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**Walker Environmental - Southwestern Landfill
Township of Zorra, Ontario**

**Social Assessment
Draft Report**

**February 2020
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000**



**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL
TOWNSHIP OF ZORRA, ONTARIO**

SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Prepared by
SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.
300 Town Centre Blvd., Suite 200
Markham, ON L3R 5Z6

for

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP INC.

February 2020

Prepared by:

Reviewed by:

Elise Ho Foong, Ph.D.
Environmental and Socio-Economic Scientist

Tomasz Wlodarczyk
Senior Advisor, Environmental
Management, Planning and Approvals

Jennifer Owen, M.Env.Sc, EP
Environmental Consultant,
Environmental and Strategic Planning

Laura Taylor, MA
SHARED VALUE SOLUTIONS
Managing Partner

Leah Culver, MA
SHARED VALUE SOLUTIONS
Social Researcher

Distribution: 1 copy – Walker Environmental Group Inc.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An Environmental Assessment (“EA”) is being prepared by Walker Environmental Group Inc. (“Walker”) under Ontario’s *Environmental Assessment Act* (“Act”) for the ‘*provision of future landfill capacity at the Carmeuse Lime (Canada) Ltd. (Carmeuse) site in Oxford County for solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario*’. The proposed landfill is to be located on a portion of Carmeuse’s landholdings at its Beachville Quarry Operations in the Township of Zorra, Oxford County. Approximately 17.4 million m³ of solid, non-hazardous waste and daily/intermediate cover will be deposited within a footprint of about 54 ha. The balance of the 73.9 ha site will be comprised of buffer areas for monitoring, maintenance, environmental controls and other necessary infrastructure.

This Social Assessment one in a series of technical studies that have been completed to examine the potential effects of the proposed landfill site on the social environment, all in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Approved Amended Terms of Reference* (“ToR”) dated May 10, 2016 (Walker Environmental Group Inc., 2016). This report accompanies and supports the *Environmental Assessment Report* prepared by Walker. The criteria used in this Social Assessment were approved in the ToR and are:

- *Criterion 9*: Displacement of Residents from Houses
- *Criterion 10*: Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Properties
- *Criterion 11*: Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities and Institutions
- *Criterion 14*: Nuisance Associated with Vermin
- *Criterion 16*: Effects on Land Resources, Traditional Activities or Other Interests of Aboriginal Communities
- *Criterion 20*: Changes to Community Character/Cohesion
- *Criterion 41*: Loss/Disruption of Recreational Resources

Social Assessment Study Areas included the “On-Site” and in the “Site Vicinity” Study Area, the “Haul Route” Study Area and the “Wider” Study Area all within the County of Oxford. These study areas are all situated within several First Nation and Métis traditional territories. Walker, as mandated by the Province of Ontario, identified First Nation and Métis communities with rights and interests in the Wider Area and Site Vicinity Study Area with which they desired to undertake consultation and engagement activities. The Social Assessment of effects on land and resources, traditional activities and other interests of First Nations and Métis communities is intended to consider 11 First Nations and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Region 9 alongside their respective communities and Traditional Territories to which they may hold Aboriginal and/or Treaty rights.

Multiple sources of information, both quantitative and qualitative, were used to describe existing conditions and to inform the effects assessment. Key to this effort were primary source data and field studies, including:

- Aboriginal Land Use and Interests research;
- Day User Recreational Questionnaire;
- Facility Operator and Key Stakeholder Interviews;
- Field Survey to confirm, identify and map social environment features in the Site Vicinity Study Area;
- Local Resident Questionnaire for the Site Vicinity Study Area; and
- Public Attitude Research via telephone surveys conducted randomly in the Wider Study Area.

This Social Assessment was completed in collaboration with data collection and analyses undertaken by other disciplines (including noise, air quality, traffic, ecology, economics, agriculture, etc.). These data and analyses were used to determine the effects (both beneficial and adverse) associated with the measurable changes in the social environment resulting from the Project and identify mitigation measures that are technically and economically feasible to prevent, reduce or otherwise ameliorate the adverse environmental effects. Where relevant data and analysis results are presented for 52 common receptor locations within the Site Vicinity Study Area.

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures, and Walker's mitigation commitments in this EA, the Social Assessment concluded that the Southwestern Landfill Project will result in the following net effects:

Criterion 9: Displacement of Residents from Houses

- No displacement of residents from houses is required.

Criterion 10: Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Properties

- Multiple nuisance effects from the landfill site will disrupt the use and enjoyment of the residential property nearest the proposed landfill site boundary (i.e., at receptor ZOR-11).
- Occasional nuisance effects from the landfill site, in combination with those from other ongoing activities in the Site Vicinity Study Area, may disrupt people's use and enjoyment of residential properties at or near receptors: ZOR-4, ZOR-5, ZOR-6 and ZOR-10.
- Increased traffic-related nuisance effects, in combination with those from existing and increasing background traffic may disrupt people's use and enjoyment of residential properties at or near receptors along the primary haul route (i.e., at receptors SWO-4, SWO-18 and SWO-19).
- Increased personal stress among some residents stemming from decreased satisfaction with community and a decreased sense of health, safety and well-being and potential mistrust of Walker and Provincial regulators during the initial years following Provincial approval and the commencement of landfill operations. The recommended engagement and communication measures should provide credible and comprehensive information about the environmental performance of the landfill to allow some residents to re-appraise the risk posed by the facility to themselves, their families and community.
- Increased risk of voluntary out-migration by some residents from their communities during the initial years following Provincial approval and the commencement of landfill operations. Again, the recommended engagement and communication measures should provide credible and comprehensive information about the environmental performance of the landfill to allow some residents to re-appraise the risk posed by the facility to themselves and their community and consequently their decisions to move.

Criterion 11: Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities and Institutions

- Adaptation of some public service providers to a new industry (landfill) during operations and in the post-closure phase.
- New revenues will be available the municipalities for general use, including maintaining or enhancing public facilities and institutions during the operations phase.

Criterion 14: Nuisance Associated with Vermin

- Operational measures and on-site housekeeping are anticipated to keep rodents, birds and insects to levels at or below that which is sustained by local natural features. An increased risk of nuisance to community members is not expected.

Criterion 16: Effects on Land Resources, Traditional Activities or Other Interests of Aboriginal Communities

- The Southwestern Landfill Project is not anticipated to result in a net adverse effect on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal communities. This conclusion is subject to confirmation with Indigenous communities through further consultation on the draft EA report.
- The Southwestern Landfill Project provides several opportunities that align with the goals and aspirations of First Nation and Métis communities and may result in a net positive effect on Indigenous communities.

Criterion 20: Changes to Community Character/Cohesion

- The Southwestern Landfill Project will strengthen the existing industrial presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry site and site vicinity during the operations phase.
- Some potential exists for diminished community cohesion during the initial years of operations. Effects on community cohesion will be mitigated to some extent by Walker's engagement and communications activities aimed at sharing information about its activities and monitoring results and its corporate sponsorship and donations program.

Criterion 41: Loss/Disruption of Recreational Resources

- Disruption to informal use of the area within 500 m of the proposed landfill and along the primary haul route for recreational purposes.
- Future trails along County Road 6 may be less attractive to some trail users due to landfill truck traffic, nuisances and safety concerns.

A series of recommendations have been put forward in various technical studies to mitigate and monitor various environmental effects. Specifics regarding these mitigations and monitoring plans and related contingency responses are contained within those technical reports. This Social Assessment has endorsed or recommended several of these mitigation and impact management measures. Some of the key mitigation measures endorsed or recommended to address social effects include:

- developing and offering a compensation package to accommodate for multiple adverse nuisance effects at the nearest household to the proposed landfill site.
- implementing a property value protection for properties within 500 m of the landfill.
- developing and implementing an off-site litter collection program within 500 m of the landfill.
- developing and implementing a program for the reduction of available food waste at the landfill site through the application of best management practices.
- developing and implementing a program for the reduction and/or elimination of the availability of standing water that includes industry best practices.

- evaluating the need for signage along the primary haul route if operational issues are observed or once the new trails have been established during the operational period of the landfill.

The key impact management measures to address social effects include:

- establishing formal protocols to demonstrate to regulators, community leaders and members of the public and Indigenous community leaders its full compliance with all landfill design and operational measures and its mitigation commitments aimed at avoiding or minimizing the physical disturbances of the Project (i.e., odour, noise, particulate matter, dustfall), effects on the traffic network, visual intrusion and effects of the landfill operations on groundwater and surface water resources.
- continuing Walker's corporate sponsorship and donations program for the Southwestern Landfill Project in alignment with the goals, objectives, needs and priorities of study area municipalities, community groups, Indigenous communities and other organizations;
- establishing a host municipality fund providing annual *per-tonne* payments to the host municipality.
- creating and engaging with a Southwestern Landfill Public Liaison Committee (PLC);
- implementing an ongoing program for Indigenous engagement throughout the lifetime of the Project, such as establishing an Indigenous Liaison Committee.;
- developing and implementing a complaint reporting and resolution procedure to allow for the resolution of complaints, whereby all complaints received are recorded, investigated and tracked by Walker and reported publicly (subject to privacy or confidentiality provisions).
- providing regular community updates during the construction, operation and closure of the proposed landfill, over-and-above its regulatory reporting requirements, to convey information about the site in a more regular, transparent and user-friendly style. Walker should seek advice from its PLC and Indigenous Liaisons committee on the matters of most interest to the community, and the most effective means of disseminating information and undertaking communications.

The recommended public complaints reporting, and response system will provide an important means to monitor unanticipated social effects. In addition, Walker shall design and implement a follow-up study to be conducted within 5 years of the commencement of landfill operations to examine potential changes in public attitudes attributable to the Southwestern Landfill Project.

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1. INTRODUCTION

An Environmental Assessment (“EA”) is being prepared by Walker Environmental Group Inc. (“Walker”) under Ontario’s *Environmental Assessment Act* (“Act”) for the ‘*provision of future landfill capacity at the Carmeuse Lime (Canada) Ltd. (Carmeuse) site in Oxford County for solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario*’.

This is one in a series of technical studies that have been completed by qualified experts to examine the potential effects of the proposed landfill site on the environment, all in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Approved Amended Terms of Reference* (“ToR”) dated May 10, 2016 (Walker Environmental Group Inc., 2016). This report accompanies and supports the *Environmental Assessment Report* prepared by Walker.

Note that Walker has carried out extensive consultation with government agencies, Indigenous groups and interested members of the public regarding this study; details are provided separately in the EA report.

2. PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES

The **purpose** of this study is to complete a **Social Assessment** of the landfill proposed by Walker.

The overall **objectives** of the study are listed below, in general accordance with the requirements for the assessment of an undertaking as set out in Section 6.1(2)(c) of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, and as specifically detailed in Section 8.1 of the ToR:

- (a) Describe the **environment potentially affected** by the proposed undertaking, including both the existing environment as well as the environment that would otherwise be likely to exist in the future without the proposed undertaking.
- (b) Carry out an evaluation of the **environmental effects** of the proposed undertaking, using the relevant environmental assessment criteria set out in the ToR (**see Appendix B**).
- (c) Carry out an evaluation of any additional impact management actions that may be necessary to **prevent, change or mitigate any (negative) environmental effects**.
- (d) Prepare a description and evaluation of the **environmental advantages and disadvantages** of the proposed undertaking, based on the net environmental effects that will result following mitigation.
- (e) Prepare monitoring, contingency and impact management plans to **remedy the environmental effects** of the proposed undertaking.

3. THE PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

The landfill proposed by Walker is described in detail in the *Environmental Assessment Report*. Following is a brief summary for the benefit of the reader, highlighting aspects of the proposal most relevant to this study.

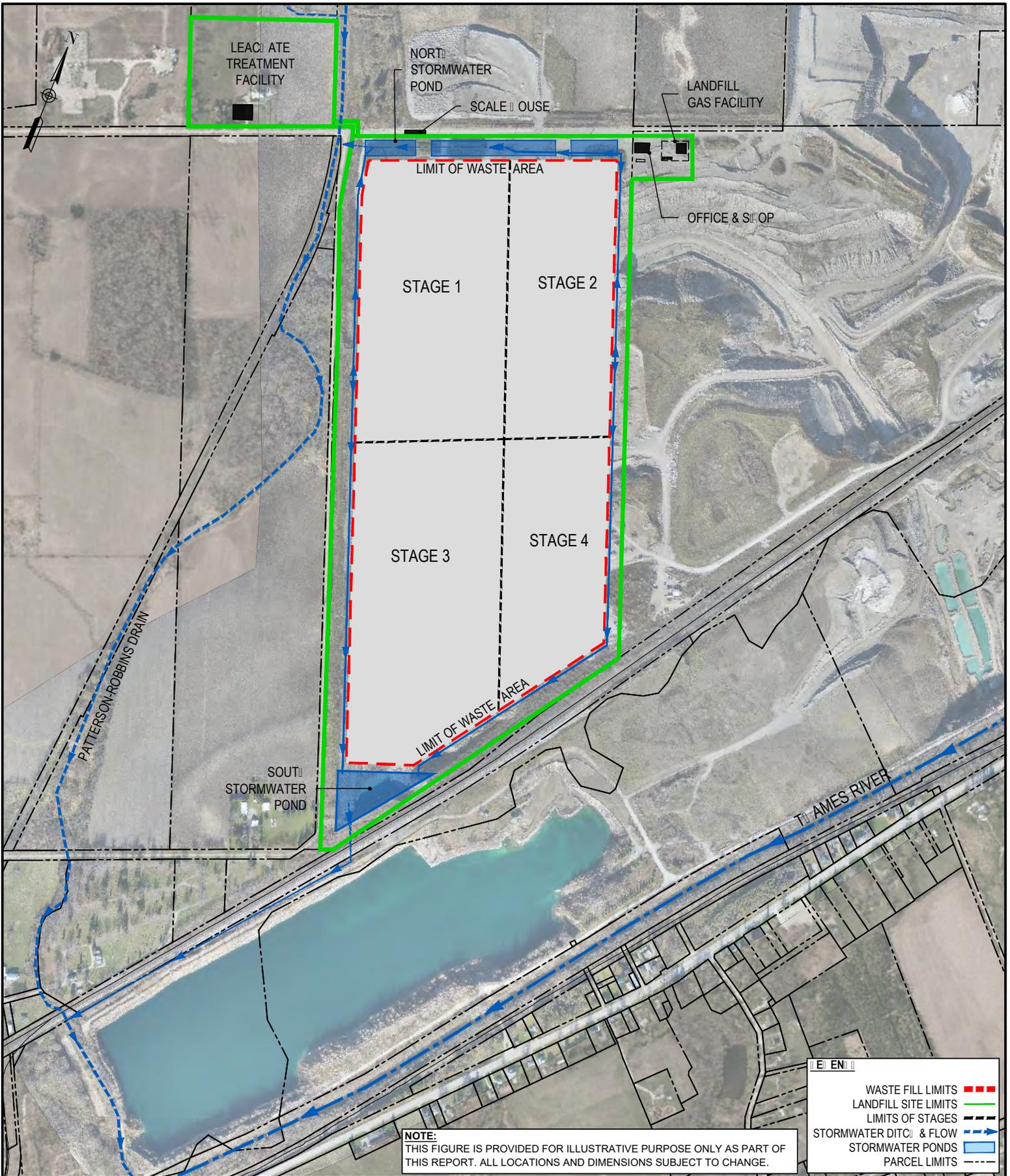
The landfill is to be located on a portion of Carmeuse's landholdings at its Beachville Quarry Operations in the Township of Zorra, Oxford County. Approximately 17.4 million m³ of solid, non-hazardous waste and daily/intermediate cover will be deposited within a footprint of about 54 ha. The balance of the 73.9 ha site will be comprised of buffer areas for monitoring, maintenance, environmental controls and other necessary infrastructure (**Figure 1**).

Landfill construction will proceed progressively in a series of cells, generally from north-to-south (**Figure 1**). The former quarry floor will be backfilled to within about 30 to 40 metres below ground surface with engineered fill, and then a *Generic Design Option II – Double Liner* system (as specified by the Ministry of Environment, Conservation & Parks in the *Landfill Standards* (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 2012) under *O. Reg. 232/98*; see **Figure 2**) will be constructed across the bottom and up the sides of the landfill to contain and collect leachate (**Figure 3**). Up to 850,000 tonnes *per* year of solid, non-hazardous waste, and up to 250,000 tonnes *per* year of daily/intermediate cover soils¹ will then be placed and compacted above the liner in a series of small working areas approximately 0.2 ha in size at any given time, in order to minimize the exposed waste. Waste will be covered with soil daily, and a final cover with vegetation will be applied when the landfill reaches its final height, which peaks at about 15 m above ground. A landfill gas collection system will also be installed as the landfill/cell development progresses.

Most of the supporting infrastructure for the landfill will be in the buffer area along the northern site perimeter, including the leachate and gas treatment plants. Leachate collected from the liner system will be treated on-site and the clean effluent from the treatment plant will be discharged into the Patterson-Robbins Drain next to the treatment plant. Clean precipitation and groundwater that has not come into contact with waste will be segregated and treated in a stormwater management pond before being discharged from the site (**Figure 1**). Landfill gas will be collected in a network of extraction wells and pipes. Initially the landfill gas will be flared (combusted), but when the quantities permit the gas will be beneficially utilized as a renewable fuel.

The site will be open for waste deliveries from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays and from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturdays but closed on Sundays and statutory holidays. On-site operation activities may start up to one hour before opening and continue up to two hours after closure. The primary designated haul route (**Figure 5**) (i.e., for all waste trucks except deliveries from the local area, if any) is from Highway 401 north along County Road #6, then west into the quarry property; trucks will then follow a newly constructed haul route across the quarry site to a landfill site entrance at the north-western corner of the site (**Figure 4**). Vehicle traffic, including waste trucks as well as construction vehicles and staff, is expected to average approximately 210 trips *per* day. Secondary haul routes for any local deliveries will follow the most appropriate County roads.

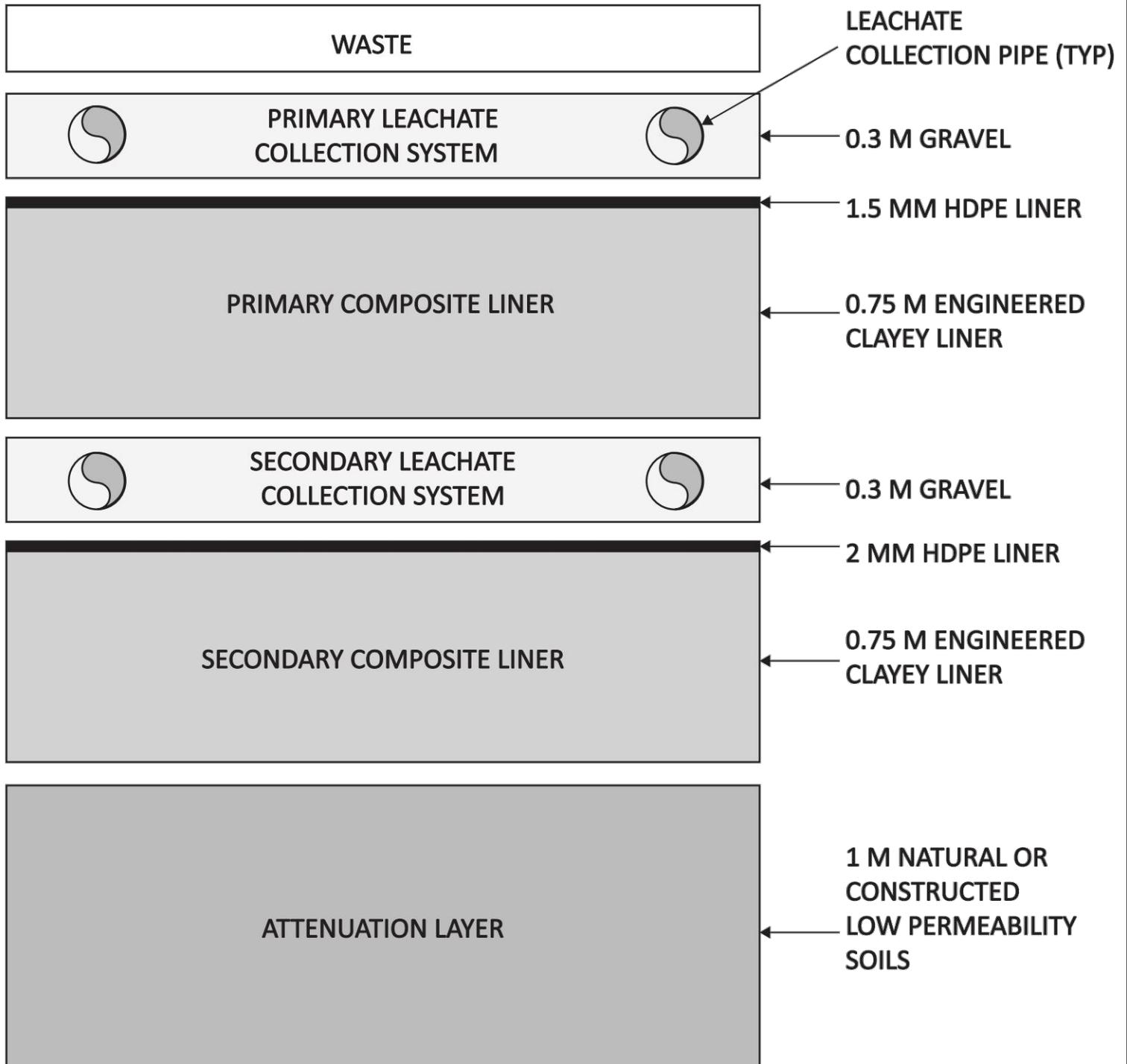
¹ The daily/intermediate cover soil could consist of acceptable and suitable waste soils, and would be reported as waste, so the total reported waste receipts could be up to 1,100,000 tonnes *per* year.



NOTE:
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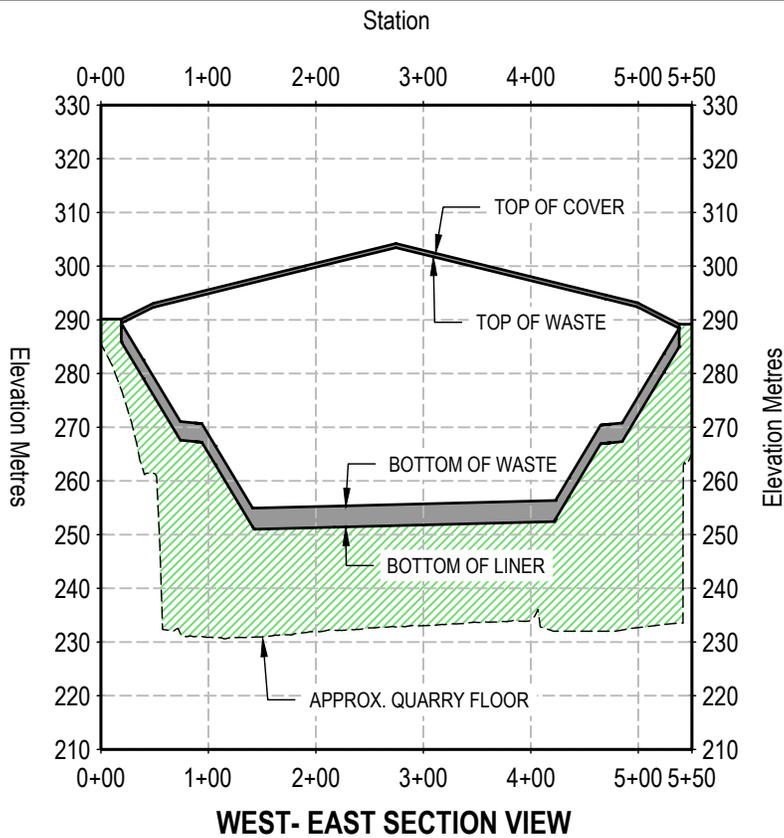
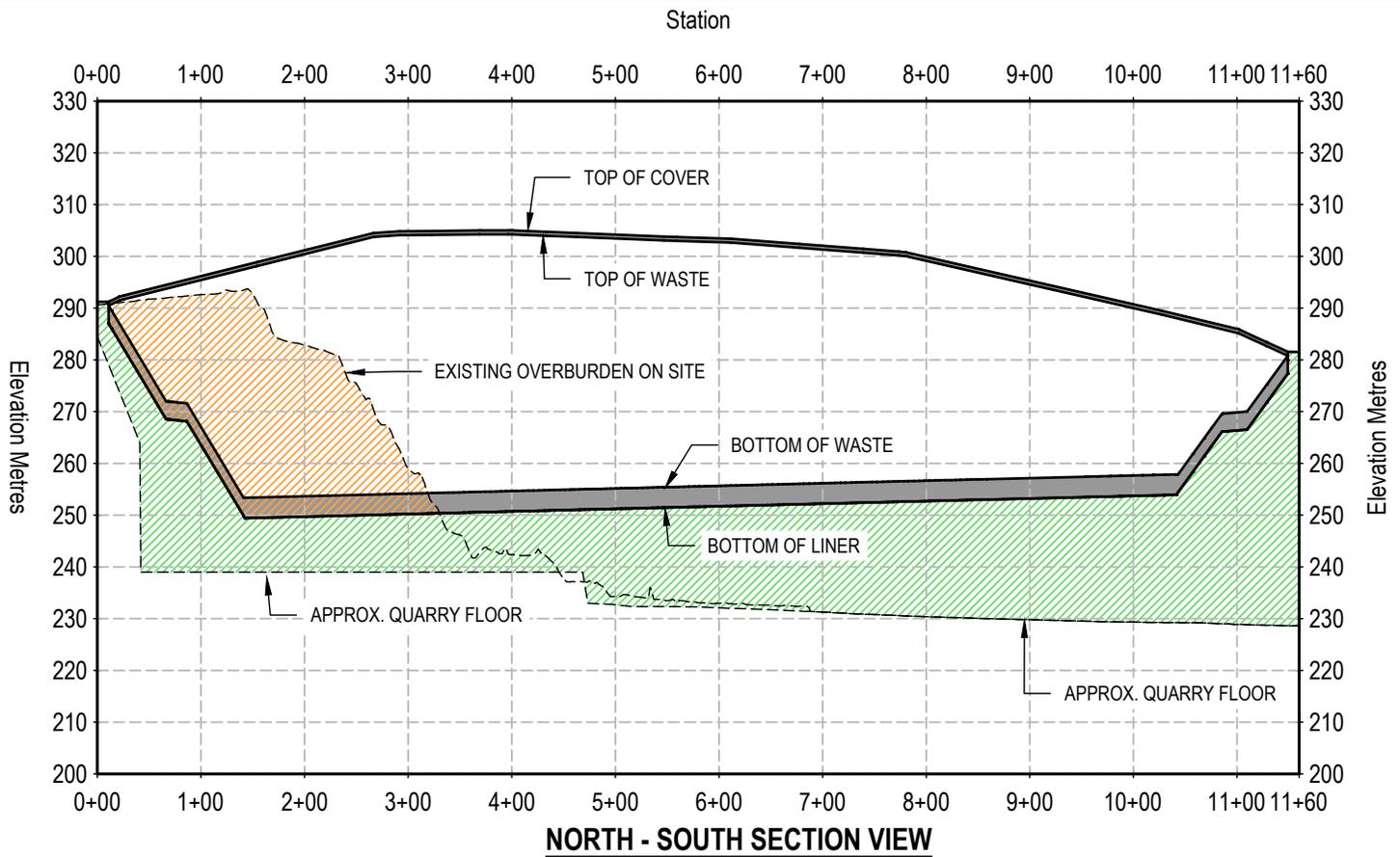
WASTE FILL LIMITS	---
LANDFILL SITE LIMITS	—
LIMITS OF STAGES	- - -
STORMWATER DITCH & FLOW	→
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SECTION VIEWS

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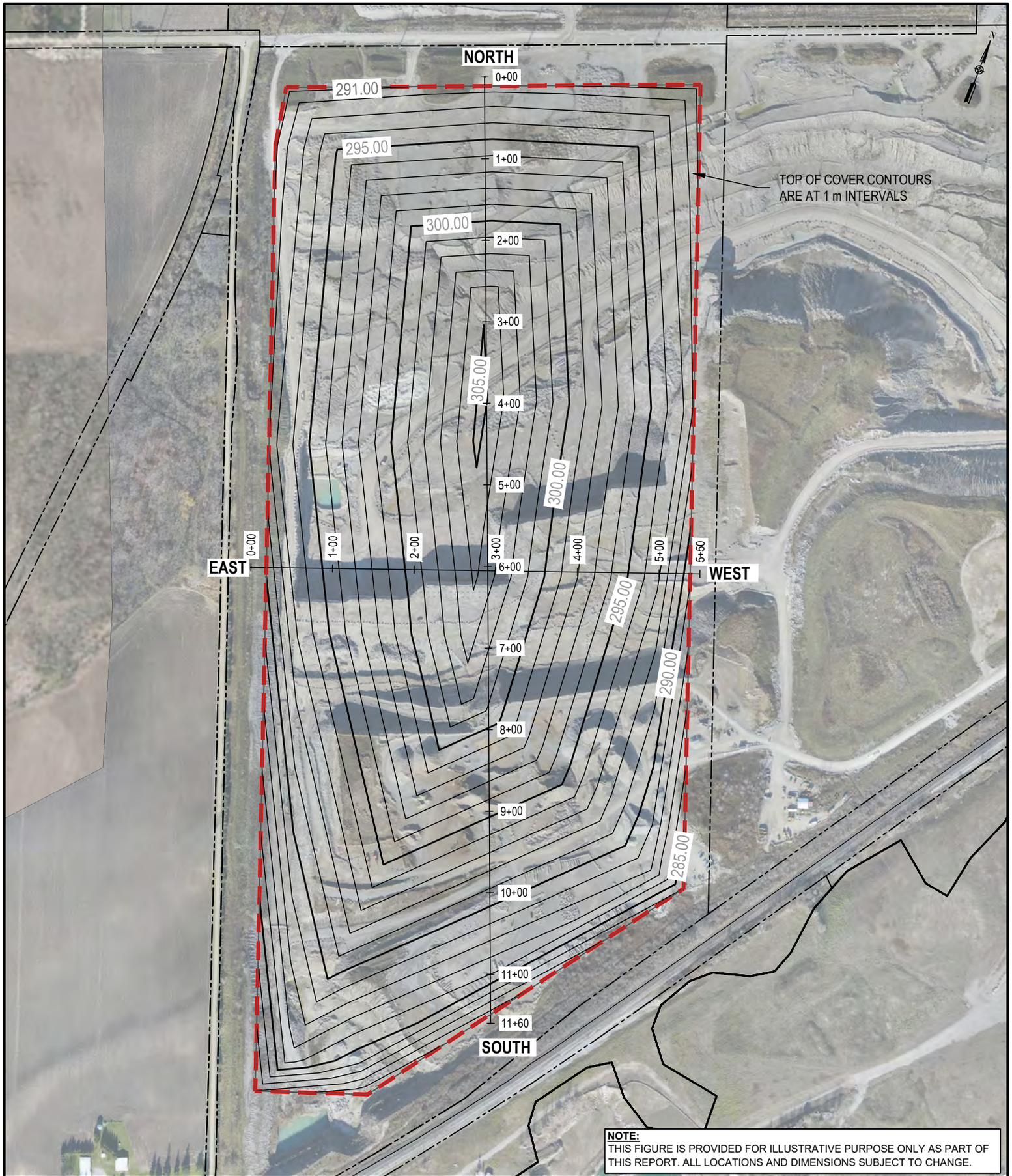
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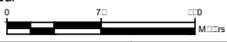
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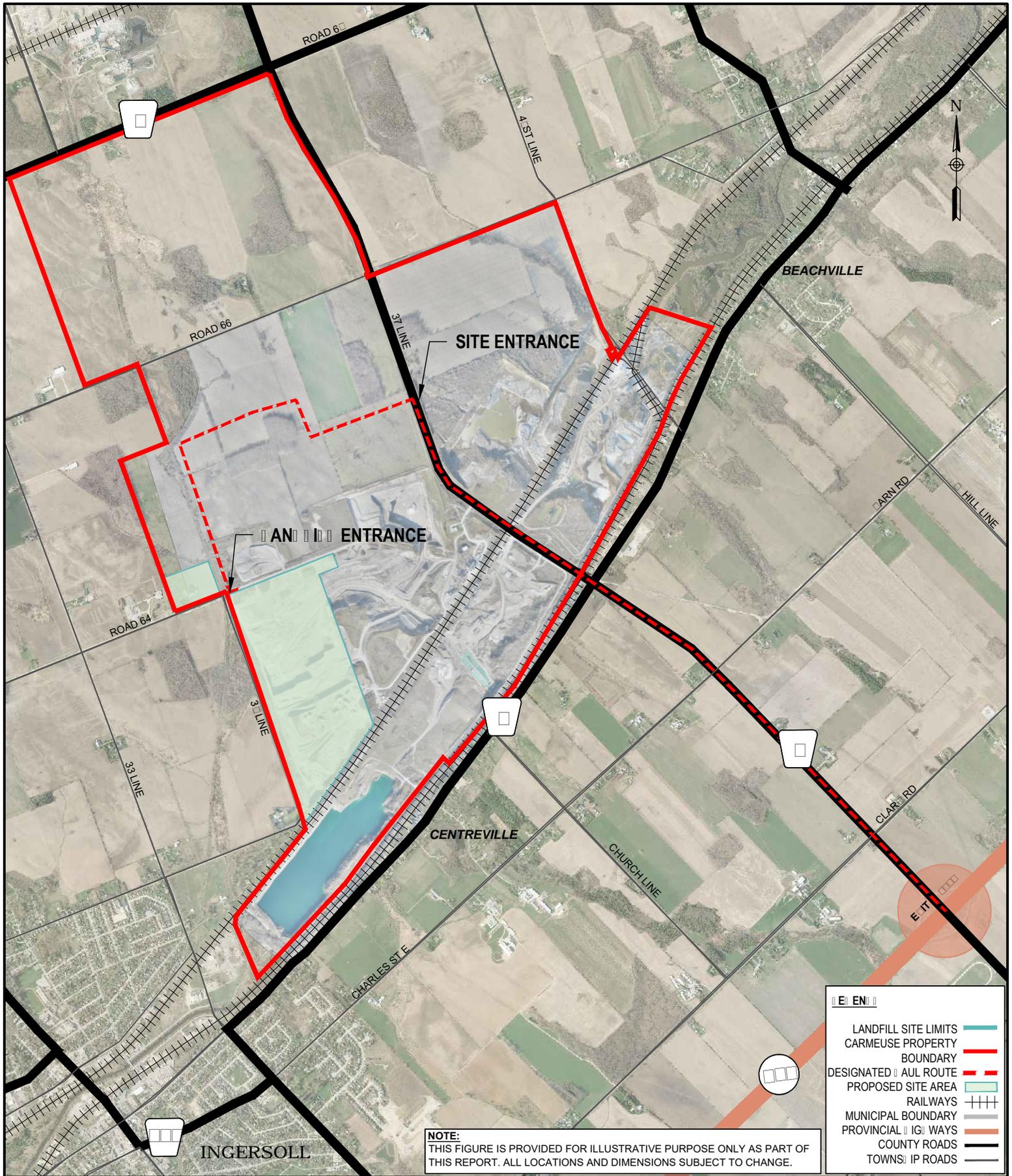
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Figure 5

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Nuisance controls will include speed enforcement, regular haul road cleaning (on- and off-site), litter fencing and pick-up, and bird/pest management, with a public complaint reporting and response system.

There will be monitoring programs for equipment operations, leachate, groundwater, surface water, air emissions, gas, noise, and particulates (dust).

The landfill is anticipated to receive waste for approximately 20 years commencing in about 2023. After closure, maintenance and operation of the relevant environmental controls and monitoring will carry on during the post-closure period, until there is no further risk of environmental contamination. The end-use is assumed to be passive green space and agriculture, but the design is flexible to accommodate other potential end-uses.

A glossary of key terms can be found in **Appendix A**.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA & INDICATORS

The **environmental assessment criteria**, as approved in the ToR, are tabulated in **Appendix B**, Table B-1. In the table, check marks indicate which technical studies are assigned primary (“lead”) responsibility for assessing each of the criteria. Following in **Table 1** are the EA criteria which are assigned to this study:

Table 1: Environmental Assessment (EA) Criteria Addressed in the Southwestern Landfill Study

EA Criteria	Definition/Rationale
<p><i>Criterion 9:</i> Displacement of Residents from Houses</p>	<p>Residents may be displaced from their homes either voluntarily or involuntarily. Voluntary displacement refers to out-migration of residents due to a variety of possible factors (i.e., changes in satisfaction in their community, changes in use and enjoyment of property, personal reasons or other factors). Involuntary displacement refers to residents being required to move from their resident due to property acquisition.</p> <p>A waste disposal facility has the potential to displace residents through property acquisition or by causing environmental effects that trigger behavioural changes in residents prompting them to move voluntarily.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 10:</i> Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Properties</p>	<p>Use and enjoyment of residential property refers to how residents enjoy their properties for a variety of purposes (e.g., raising a family, at-home day-to-day activities, home-based businesses).</p> <p>A waste disposal facility may affect people’s use and enjoyment of their private property if the facility results in measurable adverse effects such as traffic, odour, noise, vibration, water quality, dust and visual effects. The waste disposal facility, along with other projects and activities, may contribute cumulative effects which may affect use and enjoyment of property. These could affect areas surrounding the landfill or along the haul route.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 11:</i> Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities and Institutions</p>	<p>People use and access facilities and institutions such as schools, emergency services, places of worship, medical services, post offices, libraries and other civil services for a variety of uses.</p> <p>A waste disposal facility may affect the operation, use of and access to public facilities and institutions if the facility results in measurable adverse effects such as traffic, odour, noise, vibration, water quality, dust and visual effects. The waste disposal facility, along with other projects and activities, may contribute to cumulative effects which may affect the operation, use and access to public facilities and institutions. These could affect areas surrounding the landfill or along the haul route.</p>

Table 1: Environmental Assessment (EA) Criteria Addressed in the Southwestern Landfill Study

EA Criteria	Definition/Rationale
<p><i>Criterion 14:</i> Nuisance Associated with Vermin</p>	<p>Pests such as vermin or gulls can be a nuisance and affect how residents use and enjoy their property as well as agricultural operations.</p> <p>A waste disposal facility may result in an increase of vermin and gulls. These could affect areas surrounding the landfill or along the haul route.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 16:</i> Effects on Land Resources, Traditional Activities or Other Interests of Aboriginal² Communities</p>	<p>A waste disposal facility may result in effects on Aboriginal communities through changes in their use of resources for traditional purposes.</p> <p>A waste disposal facility may also result in indirect effects to the well-being of Aboriginal communities due to changes in the biophysical environment (e.g., water resources, landscape).</p> <p>A waste disposal facility may affect Aboriginal Communities and their interests including (but not limited to) Aboriginal rights, environmental monitoring and stewardship, capacity development and potential economic opportunities.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 20:</i> Changes to Community Character/Cohesion</p>	<p>Community character refers to the ways in which the community sees itself. Community cohesion refers to the ways in which community members come together in a shared vision or a shared purpose.</p> <p>A waste disposal facility has the potential to affect community character by changing how community members see themselves and their environment. A waste disposal facility has the potential to affect community cohesion by either causing divisions among community members or by bringing them together in a shared purpose.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 41:</i> Loss/Disruption of Recreational Resources</p>	<p>Recreational resources include parks, conservation areas, trails and other resources that people access in pursuit of their personal and community well-being.</p> <p>A waste disposal facility may affect the use and enjoyment of recreational resources if the facility results in measurable adverse effects such as traffic, odour, noise, vibration, water quality, dust and visual effects. The waste disposal facility, along with other project and activities may contribute to cumulative effects which may affect the operation, use and enjoyment of recreational resources. These could affect areas surrounding the landfill or along the haul route.</p>

² Throughout this report the terms Aboriginal, First Nation and Métis, and Indigenous are used. When referring to the rights of Indigenous People's under the *Constitution Act* (1982) the term Aboriginal is used. In all other instances, the term Indigenous or First Nation and Métis is used.

The criteria for this EA were designed to be cross-disciplinary to permit an assessment of cumulative effects. Table B-2 in **Appendix B**, from the ToR, illustrates some (though not necessarily all) of the key interconnectivities between the studies. As a result, this study provides input/data to and incorporates findings from additional environmental criteria that will be addressed through studies conducted by other experts including (but not limited to):

- Agriculture – Conna Consulting Inc (Conna Consulting Inc, 2020)
- Air Quality – RWDI Air Inc. (RWDI Air Inc, 2020)
- Archaeology – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd, 2019)
- Cultural Heritage – MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd (MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd, 2020)
- Ecology – Beacon Environmental Ltd (Beacon Environmental Ltd, 2020)
- Economic – Keir Corp (Keir Corp, 2020)
- Greenhouse Gas Emission – GHD Group Pty Ltd (GHD Group Pty Ltd, 2020)
- Ground Water – Golder Associates Inc (Golder Associates Inc, 2020)
- Human Health – Intrinsic Corp (Intrinsic Corp, 2020)
- Land Use - MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd (MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd, 2020a)
- Noise and Vibration – RWDI Air Inc (RWDI Air Inc, 2020a)
- Surface Water – Golder Associates Inc (Golder Associates Inc, 2020a)
- Traffic – HDR Corporation (HDR Corporation, 2020)
- Visual Landscape - MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd (MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd , 2020)

Indicators identify how the potential environmental effects will be measured for each criterion. Following in **Table 2** are the indicators that were applied to each of the primary EA criteria addressed in this assessment. The indicators and measures follow the commitments made in the ToR. In some cases, notes on data sources and use of results from other studies or analyses are added for context.

Table 2: Primary EA Criteria Assessment in the Social Assessment

EA Criteria	Indicators/Measures
<p><i>Criterion 9:</i> Displacement of Residents from Houses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households/residents (property owners and tenants) to be displaced (i.e., forced relocation) by the Project itself. The potential for or likelihood of voluntary out-migration of residents in consideration of the indirect effects on community character and cohesion is addressed under Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Property.
<p><i>Criterion 10:</i> Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Properties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of existing residential households and/or future households that are located at specific receptor locations and potentially affected by noise, vibration, water quality, dust, odour, traffic, agricultural and visual effects (including lighting/faring) along with the effects of other projects and activities (i.e., cumulative effects). The number of existing residential households fronting/backing onto the primary haul route and potentially affected by changes in project related traffic, traffic noise, vibration and lighting/flaring along with the effects of other projects and activities (i.e., cumulative effects). <p><i>Note: Results from other discipline analyses have been used to determine the magnitude of change in physical disturbances causing nuisance effects. Results from the traffic assessment were used to assess the potential effects along the haul route.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for or likelihood of changes in people's use and enjoyment of residential property. <p><i>Note: Results from the field data collection program together with professional judgement and case studies were used to determine types of effects and the potential for or likelihood of social effects.</i></p>

Table 2: Primary EA Criteria Assessment in the Social Assessment

EA Criteria	Indicators/Measures
<p><i>Criterion 11:</i> Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities and Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of public facilities and institutions that may be affected by nuisance factors such as noise, vibration, dust, odour, traffic and visual effects (including lighting/flaring) along with the effects on water quality and those of other projects and activities (i.e., cumulative effects). <i>Note: Results from other discipline analyses were used to determine the magnitude of change in physical disturbances causing nuisance effects. Results from the traffic assessment were used to assess the potential effects along the haul route.</i> • Potential for or likelihood of changes in operations of public facilities and institutions. • Potential for or likelihood of changes in use and enjoyment of public facilities and institutions. <i>Note: Results from the field data collection program together with professional judgement were used to determine types of effects and potential for or likelihood of social effects.</i>
<p><i>Criterion 14:</i> Nuisance Associated with Vermin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for and likelihood of changes in the presence of vermin, gulls and other birds. <i>Note: Walker’s Facility Characteristics Report along with the results from other discipline analyses (e.g., ecological studies) were used to determine the magnitude of change</i> • Potential for or likelihood of the Project causing changes in people’s use and enjoyment of residential property. <i>Note: Results from the field data collection program together with professional judgement were used to determine types of effects and potential for or likelihood of social effects.</i>

Table 2: Primary EA Criteria Assessment in the Social Assessment

EA Criteria	Indicators/Measures
<p><i>Criterion 16:</i> Effects on Land Resources, Traditional Activities or Other Interests of Aboriginal³ Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for and likelihood of changes in the use of resources by Aboriginal persons for traditional purposes. • Compatibility of the Project with Aboriginal Interests. <i>Note: Results from other discipline analyses were used to determine the magnitude of change in physical disturbances causing nuisance effects. Results from the traffic assessment were used to assess the potential effects along the haul route.</i> • <i>Note: Results from research and engagement activities with participating First Nations and Metis were used to identify potential compatibilities and non-compatibilities of the Project with Aboriginal Interests. This included, the consideration of First Nations and Metis interests related to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Aboriginal rights;</i> ○ <i>environmental monitoring and stewardship;</i> ○ <i>economic development (e.g., related to renewable energy, resource recovery, waste management systems); and</i> ○ <i>other potential opportunities.</i>
<p><i>Criterion 20:</i> Changes to Community Character/Cohesion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatibility of the proposed landfill and end use with the existing and likely future character of the community. • The effects from potential voluntary out-migration. <i>Note: Results from the field data collection program together with professional judgement were used to determine types of effects and potential for or likelihood of social effects.</i>
<p><i>Criterion 41:</i> Loss/Disruption of Recreational Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number/nature of existing recreational resources and/or future features potentially affected by noise, dust, odour, visual effects and changes in project-related traffic. • Potential for or likelihood of changes in operations of recreational features. • Potential for or likelihood of changes in use and enjoyment of recreational resources. <i>Note: Results from the field data collection program together with professional judgement will be used to determine types of effects and potential for or likelihood of social effects.</i>

³ Throughout this report the terms Aboriginal, First Nation and Métis, and Indigenous are used. When referring to the Rights of Indigenous People's under the *Constitution Act* (1982) the term Aboriginal is used. In all other instances, the term Indigenous or First Nation and Métis is used.

5. STUDY DURATIONS

Two main **study durations** (or time frames) for this proposed landfill have been identified in the ToR:

<i>Operational Period</i>	The time during which the waste disposal facility is constructed, filled with waste, and capped. These activities are combined since they occur progressively (i.e., overlap) on a cell-by-cell basis, and they have a similar range of potential effects (e.g., there is heavy equipment active on the site).
<i>Post-Closure Period</i>	The time after the site is closed to waste receipt. Activities are normally limited to operation of control systems, routine property maintenance and monitoring, and thus have a more limited range of potential effects.

The approved EA Criteria in **Table B-1, Appendix B** indicate the relevant study duration(s) associated with each of the criteria used in this assessment.

In addition, **common reference periods** or milestone dates were also defined for the operational period of the landfill:

<i>Start of Construction</i>	Est. 2021	Just prior to the start of landfill construction and operation, representing the existing baseline conditions.
<i>Mid-Point</i>	Est. 2033	Approximately midway through the landfill construction and operation.
<i>Closure</i>	Est. 2043	At the completion of the landfill construction and operation, representing the full operating size of the proposed landfill.

For this Social Assessment, the criteria that considered both operational and post-closure periods are:

- Displacement of residents from houses;
- Effects on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal communities;
- Loss/disruption of recreational resources; and
- Changes to community character/cohesion.

The criteria that considered only the operational period are:

- Disruption to use and enjoyment of residential properties;
- Disruption to use and enjoyment of public facilities and institutions; and
- Nuisance associated with vermin.

Other disciplines assessed their effects based on the four stages of the landfill:

- *Stage 1:* work will begin in the north-western corner of the site and progress in a southerly direction and will last for about five years.
- *Stage 2:* work will continue in the north-eastern corner of the site and progress in a southerly direction for the next five years.
- *Stage 3:* the next five years, work will continue in the southwestern portion of the site.
- *Stage 4:* the south-eastern portion of the site, work will begin at the southern limit of the Stage 2 area and progress in a southerly direction for a final five years.

6. STUDY AREAS

For the purposes of this EA, three **general study areas** were established in the ToR:

On-Site and in the Site Vicinity *On-site* includes the proposed waste disposal facility plus the associated buffer zones. *Site vicinity* is the area immediately adjacent to the waste disposal facility property that is directly affected by the on-site activities. Its size is variable depending on the particular EA criterion being addressed.

Along the Haul Route The primary route along which the waste disposal facility truck traffic would move between a major provincial highway and the proposed waste disposal facility site entrance, plus the properties directly adjacent to these roads.

Wider Area The broader community, generally beyond the immediate site vicinity. Depending on the particular EA criterion, this may include neighbourhoods, local municipalities, Oxford County, or the Province of Ontario.

The tables of approved EA Criteria in **Appendix B** indicate the relevant study duration(s) associated with each of the criteria in this assessment.

Although these three general study areas were common across all of the studies, their actual physical boundaries were not necessarily identical for every study or criterion; a flexible approach was used and the study area boundaries were adjusted as the work progressed to ensure that they adequately encompassed the significant effects of the proposed landfill.

6.1 Overview of the Study Areas

For the purposes of this assessment, the following **Social Assessment Study Areas** are based on our current understanding of the proposed site.

On-Site and in the Site Vicinity. The “On-Site” study area for the Social Assessment component of this EA includes the waste disposal facility plus the associated buffer zones. The “Site Vicinity” includes the area bounded by Road 66 / Highway 2 to the north; the City of Woodstock municipal boundary to the west; Highway 401 to the south. The "Site Vicinity" also extends west to include the entire Town of Ingersoll in response to input received during the public and government review of the Terms of Reference (ToR) and draft work plans.

Along the Haul Route The haul route study area includes all properties within approximately 500 m on either side of the County Road 6 running north from the interchange at Highway 401 to the proposed landfill site entrance.

Wider Area

The Wider Area encompasses the County of Oxford, the Townships of Zorra and Southwest Oxford and the Town of Ingersoll. The wider area includes communities that might be aware of; have an interest in the landfill project; or might visit the Site Vicinity study area or use its amenities such as East Zorra-Tavistock, Tillsonburg, Woodstock and the remainder of Oxford County. This Wider Area includes the Site Vicinity study area.

The proposed study areas for the Social Assessment are illustrated on **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**.

6.1.1 Common Receptor Locations

Where appropriate and relevant, **common receptor points** were also selected collaboratively by the technical experts so that the potential overlapping, multi-stressor and/or cumulative effects of the proposed landfill could be assessed at these common receptor locations. While these are specific geographic points, they were meant to represent facilities or features in their immediate vicinity. The common receptor points used in this study are identified in **Figure 8** and in **Appendix C**.

In the Township of Zorra, there are 18 receptors of which five are outside 1000 m from the On-Site Study Area, seven are located between 500 and 1000 m from the On-Site Study Area and six are located within 500 m from the Site boundary.

Southwest Oxford has 22 receptor points, 18 over 1000 m from the On-Site Study Area and four within 500 and 1000 m from the On-Site Study Area.

There are 11 receptor points in the Town of Ingersoll, all of which are over 1000 m from the On-Site Study Area.

The Township of East Zorra-Tavistock has one receptor located over 1000 m from the On-Site Study Area.

6.1.2 First Nation and Métis Communities and Traditional Territories

These study areas and the common receptor locations are all situated within several First Nation and Métis traditional territories. As such, the Social Assessment includes a criterion to allow for the assessment of the potential for effects on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal communities.

Walker, as mandated by the Province of Ontario, identified First Nation and Métis communities with rights and interests in the Wider Area and Site Vicinity Study Area with which they desired to undertake consultation and engagement activities. The Social Assessment of effects on land and resources, traditional activities and other interests of First Nations and Métis communities is intended to consider 10 First Nations and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Region 9 alongside their respective communities and Traditional Territories to which they may hold Aboriginal and/or Treaty rights.

The First Nations and Métis identified as having rights and interests in the Wider Study Area are:

- Aamjiwnaang First Nation;
- Caldwell First Nation;
- Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point First Nation;
- Chippewas of the Thames First Nation;
- Delaware Nation at Moraviantown
- Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) (traditional government);⁴
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation;
- MNO Region 9 Métis;
- Munsee-Delaware First Nation;
- Oneida Nation of the Grand;
- Six Nations of the Grand (elected government); and
- Walpole Island First Nation.

⁴ HDI represents the traditional government and chiefs from both the Six Nations and from the Oneida Nation.

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LEGEND

- Site Vicinity Study Area
- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Municipal Boundary
- Haul Route
- Railway
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Waterbodies

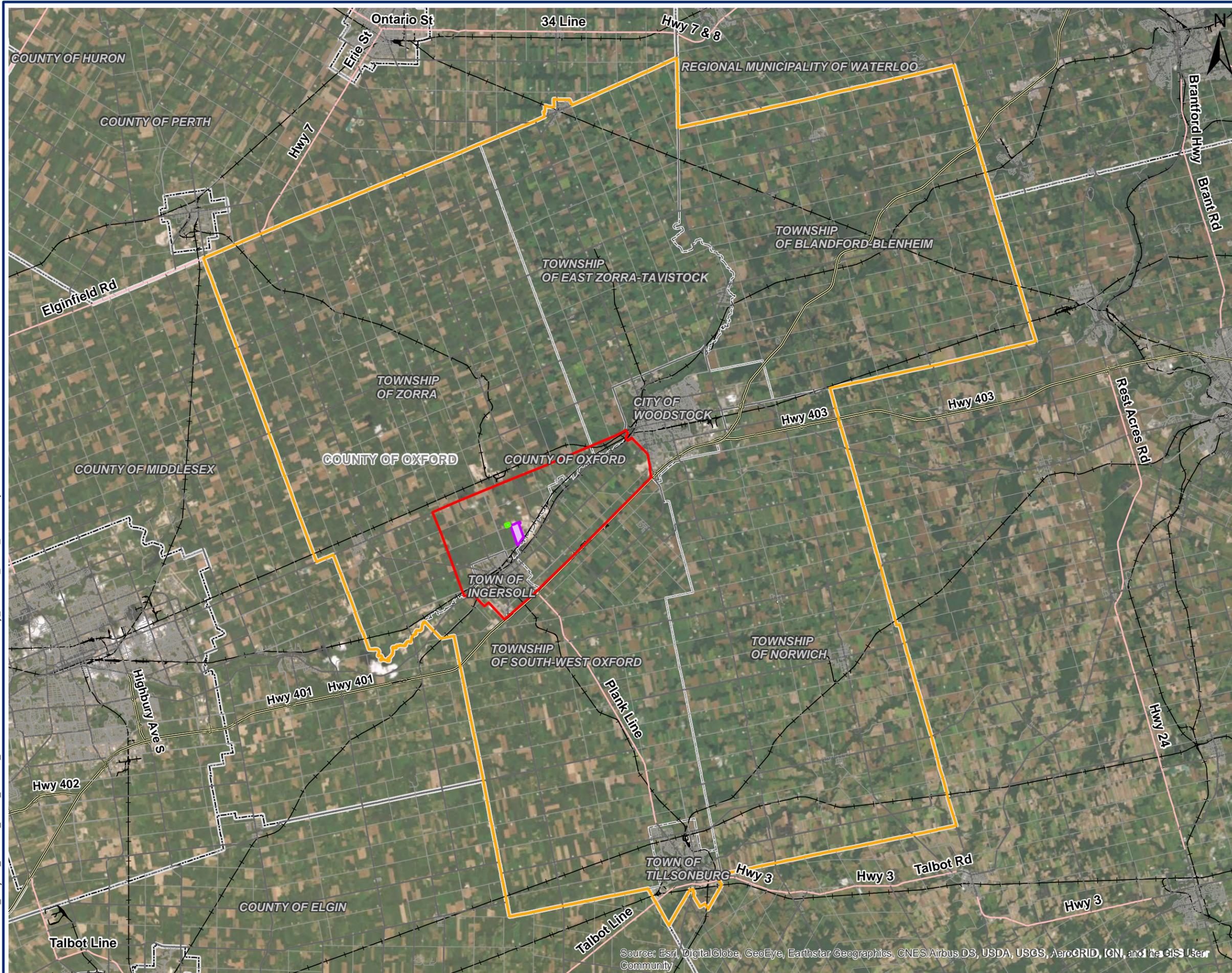
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
 SCALE: 1:55,000
 WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
 This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
 Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP		
WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT		
SITE VICINITY STUDY AREA		
February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00000		6
 SLR global environmental solutions		

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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LEGEND

- Wider Study Area (County of Oxford)
- Social Assessment Site Vicinity Study Area
- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint
- Railway
- Upper Tier Municipal Boundary
- Lower Tier Municipal Boundary

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers
 SCALE: 1:250,000
 WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
 This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
 Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

**WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL
 SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL
 - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

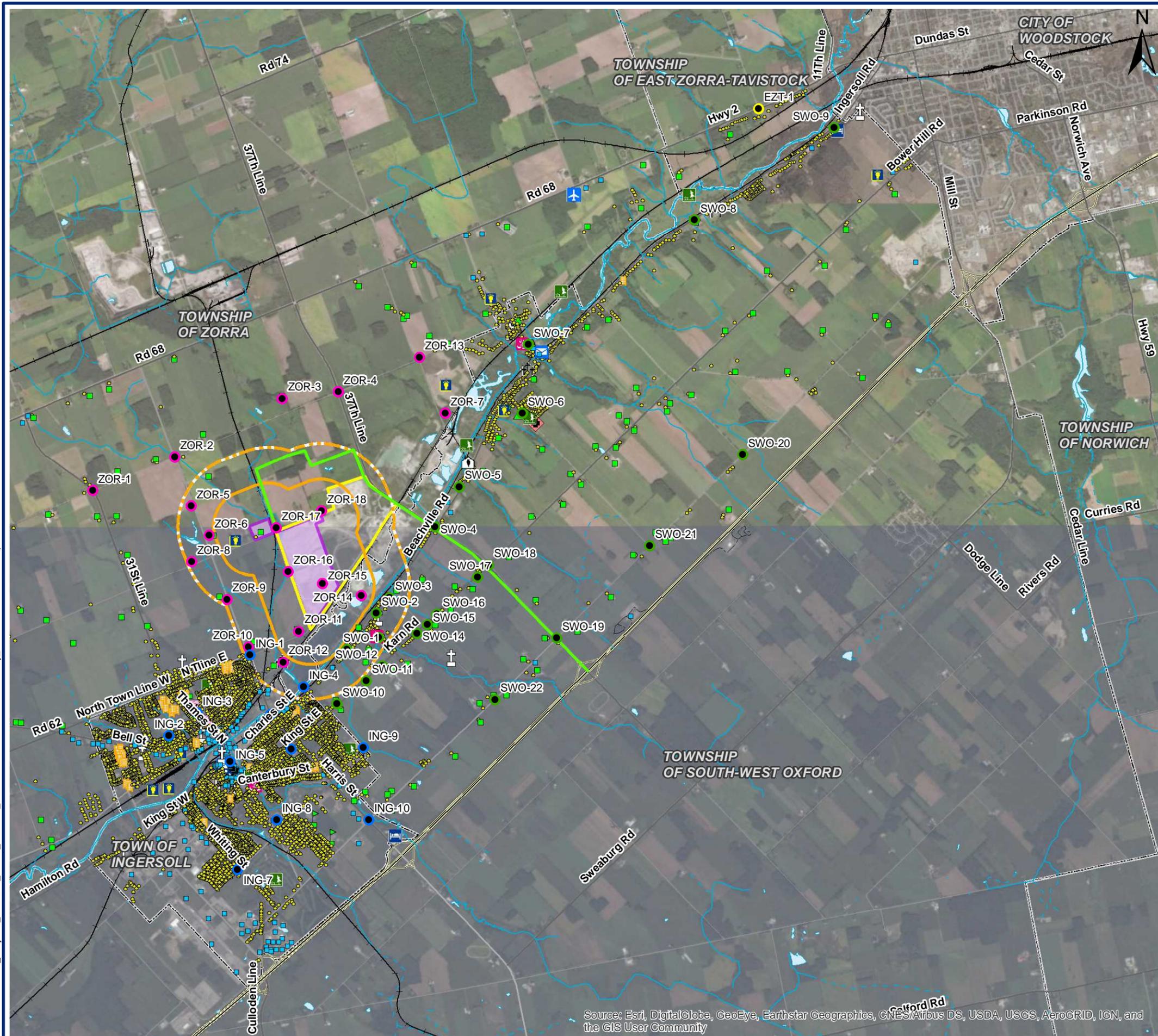
WIDER STUDY AREA

January 15, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00001		7



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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LEGEND

- Town of Ingersoll Receptor
- Township of East Zorra-Tavistock Receptor
- Township of South-West Oxford Receptor
- Township of Zorra Receptor
- Accommodation
- Aerodrome
- Business
- Cemetery
- Recreational Club
- Conservation Area
- Farm Buildings
- Fire Department
- House
- Civic Building/Services
- Library
- Multi-Residential
- Museum
- Place of Worship
- Post Office
- Recreation Area/Park
- School
- Utility
- Haul Route
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Potential Landfill Footprint

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
 SCALE: 1:55,000
 WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
 This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
 Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

COMMON RECEPTORS

February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00001		8
 global environmental solutions		

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

7. METHODOLOGIES

The description of the social environment baseline conditions focuses on the EA Criteria identified in Section 4. Information is presented for the study areas with emphasis placed on the area most likely to be affected by the Project. The description of the baseline conditions presents:

- a compilation and review of existing information; and
- details and results of the field programs undertaken to obtain data to updated existing information and fill information gaps.

Multiple sources of information, both quantitative and qualitative, are used to describe existing conditions. The methods used to gather information and the sources for the description of the social environment are described in the following sections. A summary table following these descriptions includes, when applicable, response rates, survey dates and other details.

7.1 Background Data

The following summarizes the background data and secondary sources collected to support the description of the existing conditions and inform the effects assessment:

- case study and literature review;
- secondary source data; and
- Statistics Canada data.

7.1.1 Case Study and Literature Review

The objective of the case studies and literature review was to better understand how others have approached studying the social effects of waste disposal facilities, common social effects and typical mitigation measures. For case studies, emphasis was placed on “ex post facto: studies of other landfill projects in Ontario. This information was collected through searches of publicly available literature including journal indexes and other scholarly databases.

The information collected was reviewed to better understand common approaches, results and gaps in the literature. Relevant literature was reviewed and stored in electronic files or in hardcopy. This assessment provides references for key source documents.

7.1.2 Secondary Source Data

For the purposes of this Social Assessment, the objectives of the background data collection were:

- To identify and collect relevant social environment information from a variety of sources that would assist in the characterization of baseline conditions and in the assessment of the effects of the Project (e.g., displacement of residents from houses; disruption to use and enjoyment of residential property; disruption to use and enjoyment of public facilities and institutions).
- To establish and/or test hypotheses regarding the effects of the Project; and
- To provide further evidence that supports the conclusion of the assessment.

This information was contained in published reports, documents and available data sets from the Wider Study Area municipalities, various government agencies and non-governmental

organizations. Data collection was undertaken primarily through Internet searches and downloading of required information available online, telephone requests for information, and requests for information during interviews with stakeholders in the Wider Study Area Municipalities. The following types of key secondary source data were collected:

- Conservation Authority information;
- First Nation / Aboriginal community land use, traditional knowledge and socio-economic data shared by participating Aboriginal communities;
- Information available from public facilities and institutions, community groups and organizations;
- Municipal data, including planning data;
- Municipal vision statements, economic development and sustainability plans, infrastructure and recreational plans (e.g., cycling plans) etc.;
- Provincial Assessment information; and
- Literature related to local health care facilities and services.

In addition to external sources, relevant data and documents were collected through Walker Environmental Group regarding the Project and through other consultant team members, including reports from other technical disciplines as described in **Section 4**.

7.1.3 Statistics Canada Data

The objective of the Statistics Canada data collection was to identify and collect relevant social information that would assist in the characterization of the baseline environment and the assessments of assessment of the Project. SLR contracted Environics to collect, review, and compile relevant data from Statistics Canada's 2016 Census. These data were compiled (when available) for:

- The Province of Ontario;
- County of Oxford;
- Town of Ingersoll;
- Township of Zorra;
- Township of Southwest Oxford; and
- East Zorra Tavistock.

Several socio-economic statistics were collected when available, including:

- Age;
- Family Size;
- Household;
- Immigration;
- Labour Force;
- Mobility and Migration; and
- Population.

Data were compiled and are included in **Appendix D**.

7.2 Field Data

The following summarizes the primary source data and field studies completed to support the description of the existing conditions and inform the effects assessment:

- Aboriginal Land Use and Interests research;
- Day User Recreational Questionnaire;
- Facility Operator and Key Stakeholder Interviews;
- Field Survey to confirm, identify and map social environment features in the Site Vicinity Study Area;
- Government Interviews with representatives from the various Wider Study Area municipalities;
- Kitchen Table Meetings;
- Local Resident Questionnaire for the Site Vicinity Study Area; and
- Public Attitude Research via telephone surveys conducted randomly in the Wider Study Area.

7.2.1 *Aboriginal Land Use and Interests Research*

The objectives of the Social Assessment with respect to the effects on Aboriginal land use and interests were:

- Understand values and interests as they are related to the land, and broader economic interests, community population and membership as well as cultural and community health and wellbeing.
- Identify community values, concerns and interests as expressed by land users, knowledge holders, Elders and representatives with expertise in these areas.
- Identify land uses and areas of land use and/or ecologically sensitive sites.
- Obtain comments or suggestions for ways to either mitigate impacts from the Project or enhance potentially beneficial effects of the Project.

Three approaches were used to collect baseline information on Aboriginal land use and interests:

1. Undertaking a desktop review of readily available literature to allow for a better understanding of existing conditions and potential effects on the rights and interests of the First Nation and Métis communities in the Wider Study Area.
2. Undertaking semi-structured interviews with land users, harvesters and staff of some of the potentially affected First Nation and Métis communities. In addition, Walker has further committed to engaging and consulting with potentially affected First Nation and Métis communities on Aboriginal land use and interests during its consultation activities on the Draft EA.
3. Hold a focus group with land users, harvesters and staff of potentially impacted First Nation and Métis communities choosing to participate in this study.

Requests for in-person or phone interviews were made by Walker to the following First Nation and Métis Nations:

- Aamjiwnaang First Nation;
- Chippewas of the Thames First Nation;
- Métis Nation of Ontario Region 9;

- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation;
- Munsee;
- Oneida;
- Six Nations; and
- Walpole Island First Nation.

Mississauga of the Credit First Nation communicated they would not be participating in an interview or focus group. Walpole Island communicated that during their review the Draft EA, land use information and/or interests would be provided to Walker for consideration in the Final EA.

Walker advised that these communities would not be participating in the primary baseline data collection activities, at this time. Specifically,

- Aaamjiwnaang First Nation was contacted and discussed with Walker the opportunity to review potential land use and interests during Walker's consultation activities on the Draft EA.
- Oneida Nation of the Thames was contacted and advised that the Nation is completing its consultation protocol and through conversation with Walker, Walker committed to engaging and consulting with Oneida on Aboriginal land use and interests during the its consultation activities on the Draft EA.
- Six Nations was also contacted but interviews were not scheduled.

The following communities were not contacted. However, secondary data through desktop research was collected for each community:

- Haudenosaunee Development Institute;
- Caldwell First Nation;
- Kettle and Stoney Point First Nation; and
- Delaware Nation at Moraviantown.

Although, several communities did not participate in data collection activities during the development of the Draft EA, Walker has committed to seeking input on Aboriginal Land Use from the remaining Indigenous communities during engagement and consultation activities on the Draft EA.

The information presented in this Social Assessment in most instances is from secondary desktop-based research as community specific primary data was either not available or not accessible. In cases where participants were interviewed or participated in focus groups, areas of land use or occupancy were not identified or recorded using a comprehensive land use and occupancy mapping methodology. For this reason, specific areas of land use throughout the study area could not be identified or mapped but are described in general terms. Additionally, it is important to note that harvesting or other significant sites are often sensitive in nature, and study participants may not want to directly identify these locations.

Overall, the Chippewas of the Thames was the only community where primary data was collected. It is recognized that the use of only secondary data is not best practice, and that assessments of potential impacts may be limited. To address this data access limitation, a precautionary approach to the assessment of potential impacts was used. Additionally, Walker has further committed to engaging and consulting with potentially affected First Nation and Metis communities on Aboriginal land use and interests during its consultation activities on the Draft EA.

7.2.2 Day User Recreational Questionnaire

The Day User Recreation Questionnaires were a roving survey of day users of recreational facilities such as hiking trails and outdoor recreation and conservation areas. The objectives were to:

- Identify the ways in which people use and enjoy the recreational resources on or in the vicinity of the Project site (i.e., trails, parks, sports fields);
- Identify the factors that currently affect people's use and enjoyment of these recreational resources and activities;
- Identify current issues and concerns regarding the Carmeuse site and quantify the number of users on a typical day.
- Identify potential concerns regarding the Project; and
- Identify potential and likely changes in people's use and enjoyment of recreational areas as a result of the Project.

Surveys were completed by an SLR surveyor at the following locations:

- Beachville Conservation Area;
- Cami/Flyer Soccer Park;
- Centennial Park;
- Centreville Pond and Conservation Area;
- Edward Park;
- Garnett Elliott Park;
- John Lawson Park and Trail;
- Jim Robbins Park;
- Kensington Park;
- Memorial Park/Yvonne Holmes Mott Memorial Park;
- North Meadows Naturalization Park;
- Scourfield Park;
- Smith Pond Park;
- Unifor Park; and
- Victoria Park.

The SLR surveyor travelled from the various recreational locations and approached members of the public to complete the survey. The locations where interviews took place depended largely on where the SLR surveyor "found" participants with emphasis placed on frequenting locations as recommended by the Community Liaison Committee (CLC).

These field surveys were undertaken as a "one season" survey during the summer of 2018. Survey dates occurred at a variety of times of day (morning, afternoon and evening) as well as on weekdays and weekends (including one holiday weekend) to capture a variety of recreational users.

All surveys were undertaken in accordance with a structured interview guide and protocol (see **Appendix E**). It was an objective that approximately 50 respondents be interviewed to obtain a reasonable (though not statistically representative) sample that was indicative of a typical response. All survey data collected were compiled for data analysis. For "open ended" questions the responses were grouped into broad but similar categories for coding purposes. A summary of the survey findings can be found in **Appendix F**.

7.2.3 Facility Operator and Key Stakeholder Interviews

Interviews with facility operators and key stakeholders in the Wider Study Area were conducted to collect both qualitative and quantitative data needed for the characterization of baseline social conditions. Information was also collected on potential concerns and anticipated effects of the Project relevant to the area of interest or expertise of the stakeholder or facility operator to aid in the completion of the effect's assessment.

The objectives of the Facility Operator and Key Stakeholder Interviews were to:

- Help to validate or update information gathered through other methods regarding people's attitudes towards, and perceptions of the Carmeuse site, Walker, and the proposed landfill;
- Examine the potential for effects of the landfill on facility operations and any likely changes in operations or attitudes towards their community or behavioural intentions that may be attributable to the Project; and
- Obtain comments or suggestions on ways to mitigate the potential effects of the undertaking.

Representatives from the following Facility Operator and stakeholder groups were identified for a potential interview:

- Fusion Youth Activity and Technology Centre;
- Hi-Way Pentecostal Church;
- Ingersoll District Nature Club;
- Ingersoll Soccer Club and other sports groups using outdoor sports fields;
- Local snowmobile club;
- Nearest registered day care facilities to the site or located along the haul route;
- Other operators of community facilities with outdoor components (e.g., outdoor soccer pitches, baseball diamonds, etc.);
- Organizers / operators of community festivals and other major community events (e.g., Canterbury Folk Festival);
- Oxford Coalition for Social Justice;
- Southwestern Public Health (formerly Oxford County Public Health);
- Alexandra Hospital (nearest health care facility to the site);
- Oxford County Trails Association;
- Oxford Green Watch;
- Royal Roads Public School (nearest school to the site) and any schools or school boards using the haul route for student transportation;
- Thames-Sydenham Source Protection Committee;
- Thamesford Taking Action Group;
- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority; and
- Victoria Park Community Centre.

The identification of the facility operators and key stakeholders listed above was assisted by members of the CLC and others during the preparation of the Social Assessment Work Plan. Potential interviewees were contacted at least 3 times for an interview via email and telephone. Representatives from the following organizations completed an interview for this study:

- Southwestern Public Health;
- Alexandra Hospital;
- Parkside Child Care Centre;
- Thames Valley District School Board;
- London District Catholic School Board;
- Oxford Coalition for Social Justice;
- Oxford County Trails Association;
- Woodstock Field Naturalists;
- Fusion Youth Activity and Technology Centre;
- Great Lakes ATV Club;
- Ingersoll District Horticultural Association;
- Cheese and Agricultural Museum;
- Beachville District Museum;
- Ingersoll Harvest Festival;
- Canterbury Folk Festival; and
- Hi-way Pentecostal Church.

All surveys were undertaken in accordance with a structured interview guide and protocol (see **Appendix G**) by SLR staff either in person or via telephone. Results from the interviews were used for baseline information as well as to identify potential effects. A summary of the interview contact attempts can be found in **Appendix H**.

7.2.4 Field Surveys and Mapping

Maps of relevant features in the Site Vicinity and along the Haul Route Study Areas were developed to characterize the baseline social environment. They were completed using Google Maps and verified through field reconnaissance visits conducted in the fall of 2017. Geospatial data for the key community features in the study area included (but were not limited to):

- Conservation areas;
- Community centres;
- Hospital;
- Educational institutions (day-cares/schools);
- Parks;
- Places of worship;
- Quarries;
- Recreational facilities;
- Recreational trails;
- Residential areas;
- Shopping/business areas; and
- Tourist attractions/facilities.

The resulting Site Vicinity Study Area Maps, **Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, and **Figure 13** included common receptor points, relevant boundaries, and social environment features. The common receptor map and a list of the common receptor locations can be found in **Appendix C**.

7.2.5 Government Interviews

Interviews with government agencies and political leaders within the Wider Study Area were intended to collect information needed for the characterization of baseline social conditions, concerns and the potential effects of the Project relevant to the study area municipalities. The objectives of the interviews were to:

- Understand future plans for the community and these plans might change as a result of the Project;
- Help to confirm and/or verify information gathered through other means regarding people's attitudes towards, and perceptions of the Carmeuse site, Walker, and the proposed landfill;
- Examine the potential for effects of the landfill on municipal facilities and operations and any likely changes in operations or attitudes towards their community or behavioural intentions that may be attributable to the Project;
- Obtain comments or suggestions on ways to mitigate effects from the undertaking; and
- Augment the information collected from secondary sources.

Outreach was conducted by Walkers to arrange either in-person or telephone interviews with the following municipalities:

- County of Oxford;
- Township of Southwest Oxford;
- Zorra Township; and
- Town of Ingersoll.

In all cases, outreach was conducted in January of 2019 to set up individual in-person or group interviews or to set up telephone interviews with SLR staff. At the request of these municipalities, proposed socio-economic questions were sent for their consideration. All four municipalities declined to participate in an interview process and opted to provide written responses. In some cases, full responses were deferred until they could undertake a full review the draft EA. The responses received were reviewed and considered in this Social Assessment. The socio-economic questions can be found in **Appendix I** and the full written responses received back can be found in **Appendix J**.

7.2.6 Kitchen Table Meetings

Kitchen Table Meetings were designed to gain feedback, information, and ideas from those residents living closest (within 1,000 m) to the On-Site Study area. The objectives of the Kitchen Table Meetings were to:

- Share information with site neighbours;
- Understand neighbourhood and community-specific issues;
- Understand how people use and enjoy their property and various features in the Site Vicinity and how these might change as a result of the Project;
- Identify potential effects of the landfill
- Gather feedback on the results of effects assessments; and
- Gather comments or suggestions on ways to mitigate effects from the undertaking.

Outreach was conducted from November 2018 to March 2019 with residents in each of the following locations:

- Residents living near Dunn's Corners, near the intersection of 66 Road and Town Line Road;
- Ingersoll residents living in the neighbourhood nearest to the On-Site Study Area;
- Beachville residents living in the neighbourhood nearest to the On-Site Study Area; and
- Centreville residents.

During the first round of Kitchen Table Meetings, residents from three (3) households volunteered to participate. All meetings were undertaken in accordance with a structured interview guide and protocol (see **Appendix K**) by SLR staff. The results of the interviews were incorporated in this assessment, but no compilation of responses is provided in this report to protect respondents' anonymity.

Due to a general reluctance of some residents contacted to participate in the Kitchen Table Meetings, an alternative method was used to better understand the concerns from those residents located within 1,000 m of the On-Site Study Area and further Kitchen Table Meetings were not pursued.

Responses gathered from the Local Resident Questionnaire (see Section 7.2.7 below) were used to supplement the information gathered in the Kitchen Table Meetings. Residents who completed the Local Resident Questionnaire were given the option to volunteer their contact information in order to receive further information on the Project. Postal codes from volunteered addresses were used to identify respondents located with approximately 1,000 m of the On-Site Study Area. A total of 8 such responses were extracted and summarized in a separate memo (see **Appendix L**).

The information from the Kitchen Table Meetings and this subset of the Local Resident Questionnaire were used in the characterization of the baseline social environment and understanding of potential Project effects.

7.2.7 Local Resident Questionnaire

The objective of the Local Resident Questionnaire was to gather qualitative information regarding neighbourhood issues, activities and anticipated effects of the Project from residents within the Site Vicinity Study Area. These residents are more likely than those living in the Wider Study Area to experience environmental potential effects from the Project such as noise, dust, odour, traffic and visual effects. The objectives of the Local Resident Questionnaire were to:

- Understand current attitudes towards the existing quarry site and planned landfill development;
- Identify ways in which residential/farm property owners (referred to generally as the landfill site neighbours) currently use and enjoy their property for personal or business purposes (e.g., home based businesses, farm gate businesses) and how they anticipate these might change because of the Project;
- Understand how satisfied neighbours currently living in the Site Vicinity Study Area are with living in their neighbourhoods and how the landfill project might affect their level of satisfaction;
- Understand how neighbours currently living in the Site Vicinity Study Area use the primary haul route and how this might change because of the Project;

- Understand how committed neighbours currently living in the Site Vicinity Study Area are living and/or farming in the immediate vicinity of the proposed landfill site;
- Identify how neighbours currently living in the Site Vicinity Study Area define their neighbourhood character and how they anticipate this might change because of the Project; and
- Obtain comments or suggestions on ways to mitigate effects from the undertaking.

The Local Resident Questionnaire included the design and administration of a self-completed questionnaire that was delivered or mailed to all residents within the Site Vicinity Study Area. A copy of the survey instrument can be found in **Appendix M**. The survey instrument included both open-ended and closed questions. Respondents were able to provide their contact information to be added to the Project mailing list and were provided with contact information to follow up with any other questions or comments.

Questionnaires were hand-delivered to residents in Zones 1, 2 and 4 to 7 (**Appendix M – Figure 1**). Due to the larger population of Ingersoll, questionnaires were delivered to residents in Zone 3 by Canada Post. Survey distribution occurred between December 1st and December 14th, 2018. Due to the Canada Post strike and mail delays, the questionnaire deadline was extended from January 4th, 2019 to January 18th, 2019 to allow for a longer response time. This extension was advertised in local newspapers, through social media, signage and voicemail responses at Walker’s Ingersoll project office, and on Walker’s website. Several surveys were also picked up in person at the Walker office in Ingersoll.

Completed surveys were collected, tabulated and summarized according to emergent themes and response types. All survey data collected were compiled for data analysis by SLR and Walker. For “open ended” questions the responses were grouped into broad but similar categories for coding purposes. The compiled data were coded and collated by Intellipulse. A summary of the survey findings can be found in **Appendix N**.

7.2.8 Public Attitude Research

The objectives of the Public Attitude Research were to gain information regarding the existing social environment and better understand the potential effects of the Project through responses from residents within Oxford County.

- Identify attitudes of residents towards their community, including residents’ level of satisfaction, major community issues, what they value most in their community, their feelings of health and sense of well-being, the influences on their use and enjoyment of property, and the image of their community;
- Examine the importance of various public services, including landfills and other waste management services, to residents of the community;
- Gauge awareness of various businesses in the Ingersoll/Woodstock area, including the quarry sites and Walker;
- Identify attitudes towards the presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry, awareness of Walker’s proposed Southwestern Landfill and the effects people anticipate regarding an operating landfill at the quarry site;
- Profile local residents (including household demographics) and their participation in various community outdoor activities, such as use of parks and conservation areas, trails and roadways, water-based activities, and community events, tourist attractions and festivals;

- Identify the potential for changes in how residents might change their behaviours should there be an operating landfill at the quarry site. This includes residents' anticipated effects on people's daily life such as their use and enjoyment of public facilities, outdoor activities and events, their use and enjoyment of residential properties, and any likely changes in attitudes toward the community including satisfaction with living in the community, moving from the community, and driving patterns that may be attributed to the proposed Landfill.
- Identify residents' anticipated effects on the factors that may influence community character;
- Identify ways in which Walker can best minimize the effects of its proposal; and
- Examine regional and demographic characteristics to assess statistically significant differences in responses by various segments of the population.

The questionnaire was developed collaboratively by IntelliPulse, SLR Consulting, other members of Walker's EA technical team and Walker. The questionnaire was administered by Intellipulse and the Logit Group via telephone and contained 59 questions, including 14 open-ended questions. To qualify for an interview, a respondent needed to self-identify as a resident of the community and at least 18 years of age.

Results of the Public Attitude Research were coded and collated by Intellipulse. Due to the large sample size and sampling method, the results are statistically significant for the Wider Study Area with a confidence level of +/-3.0%, or 19 out of 20 times. The Public Attitude Research results and survey instrument are summarized in **Appendix O**.

7.3 Summary of Background and Field Data Collection

The following table summarizes the activities undertaken to establish the social baseline and complete the impact assessment. **Table 3** summarizes the response rates, relevant study area, and reference documents for each method.

Several activities and events in the Wider Study Area and Site Vicinity Study Area have occurred throughout Walker's environmental assessment program and the implementation of the social and economic assessment programs. These activities and events may have influenced the willingness of people to participate in interviews, surveys, and outreach programs; and may also have informed and/or biased people's responses. For the Social Assessment, this is particularly a concern with respect to Kitchen Table meetings, Public Attitude Research and the Local Resident Survey. A timeline is presented in **Figure 9** that depicts the timing of Walker's activities and external events and activities that have played a part in influencing the outcomes of the Social and Economic Assessments.

Table 3: Summary of Background and Field Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Results and Responses	Implementation Details
Case Study and Literature Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarly articles and case study documentation were collected, stored, and reviewed. Specific cases examined were for the Halton Landfill in Milton, Ontario and the Taro Landfill in Stoney Creek, Ontario. 	Not Applicable
Secondary Source Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wide range of publicly available data were collected, stored, and reviewed. Much of this data was sourced from various websites operated by study area municipalities, community groups and organizations. 	Not Applicable
Statistics Canada Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016 Census Data was collected by Environics (2018) and provided to SLR. 	2016 Census

Table 3: Summary of Background and Field Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Results and Responses	Implementation Details
<p>Aboriginal Land Use and Interests Research</p>	<p>Only the Métis Nation of Ontario and Chippewas of the Thames First Nation participated in in-person meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six in-person interviews were conducted with harvesters and/or elders of Chippewas of the Thames • One focus group was conducted with Chippewas of the Thames Chief and Council. • Walker hosted one Open House in the community. • One meeting was held with the Métis Nation of Ontario. This meeting did not include a focus group and was an information sharing meeting between Walker and the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 9. <p>Walker has further committed to engaging and consulting with potentially affected First Nation and Metis communities on Aboriginal land use and interests during its consultation activities on the Draft EA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six in-person interviews commenced March 6, 2019. • Focus group was conducted on April 16, 2019. • Community Open House was conducted on March 6, 2019 • Meeting with the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 9 was held on April 15, 2019

Table 3: Summary of Background and Field Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Results and Responses	Implementation Details
Day User Recreation Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67 individuals approached for survey completion • 10 declined participating in the survey • 57 surveys were completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 5, 2018 (long weekend) • August 9, 2018 (weekday) • August 15, 2018 (weekday) • August 29, 2018 (weekday) • August 30, 2018 (weekday) • September 3, 2018 (long weekend) <p>Survey times spanned daytime and evening hours.</p>
Facility Operator and Key Stakeholder Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 individuals contacted for an interview • 15 interviews were completed 	<p>Outreach to schedule interviews began on August 15th, 2018 and concluded February 2, 2019. Over that time period, a minimum of five attempts were made to contact facility operators and stakeholders by both telephone and/or email.</p>
Field Reconnaissance Survey and Mapping	<p>Based on a field reconnaissance survey, Site Vicinity Study Area maps were prepared for recreational resources; public facilities and institutions; and community features contributing to community cohesion.</p>	<p>Field reconnaissance was completed on October 12, 2017 to update and validate findings from online sources.</p>

Table 3: Summary of Background and Field Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Results and Responses	Implementation Details
Government Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal officials from Oxford County, Zorra Township, Town of Ingersoll and Township of South-west Oxford were requested for interviews. • At the request of the municipalities, no personal or telephone interviews were completed. • 4 written responses were sent in-lieu of interviews. 	<p>Outreach conducted to schedule interviews began in January 2019. Written responses were received from the four municipalities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 27, 2019 (Oxford County); • June 11, 2019 (Township of Zorra); • June 14, 2019 (Township of Southwest Oxford); • June 20, 2019 (Town of Ingersoll).
Kitchen Table Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) Kitchen Table Meetings were completed, representing 3 residential properties within 1,000 m of the proposed landfill site boundary. • 8 completed Local Resident Surveys were identified as respondents living closest to the proposed landfill site. These 8 were reviewed independently from those responding to the Local Resident Questionnaire. 	<p>Kitchen Table Meetings occurred on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November 29, 2018; and • January 21, 2019.

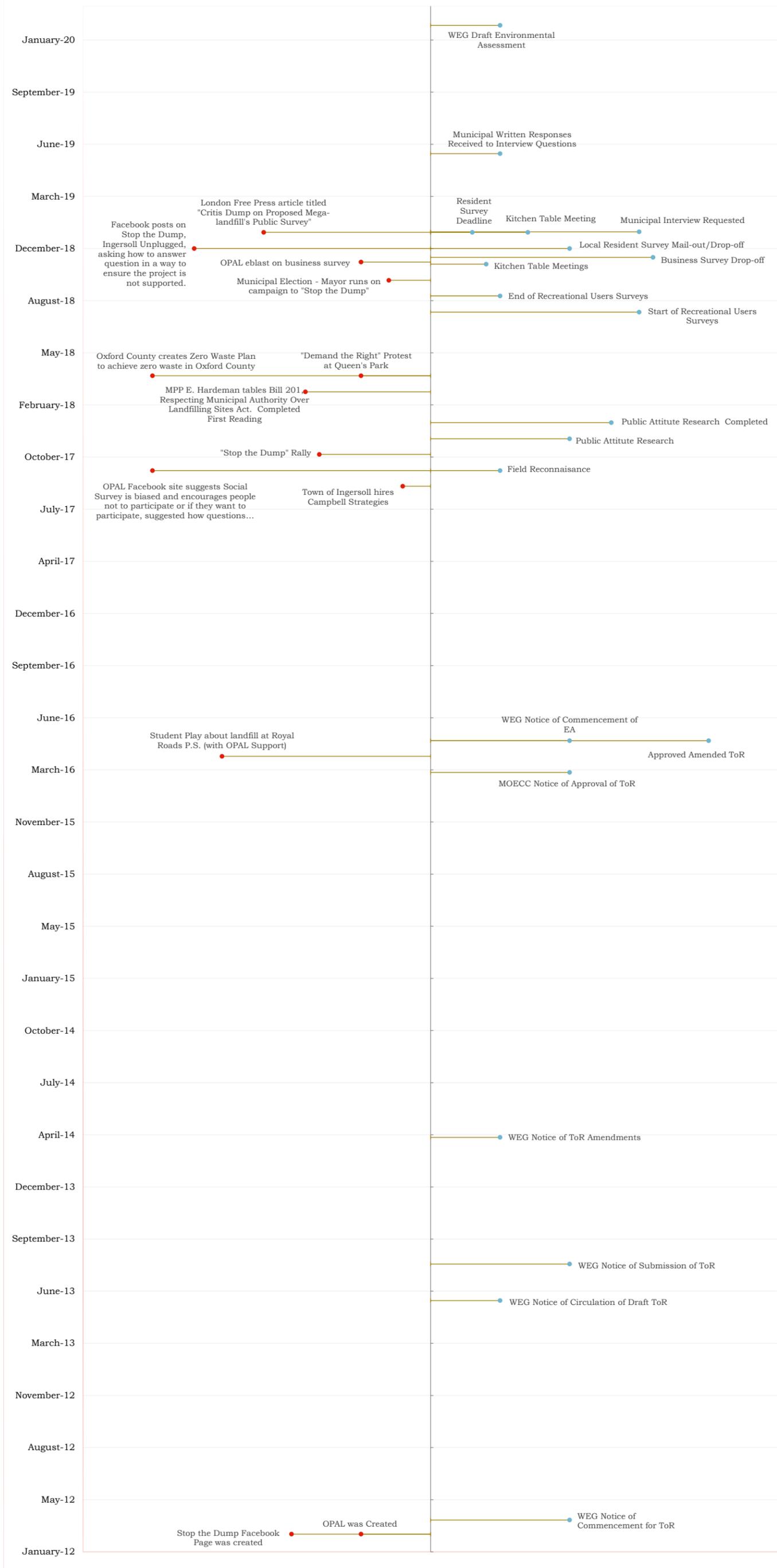
Table 3: Summary of Background and Field Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Results and Responses	Implementation Details
<p>Local Resident Questionnaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,558 questionnaires sent out • 1,374 questionnaires returned • 53 returned completely blank and removed from the dataset • Total of 1,321 questionnaires were completed for a return-rate of approximately 20% 	<p>Questionnaires were dropped off or mailed to residential properties between December 1st and December 14th in 2018.</p> <p>The majority (576) of the questionnaires were hand delivered to all residential properties in zones 1, 2 and 4 to 7 (Appendix M – Figure 1). Due to the larger population in the Town of Ingersoll, 5,972 questionnaires were mailed to all residential properties in the zone 3. A total of 10 surveys were picked up in person at the Walker office in Ingersoll.</p> <p>Due to the Canada Post strike and mail delays, the questionnaire return deadline was extended from January 4th to January 18, 2019.</p> <p>Residents were informed of the extended deadline via local newspapers, social media, Walker’s website, and through signage and voicemail messaging at Walker’s Ingersoll project office.</p>

Table 3: Summary of Background and Field Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Method	Results and Responses	Implementation Details
<p>Public Attitude Research</p>	<p>In total, 1,066 interviews were completed with the following disproportional allocation of the sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingersoll n=263 • Zorra Township n=107 • South-West Oxford (excluding Tillsonburg) n=57 • East Zorra-Tavistock n=113 • Tillsonburg n=122 • Woodstock n=295 • Remainder of Oxford County (Norwich and Blandford-Blenheim Townships) n=109. <p>The confidence interval for n=1,066 was +3.0%, 19 out of 20 times for the total sample area.</p>	<p>Interviews took place from December 8 – 21, 2017 and resumed January 3 - 10, 2018.</p> <p>Average response time was approximately 24 minutes.</p>

Figure 9: Activity Timeline



7.4 Future Baseline Assessment Methodology

A variety of sources were used to characterize the future baseline social environment. These sources include:

- Interviews and information provided by study area municipalities in their written submissions to Walker;
- Land use planning forecast;
- Municipal official plans, sustainability plans and other future-oriented documents;
- Population and employment projections; and
- Other sources as available.

This information, along with expert judgement, was used to characterize the future social environment in the absence of the proposed Project in order to better assess the potential project's effects over its lifetime.

7.5 Effects Assessment Methodology

SLR defines a Social Assessment as:

“both an analytical process aimed at identifying, predicting, assessing, and managing adverse social effects of a proposed project and enhancing positive ones, as well as a mechanism to identify, analyze and respond to broader issues affecting the relationship between the project proponent and communities.”

Within the context of this definition, this Social Assessment was designed to support a broad ranging assessment of the effects of the Southwestern Landfill Project on people and their communities. To this end, this study strived towards ensuring that:

- key aspects of community are addressed in as a systematic and co-ordinated fashion as possible, integrating key dimensions of community life, including (where relevant) its economic, psychological, sociological and physical dimensions; and
- all aspects of a project that have the potential to affect the social environment are integrated into the assessment (e.g., risk, environmental effects).

This assessment was designed to suit the unique project attributes/characteristics and those of the study areas. A variety of tools and techniques have been applied throughout the characterization process, as appropriate, to adequately identify potential effects, issues and concerns. An attempt was made to maximize interaction with relevant stakeholders through interviews, surveys, questionnaires and participation in public consultation events (e.g., committee meetings and open houses). This assessment acknowledges the legitimacy of public attitudes and recognizes that changes in public attitudes can cause real and observable social effects. As such, emphasis was placed on obtaining quantitative and qualitative data regarding people's attitudes towards their community and the proposed project.

The Social Assessment was completed using the baseline data collected in collaboration with data collection and analyses undertaken by other disciplines (including noise, air quality, traffic, ecology, economics, agriculture, etc.). These data and analyses were used to determine the effects (both beneficial and adverse) associated with the measurable changes in the social environment resulting from the Project and identify mitigation measures that are technically and

economically feasible to prevent, reduce or otherwise ameliorate the adverse environmental effects.

As mentioned previously, results from other discipline analyses were used to determine the magnitude of change in physical disturbances or nuisance effects at the common receptor locations. The quantitative criteria used in the Social Assessment are listed in **Table 4**. Background information, detailed analyses and findings can be found in the respective discipline reports.

Table 4: Quantitative Criteria Used for Social Assessment

Source of Nuisance	Parameter	Criterion
Particulate Matter (PM)	PM-2.5 (24 hour)	25 ug/m ³
	PM-2.5 (Annual)	8.8 ug/m ³
	PM-10 (24 hour)	50 ug/m ³
Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	TSP (24 hour)	120 ug/m ³
	TSP (Annual)	60 ug/m ³
Dustfall	Dustfall (Annual)	4.6 ug/m ³
	Dustfall (30 Day)	7 ug/m ³
Odour Units (OU)	Number of Events	Events > 1 OU, > 3 OU and > 5 OU
Impulsive Noise	N/A	70 (dBAI)
Continuous Noise and Traffic Noise	N/A	Change in sound level greater than 3 dB
Traffic	Level of Service (LOS)	Change in LOS (A to F)

8. ENVIRONMENT POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE UNDERTAKING

Section 6.1(2)(c)(i) of the Act requires a “*description of the environment that will be affected or might reasonably be expected to be affected, directly or indirectly*”. Section 8.2 of the ToR describes the methodology by which the environment potentially affected by the proposed landfill is to be developed, notably including both the existing environment as well as the environment that would be expected to exist in the future without the proposed undertaking (i.e., the environmental baseline conditions, or the “*do nothing*” alternative).

8.1 Baseline Assumptions

In order to address cumulative effects, in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 8.2 of the *Approved Amended Terms of Reference*, this assessment compares the potential effects of the proposed landfill at its different stages of development to the forecast baseline conditions at that same period of time (i.e., the “do nothing” alternative).

8.1.1 Land Use Forecast

A common set of assumptions were provided by MHBC Planning on behalf of Walker regarding the forecast land uses in the area, so that this study could reflect reasonably foreseeable changes in the uses of the land on and around the proposed landfill site (including the expected ongoing operation of the quarries and lime plants in the vicinity of the site during the operational period of the landfill). These assumptions are detailed in Walker’s *Environmental Assessment Report*.

8.1.1.1 Aggregate Operations

During the operational period of the proposed landfill, Carmeuse Lime will continue to hold licenses #2130, #2129 and #2136 at the Beachville Quarry and mining will continue in a southerly direction within license #2136 through to approximately 2030 to 2035. Subsequently, mining will shift to a northerly direction, north of Road 64. License #2130 and the portion of license #2129 east of County Road 6 will remain inactive over the next 30 years. The entrance/exit to County Road 6 and the haul route will remain unchanged over the 30-year time period. Rehabilitation in the active area will continue along the southern limit of the quarry and to the south of Road 64.

The Federal White Cement quarry will remain unopened and inactive and the Federal White Cement plant will continue operating generally at current production levels. The Lafarge Woodstock quarry will remain within Concession 3 and the cement plant will remain inactive.

8.1.1.2 Population, Housing and Employment

The County of Oxford is forecasted to experience some population growth over the next 25 years. Population growth is forecasted to be the strongest within the next five years and gradually slowing down after 2023 as a result of the County’s aging population.

Average annual housing growth over the next 30 years is forecasted to be lower than the 2001-2011 timeframe for Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg. Most of the housing growth for the County will occur in Woodstock, Ingersoll, and Tillsonburg with approximately 52% of the County-wide housing growth being allocated to the City of Woodstock and 10% to the Town of Ingersoll. In Ingersoll, most of the future development is expected to occur in the south-eastern portion of the town.

Woodstock and Ingersoll will need to designate a minimum of approximately 36 gross Ha (89 gross acres) and 65 gross Ha (161 gross acres), respectively of employment land to meet long-term need to 2033. Existing designated future urban growth areas (FUGs) intended for employment uses may be annexed from the Township of South-West Oxford to address this demand.

Based on the existing supply of developable vacant employment land, Oxford County has enough employment lands to meet long-term needs to 2033. It is also anticipated that there may be a shortfall in Woodstock and Ingersoll until 2033.

For Ingersoll, residential and employment growth will predominately occur in the south-eastern and south-western portions of the town. At present, there is no future development proposed within 1 km of the proposed landfill site.

Designated resource areas (aggregate and agricultural) in the Township of Zorra, north of the Town of Ingersoll will limit the potential growth and land use changes in this area in accordance with Provincial and Official Plan policies requiring protection of these areas for long-term use.

There are no plans to provide municipal services to the Village of Beachville. The Village of Beachville, and Rural Cluster of Centerville will only experience very limited growth through infilling.

8.1.2 Climate Change Forecast

Another set of common assumptions that were established for the purpose of this EA is the potential for climate change, so that these could be considered in the individual studies of the potential effects of the proposed landfill. These assumptions are detailed in Walker's *Environmental Assessment Report* and basically adopt the guidance in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's *Climate change projections for Ontario: An updated synthesis for policymakers and planners* (McDermid, Fera, & Hogg, 2015).

The following table summarizes the mean climate change (temperature and precipitation) assumptions to be considered during this study, where relevant.

Table 5: Forecasted Temperature and Precipitation

	Temperature (°C)			Precipitation (mm)		
	Annual	Summer	Winter	Annual	Summer	Winter
2011-2040	+2.3	+2.0	+2.2	+52.0	-2.7	+28.3
2041-2070	+3.9	+3.2	+4.5	+87.0	-2.5	+34.9
2071-2100+	+4.8	+4.1	+5.5	+89.0	-4.4	+46.8

8.2 Environmental Baseline Conditions

This section describes the current social environment of the Wider Study Area and the Site Vicinity Study Area municipalities, including: The Town of Ingersoll, the Township of Zorra, the Township

of East Zorra-Tavistock, and the Township of South-west Oxford. When relevant, a description of the Wider Study Area is included. Section 8.3 describes the current social environment relevant to First Nations and Metis Communities with rights and interests relevant to the Wider Study Area.

8.2.1 Governance

The Wider Study Area refers to the County of Oxford, a regional municipality in Southern Ontario located west of Toronto and immediately east of London. Oxford County covers an area of over 2,000 km² and is composed of eight lower-tier municipalities including:

- City of Woodstock;
- Town of Ingersoll;
- Town of Tillsonburg;
- Township of Blandford-Blenheim;
- Township of East Zorra-Tavistock;
- Township of Norwich;
- Township of South-west Oxford; and
- Township of Zorra.

Oxford County has three major urban centres. The City of Woodstock is the main focal point in northern Oxford for employment, commerce, recreation and administration in the County. The Town of Tillsonburg fulfils similar roles for southern Oxford. The Town of Ingersoll is also a major centre of employment and commerce. The remaining municipalities are more rural in nature with the predominant industries being related to agriculture and aggregate extraction (Oxford County, 2018).

The On-Site Study Area (the land on which the landfill is proposed to be developed) is located within the Township of Zorra. Other municipalities within the Site Vicinity Study Area are the Town of Ingersoll to the south-west, the Township of South-West Oxford to the south and the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock to the north-east. Within the Township of South-West Oxford are the two rural areas of Centerville and the Village of Beachville.

Oxford County is responsible for the County's planning including the Official Plan which contains the policies that guide and manage the extent, pattern and type of settlement and the use of land and resources to maintain and improve the quality of the environment and the quality of life for residents. The County is also responsible for water and wastewater, regional roads (including the primary Haul Route), the County's own waste management needs, social services, emergency services. In terms of public health, the Southwestern Public Health Unit has operated from Woodstock and St. Thomas as an autonomous health unit since early 2018. The lower-tier municipalities are responsible for local roads, local parks and recreation, building inspections and zoning by-laws and amendments (Oxford County, 2018).

The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) is responsible for the management of a variety of environmental and planning issues in the watershed of the Upper Thames River. The land use in the watershed is mainly rural except for the larger urban centres of London, Stratford and Woodstock. The watershed experiences pressures from both urban and rural land uses. Water quality is affected by factors such as drainage practices, runoff, spills and bank alterations. Much of the forest cover in the watershed has been cleared for agricultural fields or urban development and remaining areas have been affected by invasive species (UTRCA, n.d.).

The UTRCA has a holistic, ecosystem approach to watershed management, including to:

- protect life and property from flood and erosion
- protect and improve water quality
- preserve and manage natural areas
- provide outdoor recreation opportunities

An interview with a representative from the UTRCA indicated some of the key issues facing the area and the organization, including poor water quality, habitat loss, soil erosion, flooding, drought, Great Lakes algal blooms and severe weather events.

8.2.2 Community Goals and Aspirations

The Site Vicinity Study Area municipalities and Oxford County have numerous plans and guidance documents to inform and lead their community towards long term viability and stability. Apart from land use plans that are examined in the Land Use Assessment (MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Ltd, 2020a), the ones most relevant to the Social Assessment are:

Oxford County:

- Community Improvement Plan (Oxford County Community Planning Office, 2013);
- Future Oxford: A Community Sustainability Plan (Oxford County, 2015)
- Oxford County Trails Master Plan - Proposed Communication & Outreach Initiatives for Oxford County (MMM Group Ltd, 2014)
- Strategic Plan (Oxford County, 2015)
- Transportation Master Plan (Paradigm, LURA, 2019)
- Zero Waste Plan (Oxford County, 2018)

Town of Ingersoll:

- Cultural Strategy (Priority Grown Inc., 2006)
- Central Area Design Guidelines (Peter J Smith & Company Inc, 2014)
- Community Improvement Plan (Town of Ingersoll, n.d.)

Township of Zorra:

- Multi-year Accessibility Plan (Zorra Township, 2019)
- Recreation, Arts and Culture Master Plan (Monteith Brown Planning Consultants, 2018)
- Strategic Plan (Zorra Township, 2018)

Appendix P summarizes the goals and objectives for Oxford County and the various Site Vicinity Study Area municipalities based on these readily available and published sources.

8.2.3 Population Demographics

This section characterizes the existing conditions in the Site Vicinity Study Area communities, Oxford County, and the Province of Ontario relevant to population, demographics, and economic conditions. Environics collected, reviewed, and summarized data from Statistics Canada from the most recent census in 2016 along with data from previous census years if available. These data are summarized below.

Population

The overall population of Oxford County has steadily increased since 1996; an increase of approximately 14%. The Town of Ingersoll’s population has also increased by approximately 21%. The Township of Zorra, Township of South West Oxford and the Township of East Zorra Tavistock population either held steady over that time period or decreased slightly. **Table 6** compares the populations for the study area with those of the Province for 1996 to 2016.

Table 6: Population

Census Years	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
Year 2016	13,448,495	110,860	12,755	8,140	7,660	7,130
Year 2011	12,851,820	105,720	12,145	8,060	7,545	6,835
Year 2006	12,160,282	102,756	11,760	8,125	7,589	7,350
Year 2001	11,410,046	99,270	10,977	8,052	7,782	7,238
Year 1996	10,753,573	97,142	10,502	8,141	7,788	7,278
% Change 1996 to 2016	25%	14%	21%	0%	-2%	-2%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

Age

The age profiles for the Province of Ontario, County of Oxford, Site Vicinity Study Area communities are similar. The age group with the greatest population is 25-44 years, though this is also the largest range (20 years). The majority of the population is greater than 25 years old. These trends are summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Age Profile (2016)

Age Category	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4 years	5.19	5.83	5.53	5.90	6.66	5.33
5-14 years	11.23	11.95	12.78	12.41	14.56	11.29
15-19 years	6.04	6.06	6.55	6.27	6.79	6.73
20-24 years	6.65	5.80	5.80	6.08	5.74	5.96
25-44 years	25.68	23.68	24.46	22.48	22.65	21.95
45-54 years	14.82	13.99	15.17	15.05	14.23	13.96
55-64 years	13.65	14.03	13.92	15.11	15.08	15.64
65 + years	16.74	18.67	15.96	16.91	14.61	19.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

Mobility and Migration

Mobility status refers to the status of a person and their place of residence on a reference point in time compared to a previous reference point. In the 2016 Statistics Canada Census data, non-movers were persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided either five or one year(s) earlier. By comparison, movers were those with a different address.

There are several categories of Movers, including non-migrants and migrants. non-migrants are those that moved but remained in the same census subdivision. Migrants refer to either internal migrants or external migrants. Internal migrants include migrants who moved within Canada and external migrants include migrants who moved from outside of Canada.

For the Province and for the County of Oxford and the Town of Ingersoll, approximately 87% and 63% of residents did not move in one and five year(s) prior to the 2016 Census, respectively. For the remaining municipalities, 89-92% of residents have not moved within one year and 72-75% of residents have not moved within five years. Of those movers, the majority of the movers were internal migrants (migrants moving within Canada) as see in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Mobility Migration (2016)

Mobility	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago - 25% sample data	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non-movers	87.56	87.78	86.58	92.32	89.94	91.48
Movers	12.44	12.22	13.46	7.75	9.99	8.59
Non-migrants	7.18	5.89	6.23	2.31	3.24	2.18
Migrants	5.26	6.33	7.23	5.37	6.82	6.33
Internal migrants	4.08	6.10	7.23	5.25	6.62	6.11
Intraprovincial migrants	3.57	5.87	6.99	5.06	6.22	5.97
Interprovincial migrants	0.51	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.46	0.22
External migrants	1.18	0.23	0.00	0.19	0.20	0.22
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago - 25% sample data	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non-movers	62.87	63.96	63.49	75.49	74.18	72.71
Movers	37.13	36.05	36.46	24.57	25.89	27.37
Non-migrants	20.29	16.81	17.05	8.19	8.35	10.40
Migrants	16.84	19.24	19.41	16.32	17.54	16.90
Internal migrants	12.45	18.45	18.99	15.40	17.19	16.90
Intraprovincial migrants	11.01	17.69	17.56	15.20	16.91	16.28
Interprovincial migrants	1.45	0.76	1.43	0.20	0.35	0.54
External migrants	4.38	0.78	0.42	0.98	0.35	0.00

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

According to the 2016 Census Data, in Ontario, 92% of the population were Canadian Citizens and 8% were non-Canadian. For Oxford County, this number is slightly higher with 98% of the population being Canadian Citizens and 2% non-Canadian. For the municipalities within the study area, non-Canadian Citizens accounted for 1-3% of the population.

Table 9: Citizenship (2016)

Citizen	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	#	#	#	#	#	#
Canadian Citizens	12,223,065	106,810	12,420	7,970	7,370	6,880
Not Canadian Citizen	1,019,095	2,345	160	145	265	65

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

In Oxford County, immigrants, either Canadian citizens or not, accounted for 10% of the population. The majority of those immigrants, 56%, arrived in Canada prior to 1981. In the Town of Ingersoll, Township of Zorra, and the Township of East Zorra Tavistock, 6-7% of the population were immigrants, with the majority arriving prior to 1981. Within the Site Vicinity Study Area, the Township of South West Oxford has the highest proportion of immigrants at 12% of the immigrants in Township of South West Oxford, 38% arrived prior to 1981 and 21% arrived between 2001 and 2010.

Table 10: Immigration and Period of Immigration

Immigrants	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	#	#	#	#	#	#
Non-immigrants	9,188,815	98,090	11,775	7,570	6,685	6,430
Immigrants	3,852,145	10,785	800	510	890	515
Before 1981	1,077,745	6,045	540	340	340	300
1981-1990	513,995	1,400	80	35	170	55
1991-2000	834,510	1,475	70	85	170	90
2001-2010	953,730	1,355	80	20	190	75
2011-2016	472,170	515	20	40	15	0

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

8.2.4 Households and Housing

As shown in **Table 11** the majority (greater than 50%) of household families in Oxford County and in the study area municipalities have 2 people in each family. Those households with five or greater people in the family account for less than 10% of the population for Oxford County and the Town of Ingersoll and less than 15% for Township of Zorra, Township of South West Oxford and the Township of East Zorra Tavistock.

Table 11: Family Size (2016)

Family Size	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2 persons	47.98	53.03	51.26	51.11	49.44	50.84
3 persons	22.33	19.50	20.93	18.59	17.45	17.99
4 persons	20.95	17.98	19.47	18.59	18.34	19.90
5 + persons	8.74	9.46	8.48	11.31	14.77	11.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

Private household refers to a person or group of people who occupy the same dwelling and do not have another residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad.

In the Site Vicinity Study Area municipalities in 2016, the majority of households (36-40%) had two people living in them. The Town of Ingersoll had the highest percentage of single private households while the Township of South West Oxford had the greatest percentage of households with five or more people.

Table 12: Private Household by Size (2016)

Housing by Size	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 person	25.95	25.49	25.07	18.89	16.20	22.37
2 persons	32.76	37.80	36.38	40.23	39.48	38.45
3 persons	16.14	14.66	15.73	14.98	14.90	13.49
4 persons	15.41	13.70	14.85	15.31	15.64	15.90
5 or more persons	9.75	8.34	7.96	10.75	13.78	9.80
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

The Town of Ingersoll had the greatest number (5,085) of private households with 5,085 households. The Average household size is relatively similar across the county and within the Province with the average size being 2.5-2.6. The Township of South West Oxford has a slightly higher average household size at 2.8 as seen in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Selected Household Characteristics (2016)

Households	Province of Ontario	County of Oxford	Town of Ingersoll	Township of Zorra	Township of SW Oxford	East Zorra Tavistock
	#	#	#	#	#	#
Number of persons in Private Households	13,242,160	109,155	12,575	8,115	7,630	6,950
Total Private Households	5,169,170	44,265	5,085	3,070	2,685	2,705
Average household size	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

The number of occupied dwellings has increased at similar rates (14-17%) in the Province of Ontario, Oxford County and the Town of Ingersoll with the largest increase observed in the Town of Ingersoll. The Townships of Zorra, Southwest Oxford and East Zorra Tavistock demonstrated relatively lower rates of growth in the number of occupied dwellings, ranging from 1% to 5% for the same time period.

Table 14: Number of Occupied Private Dwellings

Number of Occupied private Dwellings	Ontario	Oxford	Ingersoll	Zorra	SW Oxford	East Zorra
	#	#	#	#	#	#
2016 Census	5,169,174	44,266	5,088	3,070	2,687	2,703
2011 Census	4,887,508	41,554	4,785	2,941	2,594	2,514
2006 Census	4,554,251	39,335	4,572	2,887	2,588	2,568
2001 Census*	4,556,240	38,555	4,347	2,923	2,659	2,577
% Change from 2001 to 2016	14%	15%	17%	5%	1%	5%

*Total private dwellings, 2001 (*occupied private dwelling data unavailable*)

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

In Oxford County, 74% of households are owned rather than rented. In the Town of Ingersoll, the breakdown of household tenure is similar with 75% of households owned and 25% of households rented. The Township of Zorra, South West Oxford and East Zorra Tavistock have a slightly greater number of owned households with 82-83% owned. The proportion of homeownership is relatively higher in the Site Vicinity Study Area and Oxford County than reported across the Province of Ontario.

Single detached houses account for the majority of household types. In Oxford County, these account for 72%, in the Town of Ingersoll, it accounts for 71%, in the Township of Zorra, 93%, South West Oxford, 94% and in East Zorra Tavistock, 86%. These proportions are higher than those observed for the Province of Ontario, where approximately 54% of private households are single detached houses.

Table 15: Private Dwellings by Ownership and Structural Type

Category	Ontario	Oxford	Ingersoll	Zorra	SW Oxford	East Zorra
	#	#	#	#	#	#
Total - Private households by tenure - 25% sample data	5,169,175	44,265	5,085	3,070	2,685	2,700
Owned	3,601,825	32,650	3,830	2,510	2,235	2,230
Rented	1,559,720	11,615	1,260	560	455	470
Band housing	7,635	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling - 100% data	5,169,175	44,265	5,090	3,070	2,690	2,705
Single-detached house	2,807,380	31,955	3,615	2,845	2,530	2,315
Semi-detached house	289,975	2,325	390	10	25	90
Row house	460,425	2,680	380	10	15	0
Apartment, duplex	176,080	790	80	15	25	35
Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	886,705	1,925	35	0	0	0
Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	522,810	4,255	575	90	40	250
Other single-attached house	10,910	110	15	10	10	5
Movable dwelling	14,890	225	0	85	50	10

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2017)

8.2.5 Out-Migration and Mobility

Public Attitude Research was conducted to understand if residents are thinking of moving out of their community. When asked, 10% of Wider Study Area residents stated that they are thinking of moving, with a variety of reasons provided. The most frequently stated reasons included the small size of the community and availability of services, to be closer to family, to travel to work, and for retirement. Of the total responses given, 3% (or 3 respondents) cited the proposed landfill as a potential reason for moving out of the community. These data are summarized in **Table 16**.

**Table 16: Respondents Considering Moving from the Community
– Oxford County Residents**

Currently Considering Moving from the Community		
	%	n
No	89	944
Not sure (Volunteered)	2	19
Yes	10	103
Yes: Main reason -		
Size - lack of amenities, services, activities	14	15
Be closer to family - friends	13	14
Work prospects	12	12
Retirement	11	11
Ageing, health	8	8
Poor housing-lack of affordable housing	6	6
Community attitudes	6	6
Lifestyle change	5	5
Downsizing	4	4
Too much traffic	4	4
Taxes	3	3
The proposed Landfill	3	3
Schooling	1	1
Other	9	9
Don't know-refused	2	2
Total	100	103

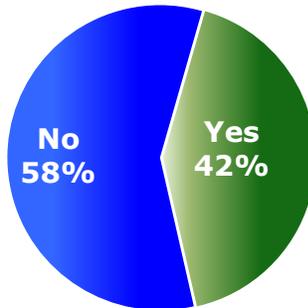
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Source: Intellipulse (2018)

Of these respondents, those in Oxford County but outside of the Site Vicinity Study area and Ingersoll were more likely than average to consider moving away as were younger respondents (under 25 years old).

Surveys with local residents (living within the Site Vicinity Study Area) were asked if they had considered moving in the past 5 years. These data indicate that a large proportion of residents (42%) have considered moving in the past 5 years and the most frequently stated reason was the proposed landfill and its effects (64%). These data are summarized in **Figure 10** and **Table 17**.

Figure 10: Number of Respondents that Have Considered Moving in the Past 5 Years – Site Vicinity Study Area Residents

Considered Moving in the Past 5 Years



Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

Table 17: Reasons to have Considered Moving in the Past 5 Years – Site Vicinity Study Area Residents

Reasons Considered Moving		
	%	<i>n</i>
The proposed landfill and its effects	64%	338
Retirement, downsize, lifestyle change	12%	64
Seeking larger, better house, property	9%	48
Town is too small, lack of amenities, services, activities	5%	24
Ageing, changes in personal health	4%	22
Too much traffic, noise	3%	18
Better environmental quality – air, water	3%	17
Better work prospects	2%	13
Cost of housing	2%	9
High taxes	2%	8
Quarry operations	2%	8
To be closer to family, friends	1%	4
Schooling	<.5%	2
Community attitudes – not friendly	<.5%	2
Other	5%	29
No answer	1%	6
Total number of respondents answering		531

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

8.2.6 Business and Economy

Statistics Canada defines labour force as the total adult population available to the labour market at a specific time. This includes unemployed and employed individuals. People not in the labour force are those who were unwilling or unable to work under conditions existing in their labour markets (this includes persons who were full-time students currently attending school). In 2016 the labour force in Oxford County was approximately 85,500. Woodstock accounted for 37.1% of this total and Ingersoll, Zorra and South-west Oxford respectively accounted for 11.5%, 7.4% and 6.7%.

In terms of unemployment Oxford County and its constituent municipalities all had lower unemployment rates than the Province. The two urban municipalities were in the order of two percent lower while the two rural municipalities were in the order of 4% lower.

Between 2011 and 2016 the eligible labour force grew in Oxford County, Woodstock and each of the study area municipalities. Growth in employment also occurred in all of these municipalities with the exception of Zorra which experienced a decline of about 1%.

For those in the labour force, there are three dominant occupational groups for each municipality. Ingersoll's dominant occupational groups are: sales and service; trades, transport, equipment operators and related; and manufacturing and utilities. The corresponding top three occupational group rankings for Zorra and South-west Oxford are: trades, transport, equipment operators and related; management; and sales and service.

The Township of Zorra, South-west Oxford and the County have labour force employment concentrations in the resource-based industry sector (i.e. agriculture, pits and quarries). Conversely, manufacturing is the primary employment concentration in the Town of Ingersoll and City of Woodstock. Both communities are heavily vested in the automotive industry with a Toyota plant (3,000 employees) located in Woodstock and the General Motors CAMI Plant (2,500 employees) located in Ingersoll. There are also many small manufacturers and service firms throughout the County that support these two facilities.

There are many groups and organizations that play an important role in Oxford County's economic life. Three key organizations are highlighted below:

The Oxford County Economic Development Department works with its lower-tier municipal partners, to develop business opportunities to support economic expansion, building new businesses, and attracting business to Oxford County.

The Oxford Chamber of Commerce is a business association and a community resource. They provide members a platform to market and promote businesses, provide tools to enhance business operations, undertake events to expand business's marketing efforts, providing networking opportunities to broaden and strengthen business relationships.

The Rural Economic Development Corporation (ROEDC) is a non-profit organization consisting of representatives from the rural Townships of Norwich, Blandford-Blenheim, South-West Oxford, East Zorra-Tavistock and Zorra. The ROEDC was established to direct the overall economic development activities for rural Oxford and to help people and businesses to thrive. The ROEDC employs economic development professionals to mitigate barriers that could hinder good business growth in a positive and timely.

8.2.7 Use and Enjoyment of Residential Property

In 2016, there were 44,265 private households in the Wider Study Area. It is estimated that there are 4599 single dwellings and 43 multi-residential dwelling in the Site Vicinity Study Area. Closer to the proposed Southwestern Landfill site, there are 2 and 88 residential household within 500 m and 1000 m of the proposed landfill site boundary, respectively. There are also 27 residential households within 500 m of the primary haul route along County Road 6 northwest of Highway 401.

Residents in the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Areas use and enjoy their properties in a variety of ways. Use and enjoyment of property is important to a person’s satisfaction with living in a community. In general, factors that tend to affect people’s use and enjoyment of property include:

- sense of security and safety;
- neighbours and friendliness of a community;
- access to public facilities and infrastructure;
- a healthy and clean environment;
- recreational activities and availability; and
- property and tax levies.

To understand more specifically how residents in the study areas use and enjoy their property and the factors that might affect those uses, data from the Local Resident Survey, the Public Attitude Research (PAR) and the kitchen table meetings were collected.

In the Local Resident Survey and in the Kitchen Table Meetings, a variety of outdoor uses were identified including entertaining, gardening, physical activity, enjoying a campfire, relaxing, as well as a number of other activities. The results from the Local Resident Survey are summarized in **Table 18** below.

Table 18: Outdoor Residential Property Use in the Site Vicinity Study Area Communities

Responses		
	%	<i>n</i>
Entertaining -	30%	1552
BBQs	82%	1028
Entertaining parties, family, friends	41%	510
Hosting event	1%	14
Gardening -	23%	1220
Gardening, tending flower garden	63%	787
Vegetable, herb garden	26%	323
Planting trees, maintaining yard, preservation	9%	110
Physical Activity -	21%	1111
Play with children, games, backyard activities	30%	374
Swimming	24%	298
Exercise, sport (baseball, soccer, etc.)	17%	211

**Table 18: Outdoor Residential Property Use
in the Site Vicinity Study Area Communities**

Responses		
	%	<i>n</i>
Walking, hiking, running, snowshoeing	13%	162
Bike riding, ATV, snowmobiling	5%	66
Relaxation -	12%	636
Relaxing/sitting in backyard, patio, outdoors	44%	557
Using hot tub	1%	8
Reading	6%	71
Other -	14%	738
Keeping dog, pet in backyard	12%	157
Using outdoor fire pit, camping	10%	129
Observing wildlife, birds	10%	124
Hobbies, projects	4%	55
Fishing, pond, creek	4%	49
Vehicle maintenance – fix car, wash	3%	43
Drying laundry	2%	29
Farming, livestock in pastures	2%	19
Business, work	1%	15
Hunting	1%	13
Negative comment about proposed landfill	2%	27
Other	6%	73
None	<.5	5
Total # of responses from 1257 respondents		5257

Note: "n" is the number of respondents providing that answer. Percentages sum to more than 100% as seven responses were accepted.

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

Residents in Oxford County were asked in the PAR about the issues that might affect how they use and enjoy their property. Most responses were either “none” or “don’t know” of an issue that affects use and enjoyment of residential property (34% and 21%, respectively). The remaining responses were wide range of factors with no single response totalling more than 6%. The most frequently stated issues were “roads” such as road maintenance, traffic, speeding issues and “community services” such as facilities, activities, and parks”. While the proposed Southwestern Landfill has not commenced operation, 2% of responses cited the initiative as affecting use and enjoyment of their residential property. Further, only 1 respondent identified “gravel pits and quarries” as an issue that affected their use and enjoyment of property. These results are summarized in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Community Issues that Affect Use and Enjoyment of Property in Oxford County

Responses		
	%	<i>n</i>
None	34	364
Don't know	21	218
Roads - maintenance, traffic, speeding	6	66
Community services, facilities, activities, parks	6	65
House setting - privacy, neighbourhood, small town	4	39
Crime, safety, policing, drugs	3	37
Municipal services - garbage, sewage, snow	3	32
Taxes / property taxes	3	29
Neighbour's property, trespassing	2	26
Accessibility, transport, proximity to facilities	2	26
By-laws, regulations	2	23
Growth, expansion, crowding	2	22
Community involvement - attitudes	2	21
Proposed Landfill, effects	2	17
Infrastructure - construction, sidewalk maintenance	1	16
City council, governance	1	15
Cost of living	1	15
Economy - employment, business, retail	1	13
Noise level	1	11
Air quality	1	9
Weather	1	9
Water quality	1	8
Proposed High Speed Rail	1	7
Kids, teens, youth	0	5
Provision of healthcare	0	5
Environment - pollution	0	5
Agriculture, farming effects	0	4
Education - school closures	0	4
Gravel pits, quarries	0	1
Other	2	17
I don't own property	2	18
Total		1066

Note: "n" is the number of respondents providing that answer. Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0 indicates less than .5%.

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

There were few differences among subgroups of respondents in naming the issue that most affects use and enjoyment of residential property. By area, Ingersoll respondents were more likely to volunteer “the proposed Landfill” (7%). Respondents from Zorra (11%) and South-West Oxford (11%) are more likely than the average to name an issue related to “roads”.

In 2011, a similar study was conducted as part of the studies to help inform the Terms of Reference for the Southwestern Landfill Project and the siting process. At that time, the majority of responses in Oxford County were “none” or “don’t know/refused” regarding issues that affect use and enjoyment of property (35% and 20%, respectively). Similar to the 2017 PAR, the next most frequently stated response comprised no more than 6% of the total number of responses. In 2011, 6% of the responses referenced municipal services such as garbage, water and sewer. The next most frequently stated responses (at 5% each) were taxes/property taxes, roads (maintenance, traffic, speeding) and house location. In 2011, prior to the announcement of the Project, the proposed landfill was not stated as an issue affecting use and enjoyment of property for residents in Oxford County.

In 2011, there were few differences among subgroups of respondents in naming the issue that affects use and enjoyment of property. By area, Zorra respondents were more likely than average to name “municipal services” (13%).

In the Local Resident Survey, respondents were asked to state up to three things they would like to maintain in order to continue to use and enjoy their property for the purposes they previously identified. Most responses stated that the quality of the air and water were priorities in maintaining the current use and enjoyment of their properties (55% and 41%, respectively). Other frequently stated responses included low traffic levels, free of odour, limited noise, peace and quiet and an ability to maintain outdoor activities as important aspects to maintain. A number (7%) of responses cited the proposed landfill as a negative comment. These results are summarized in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Things to Keep or Maintain to Keep Using or Enjoying Residential in the Site Vicinity Study Area Communities

Responses		
	%	<i>n</i>
Good, fresh air quality	55%	717
Clean water quality	41%	544
Low traffic levels – truck, safety	23%	304
Free of odour	23%	302
Limited noise	15%	200
Quiet, peaceful area, privacy	15%	196
Ability to maintain outdoor activities – BBQs, entertaining, etc.	11%	145
Maintain healthy garden, trees, farm	6%	82
Ensure clean, uncontaminated soil	6%	74
Free of nuisance birds, animals	6%	73
Not having to worry about decreased property value	5%	68
Maintain healthy environment, green space	5%	65

Table 20: Things to Keep or Maintain to Keep Using or Enjoying Residential in the Site Vicinity Study Area Communities

Responses		
	%	<i>n</i>
Maintain positive community image – atmosphere, small town	3%	45
Presence of wildlife, flora	3%	36
Safe environment for kids, pets	2%	30
Free of litter, debris from trucks, landfill	2%	30
Maintain municipal amenities – roads, parks, municipal services	2%	28
No pollution general, clean	2%	28
Neighbours	2%	25
Good scenery, open space, view, rural	1%	19
Watch taxes, property tax	1%	12
Access to and use of trail, parks, river, land	1%	11
Community safety	1%	10
Prosperous community, business	<.5%	6
Negative comment about proposed landfill	7%	92
Other	6%	82
No response	9%	114
Total number of respondents answering		1313

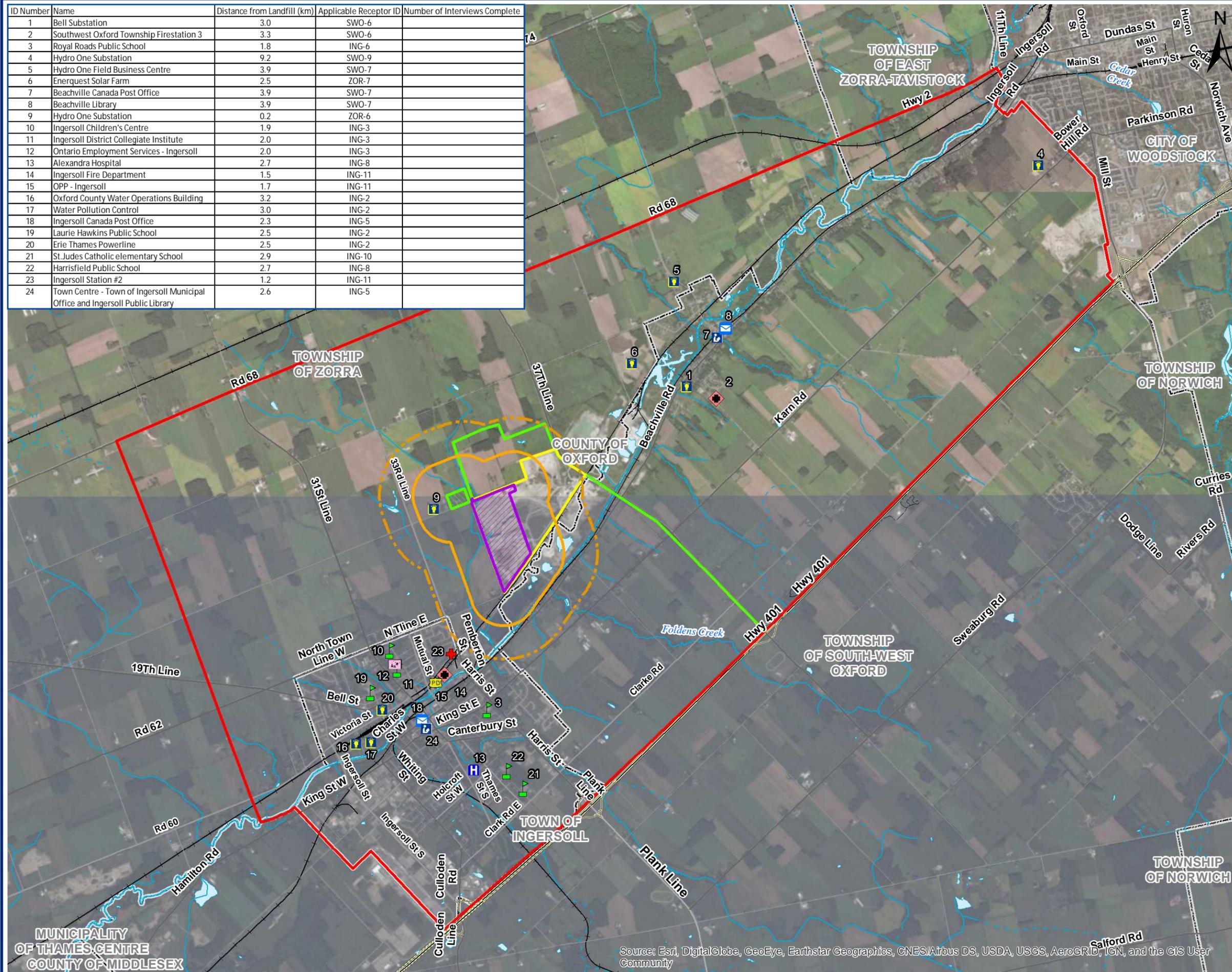
Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted.

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

8.2.8 Public Facilities and Institutions

The communities in the Site Vicinity Study area benefit from local, regional and provincial services as well as public services. **Figure 11** depicts the location of 24 of the public facilities and institutions provided to the community and their proximity to the On-Site Study Area. These include utilities, emergency services, educational institutions, municipal offices, health centres, libraries, post offices, and employment centres. Public facilities and institutions play a crucial role in maintaining quality of life, feelings of health and a sense of safety on a daily basis, satisfaction with the community, and feelings of personal well-being. These public facilities and institutions serve to attract new residents and businesses thereby influence future development and community character.

ID Number	Name	Distance from Landfill (km)	Applicable Receptor ID	Number of Interviews Complete
1	Bell Substation	3.0	SWO-6	
2	Southwest Oxford Township Firestation 3	3.3	SWO-6	
3	Royal Roads Public School	1.8	ING-6	
4	Hydro One Substation	9.2	SWO-9	
5	Hydro One Field Business Centre	3.9	SWO-7	
6	Enerquest Solar Farm	2.5	ZOR-7	
7	Beachville Canada Post Office	3.9	SWO-7	
8	Beachville Library	3.9	SWO-7	
9	Hydro One Substation	0.2	ZOR-6	
10	Ingersoll Children's Centre	1.9	ING-3	
11	Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute	2.0	ING-3	
12	Ontario Employment Services - Ingersoll	2.0	ING-3	
13	Alexandra Hospital	2.7	ING-8	
14	Ingersoll Fire Department	1.5	ING-11	
15	OPP - Ingersoll	1.7	ING-11	
16	Oxford County Water Operations Building	3.2	ING-2	
17	Water Pollution Control	3.0	ING-2	
18	Ingersoll Canada Post Office	2.3	ING-5	
19	Laurie Hawkins Public School	2.5	ING-2	
20	Erie Thames Powerline	2.5	ING-2	
21	St. Judes Catholic elementary School	2.9	ING-10	
22	Harrisfield Public School	2.7	ING-8	
23	Ingersoll Station #2	1.2	ING-11	
24	Town Centre - Town of Ingersoll Municipal Office and Ingersoll Public Library	2.6	ING-5	



LEGEND

- Site Vicinity Study Area
- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Municipal Boundary
- + Ambulance
- ◆ Fire Department
- H Hospital/Clinic
- @ Civic Building/Sevices
- L Library
- PD Police Department
- @ Post Office
- S School
- U Utility
- Haul Route
- +— Railway
- - - Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Waterbodies

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

SCALE: 1:55,000
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL
SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL
- SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00000		11



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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Education

The Site Vicinity Study Area communities are serviced by two school boards, the Thames Valley District School Board (TVDSB) and the London District Catholic School Board (LDCSB).

In the TVDSB there are three public schools within the Site Vicinity Study Area; Royal Roads Public School with approximately 320 students (Royal Roads PS, 2018), Laurie Hawkins Public School with approximately 640 students (Laurie Hawkins PS, 2018) and Harrisfield Public School approximately 560 students (Harrisfield PS, 2018). Royal Roads Public School (ING-8) is the closest educational facility located 1.8 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. The three schools provide education for kindergarten and grades one to eight. Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute is the only high school in Ingersoll and has a student population of approximately 1,060 students. It services the village of Thamesford and the rural areas surrounding Ingersoll (Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute, 2018).

Both the high school and grade schools in TVDSB offer a range of indoor and outdoor sports and extra-curricular activities including basketball, volleyball, football, track and field, badminton, rugby, golf, field hockey, ice hockey and curling. A wide variety of clubs and groups include environmental clubs, band, dance, vocal music, chess, debate, computer, drama and the student council.

The LDCSB serves students from Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford Counties as well as the cities of London, St. Thomas and Woodstock. There is one Catholic elementary school located within the Site Vicinity Study Area. St. Jude's Catholic Elementary School is associated with the Sacred Heart Church in Ingersoll and has approximately 250 students and 33 teachers (St. Jude Catholic School, n.d.).

Representatives with the local school boards characterize the schools as being important hubs of activity for the community, though some are experiencing enrolment declines, particularly in the rural areas. Recent consolidations have challenged the boards to maintain the rural feel of some schools while maintaining diversity of the student body.

The Ingersoll Children's Centre is part of the Oxford Community Child Care (OCCC) organization. OCCC provides early learning and childcare and is an agency for the Ontario Early Years program for Oxford County. The Ingersoll Children's Centre offers early education and care for up to 81 children up to 5 years of age. Children at the centre make use of outdoor space as part of their daily physical activity and day care programming (OCCC, n.d.). Like the school board representatives, interviews with the Ingersoll Children's Centre indicate that the location is not at capacity and has struggled in the past with enrolment. Additionally, resourcing teachers and supply teachers has also been challenging at times.

There are two other private day care facilities in the Site Vicinity Study Area as well as several home-based day cares.

Libraries

The Site Vicinity Study Area is serviced by the Ingersoll Public Library, which is part of the Oxford County Library system. The Ingersoll Library (ING-5) is located 2.6 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. The Ingersoll Library provides community access to books, ebooks, and audio books as well as access to computers and internet, a learning centre and employment and government programs. The Library provides various children's programs as well as a Home

Library Service, which provides books for anyone unable to use the standard library facilities in Ingersoll and Tillsonburg (OCL, 2019).

The Beachville branch of the Oxford County Library was closed in 2005. Approval has been given to use the former library for storage purposes for the Beachville Museum.

Employment services

Oxford Community Employment Services delivers federal, provincial and municipal employment and training programs and is partially funded through the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario as part of the Employment Ontario program. These services are offered from the Ingersoll Employment Services Office (ING-3), located 2.0 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. There are programs and services to assist employers, job seekers, students and newcomers to the area. Services include providing career development training sessions and workshops year-round (Community Employment Services, 2017).

Emergency services

Oxford County is responsible for the Paramedic Services within the Site Vicinity Study Area communities. They service a population of over 106,000 people and cover an area of 2,000 km². The Service employs over 52 full time and 26 part time paramedics. They have a fleet of 16 vehicles including 12 ambulances and three emergency response units and one support unit. There are seven Paramedic Service stations in total across the county, including one within the Site Vicinity Study Area (Oxford County, 2018).

Ingersoll Station #2 (ING-11) is the closest emergency service facility (located 1.2 km from the proposed landfill site boundary and is an ambulance facility. The Ingersoll Fire & Emergency Service is operated by the Town of Ingersoll. It includes both Full time and Volunteer firefighters with a total of 26 personnel. The department is comprised of a Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, two Full Time Captains and 22 Volunteer firefighters. The Volunteer Firefighters are comprised of two Captains, two Lieutenants, and 18 Firefighters. The fire station is staffed 24 hours a day. The full-time staff are on duty during the day and the Volunteer staff are on duty at night. The station is staffed 24 hrs a day 7 days a week (Town of Ingersoll, 2019).

The South-West Oxford Fire & Emergency Services operate 3 stations including the Beachville Station located in the Site Vicinity Study Area. All three stations of the South-West Oxford Fire & Emergency Services service a population of approximately 7,544 residents spanning across 370.48 km². Between the 3 stations, the department responds to an average of 270 emergency calls per year. South-West Oxford Fire & Emergency Services has 60 paid-on-call staff (Township of South-west Oxford, 2019).

Town Police Services and Police services for the surrounding towns within the Study Area are provided by the Oxford Detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police. The detachment office is in Ingersoll.

Waste Management Services

The County of Oxford currently operates the Salford Landfill predominately for its municipal waste disposal needs. This facility given current and projected usage has approximately 45 years of capacity remaining. With respect to IC&I waste however, the County is in an export situation. Most businesses within the County contract with private-sector waste disposal companies that transport waste to landfills beyond the County. Much of this waste moves to large, privately-owned, regional landfills in other municipalities (Keir Corp., 2020).

Alexandra Hospital and Public Health Unit

Alexandra Hospital, Ingersoll (AHI, ING-8) is a full-service active treatment hospital located 2.7 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. AHI is equipped with 17 acute care beds, 4 ICU beds and 5 ALC/Chronic Care beds and provides both inpatient and outpatient care to the citizens of Ingersoll and surrounding areas. The Hospital offers variety of services including an Ambulatory Care Clinic, a combined care unit, the Ingersoll Cataract Centre, the Oxford County Cardiac Rehabilitation Program, Palliative Care and other specialized care units (Alexandra Hospital, 2019).

The Southwestern Public Health unit, operating from Woodstock and St. Thomas, has been an autonomous health unit since early 2018. The unit's mandate is to protect and monitor public health and enhance community well-being through a variety of programs and services, focused largely on disease prevention and environmental health. Its strategic direction is towards achieving the following outcomes:

- With partners and community members, reduce health and social inequities, making measurable improvements in population health; Work with partners and community members to transform systems to improve population health; and
- Build an organizational culture of innovation and leadership that supports excellence in public health programs and services.

The unit has been involved intermittently in monitoring air quality in the Beachville area since approximately 2015 to address dust complaints from area residents. A stakeholder interview indicated that in recent years the unit has logged approximately six such complaints per year. They undertake public forums and communicate frequently on this subject. Recent forums have attracted between 100 and 200 persons.

Utilities

Within the Study Area, there are numerous utilities servicing Ingersoll and the neighbouring communities including Bell, Hydro One, Enbridge Gas Inc., the Enerquest Solar Farm, Erie Thames Powerline, and Oxford County water operations building and water pollution control plant. The closest facility is the Hydro One Substation (ZOR-6), which is located 0.2 km from the proposed landfill site boundary.

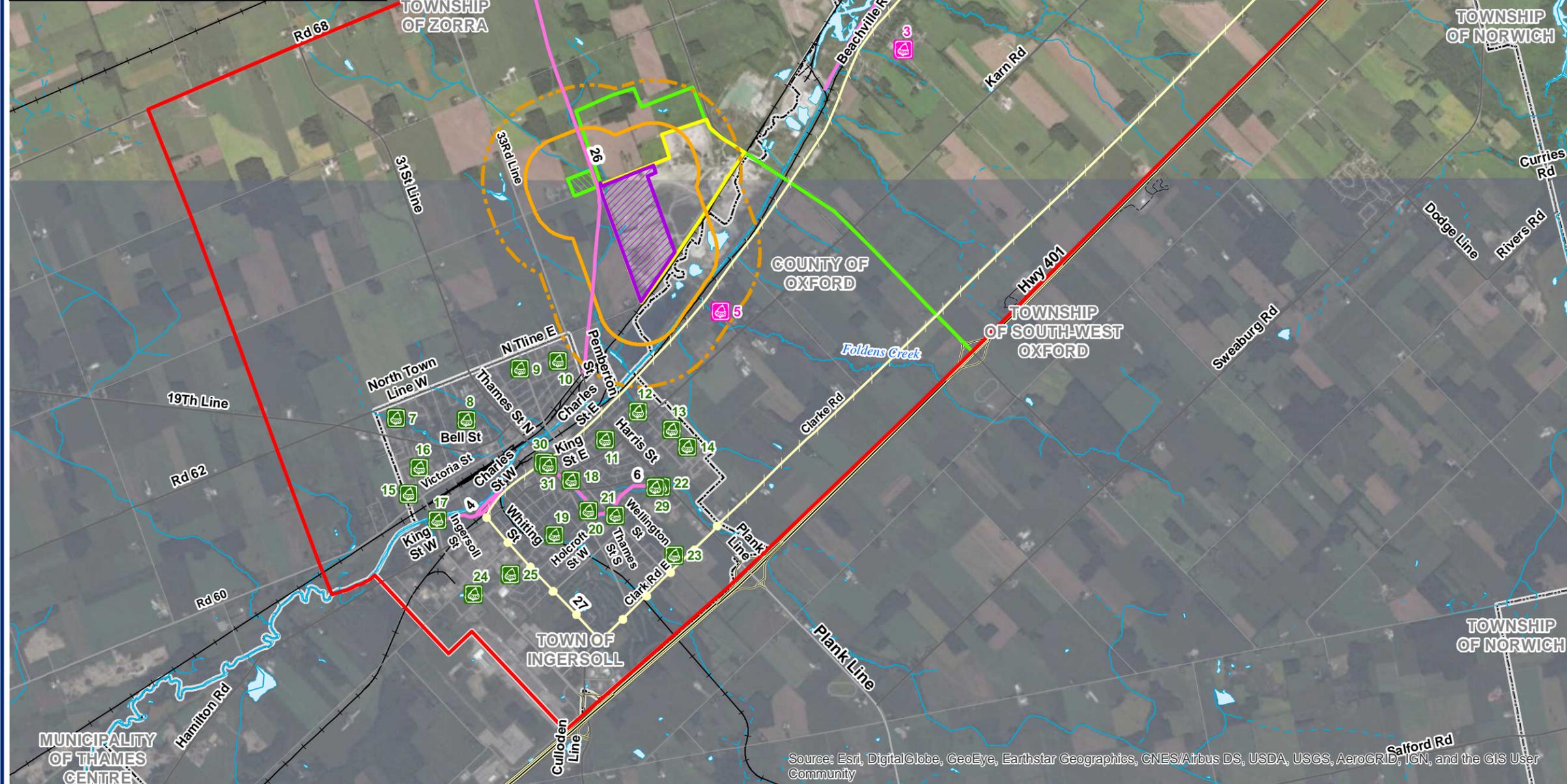
Post Offices

There are two Canada Post Offices located in the Study Area which service the communities, located in Beachville and Ingersoll.

8.2.9 Recreational Resources

There are many and diverse recreational resources in the Site Vicinity Study Area, as shown in **Figure 12**. These include trails, parks, conservation areas, golf clubs, soccer fields, multi-use and bike trails. These resources provide opportunities for people to enjoy the natural landscape, experience the natural environment, and participate in outdoor passive and active recreation activities. Recreational resources help to maintain residents' satisfaction with their community, sense of overall health and well-being, and personal satisfaction. These resources also serve to attract visitors to the area and contribute to economic development and tourism and help to draw new residents to the area.

ID Number	Name	Distance from Landfill (km)	Applicable Receptor ID
1	Oxford Thames River Trail	2.3	SWO-7
2	Beachville Parks and Recreation	4.0	SWO-7
3	Beachville Lowerville	3.2	SWO-6
4	John Lawson Park Trail	2.7	ING-5
5	Centreville Pond and Conservation Area	0.8	SWO-13
6	Memorial Park Trail	2.2	ING-8
7	Scourfield Park	3.2	ING-2
8	Garnett Elliott Park	2.5	ING-2
9	Kensington Park	1.6	ING-3
10	Edward Park	1.2	ING-1
11	Jim Robbins Park	1.7	ING-6
12	North Meadow Park	1.3	ING-4
13	Lorne Moon Park	1.5	SWO-10
14	Ingersoll Golf Club	1.8	ING-9
15	Unifor Park	3.5	ING-2
16	Woodhatch Park	3.2	ING-2
17	John Larson Park and Trail	3.5	ING-2
18	Yvonne Holmes Mott Park	2.2	ING-5
19	Lions Park	2.9	ING-7
20	Smith Pond Park	2.5	ING-8
21	Victoria Park and community Centre	2.5	ING-8
22	Centennial Park	2.2	ING-6
23	Currie Park	3.0	ING-10
24	Cml Flyer Soccer Park	3.9	ING-7
25	Westfield Park	3.5	ING-7
26	Unofficial Multi-Use Trail (Former Rail Line)	0.0	ZOR-17
27	Ingersoll Dedicated Bicycle Lane	3.1	ING-7
28	On Road Shared Bike Route	0.5	SWO-8
29	Centennial Court	2.2	ING-6
30	Dewan Park	2.2	ING-5
31	Heritage Park	2.2	ING-5



LEGEND

- Site Vicinity Study Area
- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Haul Route
- Park/Recreational Area
- Conservation Area
- Trail
- On Road Shared Bike Route
- Ingersoll Dedicated Bicycle Lane
- Railway
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Waterbodies
- Municipal Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

SCALE: 1:55,000
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No. 12
Project No. 209.40528.00000		



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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There are several recreational resources in close proximity to the proposed landfill site. An unofficial multi-use trail (ZOR-17 is the receptor location closest to the proposed landfill site boundary) is comprised of the former rail line, which is sometimes used by people for hiking, dog walking, bike riding and cross-country skiing purposes. While the rail line is on privately owned land, Carmeuse permits use of this former rail line for recreational purposes. There is an on-road shared bike route (SWO-8) that runs along Beachville Road and is located 0.55 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. The Centreville Pond and Conservation Area (SWO-13) is located 0.8 km from the proposed landfill site boundary and offers passive recreation opportunities including hiking, walking, and nature viewing.

Three other parks are located in close proximity to the proposed landfill site boundary, including Edward Park (ING-1), North Meadow Park (ING-4) and Lorne Moon Park (SWO-10) at 1.2, 1.3 and 1.5 km distances, respectively. All are located in Ingersoll, Edward Park offers picnic tables, benches and a playground, North Meadow Park offers picnic tables, benches and shady trees while Lorne Moon Park offers picnic tables, benches, shady trees and a playground.

The Town of Ingersoll maintains 150 acres of active and passive parkland within 21 parks, including baseball diamonds, soccer pitches, tennis courts, recreational trails, skateboard park, and splash pad at Victoria Park. There are two official trails in Ingersoll, the John Lawson Park Trail and the Memorial Park Trail. There is also an unofficial trail that runs from Pemberton Street in the south up to Dundas Street, running along a former rail line. Separate motorized routes for snowmobiles and All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV) are privately owned and operated, and therefore, are not identified in municipal plans. However, it should be noted that these motorized routes may operate on or cross the primary haul route and are used by local residents.

Ingersoll's arena offers a venue for all ice-related activities such as hockey, ringette, and figure skating. The town's Victoria Park Centre is home to an indoor swimming pool and fitness facility. It offers a wide range of programming. Ingersoll's Parks and Recreation Department also operates the state-of-the-art Youth facility serving over 600 area youth on an annual basis. The centre offers both life skills development and recreational as well as youth networking opportunities.

Although the Township of Zorra, does not have any parks within the Site Vicinity Study Area, the Township owns over 70 acres of parkland within 11 parks, both active (with playing fields and playgrounds) and passive (with shaded areas and trails). A wide range of organized sporting activities are also offered such as soccer, baseball, and slow pitch. The Thames River Trail is located within the Site Vicinity Study Area is a passive park trail. The trail runs along the northside of the Thames River from Domtar Line to Queen Street East.

The Township of Southwest Oxford has 11 parks and playground areas which total approximately 50 acres; three of which are located in the Site Vicinity Study Area. These parks have playgrounds, shaded areas and benches for picnics. All recreational facilities and programs in the Township are run by Volunteer Committees. The committees rent out the facilities, carry out fundraising, lease out space to the public for private/public events as well as permanent space to the County of Oxford for small community libraries. The Township pays a small grant to these groups on an annual basis to assist them financially. These facilities bring people together to build community. Building Community is an important part of the Strategic Plan (Township of Southwest Oxford, 2019).

The Beachville District Museum is also within the Site Vicinity Study Area with Southwest Oxford. The Township owns the building; however, the collections are owned by the Beachville Historical Society and the facility is managed and staffed by the Beachville District Museum Board.

Table 21 lists the parks located in the study area and the facilities available in the parks.

Table 21: Parks located in the Site Vicinity Study Area

Parks	Picnic Tables/Benches	Shady Areas (Trees)	Play Ground	Soccer Field	Ball Diamond	Washroom	Parking	Trails	Applicable Receptor ID
Town of Ingersoll									
Cami Flyer Soccer Park	✓			✓		✓	✓		ING-7
Centennial Park	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		ING-6
Centennial Court		✓							ING-6
Currie Park	✓	✓			✓		✓		ING-10
Dewan	✓	✓							ING-5
Edward	✓		✓						ING-1
Garnet Elliott	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		ING-2
Heritage Court	✓								ING-5
Jim Robbins	✓	✓	✓	✓					ING-6
John Lawson	✓	✓						✓	ING-2
Kensington	✓	✓	✓						ING-3
Lion's	✓	✓	✓						ING-8
Lorne Moon	✓	✓	✓						ING-9
North Meadows	✓	✓						✓	ING-4
Scourfield	✓		✓						ING-2
Smith Pond	✓	✓						✓	ING-8
Unifor Park	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		ING-2
Victoria Park	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	ING-8
Westfield	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		ING-7
Woodhatch	✓	✓	✓						ING-2
Yvonne Holmes Mott	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	ING-5
Township of Southwest Oxford									
Beachville Lowerville		✓	✓						SWO-6
Centreville Pond and Conservation Area	✓	✓						✓	SWO-13
Beachville Parks & Recreation	✓		✓						SWO-7

A Stakeholder Interview with representatives with the Oxford County Trails Council indicates that the local trail network is highly valued for the active and passive recreational opportunities it provides for residents and visitors. The Council values the healthy living opportunities the trails

provide through hiking, biking, and birding, helping to make the local community more liveable. There is a local trails festival held annually in June hosted with support from local Council, the Thames River community, the Hickson Trail community and the Harrington Trail community. The Council is comprised of approximately 50 members and continues to grow in membership.

As part of the Social Assessment Work Plan, interviews were undertaken with local recreational users to collect both quantitative and qualitative data needed for the characterization of the existing recreational resources. The objective of the recreational user survey was to collect information from people while using the various outdoor recreational features in the study area. Details on the results from the survey can be found in **Appendix F**.

A total of 57 recreational user surveys were completed, at a variety of locations in the Site Vicinity Study area. Approximately half (29 of 57) of the respondents self-identified as residing in Ingersoll with the remaining residing Interviewees were residents of Southwest Oxford (9 of 57), Zorra (4 of 57) or outside of the Site Vicinity Study Area Communities (15 of 57).

Respondents were asked about their outdoor recreational and social activities undertaken in the Ingersoll-Beachville area. A total 355 individual responses were noted. The most common response (106 of 355) was using the sport, park, or conservation areas followed closely by attending local festivals (70 of 355). These were then followed by using trails at 16%, using roadways at 13%, and using tourist attractions at 10%, water-based activities at 4% and attending community events at the cemetery at 1%. Other activities accounted for 15% or 47 responses. The following summarizes the most popular activities undertaken specifically at these facilities or features in the Ingersoll-Beachville area.

- Outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas were most frequently used for sport/play (46%), hiking/walking (34%), picnics (7%) and general relaxation (5%).
- The most popular local festivals were Harvest Festival (36%), the Canterbury Festival (30%) and Pumpkinfest (17%). Other festivals or events mentioned included the Embro Highland Games (7%), Ingersoll Town events (3%), Oxford Studio Tour (1%) and other (5%).
- Trails were used for hiking or walking (including dog walking) (74%), bird watching (11%), plant collecting (4%), photography (4%), cycling (2%), snowmobiling (2%), and cross-country skiing (2%).
- The most popular use of roadways for recreational purposes was for jogging or walking (41%) and cycling (31%). Other responses included country drives (13%), farmers markets (5%), travelling to a destination (5%), and road hockey (3%). One respondent noted that the roads were too busy to use for recreational purposes.
- Popular activities regarding tourist attractions were visiting downtown Ingersoll and/or shopping in town (31%) and going to museums or tours (31%). Other responses included visiting the Leaping Deer Adventure Farm (13%), farmers markets (13%) and Elmhurst Spa (9%).
- The most popular use of the Thames River was for fishing (73%), while 18% identified splash pad or swimming as a water-based activity undertaken in the area. Only 9% said they canoe or kayak in the Thames River. Fishing was the most popular activity for both tourists and non-tourists.
- Other activities that respondents said they undertake in the Ingersoll-Beachville area were: Community events (23%), community sports and recreation (21%), church or club activities (17%), visiting friends and family (17%), visiting and shopping in town (11%), children's activities or day camps (6%), and visiting local farms (4%).

The survey asked interviewees about the main things that currently affected their use and enjoyment of the various recreational resources they use in Ingersoll-Beachville area. A total of 139 responses were provided from 51 respondents. Of these responses, use and enjoyment of recreational areas is most commonly affected by:

- The number, quality and access to recreational resources (22%);
- Their general state of repair or aesthetics (14%);
- The weather (13%);
- Traffic/parking (11%);
- Peace and quiet (11%);
- Proximity to home (7%); and
- Air quality/ odour (6%).

Interviewees were also asked if they undertake any recreational or social activities in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry. 22 of the 57 respondents (39%) indicated that they undertake some recreational or social activities in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry. Respondents were shown a map depicting the proposed landfill site within the Carmeuse property and the areas within 1,000 m of the proposed site boundary. Here, the most popular activities undertaken in this area were:

- Hiking, cycling, walking or jogging on trails or along roadways; and
- Country drives.

These activities tend to be undertaken on the unofficial recreational trail along the rail line or on local roads. When asked if the presence of the quarry and its current activities on site affected where and how the interviewees used and enjoyed the area for outdoor recreation in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry, 15 of 57 respondents (26%) replied yes. These respondents were asked to describe ways in which the quarry activities affect their use and enjoyment of recreational resources. Responses were largely related to traffic (42%), air quality/dust (32%), aesthetics (21%) and noise (5%).

8.2.10 Community Character

Community character refers to the unique or distinctive qualities of a community. Community character is determined by a community's land uses and other community features such as population, employment, business activity, and geographical/environmental features. Community character also includes community image, which is largely defined by people's image of the community. This image may be locally defined (i.e., by area residents themselves) or externally defined (i.e., by people from outside an area).

For the purposes of the description of existing conditions the focus placed on the Wider Study Area of Oxford County and the Site Vicinity Study Area communities.

Oxford County

Oxford County is a regional municipality in Southwestern Ontario, which consists of the City of Woodstock, the Town of Tillsonburg, the Township of Norwich, the Township of Blandford-Blenheim as well as the Site Vicinity Study Area municipalities including the Town of Ingersoll, the Township of Zorra, The Township of South-west Oxford and the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock. The County is situated between London, Ontario to the west and Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge tri-cities to the east.

Oxford County includes several larger urban areas as well as smaller rural hamlets. Population in Oxford County has steadily increased by about 14% over the past 10 years and migration into the County has generally kept pace with the rest of Ontario (EnviroNics 2018 OR Statistics Canada 2016?). The County is experiencing population growth and increasing development in its urban areas, though growth in its largest urban area, Woodstock, is slightly outpacing the other major settlements of Ingersoll and Tillsonburg. Several major industrial activities (the largest being Toyota in Woodstock) have helped to draw people to the area as well as its proximity to major urban areas in Southern Ontario and access to Highway 401.

The County’s landscape is dominated by agricultural fields (predominately dairy farms) and the Thames River. Stakeholder interviews indicate that Oxford County has developed a positive reputation with respect to its dairy industry that is promoted across Ontario and Canada. For example, the “Oxford County Cheese Trail” is a curated list of numerous stops featuring cheese, dairy products and related offerings for visitors to experience. Ingersoll is also the site of a “Cheese Museum” that operates with a re-creation of a 19th century cheese factory. A former barn had been dismantled and the pieces re-assembled in the shape and design of a typical cheese factory in Oxford County.

There is an industrial corridor focused on Highway 401 which bisects the County as well as several other industrial land uses including quarries, of which the Carmeuse quarry is the largest. A major rail corridor also bisects the County.

Public Attitude Research (Intellipulse, 2018) was used to help define the things or issues that influence the image or character of the community the most, as defined by its residents. The wider study area residents generally describe the image of their character in a positive way, dependent on the community and connections they have in the area.

When asked about the things that influence the image or character of their community, most residents provided positive examples, with 712 positive and 191 negatives. The greatest positive influences related to the sense of community and people being helpful and supportive (24%) and the friendly, close, and welcoming feel of the community (12%). Relatively few Oxford County residents stated any negative influences, however of those, the most frequently mentioned were community safety including crime, police and drugs (11%) followed by the proposed landfill site issues (9%). These data are summarized in **Table 22**.

**Table 22: Influences on the Image or Character of the Community
– Oxford County Residents**

Influences on the Image or Character of the Community				
	Negative		Positive	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Sense of community/the people - helpful, supportive	4	8	24	168
Friendly, closeness, welcoming	1	2	12	82
Appearance - cleanliness, pride	6	11	7	47
Small town environment	1	3	6	40
Agriculture, dairy	2	5	5	36
Recreation, service clubs	0	1	5	35
City council - mayor	6	11	4	30

**Table 22: Influences on the Image or Character of the Community
– Oxford County Residents**

Influences on the Image or Character of the Community				
	Negative		Positive	
	%	n	%	n
Downtown, buildings - historic	7	14	3	24
Industry/businesses/stores	3	6	3	23
Festivals, events, tourist attractions	1	1	3	22
Environment - lake, scenery, parks, trails, weather	1	1	3	21
Quiet, peaceful			2	18
Location - close to amenities	2	4	2	17
Municipal services – garbage, roads, sewers, water, snow removal	5	10	2	14
Christian community - churches, conservative	2	4	2	12
Community safety: crime, police, drugs	11	22	2	11
Hospital - access to health care services	6	11	1	9
Economy - housing, jobs, cost of living	2	4	1	6
Retirement community	1	1	1	5
Amenities - shopping	2	4	1	4
Community growth - development	4	7	0	3
Schools, education			0	2
Youth issues	1	2	0	1
Proposed Landfill site issues	9	17		
Gravel pits	0	1		
Other	5	9	2	13
None-nothing	4	8	2	15
Don't know	14	26	8	55
Total		191		712

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Table excludes "don't know" respondents from question 8. 0 indicates less than .5%

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

Residents in Woodstock were more likely than average to provide an example of a negative attribute as were respondents with high household incomes (\$100,000 or more). East Zorra-Tavistock residents were more likely than average to provide a positive attribute.

When asked about what they would like to change in their community, the wider study area residents most often stated nothing (21%), don't know (11%), and more businesses, stores, restaurants (9%). It is important to note that 4% of the respondents stated the proposed landfill as something they would like to change in their community. These data are summarized in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Things Respondents Would Most Like to Change in the Community – Oxford County Residents

Thing Most Like to Change in the Community		
	%	<i>n</i>
Nothing	21	221
Don't know	11	113
More businesses, stores, restaurants	9	92
Better government representation, support - public involvement	5	49
More community activities and access - arena, parks, festivals	4	45
Traffic safety issues - lights, speed, trucks	4	44
No landfill	4	43
Improve the downtown area	4	41
Improvements to police - crime, drugs, OPP	4	40
Better healthcare facilities	4	39
Lower taxes	4	38
Better roads/ sidewalk maintenance	3	37
Better transit - rail, bus	3	31
More activities/support for children, youth	3	29
More affordable housing - general, seniors	2	24
Improve assistance to others - public attitude involvement	2	24
Cheaper, better municipal services	2	23
More support for seniors, services	2	21
No more development - expansion	2	21
Improvements to infrastructure	1	16
More jobs	1	13
More trees, parks, green space	1	11
More Christianity	1	8
Less restrictive bylaws - regulations	1	8
Environmental concerns	1	8
More diversity	1	6
Other	2	22
Total	100	1066

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Table excludes "don't know" respondents from question 8. 0 indicates less than .5%

Source – (Intellipulse, 2018)

Respondents in Zorra were more likely than average to state “more businesses, stores, and restaurants” as a something that they would like to see change in their community.

Ontario’s tourism statistics from 2012 to 2016 for Oxford County indicate that during this time period there has been much variation in the number of person visits to Oxford County. Visitation in 2012 was approximately 1,020,617 person visits. By 2016, visitation had grown to approximately 1,066,817 person visits, with a peak of 1,262,901 in 2014. Oxford County tends to attract same day visitors more than overnight visitors. It sees about two to four times as many same day visitors as overnight visitors. Visitation by season is also highly variable, with no one season being consistently more popular than another over this timeframe. In 2016, visitors tended to come to Oxford County from nearby municipalities (e.g., City of London, Region of Waterloo, Middlesex County). Some of the most popular reasons for visiting Oxford County include:

- Visiting Friends or Relatives;
- Festivals/Fairs;
- Sports Events;
- Shopping;
- Any Outdoor/Sports Activity; and
- Sightseeing.

Site Vicinity Study Area Communities

The Site Vicinity Study Area communities include the Town of Ingersoll, the Township of Zorra, the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock, and the Township of South-west Oxford. Much like Oxford County, the landscape of these communities is dominated by agricultural fields (predominately dairy farms) and the Thames River. Outside of the main settlement areas which are seeing some new housing developments, the landscape is largely rural. Industrial activity is located near Highway 401 with the CAMI plant and the Carmeuse quarry being the largest industrial activities in the Site Vicinity Study Area. The Federal White Cement and Lafarge Canada operations are located just outside the Site Vicinity Study Area boundary to the northeast of the proposed landfill site.

Responses from the Stakeholder interviews and Kitchen Table meetings characterize the Site Vicinity Study Area as being a rural, small-town area that also has the benefits of being in between the two urban areas of London and Woodstock. It was described by one respondent as being “the centre of the universe, access to everything”

The area has deep roots in agriculture and community members take pride in its history. Representatives from the local municipalities characterize people living in the area as being proud of their connection to the natural environment, valuing both economic prosperity and environmental stewardship.

Similarly, responses from tourists and occasional visitors surveyed during the Recreational Users Survey indicate that the first image that comes to mind when thinking about the Ingersoll - Beachville area is that of a “small town” (35%); followed by the “country or farmland” (19%). Approximately 12% of tourists/occasional visitors thought of the “sports fields” or “recreational facilities” while the “rail line through town” was the first image for another 11% of tourists/occasional visitors. The remaining respondents identified the landscape or natural areas, the Elmhurst Spa and the CAMI GM assembly plant as the first thing or image that comes to mind when thinking about the Ingersoll-Beachville area.

Tourists/occasional users were asked to rate the attractiveness of the Ingersoll-Beachville area as a “place to visit as a tourist or as an occasional visitor”. Of the survey respondents who replied, 12 respondents consider the Ingersoll-Beachville area and either “very attractive” or “somewhat attractive”, while 4 considered this area as “somewhat unattractive”.

When asked what places in the Ingersoll-Beachville area they have visited, the trails, parks and conservation areas in the Ingersoll-Beachville area were mentioned most frequently (41%). Downtown Ingersoll (15%) and Museums (12%) were the second most popular places visited. The following places were also identified as places visited in the Ingersoll-Beachville area: Elmhurst Inn (7%), Farmers Markets (7%), Friends and Family (5%), Restaurants (5%), Community Centre/ Recreational Fields (3%), Festivals (2%), Golf Course (2%), Hospital (2%). Only one individual stated this was their first visit to the area.

From the total sample of 32 responses, visiting downtown and/or shopping in town (31%) and going to museums or tours (31%) were identified as the most popular tourist related activities among tourists and non-tourists. Other responses included visiting the Leaping Deer Farm (13%), farmers markets (13%) and Elmhurst Spa (9%).

Cultural heritage resources are an important part of a community’s character. There are no identified on-site cultural heritage resources located within the landfill site boundary. There are four cultural heritage resources located within 1000 m of the proposed landfill site boundary. These features contribute the rural character of the Site Vicinity Study Area. These are:

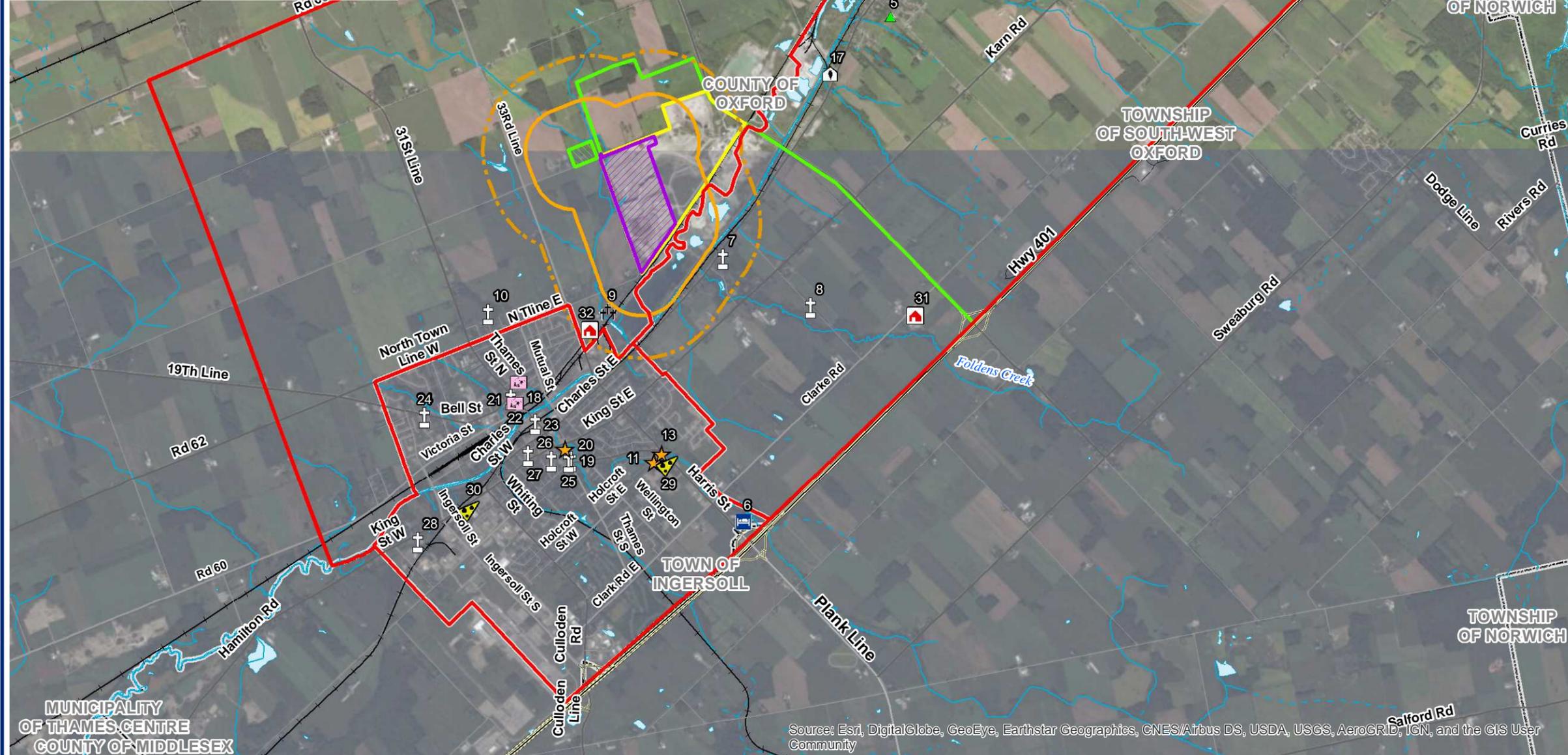
- A c.1850’s schoolhouse converted into a residential dwelling (ZOR-5);
- Remnant farm complex, with historic house and newer outbuildings (ZOR-6);
- Farm complex consisting of 19th century farmhouse, silo, barns, and outbuildings (ZOR-11); and
- Ingersoll Rural Cemetery dating from mid-19th century, containing burial sites of many early settlers to Ingersoll and Beachville area (ZOR-12). More details are provided below under Community Cohesion.

8.2.11 Community Cohesion

Community cohesion refers to people’s sense of belonging to a self-defined community. A cohesive community maintains and generates relationships and community pride, it helps in defining a common vision among its residents. Various facilities and community features contribute to community cohesion as they play a role as places people gather, socialize and undertake common activities and help create a sense of place among residents. In many cases, these facilities rely on volunteers for their operations, allowing residents to contribute positively to community life.

Some of these facilities and features are shown in **Figure 13** and includes features such as facilities for community organizations, places of worship, places of historical significance where community gatherings tend to occur, locations of community festivals, and other sites where community members may gather. Recreational resources that also fulfill this function were depicted on **Figure 12**.

ID Number	Name	Distance from Landfill (km)	Applicable Receptor ID
1	Royal Canadian Legion Branch 495 Beachville	3.9	SWO-7
2	Beachville Baptist Church	3.7	SWO-7
3	Livingway Pentocostal Church	3.8	SWO-7
4	Beachville Cemetery	3.6	SWO-7
5	Columbo Club of Oxford Italian Canadians	3.1	SWO-6
6	Elmhurst Inn and Spa	3.2	ING-10
7	Hi-way Pentacostal Church	0.7	SWO-2
8	West Oxford United Church	1.9	SWO-15
9	Ingersoll Rural Cemetery	0.6	ZOR-12
10	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cemetery	1.9	ING-3
11	Ingersoll Harvest Festival	2.2	ING-9
12	Woodstock Airport	5.7	SWO-8
13	Pumpkin Fest	2.1	ING-9
14	Holy Cross Catholic Church	9.5	SWO-9
15	Westmount Motel	9.0	SWO-9
16	St. Mary's Cemetery	7.0	SWO-8
17	Beachville District Museum	2.2	SWO-5
18	Ontario Employment Services - Ingersoll	1.9	ING-3
19	First Baptist Church	2.4	ING-5
20	Canterbury Festival	2.2	ING-5
21	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	2.1	ING-3
22	Fusion Centre-Youth Activity & Tech Centre	2.1	ING-3
23	St. Paul's Presbyterian Church	2.2	ING-5
24	Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah's Witness	2.9	ING-2
25	First Baptist church	2.4	ING-5
26	St. James Anglican church	2.4	ING-5
27	Trinity United Church	2.5	ING-5
28	Ingersoll Christian Reformed Church	4.1	ING-7
29	Cheese Trail	2.1	ING-10
30	Cheese Trail	3.4	ING-7
31	Killean Acres	3.1	SWO-19
32	Leaping Deer Adventure Farm	0.9	ZOR-12



LEGEND

- Site Vicinity Study Area
- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Municipal Boundary
- Accomodation
- Aerodrome
- Cemetary
- Cheese Trail
- Recreational Club
- Destination Farm
- Festival
- Civic Building/Sevices
- Museum
- Place of Worship
- Haul Route
- Railway
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Waterbodies

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

SCALE: 1:55,000
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

FEATURES CONTRIBUTING TO COMMUNITY COHESION

February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00000		13



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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

The Ingersoll Rural Cemetery (ZOR-12) is located 0.6 km from the proposed landfill site boundary and is jointly owned by the Town of Ingersoll and the Township of Zorra. The Ingersoll Rural Cemetery is the burial site for a number of Canadian war veterans, Ingersoll's and area original founding families. It is the site of the Ingersoll Cenotaph Field of Honour and the Edward Cuthbert Norsworthy monument which was rededicated in 2018. The cemetery boasts over 150 years of operation. Each year several community members and veterans gather to celebrate the Battle of Britain Parade, which takes place in September in conjunction with the Canadian Legion. It is the site of "Oxford Remembers Oxford's Own" event that has been ongoing since 2014. These regular public events can attract in the order of 100 participants each. The cemetery is also the site of the occasional historic tour or walk (e.g., Haunted Walk, Spirits of Ingersoll Tour) which can attract in the order of 20 to 60 participants each. Stakeholder interviews and others surveyed as part of the Social Assessment indicated that the cemetery is often a destination for cyclists and a place where people go to meditate. Some have complained that the cemetery is used as a "hang-out" for youth. Only three respondents to the Recreational User Survey indicated that they have attended a Remembrance Day ceremony at a cemetery and one respondent said they attended a historical cemetery tour.

Killean Acres (ZOR-12) is now a hobby farm located near the entrance to the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery that was once a busy award-winning centre for horse breeding. The operators have not bred horses at this site since 2012 but continue to have horses on the property. An interview with the farm operator and a few responses to the Recreational Users Survey indicated that Killean Acres remains a destination for local residents and tourists in the summer season to visit horses and other animals on the farm. Visitation was characterized as "a steady stream of people" from across Ontario, Canada and the United States. The farm operator indicated that on the whole, the use of the property and animals are not affected by quarry operations. It is adjacent to a busy railway, but the operator indicated that his horses are not "spooked". The operator has often been annoyed by late night visits by youth to the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery and the narrow access road to the cemetery that makes two cars difficult to pass each other.

The Hi-Way Pentecostal Church (SWO-12) is located 0.7 km from the proposed landfill site boundary with members from across Oxford County. Hi-Way Pentecostal Church is a site where members gather for religious and social reasons, including outdoor picnics and other events. In a stakeholder interview, a representative from the church described community outreach and partnerships as an important priority and characterized the church as having important connections with various community causes and priorities.

The Ingersoll Cheese and Agricultural Museum (ING-10) has collected, preserved and displayed various aspects of local history for over 40 years. In 2016 it was honoured as Ontario's top small museum. The museum grounds are the site of Ingersoll's Sports Hall of Fame and various local festivals for the past 25 years. Over the years it has been the site of the annual Harvest Festival, Pumpkinfest, Winter Lights Festival and Santa's Village among others. It operates largely through the work of volunteers and its part-time employee(s). It is visited by local residents, Canadian and international tourists. An interview with the museum's curator indicated that visitation to the museum has been growing steadily from approximately 5,000 (2012) to 13,000 (2017). In 2018, attendance at the Harvest Festival and Pumpkinfest was estimated at 2,500 and 1,500 respectively. The museum's curator however noted that despite good attendance, the Harvest Festival "may have run its course" and might not continue in its present format. Since 2012, its Facebook page has attracted over 20,000 views. It represents an important "cultural hub" to Ingersoll and area, working diligently to maintain its relevance to today's visitors.

Leaping Deer Adventure Farm and Market (SWO-19 and SWO-22) is located on Clarke Road west of County Road 6 and approximately 3 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. It is a 150 acre site that includes a museum, bakery and café, a large pavilion and a 14 acre corn maze. Its country market specializes in local goods, such as cheeses, meats, cider, fresh fruits and vegetables and local crafts. The farm was open Easter to Christmas, Thursdays through Sunday. It was operated by the owner's family, seasonal employees and approximately 10 volunteers for various events. Visitation was estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 visitors per year. It was a destination for local residents, tourists, "day trippers", school children from Oxford County and most communities in southwestern Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area. Tourists came from across Canada and the United States. They have hosted a variety of corporate events, music festivals, service club events and community/charitable fundraising events. An interview with the operator indicated that they currently experience noise from quarry and other trucks along County Road 6 and have noticed a sharp increase in truck volumes that makes using County Road 6 to access the property difficult for some people. Blasting at the quarry has also been noticeable on occasion.

The Beachville District Museum (SWO-5) is located 2.2 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. The mandate of the museum is to collect and preserve the history of Oxford County and the Beachville area specifically. Visitors can learn about the first recorded baseball game in North America, played in Beachville in 1838; about the history of Beachville's lime quarries and can view their extensive collections of agricultural tools and vehicles. The museum has operated at this location since 1992. Their facilities at this site include the main museum buildings, two barns and baseball diamond. Apart from the museum artifact exhibits, a variety of programs are offered and events take place at this location, largely outdoors. These include an annual Open House, summer camps, Easter egg hunt, gardening, a speaker series, BBQs and various fundraising events in support of the Historical Society. The grounds and buildings are also used by the public for such activities as weddings and picnics. Visitation is estimated at approximately 2,000 persons annually. Visitors come from across Ontario, Canada and outside of Canada. The museum is an important part of the community and the local tourism industry. They rely on 3-5 staff, members of the Historical Society and approximately 30-40 volunteers to deliver these programs and events. The Stakeholder Interview conducted with the museum curator and others indicated that maintaining outdoor and indoor environmental quality (i.e., air, water and ecology) are important to the success of their operations and for the protection of museum artifacts. A nearby operating landfill is of concern to the museum operators should people experience dust, odour, noise, traffic or vermin from the facility.

A major annual music, food, arts and cultural event that contributes to community character and cohesion is the Canterbury Festival that takes place downtown Ingersoll at Memorial Park (ING-5) each summer. An interview with a festival organizer indicates that the festival has been held for approximately 20 years, operating on sponsorships and the work of approximately 180 volunteers. It is an all-ages, open stage, free festival that can attract up to 20,000 visitors over its three days of operation. Visitors come from all over Ontario, Canada, the United States and Europe. The festival organizer boasts that people come to the festival year after year making it a destination and home for family reunions. It has been described as "The biggest kitchen party around". Key factors to its success have been consistent and quality entertainment, its warm and hospitable atmosphere, and its broad volunteer base. It has a goal for being a "zero waste" event. In this context, the proposed Southwestern Landfill is seen as being a threat to its ongoing success and incompatible with its overall objective of helping Oxford County and Ontario transition to a "less wasteful" society.

Clubs and other organizations also contribute to a sense of community cohesion as they are ways in which community members gather, socialize, and often work towards a common community goal. Some of these groups participated in the Stakeholder Interviews and include the Oxford Coalition for Social Justice, the Ingersoll and District Horticultural Society, the Fusion Youth Activity and Technology Centre, and the Woodstock Field Naturalists.

The Oxford Coalition for Social Justice works to bring together social causes linked with the environment, in areas such as access to health care, environmental effects on human health, poverty and a healthy environment. They frequently hold community gatherings to further their causes and are active members in the community. The Ingersoll and District Horticultural Society includes members who work together to promote gardening in the community and develop youth programming. They are responsible for gardening at a number of sites such as the local hospital and other activities such as park benches. The Fusion Youth Centre is active in providing programming for at risk and other youth by providing a safe place for after school programming. The Woodstock Field Naturalists gather and connect to share their interest in birding and often use the areas near the proposed landfill site to view Peregrine Falcons, that nest on parts of the Carmeuse property east of the where the landfill is proposed to be located.

These organizations all come together to serve a greater community purpose while providing opportunities for community members to develop shared visions and work towards shared goals, thereby increasing and maintaining community cohesion.

Several other factors contribute to a sense of community cohesion including a shared vision for the community, feelings of overall health and well-being and feelings of satisfaction with a community. These findings from the PAR are discussed below.

Oxford County

Public Attitude Research (Intellipulse, 2018) was also used to help understand the aspects that affect residents' sense of belonging and pride in their community. When asked about the things that are most valued in their community, the most frequently states responses were the friendly, neighbourly, and family oriented feel (30%), the peaceful, small town atmosphere (20%), the relative safety and low crime in the area (14%) and the closeness and community support feel (11%). These data are summarized in **Table 24**.

**Table 24: Things Most Valued in the Community
– Oxford County Residents**

Value Most in the Community		
	%	<i>n</i>
Friendly/neighbourly/family oriented	30	318
Peaceful/small town	20	209
Safety/low crime/policing	14	148
Community support/closeness	11	121
Community services - library, community/ recreation/seniors centres)	9	92
Community activities, events	6	68
Easy access to amenities	8	86
Parks, trails, environment	6	65

**Table 24: Things Most Valued in the Community
– Oxford County Residents**

Value Most in the Community		
	%	n
General positive attributes	6	64
Health, healthcare	5	55
Public services - transportation, roads, garbage	5	48
Rural - agriculture	3	28
Retail, restaurants, entertainment	3	34
Jobs, employment, economy	3	28
Education/schools	2	24
Church	2	26
Civic leadership and management	2	19
Negative attitude	2	21
Cleanliness	1	14
Quality of life - pace of life	1	6
History, heritage	1	6
Good tax rates	1	9
Clean air	1	5
Not having a landfill	1	11
Water quality	1	10
Traffic, easy to get around	1	15
Arts and culture	0	1
Other	2	24
Nothing valued	3	35
Don't know-refused	7	80
Total		1066

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

Respondents in Zorra were more likely to volunteer “friendly, neighbourly, family oriented”. Respondents in East Zorra-Tavistock and respondents who have lived in the community for 1-2 years were more likely to name “peaceful, small town”. Younger respondents (aged 25 – 34) were more likely to name “community support” and Tillsonburg respondents were more likely than average to name “easy access to amenities”.

Site Vicinity Study Area Communities

Much like Oxford County, the Site Vicinity Study Area communities are close-knit and cohesive. Respondents from the Stakeholder interviews and Kitchen Table meetings describe the Site Vicinity Communities as being very cohesive, with supportive neighbours and a strong sense of

pride in volunteering and local festivals. Many of the local municipalities rely heavily on volunteers to run recreational services and other events. For example, one interviewee stated that “Ingersoll has a rich history founded on principles of volunteerism and public support”.

8.2.12 Public Attitudes in Wider Area and Site Vicinity Study Area

Communities are not static but change over time. Some of these changes are positive, others are negative. These changes help to shape people’s attitudes towards their community, particularly their satisfaction with living in the community and the sense of health, safety and well-being. Local Resident Survey respondents in the Site Vicinity Study Area were asked to identify some of the major changes they have noticed over the past five years.

Changes considered to be negative were: population and housing growth (39%), the proposal for the Southwestern Landfill (19%), traffic and truck volume increases (11%); more crime/few police (6%), fewer businesses (4%), and increased pollution (3%).

Changes considered to be positive were: infrastructure improvements (10%), improved community character/cohesion (6%), improvements to recreational resources (4%), some new businesses, stores and industry (4%), more community activities (3%) and increased property values (3%).

Public attitude research was used to establish a general sense of the well-being of people and their communities within the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Areas. To better understand people’s sense of well-being, the following broad indicators were identified:

- people’s feelings of personal health and sense of well-being;
- important issues facing people’s communities; and
- people’s overall satisfaction with community.

Finally, the fact that the Site Vicinity and Wider Study areas are located in proximity to the Carmeuse Lime Quarry site, a second focus of this research was on people’s attitudes toward the existing site and quarry activities in general. This was to understand the level of confidence people have in the Carmeuse site and its ongoing operations and any adverse or positive effects it has on people’s daily lives.

Feelings of Personal Health

Public attitude research was undertaken across the Wider Study Area to gain an understanding of how people rate their feelings of personal health and to identify the things that influence these feelings.

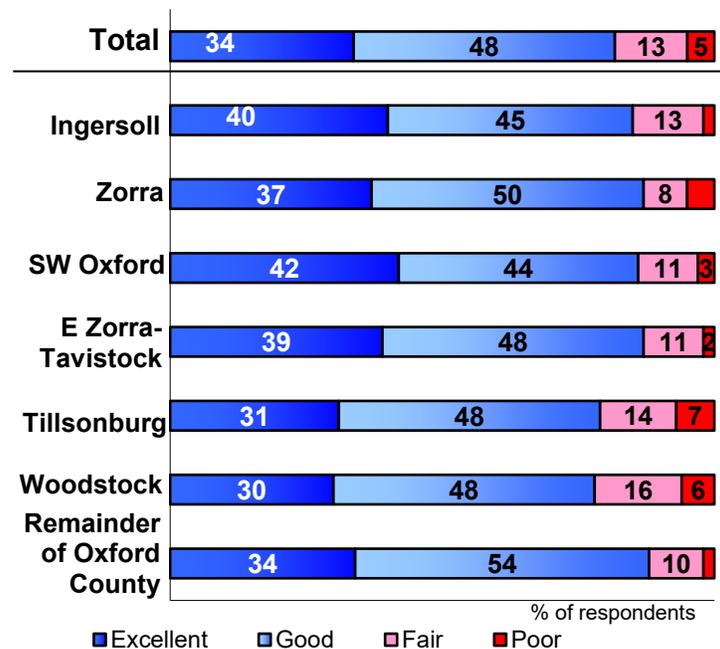
The majority (82%) of respondents in Oxford County rate their overall sense of health and well-being as being “excellent” or “good”. This is summarized as a region in **Table 25** and by community in **Figure 14**.

Table 25: Feelings of Health and Sense of Well-Being – Oxford County Residents

Rate Overall Feeling of Health and Sense of Well-being		
	%	<i>n</i>
Excellent	34	357
Good	48	508
Fair	13	141
Poor	5	53

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100%.

Figure 14: Overall Feeling of Health and Sense of Well-being by Region



The results in **Figure 14** are generally consistent, though respondents in South-West Oxford and Ingersoll were more likely than average to rate their sense of health and well-being as excellent while respondents from Tillsonburg were less likely than average to provide this response.

Across all communities, respondents who were younger (under 25 years of age) and with higher household incomes (\$100,000 or more) were more likely to rate their sense of health and well-being as excellent.

When asked to identify factors that affect their sense of health and well-being, approximately 19% stated nothing and 20% had no opinion. Of the remaining responses, the most frequently stated response was access to health care (21%). It is important to note that 7% of respondents cited

the proposed landfill as an issue that affected sense of health and well-being. Approximately 29% of residents in Ingersoll stated the proposed landfill affects their sense of health, safety, and well-being. These data are summarized in **Table 26**.

Table 26: Issues that Affect Sense of Health, Safety, and Well-being – Oxford County Residents

Issues That Affect Respondent's Sense of Health, Safety and Well-being the Most		
	%	n
Health care: hospital, general	21	223
Nothing - no threat	19	198
Proposed Landfill	7	75
Traffic, transportation, roads	7	72
Crime: safety, drugs	6	61
Government: taxes, education	3	37
Accessibility/varieties of services, retail	3	37
Air quality	3	36
Issues with police service	3	34
Economy: jobs, tourism, housing, wages	3	32
Environment: pollution, weather	3	30
Water quality, level	3	30
Good neighbours, sense of community	2	25
Recreational facilities, activities, trails	2	24
City services - snow, fire	2	23
Farming effects	1	12
Quarries	1	9
Proposed High Speed Rail	1	8
Negative community attitudes	1	8
Cost of living	1	6
Growth, population	0	3
Other	4	45
No opinion	20	216
Total		1066

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

These data indicate that overall, residents in Oxford County generally have a positive sense of health and well-being. Several factors might affect these feelings negatively, such as the proposed landfill, traffic conditions, and poor environmental quality. Access to healthcare is likely a positive contributor to feelings of health and well-being.

Important Issues Facing the Community

Residents were asked to name the most important issues facing their community. The most frequently stated response was the proposed landfill and its potential effects (16%) followed by the cost of living (8%), and health issues/health care, taxes, and employment equally at 7% of all responses. Approximately one-quarter (24%) of responses were either “no issue” or “don’t know” These data are summarized in **Table 27**.

**Table 27: Most Important Issues Facing the Community
– Oxford County Residents**

Most Important Issue Facing the Community		
	%	<i>n</i>
Proposed Landfill, potential effects	16	168
Cost of living, poverty - housing, hydro	8	88
Health issues/health care services	7	79
Taxes	7	73
Jobs, employment	7	70
Drugs	6	61
Proposed High Speed Rail, potential effects	5	58
Infrastructure - hydro quality, roads, internet, construction	5	56
Public services (e.g. library, recreation center, transit, sewers)	5	56
Development, urbanization, demographic changes	5	50
Safety - crime, policing	4	41
Revitalization of business, retail, entertainment	4	39
Youth - recreation, activities	2	25
Challenges to community values, attitudes	2	24
Traffic, speeding, parking	2	22
City council-government	2	21
Economy - general	2	17
Education, schools	2	17
Federal/provincial government	2	17
Environment - pollution, preservation	1	15
Seniors issues	1	14
Garbage	1	12
Water quality	1	9
Solar farm, wind turbines	1	9
Agriculture, farming	1	8
Public spending/debt issues	1	6
Gravel pits, quarries	0	3
Other	3	36
No issue	8	83
Don't know-refused	18	194
Total		1066

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

Within the subgroups of respondents, residents in Woodstock were more likely than average to name “health issues/health care services” and “drugs” as most important issues, and residents of

East Zorra-Tavistock and Zorra Township were more likely on average to name “the Proposed High-Speed Rail”. These data show that the proposed landfill and its potential effects is the most top of mind issue facing communities in the Wider Study Area as the remaining issues are fairly dispersed in frequency.

Overall Satisfaction with Living in the Community

Wider Study Area respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with living in their community. Most respondents (95%) stated that they were satisfied with living in their community with most respondents (74%) stating they were “very satisfied”. These data are summarized in **Table 28**.

Table 28: Satisfaction with Living in Their Community – Oxford County Residents

Satisfaction with Living in Their Community		
	%	<i>n</i>
Very satisfied	74	787
Somewhat satisfied	21	228
Not very satisfied	3	33
Not at all satisfied	2	16

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q3

Source: (Intellipulse, 2018)

Of these respondents, residents from Zorra had the highest level of satisfaction (89%) and residents from Woodstock the lowest. These data show that while there are several important issues facing the community, most residents are still satisfied with living in those communities.

8.2.13 Prevailing Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances

The presence of the Carmeuse quarry operations, ongoing agricultural operations and road traffic together with the full range of other current human activities in the community can create physical disturbances resulting in nuisance effects for those living, working and otherwise using the study areas. These types of physical disturbances are common in areas that have a mix of intensive industrial, urban and agricultural land uses.

For example, results of the Local Resident Survey indicate that about 42% of respondents stated that the Carmeuse Lime quarry and its current operations has affected their use and enjoyment of their property. Of these, the most predominant disturbances or effects were blasting (65%), dust (34%), traffic (22%), diminished air quality (18%), noise (12%) and diminished water quality (8%). Residents living in the northeast quadrant of Ingersoll and in the areas nearest the quarry tended to experience more effects than others.

Table 27 provides an overview of the prevailing environmental conditions and physical disturbances (i.e., odour, dust, noise traffic and visual intrusion) that some residents may currently experience. Emphasis is placed on the full range of disturbances that people might experience, whether they are considered nuisances or not; and whether the prevailing conditions are the result of operations at the Carmeuse Lime quarry site or not. A qualitative summary of physical disturbances currently being experienced (i.e., baseline conditions) at each of the common receptor locations is provided in **Appendix Q**.

These existing physical disturbances were estimated at the 52 common receptors through modelling and the information reflect maximum predicted concentrations that are reflective of conservative assumptions including maximum operating conditions coupled with worst-case dispersion conditions over a specific time period. They are very conservative estimates of what people within the general area of the common receptor points may to experience, but they may not be the same for all residences within a given receptor location.

The coloured cells in **Appendix Q** identify receptors that are currently experiencing the greatest magnitude for individual nuisance effect exceeding or approaching a criterion, where such a criterion exists. This table indicates that most receptor locations are exposed to some level of physical disturbance at present, without the Southwestern landfill. Similarly, the table demonstrates that not all receptors are experiencing the same nuisances to the same extent.

Table 27: Prevailing Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances in the Site Vicinity Study Area

Physical Disturbances	Description of Impacts
Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no odours associated with a landfill as the proposed landfill does not yet exist. ➤ Other (non-landfill) odours are associated with agricultural operations, particularly livestock and poultry farms and nutrient/manure application to agricultural fields. Occasionally, odours from transportation (rail and road traffic) may be noticeable.
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ and TSP) and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing particulate matter (PM) and dust levels are caused by non-landfill sources such as the existing quarry operations, road traffic and agricultural operations. Sources of PM and dust emissions from Carmeuse quarry include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site quarry vehicle traffic; • Material handling; • Crushing, screening, loading; • Blasting; • Wind erosion from storage piles; • Kiln activities; and, • Carmeuse and background traffic along the off-site haul route. ➤ Receptors ZOR-15, ZOR-16, SWO-4, SWO-18, SWO-19 are experiencing particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations above the 120 ug/m³ criteria, largely due to background traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWO-4 represents a residential receptor located at the intersection of County Road 6 and Beachville Road. Residences are in the south and western corners of the intersection, as well as along Beachville road, south of the intersection.

**Table 27: Prevailing Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances
in the Site Vicinity Study Area**

Physical Disturbances	Description of Impacts
Continuous (Stationary) Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are several sources of constant and intermittent noises, including the existing activity associated with the Carmeuse aggregate operation, rail activity associated with the CN and Ontario Southland railway lines south of the site. ➤ Noise from existing continuous (stationary) sources at the quarry follow and comply with the Provincial sound level limits at the assessed receptors (all located within 5 km of the Carmeuse site).
Impulsive Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Frequent, impulsive noise sources are not associated with regular quarry operations. ➤ There are no existing impulsive noises (non-landfill or landfill related) at the assessed receptors.
Traffic Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The highest noise impacts from existing rural traffic are at receptors located along Country Road 6 (SWO-19, SWO-18, SWO-4, ZOR-4).
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the existing condition, intersection movements along Country Road 6 operate at levels acceptable to the Ministry of Transportation. They operate at Levels of Service (LOS) “C” or better. ➤ Depending on the intersection and time of day the percentage of medium or heavy trucks on County Road 6 ranges from 0% to 72%.
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is no landfill related visual impacts as the landfill does not exist. ➤ Most of the visual receptors around the quarry site considered to be of low sensitivity due to the extreme viewing distance (greater than 1000 m) from the subject lands. Some receptors are able to view only a small part of the overall view of the subject lands due to existing vegetation or existing buildings that block or frame views. In many cases, there is only a partial or screened view that is visible in leaf-off conditions. At night, the quarry operations are more visible due to lighting. • One receptor (ZOR-11) was considered of medium-high potential due to the proximity to the subject lands (approximately 237 m). However, the existing berms, vegetation, tree lines and accessory buildings at the rear of the property provide screening of the subject lands. Therefore, given the proximity to the subject site, this receptor could be highly sensitive to a change in view. However, the existing berms and vegetation moderate that sensitivity.

Sources: Air Quality (RWDI Air Inc, 2020); Noise and Vibration (RWDI Air Inc, 2020a); Traffic (HDR Corporation, 2020); Visual Landscape (MacNaughton Hermesen Britton Clarkson Ltd , 2020)

8.2.14 First Nation and Métis Communities

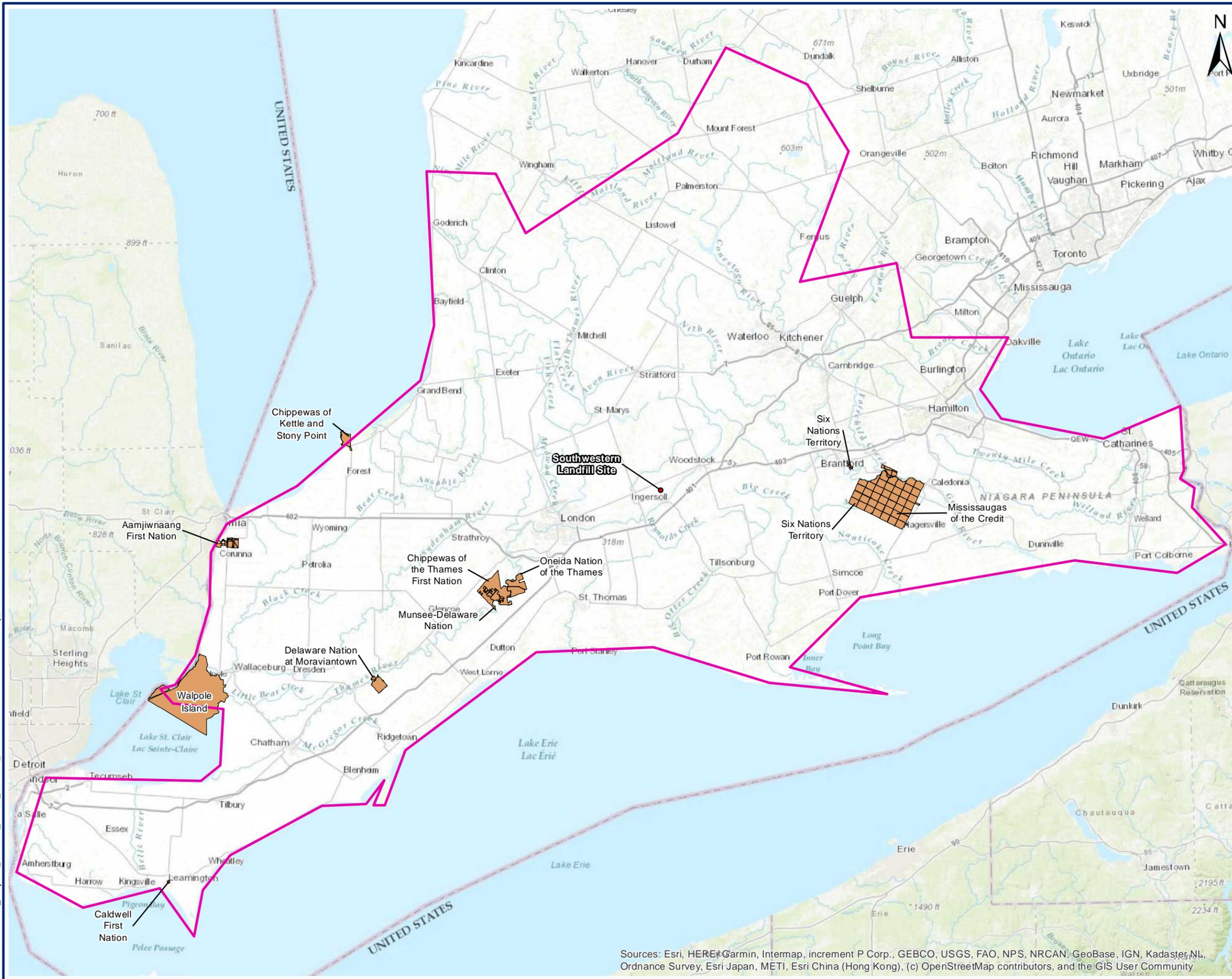
The following Aboriginal Communities have constitutionally protected Aboriginal or Treaty Rights within the Study Area(s) under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act (1982)*:

- Aamjiwnaang First Nation;
- Caldwell First Nation;
- Chippewas of the Thames First Nation;
- Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point First Nation;
- Delaware Nation at Moraviantown;
- Munsee-Delaware First Nation;
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation;
- Oneida Nation of the Grand;
- Six Nations of the Grand (elected government);
- Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) (traditional government);⁵
- Walpole Island First Nation; and
- MNO Region 9 Métis

Figure 15 shows the locations of the identified Aboriginal communities in relation to the Project.

⁵ HDI represents the traditional government and chiefs from both the Six Nations and from the Oneida Nation.

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LEGEND

- Metis Nation of Ontario - Region 9
- Surveyed Reserve Boundary

0 10 20 40 Kilometers
 SCALE: 1:1,050,000
 WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
 This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
 Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

**WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL
 SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL
 - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

**METIS AND
 FIRST NATIONS LANDS**

February 10, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00001		14



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster, NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

The reserve lands located in closest proximity to the proposed landfill site are Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (Deshkan Ziiibiing) and the Oneida Nation of the Thames, two distinct Nations located approximately 60 km southwest of the proposed site. The Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (COTTFFN) have a land base comprised of approximately 3330 hectares of unceded land, though the majority of southwestern Ontario is encompassed in the First Nation's modern traditional territory (Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, 2019). There are approximately 2500 band members, and approximately 900 of these members live on reserve (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, n.d.). The Oneida Nation of the Thames is approximately 2133.5 hectares in size (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2017) and has a population of 6,108 members and 2169 residents living on reserve (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016).

The Munsee-Delaware Nation is located just southwest of Chippewas of the Thames First Nation and the Oneida Nation of the Thames, on the north shore of the Thames River. The community is located roughly 70 km southwest of the proposed Project. The Nation has a registered population of 615, with 180 people currently living in the community (Munsee Delaware Nation, 2011). The community is 1054 hectares in size (Munsee Delaware Nation, 2011). Further to the southwest, the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown is located approximately 115 km from the Project site. There are approximately 550 residents living in the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown community, and the Nations membership is over 1000 (Delaware Nation, 2019).

To the south, Walpole Island First Nation (Bkejwanong) is located close to the American border and Wallaceburg, Ontario at the mouth of the St. Clair River (Walpole Island First Nation, n.d.), roughly 170 km southwest of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. The community is 15891.10 Hectares in size (Walpole Island First Nation, n.d.) and has a population of 4860 members, with 2371 members living in the community (Walpole Island First Nation, n.d.). Caldwell First Nation is located to the south of Walpole Island near the shore of Lake Erie, approximately 200 km southwest from the Project site, and is currently in the process of establishing a reserve after settling a land claim with the federal government in 2010. Caldwell First Nation has a total registered population of approximately 412 members (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019).

Directly to the west, the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation is located approximately 115 km west of the proposed Project. The community has a population of 1000 members living on reserve, and an additional 900 off-reserve. Further west, Aamjiwnaang First Nation is located approximately 160 km from the Project site. Aamjiwnaang First Nation is an Ojibway Nation with a total registered population of 2449, with 1468 living off-reserve (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019).

Six Nations of the Grand River, the Haudenosaunee Development Institute, and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation are located to the east of the Project site. Six Nations of the Grand River is comprised of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2013a). Six Nations reserve lands are located roughly 75 km east of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. As of December 2017, Six Nations has a total population of 12,848 members living on reserve and 14,428 members living off reserve (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2017). The Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) is a department of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. The HDI represents the Haudenosaunee Chiefs Council interests regarding the development of lands that are within Haudenosaunee jurisdiction. This area includes, but is not limited to, the Haldimand Tract and the 1701 Treaty Area, known as the Nanfan Treaty (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2019). The proposed Southwestern Landfill site is located outside of the Haldimand Tract, which begins roughly 41 km east of the proposed Southwestern

Landfill site. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation is located 80 km southeast of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site; the community is 2392.6 hectares in size (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2017) and has a population of 655 members according to 2011 census data (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2017).

In addition to the communities listed above, the proposed Project is also located in the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Region 9. Members of the Métis Nation of Ontario live throughout the province of Ontario, and in 2011 the MNO population was comprised of 86,020 people (Métis Nation of Ontario, 2016).

In addition to the information presented here, a desktop review of information available through regional and/or community specific online resources and other publicly available documents was conducted in order to obtain general information about the Indigenous communities within the Wider Area. A complete review of community-specific information can be found in **Appendix R**.

8.2.14.1 Economic Baseline Conditions

Six interviews, one focus group, and an open house event were conducted in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation to collect data surrounding the economic conditions, and land use and interests for the First Nation that have the potential to be impacted by the Southwestern Landfill Project. As interviews and focus groups were not conducted with additional communities, these baseline conditions are relevant to Chippewas of the Thames First Nation and should not be extrapolated to represent other communities or Indigenous groups. Participants were asked questions surrounding sources of employment and other livelihoods that exist in the community, commercial and non-commercial economies, as well as areas where community members use the land or have knowledge of important sites.

For the Chippewas of the Thames, their economic conditions are closely tied to land use as people make a living either fully or partially from land-based activities such as hunting, harvesting, or gathering natural materials. Some economic activities that are undertaken in the community are not part of the commercial economy, meaning that community members also barter, trade or otherwise exchange goods and services. These are typically not reflected in employment statistics or existing business activity. For this reason, this section describes the baseline conditions in terms of employment, existing businesses, non-commercial livelihoods and land use throughout Chippewas of the Thames First Nation.

Existing Businesses

Interview and focus group participants were asked to name specific businesses that exist in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation. Commonly, participants emphasized that there are a number of small businesses, those created by entrepreneurs, as well as what were described as 'mom and pop' shops or restaurants, while also noting a decreased presence of big or chain businesses compared to surrounding urban centres such as London and Ingersoll. More specifically, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation members named food services, stores and shops, the gas station, farming, businesses in the trades, and Chippewas of the Thames Solar Corp, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chippewas of the Thames Development Corporation, as existing businesses. Chippewas of the Thames Solar Corp was successful in securing four Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) contracts throughout Essex County that will produce 380 kW of energy and generate revenue into the year 2035 (Chippewas of the Thames Development Corporation, 2019).

Participants explained that restaurants offering local and traditional style foods are important businesses in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, as well as restaurants in neighbouring communities such as Oneida that are often used by Chippewas of the Thames community members. Several businesses or restaurants throughout Chippewas of the Thames First Nation also offer catering services or travel around to sell food to people using the land, for example, driving a truck down to the river to sell lunches to people who are fishing. There are also stores and shops throughout the reserve and neighbouring communities that sell goods. Some of these businesses sell more commercialized fare such as gas and groceries, while many sell art or other homemade items or materials for making jewellery and other crafts.

Members of Chippewas of the Thames First Nation also own and operate businesses that are located off the reserve area. A list of 36 member-owned businesses, on and off-reserve, is available on the Nation's website (Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, 2019) and includes the following types of businesses:

- Web design and IT support
- Fitness and personal training
- Convenience stores
- Gas bars
- Catering services
- Clothing stores
- Restaurants
- Ice Cream Shop
- Photography services
- Pizzeria
- Trucking services
- Distribution services
- Glass and windows
- Publication services
- Audio and video
- Food trucks
- Therapy services
- Radio Station
- Wood working and construction
- Busing services
- Engineering
- Snow removal
- Karaoke, DJ, and MC services
- Contracting

Employment

Study participants from the Chippewas of the Thames First Nation were asked about sources of employment and livelihoods that community members are involved in. Though many community members are employed by the businesses that exist on the reserve, participants emphasized that a large number of people commute to nearby urban centres, such as London and Ingersoll, for work. Additionally, community members are employed on the reserve at institutions that are not considered 'businesses', such as the Band Office, school, and emergency services. Specifically, participants listed the following sources of employment:

- Tourism
- Resource and environment-based work
- Self-employment
- Cultural revitalization
- Creating art and crafts
- Skilled trades
- General labourers
- Law and lawyers
- Banking and finance
- Accounting
- Logging and lumberjacks
- Arborists
- Environmental rehabilitators
- Healthcare and crisis support work
- Farming and food production
- Policing
- Paramedics
- School teachers and support staff
- Day care workers
- Employees of the First Nation or Band Office staff
- Archaeology field liaison

Study participants explained that tourism is a relatively new venture to the community with tour guides beginning to show the community to visitors on a paid basis. Participants also explained that there are opportunities for people to attend school in the Nation for things like skilled trades, entrepreneurship, and First Nation language immersion programs as well as offering support for mature students through a partnership with Fanshawe College. Many tradespeople in the community are also self-taught in fields like welding, plumbing, electrical work, mechanics and general labour. The Band offers training for many of these skills for community members to gain experience and attain employment. Chippewas of the Thames First Nation also hires casual and general labourers with the help of outside entities, such as project proponents, for environmental rehabilitation programs through the Traditional Land Use Department, and has also trained 23 Archaeology Field Liaisons, approximately six of which are employed, as well as ecological monitors who are not employed full time.

Study participants also highlighted several existing barriers to employment in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation. Primarily, community members discussed that it is difficult for many community members to access the transportation that is necessary to work in nearby cities such as London and Ingersoll, among others. In effort to alleviate this issue, the community sometimes runs a bus that community members can access, but even this option can be limiting to finding employment opportunities. Additionally, study participants explained that getting a license can be a barrier for community members as the reserve is in a rural area and not everyone has access to a vehicle, which compounds these transportation barriers. Accessing affordable and good quality childcare, acquiring the equipment necessary to work in the trades, and facing or being subject to stereotypes and racism in surrounding communities were also emphasized as major barriers that community members face in the realm of employment.

Non-commercial and Informal Economies

In addition to the economic activities in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation that are related to existing businesses and employment opportunities, study participants also emphasized that members of the First Nation participate in non-commercial economies and livelihoods that may not be reflected by employment or business measures. Some of these non-commercial economics include community members that barter or trade homemade goods, services, food or trading and sharing materials and food harvested from the land and water. Additionally, informal economies exist in selling homemade goods, like quilts or crafts, and foods, such as preserves and extra meals, to other community members on a casual basis. Participants also explained that community members trade or sell informal services like babysitting, lawn care and snow removal.

Interview and focus group participants in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation explained that in recent years, non-commercial and informal economies have declined because community members are not undertaking activities like hunting and fishing to the extent that they used to. Many participants attributed this decline to the fact that aquatic species in the Thames River have decreased in quality over the last two decades, often being found with lesions and tumours, and issues with private land ownership have created a barrier to hunting off reserve lands. One participant explained that more than 20 years ago, it was more common for community members to make a living off of hunting and trapping in the area, but now this is near impossible. Nonetheless, some participants explained that the trading and selling of hides and leather goods, as well as foods like fish and meat, still occurs. Specifically, one interview participant described how community members trade materials harvested off the land around the community with other First Nations, further away, who have access to harvesting different animals or other natural materials.

8.2.14.2 Land Uses and Occupation

Historical Land Use and Occupancy Context

To understand the land-use baseline conditions in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, it was important to explore the context of historic land use in the area. This information provides important context to the ways and frequency with which the land and water is currently used, and also allows for the documentation of areas and sites that have significance to Chippewas of the Thames First Nation. To this end, study participants in both interviews and focus groups were asked questions about how and where they or other community members use the land, as well as areas where their ancestors or community members would have used the land in the past.

One interview participant explained that, reaching further back in history, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation traditional territory was occupied prior to the 1840s by Huron and Attawandaron Peoples, who intermingled with the Anishinaabe as they moved further west. The Forks of the Thames, now in the city of London, was historically a large meeting place for Indigenous Peoples throughout the region. Participants described that their ancestors historically travelled around the lands and waters, using the Thames River as a major transportation route, and hunted, fished, trapped, and otherwise harvested their materials off the land, and also emphasized that they would have had sacred and ceremonial sites in the area. Several participants expressed that it is likely there is archaeological evidence reaching up and down the Thames River, with some having already been discovered west of the community.

When asked about how their ancestors or community would have used the lands historically, participants explained that they would have made seasonal rounds, moving around to different areas in different seasons to access food, shelter, and other natural materials. Historically, the Thames River from the source to Lake St. Clair was a medicine ground, including what is now known as Beachville. Creeks on the south side of the river around Beachville were also used for spearfishing fish such as pike, along with other areas along the Thames River that were shallow or contained weirs of stones and sticks. When the reserve area was built in the 1800s, interviewees explained, this changed the lifestyle of the people and restricted much of this land use.

Contemporary Land Use and Occupancy Context

Chippewas of the Thames First Nation community members who participated in the Study emphasized that the areas all around the Project site and Thames River are the Traditional Territories of the Nation and other Indigenous communities, and all of that land is sacred. Today, the Thames River and the land around it continues to be used by Chippewas of the Thames for a variety of purposes including recreation, travel, gathering areas, hunting, fishing, ceremony, and gathering or foraging for medicines and other plant materials. Study participants from Chippewas of the Thames First Nation also explained that these activities are undertaken by neighbouring First Nations as well. For example, there is a group of women from a number of different communities who forage for medicines along the Thames River together. Although interview participants described challenges in continuing to use the land around the Thames River because much of the area is privately owned, they explained that people still hunt on the reserve lands or in several places along the River where they have permission from the landowners to do so. Specific uses participants described within the Wider Area and Site Vicinity Study Area include the following:

- Fishing
- Medicine gathering
- Travel
- Drinking water
- Hunting
- Foraging
- Fish spawning area
- Bird watching
- Ceremony
- Recreation
- Hiking
- Canoeing
- Biking
- Community events and initiatives
- Gathering place for community members
- Gathering natural materials (plants and wood)
- Cultural and spiritual significance

Interview and focus group participants also explained the importance of the Thames River and the area around it for purposes that may not be considered direct use, but are significant, nonetheless. One participant described the Thames River as a physical and spiritual being that helps people connect with Mother Earth, explaining that the water is spiritual and used in ceremony as it is the lifeblood of the land and all things that are connected to it. In this sense, the use of the River and land by community members extends beyond the physical activities undertaken in the area to cultural and spiritual significance for many community members. Another interview participant explained that much of the wildlife along the River, though it may not be used for food or economic purposes, is significant because of the cultural connection to the clan system. For example, the turtles in the Thames River are significant for the turtle clan even though they do not harvest them. Several participants explained that, as part of their community's culture, they view themselves as protectors of the water, including the Thames River.

Today, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation land use within the Study Area looks different from the ways in which it was used by their ancestors and families many years ago, and participants described that it has changed dramatically even within the last 20 years. Where land-based activities like fishing, trapping, hunting, and gathering were extremely common in the area in the past, impacts from development in the area and issues surrounding territory and land ownership have, and continue to, change these conditions. Specifically, participants described attempting to continue their land-based activities while experiencing impacts related to farming, logging, dams, and pollution flowing into the waterways.

Community members described an ongoing decrease in the availability of medicine and fish they want to harvest, as well as increasing instances of finding fish and deer with lesions, tumours, or other indicators of disease. These current conditions were highlighted as a major concern for members of Chippewas of the Thames First Nation as community members navigate new precautions they must take. For example, several participants emphasized that women of childbearing age are no longer able to eat fish from the Thames River because pollutants could cause fertility issues. This issue in particular not only impacts an important source of food for many community members, but one participant also explained that this has impacted their relationship with their daughters as they can no longer come on overnight trips along the Thames River where people commonly catch and eat fish instead of bringing food along. This inability to catch healthy fish and share it with the women in the community also continues to impact the ability of people who fish to share their harvest with their families and communities. The community has also observed a decrease in the once common practice of trading fish for other goods or services.

In summary, interview participants emphasized the importance of their connections to the land, waters, and resources throughout their territory both historically and into the present day. Land-based activities such as fishing, camping, travelling by canoe, and gathering continue to be an important part of the community's culture and identity even though these practices have changed over time as a result of various developments and other land-use changes. Interview participants

also highlighted the connection between these traditional and land-based activities and the community's economy, both formally and informally. Given the relative proximity of the proposed Project to the community and the Thames River, community members expressed concerns over the possibility of their land, water and/or resource use changing as a result of the development.

Although primary data was not collected for the other identified First Nation and Métis communities, it is evident that these nations have occupied and used the land around the Study Area since time immemorial and continue to hold rights in this area. The data collected from secondary sources indicates that the identified First Nation and Métis communities continue to prioritize the lands and waters throughout their territories, with many of the communities establishing dedicated lands, resources, land-use, or other departments focused on related initiatives. Additionally, several of these communities have trained field liaisons or monitors that focus on archaeological, environmental, and traditional medicine monitoring programs to protect their community's values and interests. Similarly, several of these communities are, or plan to, expand their reserve areas through land claims or the purchase of lands. Themes related to economic development, including supporting small businesses, creating and retaining jobs in the communities, and investing in or otherwise becoming involved with clean energy technologies such as solar and wind projects were prevalent across the First Nation and Métis communities researched. Providing education and training opportunities for community members, especially in fields such as forestry and other trades, was highlighted as an important related initiative for many communities in the Study Area.

8.3 Future Baseline Conditions

8.3.1 Governance

In early 2019, the Province of Ontario began a regional governance review of 82 upper- and lower-tier municipalities across Ontario, including the eight rural and urban communities that make up Oxford County. This review was focused on potential municipal restructuring through annexations and amalgamations in accordance with the Municipal Act, 2001. During the consultations undertaken for the Provincial review, every municipality in Oxford was adamant, they were not in favour of any forced amalgamation by the Province (<http://www.heartfm.ca/news/local-news/oxford-county-will-not-be-forced-into-amalgamation>). Further, during these consultations in Oxford County, there was some speculation that in ten years, municipalities in Ontario with fewer than 15,000 residents will have a hard time keeping service levels up and taxes and fees down and may need to consider amalgamations. Others pointed to increased sharing of facilities and services among Oxford County municipalities and service providers, and improved cross-boundary servicing rules as being the more likely changes in governance that can be expected in the foreseeable future (County of Oxford, 2019). It was pointed out that many opportunities exist between Ingersoll, Zorra and Southwest Oxford for sharing services such as human resources and fire services.

In October 2019 the Ontario Government announced that it will not impose any changes on municipalities, meaning that there will be no forced amalgamations. Therefore, the existing governance structure in the Wider Study Area is likely to continue into the foreseeable future. However, in the future municipalities may choose to restructure in order to:

- accommodate future growth;
- combine resources and build capacity; and
- realign a boundary that passes through or is adjacent to a road or building.

This remains a real possibility given the fiscal pressures being felt by all study area municipalities and ongoing development pressures with Ingersoll and Woodstock.

8.3.2 Community Goals and Aspirations

While community goals and aspirations may change over time, it is not likely that the current goals and aspirations of the Wider Study Area communities that centre around engaging residents in community life, environmental stewardship, zero waste and providing opportunities for economic growth are likely to diminish in their importance into the future. Similarly, the things that people value the most in the study areas, namely the friendly, neighbourly, family-oriented communities; the peaceful, safe (low crime) and small-town character of the area; and, community cohesion are also likely to remain important to residents in the foreseeable future.

Efforts to stop the proposed Southwestern Landfill will likely continue until the approval status of the Project has been resolved. Groups such as Oxford People Against the Landfill (OPAL) and Demand the Right can be expected to continue their opposition to the landfill project.

8.3.3 Land Use

As outlined by MHBC Planning in the land use planning report prepared for Walker Environmental Group (2016) regarding the forecast land uses in the area, the County of Oxford will experience modest residential and employment growth to the year 2045, with development expected to occur throughout all stages of the 30-year planning horizon. The City of Woodstock represents the largest growth area for both residential and employment land within the County. The Town of Ingersoll will infill currently vacant lands, located predominately in the south near Highway 401. To meet future employment land needs, growth will likely occur in designated FUGs, with the Urban Area boundary expanding into South-West Oxford if needed.

The surrounding Townships of South-West Oxford and Zorra, including the Village of Beachville, and the Rural Cluster of Centerville, will experience minimal change and/or growth. There are no plans to provide municipal services to the Village of Beachville. The Village of Beachville, and Rural Cluster of Centerville will only experience very limited growth through infilling.

Designated resource areas (aggregate and agricultural) in the Township of Zorra, north of the Town of Ingersoll will limit the potential growth and land use changes in this area in accordance with Provincial and Official Plan policies requiring protection of these areas for long-term use.

Future development outside of the Town of Ingersoll will be minimal, with most of the growth occurring by infill. These areas will remain relatively like current built conditions, with agricultural and existing quarries as the dominant land use. No new residential and/or employment development is proposed in the immediate vicinity of the proposed landfill, defined as the area within a 1 km radius of the site.

8.3.4 Population Demographics and Economic Conditions

There will be future population and housing growth in Oxford County. At the present time the County population is approximately 114,000. Hemson (Hemson Consulting Ltd., 2019) prepared a series of forecasts on both population and housing. They see the County population growing by close to 47,000 persons out to 2046. Their growth projection for the study area municipalities in combination to the same horizon year is 9,060. In terms of demographics, it can be expected that

the overall trend towards an older, less mobile population will continue across the Wider Study Area.

Hemson (Hemson Consulting Ltd., 2019) estimate that employment growth in the County will continue from the 2016 base to their forecast horizon year of 2046. They expect that 21,100 jobs will be added to achieve a total employment base of approximately 78,400. Watson (2014) in their study on County employment lands noted that they expected all major sectors to experience growth driven by new job creation in auto-manufacturing, warehousing and transportation, agribusiness, retail trade and business services. Recent investments by Toyota and Maple Leaf foods are strong expressions of confidence in the future economic prosperity of Oxford County and its immediate neighbours. Going forward, job and income growth can be expected to have a positive influence on the real estate market.

Conversely, Watson (Watson and Associates Economists Ltd, 2014) also conjectured that there would be little growth in agriculture and resource-based employment going forward. Trends towards larger farm sizes and operations, loss of family farms are likely to continue into the foreseeable future.

8.3.5 Use and Enjoyment of Property

In the context of the changing land uses, population demographics and economic conditions described above, it can be expected the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Area residents will continue to use and enjoy their property in similar ways as they do today, and the same factors that tend to affect people's use and enjoyment of property can be expected remain unchanged, namely:

- sense of security and safety;
- neighbours and friendliness of a community;
- access to public facilities and infrastructure;
- a healthy and clean environment;
- recreational activities and availability; and
- low property and tax levies.

8.3.6 Public Facilities and Institutions

In the context of the changing land uses, population demographics and economic conditions described above, it can be expected the public facilities and institutions that operate in the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Area will continue to exist and provide services to area residents in similar ways as they do today. As identified in **Table 21**, there are several things regarding public facilities and institutions that people would like to change in their communities, the most common ones being:

- Better government representation, support and public involvement (5%);
- More community activities and access to arenas, parks and festivals (4%);
- Improvements to policing by the OPP regarding crime and drugs (4%);
- Better health care facilities (4%); and
- Lower taxes (4%).

Stakeholder interviews conducted as part of this Social Assessment did not identify any facility or institution that had plans to establish new facilities within 1000 m of the proposed landfill site.

Those interviewed indicated that their plans centered around maintaining or enhancing existing services to their memberships and/or the general public. Noteworthy are the following:

- The Alexandra Hospital is planning internal renovations and the potential development of a residential property near the hospital. Other plans include enhancing telemedicine; increasing their recruitment efforts; bringing in more medical specialists to Ingersoll (as opposed to having people travel outside the community); and collaborating with other hospitals in Oxford County (e.g., Tillsonburg).
- Neither the London District Catholic School Board nor the Thames Valley District School Board expressed any plans for expansions or changes to schools in the Site Vicinity Study Area.

Related to these desired changes are results from a 2018 budget consultation survey in Ingersoll. The survey asked respondents to indicate whether the services should be enhanced, maintained or reduced in the future. In general, most respondents indicated that they would like service levels to be maintained, with the more notable areas that were identified for service level enhancements being:

- economic development services (28%);
- paratransit (25%); and
- parks and recreation (21%).

In this context, whether residents continue to enjoy the public services offered by local and County governments will be closely related to their ability to provide economic opportunities for existing and new residents; maintain or enhance public services, facilities and infrastructure; keeping a healthy and clean environment; and, keeping taxes low. The ability of municipalities to deliver on these important issues are likely to be key in maintaining the high levels of satisfaction with community evident among residents in the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Areas. Nevertheless, local and County governments can be counted on to continue their efforts to maintain or enhance public facilities and services in order to meet public expectations and provide value for tax dollars.

8.3.7 Recreational Resources

As communities in the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Areas continue to grow, added pressures for expanded recreational services will continue to grow. In contrast, an aging population that results in declining participation in minor and outdoor sports could potentially impact the use of and financial viability of the recreation facilities in the Wider and Site Vicinity study area municipalities.

More specifically, Ingersoll intends to replace the current arena facility with a new and modern facility to meet the current needs of the community and allow for growth of both programs and services in pace with population growth. There is potential for the consolidation of recreational services on a multi-use recreational complex to take advantage of opportunities for efficiencies and service delivery. The scarcity of suitable sites within the Town's boundaries is a real and significant challenge in dealing with the issue. It is noteworthy that one of the two preferred sites for the multi-use recreational complex is 99 North Town Line East, which is approximately 1.5 km from the proposed landfill site boundary.

An interview with the Oxford County Trails Council indicated that they are planning to extend their trail network to connect through Ingersoll and in general, would like to expand the local trail network. Based on the 2014 Oxford County Trails Master Plan (MMM Group Ltd, 2014), no trails are currently on, or cross, County Road 6 within the study area. However, there are proposals to

construct new trails along Karn Road and Beachville Road, and along County Road 6 – from Karn Road to Curry Road. Of the proposed trails, only Beachville Road has priority status to construct a paved shoulder as part of the trail. Trails with priority status have not yet been implemented to date.

Zorra Township has prepared a Recreation, Arts and Culture Master Plan (Monteith Brown Planning Consultants, 2018) that commits the Township to keeping facilities a high standard of facility maintenance and management, and update and renew aging facilities, as necessary, in coordination with facility users. There are no new major facilities or expansions proposed. Rather, the Master Plan envisages enhancements to their existing parks, open spaces, and trails to ensure that current and future generations can experience Zorra's natural environment. These enhancements are geared largely towards areas in or near Zorra's hamlets of Thamesford, Embro and Harrington rather than areas near the proposal landfill site. Zorra Township intends to implement the Master Plan using a community development approach that emphasizes partnering with other municipalities, groups and organizations.

The plans of Township of Southwest Oxford include maintaining their existing halls and parks. The Township has no plans to build a major recreational facility such as an arena or indoor/outdoor pool. They would like to develop a more inclusive playground exceeding the current accessibility standards of the Province. Currently, rubber matting groundcover and ramps for composite structure are beyond their financial reach.

8.3.8 Community Character

In the context of the changing land uses, population demographics and economic conditions described above, it can be expected that the Site Vicinity Study Area communities including the Town of Ingersoll, The Township of Zorra, the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock, and the Township of South-west Oxford will continue to maintain their small town and rural characters. The greatest change in character is likely to be experienced in the Wider Area, particularly in Woodstock, where most of the population, housing and employment growth directed to Oxford County is likely to occur. Here increased urbanization can be expected along with a growing younger demographic.

8.3.9 Community Cohesion

In the context of the changing land uses, population demographics and economic conditions described above, it can be expected that the Site Vicinity Study Area communities including the Town of Ingersoll, The Township of Zorra, the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock, and the Township of South-west Oxford will continue to be cohesive, close-knit communities.

Stakeholder interviews conducted as part of this Social Assessment did not identify any facility or institution that had plans to establish new facilities within 500 m of the proposed landfill site. Those interviewed indicated that their plans centred around maintaining or enhancing existing services to their memberships and/or the general public. Noteworthy are the following:

- The Leaping Deer Adventure Farm and Market will be closed to the public in early 2020. The owners made the announcement on social media in mid-January, saying there is no family member to carry on operations of the popular destination.
- The Canterbury Festival organizers have no plans for future festivals, and 2019 was its last operating year (Colgan, 2019).

- The Hi-way Pentecostal Church is planning a “Kids Day Camp” that could host approximately 100 kids/day in the summer.
- The Ingersoll Cheese and Agricultural Museum is currently limited in its physical space and plans on a “Virtual Expansion” on-line and work to having more community involvement in its operations. The museum is planning to have different types of events at their existing facilities. The annual Harvest Festival hosted at the museum site may not exist in the coming years and alternatives to this community event are being developed.
- The Ingersoll and District Horticultural Society is moving to a new location (i.e., from St. James Anglican Church to Ingersoll Masonic Hall) and are trying to become more involved in “green stuff” which help the reuse of materials for gardens.

A key theme that was prevalent in the stakeholder interviews was the importance of volunteers to the operation of the various facilities that contribute to community cohesion. Several stakeholders indicated that their plans depend on having access to volunteers.

8.3.10 Future Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances (w/o Landfill)

Table 29 summarizes predictions of nuisance effect in the future if there was no landfill operation. These are predictions of what people are likely to experience regardless of whether the landfill project proceeds, taking into consideration changes that are likely to occur both on Carmeuse site (i.e., at their quarry and other operations) and off the proposed landfill site (i.e., residential, commercial and economic growth, changed traffic volumes and patterns, etc.) The purpose of this is to establish a future baseline to which the effects of the proposed landfill can be compared.

These future or anticipated nuisance effects were also estimated at individual common receptor points through modelling, and the discussion of changes from existing conditions is also based on maximum predicted concentrations. They are conservative estimates of the changes that people within the general area of the individual points modelled might experience in the future. These changes are described and identify those receptor locations that are likely to experience the greatest amount of change from existing conditions. Nuisance effects may not be the same for all residences within a given receptor location.

These future physical disturbances (without the proposed landfill) were estimated at the 52 common receptors through modelling and the values presented in the **Appendix Q** are maximum predicted concentrations that are reflective of many conservative assumptions including maximum operating conditions coupled with worst-case dispersion conditions over a specific time period. They are very conservative estimates of what people within the general area of the common receptor points tend to experience, but they may not be the same for all residences within a given receptor location. Again, this Appendix table clearly indicates that all receptors will be exposed to some level of physical disturbance. However, not all receptors will experience the same nuisances or various nuisances to the same extent. In comparison to prevailing or existing conditions, it is clear that there are more receptors likely to experience disturbances exceeding or approaching criteria, which is to be expected given the growth in population and resulting traffic that is forecast in the County.

**Table 29: Future Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances
in the Site Vicinity Study Area without the Proposed Landfill**

Physical Disturbances	Description of Impacts
Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Landfill odours are not expected at any of the common receptors in the future scenario without the landfill. ➤ Other (non-landfill) odours will continue to be associated with agricultural operations, particularly livestock and poultry farms. Occasionally, odours from transportation (rail and road traffic) may be noticeable.
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ and TSP) and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sources of PM and dust emissions include background traffic in the area and industrial operations. ➤ Receptors ZOR-11, ZOR-14, ZOR-15, ZOR-17, ZOR-18, SWO-3, and SWO-4 are predicted to experience future particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations above the criteria, largely due to background traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWO-4 represents a residential receptor located at the intersection of County Road 6 and Beachville Road. Residences in the south and western corners of the intersection, as well as along Beachville road, south of the intersection. • ZOR-15 (non-residential receptor) is also predicted to experience levels of dustfall above the criteria, due to non-landfill dust emission sources.
Continuous (Stationary) Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Since noise from existing continuous (stationary) sources at the quarry follow and comply with the Provincial sound level limits, it can be assumed that these sound levels would be met in the future scenario as well, without the landfill.
Impulsive Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Frequent, impulsive noise sources are not associated with regular quarry operations
Traffic Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The highest noise impacts from future rural automobile traffic (not including landfill trucks) are at receptors located along County Road 6 (SWO-19, SWO-18, SWO-4, ZOR-4).
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under future background conditions without the landfill, intersection movements along Country Road 6 are predicted to operate at levels acceptable to the Ministry of Transportation.

Table 29: Future Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances in the Site Vicinity Study Area without the Proposed Landfill

Physical Disturbances	Description of Impacts
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the absence of the proposed Southwestern Landfill, future baseline conditions would include continued quarrying / industrial activities on the subject site and within the study area and beyond. ➤ Site Plans approved for the broader quarry area, which would include progressive extraction and then subsequent rehabilitation of the site over many decades would continue to be implemented. ➤ Properties with a view towards the active quarrying areas would continue to see the quarry operation, followed by the gradual backfilling of faces and then rehabilitation. It is anticipated that quarrying will continue to progress.

Sources: Air Quality (RWDI Air Inc, 2020); Noise and Vibration (RWDI Air Inc, 2020a); Traffic (HDR Corporation, 2020); Visual Landscape (MacNaughton Hermesen Britton Clarkson Ltd , 2020)

8.3.11 First Nations and Metis Communities

It is not anticipated that, in the future, there will be fundamental changes from the current baseline conditions. Given that there are not anticipated to be major new developments in the Site Vicinity Study Area, particularly near the proposed landfill site, economic and land-use conditions are likely to remain relatively static. Ongoing quarry activities and the continuing operation of other landfills in southwestern Ontario (e.g., Green Lane Landfill, Salford Landfill) are not expected to further affect the economic conditions and land uses associated with First Nation and Metis communities, provided that these industries continue without significant changes to their operations or environmental performance. In the case of the Green Lane Landfill, study participants expressed the hope that ongoing issues such as odour would be addressed through improved management and decline over time.

Several initiatives undertaken by Indigenous communities may contribute to incremental changes to both economic and land use conditions. For example, many communities plan to focus efforts on cultural revitalization, which may increase land use throughout their Traditional Territories. Additionally, focused economic and community development efforts may enable new businesses or job opportunities in these communities, though it is not anticipated that these changes will alter the baseline significantly from the current conditions.

Study participants from Indigenous communities with rights and interests in the Wider Area and the Site Vicinity Study Area expressed concern about the future conditions of the Thames River based on what they have witnessed in the recent past (i.e., a decline in water quality and aquatic species in the area over the last several decades). A fear they expressed is that if this trend continues, it is possible that environmental conditions could deteriorate to the extent that community members might use the land less or have increasingly unsuccessful harvests. This could also impact informal or non-commercial economies in Indigenous communities, which often leverage food and natural materials harvested from the land and waters. Although community members emphasized the critical importance of their connection to the lands and waters for

harvesting and cultural activities, it is not anticipated that potential future environmental conditions would be of sufficient magnitude to alter people's use of the land.

Overall, though several changes are forecasted into the future of Indigenous communities with rights and interests in the Study Area, these changes are not anticipated to substantively change prevailing economic and land use conditions.

9. EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED LANDFILL

Section 6.1 (2)(c) and (d) of the Act, and the ToR, require an evaluation of:

- The effects that will be caused on the environment;
- The actions necessary to prevent, change, mitigate or remedy the effects on the environment;
- An evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages (net effects) to the environment.

This section presents the assessment of these matters as it relates to the Social Environment, and for each of the EA criteria related to this study, namely

- Criterion 9: Displacement of Residents from Houses
- Criterion 10: Disruption to the Use and Enjoyment of Residential Property
- Criterion 11: Disruption to the Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities and Institutions
- Criterion 14: Nuisance Associated with Vermin
- Criterion 16: Effects on Land Resources, Traditional Activities or Other Interests of Aboriginal Communities
- Criterion 20: Changes to Community Character/Cohesion
- Criterion 41: Loss/ Disruption of Recreational Resources

9.1 Displacement of Residents from Houses

9.1.1 *Potential Effects*

The proposed landfill project does not require the displacement (i.e., forced relocation) of any residents from their houses. As such, there will be no direct loss of residents from the community as a result of the Project. Notwithstanding this conclusion, some residents have expressed the view that they may choose to move voluntarily. The potential for voluntary out-migration is discussed in **Section 9.2** "Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Properties".

9.2 Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Residential Property

9.2.1 *Potential Effects*

Effect of industrial projects such as landfills on people's use and enjoyment of private property (i.e., people's homes) is a typical public concern. This holds true for the Southwestern Landfill Project.

In the PAR across the Wider Study Area, 62% of respondents anticipate no change to their use and enjoyment of their property, while 29% anticipate it will decrease in the future as a result of the landfill project. Ingersoll respondents (63%), followed by Zorra respondents (31%) are most

likely to anticipate the landfill project will result in an adverse effect on their use and enjoyment of property, as are longer-term residents (21 or more years, 31%).

For the purposes of this Social Assessment, a focus has been placed on the Site Vicinity Study Area (including the Town of Ingersoll), but in particular the properties nearest the proposed landfill site, reflecting the more direct relationship between the presence of the landfill site and the Site Vicinity Study Area and where physical nuisances, traffic and visual effects are most likely to be the greatest. Indeed, PAR results indicate that depending on the municipality 84% (Zorra), 87% (Southwest Oxford) and 96% (Ingersoll) anticipate adverse effects from an operating landfill. The PAR respondents from the Site Vicinity Study Area anticipate that their use and enjoyment of their residential property will change for similar reasons, namely:

- Increased traffic, noise, accidents and local roads
- Increased dust, noise and odours
- Decreased air quality and water quality
- Decreased property values; and
- General pollution or multiple effects.

Similarly, in the Local Resident Survey, most respondents (83%) anticipate that their use and enjoyment of their residential property will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry. Respondents in the Site Vicinity Study Area anticipated that their use and enjoyment would change as a result of poor air quality/odours (28%), risks to water/well quality (25%), increased traffic (17%), decreased property value (10%), presence of seagulls and rodents (7%) and increased noise (7%).

When asked what they might do differently, the potential effects identified were:

- they would spend less time outdoors or stay indoors (38%)
- they would consider moving (20%);
- would entertain less, not have a garden or BBQ (6%);
- keep their windows closed (2%); and
- not hang out their laundry (< 0.5%).

Of the 8 respondents to the Local Resident Survey who live closest to the proposed landfill site (i.e., ~ within 1000 m), most (6 out of 8) anticipated an adverse effect to their use and enjoyment of residential property. They too identified similar causes (i.e., increased odour, noise, dust, birds and decreased property values). Similar to other respondents across the Site Vicinity Study Area, those closest to the proposed landfill site anticipated spending more time indoors; avoiding eating outdoors. They were concerned that they might not be able to leave windows open, clothes on the line, and not able to use outdoor decks and gardens. Consequently, they anticipated having increased expenses due to using air conditioning and dryers more often.

The following quotations further illustrate how some residents in the Site Vicinity Study Area have described the effects on their use and enjoyment of property they anticipate.

“Traffic on County Road 6 has increased, and I don’t want it to increase anymore. It will make it difficult to get to Woodstock and air quality will decrease.”

“More traffic congestion will cause different routes for trucks so will stay home more.”

“Depends on whether there will be an odour. If there is, I won’t spend as much time outdoors, and will be looking to move away for sure.”

“Depending on whether the smell reaches us. If so, we would no longer be able to enjoy our back yard. Wife has a chronic cough which would suffer.”

“Stay indoors to avoid odours (though they will get in). Stay indoors to avoid dust (though it will infiltrate). Stay indoors to avoid seagull droppings (though they will still affect my property)”

“Blowing garbage landing on my property, constantly having to clean it up”

“I worry about my drinking water well”

In this context, it is hypothesized that the Southwestern Landfill Project might disrupt people’s use and enjoyment of private property (evidenced by changed behaviours) in the following ways:

- if the operating landfill results in physical disturbances from odour, noise, particulate matter (PM), dustfall and traffic-related effects of sufficient magnitude over baseline conditions to exceed a regulatory criterion and/or be noticeable on a regular basis at a residential household.
- if the landfill results in reduced groundwater or surface water quality;
- if the landfill results in widespread decreases in property values; and
- the Southwestern Landfill Project fundamentally changes those features of the community or neighbourhood that are valued for their positive influence on use and enjoyment of property.

It is also hypothesized that a visual impact from the operating landfill might also be a source of disruption, reminding residents of the presence of an unwanted facility in proximity to their homes (though this was not mentioned frequently in the PAR or the Local Resident Survey);

Table 30 summarizes the nuisance effect potential from physical disturbances, associated with the proposed landfill on the Carmeuse site in the context of the future baseline conditions described previously. These include landfill odours, particulate matter, dust, impulsive and cumulative noise. As noted previously, the results presented below for odours, dust and noise (impulsive/cumulative) are the results of predicted maximum readings under typical meteorological conditions. The nuisance effect potential considers both the landfill design and additional mitigation proposed by the various technical specialists.

**Table 30: Future Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances
in the Site Vicinity Study Area with the Proposed Landfill**

Physical Disturbances	Description of Effects
Landfill Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sources of landfill related odours included in the assessment are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill working surface; • Fugitive gas release during interim cover and final cover stages; • Waste soil storage piles; • Raw leachate storage pond; and • Leachate aeration pond. ➤ Odours are predicted to be noticeable at ZOR-11 (residence located at 623851 Rd 62/North Town Line), once available mitigation measures have been put in place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The standard nuisance effect criterion of 1 OU is predicted to be exceeded 0.9% of the time at ZOR-11 on an annual basis, but only in Stage 3 of the landfill development. This represents an exceedance over the 0.5% guideline value. • Odour impacts at ZOR-11 are expected to be primarily influenced by landfilling operations (as opposed to emissions from leachate ponds). • Several mitigation strategies to reduce impacts at ZOR-11 have been proposed and considered in the modelled results. Mitigation measures include various control technologies to reduce odours from the raw leachate pond and leachate aeration pond.
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ and TSP) and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ZOR-5, ZOR-6, ZOR-14, ZOR-16, ZOR-17, ZOR-18 are predicted to have cumulative particulate matter (TSP; maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations at or above the respective criteria, once the landfill is in operation. The 120 ug/m³ criterion for TSP is based on the threshold of visible dust in the air that would be considered a nuisance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the receptors listed above, ZOR-5 and ZOR-6 are the only residential receptors. • ZOR-5 and ZOR-6 are located on 33 Line, north of Road 64 and are predicted to be at criterion and 3% above criterion, respectively. These levels are predicted to occur very infrequently. A significant portion of the predicted concentrations at ZOR-5 and ZOR-6 are driven by contributions from existing and increasing background traffic rather than the landfill. • ZOR-16 (non-residential receptor) is also predicted to experience dustfall concentrations above the criteria in the future, with the proposed landfill in operation. Predicted dustfall concentrations at ZOR-16 are approaching the criteria in the future scenario, without the landfill.

**Table 30: Future Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances
in the Site Vicinity Study Area with the Proposed Landfill**

Physical Disturbances	Description of Effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ZOR-15 is predicted to experience dustfall concentrations above the criteria in the future, with or without the landfill. ➤ ZOR-3 and ZOR-11 are predicted to have particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations above criteria in the future scenarios, with and without the landfill. Concentrations are largely driven by existing and increasing background traffic. Predicted concentrations are below the respective criteria for the baseline condition. ➤ ZOR-15, ZOR-16, SWO-4, SWO-18, SWO-19 are predicted to have particulate matter (maximum size of 30 micrometers) concentrations above criteria in baseline and future scenarios, with and without the landfill. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWO-4 is a residential receptor. For SWO-4, the landfill contribution is predicted to increase the frequency of exceedances of criteria by 1% on an annual basis. A significant portion of the predicted concentrations at SWO-4 are from existing and increasing background traffic on County Road 6 and along Beachville Road. ➤ ZOR-17 (non-residential receptor) is predicted to experience the greatest increase in particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations due to operation of the landfill. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future concentrations are predicted to be 5% above the criterion without the landfill, and about double the criterion with the landfill.
Landfill Impulsive Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Impulsive noise sources within the proposed landfill site include pest control devices ➤ Impulsive noises are reflective of short bangs that dissipate quickly and are not continuous in nature. ➤ Landfill-related impulsive noise is not predicted to be noticeable at any assessed receptor locations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessed receptors are all located within 5 km of the Project site.
Change in Sound Levels due to Landfill Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The change in sound levels due to landfill related traffic on public roads is not expected to be detectable at any of the assessed receptors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessed receptors are all located within 5 km of the Project site.

Table 30: Future Environmental Conditions and Physical Disturbances in the Site Vicinity Study Area with the Proposed Landfill

Physical Disturbances	Description of Effects
Cumulative Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A cumulative effects approach was used to assess the degree of change in noise levels at receptors within 5 km of the Project site. ➤ Existing noise levels (quarry operations and traffic) were compared to expected future noise levels (landfill operations, construction activities, on-site and off-site truck traffic) ➤ Changes from existing sound level to future sound level with the landfill have the potential to be detectable at ZOR-11 (closest residence to landfill, located at 623851 Rd 62/North Town Line). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detectable change in sound levels is predicted for Stage 3 of the landfill • A barrier or berm of 11 m has been proposed as a mitigative strategy, to bring the predicted cumulative sound levels within the Provincial guidelines

Sources: Air Quality (RWDI Air Inc, 2020); Noise and Vibration (RWDI Air Inc, 2020a)

Physical Disturbances

With the exception of odour at the one closest residence (ZOR-11, as discussed below), the incremental physical disturbances from the landfill and landfill traffic fall below relevant nuisance thresholds at all off-site residential locations. However, considered cumulatively with other future baseline sources, they add the existing physical disturbances that are already present which results in a small, infrequent exceedances at a few receptor locations.

Overall, the geographic extent of cumulative physical disturbances (odour, PM, dustfall, noise) associated with the landfill combined with other future baseline sources that would exceed a regulatory criterion and/or be noticeable on a regular basis at a residential household are largely limited to 500 m of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. Traffic effects are limited to the 4.5 km and one intersection along the primary haul route to the site, namely County Road 6 and SWO-4 along the haul route.

- ZOR-5 and ZOR-6 represent two (2) residential households located on 33 Line, north of Road 64. They are predicted to have particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations at or slightly above criterion. A significant portion of the predicted concentrations at ZOR-5 and ZOR-6 are driven by contributions from existing and increasing background traffic.

Being the closest residential receptor representing 1 residential household, and being within about 125 m of the proposed landfill, ZOR-11 is predicted to experience nuisance effects from multiple sources, namely: odour, dust and noise. Specifically:

- The standard nuisance effect criterion of 1 OU is predicted to be exceeded 0.9% of the time at ZOR-11 on an annual basis, but only in Stage 3 of the landfill development.

- ZOR-11 is predicted to have particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations above criteria in the future scenarios, with and without the landfill.
- A detectable change in noise levels at ZOR-11 is predicted for Stage 3 of the landfill.

Residences near SWO-4 are predicted to experience physical disturbances from dust and traffic. Specifically:

- SWO-4 represents two (2) residential households nearest the County Road 6 and Beachville Road intersection. SWO-4 is predicted to have particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations above criteria, with the landfill contributions predicted to increase the frequency of exceedances of criteria by 1% on an annual basis.

Residences near SWO-18 and SWO-19 along County Road 6 are predicted to experience physical disturbances from dust.

- SWO-18 represents approximately seven (7) residential households nearest the County Road 6 and Karn Road. SWO-18 is predicted to have TSP exceedances above criterion. Here, the predicted exceedance of TSP would occur even without the landfill (i.e., due to future baseline conditions without the landfill).
- SWO-19 represents approximately three (3) residential households nearest the County Road 6 and Clarke Road intersection and a further two (2) residential households within 500 m of County Road 6 and between SWO-18 and SWO-1. TSP approaching or above criterion can be expected here. Here the predicted exceedance of TSP would occur even without the landfill (i.e., due to future baseline conditions without the landfill).

Apart from these instances where nuisance effects are predicted to be noticeable or above criterion, landfill operations will result in changes over future baseline conditions, particularly when operations approach or occur above grade (i.e., in Stage 3 and 4) and potentially even into the Post-closure. In most cases, these changes are of low in magnitude and highly infrequent and are not likely to be noticeable at residential locations. Of note are residential locations along Beachville Road (SWO-1, SWO-2, SWO-3), Centreville (SWO-13) and along Karn Road (SWO-11, SWO-12, SWO-14, SWO-15, SWO-16) where PM and TSP levels approach criteria. However, in most of these cases, levels of PM and TSP would be approaching criteria without the landfill (i.e., future baseline conditions without the landfill).

As such, it is not anticipated that most residents from across the “Wider Area” or elsewhere the “Site Vicinity Study Area”, including the Town of Ingersoll will experience adverse changes in their use and enjoyment of property as a result of the physical disturbances from the Project. This includes the Town of Ingersoll and remainders of Zorra Township, South-west Oxford, East Zorra-Tavistock, Tillsonburg, Woodstock and the remainder of Oxford County.

Some “Site Vicinity Study Area” residents may have difficulties distinguishing between landfill and non-landfill related nuisance effects. These residents may attribute the full range of nuisance effects they experience to the Southwestern Landfill Project, rather than ongoing quarry operations, agricultural operations or any other industry in the area. This is because the Southwestern Landfill Project will be a new land use, that is likely to be perceived to be responsible for a wide range of nuisances. The data presented above, however, indicates that although the landfill site will contribute to nuisances in the area, the landfill project on its own will add only a small increment over the future baseline conditions that are likely to occur anyways.

Traffic

With respect to traffic, changes in traffic volumes are anticipated to increase along County Road 6 by approximately 5% but is not anticipated to change Levels of Service at any intersection other than at County Road 6 and Beachville Road in 2033. Here, only the northbound approach at this intersection will operate at LOS "D", resulting in an increase delay of 1.5 seconds per vehicle. Therefore, it is not likely that most residents living along the haul route (i.e., SWO-18, SWO-19, SWO-4, ZOR-4) or local side-roads will experience difficulties in entering or exiting their properties or County Road 6. Similarly, other road users are not likely to experience substantial changes in levels of service. As such, there are no reasons for residents to change their regular travel patterns.

Nevertheless, study area residents will likely notice more heavy trucks along the haul route, with some drivers feeling anxious or unsafe from time to time as a result. Stakeholder interviews also identified specific concerns over conflicts with school buses. Proposed landfill trucks are not expected to increase the frequency of single motor vehicle collisions along the haul route (HDRI, 2020).

The fact that many of these additional trucks will be carrying waste to the landfill, they may also be a reminder of an unwanted facility in their community. Nuisance controls along portions of the haul route will include regular haul route cleaning. Some drivers may also experience odour following a waste laden truck. Daily reminders of an unwanted facility, ongoing concerns over health and safety, and potential mistrust of Walker and Provincial regulators may be stressful to some residents, particularly long-term residents.

Visual Intrusion

With respect to visual intrusion, landfill operations will occur primarily below grade and behind an existing berm for most of the landfill's operating life and once capped and revegetated, it will become part of the landscape. As such, there are no significant visual effects predicted on the receptors located across the vast majority of the Site Vicinity Study Area, including the Town of Ingersoll. Only 10 residential receptors were identified as having potential views of the proposed landfill property. For the 10 receptors that have views of the proposed development, the analysis concludes that there will be no significant visual impact at SWO-10, SWO-12, SWO-14, SWO-15 and SWO-16 largely because they are located more than 1000 m from the site. Receptors at SWO-1, ZOR-6 and ZOR-9 are within 1000 m of the site (650 m to 989 m) with views of the property minimized by vegetation or other obstruction. As such, it is not expected that this level of visual impact would be of sufficient magnitude to change people's use or enjoyment of property as might be evidenced by changes in people's behaviours.

Changed views at ZOR-11 are adverse but minor in that only the top portion of the landfill would be visible above the existing berm for a short period of time (i.e., during Stage 4) and through existing vegetation during leaf off conditions. As a result, a visual/noise screening barrier has been proposed to mitigate these views of the landfill at ZOR-11. Changed views at ZOR-10 are also adverse but very minor in comparison. ZOR-10 is located almost 1,000 m away from the landfill site boundary. It is not expected that this level of visual impact would be of sufficient magnitude to change people's use or enjoyment of property as might be evidenced by changes in people's behaviours.

Regardless of the magnitude of the visual impact, when visible, the landfill operations would be a reminder to residents and visitors of an unwanted facility in the community. This reminder of an

unwanted facility, ongoing concerns and potential mistrust of Walker and Provincial regulators may be stressful to some people.

Groundwater and Surface Water

Disruption to people's use and enjoyment of residential property is not anticipated due to changes to groundwater or surface quantity or quality for the following reasons (Golder, 2020):

- Modelling of the landfill's effect on groundwater supply to water wells indicated no marked difference between current groundwater levels and those simulated during landfill operations or in the post-closure phase.
- The proposed double liner landfill design meets stringent requirements under Ontario Regulation 232/98 and current landfill standards which are considered by the Province as providing full protection of groundwater quality at the property boundary. The landfill performance will be monitored, and proven contingencies implemented if required, in the unlikely event of unanticipated issues with landfill performance to ensure that there are no unacceptable offsite impacts on groundwater quality.
- Relevant water quality standards in the receiving watercourse(s) will be met as a result of the design of the stormwater management pond, its collection system and leachate treatment facility. Therefore, no significant effects on water quality are anticipated in surface water in the Patterson-Robbins Drain or in the Thames River. The site area and receiving watercourses are not currently used as a source of drinking water, no wellhead protection areas or intake protection zones exists in this area. Monitoring and enforceable site-specific discharge criteria will be included on the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs) for the site. As a result of compliance with the site-specific discharge criteria, no adverse water quality effects are expected in the receiving watercourses.
- No net effects on the receiving watercourse are anticipated from an increase in flooding and erosion as a result of the landfill.

Nevertheless, residents in the Site Vicinity Study Area, particularly residents of Ingersoll and Zorra Township which rely on private and municipal wells for their water supply are likely to remain concerned over the quality of their drinking water and skeptical of the landfill's performance. Some residents may decide to change their water supplies due to their heightened concern over risk to their drinking water quality. Those who already dissatisfied with the current quality or taste of their drinking water and those who mistrust Walker and Provincial regulators are most vulnerable to such feelings.

Property Values

Property values in the vicinity of the landfill are expected to continue rising due to strong demand from home buyers, including a substantial number pushing out from the GTA.

The landfill may have already contributed to a small (<4%) and temporary drop in property values in the first year following its announcement, but no significant effects since then have been observed despite a continuing high degree of negative publicity. Once in operation, limited off-site effects are anticipated, such that widespread declines in property values are not anticipated. Any changes in property values would be limited to those properties that experience the most physical disturbances. It has been recommended that property value protection agreements be offered to nearest neighbours whose properties are within approximately 500 m of the landfill (Keir Corp., 2020).

Valued Community Features

Residents in Oxford County were asked in the PAR about the issues that might affect how they use and enjoy their property. Most responses were either “none” or “don’t know” of an issue that might affect use and enjoyment of residential property (34% and 21%, respectively). The remaining responses included a wide range of factors with no single response totalling more than 6%. The most frequently stated issues were “roads” such as road maintenance, traffic, speeding issues and “community services” such as facilities, activities, and parks. While the proposed Southwestern Landfill has not commenced operation, 2% of responses cited the initiative as already affecting use and enjoyment of their residential property.

In the Local Resident Survey, respondents were asked to state up to three things they would like to maintain in order to continue to use and enjoy their property for the purposes they previously identified. Most responses stated that the quality of the air and water were priorities in maintaining the current use and enjoyment of their properties (55% and 41%, respectively). Other frequently stated responses included low traffic levels, free of odour, limited noise, peace and quiet and an ability to maintain outdoor activities as important aspects to maintain. A number (7%) of responses cited the proposed landfill as a negative comment.

As discussed above, other than the presence of an unwanted facility in their community, the Southwestern Landfill Project is not expected to result in widespread adverse effects nor fundamentally change those features of the community or neighbourhood that are valued by for their positive influence on use and enjoyment of property and those that need to be maintained in order to continue to use and enjoy their property.

Changes in Attitudes and Risk of Out-Migration

Given the limited magnitude and extent of nuisance effects discussed above, widespread changes in people’s behaviour at their residential properties in the “Site Vicinity Study Area” are not anticipated because of the Project. Rather than changing their behaviours, it is more likely that some residents in the “Site Vicinity Study Area” will feel less satisfied with living in their community and/or feel that their health, safety and well-being has been diminished. This is evidenced by PAR and Local Resident Survey results. How long these feelings persist will depend largely on how the landfill performs over time (i.e., the extent to which effects materialize), the information people receive and believe about the landfill’s performance and people’s trust in Walker overall.

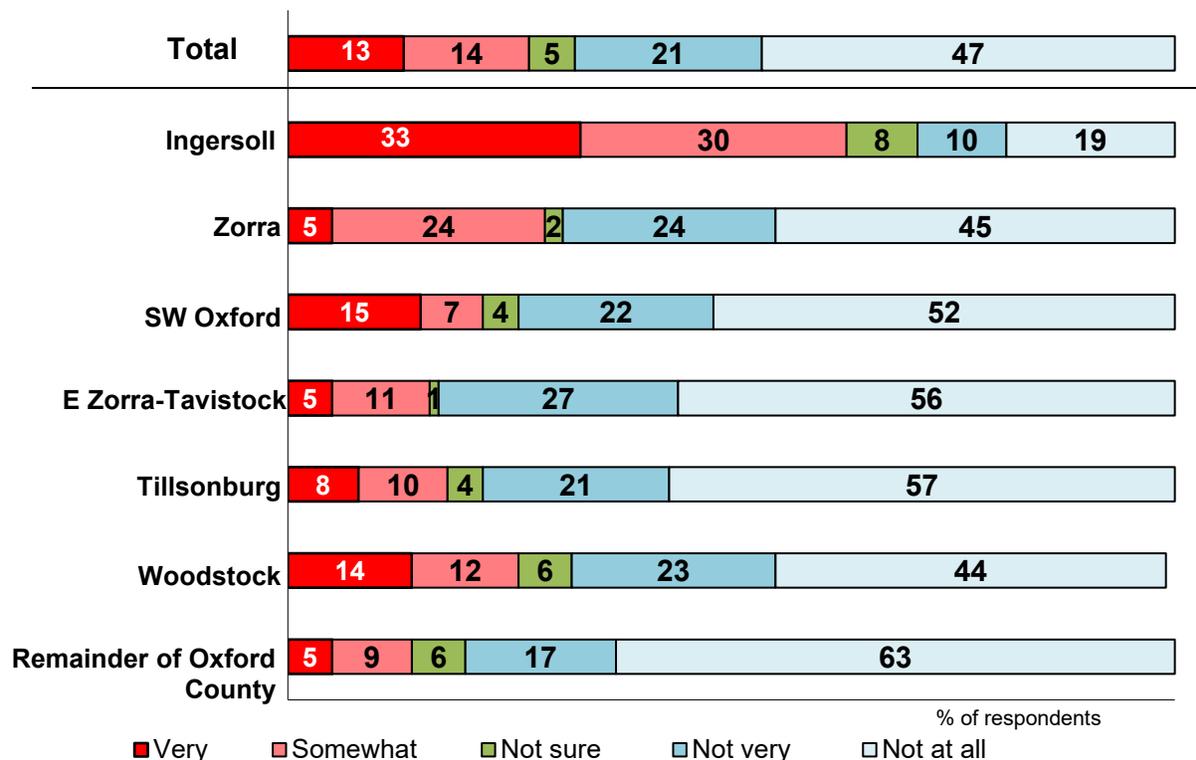
In the PAR, 49% of Oxford County residents anticipated that their level of satisfaction with living in their community will not change and slightly fewer (42%) anticipate that their satisfaction will decline. Regionally, Ingersoll (69%), Zorra (57%) and South-West Oxford (44%) respondents are most likely to anticipate a decline, as are respondents who have lived in the community for more years (21 or more, 46%) and those with a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 50%). In the Local Resident Survey approximately 83% of the respondents anticipated that their level of satisfaction with their community is likely to go down because of this project.

The area of potentially the most impact is people’s sense of health, safety or well-being. In the PAR, while 43% of Oxford County respondents anticipated no change, 41% anticipate a decline, and 8% an improvement. Ingersoll (67%) and Zorra (50%) respondents, those who have lived in the community longer (11 to 20 years, 46%), and those with a higher household income (47%) are more likely to anticipate a decline in their sense of health, safety or well-being.

In general, when people experience changes to their levels of satisfaction or sense of health, safety or well-being, they are likely to conduct a mental ‘cost-benefit’ analysis of what they are satisfied or dissatisfied with in their communities. There is a tendency for people to tolerate certain conditions until a threshold is reached. At such a time, some individuals may become more motivated to leave and find a new location with more positive and satisfying features. Based on the results of the PAR and the Local Resident Survey, it is concluded that there is an increased potential for this to occur for residents in the Site Vicinity Study Area where concerns of the effects of the landfill are the strongest (i.e., voluntary out-migration of residents from their communities), rather than in the Wider Study Area.

For example, in the PAR, 69% of Oxford County respondents indicated that they are not likely to move within 5 years due to the Southwestern Landfill Project. Only 27% of Oxford County respondents anticipate that they are “very” or “somewhat likely” to move. This percentage increases to 63% in Ingersoll and is 29% in Zorra Township. In the Local Resident Survey, 49% foresee themselves moving from their property because of the Project, and another 36% remain unsure. Among those respondents living within 1000 m of the proposed site, only 1 of 8 respondents foresaw moving because of the Project, 2 said they would not move and 3 remained unsure.

Figure 16: Likely to Move within 5 Years due to Operating Landfill



It is not possible to accurately estimate the number of people who will actually move from their communities. There is anecdotal evidence that some people have already moved from Ingersoll and elsewhere in the Site Vicinity Study Area. However, it is anticipated that if approved by the

Province of Ontario, the Project will increase the risk of people moving out of their communities particularly during the first few years after approval when the environmental performance record of the landfill may not be fully established. Again, how long this risk will persist depends largely on how the landfill performs over time (i.e., the extent to which effects materialize), the information people receive and believe about the landfill's performance and people's trust in Walker overall. To this end, Walker's transparency and the accuracy and credibility of the information people receive will be important factors in people's future reappraisal of the Project.

Nevertheless, those most vulnerable to move from their community in these initial few years are likely to be:

- those currently dissatisfied residents that are already “not very” or “not at all satisfied”;
- those that have considered moving in the recent past; and
- those that have already expressed their intention to move because of the proposed landfill project.

While most respondents identified at least one aspect they disliked about their community including the proposed landfill site, most people are satisfied with living in their community or neighbourhood. Levels of satisfaction are consistent across various demographic subgroups and geographies, with Zorra respondents reporting the highest level of “very satisfied” (89%), and Woodstock the lowest (69%).

PAR results from 2017 indicate that:

- Only 5% of survey respondents indicated that they were already “not very” or “not at all satisfied”.
- Approximately 10% of respondents were considering moving from their community. A variety of reasons are provided, with the top mentions being the small size of the community and hence its impact on the availability of services (14%), to be closer to family (13%), to get work (12%) and retirement (11%).
- At the time of the PAR survey in 2017, only 3% (or 3 respondents) named “the proposed landfill” as the main reason they are were considering moving from their community. Ingersoll residents were more likely to be considering a move from their community than those in the remainder of Oxford County.

The Local Resident Survey results from 2018 indicate:

- Only 1.5% of the Local Resident Survey respondents indicated that they were already “not very” or “not at all satisfied”.
- Approximately 42% of respondents indicated that they have considered moving from their current property in the past 5 years;
- Approximately 64% of the respondents have already considered moving specifically because of the proposed landfill; and
- Of those identified as living closest to the proposed landfill site, only one of the eight respondents anticipated moving because of the Project, two said they would not move, five were either unsure or chose not to answer the question.

Although these results are not directly comparable, these results indicate that respondents to both the PAR (2017) and the Local Resident Survey (2018) reported high levels of satisfaction, however, their reasons for considering a move substantially changed over one year. In the Local Resident Survey, most respondents reported that they had already considered moving and their

main reason was the proposed landfill. Such major changes in public attitudes over a short period of time are not common in the absence of a major event that might motivate people to move (e.g., discovery of environmental contamination, loss of a major employer).

Because people do not or cannot (for a variety of reasons) act on their intentions to move, actual out-migration of residents attributable to the Southwestern Landfill Project is likely to be limited to those already highly dissatisfied with the landfill proposal being the “last straw”; those that have also considered moving for other reasons, and those that are highly mobile (e.g., those who are less attached to their place/newcomers, in a favourable housing, financial or employment position). As shown in **Table 31**, respondents who had already considered moving from the community offered a variety of reasons why they have remained at their current address.

Table 31: Reasons for Remaining at This Property

	%	<i>n</i>
Like my house, property, love it	23%	164
Quiet, peaceful, safe	14%	99
Like neighbours and the neighbourhood	12%	86
Lived here a long time, it's home	11%	80
Location	11%	77
Like the community, area	10%	69
Small size, close to everything	9%	63
Close to family, friends	7%	51
The proposed landfill not yet approve, hope it won't be	7%	51
Just moved here, new resident	7%	47
Affordable housing, cost of living, can't afford to move	6%	43
Work prospects	5%	37
Good environmental qualities – air, water	4%	30
Amenities, service, activities	3%	25
Property ownership	3%	22
Lifestyle change	3%	20
Schooling	3%	19
Too old to move, retired	3%	19
Not much traffic	2%	15
Community attitudes - friendly	2%	12
No need, no reason to move	1%	6
Reasonable taxes	1%	5
Other	5%	33
No answer	6%	46
Total number of respondents answering		722

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Based - Not considered moving in the past 5 years. Q28

It is noteworthy that in 2016, Statistics Canada estimated that approximately 88% of Oxford County residents and between 86.5% and 92.3% of Site Vicinity Study Area residents were considered “non-movers” within the past year. Similarly, 64% of Oxford County residents and between 64% and 75.5% of Site Vicinity Study Area residents were considered “non-movers” within the past 5 years. The Local Resident Survey results indicated that 57% of respondents have lived at their current property for more than 10 years, and 56% indicated that the property has been in their family for more than 20 years. Respondents also appear to have a vested financial interest in their property in that almost all of them own their property (i.e., most do not rent their place of residence) and very few of them rent any portion to someone else. These are all indicators of a very strong attachment to place among Site Vicinity Study Area residents who, in the absence of widespread physical adverse effects from the landfill, are much less likely to move simply because of the Project.

Should some people decide to move from their homes they will likely be replaced by others who are more tolerant of local conditions, see fewer disadvantages to the presence of the landfill in their community or would realize a financial benefit from relocating to the Wider Area or the Site Vicinity Study Area. This conclusion is supported by (Hemson Consulting Ltd., 2019) study regarding future population growth in Oxford County. Hemson concludes that the outlook for Oxford County is for a continuation of relatively high levels of net in-migration to the County compared to the past periods. They anticipate that there is a changing role for the County within Southwestern Ontario and its adjacency to the Greater Golden Horseshoe resulting in a much higher growth outlook than prior forecasts prepared for the County

Finally, in the absence of sustained opposition and negative publicity, there is evidence from other controversial landfill cases that some residents may reappraise the landfill over time due to a combination of individual and landfill-related factors. This ex-post facto research is in regards to the siting of a non-hazardous solid waste landfill in Milton, Ontario commonly referred to as the Halton Landfill (approximately 96 km from the Southwestern Landfill site) and the expansion of a non-hazardous industrial, commercial and institutional solid waste landfill commonly known as the Taro East Landfill site located in Stoney Creek, Ontario (approximately 90 km from the Southwestern Landfill site).

Key findings from the Milton landfill case (Elliott S. , 1997) are:

- *“...residents’ reappraisal of the Milton landfill between 1990 and 1995 reveal little impact on neighbourhood satisfaction, more positive perceptions of the facility and a reduced level of concern” (pg.238)*
- *Three sets of interviews undertaken by academic researchers over the five years following the approval of the landfill “showed a temporal gradient of change for several measures of concern, indicating that the trend towards positive perceptions and attitudes was concurrent with landfill construction (1990-1992) and was sustained into the first half years of operations (1992-1995)” (pg. 238)*
- *“In the context of [people’s] lives as a whole, many residents had adapted to the facility. For some, the landfill remains a source of dislike and/or annoyance but is no longer perceived as a threat in once was.” (pg. 238).*
- *“...50% of respondents in 1995 remain concerned about the landfill and 36% maintained concerns about health.” (pg. 238)*
- *“Residents’ cognitive reappraisal of the site and situation was fundamentally affected by the non-realization of anticipatory fears...The absence of any measurable effects on property values contributed to residents’ reassurance.” (pg. 239).*

Further conclusions from the Milton case (Okeke & Armour, 2000) are:

- *“The research data indicate that the present attitudes of the residents are not a function of their prior opposition to the proposal to site the facility but rather are related to their experience of the facility’s operation. These findings corroborate previous research which concluded that the attitudes of residents towards an unwanted facility were a function of expected outcomes...that neighbourhood opposition to a facility is not longstanding but reversible” (pg.151-152).*

In contrast, key findings from the Taro East landfill case (Elliott & McClure, 2009) are:

- *“The results of this analysis of residents’ reappraisal of the Taro East Landfill site between 1996 and 2002 reveals little change in the frequency of landfill concerns over time, with over half of respondents maintaining concerns about the site and shift in health concerns from short term (e.g., rashes, headaches) to longer term (e.g., cancer)” (pg. 253).*
- Nevertheless, the authors state that *“The findings imply an ongoing process of cognitive reappraisal” (pg. 253).*

A third case study (Mason-Reton, 2017) reviews the siting of a biosolid (sewage sludge) processing facility, known as the Southgate Organic Material Recovery Centre (OMRC) located in the Township of Southgate, Ontario (approximately 170 km from the Southwestern Landfill site). Key findings from this study are:

- *“Following facility operations, concerns shifted from primarily anticipatory anxieties to increased facility acceptance, although concerns for invisible impacts remained alongside sustained intra-community conflict” (pg. i)*

These studies indicated that some, but not necessarily all, residents may reappraise the landfill over time due to a combination of individual, contextual and landfill-related factors. Elliot and McClure (2009) recommended that *“it is important to involve the public, engender trust, ensure equity and adequately deal with threats to way of life and core values of the community when attempting to site a landfill” (pg. 254).*

9.2.2 Potential for Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects on people’s use and enjoyment of property have been largely considered through the development of a land use forecast that was used as a basis for the evaluation of environmental effects by the various technical disciplines, and the consideration of the future baseline conditions relevant to the Social Assessment.

In terms of multiple stressors on individual receptors, ZOR-11 is predicted to experience multiple nuisance effects, including increased dust, noise, odour and visual intrusion. Residents living at or near SWO-4 will experience increased particulate matter and traffic during the landfill operational period. It should be noted that the main contributor to increased particulate matter is existing and future background traffic.

Other projects or events that could contribute to voluntary out-migration of residents include shut-down or layoffs at a major employer (e.g., Toyota, CAMI Automotive, Carmeuse Lime, Lafarge Cement), the closure of Ingersoll’s Alexandra Hospital or the development other potential facilities (e.g., Highspeed Rail) that are considered unwanted by most residents.

9.2.3 Additional Mitigation and Other Impact Management Recommendations

Local Resident Survey respondents were offered the opportunity to record suggestions or considerations for Walker so they can continue to use and enjoy their property. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of the responses reflected a general opposition to the landfill. Similarly, a variety of responses were provided to the question on suggestions or considerations so that respondents remain satisfied with living in their community. Here, the predominant responses (72%) reflected a general opposition to the landfill project. These are highlighted in **Table 32** below

Table 32: Suggestions to Walker to Continue Use and Enjoyment of Property

	%	n
Don't build, don't approve it, stay away	41%	482
Find a different location	25%	291
Ensure no long-term environmental problems; provide guarantees re water, air quality, odours	11%	130
Keep the garbage where it comes from, i.e. Toronto	11%	126
Examine other disposal options – incineration, recycling	8%	91
Manage truck traffic - keep trucks on routes, road repairs, reduce numbers, implement infrastructure changes	5%	53
Nothing Walker can do	3%	32
Rehabilitate quarry for recreation, parks as per agreement	2%	20
Give back to the community, financial contributions – arena, water treatment, taxes	2%	19
Ensure daily coverage of waste, ensure no blown debris, keep a clean site	1%	16
Extreme and constant monitoring and testing	1%	14
Zero tolerance for pests and seagulls	1%	13
Protect property values	1%	11
Provide financial compensation to residents, buy my property, pay for my move, compromised wells	1%	11
Do not trust Walker's claims, no guarantees	1%	10
Ensure funding for monitoring and problem solving	1%	9
Do the job properly, follow the rules, adhere to Walker plans	1%	9
More, regular information to the public – be transparent, honest	1%	9
Ensure no off-site noise impacts	1%	8
No concerns	1%	8
Only operate during business hours	1%	6
Ensure no long-term environmental problems, after closure -	<.5%	5
Other	2%	29
Don't know	<.5%	3
No answer	<.5%	1
Total number of respondents answering		1166

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since 4 mentions were accepted. Q37

Considering these suggestions, Walker's own best practices at its other landfill and quarry operations, other study recommendations and EA commitments, it is recommended that Walker:

1. Establish formal protocols to demonstrate to regulators, community leaders and members of the general public its full compliance with all landfill design and operational measures and its mitigation commitments aimed at avoiding or minimizing the physical disturbances of the Project (i.e., odour, noise, particulate matter, dustfall), effects on the traffic network, visual intrusion and effects of the landfill operations on groundwater and surface water resources.
2. Implement a property value protection for properties within 500 m of the landfill site (Keir Corp., 2020).
3. Develop and implement a complaint reporting and resolution procedure to allow for the resolution of complaints, whereby all complaints received are recorded, investigated and tracked by Walker and reported publicly (e.g., through Annual Monitoring Reporting, public events or other communications) (subject to privacy or confidentiality provisions).

The following additional measures are recommended:

4. Formation of a Southwestern Landfill Public Liaison Committee (PLC) to receive, review, exchange and disseminate information on Walker's activities and monitoring results relevant to the operation of the site.
5. Provide regular community updates during the construction, operation and closure of the proposed landfill, over-and-above its regulatory reporting requirements, to convey information about the site in a more regular, transparent and user-friendly style. Walker should seek advice from its PLC on the matters of most interest to the community, and the most effective means of disseminating information and undertaking communications.

Finally, to address multiple adverse effects on the household at ZOR-11, it is recommended that Walker:

6. Develop and offer a compensation package to accommodate for multiple adverse nuisance effects on the household at ZOR-11 that are most likely to result in reduced use and enjoyment of property.

9.2.4 Net Effects

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures and Walker's mitigation commitments, the Southwestern Landfill Project will result in the following net effects:

1. Multiple nuisance effects from the landfill site will disrupt the use and enjoyment of the residential property at ZOR-11. Compensation and property value protection will help offset this adverse effect.
2. Occasional nuisance effects from the landfill site, in combination with those from other ongoing activities in the Site Vicinity Study Area, may disrupt people's use and enjoyment of residential properties at or near receptors: ZOR-4, ZOR-5, ZOR-6 and ZOR-10.
3. Increased traffic-related nuisance effects, in combination with those from existing and increasing background traffic may disrupt people's use and enjoyment of residential properties at or near receptors at SWO-4, SWO-18 and SWO-19.
4. Increased personal stress among some residents stemming from decreased satisfaction with community and a decreased sense of health, safety and well-being and potential mistrust of Walker and Provincial regulators during the initial years following Provincial approval and the

commencement of landfill operations. The recommended engagement and communication measures should provide credible and comprehensive information about the environmental performance of the landfill to allow some residents to re-appraise the risk posed by the facility to themselves, their families and community.

5. Increased risk of voluntary out-migration by some residents from their communities during the initial years following Provincial approval and the commencement of landfill operations. Again, the recommended engagement and communication measures should provide credible and comprehensive information about the environmental performance of the landfill to allow some residents to re-appraise the risk posed by the facility to themselves and their community and consequently their decisions to move.

9.3 Disruption to Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities and Institutions

9.3.1 Potential Effects

The Southwestern Landfill Project does not require the physical displacement of any public lands, facilities or institutions. As such, there will be no loss of any such features as a result of the Project. Except for a Hydro One substation (ZOR-6) there are no public facilities or institutions located within 1000 m of the proposed landfill site boundary. None of the other public facilities and institutions in the Town of Ingersoll, Zorra Township or Southwest Oxford Township are potentially exposed to noticeable physical disturbances that might affect the use or enjoyment of outdoor areas by workers, residents, tourists or occasional visitors. The results of the traffic analysis indicate that increased landfill traffic on County Road 6 is not likely to delay workers or others in getting to or from public facilities and institutions. With respect to visual intrusion, landfill operations will generally occur below grade and behind an existing berm for most of the landfill's operating life and once covered and revegetated will become part of the landscape. As such, there are no significant visual effects predicted at any public facility or institution located across the vast majority of the Site Vicinity Study Area, including those in the Town of Ingersoll.

With respect to the Hydro One substation (ZOR-6) it is expected that on occasion workers at this site may experience particulate matter (maximum diameter of 30 micrometers) concentrations above criteria on occasion. A significant portion of the predicted concentrations at ZOR-6 are driven by contributions from existing background traffic and in this case dust from the existing unpaved rural road to the station. It is not expected that increased particulate matter would be of sufficient magnitude to disrupt operations at the site. The leachate treatment plant will be clearly visible from the substation.

A concern expressed by some stakeholders was related to effects on children at schools or in school buses. Royal Roads Public School (ING-8) is the closest educational facility located 1.8 km from the proposed landfill site boundary. No physical disturbances nor visual intrusion is anticipated at this location. No schools are located directly on the primary haul route. School buses traveling along or using intersections along this route will not likely to experience traffic-related disruption. The proposed landfill truck traffic is not expected to increase the frequency of single motor vehicle collisions along the haul route. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the Southwestern Landfill Project will disrupt activities conducted at individual schools (e.g., indoor classes or outdoor activities, use of school facilities by other community members or staff) or along school bus routes through direct or indirect means.

The proposed landfill places no demands on municipal infrastructure. Located in the Township of Zorra, the landfill will have its own source of potable water and it will build its own treatment facility to handle leachate generated onsite. Any solid waste produced on site will be handled by Walker.

The designated haul route to and from the site will be via County Road 6. Should road improvements be required as a result of site development, Walker will work with the County to implement the needed improvements and contribute to the costs as appropriate.

Section 9.2, concluded that should some people decide to move from their homes they will likely be replaced by others who are more tolerant of local conditions, see fewer disadvantages to the presence of the landfill in their community or would realize a financial benefit from relocating to the Site Vicinity Study Area. As such, widespread or severe changes in demand for public services are not expected.

Some municipal public service providers may need to adapt to the presence of a new industry such as a privately operated landfill (e.g., responding to requests from Walker, increased workloads, responding to public complaints). The need to adapt is not unique to a landfill project nor is this outside the mandates or capacities of the service providers. In contrast, it is more likely that the Southwestern Landfill Project will provide new opportunities for partnerships and collaboration with municipalities, service providers and others in addressing existing and emerging community needs and priorities, and in developing new business opportunities.

As discussed in the Economic Assessment (Keir Corp, 2020), property taxes associated with the landfill could amount to approximately \$1.54 million over the 20-year operating life of the facility. The proposed landfill will generate approximately \$77,000 in property taxes per year with roughly 37% of this sum flowing to the Township of Zorra, 26% to Oxford County and 37% to the Boards of Education. In addition to the property tax, further financial contributions may be made through royalty payments with the host municipality on tonnage received. These new revenues will be available the municipalities for general use, including maintaining or enhancing public facilities and institutions.

Finally, the proposed landfill provides an alternative to the export of IC&I waste out of Oxford County and is likely to provide area businesses a lower cost disposal option (by reducing transportation costs) within the County. The proposed facility may provide the opportunity for the County to partner and implement innovative resource recovery and waste management initiatives (Keir Corp., 2020).

9.3.2 Potential for Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects on public facilities and institutions have been largely considered through the development a land use forecast that was used as a basis for the evaluation of environmental effects by the various technical disciplines, and the consideration of the future baseline conditions relevant to the Social Assessment.

9.3.3 Additional Mitigation and Other Impact Management Recommendations

As noted previously, Local Resident Survey respondents were offered the opportunity to record suggestions or considerations for Walker to help address effects on community character and cohesion. A handful of respondents (19 respondents) recommended that Walker “Give back to the community, through taxes and financial contributions toward community projects such as a

new arena, or water treatment plant. Considering this suggestion and Walker's own best practices at its other landfill and quarry operations, it is recommended that Walker:

- share monitoring data regarding air quality, groundwater and surface water quality with relevant health authorities; and
- establish a host municipality fund providing annual *per-tonne* payments to the host municipality.

Some of these monies could be used, in addition to the direct taxes paid by Walker, to address a variety of municipal needs and priorities and/or help maintain or enhance public facilities and institutions.

9.3.4 Net Effects

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures and Walker's mitigation commitments, the Southwestern Landfill Project will result in the following net effects:

1. Adaptation of some public service providers to a new industry (landfill) during operations and in the Post-Closure Phase.
2. New revenues will be available the municipalities for general use, including maintaining or enhancing public facilities and institutions during the Operations Phase.

9.4 Nuisance Associated with Vermin

9.4.1 Potential Effects

Stakeholder interviews, Kitchen Table Meetings, the Local Resident Survey and the PAR identified a concern that the landfill will attract rodents (vermin), birds and insects to the area because of its potential as food source or suitable habitats. Some people also raised concerns over the potential for the spread of disease. However, the key nuisance issues identified by residents was the problem of gulls and other birds being attracted to the landfill. Beacon (2020) identified vultures and gulls as being potentially hazardous or nuisance bird species that have the potential to occur at the landfill. Residents fear that birds will be annoying to see and hear, and their droppings another vector of the spread of disease.

The key to managing nuisance issues associated with vermin are good operational practices and good on-site housekeeping. As set out in the Walker Facility Characteristics Report:

- Birds of prey, noisemakers and other industry standard bird control methodologies will be used daily during operating hours to discourage birds from gathering and scavenging at the landfill; and
- Pest control measures will be employed if vermin are found at the site.

Furthermore, the ecology assessment has recommended an enhanced Integrated Bird Management Program (IBMP) be adopted for this site to further reduce bird numbers at this site close to baseline levels (Beacon, 2020). This should minimize the potential nuisance of scavenging birds in the vicinity of the site.

Based on years of operating experience at their Niagara landfill site, the operational measures to be implemented to minimize access of rodents and birds to exposed wastes and to manage odours include, but are not limited to, the adaptive application of a small working face and

ensuring the use of daily cover. Walker will operate landfill gas collection and leachate treatment systems to minimize odours that may be attractive to rodents and birds. Walker will undertake ongoing refinements to these systems to ensure their effectiveness. When necessary, Walker may also utilize bio-filter product that have shown to be very effective in managing odours at localized areas. Litter collection will be carried out regularly on-site and in the vicinity of the site to remove any fugitive blowing litter that may contain organic materials that could be attractive to rodents and birds. Any complaints regarding birds and vermin would be monitored 24 – 7 through a public hotline, investigated and corrective actions taken.

It is noteworthy that at their Niagara facility, Walker has a preventative program for vermin including rats, groundhogs and skunks and there has not been a significant issue with this wildlife at the landfill. The only vermin control issues experienced at the Niagara facility has been with mice that were getting into the electrical control boxes and groundhogs that were tunnelling under small pump station buildings.

Overall, the pathway for disease transmission *via* insects or vermin that could potentially be associated with the landfill directly or indirectly to humans is tenuous due to the limited opportunity for interaction between vectors and humans within the Site, Haul Route, Site Vicinity and Wider Study Areas. This limited potential is further reduced through the implementation of the mitigation measures recommended in the Ecological Assessment (Beacon, 2020). Accordingly, the proposed landfill is not expected to have any significant effects disease transmission to humans *via* insects or vermin.

9.4.2 Potential for Cumulative Effects

There is little potential for cumulative effects. The Southwestern Landfill Project is not expected to noticeably add to the rodent, insect or bird populations in the Site Vicinity and Wider Study Areas.

9.4.3 Additional Mitigation and Other Impact Management Recommendations

As noted previously, Local Resident Survey respondents were offered the opportunity to record suggestions or considerations for Walker to help address effects on their use and enjoyment of property, including addressing nuisance effects of vermin. A handful of respondents (29 respondents) recommended that Walker “*Ensure daily coverage of wastes, ensure no blown debris and keep a clean site*” and “*zero tolerance for pests and seagulls*”. Considering this suggestion, Walker’s own best practices at its other landfill and quarry operations, other study recommendations and commitments made in this EA, it is recommended that Walker:

1. Develop and implement an off-site litter collection program within 500 m of the landfill.
2. Develop and implement a program for the reduction of available food waste at the landfill site through the application of best management practices (Beacon Environmental Ltd, 2019).
3. Develop and implement a program for the reduction and/or elimination of the availability of standing water that includes industry best practices (Beacon Environmental Ltd, 2019).

9.4.4 Net Effects

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures and Walker’s mitigation commitments, the Southwestern Landfill Project will result in the following net effects:

- Operational measures and on-site housekeeping are anticipated to keep rodents, birds and insects to levels at or below that which is sustained by local natural features. An increased risk of nuisance to community members is not expected.

9.5 Effects on Land Resources, Traditional Activities or Other Interests of Aboriginal Communities

9.5.1 Potential Effects

Potential effects, both positive and adverse, on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal communities were identified based on the data collected through desktop research, interviews, the focus group and professional judgement. Due to the fact that several of the identified communities did not participate in interviews or focus groups, a precautionary approach to the effects assessment was taken. This section also highlights areas where there may be potential for Walker's activities to align with the goals and aspirations of First Nation and Métis communities and opportunities to work together and potentially contribute to a positive relationship.

It is important to understand that regardless of what current land use is taking place throughout the traditional territory of the communities identified in this assessment, the First Nation and Métis communities maintain their Aboriginal and Treaty Rights to their Traditional Territories, as protected under Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982). This means that any potentially adverse effects sustained as a result of the Project in the traditional territory of Aboriginal communities have the potential to infringe on these rights.

Positive Effects and Opportunities

There is a potential for several potential positive effects on land resources and traditional activities to occur as a result of the Southwestern Landfill Project. The potential positive effects with respect to the rights and interests of First Nation and Métis communities are largely focused on economic development, environmental stewardship, and the alignment of goals between Walker and Indigenous communities.

The proposed Southwestern Landfill has the potential to contribute positively to economic development initiatives of the First Nation and Métis communities identified with rights and interests in the Wider Area and Site Vicinity Study Area, the most prevalent opportunities being the hiring of employees from the identified communities as well as the procurement of goods and services from Indigenous-owned businesses. There are several existing initiatives led by Indigenous communities in the area that are focused on providing training and employment opportunities for community members, especially in the skilled trades. Given their proximity to the Project and the need for a variety of skilled personnel by Walker, there is opportunity to provide community members with employment opportunities throughout the operation and post-closure phases. Opportunities exist for Walker to support existing training initiatives in First Nation and Métis communities that enable employment access, especially in the trades.

Similarly, there are several Indigenous-owned businesses located in the identified communities both on and off-reserve, including catering and other food services, trucking, and engineering among others. There is potential to procure goods and services from these Indigenous-owned businesses, further contributing to economic development of Indigenous communities.

In addition to economic development, there are also potential opportunities that could result in positive effects related to environmental monitoring and stewardship in the area, which participants identified to be of major interest. Water protection and environmental stewardship were highlighted as areas of priority. There is potential for alignment between these identified priorities and activities undertaken at the proposed Southwestern Landfill through initiatives such as litter pick-ups, water quality monitoring, and river clean-ups, in partnership with the identified communities. Additionally, such activities could contribute positively to existing efforts to monitor the Thames River, such as the benthic sampling program that is ongoing in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, and other environmental or ecological monitoring programs that currently exist.

Other potential opportunities that may result in positive effects for the identified communities could emerge as a result of an ongoing relationship between Walker and these communities, specifically through the alignment of community goals and those of the Project. For example, study participants emphasized a desire to pursue goals related to waste management such as recycling and composting in their communities. Study participants also highlighted clean energy production in their communities as a priority. There is opportunity for corporate-community partnerships or other economic development-related working relationships as a result of renewable energy production at the landfill (e.g., utilization of landfill gas). In these cases, Walker is well positioned to share available resources and knowledge, enhancing benefits for interested communities while also building business relationships with Indigenous communities in the Wider Area.

Overall, engaging First Nation and Métis communities regarding the supply of recycling services, eco-friendly waste management systems at community events, or providing information surrounding waste initiatives such as composting to communities represent other opportunities to jointly pursue.

Concerns Regarding Possible Adverse Effects

Study participants expressed a number of concerns regarding the potential for adverse effects to occur as a result of the proposed Project. These potential adverse effects span various aspects of First Nation and Métis community life that are linked to use of land and its resources, traditional activities, or other interests of First Nation and Métis communities. An interest highlighted by study participants was cultural revitalization and knowledge transfer between generations, which are dependent on land-based activities. Disruption of any activities on the land has the potential to disrupt these initiatives and the transfer of knowledge within communities.

Although no land use or traditional activities are undertaken on the Carmeuse quarry properties, the use of the quarry site for a landfill could affect traditional activities and harvesting practices in the surrounding area. Based on the data for the selected receptor locations, there are no anticipated effects to groundwater or surface water, impulsive noise at the landfill, or to the aquatic and terrestrial ecology around the proposed landfill site. However, should physical disturbances (i.e., dust, odours) be noticeable at the Thames River and the lands where participants travel or harvest, undertaking traditional activities might be less attractive. Results from the air quality studies indicate that these physical disturbances are anticipated to be infrequent (i.e., cumulative effects may exceed a criterion a few times every 5 years). Further, the proposed landfill site will not be visible or result in noticeable physical disturbances along the Thames River (e.g., SWO-3, SWO-4, SWO-5) or from other areas that may be used by members of First Nation and Métis communities.

Study participants expressed concerns that access to areas used for traditional activities (i.e., Thames River and shores near Beachville) could be disrupted as a result of changing traffic patterns and safety along the haul route, County Road 6, where there is expected to be an incremental 5% increase in traffic. In this case, the Southwestern Landfill Project will not directly affect access to any areas used for traditional activities in any way. The primary haul route will continue to function at acceptable Levels of Service and safety and should not be a reason for people to alter their travel patterns.

It is noteworthy that the Project would redirect trucks currently delivering waste to Michigan, reducing traffic to the west of Ingersoll, where some of the Indigenous communities are located. Taking this change into account, the net effect of changing traffic patterns on traditional activities is negligible.

Other Expressed Concerns

In addition to the analysis of potential positive and adverse effects discussed above, it is important to note that community members who participated in interview and focus group sessions also expressed several concerns beyond the EA criteria. Study participants shared their concern that private land ownership has resulted in tense relationships between Indigenous people and private land owners, often as a result of racism, resulting some reluctance in using the lands throughout their Traditional Territories. Study participants expressed some concern that the Project may further deter Indigenous land-users from harvesting around the site, should they choose to do so. However, given that the Carmeuse properties and other lands around the Project site are privately owned and not currently used for traditional activities, opportunities for future use remain unchanged. The potential for the use of the site in Post-Closure Phase remains an opportunity.

Similarly, some communities interviewed for the purpose of this study explained that they had been approached throughout the process by individuals, groups and communities in opposition to the Southwestern Landfill Project. If the Project were to move forward, there was some concern that tense relationships might emerge if the Indigenous communities are seen by others as being in support of the Project or benefitting from it.

9.5.2 Potential for Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal communities has been largely considered through the development of a land use forecast that was used as a basis for the evaluation of environmental effects by the various technical disciplines, and the consideration of the future baseline conditions relevant to the Social Assessment. Specifically, within the Site Vicinity Study Area, there is little potential for cumulative effects on land resources, traditional activities, or other interests of First Nation and Métis communities that may take place within approximately 500 m of the proposed landfill site and close to the Thames River where participants reported harvesting and other land-based activities.

Study participants expressed their concern regarding potential cumulative effect on communities and their well-being as a result of multiple landfills in their traditional territory and near their reserve. Some communities have experienced effects, primarily from odour, as a result of an existing landfill near their community. Given this issue, there may be heightened concern, a negative connotation, or perceived effects from the proposed Southwestern Landfill that have the potential to affect the land use and traditional activities of community members.

9.5.3 Additional Mitigation and Other Impact Management Recommendations

Considering suggestions from the study participants from Indigenous communities, Walker's own best practices at its other landfill and quarry operations, it is recommended that Walker do the following:

1. Implement an ongoing program for Indigenous engagement throughout the lifetime of the Project, such as establishing an Indigenous Liaison Committee. Such a committee or other engagement forums could focus on ways Indigenous communities might take advantage of the opportunities presented by the Southwestern Landfill Project within their Traditional Territories.
2. Establish formal protocols to demonstrate to Indigenous community leaders and members of the identified Indigenous communities its full compliance with all landfill design and operational measures and its mitigation commitments aimed at avoiding or minimizing the physical disturbances of the Project (i.e., odour, noise, particulate matter, dustfall), effects on the traffic network, visual intrusion and effects of the landfill operations on groundwater and surface water resources.
3. Provide regular Indigenous community updates during the construction, operation and closure of the proposed landfill, over-and-above its regulatory reporting requirements, to convey information about the site in a more regular, transparent and user-friendly style. Walker should seek advice from Indigenous communities on the matters of most interest to the community, and the most effective means of disseminating information and undertaking communications.

9.5.4 Net Effects

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures and Walker's mitigation commitments, the Southwestern Landfill Project is not anticipated to result in a net adverse effect on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal communities. This conclusion is subject to confirmation with Indigenous communities through further consultation on the draft EA report.

The Southwestern Landfill Project provides several opportunities that align with the goals and aspirations of First Nation and Métis communities and may result in a net positive effect on Indigenous communities.

9.6 Changes to Community Character/Cohesion

9.6.1 Potential Effects

Community Character and Stigma

Community character refers to the unique or distinctive qualities of a community. Community character is determined by a community's land uses and other community features such as population, employment, business activity, and geographical/environmental features. Community character also includes community image, which is largely defined by people's image of the community. This image may be locally defined (i.e., by area residents themselves) or externally defined (i.e., by people from outside an area).

As described previously, PAR results indicate that there are a wide range of things that influence the image or community character in the Wider Study Area. Approximately 24% of the

respondents across the Wider Study Area name “the sense of community / the people” as a positive attribute and 12% volunteer “the friendly, closeness, welcoming” nature of the community. Fewer than 10% name a variety of other positive images or characteristics including “appearance” (7%), “small town environment” (6%), “agriculture, dairy” (5%) and “recreation, service club” (5%). The most frequently volunteered negative influences on the image of their community are “community safety” issues (11%) and “the proposed landfill” (9%).

The Southwestern Landfill Project might adversely affect the character of the community(ies) if it fundamentally changes those community assets, attributes or qualities that are valued by its residents for their positive influence on community character or attributes a negative stigma, potentially associated with waste disposal.

The following quotations illustrate how some residents in the Site Vicinity Study Area have described their anticipated effects on community character and cohesion.

“It will be more industrial and less of country feeling”

“We will lose that small town feeling with more trucks, smell and noise”

“Won’t be the same. Town will be seen as “second class”.

“Less attractive place to visit if the site is an eyesore or smells”

“Stigma of a dump makes our community unattractive”.

In physical terms, the Southwestern Landfill Project will strengthen an existing industrial presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry site, being located within a mined-out quarry within a large ongoing quarry operation. The total surface area of the landfill site is 73.9 ha (59.3 ha fill area) in the context of the 287.1 ha Carmeuse licensed quarry area. In addition:

- Landfill operations are not expected to measurably increase the population of local communities through a large construction or operations workforce. As such, the small town feel of the local communities, particularly in the Town of Ingersoll, is not at risk.
- The primary haul route to the facility is along a two-lane, except between Karn Road and Beachville Road where the road is a widened, arterial road, design and built for heavy truck traffic. This haul route does not traverse the Town of Ingersoll or developed areas at Centreville or Beachville (except for individual residences and businesses at SWO-4). Strict restrictions will be in place to avoid travel by waste haul trucks outside the primary haul route.
- The cultural heritage assessment has demonstrated that there are no negative impacts to cultural heritage resources. There are no on-site cultural heritage resources, and nearby cultural heritage resources will be conserved.
- No potentially meaningful effects on terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems are anticipated as a result of the proposed landfill that might affect the image of the area among residents, recreational users, tourists and occasional visitors.

With respect to the rural, agricultural character of the Wider and Site Vicinity Study Areas, it is concluded (Keir Corp, 2020) (Conna Consulting Inc, 2020) that:

- The project does not consume any existing farmland or meaningfully interfere with farming operations. Its physical disturbances and other environmental effects are not expected to adversely affect livestock or crop farming operations.
- There is no impact on farmland values associated with the landfill that are likely;
- There are no farm operational disruption or land resource impacts that might contribute to economic or farm business losses;
- There are no market impacts on fresh or direct market produce sales; and
- There is no loss or impairment of local farm business infrastructure and/or supply and support services.

Therefore, the Southwestern Landfill will not result in a change to the rural, agricultural character of the area or to the cohesion and continuity of farmland and use.

Results from some of the Stakeholder Interviews and the Local Resident Survey demonstrate a concern by some for a “stigma” to be attributed to local communities, particularly to the Town of Ingersoll. For the purposes of this Social Assessment, stigma refers to the negative images attached to a neighbourhood or community by the residents themselves or others from outside the community (e.g., tourists and other visitors). Social science theorists have proposed that people’s images of places become “marked” by positive and negative attitudes and that these attitudes motivate action or changes in behaviour. When a negative marker is linked to an image, it sounds an alarm and motivates avoidance. Such behaviour may mean that people choose not to visit a place, undertake a certain activity or buy a product.

Much of the more recent stigma research has been done in the context of technologies or facilities that are considered ‘risky’ such as nuclear plants, radioactive or hazardous waste facilities. According to the proponents of this “stigma theory”, there are five identifying features of stigma:

- the source of the stigma is a hazard with consequences that typically contribute to high perceptions of risk (e.g., they are particularly dreaded or involuntary);
- a standard of what is “right and natural” has been violated or overturned because of the abnormal nature of a precipitating event or “trigger”;
- the effects of the event are perceived as being inequitably distributed across social groups (e.g., children are affected disproportionately) or geographic areas (e.g., one community experiences adverse effects disproportionately);
- the effects of the event are unbounded in the sense that their magnitude or persistence over time is not well known; and
- management of the hazard is brought into question (i.e., concerns over competence, failure to apply precautions, lack of trust).

In the case of the Southwestern Landfill Project, PAR results indicate some people fear that:

- negative stigma will occur and that their community image will suffer;
- the landfill will create negative public attitudes;
- nobody will want to live near a landfill;
- that people will move away;
- property values will drop; and
- there will be fewer tourists.

Apart from these fears, there are some features of the Project that lend themselves to the generation of stigma. People have characterized the landfill proposal as being unfair and some feel that it is being imposed on them (i.e., they feel that the risks it poses are involuntary). They argue that a small rural community like the Town of Ingersoll or Zorra Township should not be asked to take another community's waste (i.e., waste from the Greater Toronto Area). They fear that they will be seen by others as "Toronto's dumping ground" and the area will be "known as Garbage Town".

On the contrary, while the anticipated effects of the landfill may be considered "dreaded" or seen as "unnatural" or "abnormal" in nature by some, operating landfills are common place throughout Ontario and their effects are familiar and predictable. The physical effects people anticipate from a landfill are like those of the existing quarry operations (i.e., noise, dust, traffic, visual intrusion, alterations to groundwater and surface water resources, etc.). The notable exception are odours and the potential for vermin being attracted to the site. PAR results indicated that only 3% of respondents related the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry with health effects.

In addition, the Economic Assessment (Keir Corp, 2020) indicates that there is no evidence of a stigma at present based on historic property value trends. The analyses reveal steady growth trends in sale prices for all parts of the study area. The northeast and southeast Ingersoll quadrants, which have closest proximity to the proposed landfill, show increasing price growth throughout the 2000 to 2018 timeframe. The same growth trend as other parts of the County more removed from the proposed landfill site, such as Woodstock. There may be some downturn in real estate values and sales activity during initial construction and operation of the proposed landfill but provided peoples' expectations for negative impact are not realized downturns should be small and brief. (Keir Corp, 2020).

PAR results indicated that only 4% of respondents identified a "lack of trust" in Walker and the EA process and approximately 11% of Local Resident Survey respondent indicated that they do not trust Walker's claims. Some illustrative quotes from the Local Resident Survey and Stakeholder Interviews are:

"I don't trust Walker or you!"

"I don't trust your "scientists". They will always say that there is no problem or that the problems can be fixed. Prove it everyday"

"I believe Walker is a good company. I believe good use of a hole in the ground."

"If we are going to get it [the landfill] then we want Walker's to be the people running it"

Although Walker may not be trusted by some community members, their ability to manage a landfill is not in question by some members of the public. Walker has established a positive environmental track at its landfill operations in the Niagara Region. They have operated a variety of waste management facilities since 1982, as well as quarries dating back to the early 1900's and have been compliant with regulatory requirements and the terms and conditions of operations. Here, Walker has made continual improvements to their operations through on-site and off-site litter pick-up, implementation of new odour and dust controls, gull management, and traffic management. They have introduced innovative technologies regarding utilization of landfill

gas for energy and waste diversion methods such as composting. Finally, Walker Industries actively works with its neighbours and community stakeholders to develop solutions that improve performance and reduce impacts. Because “stigma” involves in part the experience of how one is seen by outsiders, the potential for stigma is enhanced should the landfill be visible or its effects noticeable across a large area surrounding the site, and particularly at “gateway” locations, important tourist facilities or festival locations. In this case:

- landfill operations will generally occur below grade and behind an existing berm for most of the landfill’s operating life and once covered and revegetated it will become part of the landscape;
- Its operational effects are largely limited to the area within 500 m of the site and along the primary haul route. The haul route is an arterial road already utilized by heavy trucks;
- there are no significant visual effects predicted at receptors located across the vast majority of the Site Vicinity Study Area, including those within the Town of Ingersoll, along Highway 401 or Beachville Road (e.g., landfill operations will not be visible from downtown Ingersoll, Victoria Park and Community Centre, Centreville Pond and Conservation Area, Elmhurst Inn and Spa, or the current locations where the Canterbury or Harvest festivals are held);
- most residents and tourists do not regularly use the area in the vicinity of the site for community or recreational purposes; and
- of the 20 tourists who responded to the Recreational Users Survey, 5 answered that the landfill would change their image of the Ingersoll-Beachville area, while 15 respondents (75%) indicated that it would not change their image of the area.

Sociological research also indicates that several things must happen before a community becomes stigmatized and adverse social or economic effects begin to emerge. Stigma requires a precipitating event or trigger that brings about widespread behavioural changes and adverse effects. Apart from the initial announcement of the EA process, there has been no event to date that could trigger widespread behaviour change among residents, tourists or visitors. In addition, the potential such a trigger to occur in the future is also considered remote for the following reasons:

- the landfill will not accept hazardous wastes that might pose a significant hazard to workers or the public;
- the landfill project does not involve dangerous works or activities that might result in major accidents or explosions that could cause widespread loss of life.
- there are also no credible scenarios that would result in off-site environmental contamination that could not be detected and rectified using known technologies or approaches.

For a stigma to occur, the operating facility itself would have to become a salient issue among not only local residents but also people living outside of the local community, tourists or other visitors. They would have to have a very high level of awareness of the facility and feel threatened by it to the extent that they would seek out and accept “information” about a facility from their neighbours, family and friends, government, the media and the facility operator. In this case, it is expected that once a positive operating record is achieved and communicated to regulators, community leadership and the broader public, today’s negative publicity will subside and the “threatening” nature of the landfill will diminish among most people. In contrast, more negative publicity by opposition groups can prolong people’s diminished sense of health, safety and well-being despite a positive operating record. As such, it will be important for Walker to provide clear and accurate

information such that people understand that the facility does not threaten them personally or their community.

Therefore, unless widespread environmental contamination occurs during operation or in the post-closure, there is little reason to expect that the Southwestern Landfill would continue to be salient issue among most residents across the Site Vicinity Study Area or beyond to the extent that a stigma might occur during the operations and post-closure phases. Rather, the landfill site will likely continue to be viewed by some study area residents as an unwanted facility that is not compatible with people's vision of what their community is now or should remain as in the future.

Cohesion

Community cohesion refers to people's sense of belonging to a self-defined community. A cohesive community maintains and generates relationships and community pride, it helps in defining a common vision among its residents that serves to maintain and enhance overall community well-being.

The following quotations illustrate how some residents in the Site Vicinity Study Area have described their anticipated effects on community cohesion.

"Everyone divided with workers of Carmeuse, who just want a job and people who are against a mega dump"

"We will be more divided than ever. People against the dump will be against people who are neutral or support Walker's".

"If people leave then community services and family-oriented community will suffer".

The Southwestern Landfill Project would be considered a negative influence on community cohesion should people change those behaviours that support community cohesion as a result of the Project. For example, community cohesion might be adversely affected if service clubs, which play an important role in engaging volunteers and community members such as youth and young adults, and other organizations and individuals, are unable to make use of facilities that are used for socializing or other community-based activities. Based on feedback from stakeholders, including those with community and recreational facilities and programs, except for the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery, the Project is not expected to result in nuisance effects at any public facility, institution or recreational area that supports community cohesion. The landfill site itself will not act as a physical barrier to the movement of people to places they want to go. The primary haul route will continue to function at acceptable Levels of Service and should not be a reason for people to change their travel patterns. As mentioned previously, some drivers may feel anxious or unsafe from time to time as a result.

Notwithstanding these conclusions, there is some evidence that the Southwestern Landfill Project itself, Walker's ongoing EA studies and a vocal organized opposition to the landfill project have already affected the cohesion of local communities in the Site Vicinity Study Area, particularly in the Town of Ingersoll. For example, PAR results show that some of these effects are related to people's feelings of health and well-being: "people are upset" (31%), the initiative has created "fear, anxiety, stress"(7%). Others are more directly related to the community cohesion (one of the most valued attributes of the communities): "united people against the landfill" (12%), has galvanized people to "activism" (12%), "increased awareness" (6%), "divided the community"

(3%), and people are moving away (3%). Efforts to stop the proposed Southwestern Landfill will likely continue until the approval status of the Project has been resolved. As such, both positive and adverse effects on community cohesion are evident.

Groups such as Oxford People Against the Landfill (OPAL) and Demand the Right can be expected to continue their opposition to the landfill project and contribute to changes in community cohesion into the foreseeable future. These effects are more adverse than positive. They will be exacerbated should many residents choose to leave their community (i.e., voluntary out-migration) and not replaced by others.

Section 9.2, concluded that should some people decide to move from their homes they will likely be replaced by others who are more tolerant of local conditions, see fewer disadvantages to the presence of the landfill in their community or would realize a financial benefit from relocating to the Site Vicinity Study Area. As such, widespread or severe changes in people's participation in family and community activities and events that contribute to cohesion are not expected. Some out-migration is possible during the initial years of operations, but widespread out-migration is not an inevitable outcome of the Project.

The features that contribute to community cohesion that are nearest the proposed landfill site or along the primary haul route are:

- Ingersoll Rural Cemetery (ZOR-12);
- Killlean Acres (ZOR-12)
- Hi-way Pentecostal Church (SWO-2);
- Beachville District Museum (SWO-5);
- West Oxford United Church (SWO-15);
- Leaping Deer Adventure Farm and Market (SWO-19 and SWO-22);
- Ontario Employment Services office (ING-3); and
- Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cemetery (ING-3),

Based on the results of air quality and noise modelling, physical disturbances (odour, PM, dustfall, noise) above criterion will not be experienced at any of the receptor locations identified above. None of these occur on the primary haul route and will be unaffected by landfill traffic, although many people use County Road 6 to access some of these public facilities (e.g., Hi-way Pentecostal Church, Beachville District Museum, Leaping Deer Adventure Farm and Market).

It is acknowledged that a portion of Leaping Deer Adventure Farm and Market backs onto County Road 6. Increased traffic and traffic noise, albeit below criterion, will exacerbate existing concerns expressed by the operator regarding County Road 6, but there is no reason why this facility would not be able to continue to operate as it does now by a new operator. The TSP criterion may also be exceeded at SWO-19 along the haul route, immediately adjacent to the corn maze. Increased noise and dust caused by increased landfill traffic and increasing background traffic may make this feature less attractive. Moreover, as a major agri-tourism attraction in the area, the presence of an operating landfill may be seen by some visitors as not being compatible with the farm/rural experience they expect at Leaping Deer. However, this should not make the whole operation much less attractive as a destination or place to undertake community and social events. Although this location is scheduled to close, should another operator be found, visitors will likely continue to choose this location for its positive qualities rather than change their behaviour as a result of more noticeable noise and dust on a portion of the property near County Road 6.

Overall, noticeable physical disturbances or traffic effects are not predicted to occur at any other facility or feature that contributes to community character or cohesion, including those in Ingersoll, Zorra Township or Southwest Oxford. No noticeable effects are anticipated at any of the area's most important features such as downtown Ingersoll, the Ingersoll Cheese and Agricultural Museum, Centennial Park, Victoria Park and Community Centre, Ingersoll Golf Course, CAMI and Unifor Parks, the Beachville District Museum and the Leaping Deer Adventure Farm and Market, among many others. People can continue to use and enjoy the full range of recreational facilities, parks, trails and sports fields as they have in the past.

However, because a portion of the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery extends to areas adjacent to ZOR-11, the cemetery may experience multiple effects during landfill operations, including increased dust, noise, odour on occasion. Although frequent occurrences of these disturbances are not predicted, the cemetery may be less attractive as a place to visit or hold community events, particularly during Stage 3 of landfill development when odour, dust and noise will tend to be more noticeable and landfill activities might be visible. The additional visual screening that has been recommended will serve to minimize nuisances and visual effects. Walker does not intend to operate the facility on weekends (except for Saturday mornings) or holidays when this facility tends to be used the most.

With respect to visual intrusion, landfill operations will generally occur below grade and behind an existing berm for most of the landfill's operating life and once covered and revegetated will become part of the landscape. The West Oxford United Church (SWO-15) has potential views of the proposed landfill property, but the visual analysis concludes that there will be no significant visual impact largely because this facility is located more than 1 km from the site. It is not expected that this level of visual impact would reduce the attractiveness of this church as a place of worship or community events that contribute to community cohesion.

Changed views at ZOR-11 (and portions of the adjacent Ingersoll Rural Cemetery) are adverse but minor in that only the top portion of the landfill would be visible above the existing berm for a short period of time (i.e., during Stage 4) and through existing vegetation during leaf off conditions. The additional visual screening that has been recommended will serve to minimize nuisances and visual effects.

Finally, since at least 2012, Walker has been undertaking a variety of corporate sponsorships and making donations that benefit residents and community organizations across the Wider Area and in the Site Vicinity Study Area. Many of these activities positively contribute to community cohesion. At their Niagara campus, Walker hosts several events during the year for its local neighbours, including an annual BBQ, wine and cheese nights and various other consultation events associated with their planned and ongoing operations.

9.6.2 Potential for Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects on community character and cohesion have been largely considered through the development of a land use forecast that was used as a basis for the evaluation of environmental effects by the various technical disciplines, and the consideration of the future baseline conditions relevant to the Social Assessment.

In terms of multiple stressors on features that contribute to community cohesion, portions of the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery closest to ZOR-11 may experience multiple nuisance effects, albeit a low levels and infrequently.

Other projects or events that could contribute to adverse effects on community character or cohesion would be those that induce voluntary out-migration of residents, such as the shut-down or layoffs at a major employer (e.g., Toyota, CAMI Automotive, Carmeuse Lime, Lafarge Cement), the closure of Ingersoll's Alexandra Hospital or the development other potential facilities (e.g., Highspeed Rail) that change the unique qualities of Site Vicinity Study Area. Currently, these are hypothetical.

9.6.3 Additional Mitigation and Other Impact Management Recommendations

As noted previously, Local Resident Survey respondents were offered the opportunity to record suggestions or considerations for Walker to help address effects on community character and cohesion. A handful of respondents (19 respondents) recommended that Walker "*Give back to the community*", through taxes and financial contributions toward community projects such as a new arena, or water treatment plant. Considering this suggestion and Walker's own best practices at its other landfill and quarry operations, it is recommended that Walker:

- continue its corporate sponsorship and donations program for the Southwestern Landfill Project in alignment with the goals, objectives, needs and priorities of study area municipalities, community groups and organizations.

9.6.4 Net Effects

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures and Walker's mitigation commitments, the Southwestern Landfill Project will result in the following net effects:

1. The Southwestern Landfill Project will strengthen the existing industrial presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry site and site vicinity during the operations phase.
2. Some potential exists for diminished community cohesion during the initial years of operations. Effects on community cohesion will be mitigated to some extent by Walker's engagement and communications activities aimed at sharing information about its activities and monitoring results and its corporate sponsorship and donations program.

9.7 Loss/ Disruption of Recreational Resources

9.7.1 Potential Effects

Responses from the Recreational Users Survey indicates that some people using study area parks, sports fields and trails anticipate that the landfill might disrupt their use and enjoyment of the recreation resources they utilize regularly or on an occasional basis. The following quotations illustrate how some recreational users have described their anticipated effects on recreational resources.

"If the landfill is noisy or smells, we will not go near the quarry site".

"Will find different cycling routes towards border/Tillsonburg".

"Baseball and cycling will continue".

The Southwestern Landfill Project does not require the physical displacement of any public or private recreational facilities, lands or waters used for recreational purposes. As such, there will be no loss of any such features as a result of the Project. The Southwestern Landfill Project is

also not expected to change the things that most affect people's use and enjoyment of the various recreational resources in the Site Vicinity Study Area (e.g., the number, quality and access to recreational resources; their general state of repair or aesthetics; the weather or parking).

There are no public or private recreational facilities located within 1000 m of the proposed landfill site boundary or along the primary haul route. No private or public recreational facilities in the Town of Ingersoll, Zorra Township or Southwest Oxford Township will be potentially exposed to noticeable physical disturbances that might affect their use or enjoyment by residents, tourists or occasional visitors. With respect to visual intrusion, landfill operations will generally occur below grade and behind an existing berm for most of the landfill's operating life and once covered and revegetated will become part of the landscape. As such, there are no significant visual effects predicted at any public or private recreational facility located across the vast majority of the Site Vicinity Study Area, including those in the Town of Ingersoll. This includes the site of a potential new multi-use recreational complex at 99 North Town Line East.

Section 9.2, concluded that should some people decide to move from their homes they will likely be replaced by others who are more tolerant of local conditions, see fewer disadvantages to the presence of the landfill in their community or would realize a financial benefit from relocating to the Site Vicinity Study Area. As such, widespread or severe changes in visitation to private or public recreational resources are not expected.

However, the proposed landfill has the potential to disrupt informal use of the area within 500 m of the proposed landfill and along the primary haul route for recreational purposes. Recreational users may experience the occasional exceedance of PM, dust, odour and noise above criteria. The presence of the landfill may make this area less attractive to recreational users. The activities most likely to be adversely affected are hiking, dog-walking, cycling, walking, snowmobiling or jogging on trails or along roadways, and at the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery. People will likely choose other locations to undertake these informal recreational activities. The portion of County Road 6 to be used as the primary haul route is not a scenic road, but used by some to access other more scenic roads for country drives (e.g., Beachville Road). The increases in traffic and related nuisances are not considered to be of a magnitude that would warrant a change in the use of this roadway and its shoulder by local residents.

Based on the 2014 Oxford County Trails Master Plan (MMM Group Ltd, 2014), no trails are currently on, or cross, County Road 6 within the study area. However, there are proposals to construct new trails along Karn Road and Beachville Road, and along County Road 6 – from Karn Road to Curry Road. Increased landfill truck traffic along the primary haul route has the potential make these future trails less attractive to some trail users, for the following reasons:

- County Road 6 and its intersections may be seen as posing a safety hazard to trail users;
- Some trail uses may experience litter, dust or odour following or being next to a waste laden truck.
- The additional trucks will be carrying waste to the landfill may also be a reminder of an unwanted facility in the community.

In the Post-closure Phase the closed, covered and revegetated landfill will be private green space or possibly agriculture. As one resident suggested *"Make [the] landfill into a park with trails and naturalized areas that link to Ingersoll"*. Walker will have some flexibility to consider other end uses closer to the time of landfill closure. Regulatory requirements, prevailing land uses in the site vicinity and community preferences will be some of the factors helping to make this determination.

9.7.2 Potential for Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects on recreational resources have been largely considered through the development of a land use forecast that was used as a basis for the evaluation of environmental effects by the various technical disciplines, and the consideration of the future baseline conditions relevant to the Social Assessment.

Other projects or events that could contribute to voluntary out-migration of residents include shut-down or layoffs at a major employer (e.g., Toyota, CAMI Automotive, Carmeuse Lime, Lafarge Cement), the closure of Ingersoll's Alexandra Hospital or the development other potential facilities (e.g., Highspeed Rail) that are considered unwanted by most residents. These are hypothetical currently.

9.7.3 Additional Mitigation and Other Impact Management Recommendations

It is recommended that Walker:

- establish formal protocols to demonstrate to regulators, community leaders and members of the general public its full compliance with all landfill design and operational measures and its mitigation commitments aimed at avoiding or minimizing the physical disturbances of the Project (i.e., odour, noise, particulate matter, dustfall), effects on the traffic network, visual intrusion and effects of the landfill operations on groundwater and surface water resources.
- evaluate the need for signage along the primary haul route if operational issues are observed or once the new trails have been established during the operational period of the landfill.

9.7.4 Net Effects

Considering the implementation of all landfill design and operational measures and Walker's mitigation commitments, the Southwestern Landfill Project will result in the following net effects:

1. Disruption to informal use of the area within 500 m of the proposed landfill and along the primary haul route for recreational purposes.
2. Future trails along County Road 6 may be less attractive to some trail users due to landfill truck traffic, nuisances and safety concerns.

10. MONITORING, CONTINGENCY & IMPACT MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Monitoring & Contingency Plans

A series of recommendations have been put forward in various technical studies to monitor leachate, ground water, surface water, air emissions gas, dust, noise, visual and traffic. Specifics regarding these monitoring plans and related contingency responses are contained within those technical reports. The public complaints reporting, and response system will also provide means to monitor unanticipated social effects. It is further recommended that Walker design and implement a follow-up study to be conducted within 5 years of the commencement of landfill operations to examine potential changes in public attitudes attributable to the Southwestern Landfill Project.

10.2 Impact Management

The Social Assessment has endorsed or recommended several impact management measures. The key impact management measures to address social effects include:

- establishing formal protocols to demonstrate to regulators, community leaders and members of the public and Indigenous community leaders its full compliance with all landfill design and operational measures and its mitigation commitments aimed at avoiding or minimizing the physical disturbances of the Project (i.e., odour, noise, particulate matter, dustfall), effects on the traffic network, visual intrusion and effects of the landfill operations on groundwater and surface water resources.
- continuing Walker's corporate sponsorship and donations program for the Southwestern Landfill Project in alignment with the goals, objectives, needs and priorities of study area municipalities, community groups, Indigenous communities and other organizations;
- establishing a host municipality fund providing annual *per-tonne* payments to the host municipality.
- create and engage with a Southwestern Landfill Public Liaison Committee (PLC);
- implement an ongoing program for Indigenous engagement throughout the lifetime of the Project, such as establishing an Indigenous Liaison Committee. Such a committee or other engagement forums could focus on ways Indigenous communities might take advantage of the opportunities presented by the Southwestern Landfill Project within their Traditional Territories;
- develop and implement a complaint reporting and resolution procedure to allow for the resolution of complaints, whereby all complaints received are recorded, investigated and tracked by Walker and reported publicly (subject to privacy or confidentiality provisions).
- provide regular community updates during the construction, operation and closure of the proposed landfill, over-and-above its regulatory reporting requirements, to convey information about the site in a more regular, transparent and user-friendly style. Walker should seek advice from its PLC and Indigenous Liaisons committee on the matters of most interest to the community, and the most effective means of disseminating information and undertaking communications.

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12. STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared and the work referred to in this report has been undertaken by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) for Walker Environmental Group (“Walker”), hereafter referred to as the “Client”. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Scope of Work and agreement between SLR and the Client. It is intended for the sole and exclusive use of (Client).

This report has been prepared for specific application to the Southwestern Landfill Project and site conditions existing at the time work for the report was completed. Any conclusions or recommendations made in this report reflect SLR’s professional opinion.

Information contained within this report may have been provided to SLR from third party sources, include Shared Value Solutions Inc, who were responsible for the Indigenous aspects of the Social Assessment. SLR is entitled to rely on the accuracy and completeness of the information provided from third party sources and no obligation to update such information.

Nothing in this report is intended to constitute or provide a legal opinion. SLR makes no representation as to the requirements of compliance with environmental laws, rules, regulations or policies established by federal, provincial or local government bodies. Revisions to the regulatory standards referred to in this report may be expected over time. As a result, modifications to the findings, conclusions and recommendations in this report may be necessary.

The Client may submit this report to the Province of Ontario and/or related environmental regulatory authorities or persons for review and comment purposes.

APPENDIX A
Glossary of Terms

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Appendix A Glossary of Terms

Term & Abbreviation	Definition
Adverse Effect	<p>Refers to one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it, • injury or damage to property or to plant or animal life, • harm or material discomfort to any person, • an adverse effect on the health of any person, • impairment of the safety of any person, • rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use • loss of enjoyment of normal use of property, and/or • interference with the normal conduct of business.
Aerobic	A biological process taking place in the presence of oxygen. In composting, exposing the organic waste to air by turning or forcing air through the material.
Anaerobic	A biological process taking place without the presence of oxygen. In composting, the material is sealed from the atmosphere and produces methane gas.
All-Terrain Vehicles, ATV	A vehicle with treads or wheels designed to travel on rough uneven ground.
Aquifer	A layer of permeable rock, sand, or gravel through which ground water flows, containing enough water to supply wells and springs.
Berm	In a landfill site/ facility, a narrow elevated earthen mound or ridge (e.g., a screening berm surrounding the waste deposit area).
Biosolids	Waste that is predominantly organic in composition and has been treated by aerobic or anaerobic digestion, or other means of stabilization, and includes sewage residue from sewage works that are subject to the provisions of the Ontario Water Resources Act.
Buffer Area	The part of a landfill site that is not a waste fill area, usually around the perimeter of the waste fill area.
Cell	A sub-area within a landfill site where wastes are deposited for a period of time, and then finished and closed on an interim or final basis.
Combustible(s)	Burnable materials in the waste stream, including paper, plastics, wood, and food and garden waste.

Term & Abbreviation	Definition
Community Character	The unique or distinctive qualities of a community. Community character is determined by a community's land uses and other community features such as population, employment, business activity, and geographical/environmental features. Community character also includes community image, which is largely defined by people's image of the community. This image may be locally defined (i.e., by area residents themselves) or externally defined (i.e., by people from outside an area).
Community Cohesion	People's sense of belonging to a self-defined community.
Community Liaison Committee, CLC	A group of local stakeholders such as neighbours, interested members of the community, representatives from local organizations.
Concentration	The amount of one substance dissolved or contained in another; for example, the relative amount of a substance in water, soil or air expressed in units such as parts per million or milligrams per litre.
Contaminant	Any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration, radiation or combination of any of these, resulting directly or indirectly from human activities that may cause an adverse effect.
Cover	Soil or other approved materials placed on top of landfilled waste, on either a daily, interim or final basis.
Cumulative Effects	Changes to the environment that are caused by an action in combination with other past, present and future human actions.
Disposal	The placement of a waste in its final resting location (e.g., typically in a landfill) after no further use can be made of the material through re-use or recycling.
Effluent	A liquid discharged into a municipal sewer, surface water body or onto the surface of the land.
Environmental Assessment, EA	A systematic process that is conducted in accordance with applicable laws or regulations aimed at assessing the effects of a proposal on the environment. Can include the evaluation of need, alternatives, impacts, and mitigative, remedial, monitoring and/or compensatory measures.
Environmental Assessment Act, EAA or Act	A statute of Ontario requiring an environmental assessment for certain types of undertakings.
Exceedance	A measure of excess of a standard or limit.
Exposure	Contact between a contaminant and an individual or population. The exposure may occur through pathways such as ingestion, dermal absorption (through the skin), or inhalation.
Flare or Flaring	The action of burning of gas emitted from collection pipes at the surface of a landfill.

Term & Abbreviation	Definition
Footprint	The land area covered by a waste management facility; landfill footprint refers to the area where waste is placed, or the fill area.
Future Urban Growth Areas, FUG	Areas determined to be included in urban development and expansion.
Gas Collection System	Part(s) of the landfill site designed to capture and convey landfill gas; typically consists of drainage stone and/or pipes within, beneath or around the perimeter of the waste.
Greater Toronto Area, GTA	Most populated metropolitan area in Canada, consisting of 25 suburbs and 4 regional municipalities (Durham, Halton, Peel and York).
Haudenosaunee Development Institute, HDI	Legislated by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council to represent interest in the development of lands within the Haudenosaunee jurisdiction, including but not limited to the lands prescribed by Haldimand Proclamation and the 1701 Treaty Area.
Haul Route	Public/private roadway(s) used by vehicles transporting waste to a landfill site.
Hazardous Waste	Waste defined in Ontario regulations as hazardous, including hazardous industrial waste, acute hazardous waste chemical, hazardous waste chemical, severely toxic waste, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, reactive waste, radioactive waste, pathological waste, leachate toxic waste or polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste.
Impact Management	<p>Measures taken to mitigate and/or otherwise manage potential social effects such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions or measures undertaken with the objective to avoid or reduce the severity of adverse impacts; • actions or measures undertaken with the objective to maximize the potential impacts deemed to be beneficial; • policies or programs designed to ensure a timely and appropriate response to potential problems and unanticipated adverse impacts; • policies, programs or administrative procedures (e.g., community agreements, monitoring and reporting) aimed at establishing and maintaining co-operative, harmonious relationships between the Project proponent, project workers, the local community, and various levels of government in order to build commitment to the project and the effects management process; and/or • other forms of accommodation for effects on Aboriginal Interests.
Incineration	A waste disposal process whereby waste is burned in a specially designed furnace.

Term & Abbreviation	Definition
Landfill Gas	Gases arising from the anaerobic decomposition of organic wastes; principally methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.
Leachate	The liquid produced when water passes through waste and picks up contaminants.
Liner	Part(s) of the landfill site designed to act as a barrier to contain leachate or landfill gas within the landfill or control the rate of its release; typically consists of low permeability materials such as fine-grained soils or synthetic membranes beneath the waste.
Level of Service, LOS	Pertaining to traffic flow, it is a way of measuring movement of traffic and is graded from A to F, A being the best, and F being the worst.
London District Catholic School Board, LDCSB	A separate school board offering Catholic education in Southwestern Ontario serving students from serves students from the cities of London, St. Thomas and Woodstock, as well as the counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford.
Mitigation	Actions or measures undertaken with the objective to avoid or reduce the severity of adverse impacts.
Natural Environment	The air, land and water, or any combination or part thereof.
Net Effects	The effect that remains after taking into consideration the implementation of mitigation measures.
Organic	A chemical category of material that is composed of material containing carbon of plant or animal origin.
Organic Material Recovery Centre, OMRC	A facility that manages organic materials, typically sewage sludge.
Ontario Provincial Police, OPP	The second largest police organization in Canada, focusing specifically on communities within Ontario.
Odour Unit, OU	1 OU is the point at which 50% of a panel of people cannot smell the odour but 50% can; this is called “the perception threshold” and is equal to 1 odour unit per cubic meter.
Oxford Community Child Care, OCCC	Childcare organization servicing Oxford County.
Oxford People Against the Landfill, OPAL	Community organization based in the Oxford area.
Particulate Matter, PM	The sum of all solid and liquid particles suspended in air. It is a complex mixture of both organic and inorganic particles, such as dust, pollen, soot, smoke and liquid droplets; particles may vary greatly in size, composition and origin.
Proponent	A person who carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking, or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

Term & Abbreviation	Definition
Public Attitude Research, PAR	Sociological research undertaken to gain quantitative and/or qualitative information about people's attitudes and/or behaviours in relation to a project, issue or activity.
Public Liaison Committee, PLC	A committee typically comprised of members of the public who advise the proponent on various matters relevant to a proposed project.
Receptor	A specific location where the effect(s) of a waste management operation may be received.
Rural Economic Development Corporation, ROEDC	Non-profit organization focused on the rural townships of Norwich, Blandford-Blenheim, South-West Oxford and East Zorra-Tavistock and Zorra.
Stigma	The negative images attached to a neighbourhood or community by the residents themselves or others from outside the community (e.g., tourists and other visitors).
Surface Water	Water lying on, or flowing across, the land surface; includes lakes, rivers, ditches, wetlands.
Tipping fee	The charge for unloading waste at a land fill, transfer station, recycling centre, or waste-to-energy facility, usually in dollars per tonne.
Terms of Reference, TOR	A document prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in Ontario's <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> that defines the scope of the Environmental Assessment Report to be prepared by a proponent.
Threshold	The concentration, amount or level of an effect substance above which an adverse impact can be expected to occur.
Thames Valley District School Board, TVDSB	One of the largest school boards in Ontario, TVDSB encompasses approximately 160 schools.
Total Suspended Particles, TSP	Total of small solid matter released, documented and/or otherwise observed in the atmosphere.
Upper Thames Conservation Authority, UTRCA	Conservation Authority focused on the upper watershed of the Thames River.
Waste	Material that has no value to the generator; unusable or unwanted items, remains or by-products; typically includes ashes, garbage, refuse, domestic waste, industrial waste, or municipal refuse and such other materials as are designated in regulations.
Wastewater	Spent or used water with dissolved or suspended solids, discharged from homes, commercial establishments, farms, and industries.

APPENDIX B
Environmental Assessment Criteria and Studies

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration			
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period	Post-Closure Period
Public Health & Safety																			
1	Explosive hazard due to combustible gas accumulation in confined spaces.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Effects due to exposure to air emissions.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Effects due to fine particulate exposure.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4	Effects due to contact with contaminated groundwater or surface water.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration			
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period	Post-Closure Period
5	Flood hazard.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Disease transmission <i>via</i> insects or vermin.					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Health & Safety (continued)																			
7	Potential for traffic collisions.																	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8	Aviation impacts due to bird interference.					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Social and Cultural																			
9	Displacement of residents from houses.													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Disruption to use and enjoyment of residential properties.													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration			
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period	Post-Closure Period
11	Disruption to use and enjoyment of public facilities and institutions.										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12	Disruption to local traffic networks.														<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
13	Visual impact of the waste disposal facility.													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	Nuisance associated with vermin.										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Social and Cultural (continued)																			
15	Displacement/disturbance of cultural/heritage resources.				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration		
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period
16	Effects on land resources, traditional activities or other interests of Aboriginal Communities.										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Displacement/destruction of archaeological resources.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18	Level of public service provided by the waste disposal facility.										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19	Effects on other public services.										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Social and Cultural (continued)																		
20	Changes to community character/cohesion.													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21	Compatibility with municipal land use designations and official plans.								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration			
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period	Post-Closure Period
Economics																			
22	Displacement/disruption of businesses or farms.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
23	Property value impacts.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24	Direct employment in waste disposal facility construction and operation.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
25	Indirect employment in related industries and services.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Economics (continued)																			
26	New business opportunities related directly to waste disposal facility construction and operation.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
27	New business opportunities in related industries and services.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration				
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period	Post-Closure Period	
28	Public costs for indirect liabilities.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29	Effects on the municipal tax base.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30	Effect on the cost of service to customers.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31	Effects on the provincial/ federal tax base.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Natural Environment & Resources																				
32	Loss/displacement of surface water resources.							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
33	Impact on the availability of groundwater supply to wells.							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
34	Effects on stream baseflow quantity/quality.							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Natural Environment & Resources (Continued)																				
35	Loss/disturbance of terrestrial ecosystems.					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table B-1 – EA Criteria Table

Criteria	Definition/ Rationale	Studies Addressing the Criteria											Study Areas			Duration			
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic/ Financial	Groundwater/ Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise/Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/Landscape	On-Site & Site Vicinity	Along the Haul Routes	Wider Area	Operational Period	Post-Closure Period
36	Loss/disturbance of aquatic ecosystems.					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
37	Displacement of agricultural land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
38	Disruption of farm operations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
39	Sterilization of industrial mineral resources.								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40	Displacement of forestry resources.								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
41	Loss/disruption of recreational resources.														<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table B-2 – EA Technical Studies Interconnectivity Matrix

Because effectively evaluating the EA criteria provided in Table B-1 may require input from experts in many disciplines, Walker adopted a methodology that facilitates a cross-functional approach among the experts. Each EA criterion has been assigned a ‘lead’ expert for reporting purposes (see Table B-1). The lead expert is responsible for coordinating efforts with any other expert they determine necessary to effectively report on that criterion as well as providing information to other experts who need input from them to report on any other criteria. Table B-2 provides possible relationships required between experts to effectively report on their respective EA criteria. The actual relationships will be developed during the EA process in consultation with interested parties.

		Reference Studies												
		Agriculture	Air Quality	Archaeology	Cultural Heritage	Ecology	Economic / Financial	Groundwater / Surface Water	Human Health	Land Use	Noise / Vibration	Social	Traffic	Visual/ Landscape
Technical Studies	Agriculture		✓							✓	✓		✓	
	Air Quality												✓	
	Archaeology													
	Cultural Heritage								✓		✓		✓	
	Ecology		✓					✓			✓		✓	
	Economic / Financial	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Groundwater / Surface Water	✓										✓		
	Human Health		✓					✓			✓			
	Land Use													
	Noise / Vibration													
	Social	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Traffic	✓								✓		✓		
	Visual Landscape											✓		

Study that will be primarily responsible for addressing criterion.

Note: Many of the studies will provide key input to criteria that will be address through other impact assessment studies.

APPENDIX C
Common Receptor Locations

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Southwestern Landfill Assessment Receptors

Receptor ID (See Map)	Location	Description	Disciplines				Study Areas		
			Air Quality	Noise/Vibrati	Traffic	Visual/Landsc	<500m	500 - 1000m	>1000 m
Township of Zora									
ZOR-1	Intersection of 31st Line and Rd 66	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations in the north-west portion of the site vicinity study area	✓	✓		✓			✓
ZOR-2	Intersection of 33rd Line and Rd 66	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations north of the project site along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
ZOR-3	Residence at 663951 Rd 66	Represents one (1) residence and agricultural operation immediately north of the project site and along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
ZOR-4	Intersection of 37th Line and Rd 66	Represents agricultural area along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
ZOR-5	Residence at 334789 33rd Line	Represents one (1) residence and agricultural operation within 1000m of project site, along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
ZOR-6	Residence at 334742 33rd Line	Represents one (1) residence and agricultural operation within 1000m of the project site, along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

ZOR-7	Residence at 414774 41st Line (Domtar Line)	Represents a mixed-use area (no residence) east of the project site (near solar farm) in the vicinity of Oxford Thames River Trail parking	✓	✓		✓			✓
ZOR-8	Residence at 643743 Road 64	Represents agricultural area within 1000m immediately west of the project site	✓	✓		✓		✓	
ZOR-9	Residence at 334647, 334652 and 334655 33rd Line	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations within 1000m immediately west of the project site	✓	✓		✓		✓	
ZOR-10	Residence at 334578 33rd Line	Represents location of municipal groundwater well and agricultural operations within 1000m of the project site and along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
ZOR-11	Residence at 623851 Rd62/ North Town	Location of the nearest residence and agricultural operation to the project site, within 500m. Also represents ecological receptor (cliff swallow colony and possible significant wildlife habitat).	✓	✓		✓	✓		
ZOR-12	Cemetery - 603806 Cemetery Ln	Location of the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery within 500m to 1000m of the project site and ecological receptors in the Quarry Lake.	✓	✓		✓		✓	
ZOR-13	Intersection of 41st Line and Road 66	Represents residential receptors and agricultural receptors.					✓	✓	

ZOR-14	North-east of the quarry pond	Represents ecological receptor (grassland habitat, habitat for endangered and threatened species).					✓		
ZOR-15	In active quarry area on the proposed landfill site	Represents ecological receptor (barn swallow colony, possible habitat for endangered and threatened species and colonial species).					✓		
ZOR-16	On 35 line between Road 64 and Road 62	Represents ecological receptor (woodland community where eastern wood-pewee breed).					✓		
ZOR-17	At the intersection of 35 line and Road 64	Represents ecological receptor (old watercourse channel, possible habitat for endangered and threatened species, and a tributary of the Thames River)					✓		
ZOR-18	Along Road 64, north of the proposed landfill site	Represents ecological receptor (MAM/SA community with breeding amphibians and potential significant wildlife habitat).					✓		
Town of Ingersoll									
ING-1	Intersection of North Town Line E and Pemberton Street	Represents residential neighbourhood in the north east portion of the Town of Ingersoll	✓	✓		✓			✓
ING-2	Laurie Hawkins Public School	Represents multiple residences, community features and businesses in north west Ingersoll in the vicinity of Laurie Hawkins P.S.	✓	✓					✓

ING-3	Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute	Represents multiple residences, community features and businesses in the vicinity of Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute	✓	✓					✓
ING-4	On the river north of 209 County Road 9	Represents Thames River at the surface water discharge location and multiple residences and businesses in the eastern most portions of Ingersoll	✓	✓		✓			✓
ING-5	Intersection of Thames Road and Charles St. W	Represents multiple residences, community features and businesses in downtown Ingersoll and in the vicinity of Canterbury Folk Festival site	✓	✓		✓			✓
ING-6	Royal Road Public School	Represents multiple residences and community features in the vicinity of Royal Roads Public School (closest school to the project site)	✓	✓		✓			✓
ING-7	Intersection of Holcroft St.W and Whiting St.	Represents multiple residences and community features in the vicinity of Ingersoll Golf and Country Club in the south west portion of Ingersoll	✓	✓					✓
ING-8	Alexandra Hospital (Noxon St and Thames St S)	Represents multiple residences and community features in the vicinity of Alexandra Hospital in south central Ingersoll	✓	✓					✓

ING-9	Intersection of Walker Road and Fuller Drive	Represents multiple residences, community features, agricultural operations in the vicinity of Lorne Moon Park and on area of future residential development along Ingersoll town boundary	✓	✓					✓
ING-10	Intersection of Clark Rod and Park Line	Represents area of multiple residences and agricultural operations in the vicinity of the Ingersoll Cheese and Agricultural Museum and Elm Hurst Inn and Spa in south east Ingersoll	✓	✓					✓
ING-11	Thames River at the overpass of the Pemberton Street.	Represents an ecological receptor (Thames River Aquatic Habitat, habitat for fish species targeted by anglers).							
Township of South-West Oxford									
SWO-1	Residence at 584052 Beachville Road	Represents multiple residences along Beachville Road within 1000m of the project site (closest residences south of the project site), and ecological receptors (great blue heron rookery, potential significant wildlife habitat).	✓	✓		✓		✓	
SWO-2	Hi-Way Pentecostal Church (584118 Beachville Road)	Represents multiple residences along Beachville Road within 1000m of the project site within the vicinity of Hi-Way Pentecostal Church	✓	✓		✓		✓	

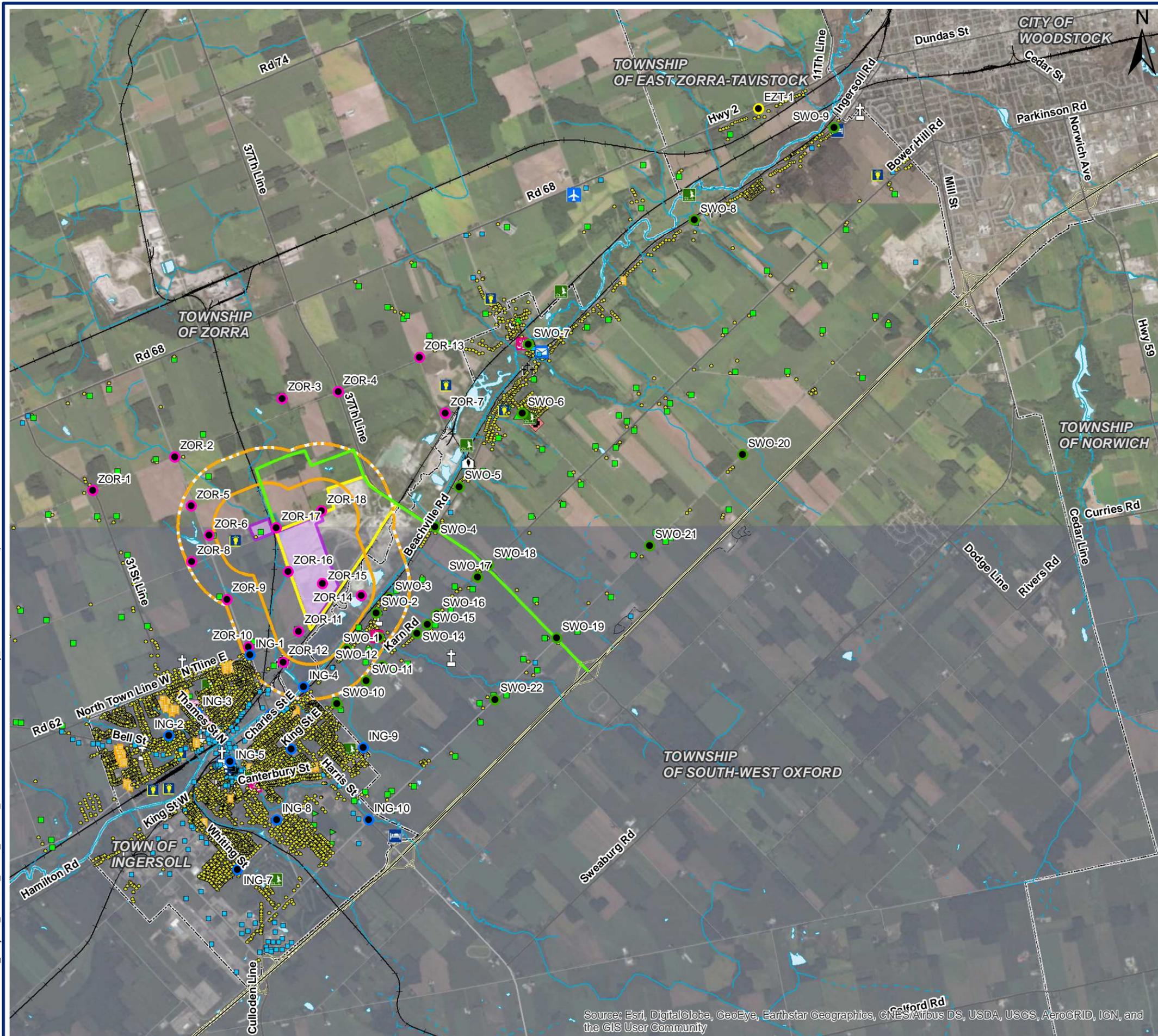
SWO-3	Residence at 584142 Beachville Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Beachville Road within 1000m south east of the project site as well as ecological receptors along the Thames River (potential endangered and threatened species).	✓	✓		✓		✓	
SWO-4	Intersection of Beachville Road and 37th Line	Represents multiple residential locations and businesses at the intersection of beachville road along a potential haul road (County Road 6)	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
SWO-5	On Beachville Road approximately located in front of 584331 Beachville Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations, east of the project site in vicinity of the Beachville District Museum and Oxford Thames River Trail parking	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-6	Intersection of W Hill Line and Spruce Road	Represents multiple residences and community features in the vicinity of Colombo Club of Oxford	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-7	Intersection of Hook St and Zorra Line	Represents multiple residences, businesses and community features in the community of Beachville and the Living Way Pentecostal Church	✓	✓					✓
SWO-8	On Beachville Road in front of 584844 Beachville Road	Represents multiple residences, agricultural operations, businesses and community	✓	✓					✓

		features in the vicinity of St. Mary's Cemetery							
SWO-9	On Beachville Road in front of 585076 Beachville Road	Represents multiple residences and businesses at the eastern most portion of the site vicinity study area in the vicinity of the Westmount Motel	✓	✓					✓
SWO-10	Residence at 563977 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-11	Residence at 564028 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-12	Residences at 564047, 564058, 564062 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-13	Centreville Pond and Conservation Area	Represents multiple residences within 1000m of the project site, in the vicinity of the Centreville Pond and Conservation Area, and ecological receptors (basking area for snapping and painted turtle)	✓	✓		✓		✓	
SWO-14	Residences at 564120 and 564128 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-15	Residences at 564146 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-16	Residences at 564162, 564164 and 564168 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓

SWO-17	Residence at 564226 Karn Road	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations along Karn Road	✓	✓		✓			✓
SWO-18	Intersection of Karn Road and Foldens Line	Represents multiple residence and agricultural operations in the vicinity of the intersection of Karn Road and County Road 6 along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
SWO-19	Intersection of Clarke Road and Foldens Line	Represents multiple residences, agricultural operations and businesses in the vicinity of the intersection of Clarke Road and County Road 6, along a potential haul route	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
SWO-20	Intersection of Clarke Road and E Hill Line	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations in the vicinity of the intersection of Clarke Road and E Hill Line	✓	✓					✓
SWO-21	Intersection of West Hill Line and Clarke Road	West Hill Line and Clarke Road							✓
SWO-22	Intersection of Church Line and Clarke Road	Church Line and Clarke Road							✓
Township of East Zorra-Taverstock									
EZT-1	Intersection of Dundas St (Hwy 2) and 10 Line	Represents multiple residences and agricultural operations in the vicinity of the intersection at Hwy 2 (Dundas Street) and 10 Line in the Township of East Zorra-Taverstock	✓	✓					✓
		Receptor >1000m away from project site							

	Receptor 500 - 1000m away from project site							
	Receptor <500m away from project site							

N:\Markham\GIS\Projects_GIS\209_40528_Walkers_Southwestern_Landfill\1_MXD\5_May_2019\209_40528_Receptors.mxd



LEGEND

- Town of Ingersoll Receptor
- Township of East Zorra-Tavistock Receptor
- Township of South-West Oxford Receptor
- Township of Zorra Receptor
- Accommodation
- Aerodrome
- Business
- Cemetary
- Recreational Club
- Conservation Area
- Farm Buildings
- Fire Department
- House
- Civic Building/Services
- Library
- Multi-Residential
- Museum
- Place of Worship
- Post Office
- Recreation Area/Park
- School
- Utility
- Haul Route
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Potential Landfill Footprint

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
 SCALE: 1:55,000
 WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
 This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
 Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP		
WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT		
COMMON RECEPTORS		
February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00001		C-1
 global environmental solutions		

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

APPENDIX D
Socio-economic Census Statistics

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Total Population by Census Year

Category	Province of Ontario			County of Oxford			Town of Ingersoll			Township of Zorra			Township of SW Oxford			East Zorra Tavistock		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Year 2016	6,559,390	6,889,105	13,448,495	54,745	56,115	110,860	6,325	6,430	12,755	4,120	4,020	8,140	3,940	3,725	7,660	3,575	3,555	7,130
Year 2011	6,263,140	6,588,685	12,851,820	52,065	53,655	105,720	5,955	6,195	12,145	4,080	3,980	8,060	3,910	3,630	7,545	3,380	3,455	6,835
Year 2006			12,160,282			102,756			11,760			8,125			7,589			7,350
Year 2001			11,410,046			99,270			10,977			8,052			7,782			7,238
Year 1996			10,753,573			97,142			10,502			8,141			7,788			7,278
Year 1991																		

Generation Status

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
First generation	4,122,840	31.13	11,465	10.50	855	6.80	565	6.96	955	12.52	530	7.63
Second generation	3,049,835	23.03	19,620	17.97	2,080	16.54	1,165	14.36	1,690	22.15	960	13.81
Third generation	6,069,485	45.83	78,070	71.52	9,640	76.66	6,385	78.68	4,980	65.27	5,455	78.49
Total	13,242,160	100.00	109,155	100.00	12,575	100.00	8,115	100.00	7,630	100.00	6,950	100.00

Total - Generation status for the population in private households - 25% sample data

Age Profile (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4 years	697,360	5.19	6,465	5.83	705	5.53	480	5.90	510	6.66	380	5.33
5-14 years	1,510,615	11.23	13,245	11.95	1,630	12.78	1,010	12.41	1,115	14.56	805	11.29
15-19 years	811,670	6.04	6,720	6.06	835	6.55	510	6.27	520	6.79	480	6.73
20-24 years	894,390	6.65	6,430	5.80	740	5.80	495	6.08	440	5.74	425	5.96
25-44 years	3,453,475	25.68	26,255	23.68	3,120	24.46	1,830	22.48	1,735	22.65	1,565	21.95
45-54 years	1,993,730	14.82	15,505	13.99	1,935	15.17	1,225	15.05	1,090	14.23	995	13.96
55-64 years	1,835,605	13.65	15,550	14.03	1,775	13.92	1,230	15.11	1,155	15.08	1,115	15.64
65 + years	2,251,672	16.74	20,699	18.67	2,036	15.96	1,377	16.91	1,119	14.61	1,394	19.56
Total	13,448,495	100.00	110,860	100.00	12,755	100.00	8,140	100.00	7,660	100.00	7,130	100.00

Total - Age groups and average age of the population

Family by Size (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2 persons	1,815,000	47.98	17,215	53.03	1,935	51.26	1,265	51.11	1,105	49.44	1,060	50.84
3 persons	844,545	22.33	6,330	19.50	790	20.93	460	18.59	390	17.45	375	17.99
4 persons	792,435	20.95	5,835	17.98	735	19.47	460	18.59	410	18.34	415	19.90
5 + persons	330,560	8.74	3,070	9.46	320	8.48	280	11.31	330	14.77	235	11.27
Total	3,782,540	100.00	32,460	100.00	3,775	100.00	2,475	100.00	2,235	100.00	2,085	100.00

Total - Census families in private households by family size - 100% data

Private Household by Size (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 person	1,341,300	25.95	11,285	25.49	1,275	25.07	580	18.89	435	16.20	605	22.37
2 persons	1,693,525	32.76	16,730	37.80	1,850	36.38	1,235	40.23	1,060	39.48	1,040	38.45
3 persons	834,260	16.14	6,490	14.66	800	15.73	460	14.98	400	14.90	365	13.49
4 persons	796,320	15.41	6,065	13.70	755	14.85	470	15.31	420	15.64	430	15.90
5 or more persons	503,775	9.75	3,690	8.34	405	7.96	330	10.75	370	13.78	265	9.80
Total	5,169,170	100.00	44,265	100.00	5,085	100.00	3,070	100.00	2,685	100.00	2,705	100.00

Total - Private households by household size - 100% data

Selected Household Characteristics (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Number of persons in Private Households	13,242,160		109,155		12,575		8,115		7,630		6,950	
Total Private Households	5,169,170		44,265		5,085		3,070		2,685		2,705	
Average Household size	2.6		2.5		2.5		2.6		2.8		2.6	

Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings

Category	Ontario	Oxford	Ingersoll	Zorra	SW Oxford	East Zorra
	#	#	#	#	#	#
2016 Census	5,169,174	44,266	5,088	3,070	2,687	2,703
2011 Census	4,887,508	41,554	4,785	2,941	2,594	2,514
2006 Census	4,554,251	39,335	4,572	2,887	2,588	2,568
2001 Census*	4,556,240	38,555	4,347	2,923	2,659	2,577

*Total private dwellings, 2001 (*occupied* private dwelling data unavailable)

Occupied Private Dwellings by Ownership and Structural Type

Category	Ontario	Oxford	Ingersoll	Zorra	SW Oxford	East Zorra
	#	#	#	#	#	#
Total - Private households by tenure - 25% sample data	5,169,175	44,265	5,085	3,070	2,685	2,700
Owned	3,601,825	32,650	3,830	2,510	2,235	2,230
Rented	1,559,720	11,615	1,260	560	455	470
Band housing	7,635	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling - 100% data	5,169,175	44,265	5,090	3,070	2,690	2,705
Single-detached house	2,807,380	31,955	3,615	2,845	2,530	2,315
Semi-detached house	289,975	2,325	390	10	25	90
Row house	460,425	2,680	380	10	15	0
Apartment, duplex	176,080	790	80	15	25	35
Apartment, building that has five or more stories	886,705	1,925	35	0	0	0
Apartment, building that has fewer than five stories	522,810	4,255	575	90	40	250
Other single-attached house	10,910	110	15	10	10	5
Movable dwelling	14,890	225	0	85	50	10

Labour Force Distribution by Selected Occupation Category (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total labour force 15 years and over by industry	7,141,675	100.00	59,690	100.00	7,005	100.00	4,810	100.00	4,305	100.00	4,195	100.00
Industry - Not applicable	171,050	2.40	740	1.24	115	1.64	25	0.52	15	0.35	35	0.83
All industries	6,970,625	97.60	58,940	98.74	6,890	98.36	4,790	99.58	4,290	99.65	4,155	99.05
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	102,070	1.43	3,660	6.13	90	1.28	770	16.01	690	16.03	565	13.47
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	32,340	0.45	160	0.27	15	0.21	15	0.31	10	0.23	0	0.00
22 Utilities	50,820	0.71	295	0.49	45	0.64	30	0.62	20	0.46	0	0.00
23 Construction	476,835	6.68	4,365	7.31	350	5.00	420	8.73	355	8.25	410	9.77
31-33 Manufacturing	683,335	9.57	12,800	21.44	1,735	24.77	720	14.97	815	18.93	710	16.92
41 Wholesale trade	270,745	3.79	2,455	4.11	325	4.64	180	3.74	200	4.65	180	4.29
44-45 Retail trade	783,540	10.97	6,265	10.50	715	10.21	360	7.48	330	7.67	370	8.82
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	329,240	4.61	3,550	5.95	370	5.28	330	6.86	365	8.48	200	4.77
51 Information and cultural industries	176,715	2.47	630	1.06	55	0.79	50	1.04	15	0.35	25	0.60
52 Finance and insurance	380,765	5.33	1,755	2.94	245	3.50	160	3.33	90	2.09	155	3.69
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	144,275	2.02	680	1.14	100	1.43	40	0.83	25	0.58	40	0.95
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	567,825	7.95	2,045	3.43	225	3.21	200	4.16	110	2.56	170	4.05
55 Management of companies and enterprises	12,365	0.17	25	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation serv	338,640	4.74	2,280	3.82	315	4.50	140	2.91	150	3.48	120	2.86
61 Educational services	528,470	7.40	2,910	4.88	335	4.78	270	5.61	195	4.53	205	4.89
62 Health care and social assistance	754,555	10.57	5,885	9.86	740	10.56	495	10.29	355	8.25	450	10.73
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	147,425	2.06	1,015	1.70	155	2.21	60	1.25	85	1.97	70	1.67
72 Accommodation and food services	478,070	6.69	3,615	6.06	535	7.64	205	4.26	190	4.41	210	5.01
81 Other services (except public administration)	296,960	4.16	2,610	4.37	285	4.07	215	4.47	170	3.95	170	4.05
91 Public administration	415,635	5.82	1,955	3.28	245	3.50	135	2.81	110	2.56	115	2.74

Mobility Status (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago - 25% sample data	13,106,990	100.00	107,895	100.00	12,445	100.00	8,005	100.00	7,555	100.00	6,870	100.00
Non-movers	11,475,985	87.56	94,710	87.78	10,775	86.58	7,390	92.32	6,795	89.94	6,285	91.48
Movers	1,631,005	12.44	13,185	12.22	1,675	13.46	620	7.75	755	9.99	590	8.59
Non-migrants	941,380	7.18	6,355	5.89	775	6.23	185	2.31	245	3.24	150	2.18
Migrants	689,625	5.26	6,835	6.33	900	7.23	430	5.37	515	6.82	435	6.33
Internal migrants	535,180	4.08	6,585	6.10	900	7.23	420	5.25	500	6.62	420	6.11
Intraprovincial migrants	467,890	3.57	6,335	5.87	870	6.99	405	5.06	470	6.22	410	5.97
Interprovincial migrants	67,290	0.51	250	0.23	25	0.20	15	0.19	35	0.46	15	0.22
External migrants	154,445	1.18	245	0.23	0	0.00	15	0.19	15	0.20	15	0.22
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago - 25% sample data	12,546,040	100.00	102,575	100.00	11,875	100.00	7,630	100.00	7,125	100.00	6,540	100.00
Non-movers	7,887,825	62.87	65,605	63.96	7,540	63.49	5,760	75.49	5,285	74.18	4,755	72.71
Movers	4,658,215	37.13	36,975	36.05	4,330	36.46	1,875	24.57	1,845	25.89	1,790	27.37
Non-migrants	2,545,875	20.29	17,240	16.81	2,025	17.05	625	8.19	595	8.35	680	10.40
Migrants	2,112,340	16.84	19,740	19.24	2,305	19.41	1,245	16.32	1,250	17.54	1,105	16.90
Internal migrants	1,562,375	12.45	18,930	18.45	2,255	18.99	1,175	15.40	1,225	17.19	1,105	16.90
Intraprovincial migrants	1,380,900	11.01	18,150	17.69	2,085	17.56	1,160	15.20	1,205	16.91	1,065	16.28
Interprovincial migrants	181,480	1.45	780	0.76	170	1.43	15	0.20	25	0.35	35	0.54
External migrants	549,965	4.38	805	0.78	50	0.42	75	0.98	25	0.35	0	0.00

Citizenship (2016)

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canadian Citizens	12,223,065	100.00	106,810	100.00	12,420	100.00	7,970	100.00	7,370	100.00	6,880	100.00
Canadian Citizen aged under 18	2,546,075	20.83	23,705	22.19	2,840	22.87	1,765	22.15	1,960	26.59	1,500	21.80
Canadian Citizen aged 18 and over	9,676,990	79.17	83,110	77.81	9,575	77.09	6,200	77.79	5,400	73.27	5,380	78.20
Not Canadian Citizen	1,019,095		2,345		160		145		265		65	

Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration

Category	Province of Ontario		County of Oxford		Town of Ingersoll		Township of Zorra		Township of SW Oxford		East Zorra Tavistock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	9,188,815		98,090		11,775		7,570		6,685		6,430	
Immigrants	3,852,145	100.00	10,785	100.00	800	100.00	510	100.00	890	100.00	515	100.00
Before 1981	1,077,745	27.98	6,045	56.05	540	67.50	340	66.67	340	38.20	300	58.25
1981-1990	513,995	13.34	1,400	12.98	80	10.00	35	6.86	170	19.10	55	10.68
1991-2000	834,510	21.66	1,475	13.68	70	8.75	85	16.67	170	19.10	90	17.48
2001-2010	953,730	24.76	1,355	12.56	80	10.00	20	3.92	190	21.35	75	14.56
2011-2016	472,170	12.26	515	4.78	20	2.50	40	7.84	15	1.69	0	0.00

APPENDIX E
Recreational User Survey Protocols and Interview Guide

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

1.0 BACKGROUND

Walker Environmental Group (WEG or “Walker”) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the “*provision of future waste landfill capacity at the Carmeuse Lime (Canada) site in Oxford County for solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario*”. Figure 1 shows the proposed site location.

On March 17, 2016 the Minister of the Environment issued the Notice of Approval to Walker for its Southwestern Landfill Terms of Reference, subject to fifteen further amendments. This Terms of Reference identifies the technical studies that are required and includes a Social Assessment component of the EA. SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. was retained by WEG to implement the Social Assessment in accordance with a detailed Work Plan.

The Social Assessment Work Plan proposed that a Recreational Day User Survey be undertaken within the Site Vicinity Study Area. This survey was intended to be a “roving survey” of day users, that is, the SLR interviewer would move from place to place, interviewing day users where they are encountered. These interviews will be used to ascertain the extent to which people use and enjoy these facilities and the extent to which the proposed landfill may affect this.

The Recreational Day User survey plan and interview guide as envisaged in the Social Assessment Work Plan is presented below.

2.0 RECREATIONAL USER SURVEY PLAN

2.1 Recreational Use Locations Identified for Interviews

In preparing the Social Assessment Work Plan, the potential locations within the study area where personal interviews might be conducted included:

- The Thomas Ingersoll Scenic Trail;
- The North Meadows Naturalization Park;
- Centennial Park;
- Memorial Park/Yvonne Holmes Mott Memorial Park;
- Victoria Park;
- Kensington Park;
- Garnett Elliott Park;
- Lawson Trail;
- Smith’s Pond Park;
- Killean Acres Horse Farm¹
- Other trails and areas used for recreational purposes.

The identification of the locations listed above was assisted by members of the Community Liaison Committee and others during the preparation of the Social Assessment Work Plan. Subsequently, a Site Vicinity Study Area reconnaissance visit confirmed a number of other locations that could be included in the “roving survey”. These are presented in Figure 1.

¹ This is a private enterprise to be included in stakeholder interviews

The actual locations where interviews would take place will depend largely on where the SLR surveyors “find” participants, but emphasis will be placed on frequenting the locations above as recommended by the Community Liaison Committee.

3.0 ROVING SURVEY METHOD

This survey is intended to be undertaken as a “one season” survey during the peak summer use season in 2018 (i.e., rather than a multiple season survey). The field survey will be undertaken as a ‘roving survey’, namely the surveyor shall move from location to location within the boundaries of the Site Vicinity Study Area and approach people using the recreational resources at that location. The survey will be implemented during daylight hours on weekdays and during at least two weekend days between July 1 and August 31, 2018 to capture a variety of recreational users during the summer season. It is an objective that approximately 50 persons be interviewed over the course the five visits to the study area.

The following must be done for each visit:

- Confirm date and time of field work with the SLR Project Manager and/or Project Coordinator to ensure that the weather and timing - weekdays (mornings and afternoons), weeknights and during the weekend are appropriate to capture a variety of recreational users;
- Review the SLR Health and Safety Plan (HASp) requirements with the SLR Project Manager and/or Project Coordinator;
- Contact the WEG Project Manager to inform him of SLR plans for being in the study area and activities as per the HASp prior to commencement of each field visit.
- Display SLR name tag on outerwear.
- Upon arrival the site study area, conduct an initial drive-about to identify location hat are currently being used to the greatest extent. Log time “in” and “out’ out of the field and the time of day for each interview.
- Begin interview process at locations where the most adult users are present. Drive to and/or rove across the other locations within the study area conducting interviews where possible.
- Do not enter any private property or approach anyone entering or exiting private property. Do not approach anyone exiting or entering a vehicle. Rather it is preferred that recreational users be approached in common public areas (i.e., at a trail head, along trails, at kiosks, at picnic areas etc.).
- Follow interview guide introduction to encourage participation. Keep the script of the interview guide introductory and background section.
- Document all comments within the survey form (use back of paper if needed).
- Upon completion of the interview, thank the participant and if requested provide the SLR’s Project Manager’s business card and/or a business card from a WEG representative.
- Complete Event Summary Table (below) for each field visit and submit to the SLR and WEG Project Manager.
- Upon completion of five survey events, complete the Summary Table.

Event Summary Table

Interviewers Name				Interviewers Name	
Event Date				Weather	
Interview Locations	Location # (See Map)	Numbers of Personal Observed	Number of Interviews Completed	Number of Refusals or Incomplete Surveys	Issues or Actions

Overall Summary Table

Item	Number
Number of Weekday Visits	
Number Weekend of Visits	
Total Number of Visits	
Number of Hours in the Field (<i>am</i>)	
Number of Hours in the Field (<i>pm afternoon</i>)	
Number of Hours in the Field (<i>pm evening</i>)	
Total Number of Hours in the Field	

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment Recreational Day User Survey

Location: _____ Site #: _____ Survey #: _____
Weather: _____ Date _____ Time of _____
Day: _____

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am with SLR Consulting Limited. We are an environmental consulting firm that has been retained by Walker Environmental Group to interview people who use various areas in the Ingersoll to Beachville area for recreational purposes. We are particularly interested in how you use and enjoy these recreational amenities and how a proposed landfill site might affect your activities. Our discussion today will only take approximately 10 - 15 minutes of your time.

1. Where is your permanent residence (i.e., City, Town or Township)?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ingersoll | <input type="checkbox"/> Blandford-Blenheim Township |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zorra Township | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodstock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southwest Oxford | <input type="checkbox"/> Tillsonburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> East Zorra Tavistock | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Norwich Township | |

2. Do you consider yourself a **tourist / visiting day user** to the Ingersoll-Beachville area (show a map) or are you a **local resident and day user** of this area?

- Tourist or an Occasional User* *Local Resident / Day User* *Other* _____

FOR RESPONDENTS CLASSIFYING THEMSELVES AS TOURISTS OR OTHER CONTINUE INTERVIEW WITH ALL QUESTIONS.

FOR RESPONDENTS CLASSIFYING THEMSELVES AS NON-TOURISTS CONTINUE INTERVIEW AT QUESTION 10

ASK IF THE RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE WALKER'S PLANS, AND IF YES, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW.

BACKGROUND

Walker Environmental Group is undertaking an environmental assessment regarding it plans to construct and operate a landfill site in a **mined out** portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.

If approved, the landfill would accept 17.4 million cubic meters of solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario over a 20 year operating period. This will be engineered with a double liner system and other groundwater and surface water controls. Daily cover would be used to minimize litter and odour. Large trucks that currently haul waste from long distances away will use County Road 6 as a designated truck route. The design and operation of the site will be regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change under the Environmental Protection Act. Walker Industries will also continue to inform and involve its neighbours in this project and its Environmental Assessment.

3. Have you heard a great deal, something, very little or nothing about this initiative?

Great Deal

Very Little

Something

Nothing

**DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE WITH THIS INTERVIEW AT THIS TIME?
IF YES, CONTINUE.
IF NO, RETAIN NUMBERED SURVEY**

4. When you think about the Ingersoll-Beachville area, what is the first thing or image that comes to mind?

5. Do you consider the Ingersoll-Beachville area, a very attractive, somewhat attractive, somewhat unattractive or a very unattractive place to visit as a tourist or as an occasional visitor?

Very attractive

Very unattractive

Somewhat attractive

Somewhat unattractive

6. When visiting the area, how often to you think about the fact that the area is a host to the Carmeuse Lime quarry? Would you say very often, often, not very often or never?

Very often

Not very often

- Often Never

7. Over the past 5 years (excluding this trip or visit), what places in the Ingersoll-Beachville area have you visited? (*Identify names of places*)

This is a first visit

8. At any one time, how long do you typically stay in this area? (*fill in appropriate number of days or hours*)

Number of Days

Number of Hours

9. On average, how much money do you spend per day (i.e. accommodations, food, transportation, entertainment, shopping) when visiting this area?

\$ per day

CONTINUE FOR ALL RESPONDENTS, INCLUDING LOCAL RESIDENTS AND DAY USERS

10. What are the two most common outdoor recreational or social activities that you undertake in the Ingersoll-Beachville area?
AND
11. Do you undertake any recreational or social activities in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry? *(check all relevant boxes and specify activities near the Carmeuse site) DO NOT READ EXAMPLES UNLESS ASKED FOR CLARITY*

CATEGORIES AND EXAMPLES	ACTIVITIES	NEAR QUARRY SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Using trails for recreational purposes (e.g., hiking, dog-walking, snowmobiling)</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas for Recreational Purposes (e.g. Picnics, wildlife viewing, picnics, camping)</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Water-based activities in the Thames River (e.g., fishing, boating, swimming)</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Using roadways for recreational Purposes (e.g., cycling, walking, country drives)</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Visiting tourist attractions or tourist related businesses</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Attending local festivals (e.g., Canterbury Festival)</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Attending community events at a cemetery</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

12. What are the three main things that currently affect your use or enjoyment of the places you use or visit in the Ingersoll-Beachville area? *PROBE AND CLARIFY IF REQUIRED.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

13. Has the presence of ongoing quarrying activities at the Carmeuse Lime site affected where and how you currently use and enjoy this area for outdoor recreational purposes?

- Yes No

14. If YES, in what ways has your use and enjoyment of this area been affected? *PROBE AND CLARIFY IF REQUIRED.*

15. With the understanding that there might be a solid, non-hazardous waste landfill site located in a **mined out** portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry, would this change your image of the Ingersoll-Beachville area?

- Yes No

16. If YES, in what ways would your image of this area change? *PROBE AND CLARIFY IF REQUIRED.*

17. With the understanding that there might be a solid, non-hazardous waste landfill site located in a **mined out** portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry, do you foresee yourself doing anything differently in the future should these plans be implemented ?

- Yes No

18. If YES, what might you do differently? *PROBE AND CLARIFY IF REQUIRED.*

19. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

Optional Questions (Respondent does not need to answer)

20. What is your age? _____

21. Male or Female (By Observation)? Male Female

APPENDIX F
Recreational User Survey Findings

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

1.0 BACKGROUND

Walker Environmental Group (WEG or “Walker”) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the “*provision of future waste landfill capacity at the Carmeuse Lime (Canada) site in Oxford County for solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario*”. **Figure 1** shows the proposed site location.

On March 17, 2016 the Minister of the Environment issued the Notice of Approval to Walker for its Southwestern Landfill Terms of Reference, subject to fifteen further amendments. This Terms of Reference identifies the technical studies that are required and includes a Social Assessment component of the EA. SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. was retained by WEG to implement the Social Assessment in accordance with a detailed Work Plan.

The Social Assessment Work Plan proposed that interviews were to be undertaken with local recreational users. The purpose of the interviews with recreational users is to collect both quantitative and qualitative data needed for the characterization of baseline social conditions and for completing the effects assessment. The aim was to speak with people while they are using various outdoor recreational features in the study area.

This survey was undertaken during the summer of 2018 on the following dates: August 5th, 9th, 15th, 29th, 30th and September 3rd. It was an objective that approximately 50 respondents be interviewed to obtain a reasonable sample. The locations where the interviews were conducted are shown in **Figure 2** and included:

- Beachville Conservation Area
- Cami/Flyer Soccer Park
- Centennial Park
- Centreville Pond and Conservation Area
- Edward Park
- Garnett Elliott Park
- John Lawson Park and Trail
- Jim Robbins Park
- Kensington Park;
- Memorial Park/Yvonne Holmes Mott Memorial Park;
- North Meadows Naturalization Park;
- Scourfield Park
- Smith Pond Park
- Unifor Park
- Victoria Park

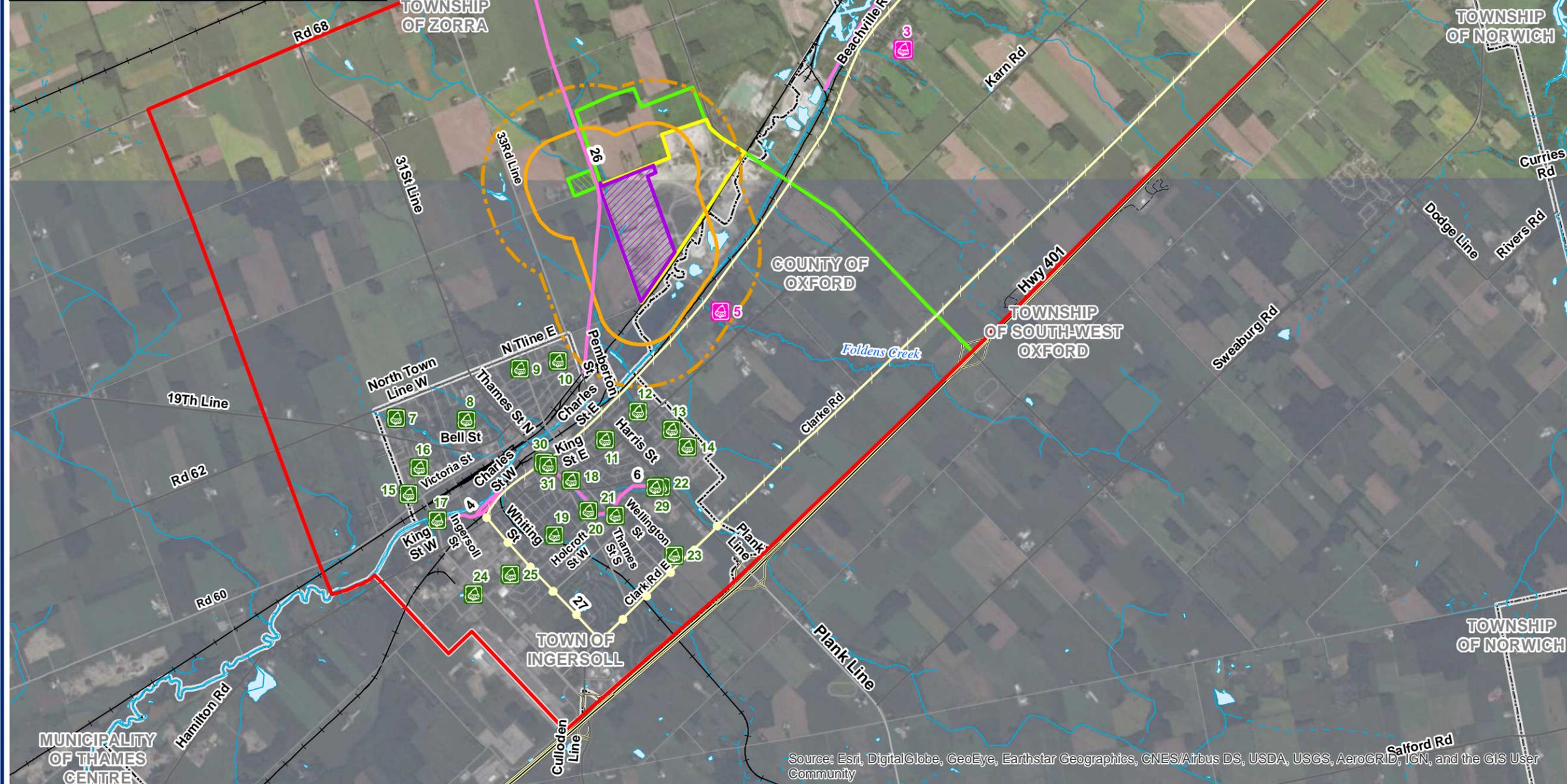
The actual locations where interviews took place depended largely on where the SLR surveyor “found” participants, but emphasis was placed on frequenting the locations as recommended by the Community Liaison Committee.

This appendix presents a summary of the results from the implementation of the recreational user survey.

Figure 1: Proposed location of the Southwestern Landfill



ID Number	Name	Distance from Landfill (km)	Applicable Receptor ID
1	Oxford Thames River Trail	2.3	SWO-7
2	Beachville Parks and Recreation	4.0	SWO-7
3	Beachville Lowerville	3.2	SWO-6
4	John Lawson Park Trail	2.7	ING-5
5	Centreville Pond and Conservation Area	0.8	SWO-13
6	Memorial Park Trail	2.2	ING-8
7	Scourfield Park	3.2	ING-2
8	Garnett Elliott Park	2.5	ING-2
9	Kensington Park	1.6	ING-3
10	Edward Park	1.2	ING-1
11	Jim Robbins Park	1.7	ING-6
12	North Meadow Park	1.3	ING-4
13	Lorne Moon Park	1.5	SWO-10
14	Ingersoll Golf Club	1.8	ING-9
15	Unifor Park	3.5	ING-2
16	Woodhatch Park	3.2	ING-2
17	John Larson Park and Trail	3.5	ING-2
18	Yvonne Holmes Mott Park	2.2	ING-5
19	Lions Park	2.9	ING-7
20	Smith Pond Park	2.5	ING-8
21	Victoria Park and community Centre	2.5	ING-8
22	Centennial Park	2.2	ING-6
23	Currie Park	3.0	ING-10
24	Cml Flyer Soccer Park	3.9	ING-7
25	Westfield Park	3.5	ING-7
26	Unofficial Multi-Use Trail (Former Rail Line)	0.0	ZOR-17
27	Ingersoll Dedicated Bicycle Lane	3.1	ING-7
28	On Road Shared Bike Route	0.5	SWO-8
29	Centennial Court	2.2	ING-6
30	Dewan Park	2.2	ING-5
31	Heritage Park	2.2	ING-5



LEGEND

- Site Vicinity Study Area
- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint
- 500m from Proposed Landfill Site
- 1000m from Proposed Landfill Site
- Current Quarry Lime Plant Area
- Haul Route
- Park/Recreational Area
- Conservation Area
- Trail
- On Road Shared Bike Route
- Ingersoll Dedicated Bicycle Lane
- Railway
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Waterbodies
- Municipal Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

SCALE: 1:55,000
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
Basedata:

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

WALKER ENVIRONMENTAL SOUTHWESTERN LANDFILL - SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

February 14, 2020	Rev 0.0	Figure No.
Project No. 209.40528.00000		2

SLR
global environmental solutions

N:\Markham\GIS\Projects_GIS\209_40528_Walkers_Southwestern_Landfill\1.MXD\May_2019\209_40528RecreationalResources.mxd

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

2.0 INTERVIEW EVENT SUMMARY

Table 1 summarizes the number and timing of visits undertaken to complete the survey. Table 2 summarizes the number of interviews completed per survey location and the estimated number of users observed during the visits. Overall, a total of 67 individuals were approached during the effort and 57 interviews were completed over six days.

Table 1: Number and Timing of Visits

Item	Number
Number of Weekday Visits	2
Number of Regular Weekend Visits	2
Number of Holiday Long Weekend Visits	2
Total Number of Visits	6
Number of Individuals Approached in the Field (morning)	12
Number of Individuals Approached in the Field (afternoon)	26
Number of Individuals Approached in the Field (evening)	29
Total Number of Individuals Approached	67

Table 2: Number of Interviews Completed per Location

Location	Location #	Number of days visited each Park	Numbers of Personal Observed	Number of Interviews Completed	Number of Refusals or Incomplete Surveys
Victoria Park	21	4	36	10	3
Garnett Elliott Park	8	3	16	5	1
John Lawson Park and Trail	17	5	9	5	0
Edward Park	10	3	7	4	0
Beachville Conservation Area	2	3	3	3	0

Location	Location #	Number of days visited each Park	Numbers of Personal Observed	Number of Interviews Completed	Number of Refusals or Incomplete Surveys
Centennial Park	22	2	6	3	1
Centreville Pond and Conservation Area	5	3	8	3	2
Kensington Park	9	3	6	3	2
Memorial Park/Yvonne Holmes Mott Memorial Park	18	2	9	3	0
North Meadows Naturalization Park	12	3	3	3	0
Smith Pond Park	20	2	4	3	0
Unifor Park	15	2	12	3	0
Beachville Lowerville Road Park	3	2	3	2	0
Cami/Flyer Soccer Park	24	2	6	2	1
Jim Robbins Park	11	2	2	2	0
Scourfield Park	7	2	2	2	0
Total Numbers	17	-	133	57	10

3.0 DATA COMPILATION

This section presents the results of the recreational user survey. The number of responses and percentages collected are presented for each survey question. For “open-ended” response questions, the responses have been grouped into broad but similar categories.

Overall, the average age of the respondents was 44 years. Males comprised 57% of the total respondents and females comprised 43% of the total respondents. For many questions, the total number of responses exceeds the number of interviews completed because more than one response was provided and recorded.

Q1. Where is your permanent residence?

The majority (74%) of survey respondents identified themselves as permanent residents of the Site Vicinity Study Area as defined by the Social Assessment. The remainder (26%) resided in communities outside the Site Vicinity Study Area, largely in southwestern Ontario.

Table 3: Permanent Residence

Town	# of Respondents	Percentage of Total
Inside the Site Vicinity Study Area		
Ingersoll	29	51%
Zorra	4	7%
Southwest Oxford	9	16%
Outside the Site Vicinity Study Area		
Woodstock	4	7%
Tillsonburg	2	3.5%
London	3	5%
St. Thomas	1	1.75%
Hagersville	1	1.75%
Port Dover	1	1.75%
Brantford	2	3.5%
Caledonia	1	1.75%
Inside the Study Area	42	74%
Outside the Study Area	15	26%
Total	57	100%

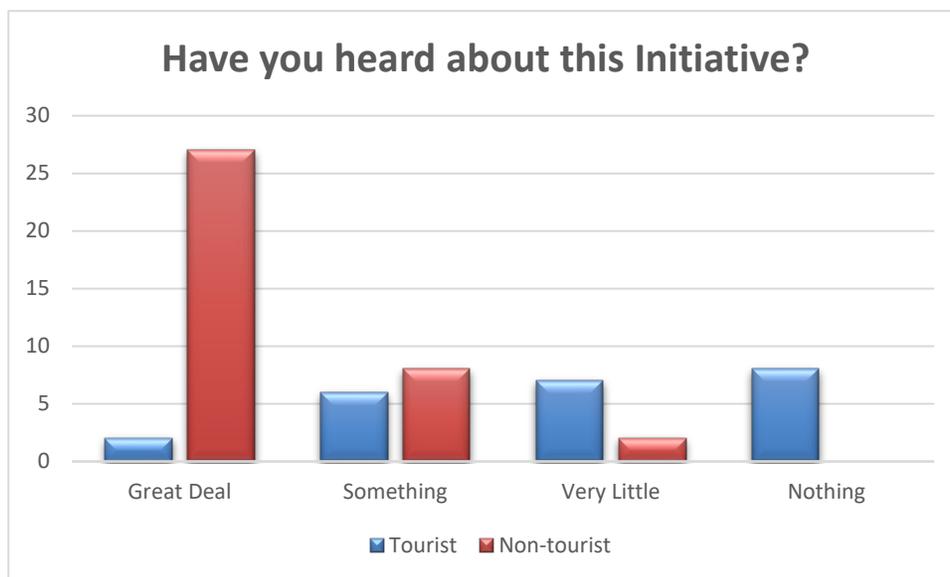
Q2. Do you consider yourself a tourist / visiting day user to the Ingersoll-Beachville area or are you a local resident and day user of this area?

Of the 57 total respondents, 20 (35%) self-identified themselves as a tourist or an occasional user of a recreational feature within the Site Vicinity Study Area. Thirty-seven (65%) of self-identified as a local resident or day user of the recreational features in the Ingersoll-Beachville area.

Q3. Have you heard a great deal, something, very little or nothing about this initiative (the proposed Southwestern Landfill)?

The majority of survey respondents have either heard a “great deal” (49%) or “something” (23%) about Walker Environmental’s plans for a landfill in the mined-out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry. Only 28% of respondents indicated that they have heard either “very little” (15%) or “nothing” (13%) about the initiative. Of the 20 respondents whom were tourists, 30% (6) said they knew something, 30% (6) said they knew very little and 30% (6) said they didn’t know anything about the proposed landfill. Only 10% (2) said they knew a great deal.

Figure 3: Comparison of How Much Tourist vs Non-tourist Have Heard About the Initiative



Respondents who self-identified themselves as a tourist to the area, continued with all interview questions. Those respondents who considered themselves as a non-tourist continued the survey at Question 10.

Q4. When you think about the Ingersoll-Beachville area, what is the first thing or image that comes to mind? (Tourist / Occasional User Respondents Only)

For approximately 35% of the tourists/occasional users, the first image that comes to mind for the area is that of a “small town”, followed by the “country or farmland” (19%). Approximately 12% of tourists/occasional users thought of the “sports fields” or “recreational facilities” while the “rail line through town” was the first image for another 11% of tourists/occasional users. The remaining respondents identified the landscape or natural areas, the Elmhurst Spa and the CAMI GM

assembly plant as the first thing or image that comes to mind when thinking about the Ingersoll-Beachville area.

Table 4: First Image that Comes to Mind

Image that Comes to Mind	Responses	Percentage of Total
Small Town	9	35%
The Country/ Farmland	5	19%
Rail Line	3	12%
Sports/Recreation	3	12%
Landscape/Nature	2	8%
CAMI GM	1	4%
Tourism	1	4%
No response	2	8%
Total	26	100%

Note: The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals responded to this question as some respondents provided more than one response.

Q5. Do you consider the Ingersoll-Beachville area, a very attractive, somewhat attractive, somewhat unattractive or a very unattractive place to visit as a tourist or as an occasional visitor? (Tourist / Occasional User Respondents Only)

Of the 20 tourists/occasional users who answered this question, 7 consider the Ingersoll-Beachville area and either “very attractive” or “somewhat attractive” as a place to visit as a tourist or occasional visitor. Conversely, 9 considered this area as “somewhat unattractive”.

Table 5: Ingersoll-Beachville Attractiveness

Type of Response	Number of Responses
Very Attractive	3
Somewhat Attractive	9
Somewhat Attractive	4
Very Unattractive	0

Q6. When visiting the area, how often to you think about the fact that the area is a host to the Carmeuse Lime quarry? Would you say very often, often, not very often or never? (Tourist / Occasional User Respondents Only)

Of the 20 tourists/occasional users who answered this question, 16 indicated that they have never thought about the fact that the area is host to the Carmeuse Lime quarry. Three indicated that they think about it not very often. Only one respondent indicated that he/she this of it “often”.

Table 6: How Often do you Think of the Quarry

Type of Response	Number of Responses
Very Often	0
Often	1
Not Very Often	3
Never	16

Q7. Over the past 5 years (excluding this trip or visit), what places in the Ingersoll-Beachville area have you visited? (Tourist / Occasional User Respondents Only)

The trails, parks and conservation areas in the Ingersoll-Beachville area were mentioned most frequently (41%) by tourists/occasional users. Downtown Ingersoll (15%) and Museums (12%) were the second most popular places visited. The following places were also identified as places visited in the Ingersoll-Beachville area: Elmhurst Inn (7%), Farmers Markets (7%), Friends and Family (5%), Restaurants (5%), Community Centre/ Recreational Fields (3%), Festivals (2%), Golf Course (2%), Hospital (2%). Only one individual stated this was their first visit to the area.

Table 7: Places Visited in the Area

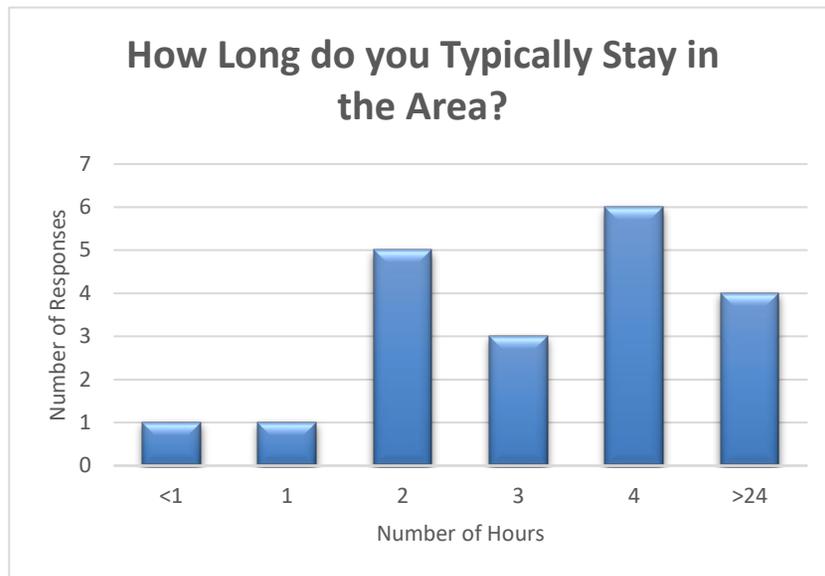
Where have you visited in the area?	Responses	Percentage of Total
Parks, trails and CA's	24	41%
Downtown/shopping	9	15%
Museums	7	12%
Elmhurst Inn	4	7%
Farmers markets/Leaping Deer	4	7%
Friends/Family	3	5%
Restaurants	3	5%
Community Centres/Recreational Fields	2	3%
Festivals	1	2%
Golf	1	2%
Other	1	2%
Total	59 ¹	100%

¹ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who answered the question because some respondents provided more than one response.

Q8. At any one time, how long do you typically stay in this area? (Tourist / Occasional User Respondents Only)

From a sample of 20 respondents who identified themselves as a tourist or occasional user, the average stay in days was 1.75 days with the longest stay being 2 days. The average stay in hours was 2.8 hours with the longest stay being 4 hours.

Figure 5: Length of Typical Stay



Q9. On average, how much money do you spend per day (i.e. accommodations, food, transportation, entertainment, shopping) when visiting this area)? (Tourist / Occasional User Respondents Only)

From a sample of 20 respondents, the average amount spent per day was \$64.21 with the greatest amount being \$250 on a spa day.

Figure 6: Average Money Spent in a Day



All respondents (tourists/visitors and residents), were asked the following questions, to survey completion.

Q10. What are the two most common outdoor recreational or social activities that you undertake in the Ingersoll-Beachville area?

Respondents were asked about their outdoor recreational and social activities undertaken in the Ingersoll-Beachville area. A total of 50 respondents provided 355 responses. From the responses provided, 34% (104 responses) indicated the most common outdoor recreational activity was using the parks, sport or conservation areas for recreational purposes followed closely by attending local festivals with 23% (70 responses). These were then followed by using trails at 16%, using roadways at 13%, and using tourist attractions at 10%, water-based activities at 4% and attending community events at the cemetery at 1%. Other activities accounted for 15% or 47 responses.

Table 8: Most Common Outdoor Activities

Activities	All Responses	Tourists	Non-tourists
Using trails	47	9	38
Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas	106	32	74
Water-based activities in the Thames River	11	3	8
Using roadways for recreational Purposes	38	7	31
Visiting tourist attractions or tourist related businesses	32	14	18
Attending local festivals	70	16	54
Attending community events at a cemetery	4	0	4
Other	47	10	37
Total	355	91	264

A range of responses were given under each activity type. These are summarized in the tables below.

A) Using trails for recreational purposes (e.g., hiking, dog-walking, snowmobiling)

A total of 47 responses were related to the use of available trails for recreational purposes. Of those 47 responses, the majority were for for hiking or walking (including dog walking) (74%). The others were for bird watching (11%), plant collecting (4%), photography (4%), cycling (2%), snowmobiling (2%), and cross-country skiing (2%).

Table 9: Use of trails

Using trails for recreational purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Hike/walk	35	74%	8	89%	27	71%
Bird watching	5	11%	1	11%	4	11%
Plant collecting	2	4%	0	0%	2	5%
Photography	2	4%	0	0%	2	5%
Cycling	1	2%	0	0%	1	3%
Snowmobiling	1	2%	0	0%	1	3%
Cross-country ski	1	2%	0	0%	1	3%
Total	47 ²	100%	9	100%	38	100%

B) Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas for Recreational Purposes (e.g. Picnics, wildlife viewing, picnics, camping)

From a total of 107 responses, the most popular uses of outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas were for sports or play (43%) and hiking or walking (32%). Other responses include picnicking (7%), general relaxation (5%), photography or painting (4%), bird watching (4%), fishing (2%), using the off-leash park (2%), gathering with friends and family (1%) and other (1%). Tourists tended to come for the hiking and walking, while non-tourists can for the sports and play. We note that the John Lawson Park and Trail have a leash free dog part and a mini-putt facility nearby.

Table 10: Use of Outdoor Facilities

Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas for Recreational Purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Sport/play	46	43%	8	25%	37	50%
Hike/walk	34	32%	13	41%	21	28%
Picnic	7	7%	2	6%	5	7%
Relaxation	5	5%	2	6%	3	4%
Bird watching	4	4%	2	6%	2	3%
Photography	4	4%	3	9%	1	1%
Fishing	2	2%	1	3%	1	1%
Off-leash Dog Park	2	2%	0	0%	2	3%
Friends and Family	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%

² The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey as some respondents did not provide a response.

Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas for Recreational Purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
Town events	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Other	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%
Total	106 ³	100%	32	100%	74	100%

C) Water-based activities in the Thames River (e.g., fishing, boating, swimming)

From the total sample of 11 responses, the most popular use of the Thames River was for fishing (73%), while 18% identified splash pad or swimming as an activity and 9% said they canoe or kayak in the Thames River. Fishing was the most popular activity for both tourists and non-tourists.

Table 11: Water-based Activities

Water-based activities in the Thames River	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
Fishing	8	73%	3	100%	5	63%
Splash pad/ Swimming	2	18%	0	0%	2	25%
Canoe/Kayaking	1	9%	0	0%	1	13%
Total	11 ⁴	100%	3	100%	8	100%

D) Using roadways for recreational Purposes (e.g., cycling, walking, country drives)

From the total sample of 39 responses, the most popular use of roadways for recreational purposes was for jogging or walking (41%) while 31% use the roadways for cycling. Other responses included country drives (13%), farmers markets (5%), travelling to a destination (5%), and road hockey (3%). One respondent noted that the roads were too busy to use for recreational purposes. Tourists tended to use roadways for country drives and/or travel to farmers markets and other destinations, while non-tourists tended to use the roadways for jogging, walking or cycling.

³ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who answered the question as some respondents provided more than one response.

⁴ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey as some respondents did not provide a response.

Table 12: Use of Roadways

Using roadways for recreational Purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Jogging/ walking	16	42%	1	14%	15	48%
Cycling	12	32%	0	0	12	39%
Country Drives	5	13%	2	29%	3	10%
Farmers Markets	2	5%	2	29%	0	0%
Travelling to destination	2	5%	2	29%	0	0%
Road Hockey	1	3%	0	0%	1	3%
Total	38⁵	100%	7	100%	31	100%

E) Visiting tourist attractions or tourist related businesses

From the total sample of 32 responses, visiting downtown and/or shopping in town (31%) and going to museums or tours (31%) were identified as the most popular tourist related activities among tourists and non-tourists. Other responses included visiting the Leaping Deer Farm (13%), farmers markets (13%) and Elmhurst Spa (9%).

Table 13: Visiting Tourist attractions

Visiting tourist attractions or tourist related businesses	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Downtown/ Shopping	10	31%	4	29%	6	33%
Museums/ tours	10	31%	4	29%	6	33%
Leaping Deer Farm	4	13%	2	14%	2	11%
Farmers Market	4	13%	2	14%	2	11%
Elmhurst Spa	3	9%	2	14%	1	6%
Restaurants	1	3%	0	0%	1	6%
Total	32⁶	100%	14	100%	18	100%

F) Attending local festivals (e.g., Canterbury Festival)

From the total sample of 70 responses, the most popular local festivals were Harvest Festival (36%), the Canterbury Festival (30%) and Pumpkinfest (17%). Other festivals or events mentioned included the Embro Highland Games (7%), Ingersoll Town events (3%), Cowaploosa (1%), Oxford Studio Tour (1%) and other (4%).

⁵ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey as some respondents did not provide a response.

⁶ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey because some respondents did not provide a response.

Table 14: Attending Local Festivals

Attending local festivals	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Harvest Festival	25	36%	7	44%	18	33%
Canterbury Festival	21	30%	2	13%	19	35%
Pumpkinfest	12	17%	2	13%	10	19%
Embroid Highland Games	5	7%	2	13%	3	6%
Town Events	2	3%	0	0%	2	4%
Cowapoloosa	1	1%	1	6%	0	0%
Oxford Studio Tour	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Other	3	4%	2	11%	1	2%
Total	70 ⁷	100%	16	100%	54	100%

G) Attending community events at a cemetery

From the total sample of four responses, three respondents indicated that they have attended a Remembrance Day ceremony at a cemetery and one respondent said they attended a historical cemetery tour. All respondents indicated these activities occur in the Ingersoll- area.

H) Other

From the 47 responses, other activities that respondents said they undertake in the Ingersoll-Beachville area were: Community events (23%), community sports and recreation (21%), church or club activities (17%), visiting friends and family (17%), visiting and shopping in town (11%), children’s activities or day camps (6%), and visiting local farms (4%)

Table 15: Other Activities

Other outdoor recreational or social activities	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Community Events (ribfest, movies, etc.)	11	23%	0	0%	11	30%
Community Sports/Recreational Activities	10	21%	1	10	9	24%
Church/Club activities	8	17%	0	0%	8	22%
Visiting Friends and Family	8	17%	4	40%	4	11%

⁷ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who answered the question because some respondents provided more than one response.

Other outdoor recreational or social activities	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Visiting/ Shopping in Town	5	11%	4	40%	1	3%
Children Activities	3	6%	0	0%	3	8%
Visiting Local Farms	2	4%	1	10%	1	3%
Total	47 ⁸	100%	10	100%	37	100%

Q11. Do you undertake any recreational or social activities in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry?

Of the 57 total respondents, 22 indicated that they undertake recreational or social activities in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry. The most popular activities were:

Table 16: Recreational Activities in Vicinity of the Quarry

Activities	All Respondents	Tourists	Non-tourists
Using trails	6	2	4
Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas	2	1	1
Water-based activities in the Thames River	4	1	3
Using roadways for recreational Purposes	17	4	13
Attending community events at a cemetery	1	-	1
Other	4	3	1

- **Using trails for recreational purposes (e.g., hiking, dog-walking, snowmobiling)**

A total sample of 6 responses, indicated the use of trails near the Carmeuse quarry. Hiking, walking (including dog walking and snowmobiling) were the only activities identified.

⁸ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey as individual may have not provided a response.

Table 17: Use of Trails near the Quarry

Using trails for recreational purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Hike/walk	5	83%	2	100%	3	75%
Snowmobiling	1	17%	0	0%	1	25%
Total	6 ⁹	100%	2	100%	4	100%

- **Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas for Recreational Purposes (e.g. Picnics, wildlife viewing, picnics, camping)**

Picnicking and birdwatching were the only two activities undertaken at outdoor parks, sports facilities or conservation areas in the vicinity of the Carmeuse quarry.

Table 18: Use of Outdoor Facilities

Using outdoor park, sport facilities or conservation areas for Recreational Purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Picnic	1	50%	1	100%	0	0%
Bird watching	1	50%	0	0%	1	100%
Total	2 ¹⁰	100%	1	100%	1	100%

- **Water-based activities in the Thames River (e.g., fishing, boating, swimming)**
Fishing and canoeing/kayaking were the only water-based activities undertaken in the Thames River near the Carmeuse quarry.

Table 19: Water-based Activities

Water-based activities in the Thames River	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Fishing	3	75%	1	100%	2	67%
Canoe/Kayaking	1	25%	0	0%	1	33%
Total	4 ¹¹	100%	1	100%	3	100%

⁹ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey because some respondents did not provide a response.

¹⁰ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey because some respondents did not provide a response.

¹¹ The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey because some respondents did not provide a response.

- **Using roadways for recreational Purposes (e.g., cycling, walking, country drives)**

From 17 total responses, the most popular use of roadways near the Carneuse quarry is for jogging or walking (29%) and country drives (24%), followed by cycling (24%). Other uses identified were travelling to a destination (12%) and snowmobiling (6%).

Table 20: Use of Roadways

Using roadways for recreational Purposes	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Jogging/ walking	5	29%	0	0%	5	38%
Country Drives	5	29%	2	50%	3	23%
Cycling	4	24%	0	0%	4	31%
Travelling to destination	2	12%	2	50%	0	0%
Snowmobiling	1	6%	0	0%	1	8%
Total	17 ¹²	100%	4	100%	13	100%

- **Attending community events at a cemetery**

There was 1 response which indicated attending a historic cemetery tour near the quarry.

- **Other**

Other activities undertaken near the quarry included visiting Killean Acres or Leaping Deer Adventures. Three of the four responses were from tourists.

Q12. What are the three main things that currently affect your use or enjoyment of the places you use or visit in the Ingersoll-Beachville area?

When asked about things that affect use and enjoyment of recreational and social areas, a total of 139 responses were provided from 51 respondents. Of these 139 responses, use and enjoyment is influenced most by the number, quality and access to recreational facilities, parks, trails and natural areas (22%), their general state of repair or aesthetics (14%), and the weather (13%). Other key influences are traffic and parking (11%) and general peace and quiet, that is the lack of noise or activity (11%). People's use or enjoyment is also influenced by the proximity of the recreational features to their home (7%) and air quality/odours (6%).

¹² The number of responses is less than the number of individuals who answered the survey because some respondents did not provide a response.

Table 21: Main things that affect enjoyment of Ingersoll- Beachville Area

Main things that currently affect your use or enjoyment of the places you use or visit in the Ingersoll- Beachville area	Responses		Tourists		Non-tourists	
Quality and Access to Parks and Natural areas	34	24%	10	23%	24	25%
State of repair / aesthetics	20	14%	4	9%	16	17%
Weather	18	13%	4	9%	14	15%
Traffic/parking	15	11%	6	14%	9	9%
Peace and quiet	15	11%	5	12%	10	10%
Proximity to home	10	7%	3	7%	7	7%
Air quality/ odour	8	6%	1	2%	7	7%
Friends and family	6	4%	1	2%	5	5%
Small town feeling	2	1%	2	5%	0	0%
Cost	2	1%	1	2%	1	1%
Time	2	1%	0	0%	2	2%
Other	2	1%	1	2%	1	1%
Nothing/Don't Know	5	4%	5	12%	0	0%
Total	139¹³	100%	43	100%	96	100%

Q13. Has the presence of ongoing quarrying activities at the Carmeuse Lime site affected where and how you currently use and enjoy this area for outdoor recreational purposes?

Out of the 57 respondents, 15 respondents (26%) replied that the presence of quarry activities has affected their use and enjoyment of their outdoor recreational activities, while 42 respondents (74%) said that quarrying activities did not affect them. The 15 respondents who answered in the affirmative were interviewed at the following locations, which are also indicated on Figure 2:

- Edward Park (4 respondents)
- Loweville Road Park (2 respondents)
- North Meadows Park (2 respondents)
- Beachville CA (1 respondent)
- John Lawson Park and Trail (1 respondent)
- Unifor Park (1 respondent)
- Jim Robbins Park (1 respondent)
- Scourfield Park (1 respondent)
- Kensington Park (1 respondent)

Q14. If YES, in what ways has your use and enjoyment of this area been affected?

For those 15 respondents who answered in the affirmative (i.e., “Yes”), the reasons they offered were largely related to traffic (42%), air quality/dust (32%), aesthetics (21%) and noise (5%). A few illustrative responses are:

¹³ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who answered the question because some respondents provided more than one response.

“Weekday truck traffic on #6 is annoying- just seeing big trucks is scary on the roads”. “Quarry is an eye sore”.

Table 22: Ways the Quarry has Affected use and Enjoyment of the Outdoors

Ways the quarry has affected use and enjoyment of outdoor activities	Responses	Percentage of Total
Traffic	8	42%
Air Quality	6	32%
Aesthetics	4	21%
Noise	1	5%
Total	19 ¹⁴	100%

Q15. With the understanding that there might be a solid, non-hazardous waste landfill site located in a mined out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry; would this change your image of the Ingersoll-Beachville area?

From the total sample of 57 respondents, 26 (46%) replied that the landfill would change their image of Ingersoll-Beachville area while 31 (54%) of respondents replied that the project would not change their image of this area.

Of the 20 tourists who responded to this question, 5 (25%) answered that the landfill would change their image of the Ingersoll-Beachville area, while 15 respondents (75%) indicated that it would not change their image of the area.

Of the 37 non-tourists, 21 (57%) stated that the landfill would change their image of the Beachville-Ingersoll area and 16 (43%) stated that it would not change their image of the area.

Table 23: Would your Image of Ingersoll-Beachville Area Change.

<i>Would this change your image of the Ingersoll-Beachville area?</i>	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
Yes	26	46%	5	25%	21	57%
No	31	54%	15	75%	16	43%
Total	57	100%	20	100%	37	100%

One individual who responded NO said *“Ingersoll is surrounded by quarries, car plants, rail yards, derelict buildings. It’s not the end of the world. Things change”.*

Q16. If YES, in what ways would your image of this area change?

For those 26 respondents (tourists and non-tourists) who answered that the project would change their image of the area, the main reason was because of changed aesthetics (66%). Other

¹⁴ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who said YES as some respondents provided more than one response.

reasons offered included: loss in sense of community (19%), increased noise (6%), decreased air quality (3%), odour, (3%) and decreasing property value (3%).

Table 24: What Ways Would your Image of this Area Change?

In what ways would your image of this area change?	Responses	Percentage of Total
Aesthetics	21	66%
Loss the sense of Community	6	19%
Noise	2	6%
Odour	1	3%
Air Quality	1	3%
Property values	1	3%
Total	32 ¹⁵	100%

A few illustrative responses include:

“More industrial activity in farm country is not welcomed”.

“Stigma of a dump makes our community unattractive”.

“Won’t be the same, Town will be seen as “second class”.

Q17. With the understanding that there might be a solid, non-hazardous waste landfill site located in a mined out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry, do you foresee yourself doing anything differently in the future should these plans be implemented?

Out of 57 respondents, 10 (18%) responded that they would do something differently because of the project; while 47 (82%) indicated they would not do anything differently.

Table 25: Do you Foresee Yourself Doing Anything Differently

Do you foresee yourself doing anything differently?	All respondents		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Yes	10	18%	1	1	9
No	47	82%	19	75%	28	43%
Total	57	100%	20	100%	37	100%

A few illustrative responses are:

“Will keep visiting friends and festivals”.

“Not if it doesn’t smell or cause environmental to be damaged”.

“Baseball and cycling will continue”.

¹⁵ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who said YES because some respondents provided more than one response.

Q18. If YES, what might you do differently?

For those 10 respondents who replied that they would do something differently, some indicated that they would avoid the area near the landfill site (43%, n=6), avoid activities (21%, n=3) or move away (36%, n=5). A few illustrative responses are:

“If the landfill is noisy or smells we will not go near the quarry site”.

“Will find different cycling routes towards boarder/Tillsonburg”.

“If things get bad, we would move further away but stay in Oxford County”.

Q19. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

When asked if there was anything for Walker Environmental Group to know or if there were other comments or concerns, a total of 95 responses were given. The most frequently stated response was that the landfill is not wanted, and they don't trust Walker (19%). Other comments included concern for property values (14%, n=14), traffic (12%, n=11), environment (9%, n=8), air quality (6%, n=6), community aesthetics (6%, n=6), and health (2%, n=2). Responses also included wanting to be kept informed on what Walker is planning (9%, n=9), would like to see Walker Environmental Group invest in the communities (13%, n=12) and three responses said they were not concerned about the potential Southwestern Landfill (3%)

Table 26: Comments or Concerns

What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?	Total Responses		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not wanted/don't trust Walker	18	19%	2	7%	16	24%
Concern for property values	13	14%	2	7%	11	16%
Invest in the Community	12	13%	3	11%	9	13%
Concern for traffic	11	12%	3	11%	8	12%
Would like to be kept informed	9	9%	2	7%	7	10%
Concern for environment	8	8%	4	14%	4	6%
Concern for community aesthetics	6	6%	4	14%	2	3%
Concern about odour/air quality	6	6%	4	14%	2	3%

What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?	Total Responses		Tourists		Non-tourists	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Don't Want to Pay for It	3	3%	2	7%	1	1%
Not Concerned	3	3%	2	7%	1	2%
Concern for health	2	2%	0	0%	2	3%
Need for Oversight	2	2%	0	0%	2	3%
Other	2	2%	0	0%	2	3%
Total	95 ¹⁶	100%	28	100%	67	100%

A few illustrative responses for each of these categories are:

“Don't come here, not a willing community to host”

“Protect property values so people will stay”

“Water is life; ruin this and you will ruin the town”

“Stay inside the quarry; don't allow it to grow over the top of the quarry”

“Make sure it doesn't smell”

“protect health of seniors & children”

“No trucking on weekends/holidays/festivals”

“Keep people in Oxford Country informed”

“Take time to become part of our community”

“Make Toronto pay our taxes/lower taxes”

“not really interested - don't know enough to say”

¹⁶ The number of responses is greater than the number of individuals who answered the question because some respondents provided more than one response.

APPENDIX G
Facility Operator and Stakeholder Interview Protocols
and Interview Guides

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

1.0 BACKGROUND

Walker Environmental Group (WEG or “Walker”) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the *“provision of future waste landfill capacity at the Carmeuse Lime (Canada) site in Oxford County for solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario”*. Figure 1 shows the proposed site location.

On March 17, 2016 the Minister of the Environment issued the Notice of Approval to Walker for its Southwestern Landfill Terms of Reference, subject to fifteen further amendments. This Terms of Reference identifies the technical studies that are required and includes a Social Assessment component of the EA. SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. was retained by WEG to implement the Social Assessment in accordance with a detailed Work Plan.

The Social Assessment Work Plan proposed that personal and telephone interviews are to be undertaken with local and regional government departments, community facility operators and other stakeholders. The purpose of the interviews with facility operators and stakeholders is to collect both quantitative and qualitative data needed for the characterization of baseline social conditions and for completing the effects assessment.

The facility operator and stakeholder interview plan and interview guide as envisaged in the Social Assessment Work Plan are presented below.

2.0 FACILITY OPERATOR AND KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW PLAN

2.1 Facility Operators and Key Stakeholders Identified for Interviews

Interviews (telephone or personal) with a variety of facility operators and stakeholders were considered important not only to augment information collected from secondary sources, but also to gain a wide range of input to the Social Assessment. There is no standard method to identify people to interview, nor is it practical to interview everyone in a community. In general however, it was considered important to speak with facility operators and stakeholders, such as sports and recreation clubs, community facilities (with or without outdoor components), community groups (e.g., Local Environmental Non-Government Organizations (ENGOS)). In preparing the Social Assessment Work Plan, the potential groups and facilities within the study area identified for interview included:

- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority;
- Thames-Sydenham Source Protection Committee;
- Oxford Green Watch;
- Oxford Coalition for Social Justice;
- Ingersoll District Nature Club;
- Oxford County Trails Association;
- Woodstock Field Naturalists
- Dioceses / organizations operating the Sacred Heart Cemetery, the Catholic Cemetery and the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery;
- Hi-Way Pentecostal Church;
- Fusion Youth Activity and Technology Centre;
- Ingersoll Soccer Club;
- District 5 OFSC Snowmobile Club;
- Great Lakes ATV Club;

- Woodstock Flying Club;
- Ingersoll Minor Baseball Association;
- Colombo Club of Oxford;
- Cubs, Scouts and Beavers;
- Ingersoll District Horticultural Association;
- Victoria Park Community Centre;
- Royal Roads Public School (nearest school to the site) and any schools or school boards using the haul route for student transportation;
- Ingersoll Children's Centre (Oxford Community Child Care Inc.);
- Parkside Child Care Centre;
- Thames Valley District School Board;
- London District Catholic School Board;
- Harrisfield Public School;
- Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute;
- Saint Jude's Catholic Elementary School;
- Montessori School of Ingersoll;
- Laurie Hawkins Public School;
- Organizers / operators of community festivals and other major community events (e.g., Canterbury Folk Festival); and
- Oxford County Public Health and Alexandra Hospital (nearest health care facility to the site).

The identification of the facility operators and key stakeholders listed above was assisted by members of the Community Liaison Committee and others during the preparation of the Social Assessment Work Plan.

3.0 STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW METHOD

Stakeholder interviews involve the following steps:

1. Contacting the individual in the identified in the stakeholder contact list and inquiring as to whether this individual is willing to be interviewed in person by a SLR staff member. The interviewee shall be read the following information at the initial telephone call:

“Hello, my name is _____ and I am with SLR Consulting (Canada) Limited. We are an environmental consulting firm that has been retained by Walker Environmental Group to complete a Social Assessment of their proposed Southwestern Landfill facility. Walker plans to construct and operate a landfill site in a mined out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.

We are interviewing various people who are involved in various community organizations, operate community facilities, or provide services to residents in Oxford County. We are interested in understanding how your organization and facilities operate, and any relationships or links you might have with the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. The information we are collecting includes your views, and any issues or concerns you identify will be used as part of the social impact assessment of Walker’s Environmental Assessment.

*It would be very much appreciated if you could identify a **day and time** over the next week or so during which we could **meet/speak** (select one) and discuss your organization and operations; ask you a few questions about your organization’s perspectives on the proposed Southwestern Landfill and its future. Our discussion should only take about **30 minutes** of your time”.*

2. Should the individual not feel that he/she should be interviewed; the SRL interviewer shall inquire whether there is someone else in his or her organization that should or could be interviewed. If yes, thank the individual and obtain the contact information for the recommended individual. Contact the recommended individual for a personal/telephone interview.
3. Should the individual need more information about the interview and kinds of questions, the interviewer shall provide more details and suggest that a set of questions can be emailed in advance of the meeting/telephone interview.

4. Agree on date and time for the interview and obtain contact information (including street address / mailing address and email address).
5. Confirm date and time of the interview via email immediately upon termination of telephone call and at least one day in advance of the meeting/telephone interview date. An email confirming the date and time of the interview will be sent to those selected for a personal interview along with background information material supplied by Walker Environmental Group on the proposed Project.
6. Upon meeting/calling the individual, the SLR interviewer shall introduce themselves, their role on the project and exchange business cards (if a personal interview). The interviewer shall begin the interview with an introduction:

“Are you familiar with the proposal for the Southwestern Landfill in Oxford County for solid, non-hazardous waste? Would you like to know more about the site and the Southwestern Landfill Proposal?”

If YES, the interviewer shall provide the following background. Otherwise, the interview shall continue according to the interview guide.

Walker Environmental is proposing a modern, engineered landfill in the Township of Zorra, Oxford County, Ontario. If approved, the Southwestern Landfill would accept solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario. The proposal is considering a site that would accept up to 850,000 tonnes of waste per year (plus daily cover), a total of approximately 17 million cubic metres over a 20 year operating period.

In addition to waste, daily cover would be accepted and used at the site. Daily cover is typically soil that is used to cover the waste each day. Daily cover prevents negative impacts like odours and bird nuisance, and provides safe management of impacted soil that is non-hazardous.

The proposed location for the landfill is on the lands owned by Carmeuse Lime on 37th Line off of Oxford County Road 6 in the Township of Zorra. Walker Environmental is proposing to build the landfill within the mined out portion of the quarry.

In addition to the landfill area, there is other infrastructure needed to support operations and environmental protections, including (but not limited to):

- *Access road from Highway 401 using Oxford County Road 6.*
- *A buffer area around the landfill, where waste will not be deposited*
- *Landfill gas collection and management infrastructure*
- *Leachate collection and management infrastructure. Leachate is the water that has come into contact with the wastes.*
- *Environmental monitoring equipment and installations such as groundwater monitoring wells and air quality monitoring stations.*

After the background information has been provided, the interviewer will proceed with the interview by asking the questions in accordance with the appropriate Interview Guide provided in Section 6.0.

4.0 INTERVIEW DOCUMENTATION

All interviews will be documented at the time of the interview by hand (personal interviews) and/or on computer (telephone interviews) by point form, question by question (if possible). Each interview record shall include:

- Name of organization;
- Address and telephone number of organization / individual(s) interviewed;
- Date of interview;
- Name of individual (s) interviewed;
- Name of SLR interviewer; and
- Discussion summary.

For all personal interviews, the interview record shall be prepared and provided to the interviewee (if requested). Telephone interviews will also be documented in point form, question by question (if possible).

5.0 INTERVIEW GUIDES

The interview guides presented in this section of this document provide the basis for conducting a telephone or personal interview for the purpose of the social impact assessment for the Southwestern Landfill Proposal Environmental Assessment. These interviews are not intended to be a public affairs activity. The interviewer shall direct any respondent who has specific questions about the project to Walker Environmental Group and the Project website.

5.1 Environmental / Conservation Groups

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - Your mandate and/or the full range of products and services you provide.
 - The geographic area that your organization serves.
 - The facilities you operate (i.e., the number of facilities you operate, by type and by municipality).
 - Numbers of members, volunteers, staff and/or employees
2. What are the key issues facing your organization today? We are looking for your professional opinion as a representative of your organization.
3. From your perspective, in what ways does your organization contribute to the overall well-being of the communities in which it operates?
4. What is the most important issue (that is a challenge, threat or matter in dispute), facing your community today? (PROBE) Is there a second major issue?
5. How important is the quality of the environment (i.e., the quality of the land, water, and air) in the local area to the success of your organization or operation? Please explain. (Suggest...Very / Highly Important, Somewhat Important, Neutral/Don't Know, Not Very Important, Not at all Important)
6. Please briefly describe any major plans your organization may have for the future in terms of the range of services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate.

7. In your professional opinion would the Southwestern Landfill, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your organization's operations or the services it provides to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
8. In what ways, if any, do you think that the Southwestern Landfill might change or affect your organization's activities or future plans?
9. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
10. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
11. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
12. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
13. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.2 Oxford County Public Health

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - Your mandate and/or the full range of products and services you provide.
 - The geographic area that your organization serves.
 - The facilities you operate (i.e., the number of facilities you operate, by type and by municipality).
 - Numbers of members, volunteers, staff and/or employees
2. How long have you been in operation?
3. What are the key public health issues facing Oxford County today? Are there any public health issues that are specific to the Ingersoll-Woodstock area? What are they?
4. What are the key initiatives being undertaken by your organization to address the public health issues you have identified?
5. In your professional opinion, what are the key public health issues related to the potential Southwestern Landfill project
6. In your professional opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your organization's operation or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
7. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your organization's activities or future plans?
8. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
9. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
10. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
11. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
12. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.3 Alexandra Hospital

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - a. The facilities you operate and services you provide
 - b. The general geographic area that you service
 - c. Past, current (2018) and projected #s of beds
 - d. Numbers of staff, employees and/or volunteers.
2. What are the key issues facing your hospital today?
3. From your perspective, in what ways does your hospital contribute to the overall well-being of the community in which you operate?
4. Are there any Provincial standards / guidelines / objectives that your hospital is attempting to meet in terms of # beds, staff ratios or others?
 - a. Please describe them.
 - b. How much success have you had in reaching these objectives? Do you have any documentation to this end?
5. What are the key public health issues facing Oxford County today? Are there any public health issues that are specific to the Ingersoll-Woodstock area? What are they?
 - a. Are you having difficulties in attracting and retaining health care professionals?
6. What are the key initiatives being undertaken by your organization to address the public health issues you have identified?
 - a. What is being done to attract and retain health care professionals? Who is involved?
7. What are the future plans for the hospital and facilities you operate (e.g., new facilities, programs / services, expansions, closures, amalgamations)?
8. Does your hospital have any interest in the areas nearest the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
9. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your hospital's operation or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
10. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your hospital's activities or future plans?
11. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall ?
12. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
13. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
14. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
15. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.4 School Boards

1. Could you please describe your school (or day-care operation) and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following

information:

- a. The grades taught.
 - b. The full range of products and services you provide.
 - c. The geographic area that your school serves.
 - d. Past, current (2017) and projected enrolment.
 - e. Number of teachers/staff that you employ.
2. What are the key issues facing your school (or day-care operation) today?
 3. From your perspective, in what ways does your school (or day-care operation) contribute to the overall well-being of the community in which you operate?
 4. Are there any Provincial or School Board standards / guidelines / objectives that your school (or day-care operation) is attempting to meet in terms of class sizes, student/teacher ratios or others?
 - a. Please describe them.
 - b. How much success have you had in reaching these objectives? Do you have any documentation to this end?
 5. What are the future plans for your facility (e.g., new facilities, programs / services, expansions, closures, amalgamations)?
 6. Apart from students / children, do members of the community use your school? For what purposes? How often?
 7. What types of outdoor activities are conducted at your location?
 8. In what ways, if any, does your school use areas nearest the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
 9. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your school's operation or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
 10. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your school's activities or future plans?
 11. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
 12. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
 13. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
 14. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
 15. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.5 Daycare/Education

1. Could you please describe your school (or day-care operation) and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - a. The grades taught.
 - b. The full range of products and services you provide.
 - c. The geographic area that your school serves.
 - d. Past, current (2017) and projected enrolment.
 - e. Number of staff at your facility.
2. What are the key issues facing your school (or day-care operation) today?
3. From your perspective, in what ways does your school (or day-care operation) contribute to the overall well-being of the community in which you operate?

4. Are there any Provincial or School Board standards / guidelines / objectives that your school (or day-care operation) is attempting to meet in terms of class sizes, student/teacher ratios or others?
 - a. Please describe them.
 - b. How much success have you had in reaching these objectives? Do you have any documentation to this end?
5. What are the future plans for your facility (e.g., new facilities, programs / services, expansions, closures, amalgamations)?
6. Apart from students / children, do members of the community use your school? For what purposes? How often?
7. What types of outdoor activities are conducted at your location?
8. In what ways, if any, does your school use areas nearest the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
9. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your school's operation or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
10. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your school's activities or future plans?
11. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
12. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
13. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
14. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
15. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.6 Local NGOs

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - Your purpose or mandate
 - The full range services you provide, and the activities or events you undertake.
 - Your membership (i.e., numbers and characteristics) and/or membership trends;
 - The geographic area that your organization serves or from which your members come from;
 - The facilities you operate and/or use (i.e., the number of facilities, locations, types);
 - Numbers of members, volunteers, staff and/or employees.
2. What are the key issues facing your organization today?
3. From your perspective, in what ways does your organization contribute to the overall well-being of the community in which you operate?
4. What are the future plans for your organization (if any)?
5. In what ways, if any, does your organization or members use areas closest to the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
6. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?

7. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your organization, its activities, events or future plans?
8. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
9. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
10. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
11. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
12. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.7 Parks and Recreation (Clubs and Organizations)

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - a. Your purpose or mandate
 - b. The full range services you provide, and the activities or events you undertake.
 - c. Your membership (i.e., numbers and characteristics) and/or membership trends;
 - d. The geographic area that your organization serves or from which your members come from;
 - e. The facilities you operate and/or use (i.e., the number of facilities, locations, types);
 - f. Numbers of members, volunteers, staff and/or employees.
2. What are the key issues facing your organization today?
3. From your perspective, in what ways does your organization contribute to the overall well-being of the community in which you operate?
4. What are the future plans for your organization (if any)?
5. In what ways, if any, does your organization or members use areas closest to the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
6. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
7. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your organization, its activities, events or future plans?
8. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
9. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
10. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
11. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
12. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.8 Tourism

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - Your mandate and/or the full range of products and services you provide.
 - The geographic area that your organization serves.
 - The facilities you operate (i.e., the number of facilities you operate, by type and by municipality).
 - Numbers of members, volunteers, staff and/or employees.
2. How long have you been in operation?
3. What kinds of visitors / clients / customers does your facility / operation primarily serve?
4. From what geographic area do your visitors / clients / customers come from?
5. Can you provide any information with respect to visitation, occupancy at your operations over the past 5 years? Is there a trend? What might be the reasons for this trend?
6. In your opinion, what things or issues in your community influence the success of your operation the most?
7. From your business' perspective, what is the most important attribute of your community that needs to be maintained or enhanced to sustain your operation in the next decade?
8. Please briefly describe any major plans your may have for the future in terms of the range of products and services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate.
9. How important is the quality of the environment (i.e., the quality of the land, water, and air) in the local area to the success of your operation? Please explain. (Suggest...Very / Highly Important, Somewhat Important, Neutral/Don't Know, Not Very Important, Not at all Important)
10. How important is a positive community image to the success of your operation. Please explain. (Suggest...Very / Highly Important, Somewhat Important, Neutral/Don't Know, Not Very Important, Not at all Important)
11. Over the past five years, has your business activity / visitation generally increased, decreased, or stayed the same? Why?
12. In your opinion, would the Southwestern Landfill, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your organization's operation or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
13. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change the image of your community as a destination from out-of-town visitors?
14. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project may change or affect your activities or future plans?
15. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
16. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
17. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
18. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
19. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.9 Place of Worship/Cemetery

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any**

documents or websites you may have that provide the following information:

- Your mandate and/or the full range of products and services you provide.
 - The geographic area that your organization serves.
 - The facilities you operate (i.e., the number of facilities you operate, by type and by municipality).
 - Numbers of members, volunteers, staff and/or employees.
2. How long have you been in operation?
 3. What are the key issues facing your organization today?
 4. How important is the quality of the environment (i.e., the quality of the land, water, and air) in the local area to your operation? Please explain. (Suggest...Very / Highly Important, Somewhat Important, Neutral/Don't Know, Not Very Important, Not at all Important)
 5. From your perspective, in what ways does your organization contribute to the overall well-being of the communities in which it operates?
 6. Please briefly describe any major plans your organization may have for the future in terms of the services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate.
 7. In what ways, if any, does your organization or members use areas closest to the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
 8. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
 9. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your organization, its activities, events or future plans?
 10. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
 11. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
 12. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
 13. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
 14. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?

5.10 Union

1. Could you please describe your organization and **provide us with or direct us to any documents or websites** you may have that provide the following information:
 - Your mandate and/or the full range of services you provide.
 - The geographic area that your organization serves.
 - The facilities you operate (i.e., the number of facilities you operate, by type and by municipality).
 - Number of members you service.
2. What are the key issues facing your organization and members today?
3. How important is the quality of the environment (i.e., the quality of the land, water, and air) in the local area to the success of your organization? Please explain. (Suggest...Very / Highly Important, Somewhat Important, Neutral/Don't Know, Not Very Important, Not at all Important)
4. From your perspective, in what ways does your organization contribute to the overall well-being of the communities in which it operates?
5. What are the key things or issues that your organization considers in planning for new programs in the future?
6. In what ways, if any, does your organization or members use areas closest to the potential Southwestern Landfill (currently the Carmeuse Lime quarry)?
7. In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of services to the community? If yes, in what ways might it be affected?
8. In what ways, if any, do you think that the potential Southwestern Landfill project might change or affect your organization, its activities, events or future plans?
9. What do you think can be done to address effects on your organization or the community overall?
10. What benefits do you see of having Walker Environmental Group conducting business in your community?
11. If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?
12. Is there any specific information you would like to receive from Walker Environmental Group or a question you would like answered about the Southwestern Landfill project?
13. Is there anyone else we should be speaking with?



global environmental solutions

Calgary, AB

1185-10201 Southport Rd SW
Calgary, AB T2W 4X9
Canada
Tel: (403) 266-2030
Fax: (403) 263-7906

Edmonton, AB

6940 Roper Road
Edmonton, AB T6B 3H9
Canada
Tel: (780) 490-7893
Fax: (780) 490-7819

Grande Prairie, AB

10015 102 Street
Grande Prairie, AB T8V 2V5
Canada
Tel: (780) 513-6819
Fax: (780) 513-6821

Kamloops, BC

8 West St. Paul Street
Kamloops, BC V2C 1G1
Canada
Tel: (250) 374-8749
Fax: (250) 374-8656

Kelowna, BC

200-1475 Ellis Street
Kelowna, BC V1Y 2A3
Canada
Tel: (250) 762-7202
Fax: (250) 763-7303

Markham, ON

200 - 300 Town Centre Blvd
Markham, ON L3R 5Z6
Canada
Tel: (905) 415-7248
Fax: (905) 415-1019

Nanaimo, BC

9-6421 Applecross Road
Nanaimo, BC V9V 1N1
Canada
Tel: (250) 390-5050
Fax: (250) 390-5042

Ottawa, ON

43 Auriga Drive, Suite 203
Ottawa, ON K2E 7Y6
Canada
Tel: (613) 725-1777
Fax: (905) 415-1019

Prince George, BC

1586 Ogilvie Street
Prince George, BC V2N 1W9
Canada
Tel: (250) 562-4452
Fax: (250) 562-4458

Regina, SK

1048 Winnipeg Street
Regina, SK S4R 8P8
Canada
Tel: (306) 525-4690
Fax: (306) 525-4691

Saskatoon, SK

620-3530 Millar Avenue
Saskatoon, SK S7P 0B6
Canada
Tel: (306) 374-6800
Fax: (306) 374-6077

Toronto, ON

36 King Street East, 4th Floor
Toronto, ON M5C 3B2
Canada
Tel: (905) 415-7248
Fax: (905) 415-1019

Vancouver, BC (Head Office)

200-1620 West 8th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6J 1V4
Canada
Tel: (604) 738-2500
Fax: (604) 738-2508

Victoria, BC

6-40 Cadillac Avenue
Victoria, BC V8Z 1T2
Canada
Tel: (250) 475-9595
Fax: (250) 475-9596

Winnipeg, MB

1353 Kenaston Boulevard
Winnipeg, MB R3P 2P2
Canada
Tel: (204) 477-1848
Fax: (204) 475-1649

Whitehorse, YT

6131 6th Avenue
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1N2
Canada
Tel: (867) 689-2021

Yellowknife, NT

Unit 44, 5022 49 Street
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3R8
Canada
Tel: (867) 765-5695



APPENDIX H
Facility Operator and Stakeholder Interview Contact Attempts

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Upper Thames River Conservation Authority	Personal	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Email correspondence between Aug 17 and Sept 11 to arrange meeting	Meeting cancelled and requested to be rescheduled	Email Sept 25 th to follow-up on reschedule meeting	Left voicemail Jan 24, 2019	Email sent Feb 2, 2019
Thames-Sydenham & Region Drinking Water Source Protection Committee	Telephone	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Emailed correspondence between Aug 17 and Sept 11 and interview will be completed with Upper Thames River Conservation Authority				
Ingersoll District Nature Club	Telephone	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Emailed August 29 th	Emailed September 25 th	Emailed Oct 17, 2018	Emailed Dec 5, 2018	Emailed Jan 25, 2019
Oxford County Public Health	Personal	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Oxford County Public Health returned call Aug 22 nd , and arranged for meeting Sept 4 th	Interview completed Sept 4 th , 2019			
Alexandra Hospital	Personal	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Alexandra Hospital emailed back and arranged for meeting Aug 30 th	Interview completed August 30 th , 2019			

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Ingersoll Children's Centre (Oxford Community Child Care Inc)	Telephone	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Emailed August 29 th	Emailed September 25 th	Emailed Oct 17, 2018	Emailed Dec 5, 2018	Emailed Jan 25, 2019
Parkside Child Care Centre	Telephone	Left message August 15 th , 2018	Parkside Child Care Centre emailed back and arranged for an interview on Aug 30 th	Interview completed August 30 th , 2019			
Thames Valley District School Board	Telephone	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Thames Valley District School Board emailed back asking for further information – details provided Aug 16 th	Emailed August 29 th	Thames Valley District School Board returned call and interview completed September 5 th , 2019		
London District Catholic School Board	Telephone	Left voicemail August 15 th , 2018	Left voicemail Aug 29 th	London District Catholic School Board returned called and interview completed on September 5 th , 2019			

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Royal Roads Public School	Personal	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Left voicemail November 5 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Left voicemail January 25 th , 2019	Emailed February 2 nd , 2019
Harrisfield Public School	Telephone	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Left voicemail November 5 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Emailed January 25 th , 2019	
Ingersoll District Collegiate Institute	Telephone	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Left voicemail November 5 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Emailed January 25 th , 2019	
Saint Jude's Catholic Elementary School	Telephone	Left voicemail November 5 th , 2018	School returned call November 7 th , 2018 and stated they did not want to participate as they are too busy and the landfill will not affect them.				

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Montessori School of Ingersoll	Telephone	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Left voicemail November 5 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Montessori School of Ingersoll emailed December 5 th , 2018 and stated they do not like the idea of Walker contaminating their already compromised drinking water. They feel helpless against this happening since there is no way for their input to fight the money. They said they do not have anything more to add.	
Laurie Hawkins Public School	Telephone	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Left voicemail November 5 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Emailed January 25 th , 2019	
Oxford Green Watch	Telephone	Left voicemail August 22 nd , 2018	Left voicemail August 29 th , 2018	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Emailed January 25 th , 2019
Oxford Coalition for Social Justice	Telephone	Left message August 15 th , 2018	Interview completed August 22 nd , 2019				

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Oxford County Trails Association	Telephone	Emailed August 22 nd , 2018	Emailed August 29 th , 2018	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Interview completed December 6 th , 2019
Woodstock Field Naturalists	Telephone	Emailed August 27 th , 2018	Emailed August 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Emailed correspondence between November 5 th and November 16 th to determine interview date	Interview completed December 5 th , 2019	
Fusion Youth Activity and Technology Centre	Telephone	Talked to individual on August 24 th and asked to call back August 30 th , 2018	Interview completed August 30 th , 2019				
Ingersoll Soccer Club	Telephone	Emailed August 22 nd , 2018	Emailed correspondence August 22 nd to determine interview time; no time arranged.	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Emailed January 25 th , 2019; Ingersoll Soccer Club replied that they do not have time to complete the interview.

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Victoria Park Community Centre	Personal	Emailed August 22 nd , 2018	Emailed August 30 th , 2018	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17 th , 2018	Called November 14 th , 2018 (twice); busy signal	Emailed December 5 th , 2018 Called on Jan 24, 2019 and was told to email.
District 5 OFSC Snowmobile club	Telephone	Left voicemail August 24 th , 2018	Called October 17 th , 2018 and was told to email so the Board could decide who would complete the interview	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	District 5 OFSC Snowmobile club replied on December 5 th , 2018 that no one on the board was interested in completing the interview.		
Great Lakes ATV Club	Telephone	Emailed August 24 th , 2018	Great Lakes ATV Club replied August 27 th and requested a call back the following week. An interview was arranged for September 13 th , 2018	Interview was not completed as Great Lakes ATV Club discussed how they do not use any locations or trails in or around Ingersoll or Zorra.			

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Woodstock Flying Club	Telephone	Left voicemail August 24 th , 2018	Left voicemail August 29 th , 2018	Emailed August 30 th , 2018	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17, 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018 and January 25 th , 2019
Ingersoll Minor Baseball Association	Telephone	Emailed August 29 th , 2018	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17, 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018	Emailed January 25 th , 2019	
Colombo Club of Oxford	Telephone	Emailed August 29 th , 2018	Colombo Club of Oxford replied on September 1 st , 2018 and requested more information.	Emailed September 5 th , 2018	Emailed September 25 th , 2018	Emailed October 17, 2018	Emailed December 5 th , 2018 and January 25 th , 2019
Cubs, Scouts and Beavers	Telephone	Left voicemail August 29 th , 2018	Left voicemail January 24 th , 2019				
Ingersoll District Horticultural Association	Telephone	Called on August 29 th , 2018 and completed interview					

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Cheese and Agricultural Museum	Personal	Called on Aug 22nd and booked a meeting for Sept 4, 2018	Interview completed on September 4th				
Beachville District Museum	Telephone	Called Aug 29th and was asked to email	Emailed Aug 29, 2018	Curator, emailed on Sept 4t, 2018 and set up an interview date	Interview completed Sept 26th, 2018		
Ingersoll Harvest Festival	Telephone	Emailed Aug 22 nd , 2018	Emailed Aug 22 nd , 2018	Emailed follow-up on Aug 30, 2018	Interview completed with the Ingersoll Cheese Museum		
Embro Highland Games (Zorra co-host)	Personal	Emailed Aug 22, 2018	Emailed follow-up on Aug 30, 2018	Emailed September 25, 2018	Emailed Oct 17, 2018	Emailed Dec 5, 2018	Email sent Jan 25, 2019
Canterbury Folk Festival	Personal	Emailed Aug 22, 2018	Replied, email received forwarded on to the board Chair	Board Chair emailed Aug 22nd and interview was arranged for Aug 24, 2018	Interview completed Aug 24, 2018		

Organization	Interview Method	Contact Attempt 1	Contact Attempt 2	Contact Attempt 3	Contact Attempt 4	Contact Attempt 5	Contact Attempt 6
Oxford Studio Tour	Telephone	Emailed Aug 22, 2018	Follow-up email Aug 30, 2018	HR for Station Arts wanted to know what kinds of questions we were going to ask. An emailed on Aug 31, 2018 to answer question and set up interview.	Emailed September 25th to follow-up to previous messages.	Declined to complete survey but indicated information about the station arts and studio tour were online.	
Sacred Heart Cemetery	Personal	Called Aug 27th and arranged an interview for Aug 29, 2018	Interview cancelled by Father due to an emergency - need to reschedule	Email sent Jan 25, 2019			
Hi-way Pentecostal Church	Personal	Emailed Aug 22, 2018	Follow-up email Aug 30, 2018	Emailed September 25th to follow-up to previous messages.	Emailed Oct 17, 2018	Emailed Dec 5, 2018	Called on Jan 24, 2019 and arranged an interview on Jan 30, 2019 Interview Completed Jan 30, 2019

APPENDIX I
Municipal Government Representative
Socio-economic Questions

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

February 1st, 2019

William Tigert, CAO
Town of Ingersoll
transmitted via email

RE: SWLF EA- Municipal Official Meetings

Dear Mr. Tigert,

As part of the Southwestern Landfill Environmental Assessment (EA), the social and economic studies are underway. As part of those studies, representatives from SLR Consulting and Keir Corporation would like to interview municipal staff and elected officials. Walker representatives will also attend the interviews as a resource if there are any questions about the Southwestern Landfill EA.

Please see below for questions that will be asked during the interview. These questions have been supplied by Kier Corporation and SLR Consulting to ensure appropriate personnel are available for the meetings.

1. Economic Development / Public Works (Director, Manager – Waste Management)

- a) What are key economic trends in the Town of Ingersoll?
- b) What are key issues associated with these trends?
- c) Does Ingersoll have a slate of priority initiatives?
- d) Does the proposed landfill potentially impact any of the key trends or priority initiatives?
- e) What other issues do you see arising from the landfill?
- f) Does the landfill present any opportunities?
- g) Is the landfill a localized matter or does it have implications for the entire town?
- h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

2. Municipal Finance

- a) Are there any major projects requiring Ingersoll funding in the near term or longer term?
- b) Does the Town of Ingersoll currently have any pressing financial issues?
- c) Does the Town of Ingersoll foresee any pressing financial issues in the years ahead?
- d) Will the proposed landfill have any effect on the financial health of the Town?
- e) Will the proposed landfill have any detrimental effects on major projects contemplated by the Town?
- f) Is there potential for the landfill to be synergistic with any of the major projects contemplated by the Town of Ingersoll?

- g) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

3. Planning & Development

- a) From your perspective, in what ways do(es) your department/facilities/services contribute to the overall well-being of the communities you serve?
- b) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for future development?
- c) What are the key issues facing your department/community today?
- d) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond?
- e) From the Planning and Development Department's perspective, what are your concerns regarding the Southwestern Landfill proposal?
- f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of planning and development services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?
- g) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?
- h) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the Town of Ingersoll?
- i) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

4. Parks and Recreation

- a) Could you please describe your department and provide us with any documents you may have that describe the full range of parks and recreational facilities, services or products available in the Town of Ingersoll.
- b) What are the key parks and recreation related issues facing your department/community today?
- c) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond? Why?
- d) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for growth, programs or service in the future?
- e) Please briefly describe any major plans you may have for the future in terms of the range of programs or services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate in your community. What is the timing for implementing these plan?
- f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of parks and recreational programs and services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?

- a) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?
- b) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency?
- c) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

5. Council Members

- a) What are the key trends you see in your constituency and the Town of Ingersoll?
- b) Landfill aside, what are the key issues facing the Town of Ingersoll?
- c) Is the proposed landfill an issue with your constituents?
- d) If so, what are their key concerns?
- e) What are your concerns?
- f) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?
- g) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the Town of Ingersoll?
- h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

We look forward to meeting with the Town of Ingersoll. We propose to schedule the interviews on one of the following dates: February 5th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 26th. These dates are flexible and we are able to accommodate Town staff and officials schedules.

Kind Regards,



Darren Fry
Project Director, Southwestern Landfill

January 28th, 2019

Peter Crockett, CAO
Oxford County
transmitted via email

RE: Request for Interviews-Oxford County

Dear Mr. Crockett,

As part of the Southwestern Landfill Environmental Assessment (EA), the social and economic studies are underway. As part of those studies, representatives from SLR Consulting and Keir Corporation would like to interview municipal staff and elected officials. Walker representatives will also attend the interviews as a resource if there are any questions about the Southwestern Landfill EA.

In response to email correspondence between Walker Environmental and Oxford County January 23rd, 2019, please see the list of socio-economic interview questions below. The questions have been supplied by Kier Corporation and SLR Consulting to ensure appropriate personnel are available for the meetings.

1. Economic Development / Public Works (Director, Manager – Waste Management)

- a) What are key economic trends in the County?
- b) What are key issues associated with these trends?
- c) Does the County have a slate of priority initiatives?
- d) Does the proposed landfill potentially impact any of the key trends or priority initiatives?
- e) What other issues do you see arising from the landfill?
- f) Does the landfill present any opportunities?
- g) Is the landfill a localized matter or does it have County implications?
- h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

2. Municipal Finance

- a) Are there any major projects requiring County funding in the near term or longer term?
- b) Does the County currently have any pressing financial issues?
- c) Does the County foresee any pressing financial issues in the years ahead?
- d) Will the proposed landfill have any effect on the financial health of the County?
- e) Will the proposed landfill have any detrimental effects on major projects contemplated by the County?

- f) Is there potential for the landfill to be synergistic with any of the major projects contemplated by the County?
- g) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

3. Planning & Development

- a) From your perspective, in what ways do(es) your department/facilities/services contribute to the overall well-being of the communities you serve?
- b) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for future development?
- c) What are the key issues facing your department/community today?
- d) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond?
- e) From the Planning and Development Department's perspective, what are your concerns regarding the Southwestern Landfill proposal?
- f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of planning and development services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?
- g) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?
- h) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the County?
- i) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

4. Tourism

- a) Could you please describe your department and **provide us with any documents** you may have that provide the following information:
 - The full range of tourism facilities, services or products available in the County.
 - Tourism statistics (e.g., visitation, spending, etc.) that is specific to the County.
 - Public attitude research, opinion polling of tourists or County residents?
- b) From your perspective, in what ways do(es) tourism contribute to the overall well-being of the communities in Oxford County?
- c) What are the key tourism related issues facing your department/community today?
- d) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond? Why?
- e) Are there any quantitative objectives that the County is attempting to meet in terms of tourism (e.g., visitation). If Yes, Please describe them.
- f) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for tourism

growth, programs or service in the future?

- g) Please briefly describe any major plans you may have for the future in terms of the range of programs or services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate in your community.
- h) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of tourism programs and services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?
- i) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?
- j) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the County?
- k) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

5. Council Members

- a) What are the key trends you see in your constituency and the County?
- b) Landfill aside, what are the key issues facing the County?
- c) Is the proposed landfill an issue with your constituents?
- d) If so, what are their key concerns?
- e) What are your concerns?
- f) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?
- g) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the County?
- h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

We would like to organize interviews between January 28 and February 8, 2019 (except January 31). We are flexible and able to accommodate County staff and officials schedules.

Kind Regards,



Darren Fry
Project Director, Southwestern Landfill

APPENDIX J
Municipal Government Responses to Socio-economic Questions

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000



TOWN OF INGERSOLL
Town Centre

June 20, 2019

Walker Environmental Group Inc.
160 Carnegie Street
Ingersoll, On
N5C 4A8

Dear Mr. Fry,

Re SWLF Environmental Assessment Municipal Official Meetings

In follow-up to my letter to you, dated March 13, 2019, please find the written responses to the questions proposed by your consultants attached in Appendix 'A'. These responses were considered by the Council for the Corporation of the Town of Ingersoll at their June 18th meeting and approved via the following resolution:

Moved by Councillor Lesser; seconded by Councillor Petrie

C19-06-164 THAT Staff report A-007-19 be received by the Council for the Town of Ingersoll as information;

AND THAT the Council endorses the response that has been prepared by Staff at its request, and directs Staff to forward the document to Walker Environmental as drafted.

CARRIED

Sincerely,

William Tigert
Chief Administrative Officer

c. Council



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Town Centre

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SWLF EA – Municipal Official Meeting: Responses to Questions Presented by Walker Environmental

1. Economic Development / Public works /Waste Management

a) What are the key economic trends in the town of Ingersoll?

The Town of Ingersoll is fortunate that currently, it has more jobs within its borders than it has in total population. Obviously this doesn't mean that every person that lives in the town works within the town boundary, but it does mean that the town is currently in a healthy situation. The Town is experiencing residential growth, as the in-migration of people leaving the GTHA are finding their way down the 401 corridor.

b) What are the key issues associated with these Trends?

The Town is largely tied to the automotive industry, Cami and its suppliers. It is working very diligently to attract diversity in the economy to balance the opportunities and mitigate risks of being a one industry community.

A related issue is that employers in the Town have indicated that it is more difficult to attract the required number of workers to the opportunities. As such, the Town is working very hard to attract residential development to provide additional people to augment the labour pool.

c) Does Ingersoll have a slate of priority initiatives?

The Town has conducted a strategic priority setting exercise in 2015 and will be updating it in 2019. Within that document, Council has set priorities for the short and medium term. It has identified which projects are most important and identified the funding requirements to do so. The document is attached for reference. Of note, the stopping of the Southwestern Ontario Landfill proposal is number one of the initiatives identified.

d) Does the proposed landfill potentially impact any of the key trends or priority initiatives?

In a straightforward and simplified answer, yes. The proposed landfill will create significant impediments for the Town in achieving its priorities and capitalizing on the economic potential that the Town sees as possible. In fact, it has spent to date in excess of \$1,000,000.00 dollars trying to stop the landfill as it is viewed as the single greatest threat to the long term prosperity and vibrancy of the town.



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Town Centre

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There is real trepidation that should the proposed landfill proceed, investment in the community will falter. People, as well as corporations, will look elsewhere to invest. In the developed world, the biggest requirement for capital development is a labour pool. Should the dump be built, it will negatively impact the Town's ability to attract new growth, and as such capital will look elsewhere.

e) What other issues do you see arising from the landfill?

- Negative population growth
- Lack of investment
- Out-migration of jobs and people
- Strain on municipal taxing ability
- Traffic issues
- Fall in land and housing values
- Quality of life deterioration, noise, smell pests, etc.

f) Does the landfill present any opportunities?

There are no anticipated positive benefits to the development of the landfill. The risks and harms are significant. Any benefits will only be realized by the dump owners, the few employees, and the stakeholders that can ship their garbage to another community and not think about it.

g) Is the landfill a localized matter, or does it have implication for the entire Town?

This is a silly question. The whole town is only eight square kms. The farthest reaches of the Town are three kilometres or less from the proposed dump. Quality of life issues will be experienced by the entire Town. Seagulls, crows, wind-driven waste, and odour will be experienced by the entire population on any given day. It is very much an entire Town issue.

h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environment Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

The most important thing we would want Walker Environmental Group to know is that they are not welcome. They are despised in this community. They represent everything that is bad about capitalism; they have no empathy to the community that they are going to so negatively impact. There is no doubt that financially, the project will be viable. The Province all generates waste, however blindly proceeding with an application to fill a hole in the ground because it exists on the 401 corridor is selfish to the extreme. Repeatedly the Town suggested that there were alternative sites that should



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be explored, both on this property and elsewhere in the province. Walker has steadfastly held on to this option because it will be a sure money maker for them.

The; most important comment, is Ingersoll has tremendous potential; it is just coming into its own. It is poised to experience growth and development due to its location and resources. This is all in jeopardy with the dump proposal. Its potential will be lost with a landfill approval.

2. Municipal Finance

a) Are there any major projects requiring funding in the near term or longer term? Town's long term capital plan identifies major capital projects to be completed over the next ten years.

Transportation, recreation, fire, and environmental services comprise the bulk of Town's future infrastructure expenditures. On average the Town spends over \$5,000,000 per year on capital projects for various service areas. The Multi-Use Recreational Facility project, which will cost the Town between \$25M and \$32M, has been budgeted for completion in the next 5 years.

b) Does the Town of Ingersoll currently have any pressing financial issues? There are increasing concerns with an infrastructure deficit that also exists in other municipalities across the country.

Town's fiscal capacity and financial health are being challenged by internal competing demands to fund the infrastructure gap and growing calls for more local services, the uncertainty of funding from the federal and provincial governments, and never ending battle to keep our local property tax increases below inflation. We also believe that the changes introduced by Bill 108 to the Development Charges Act and Planning Act will negatively impact the Town finances.

c) Does the Town of Ingersoll foresee any pressing financial issues in the years ahead?

Ratepayers will likely be concerned with increasing operating and capital infrastructure costs and resultant impacts on tax rates, user fees, and development charges.

d) Will the proposed landfill have any effect on the financial health of the Town?

The proposed landfill will negatively affect land values; thus, the municipal tax base will decline. Property taxation is the largest source of the Town's revenues and comprises 80% of the total operating budget. Declining tax base / assessment will have detrimental effects on the Town's finance. The limited taxation will hamper our ability to provide adequate investments in infrastructure and our ability to maintain the local services.



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e) Will the proposed landfill have any detrimental effects on the major projects contemplated by the Town?

Construction of the Multi-Use Recreational Facility could be at risk. We rely on our assessment base, and any losses in the assessment will have detrimental effects on our ability to invest in our infrastructure. The infrastructure will be the first area to see funding cuts.

f) Is there potential for the landfill to be synergistic with any of the major projects contemplated by the Town of Ingersoll?

No

g) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you gave regarding this project?

Long term impacts on the Town in the following areas:

- Declining tax base because fewer private sector entities and businesses would want to invest in the Town, declining values of the existing residential housing and deteriorating future residential development.
- Greater increases in the property taxes aimed to overcome the impacts of the declining tax base would drive the taxes up for the private sector entities and potentially force them leave the Town.
- Negative impacts on the level of services and infrastructure investments.

3. Planning & Development

a) From your perspective, in what ways do (is) your department/facilities/services contribute to the overall well-being of the communities you serve?

By ensuring that compatible uses are grouped together planning minimizes the negative impacts of one type of use of land on another. This ensures the overall public health, livability, happiness, and property value are maintained.

b) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for the future development?

Available land, density, limitations due to environmental constraints, or impacts from other uses on developable land, growth projections and changing business models.



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c) What are the key issue facing your department/community today?

The landfill application is abutting our town. Lack of available land within the boundary of Ingersoll. Growth pressures.

d) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond?

Landfill, lack of room to grow, reduced funding from senior levels of government.

e) From the Planning and Development Department's perspective, what are your concerns regarding the Southwestern Landfill proposal?

Negative impacts on abutting lands, forcing growth pressures to the south end of the Town further exacerbating the lack of room to grow.

f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of planning and development services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?

The majority of the land closest to this proposed landfill is residential, including high-density residential. This is extremely poor planning. Ideally, if a landfill was to be located, you would not locate it near an urban centre at all. It would be located in an agricultural setting. Alternatively, if it was located near an urban centre you would plan to buffer it using first an area of industrial, then potentially an area of highway commercial to further distance the negative impacts on the residential areas.

As such, it would be my expectation that the properties closest to this development will be devalued. Over time, those devalued properties will slowly be acquired by individuals looking to change the use of those properties to uses more fitting to the area due to the location of the landfill. This is planning at its worst. This will create long term pain, many negative impacts of non-compatible uses, increased workload for the planning department and a movement of residential from the North to the South that will further exacerbate the lack of land.



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g) Are the measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?

Not locating in the proposed location. From a planning perspective, that is the only realistic way to minimize the negative impacts.

h) From your perspective, does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the Town of Ingersoll?

Only the opportunity to point out how poor planning negatively impacts a community and a possible lesson for other municipalities on what not to do.

i) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know, what is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

I don't see any way for this project to proceed without causing negative impacts on abutting land uses. The most important concern or comment that I have regarding this project is that the project was planned to be revitalized into a public use space that would have completely complimented the residential uses. To have this plan changed now is not an exercise in proper planning, and I believe it will cause negative impacts on this community for the foreseeable future.

4. Council Members

a) What are the key trends you see in your constituency and the Town of Ingersoll?

The cities are growing toward us, increasing demand for residential properties, increasing demand for higher density properties, increasing demand for services.

b) Landfill aside, what are the key issues facing the Town of Ingersoll?

Lack of room to grow, increasing demand for services (ex. Multi-use recreation centre), reduced funding from senior levels of government, and increased regulation.

c) Is the proposed landfill an issue with your constituents?

It is the single biggest concern of our constituents by far.



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d) If so, what are their key concerns?

Water quality, odour issues, trucking issues, loss of proposed recreational land, property values, impacts from vermin, long term environmental damage.

e) What are your concerns?

As their representative, I have the same concerns as my constituents.

f) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?

Aside from not locating here, none that I can think of.

g) From your perspective, does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the Town of Ingersoll?

None at all.

h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

I would want Walker Environmental Group to know that this particular project will be seen as an amazing example of environmental shortsightedness in the 21st century. As we watch our world recoil from natural disasters on all fronts, from flooding to fires, to tornadoes all amplified due to our poor stewardship of our environment.

My most important concern regarding this project is that we (the politicians, the staff, Walker Environmental, and Walkers employees) are not ensuring that we are handing over this land that our generation is a caretaker of to the next generation in a positive state. We are handing it over in a damaged state and leaving it for them to repair and cleanup. My most important concern is that we all will be remembered as individuals and corporations that got it wrong, and our legacy will be a negative one permanently.



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5. Parks and Recreation

a) Could you please describe your department and provide us with any documents you have that describe the full range of parks and recreational facilities, services or products available in the Town of Ingersoll.

The department of Community Services encompasses parks and recreation as well as the Fusion Youth Centre. The department provides a full range of services to the community, and I would refer you to our website for detailed information on the different programs that are offered year round within the Town of Ingersoll.

The department manages an arena offering a venue for all ice-related activities such as hockey, ringette, and figure skating. The only exception is curling is run by a private group out of their club's facilities.

The department also operates the Town's Victoria Park Centre, home to an indoor swimming pool and fitness facility. Again it offers a wide range of programming which can be viewed on the Website for the department.

As noted, the department also operates the state of the art Youth facility serving over 600 area youth on an annual basis. The centre offers both life skills development and recreational as well as youth networking opportunities. In addition to the numerous baseball diamonds and soccer pitches, the department is responsible for the care and maintenance of approximately 130 acres of active and passive parkland. This includes a well-used and appreciated dog park.

b) What are the key parks and recreation-related issues facing your department/community today?

As in similar-sized municipalities, the largest pressures on the department is to meet the ever-expanding needs of the community with the resources available.

Although recreational programs do normally attract user fees for programs, on a total, the fees do not recoup the total cost, leaving a significant portion reliant on the tax base to finance. As the community continues to grow, added pressures for expanded services continue to grow.

The next biggest issue is the replacement of the current arena facility with a new and modern facility to meet the current needs of the community and allow for growth of both programs and services in pace with the population growth. There is a need to refocus the needs and expectations with the community with the fiscal realities of the Town. Consolidation of recreational services on to a Multiuse



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site would provide opportunities for efficiencies and service delivery. The scarcity of suitable sites within the corporate boundaries is a real and significant challenge in dealing with the issue.

c) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall wellbeing in the next decade and beyond? Why?

The greatest threat to our community's wellbeing is the pending landfill proposal by Walker. The approval of the site would have severe and long-lasting negative implications for the town. Why? The reason for this is simply the negative impacts of having a very large landfill located in this close proximity, the issues of noise, pollution, vermin, seagulls all will have a negative impact of the use of outdoor recreation within the community.

Additionally one of the two preferred sites for the Multi-use recreational complex is 99 North Town Line East. This is in very close proximity to the proposed landfill site, and it is fully anticipated that with the development of any landfill this close by will have negative and unwelcome implications on the use of the lands.

d) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for growth, programs, or service in the future?

Whenever the Community Services Department plans and develops new programming etc. it is all planned and developed with the community in mind. As a department, our focus is on catering to our communities needs now and in the future.

e) Please briefly describe any major plans you may have for the future in terms of the range of programs or services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate in your community. What is the timing for implementing these plans?

As our community continues to grow, we are constantly evolving and developing new programs to meet the needs of our residents. The Community Services Department has just recently renovated its Fitness Centre and are developing new programs and services to accommodate current growth and usage trends while also creating courses and programs that will support the community's needs.

f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of parks and recreational programs and services to the community? If yes, what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?



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Town Centre

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Without a doubt, the presence of the landfill will have long term and negative consequences on the town. The increased traffic, smell, noise, pollution, and other negative realities of a landfill will be imposed on a community of 13,000 people against its will and wellbeing. There will be long-lasting concerns of ground water pollution, air and ground pollution, pests and traffic are all realities of developing and operating the second largest landfill in the province.

The implications on the outdoor enjoyment of the population either engaged in active or passive recreation will be negatively impacted. Whether it is participants in Tim bit soccer or a person wishing to stroll the town's safe and quiet streets will be impacted by odour, airborne rubbish and a host of unwelcome seagulls and crows attracted to the adjacent dump.

There are no, repeat, no positive potentials with the development of the landfill, jobs creation will be minimal and in no way will be equal to the potential loss of investment because of the negative aspects of a large landfill.

g) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?

The best measure that could be put in place by Walker is to do a comprehensive search and evaluation of other sites within the province that could potentially host a facility such as this without being within a one to five-kilometre radius of 13,000 plus people.

Walker was asked early on in the process to do a wider scan for potential sites or even consider lands owned by Carmeuse further away from the built-up residences of Ingersoll, and they have refused to even consider this request.

They are solely focused on this site as it is easy and available for them.

h) From your perspective, does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency?

The only opportunities are negative and unwelcome.

i) If the Southwestern landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?



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Town Centre

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Regardless of the perceived need for additional landfill capacity in the province, this is not the right location for a variety of factors. Walker's fixation on this site is purely based on financial factors, greed and easy are not the right motivations for a responsible corporate entity.

Cancel the project and look for a site that is more conducive to dealing with landfilling responsibly and impacting fewer people. A landfill should never be located next to an urban setting without the approval of the community itself.



Peter M. Crockett, P. Eng.
Chief Administrative Officer
21 Reeve Street, P.O. Box 1614
Woodstock, ON N4S 7Y3
519.539.9800, ext. 3000 | 1.800.755.0394
www.oxfordcounty.ca

May 27, 2019

Darren Fry, Project Director, Southwestern Landfill
Walker Environmental Group Inc.
Sent via electronic mail

Dear Mr. Fry,

Re: Request for Interviews – Oxford County

Further to your January 28, 2019 letter, please find attached our responses. I apologize for the delay in responding.

To be as useful as possible to your study process, links are provided to public information that may inform your due diligence, research/investigations necessary for you to understand the community implications of your proposal and to prepare your EA documentation.

Please note that a number of questions relate to expected impacts of the landfill and appropriate mitigation measures related thereto. These questions could not be meaningfully answered until staff has available to it the results of the draft environmental assessment and associated studies being completed to assess the impacts of the landfill as well as the results of the peer review of the draft environmental assessment documentation being completed under the auspices of the Oxford municipalities' Joint Municipal Coordination Committee.

We look forward to that opportunity and await the Pre-submission draft EA documentation review process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter M. Crockett", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

Peter M. Crockett, P. Eng.
Chief Administrative Officer

Encl. Responses to interview questions – letter dated January 28, 2019

COUNTY OF OXFORD STAFF RESPONSE TO WEG QUESTIONS: Walker Environmental Group Southwest Landfill EA

1. Economic Development / Public Works

a) What are key economic trends in the County?

Response: The most current information available to staff on this question is the following link to work by the Elgin Middlesex Oxford Workforce Planning and Development Board: [Oxford County Labour Force Planning](#)

b) What are key issues associated with these trends?

Response: For a summary of key trends and associated issues, see the summary sections and contained in the 2015 Labour Market Refresh and Review, pp71- 72.

c) Does the County have a slate of priority initiatives?

Response: Yes. The most relevant initiative related to the waste issue is the County's Zero Waste Plan – see following link: [Oxford County Zero Waste Plan.](#)

Also for additional background on this, please see attached 2016 and 2018 Council reports:

- Report CAO 2016-14, *Leading Oxford County to a Zero Waste Future* with attached *draft Zero Waste Plan* (September 28, 2016); and



CAO 2016-14
Leading Oxford Cou

- Report No: PW 2018-33, *Advancing Zero Waste - Recommended Waste Recovery and Reduction Technology Approach* and attached Council Presentation, Technical Memorandum and Final Study Report, (June 27, 2018).



PW 2018-33
Advancing Zero Wa:

d) Does the proposed landfill potentially impact any of the key trends or priority initiatives?

Response: The potential for the landfill to impact two County initiatives should be assessed: (1) Oxford County Zero Waste Plan (see above); and (2) the County's Transportation Master Plan – see following link.

[Access Management \(Oxford County 2009 Transportation Master Plan\)](#)

e) What other issues do you see arising from the landfill?

Response: The landfill's leachate management system should take account of the Oxford County Hauled Liquid Waste Policy – see the following link: [Oxford County Hauled Liquid Waste Policy](#) and the County's Sewer Use By-law (By-law No. 2719-87 as amended) which prohibits the discharge into any sewer or combined sewer

“landfill leachate from any privately owned or operated facility”.

f) Does the landfill present any opportunities?

Response: No opportunities have been identified by County staff to date based on available information.

g) Is the landfill a localized matter or does it have County implications?

Response: In staff’s opinion, landfill facility of this scale does have potential implications at the County level including the potential to impact County facilities and infrastructure and service delivery. Specific implications can only be determined through the outcome of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies.

h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

Response: In order to assess the potential impacts of the landfill proposal to County residents, facilities, infrastructure and service delivery, County staff is awaiting the outcome of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies. This includes studies with respect to ground and surface water impacts, traffic and transportation planning, noise, dust and air quality, litter, socio-economic impacts and community health risks.

2. Municipal Finance

a) Are there any major projects requiring County funding in the near term or longer term?

Response: For this information please review documents at links below at recommended page locations.

[County of Oxford 2019 Business Plan & Budget Highlights](#)

Page 21 – Capital budget highlights

Page 28 – Capital Plan

Page 35 – Long-term Capital Plan

[County of Oxford Asset Management Plan - October 2017](#)

b) Does the County currently have any pressing financial issues?

Response: For information on current County financial priorities please review [County of Oxford 2019 Business Plan & Budget Highlights](#) at page 12.

c) Does the County foresee any pressing financial issues in the years ahead?

Response: For information on future County financial priorities please review [County of Oxford 2019 Business Plan & Budget Highlights](#), at Page 16-18 – Summary and Outlook – Challenges.

d) Will the proposed landfill have any effect on the financial health of the County?

Response: See response to question 1 h) above. This question can only be addressed after reviewing the outcome of the studies being completed through the Southwest Landfill EA and the JMCC peer review of

these studies.

- e) **Will the proposed landfill have any detrimental effects on major projects contemplated by the County?**

Response: See response to question 1 d) above. As noted, the potential for impact on the County's Zero Waste Plan should be assessed.

- f) **Is there potential for the landfill to be synergistic with any of the major projects contemplated by the County?**

Response: No synergies have been identified by Staff with the present proposal. To assist your review of this we are attaching a link to the County's 2019 Business plans and highlights.

[County of Oxford 2019 Business Plan & Budget Highlights](#)

Page 89 – Public Works Business Plan – Transportation & Waste Management Services – Waste Recovery and Reduction Technology project.

Reference should also be had to the Oxford County Zero Waste Plan and the information provided in 1 (c) above to assess the extent to which the landfill proposal addresses the specifics of that County initiative including Report No. PW 2018-33 Advancing Zero Waste – Recommended Waste Recovery and Reduction Technology Approach. See 1 c. above.

- g) **If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?**

Response: Again, the key County initiative which should be examined is the County's Zero Waste Plan and the potential impacts of the landfill (positive or negative) on this plan. In addition, as noted, the County will want to review the outcomes of the Environmental Assessment studies and the JMCC peer review of this document.

3. Planning & Development

- a) **From your perspective, in what ways do(es) your department/facilities/services contribute to the overall well-being of the communities you serve?**

Response: The County of Oxford Community Planning Office (COCPPO) provides a full range of land use planning services on behalf of the County and its Area Municipalities. Please see page 217 – 223 of the County 2019 Community Planning Business Plan and Budget for more information on this.

[County of Oxford 2019 Business Plan & Budget Highlights](#)

- b) **What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for future development?**

Response: COCPO follows the policy direction of the County of Oxford Official Plan (“County OP”) in assessing the planning impacts of proposed future development (link below) . Please note that relevant to the COCPO’s consideration of the landfill application is OPA 197, as approved by the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal by Order issued May 4, 2018. OPA 197 as approved by the Tribunal is attached for convenience.

[County of Oxford Official Plan](#)



omb2016-02_Board
Order-20180504

c) What are the key issues facing your department/community today?

Response: From a planning perspective, COCPO’s key issues are ensuring the maintenance, protection and enhancement of the planning principles and objectives of the County Official Plan as set out in section 2.1 in the context of new development in the County is the key challenge of our department. Key policy objectives to be addressed include the following:

- Appropriately planned, managed and staged growth (see s. 2.1.1 Growth Management);
- Ensuring development, site alteration and the use of land does not unreasonably affect and wherever possible preserves and enhances natural and cultural resources (see s. 2.1.2 Environmental and Cultural Integrity);
- Preservation of farmland and protection of agricultural and rural resources (s. 2.1.3, Protection of Agricultural and Rural Resources);
- Maintaining existing businesses, attracting new businesses and promoting entrepreneurial activities (see s.2.1.4 , Economic Competitiveness);
- In terms of groundwater protection and waste management issues, minimize the risks of contamination to air, land, surface water and groundwater from waste water and solid waste disposal and maximize the use of existing water, waste water and solid waste management *infrastructure*, through the effective management of water usage and waste disposal ends, (see all policy direction provided in 2.1.5 Responsible Water and Waste Management); and
- Development of a safe, efficient, cost effective and reliable multimodal transportation system appropriate for the County’s current and projected future needs (s. 2.16).

d) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community’s overall well- being in the next decade and beyond?

Response: COCPO has not conducted a threats analysis as contemplated by this question. Such an analysis would require study that is beyond mandate of this department.

e) From the Planning and Development Department’s perspective, what are your concerns regarding the Southwestern Landfill proposal?

Response: In order to assess the potential impacts of the landfill proposal, and adequacy of proposed mitigation measures to minimize/address these impacts, as it relates to County Official Plan policies, County staff is awaiting the outcomes of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies. This includes studies with

respect to ground and surface water impacts, traffic and transportation planning, noise, dust and air quality, litter, socio-economic impacts and community health risks that are all relevant to the County's Official Plan as well as the potential impacts of the proposal on the promotion of water conservation and solid waste reduction through recycling and recovery of waste as a first order priority before establishing new infrastructure and or facilities.

- f) **In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of planning and development services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?**

Response: COCPO does not foresee any direct impacts on the provision of planning and development services to the community once the approval decision-making process is complete, subject to reviewing the outcomes outlined in 3 e) above. Given the scale, complexity and potential impacts of the proposal, there may be impacts on COCPO resources in terms of responding the landfill proposal's applications review and approval decision-making process.

- g) **Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?**

Response: See response to 3 e) above.

- h) **From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the County?**

Response: This question does not appear to apply directly to the mandate and role of the COCPO. No specific opportunities have been identified related to County Official Plan objectives.

- i) **If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?**

Response: In addition to the provincial approval process, the landfill will need to submit planning applications including an application for an amendment to the County of Oxford Official Plan. The supporting materials for these planning applications must demonstrate conformity to the applicable provisions of the County OP including demonstration of how the proposal meets the waste management policies of the County OP. Any specific concerns of the COCPO with respect to the proposal would be determined after reviewing the results of the environmental study process and JMCC peer review process as well as required planning applications and supporting materials.

4. Tourism

- a) **Could you please describe your department and provide us with any documents you may have that provide the following information:**
- **The full range of tourism facilities, services or products available in the County.**
 - **Tourism statistics (e.g., visitation, spending, etc.) that is specific to the County.**

- **Public attitude research, opinion polling of tourists or County residents?**

Response: Tourism Oxford is an external facing County service that develops and coordinates strategies and marketing to support the growth of the tourism industry in Oxford County. The program outline is provided within the CAO section of the 2019 Business Plan and Budget, specifically on Page 235 (<http://www.oxfordcounty.ca/Portals/15/Documents/Finance/2018/2019%20Draft%20Budget%20Package.pdf#page=224>)

Below are links to available information including the most recent tourism statistics information for Oxford County.

www.InformationOxford.ca
<http://oxfordcounty.ca/Portals/15/Documents/Tourism/Visitor%20Statistics.xlsx>

- b) **From your perspective, in what ways do(es) tourism contribute to the overall well-being of the communities in Oxford County?**

Response: The County of Oxford serves a facilitative role to assist and support tourist operators in the County in recognition of the positive economic opportunities that tourism provides to the community.

- c) **What are the key tourism related issues facing your department/community today?**

Response: As noted above, the County of Oxford serves a facilitative role to assist and support tourist operators in the County . In our view, Tourist operators themselves are the appropriate source of the information sought in this question.

- d) **From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond? Why?**

Response: See response top item 4 c) above.

- e) **Are there any quantitative objectives that the County is attempting to meet in terms of tourism (e.g., visitation). If Yes, Please describe them.**

Response: No, as noted the County's role is supportive and facilitative.

- f) **What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for tourism growth, programs or service in the future?**

Response: Tourism Oxford has an ongoing role and focus on the development and coordination of marketing strategies to support tourism and tourist operators. It also provides information to tourists to promote the County as a tourist destination with a variety of communication tools and programs.

- g) Please briefly describe any major plans you may have for the future in terms of the range of programs or services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate in your community.**

Response: See responses to 4 f) above.

- h) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of tourism programs and services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?**

Response: As noted above, the County of Oxford serves a facilitative role to assist and support tourist operators in the County and is therefore does not have any information or analysis that would assist in answering this question. In our view, Tourist operators themselves are the appropriate source of the information sought in this question.

- i) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?**

Response: See 4h) above. Also, it is expected that any impacts to tourism and any measures available to addressing those impacts would be addressed in the draft environmental assessment document and expert peer reviews of these.

- j) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency and the County?**

Response: No opportunities have been identified.

- k) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?**

Response: Local Tourist operators who may be impacted by the landfill proposal should be canvassed to determine potential impacts to the tourism industry of the landfill proposal.

**Township of South-West Oxford staff replies to
Walker Environmental Group Southwest Landfill EA**

1. Economic Development / Public Works (Director, Manager – Waste Management)

a) What are key economic trends in South-West Oxford Township?

Response: The most current information available to staff on this question is the following link to work by the Elgin Middlesex Oxford Workforce Planning and Development Board: [Oxford County Labour Force Planning](#)

b) What are key issues associated with these trends?

Response: For a summary of key trends and associated issues, see the summary sections and contained in the 2015 Labour Market Refresh and Review, pp 71- 72.

c) Does the Township have a slate of priority initiatives?

Response: Yes. The Township's current Strategic Plan sets out the priorities for the remaining term of this council. We are currently reviewing this plan. The plan touches on some of the priorities outlined in our Energy Management Plan that was recently updated. We continue to encourage moving to zero waste, energy conservation and examining alternative energy sources to reduce our GHG emissions.

A copy of our strategic plan and energy management plan is attached.

d) Does the proposed landfill potentially impact any of the key trends or priority initiatives?

Response: The proposed landfill was not taken into consideration as part of our current strategic plan.

e) What other issues do you see arising from the landfill?

Response:

Please see g) and h) below.

f) Does the landfill present any opportunities?

Response: No opportunities have been identified by Township staff to date based on available information.

g) Is the landfill a localized matter or does it have Township implications?

Response: The implications of the proposed landfill expands beyond the boundary of the Township. At this time there is not adequate information to determine localized/Township implications. Specific implications can only be determined through the outcome of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies.

h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

Response: In order to assess the potential impacts of the landfill proposal to Township residents, facilities, infrastructure and service delivery, Township staff is awaiting the outcome of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies. This includes studies with respect to ground and surface water impacts, traffic and transportation planning, noise, dust and air quality, litter, socio-economic impacts and community health risks.

2. Municipal Finance

- a) **Are there any major projects requiring Township funding in the near term or longer term?**

Response: While the Strategic Plan outlines some of the goals for the municipality the details of projects is outlined in the Township's 15-year capital plan (attached).

- b) **Does the Township currently have any pressing financial issues?**

Response: Rising policing costs and reduced provincial operating and capital grants continue to have a significant impact on our budgets. Policing costs have doubled over the last 5 years, with provincial OMPF funding reductions (that originally included financial assistance for policing costs, as well as covering a portion of the reduced tax rates for farmlands). It is becoming increasingly difficult to provide quality services at an affordable cost when tax increases are being utilized to cover reduced provincial funding and higher police costs. While we would like to increase the paved kilometers of roadways it is challenging just to maintain the current kilometers of paved roadways.

- c) **Does the Township foresee any pressing financial issues in the years ahead?**

Response: We are concerned about the possible elimination of the OMPF Funding. To replace these funds with taxation would result in a 10% tax increase without any improvement to existing service levels. Our municipal council has traditionally paid cash for projects...decreasing provincial/federal capital grants has forced a reality check on this practice. We have recently begun to borrow money for larger projects. This is not a bad thing but can be a harder sell when your community is used to having little or no debt.

- d) **Will the proposed landfill have any effect on the financial health of the Township?**

Response: See response to question 1 h) above. This question can only be addressed after reviewing the outcome of the studies being completed through the Southwest Landfill EA and the JMCC peer review of these studies.

- e) **Will the proposed landfill have any detrimental effects on major projects contemplated by the Township?**

Response: Unknown.

- f) **Is there potential for the landfill to be synergistic with any of the major projects contemplated by the Township?**

Response: Unknown.

- g) **If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?**

Response: One of the pillars of the Township's Strategic Plan is ensuring a sustainable environment. The most important thing for Walker Environmental Group to know is that above all else, South-West Oxford, JMCC and our Peer Review Team will need to be fully and completely satisfied that no adverse environmental impacts would occur should the Southwestern Landfill project proceed. Accordingly, in order to provide a meaningful response to this question, Township staff would require an opportunity to review and consider the results of the Draft EA and the JMCC peer review of this document and its supporting studies.

3. Planning & Development

- a) **From your perspective, in what ways do(es) your department/facilities/services contribute to the overall well-being of the communities you serve?**

Response: The County of Oxford Community Planning Office (COCPO) provides a full range of land use planning services on behalf of the Township of South-West Oxford. Please direct this question to the County's Office of Community Planning.

4. Parks and Recreation

- a) **Could you please describe your department and provide us with any documents you may have that describe the full range of hall, parks and recreation facilities, services or products available in the Township.**

Response: South-West Oxford does not have any arenas/pools or a formalized master plan. Our community halls, parks and recreation facilities and programming are run by Council appointed Volunteer Committees. The committees rent out the facilities, carry out fundraising, lease out space to the public for private/public events as well as permanent space to the County of Oxford for small community libraries. The Township pays a small grant to these groups on an annual basis to assist them financially. These facilities bring people together to build community. Building Community is an important part of our Strategic Plan.

The Beachville District Museum is also within our Boundaries. The Township owns the building; however, the collections are owned by the Beachville Historical Society and the facility is managed and staffed by the Beachville District Museum Board. Programs etc. for this facility are outlined on the Beachville Museum website.

b) What are the key parks and recreation related issues facing your department/community today?

Response: Attracting and keeping volunteers to manage the facilities can be a challenge. We have been fortunate over the past several years as new members have joined the various committees. The halls are aging as is the recreational infrastructure require additional monies to maintain our assets. Changing interests in recreation in the community (i.e. moving away from baseball to soccer) has been somewhat challenging. We have kept some greenspace as passive parks where people can have picnics etc. in addition to more active space.

c) From your perspective, What do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond?

Response: The reduction of investment in the community. Including declining volunteerism, decreased community programming; decreased access to health (including mental health) care, affordable housing and reduction in entrepreneurship.

d) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for growth, programs or service in the future?

Response: The committees prepare 5-year capital forecasts for improvements etc. for their facilities or programs.

e) Please briefly describe any major plans you may have for the future in terms of the range of programs or services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish to operate in your community. What is the timing for implementing these plans?

Response: The Township plans are of a smaller scale and including maintaining our existing halls and parks. We have no plans to build an arena or indoor/outdoor pool. We would like to develop more inclusive playground exceeding the current accessibility standards of the province. Rubber matting groundcover and ramps for composite structure are currently beyond our financial reach. We have developed a couple of playground using rubber matting to test the material in the longer term.

f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of parks and recreational programs and services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected.

Response: The Township requires further information regarding this matter. We would be in a better position to respond positive/negative following the completion of the JMCC Peer review.

- g) Are there any measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?**

Response: Sufficient information is not available at this time to respond.

- h) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency?**

Response: Unknown

- i) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concerns or comments you have regarding this project?**

Response: Please see 2 (g) above.



TOWNSHIP OF ZORRA

274620 27th Line, PO Box 306 Ingersoll, ON, N5C 3K5
Ph. 519-485-2490 • 1-888-699-3868 • Fax 519-485-2520
Website www.zorra.on.ca • Email admin@zorra.on.ca

June 11, 2019

Mr. Darren Fry
Project Director, Southwestern Landfill
Walker Environmental Group Inc.
160 Carnegie Street
Ingersoll, ON N5C 4A8

Dear Mr. Fry:

**Re: Zorra Staff Response to WEG Questions: Walker Environmental Group
Southwest Landfill EA**

This letter is in response to your February 1, 2019, correspondence concerning municipal meetings to scope issues concerning the socio-economic impacts of the proposed landfill.

Township staff have been able to respond to some but not all questions. For some of the questions posed, a meaningful response cannot be provided until the Township has had an opportunity to review the draft Environmental Assessment and associated supporting studies ("Draft EA") as well as the Joint Municipal Coordinating Committee peer review of the Draft EA.

1. Economic Development / Public Works (Director, Manager – Waste Management)

a) What are key economic trends in Zorra Township?

Response: The most current information available to staff on this question is the following link to work by the Elgin Middlesex Oxford Workforce Planning and Development Board: [Oxford County Labour Force Planning](#)

b) What are key issues associated with these trends?

Response: For a summary of key trends and associated issues, see the summary sections and contained in the 2015 Labour Market Refresh and Review, pp71- 72.

c) Does the Township have a slate of priority initiatives?

Response: The recent adopted Strategic Plan sets out the priority initiatives for the remaining term of this Council. Copy attached.

- d) Does the proposed landfill potentially impact any of the key trends or priority initiatives

Response: The landfill was not factored into Strategic Plan action items as the status is unknown at this point.

- e) What other issues do you see arising from the landfill?

Response: See h)

- f) Does the landfill present any opportunities?

Response: No opportunities have been identified by Township staff to date based on available information.

- g) Is the landfill a localized matter or does it have Township implications?

Response: The landfill is actually a regional issue and the potential impacts are likely area wide. There will be localized issues but these will be scoped through the EA.

- h) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

Response: In order to assess the potential impacts of the landfill proposal to Township residents, facilities, infrastructure and service delivery, Township staff is awaiting the outcome of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies. This includes studies with respect to ground and surface water impacts, traffic and transportation planning, noise, dust and air quality, litter, socio-economic impacts and community health risks.

2. Municipal Finance

- a) Are there any major projects requiring Township funding in the near term or longer term?

Response: The Township's priorities are set out in the five-year capital budget. A copy is attached.

- b) Does Zorra Township currently have any pressing financial issues?

Response: The Township, like many rural municipalities, is under financial pressure to provide high-quality services at an affordable cost. Provincial downloading and funding cuts have had a deleterious impact the financial resources available for capital spending.

- c) Does Zorra Township foresee any pressing financial issues in the years ahead?

Response: Other than the potential loss of Ontario Municipal Partnership Funding (OMPF) through provincial funding cuts, there are not any pressing financial issues.

- d) Will the proposed landfill have any effect on the financial health of the Township?

Response: In order to assess the potential impacts of the landfill proposal to Township residents, facilities, infrastructure and service delivery, Township staff is awaiting the outcome of the studies completed through the Environmental Assessment and JMCC peer review of these studies. This includes studies with respect to ground and surface water impacts, traffic and transportation planning, noise, dust and air quality, litter, socio-economic impacts and community health risks.

- e) Will the proposed landfill have any detrimental effects on major projects contemplated by the Township?

Response: Not known at this time.

- f) Is there potential for the landfill to be synergistic with any of the major projects contemplated by Zorra Township?

Response: Not known at this time.

- g) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

Response: One of the pillars of the Township's Strategic Plan is ensuring a sustainable environment. The most important thing for Walker Environmental Group to know is that above all else, Zorra, JMCC and our Peer Review Team will need to be fully and completely satisfied that no adverse environmental impacts would occur should the Southwestern Landfill project proceed. Accordingly, in order to provide a meaningful response to this question, Township staff would require an opportunity to review and consider the results of the Draft EA and the JMCC peer review of this document and its supporting studies.

3. Planning & Development

The County of Oxford provides land use planning services for Zorra. Accordingly, these questions should be directed to the County's Office of Community Planning.

4. Parks and Recreation

- a) Could you please describe your department and provide us with any documents you may have that describe the full range of parks and recreational facilities, services or products available in the Township.

Response: Recreation, arts and culture facilities, programs, and services play an important role in our community and in the lives of our residents. To help maintain these important community assets over the next ten years, the Township of Zorra has prepared a **Recreation, Arts and Culture Master Plan**. This provides the Township with up-to-date insight on community needs and effective ways to deliver facilities, services, programs, and more. The RACMP can be found [here](#).

- b) What are the key parks and recreation related issues facing your department/community today?

Response: The RACMP provides details on issues facing the Recreation Department.

- c) From your perspective, what do you feel is the greatest threat to your community's overall well-being in the next decade and beyond? Why?

Response: Declining participation in minor sports could potentially impact the use of Zorra's recreation facilities.

- d) What are the key things or issues that your department/government considers in planning for growth, programs or service in the future?

Response: The RACMP sets out recommendations that the Township will need to implement to plan and grow services in the future.

- e) Please briefly describe any major plans you may have for the future in terms of the range of programs or services you would like to provide or the facilities you wish operate in your community. What is the timing for implementing these plans?

Response: There are no new major facilities proposed and there are no major facility expansions proposed.

- f) In your opinion, would the presence of the potential Southwestern Landfill site, its employees or activities have any effect (positive or negative) on your operations or the provision of parks and recreational programs and services to the community? If yes, in what ways would the work of your department be changed or affected?

Response: This would need to be viewed in the context of the overall draft EA, and JMCC peer review of same, to determine positive/negative impacts on recreation in Zorra.

- g) Are there measures that could be put in place by Walkers to alleviate community concerns and your concerns?

Response: Not known.

- h) From your perspective does the proposed landfill present any opportunities for your constituency?

Response: Not known.

- i) If the Southwestern Landfill project were to proceed, what might be the most important thing you would want Walker Environmental Group to know? What is the most important concern or comment you have regarding this project?

Response: See answer for 2 g).

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and the Township looks forward to providing more substantive comments after having an opportunity to review the draft EA.

Yours truly,



Don MacLeod
Chief Administrative Officer

Attachments

- a. Draft 2019-2022 Strategic Plan
- b. 2019 Budget Excerpt – Five Year Capital Plan

Township of Zorra Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022



Message From Municipal Council

On behalf of the Council and staff of the Township of Zorra, we are pleased to present the 2019-2022 Strategic Plan. The Plan articulates goals and objectives for the term of Council. It is the main communication tool to inform residents of the direction of the Municipality and how it will be achieved during the 2019-2022 term.

This document represents our compass to the future. It builds on some of the elements residents were looking for when they elected their new Council including openness and transparency. It continues to focus on building a vibrant, safe and healthy community for the next leg of the Municipality's journey.

The Strategic Plan does not capture everything the Municipality does each day for our citizens. Rather it captures the significant measures necessary to move on priority goals. It also takes into account several important stakeholder perspectives and considerations from constituents identified through the 2018 election campaign, our strategic plan community open house and online survey, staff, direction from previous Council, and previous Strategic Plan initiatives that have not been fully completed.

The Strategic Plan will guide the Municipality's budget over the next term of Council. It is through the budget process that Council's Strategic Plan will be implemented with details on actions, timing, required resources and accountability. On an annual basis, Council will report to citizens of Zorra Township on its implementation progress and how the work is impacting our community. In closing, we wish to thank everyone who provided input as we prepared our Strategic Plan. Your voice is valued!



(Left to Right) Steve MacDonald, Ward 4, Paul Mitchell, Ward 3
Marcus Ryan, Mayor, Ron Forbes, Ward 1, Katie Davies, Ward 2

VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

Our vision statement reflects the future we want for Zorra, while our mission statement describes what we will do to make this future happen. Our values are the defining, guiding principles of our Municipality. Together, our values, mission and vision are the foundation of Zorra, reminding us of who we are, what we do and the future we want to achieve.



Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

A vibrant, prosperous, engaged and environmentally conscious community that evokes pride in residents for its accomplishments and continuing resilience as it forges the future.

Mission

The Zorra team of elected officials, staff and volunteers works together responsibly and transparently to realize and sustain the community's vision.

Values

Trust - The trust between community members is what makes Zorra an inclusive community. Community trust is built through sensible planning, reliable services and public engagement.

Respect - The residents of Zorra come from diverse backgrounds. It is through respect for the varied backgrounds and experiences that common ground can be achieved.

Innovation - Zorra must be a community which embraces change. It must remain open to all ideas to become a flexible, progressive municipality which can successfully anticipate and adapt to changing environments.

Accountability - Council and staff must be accountable to Zorra residents and be responsible for actions and inactions.

Teamwork - We will work cooperatively at all levels of the organization and community to accomplish the Township's objectives and to provide our residents with quality service.

Transparency - We will conduct all affairs for the Township openly and with complete transparency, except where prohibited by law.

Four strategic goals have been identified and developed as a framework to realize Zorra's vision. In achieving these goals, Zorra will be a better place to live and work in.

1

We are a *vibrant* community that values our uniqueness, creativity and takes pride in calling Zorra home.

2

We are a *prosperous* community that provides opportunities to work and shop in our community and to grow in a sustainable manner.

3

We are an *engaged* community that values all members and actively encourages involvement, engagement, openness and transparency.

4

We are an *environmentally conscious* community are good stewards of our natural environment and we protect our environment by valuing our natural assets and using our resources wisely

We are a vibrant community

Strategies

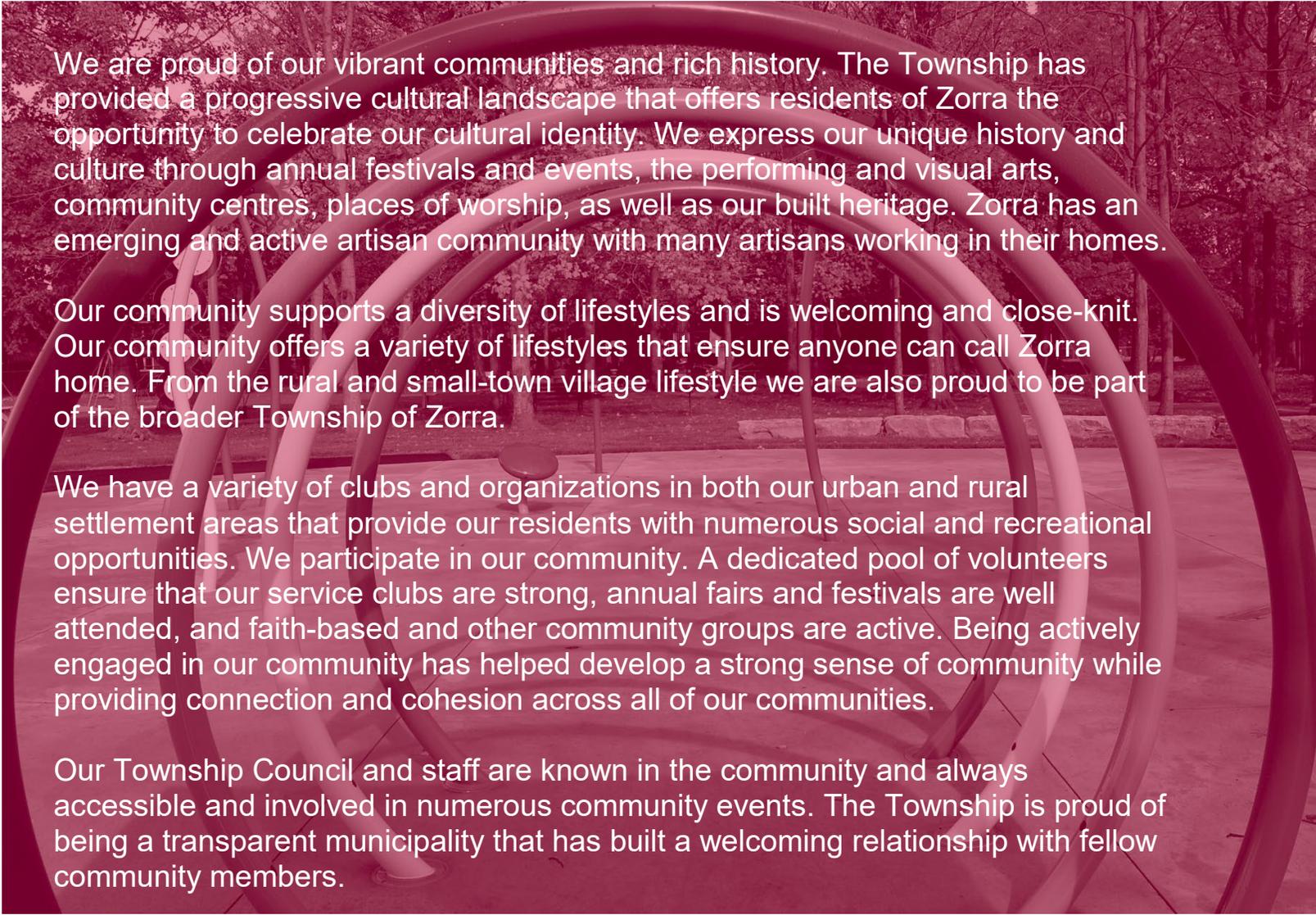
Providing recreational opportunities for everyone

Supporting our community, events and celebrations

Preserving our history and heritage

Growing arts and culture

Developing safe, liveable communities



We are proud of our vibrant communities and rich history. The Township has provided a progressive cultural landscape that offers residents of Zorra the opportunity to celebrate our cultural identity. We express our unique history and culture through annual festivals and events, the performing and visual arts, community centres, places of worship, as well as our built heritage. Zorra has an emerging and active artisan community with many artisans working in their homes.

Our community supports a diversity of lifestyles and is welcoming and close-knit. Our community offers a variety of lifestyles that ensure anyone can call Zorra home. From the rural and small-town village lifestyle we are also proud to be part of the broader Township of Zorra.

We have a variety of clubs and organizations in both our urban and rural settlement areas that provide our residents with numerous social and recreational opportunities. We participate in our community. A dedicated pool of volunteers ensure that our service clubs are strong, annual fairs and festivals are well attended, and faith-based and other community groups are active. Being actively engaged in our community has helped develop a strong sense of community while providing connection and cohesion across all of our communities.

Our Township Council and staff are known in the community and always accessible and involved in numerous community events. The Township is proud of being a transparent municipality that has built a welcoming relationship with fellow community members.

Strategies

Retain and expand our existing businesses

Strengthen our agricultural and agri-business sectors

Invest in our infrastructure

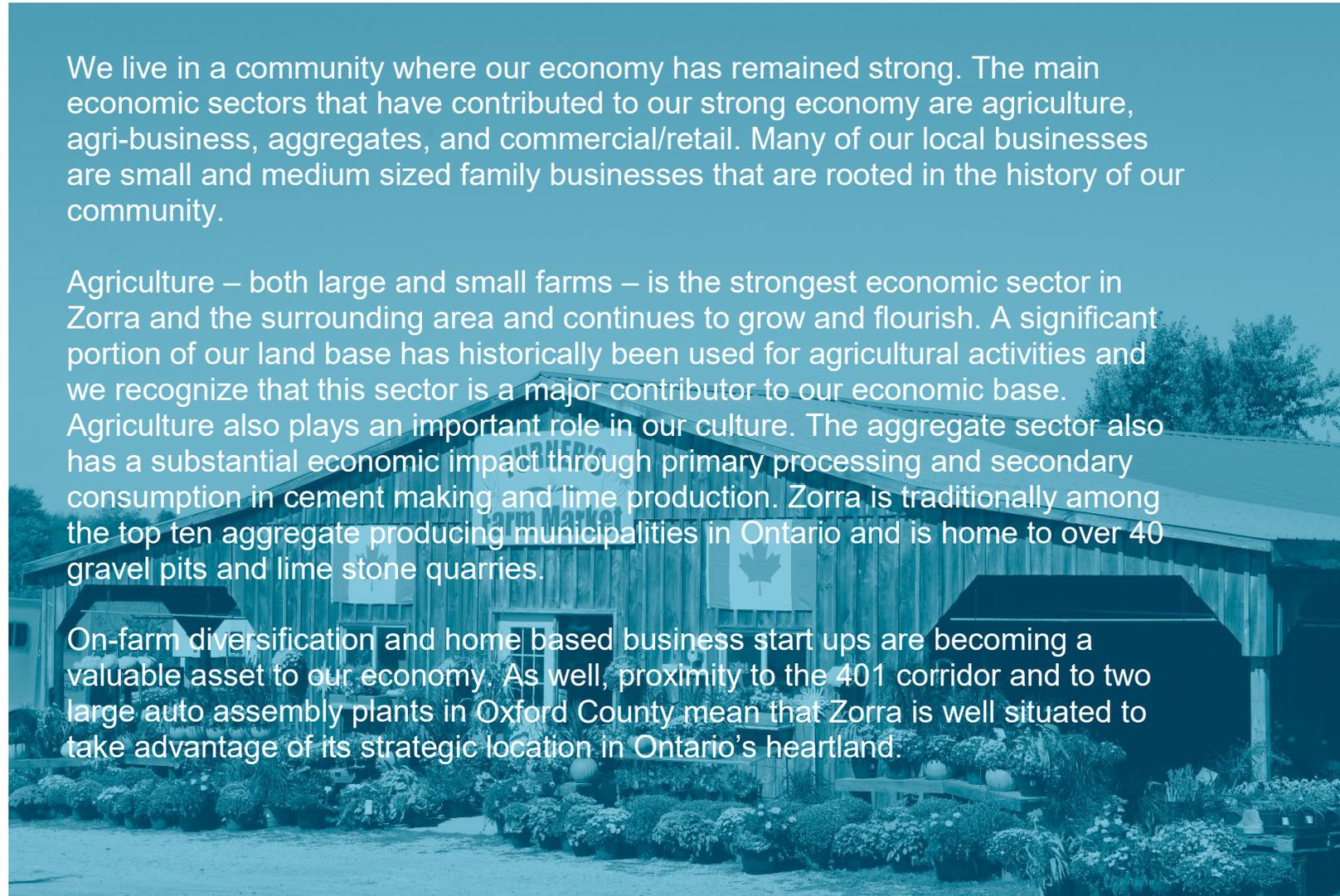
Improve municipal efficiency

Encourage entrepreneurship among residents of all ages

We live in a community where our economy has remained strong. The main economic sectors that have contributed to our strong economy are agriculture, agri-business, aggregates, and commercial/retail. Many of our local businesses are small and medium sized family businesses that are rooted in the history of our community.

Agriculture – both large and small farms – is the strongest economic sector in Zorra and the surrounding area and continues to grow and flourish. A significant portion of our land base has historically been used for agricultural activities and we recognize that this sector is a major contributor to our economic base. Agriculture also plays an important role in our culture. The aggregate sector also has a substantial economic impact through primary processing and secondary consumption in cement making and lime production. Zorra is traditionally among the top ten aggregate producing municipalities in Ontario and is home to over 40 gravel pits and lime stone quarries.

On-farm diversification and home based business start ups are becoming a valuable asset to our economy. As well, proximity to the 401 corridor and to two large auto assembly plants in Oxford County mean that Zorra is well situated to take advantage of its strategic location in Ontario's heartland.



We are an *engaged* community

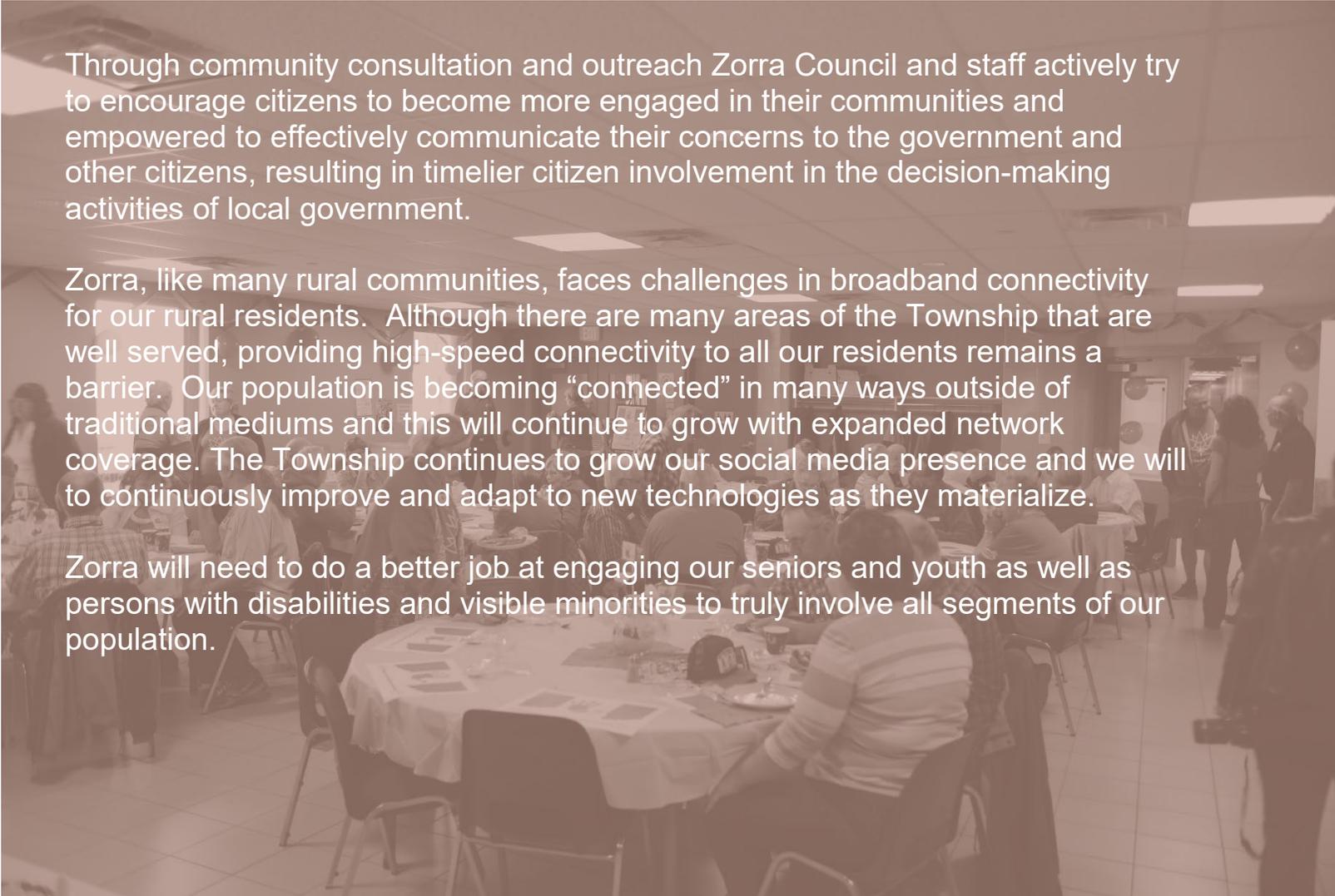
Strategies

Being open and transparent

Being inclusive and accessible

Strengthening our customer service

Being an employer of choice



Through community consultation and outreach Zorra Council and staff actively try to encourage citizens to become more engaged in their communities and empowered to effectively communicate their concerns to the government and other citizens, resulting in timelier citizen involvement in the decision-making activities of local government.

Zorra, like many rural communities, faces challenges in broadband connectivity for our rural residents. Although there are many areas of the Township that are well served, providing high-speed connectivity to all our residents remains a barrier. Our population is becoming “connected” in many ways outside of traditional mediums and this will continue to grow with expanded network coverage. The Township continues to grow our social media presence and we will to continuously improve and adapt to new technologies as they materialize.

Zorra will need to do a better job at engaging our seniors and youth as well as persons with disabilities and visible minorities to truly involve all segments of our population.

Strategies

Protecting our natural assets

Using our resources wisely

Doing a better job to monitor and manage our aggregate resources

Informing residents how we can reduce our impact on the natural environment

Our natural landscape is one of our greatest and most valuable assets. Zorra and our surrounding area includes many natural features that make us unique, such as significant woodlands, groundwater recharge areas, wildlife and fish habitat, and watercourses.

The Township and the County of Oxford have been progressive in preserving and protecting our natural assets and resources. The combined efforts of the Township, County, Provincial and Federal Ministries, and countless other organizations have helped to ensure environmental integrity is maintained in our community, both on public and private land. A number of very successful programs have helped our community participate in protecting our natural resources. A Tree Conservation By-law is in place to prohibit and regulate destruction of trees and woodlots on private property, drinking water monitoring and protection efforts are ongoing, waste reduction and management programs are available.

We are facing challenges on how to continue managing and protecting our farmland in light of Zorra's aggregate rich geology. Provincial policy places high regard in protecting aggregate resources and Zorra is left to balance this along side of protecting our natural environment.



Making It Happen: Implementation Plan

The Township of Zorra is proud of our new strategic plan and committed to making it happen. This plan is not intended to ‘sit on a shelf’ but to move us to action as we build the future we want for Zorra. Our planning process generated interest and momentum among community members who shared their time, talents and insights not only in this current Strategic Plan but also in the 2015 – 2018 Plan. Moving forward, we will harness this positive energy and use this plan as a tangible tool guiding our efforts. To support our success, the Township of Zorra will:

- ☆ Proudly communicate our new strategic plan
- ☆ Integrate our Municipality’s vision, priorities and goals into day-to-day operations, including existing organizational structures, work plans and policy frameworks
- ☆ Update our action plan to ensure we continue to move from strategy to action
- ☆ Make decisions that align with our strategic directions, demonstrating how our decisions and actions lead us to achieve the targets we have set
- ☆ Collaborate with allies and partners to ensure initiatives are well resourced and appropriately implemented
- ☆ Implement our action plan (described below)
- ☆ Regularly communicate with community members, staff and other stakeholders so all are informed of our progress, including what is working well, what is challenging and what we are doing to keep us on target.
- ☆ Develop a monitoring framework with progress indicators to ensure we are on target
- ☆ Engage citizens — residents, businesses, community associations — to play an active role in realizing our community’s vision
- ☆ Regularly review the strategic plan and monitor progress

We will move forward together, and are confident that disciplined implementation of this strategic plan will help us be a community grounded in agriculture and growing in innovation.

Action Items to be attached



Zorra
TOWNSHIP

**DOING
OUR PART**

January 23, 2019
2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget

2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget Plan

Both the provincial and federal governments are requiring municipalities to develop asset management plans that focus on infrastructure and include financial strategies to fund these assets. Since 2016, Council was presented with capital budgets separate from operational budgets in developing a long term capital plan.

Extensive work had gone into preparation of five-year capital budget based on maintaining the Township's physical assets in good working order. As a Five Year Capital Budget Plan is a living document, each year during budget deliberations, the prior year 5 Year Capital Plan is scrutinized by staff to ensure the information is accurate and best represents the needs of the Township.

2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget Plan

Township's Capital Plans are developed by staff using the following notable tools; information and methodologies.

- Continue with past practices on fleet replacement life cycles.
- Market Trends, USA dollars that impact Fleet replacement costs.
- Road improvements are prioritized and evaluated by Director of Public Works based on the information gathered in the 2007 Road Needs Study, along with current condition assessments; traffic flows and maintenance levels.
- Bridge and culvert improvements were prioritized and evaluated by the Director of Public Works based on the 2017 Municipal Structure Inspection report prepared by Keystone Bridge Management Corporation for all Township structures with a span greater than 3.0 metres as mandated by MTO biennially.
- Recreation Master Plan (2019)
- Debenture Repayments Schedules (current and proposed)
- Transfers to and From Reserves (current and proposed)

2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget Plan

The next four slides and link comprises of the same information on the capital requirements however displayed as follows:

Slide 1 - High level summary of the 5 year capital budget

Slide 2 - Further Breakdown of Slide 1 by department categories.

Slide 3 - Road Construction projects.

Slide 4 - Bridge Construction projects.

Link: Click on for detail listing. A paper copy of this spreadsheet is enclosed in your binder.

<..\..\Council\Agendas\2019\19-01-23\2019-2023 Capital Budget.xlsx>



2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget Plan

Slide 1: provides a summary of the **total** financial requirements for the capital budgets 2019-2023.

Proposed Capital Expenditures:

• Debentures Repayments (Current)	\$ 4,270,253.00
• Debenture Repayments (Proposed/new)	\$ 2,264,377.00
• Current level Transfers to Reserves	\$ 3,485,000.00
• Propose increase Transfer to Reserves	\$ 750,000.00
• Capital Expenditures all assets	<u>\$23,079,850.00</u>
	\$33,849,480.00

Funding Sources

• Other Revenues	\$ 4,340,267.00
• Proposed New Debenture	\$ 7,648,285.00
• Transfers from Reserves/Reserve Funds	<u>\$ 6,319,915.00</u>
	\$18,303,967.00

Total Capital Levy Requirement (5 years)	<u>\$15,545.513.00</u> *
	\$33,849,480.00

***The result, for Council to consider increasing the capital tax levy requirement by \$450,000.00 (18.05%) from \$2,491,800.00 (2018 levels) to \$2,941,800.00.**

Slide 2	2019-2023 CAPITAL BUDGET					
TOWNSHIP OF ZORRA	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Expenditures						
Debenture Payments	\$ 921,360.00	\$ 877,102.00	\$ 858,617.00	\$ 840,391.00	\$ 772,783.00	\$ 4,270,253.00
<i>Proposed New Debenture Payments - Public Works</i>		\$ 581,594.00	\$ 570,985.00	\$ 560,928.00	\$ 550,870.00	\$ 2,264,377.00
Transfer to Reserves- Tax levy - base level 2017	\$ 665,000.00	\$ 590,000.00	\$ 590,000.00	\$ 590,000.00	\$ 590,000.00	\$ 3,025,000.00
Transfer to Reserve - Dam Reserve -new in 2018	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 385,000.00
UTRCA Budget - Dam Levy 2018	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
<i>Fire Vehicle Reserve (increase contribution levels)</i>	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 750,000.00
Capital Expenditures - from detail Listing						\$ -
General Department -building	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
General Department -Equipment	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Fire Department - building	\$ 575,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 575,000.00
Fire Department -Vehicles	\$ 470,000.00	\$ -	\$ 500,000.00	\$ -	\$ 535,000.00	\$ 1,505,000.00
Fire Department - Equipment	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Recreation -Buildings	\$ 203,100.00	\$ 155,000.00	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 120,400.00	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 765,500.00
Recreation - Machinery/Equipment	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 101,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 210,000.00
Recreation - Parks and Trails	\$ 144,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 512,000.00
Recreation - New Infrastructure	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000.00		\$ -	\$ 250,000.00
Roads- Buildings	\$ 9,178,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,178,700.00
Roads - Vehicles	\$ 327,000.00	\$ 510,000.00	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 345,000.00	\$ 2,207,000.00
Road Construction	\$ 1,385,100.00	\$ 1,041,950.00	\$ 912,600.00	\$ 853,300.00	\$ 1,052,700.00	\$ 5,245,650.00
Bridges and Culvert Construction	\$ 241,500.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 254,000.00	\$ 658,000.00	\$ 457,500.00	\$ 2,061,000.00
Total Capital Expenditures	\$ 14,575,760.00	\$ 4,653,646.00	\$ 5,074,202.00	\$ 4,565,019.00	\$ 4,980,853.00	\$ 33,849,480.00
Funding Sources						
<i>- OCIF annual grant - Road infrastructure</i>	\$ (92,604.00)	\$ (98,663.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (191,267.00)
<i>- Contributions from Reserves</i>	\$ (1,988,603.00)	\$ (640,000.00)	\$ (1,245,000.00)	\$ (600,000.00)	\$ (1,105,000.00)	\$ (5,578,603.00)
<i>- Contributions from Reserve Funds</i>	\$ (741,312.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (741,312.00)
<i>- Other Revenues Sources</i>	\$ (4,000.00)	\$ -	\$ (175,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (179,000.00)
<i>- Other Revenues - Federal Gas Tax</i>	\$ (291,500.00)	\$ (325,000.00)	\$ (254,000.00)	\$ (275,000.00)	\$ (275,000.00)	\$ (1,420,500.00)
<i>- Other Revenues MNR Aggregate Royalties</i>	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (2,250,000.00)
<i>- Other Revenues -Erie Thames Interest</i>	\$ (59,000.00)	\$ (59,000.00)	\$ (59,000.00)	\$ (59,000.00)	\$ (59,000.00)	\$ (295,000.00)
<i>- New Long Term Debenture</i>	\$ (7,648,285.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,648,285.00)
	\$ (11,275,304.00)	\$ (1,572,663.00)	\$ (2,183,000.00)	\$ (1,384,000.00)	\$ (1,889,000.00)	\$ (18,303,967.00)
CAPITAL TAX LEVY REQUIREMENT	\$ (3,300,456.00)	\$ (3,080,983.00)	\$ (2,891,202.00)	\$ (3,181,019.00)	\$ (3,091,853.00)	\$ (15,545,513.00)
AVERAGE CAPITAL LEVY (5 YEARS)	\$ (2,491,800.00)	\$ (2,491,800.00)	\$ (2,491,800.00)	\$ (2,491,800.00)	\$ (2,491,800.00)	\$ (12,459,000.00)
TRANSFER TO/FROM INFRASTRUCTURE RESERVE	\$ 808,656.00	\$ 589,183.00	\$ 399,402.00	\$ 689,219.00	\$ 600,053.00	\$ 3,086,513.00
LESS JANUARY 1, 2019 OPENING BALANCE						\$ (815,634.00)
						\$ 2,270,879.00
					divided by five y	\$ 454,175.80

Slide 3

2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget Plan

Road Name	Description	Budget Year	2019 Replacement Cost plus 2% COL each year after that	2019-2026 Description of Roads Capital Construction
782931	Gravel Road 78	From 29th Line to 31st Line	2019 \$ 124,000.00	
882729	Gravel Road 88	From 27TH LINE To 29TH LINE	2019 \$ 74,000.00	
336268	33rd Line	From Road 62 to Road 68	2019 \$ 87,100.00	surface treatment
922527H	ROAD 92	From 25TH LINE To 27TH LINE	2019 \$ 1,050,000.00	Hot Mix Asphalt Overlay changed scope of work, to include a realignment between Lines 25 and 27 and include curbing and stormwater catchment system
			\$ 1,335,100.00	
882327	Road 88	From 23rd Line to 27 Line	2020 \$ 171,400.00	
843747	Road 84	From 37th line to 47th Line	2020 \$ 114,550.00	surface treatment
5000	North Town Line	From 33RD LINE To 31ST LINE & 11	2020 \$ 306,000.00	Final lift of asphalt
317884	31ST LINE	From ROAD 78 To ROAD 84	2020 \$ 450,000.00	3200 m 5200 t Binder Surface Pulverizing Shouldering
			\$ 1,041,950.00	
318488	31st Line	From Road 84 to Road 88	2021 \$ 457,100.00	3200 m 5200 t Binder Surface Pulverizing Shouldering
641115	Road 64	From Hunt Road to 15th Line	2021 \$ 155,500.00	HM Overlay - 3050 metres 2450 t single lift HM plus
641517	Road 64	From 15h Line to CR45	2021 \$ 300,000.00	shouldering
			\$ 912,600.00	
741113H	ROAD 74	From COBBLE HILLS ROAD To 13TH	2022 \$ 213,325.00	
741315H	ROAD 74	From 13TH LINE To 15TH LINE	2022 \$ 213,325.00	Hot Mix Asphalt Overlay changed scope of work to deal with
741519H	ROAD 74	From 15TH LINE To 19TH LINE	2022 \$ 213,325.00	deterioration. Need to Pulverize and then hot mix pave.
741923H	ROAD 74	From 19TH LINE To 23RD LINE	2022 \$ 213,325.00	
			\$ 853,300.00	
921923H	Road 92	From 19th line to 23rd line	2023 \$ 526,350.00	Hot Mix Asphalt Overlay changed scope of work, to include a
922325H	Road 92	From 23rd line to 25th Line	2023 \$ 526,350.00	realignment between Lines 25 and 27 and include curbing and
			\$ 1,052,700.00	



Slide 4 2019-2023 5 Year Capital Budget Plan

Asset Name	Description	Location	Budget Year	Capital Cost	2019-2025 Description of Bridges Construction Projects
Bridge 0060	Rigid Frame Culvert	Cobble Hills Road	2019	\$12,000.00	Guard Rails - Boundary Road 50%
Bridge 0080	Rigid Frame Culvert	13th Line	2019	\$24,000.00	Channelizing
Bridge 0470	Thames Middle Br.	Road 74	2019	\$175,000.00	Misc concrete repairs, WP & P
Bridge 0070	Rigid Frame Bridge	Cobble Hills Road	2019	\$30,500.00	Misc concrete repairs. Deck Drains; Rip Rap approach GR - Boundary Road 50%
				\$241,500.00	
Bridge 0540	Thames Middle Br.	Road 64	2020	\$450,000.00	concrete repairs. Deck Drains; Rip Rap approach GR
				\$450,000.00	
Bridge 0420	Thames R Mid Br. 3	35th Line	2020	\$115,000.00	X-joint Approach GR
Bridge 0160	Bridge Culvert	33rd Line	2020	\$139,000.00	Overlay, approach GR
				\$254,000.00	
Bridge 0640	John N. Meathrell Bridge	25th Line	2022	\$658,000.00	Overlay, approach GR, WP&P; X-joints; drains
				\$658,000.00	
Bridge 0180	Concrete Rigid Frame Bridge	Road 92 (Cassel Side Rd)	2023	\$109,000.00	Overlay, approach GR
Bridge 0230	Rigid Frame Bridge	Road 88 (Oliver Dr)	2023	\$184,000.00	Misc concrete repairs. Overlay, WP & P approach GR
Bridge 0360	Rigid Frame Culvert	Cobble Hills Road	2023	\$143,000.00	O'Lay WP&P, deck drains - Thames Centre 50%
Bridge 0040	Bridge Culvert	Zorra-Tavistock Line	2023	\$21,500.00	Approach GR - EZT 50%
				\$457,500.00	

5 Year Capital Budget Highlights

What the Township could accomplish over the next five years if full implementation of this 5 year capital plan occurs.

- Approximately 35 km of roads reconstructed.
- Approximately 12 Bridge/culverts rehabilitated.
- Replaced 11 Road vehicles
- Replaced 1 Fire tanker and 2 Fire Pumpers
- Constructed new Public Works/Road shop.
- Constructed addition to the Embro Fire Station.
- Aims at bring all of 6 Zorra's playgrounds into compliance with the CSA's standard for Childrens' Playspaces and Equipment Z614, along with Annex H; guidelines for creating children's areas that are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Development of approximately 3km of intra park trail network that will connect park amenities.
- Recreation Arena/Facilities improvements including new rink boards; ice refrigeration systems; ice-resurfacers replacements.

Reserves and Reserve Funds

The Township has **four categories of Reserves and Reserve Funds**. Below lists those categories and **projected** reserve balances as at December 31, 2018.

It is anticipated that changes will occur in the Surplus/Deficit Reserve and Building Department Reserve Fund when the 2018 fiscal year has ended and after audit.

Operational Reserves	Discretionary Reserves where annual contributions from current year tax levy	Discretionary Reserves where contributions from other revenue sources	Non Discretionary Reserves where contributions from other revenue sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working Fund (\$541,209)• Insurance Deductible (\$39,679)• Surplus/Deficit (\$79,931)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire Reserve (\$221,799)• Public Works Housing (\$772,103)• Roads Vehicles/Equipment (\$283,892)• Recreation (\$644,665)• Infrastructure Reserve (\$815,634)• Dam Reserve (32,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Village Affairs/Erie Thames (\$57,532)• MNR Tonnage Surcharge (\$777,245)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parkland/Severance Fees (\$42,173)• Building Dept Services (\$304,002)• Development Charges (\$22,703)• Federal Gas Tax (\$160,188)• Main Street Revitalization (43,187)

Reserves and Reserve Funds

What impact to the Township's Reserves and Reserve Funds over the next five years if full implementation of this 5 year capital plan occurs.

- Reserve Balances drop by approximately \$2.2 million dollars.
- Small funding shortfall exist in Fire Reserve at end of 2023, next vehicle to be replaced is 2004 pumper in 2027.
- Public Works Housing reserve closed out in 2019.

Staff and Council should continue to monitor the impact on Reserves each year when the next capital budget cycle is added.



TOWNSHIP OF ZORRA - RESERVE AND RESERVE FUNDS		Proposed					23-Jan-19	
RESERVES	Dec 31, 2018 Closing Balances	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Dec 31, 2023 Closing Balances	
Working Fund	\$ 541,209.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 541,209.00	
500-0050-000;500-0100-000;500-0210-000								
Insurance Deductible	\$ 39,679.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 39,679.00	
500-0101-000								
Surplus/Deficit Reserve	\$ 79,931.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 139,831.00	
2018 surplus	\$ 59,900.00							
500-0108-000								
SUBTOTAL	\$ 720,719.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 720,719.00	
Fire Reserve	\$ 221,799.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ (33,201.00)	
Need to increase starting 2019		\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00		
500-0120-000;500-0120-122		\$ (470,000.00)	\$ (510,000.00)	\$ (525,000.00)	\$ (500,000.00)	\$ (535,000.00)		
Public Works Housing	\$ 772,103.00	\$ 75,000.00		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
500-0159-000		\$ (847,103.00)						
Roads - Vehicles/Equipment	\$ 283,892.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 126,892.00	
500-0160-000		\$ (327,000.00)	\$ (510,000.00)	\$ (525,000.00)	\$ (500,000.00)	\$ (345,000.00)		
Recreation	\$ 644,665.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 223,165.00	
500-0240-000		\$ (221,500.00)	\$ (130,000.00)	\$ (145,000.00)	\$ (100,000.00)	\$ (225,000.00)		
Dam Reserve - new in 2018	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 417,000.00	
500-04700-000								
Infrastructure Capital levy	\$ 815,634.00	\$ (808,656.00)	\$ (589,183.00)	\$ (399,402.00)	\$ (689,219.00)	\$ (600,053.00)	\$ (20,879.00)	
Need to increase starting 2019		\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00		
SUBTOTAL	\$ 2,770,093.00	\$ (1,332,259.00)	\$ 37,817.00	\$ (302,402.00)	\$ (22,219.00)	\$ (438,053.00)	\$ 712,977.00	
RESERVES	Dec 31, 2018 Closing Balances	2019	2020	2021	2022		Dec 31, 2022 Closing Balances	
MNR Tonnage surcharge Fund	\$ 777,244.85	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 93,932.85	
		\$ (683,312.00)						
500-0161-000		\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)	\$ (450,000.00)		
Village Affairs/Erie Thames	\$ 57,532.42	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 39,532.42	
500-0180-000		\$ (18,000.00)						
Severance Fees/Parkland	\$ 42,173.73	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 15,173.73	
500-0461-000		\$ (40,000.00)						
Main Street Revitalization Grant	\$ 43,187.25						\$ 43,187.25	
500-0105-000 new in 2018								
Building Department	\$ 304,001.75	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 304,001.75	
500-0130-000								
Development Charges Fund	\$ 22,703.47	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 22,703.47	
500-0401-000								
Federal Gas Tax Fund	\$ 160,187.98	\$ 246,876.00	\$ 246,876.00	\$ 258,097.00	\$ 258,097.00	\$ 269,319.00	\$ 18,952.98	
		\$ (50,000.00)						
500-0103-000		\$ (241,500.00)	\$ (325,000.00)	\$ (254,000.00)	\$ (275,000.00)	\$ (275,000.00)		
SUBTOTAL	\$ 629,786.60	\$ (89,624.00)	\$ (78,124.00)	\$ 4,097.00			\$ 443,551.60	
TOTAL OF ALL RESERVES/FUNDS	\$ 4,120,598.60	\$ (1,421,883.00)	\$ (40,307.00)	\$ (298,305.00)	\$ (22,219.00)	\$ (438,053.00)	\$ 1,877,247.60	

APPENDIX K
Kitchen Table Meeting Protocol Guide

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Looking for Your Input:

Kitchen Table Meetings for the Southwestern Landfill Project

This kitchen table meeting is an opportunity for you to provide input on the Southwestern Landfill Project.

Walker Environmental Group has retained the firm SLR Consulting (SLR) to complete a Social Assessment and facilitate a series of kitchen table or round table discussions with residents in your neighbourhood regarding the Southwestern Landfill project. These discussions will take place either in the homes of local area residents, or at other venues within your neighbourhood. Your time and participation will total approximately 2 hours.

These discussions are intended to help SLR better understand:

- what is unique and special about your neighbourhood and the broader community;
- how the existing quarry site and ongoing operations affect your property, the immediate neighbourhood and the broader community, and if so, how;
- how an operating landfill at the quarry site might affect your property, the immediate neighbourhood and the broader community; and
- whether you anticipate changes to your overall satisfaction with living in your neighbourhood or the broader community.

We want to ask your advice on how best Walker Environmental should operate the landfill, manage potential effects and continue to engage with community members.

None of the discussion will be attributed to meeting participants personally. The key themes and issues raised will be summarized and reported in aggregate format in the EA documentation.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.



About the Southwestern Landfill Project

What is the Southwestern Landfill project?

Walker Environmental is proposing a landfill that would accept only solid, non-hazardous waste generated in Ontario. If approved, the landfill would accept 17.4 million cubic meters of waste over a 20-year operating period, or 1.1 million tonnes per year, including daily cover material (typically soil).

Where is the Southwestern Landfill being proposed?

If approved, the Southwestern Landfill would be constructed and operated in a mined-out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.



How would the Southwestern Landfill be constructed and operated?

There would be an engineered double liner system and other groundwater and surface water controls. The waste would be covered at the end of each day (daily cover) to minimize odour and blowing litter. The design and operation of the landfill would be regulated by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks under the Environmental Protection Act.

What is included in the Southwestern Landfill facility?

In addition to the landfill area, there is other infrastructure needed to support operations and environmental protections, including (but not limited to):

- Access roads
- An area where material arriving at the site can be weighed and inspected
- A buffer area around the landfill, where waste will not be deposited
- Landfill gas collection and management infrastructure
- Leachate (water that has contacted waste) collection and management infrastructure
- Environmental monitoring equipment and installations (e.g. groundwater monitoring wells)

A haul route has been designated that trucks coming from outside the local area must use. This is north on County Road 6 from Highway 401, then west onto a new private road to the landfill.

Is there an economic benefit of the Southwestern Landfill?

The Southwestern Landfill is a significant infrastructure investment, centered in the local economy (within a 1-hour drive). It would have a \$650 million net economic benefit to the local economy, creating 110 new jobs and \$8 million in annual wages locally.

Like all businesses, the landfill would pay local, Provincial, and Federal taxes. If approved, the Southwestern Landfill will generate more than \$13 million in local municipal tax revenue (not including property tax) over its 20-year lifespan.

The Southwestern Landfill would provide funding to support local community initiatives. This is typically achieved through Host Community Agreements. With these agreements, host and adjacent municipalities can use these funds for things like recreational and educational facilities, community infrastructure, and green space.

Kitchen Table Meeting Discussion Guide

Section 1: Characteristics of Your Neighbourhood and Community

The following questions will help us to understand the characteristics of your neighbourhood and your community.

1. On the map provided, can you please draw and/or describe the geographic limits of what you consider to be your neighbourhood? (*Draw on map*). What do you call your neighbourhood > What made you set these boundaries?
2. On the map provided, can you please draw and/or describe the geographic limits of what you consider to be your community? (*Draw on map*). What made you set these boundaries?
3. Can you identify and describe any unique or special features or places in your neighbourhood? (*Identify on map*). What makes them unique or special?
4. Where do you typically go to undertake the following in your neighbourhood or community?
 - Gong to work
 - Doing outdoor recreational activities (e.g., sports, hiking, dog walking, etc.)
 - Doing indoor recreational activities (e.g., sports, fitness, etc.)
 - Taking children to school
 - Shopping for food or clothing
 - Going to a place of worship or cemetery
 - Visiting your family doctor
 - Visiting your closest friends or other family members
5. What one thing do you value most (that is what you care about most) in your neighbourhood? In you community? *Please be as specific as you can.*
6. In your opinion, what is the most important issue (that is a challenge, threat or matter in dispute), facing your neighbourhood today? Your community today?
7. In your opinion, what things or issues in your community affect your sense of health, safety and well-being the most?
8. What community issues affect your use and enjoyment of your residential property the most?
9. In your opinion, what one thing influences the image or character of your neighbourhood the most? Your community the most?

10. What are the main things that you like most about living in this neighbourhood? In this community?
11. What are the main things that you dislike most about living in this neighbourhood? In this community?
12. Over the past five (5) years, what major changes in your neighbourhood or community have you noticed?

Section 2: The Quarry and Proposed Landfill

SLR would like to understand whether plans for an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry site might affect you and your neighbourhood, and if so, how.

13. Does the Carmeuse Lime quarry and its current operations affect your neighbourhood in any way? Where you go and what you do in your neighbourhood or community? How you use and enjoyment of your property? If Yes, in what ways?
14. What do you worry most about when thinking that there may be an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry?
15. Considering where you typically go for your day-to-day activities today, do you anticipate that your day to day activities will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry? If Yes, in what ways?
16. Considering how you use and enjoy your property today, do you anticipate that your use or enjoyment of your residential property will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry? If Yes, in what ways?
17. What might you do differently on your property because of this project? In your neighbourhood? In the community?

Section 3: Your Recommendations

SLR would like to hear your ideas on what Walker Environmental could do to help ensure that you are satisfied with living here if the Southwestern Landfill is approved.

18. What suggestions or considerations can you offer Walker Environmental so you can continue to live, work and play in this neighbourhood and community as you currently do?

19. What suggestions or considerations can you offer Walker Environmental so you are satisfied with living in your neighbourhood and community?
20. What other concerns or questions would you like addressed in the Environmental Assessment for the Southwestern Landfill Project?

Thank you for your participation.

If you would like to speak directly with someone about this survey or the Southwestern Landfill project, please contact Walker Environmental:

160 Carnegie Street
Ingersoll, ON N5C 4A8

Toll Free: 1 (855) 392-5537

info@walkerea.com

APPENDIX L
Nearest Neighbour Survey Findings

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tomasz Wlodarczyk, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.

FROM: Margaret Buhlman

DATE: March 18, 2019

The following provides the top-line frequency results for the eight local residents who live nearest to the Site Vicinity.

The following presents the distribution of the nearest respondents.

Q1 Ingersoll Property Zone of Respondents

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Ingersoll - North East	12.5	1
Southwest Oxford	50.0	4
Zorra	37.5	3
Total	100.0	8

Characteristics of Household and Community

Q2 Years Lived at this Property

	Valid Percent	Frequency
2 - 10 years	12.5	1
11 - 2- years	25.0	2
More than 20 years	62.5	5
Total	100.0	8

Q3 Years Property has been in the Family

	Valid Percent	Frequency
21 - 30 years	20	1
51 or more years	80	4
Total	100	5
No answer		3
Total		8

Q4 Property Uses

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Own	100.0	8

Q5 Rent Portion of Property To Someone

	Valid Percent	Frequency
No	100.0	8

No one answered Q6 as "not applicable".

Q7 Number of People Living Here

	Valid Percent	Frequency
One	12.5	1
Two	37.5	3
Three	25.0	2
Four or more	25.0	2
Total	100.0	8

Q8 Number of Children 18 Or Less

	Valid Percent	Frequency
None	75.0	6
Two	12.5	1
4 or more	12.5	1
Total	100.0	8

Q9 Adults 65 or Older

	Valid Percent	Frequency
None	62.5	5
One	25.0	2
Two	12.5	1
Total	100.0	8

Outdoor Activities – Residential

Q19 Residential Property Use

- Gardening - flowers & veggies; Entertaining - BBQ, sitting under our trees; Playing games on the grass; Yard maintenance
- Vegetable garden; Flower garden; BBQ's; Picnic's; Walk the dog; Sit outside and enjoy the fresh air
- Flower gardening; BBQ; Fire pit; Social time with family – picnics; Spending time outdoors enjoying; Working outdoors
- BBQ; Gardening; Campfires; Sports recreation; Hobby farming (raising animals); Entertaining/ family functions
- BBQs - family celebrations; Entertaining; Vegetable and flower gardening; clothes drying on the outdoor line; relaxing - coffee and lite meals on the deck; Hobbies - bird watching, exercise, lawn care and crafts
- Playing with our dogs; gardening (vegetable and flower); bird watching
- pot gardening; bird watching; sunsets at night from my view goes down over the dump site
- BBQ' gardening - vegetable, flowers; entertaining family & friends; feeding birds; grandchildren playing in sandbox & yard relaxing, reading, watching horses run in field across from us

Home-based Business or Commercial Farming

Q11 Property Used for Business

	Valid Percent	Frequency
No, residential only	42.9	3
Home-based business	42.9	3
Both - home-based & farming	14.3	1
Total	100.0	7
No answer		1
Total		8

Q12 Yes - Years Operated at This Address

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Less than 2	25	1
2 - 10 years	25	1
11 - 20 years	25	1
21 or more years	25	1
Total	100	4
Not applicable		4
Total		8

q13 Number of FTE employees

	Valid Percent	Frequency
One or fewer	75	3
Two	25	1
Total	100	4
Not applicable		4
Total		8

Q14 Business Description

- Currently used for cash crop - rotational crops.; Previously was used for dairy farming (up until 1988)
- Landscaping: landscape design, installation, maintenance; Crops grown include perennial flowers, approx. 1/2 acre
- Office administration - meeting with clients, completing transactions and reports
- At home daycare licensed with OCCC *Oxford Community Child Care

Q15 Operation Involves Crossing Proposed Haulage Route

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	75	3
No	25	1
Total	100	4
Not applicable		4
Total		8

Q16 Plans to Expand at this Location

	Valid Percent	Frequency
No	100	4
Not applicable		4
Total		8

No one answered q17 as all were “not applicable”.

Your Property, Your Community

Q18 Things to Keep or Maintain to Keep Using or Enjoying Their

- Peace & quiet; Clean air & good well water
- Quite and peace; Less traffic on our road; Fresh air
- Would like to maintain privacy; Would like neighbouring properties to stay the same (i.e. no dump); Would like to maintain the property in the family or have the option to
- Soil quality; Air quality; Relationships with family, neighbours and community
- Fresh air - not being forced inside by odours; uncontaminated water from well, safe to serve quest; Peace and quiet, no noise from equipment and back-up warnings.
- Keep the air clean and fresh; Keep our water clean and safe; Maintain the same species of birds in our area
- no odour; no dust in the air; no crows and gulls on my clothes line

Q19 Like Most about Living in This Community

- Peace and fairly quiet; Fairly light traffic; Good local shopping
- Quite; Nobody bothers us; Fresh air
- Location - its private, but it’s close to amenities; Good neighbours; Our children still visit all the time
- Peaceful & quiet; Friendly people; Nature, i.e. Forests, ponds, trails, wildlife.
- Rural, park like setting; Quiet; Limited traffic on our road
- It has everything we need when it comes to stores (grocery clothing etc.); Its safe It has many entertaining festivals and events to attend
- it is in the country; close enough to town convenient; good neighbours

Q20 Dislike Most about Living in This Community

- Truck traffic & speeders on Rd 33 & North Town Line East
- Too much traffic; Manure smell
- The proposed landfill; Blasting; The proposed dump
- Some stores close too early; Walker Environmental’s presence; Carmeuse lime blasting
- Close proximity to limestone quarry; Dust and noise; Blasting house shaking
- I have never really had any complaints of living in Ingersoll
- don’t have any yet

q21 Major Changes in the Community Over the Past 5 Years

- Increased traffic on Road 33 and Pemberton Street
- Paved road - more traffic
- The landfill proposal has come to the community
- Walker Environmental opening an office/leasing land; New play equipment at Victoria Park; Home improvements, people taking more pride in their properties
- Increased traffic on city roads 6 and 9
- Houses being packed into any available spaces; Bad driving habits continues to get worse in the community; Every year more is being done to attract more people to our festivals
- none

Q22 Satisfaction with Living in Your Neighbourhood

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Very satisfied	100.0	7
No answer		1
Total		8

Q23 Think about living near the Carmeuse Lime quarry

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Very often	28.6	2
Often	28.6	2
Not very often	42.9	3
Total	100.0	7
No answer		1
Total		8

Q24 Carmeuse Lime Quarry Operations Affect Use and Enjoyment or Property

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	83.3	5
No	16.7	1
Total	100.0	6
No answer		2
Total		8

Q25 In What way Carmeuse Lime Quarry Operations Affect Use and Enjoyment or Property

- Noise from quarry daily - not a big problem; Weekly blast noise & shockwave - ornaments have fallen & broken
- Blasting - we are the closest private property
- Air quality, lime dust; Blasts that shake the house; Stress due to Carmeuse and Walker's relationship
- Blasting caused windows to lose seal; Lowered pump in well due to lower water table; scares the dog
- Dust from quarry operations does land on our cars when the wind blows this way. It also lands on our house which I have noticed and so did my grandfather, that it does stain the siding over time.

Q26 Considered moving in past 5 years

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	28.6	2
No	71.4	5
Total	100.0	7
No answer		1
Total		8

Q27 Reasons Considered Moving

- Proposed landfill; Wanting more land and space
- I considered moving before the landfill came hoping the value would be higher than if it was to come.

Q28 Reasons for Remaining at This Property

- Nice home & good place to live
- We like living here (peace and quiet); 5 minutes from town if we need anything
- Its home
- Renovated house with intention of retiring here; Large Lot quiet road; Park across from us
- it's been home for 65 years

The Future

Q29 Anticipate Change in Use and Enjoyment of Residential Property Due to Presence of Operating Landfill

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	85.7	6
Not sure	14.3	1
Total	100.0	7
No answer		1
Total		8

Q30 What Might You Do Differently on Residential Property Because of the Project

- Smell; noise
- Water, birds, odours, dust, noise; property value
- Spend more time indoors; Avoid eating outdoors
- Increased expense due to using air conditioning and dryer more. Not able to leave windows open and clothes on line. Not able to use outdoor desks and garden.
- We spend less time outdoors, especially with the daycare kids.
- Stay in the house

Q31 Anticipate Home-based Business Change Due to Presence of an Operating Landfill

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	75	3
No	25	1
Total	100	4
Not applicable		4
Total		8

Q32 What Might You Do Differently with Home-base Business Because of the Project

- It could affect water and farming practices
- Find alternate routes of travel; Spend less time in my gardens
- Playing outside with the day care children may not be possible resulting in having to go to parks away from this area.

Q33 Anticipate Commercial Farming Operations Change Due to Presence of an Operating Landfill

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	100.0	1
Not applicable		7
Total		8

Q34 What Might You Do Differently Farming Operations Because of the Project

- Birds, water, dust, blowing litter

Q35 Change in Satisfaction with Community Due To Project

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Down a great deal	50.0	3
Down somewhat	33.3	2
No change	16.7	1
Total	100.0	6
No answer		2
Total		8

Q36 Foresee moving because of project

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	16.7	1
No	33.3	2
Not sure	50.0	3
Total	100.0	6
No answer		2
Total		8

Q37 Suggestion to Walker Environmental to Continue Use and Enjoyment of Property

- Ensure water & air remain clean; No bad odours please; Ensure no increase in noise. Ensure no increase in truck traffic on Rd 33.
- Keep us informed of the landfill as it proceeds
- Cancel the dump. If it goes through, we want to see our well protected - no odours, bird control, dust control, property protection. (We want to enjoy our property now the same as if the landfill is approved.)
- Find another location for their landfill, not here
- Find somewhere else for the dump not so close to homes and so many private wells
- I suggest you find a new location, further away from my home and community.
- I hate the idea of my area of residence as the dump region of southern Ontario. One south and the largest in Ontario a little bit North

Q38 Suggestion to Walker Environmental so You are Satisfied with living in Your community

- Control the smell as best you can. Control the noise of heavy equipment
- Change location.; more communication; Total honesty; Recycling programs to minimize garbage into the landfill
- I would like to see them pack up their office and move out. That would make me satisfied.
- 100% guarantee for safe drinking water; Back-up your claims when liners fails; Walker will assume cost for replacing private wells with a supplied, safe source
- I suggest you find a new location, further away from my home and community.

Q39 Concerns or Questions for Walker Environmental to Address in the Environmental Assessment

- We are the only living residents with private property beside the landfill (this close). The property of the landfill borders our whole property (Rd.62 to Rd. 64). We are less than 500 m from the landfill, how will Walker maintain our lifestyle and protect our land value.
- Property values (the protection of); Health risks, present and future. Loss of property enjoyment, conflict resolution, who mediates?
- Water; air; Another solution for garbage, cannot continue to bury for next generation to deal with.
- I've been taking pictures of the quarry pit across from my house for the last 18 years and see how much water runs from the walls of the pit. How do they plan to stop that flow of contaminated water into our water when the liner eventually leaks? The water seems to flow directly towards my house. What do they plan on doing to keep seagulls from disrupting our community. With the large number of seagulls already flying directly over my house to get to the water in the quarry pit, what will they do to stop more from coming if the land fill comes.

I'm sure other landfills have processes in place but I still see debris around the facilities in trees, along fence lines, etc. How will this landfill be different from the others I have seen. I'm concerned about the smell. I realize they will do what they can to reduce the smell, but I'm sure other landfills have processes in place to stop the smell as well and I've noticed they still smell quite horrible. As the landfill grows, I'm very concerned about the smell because the wind blows from that direction quite often.

The road gets damaged from the weight of the trucks already using the projected route to the dump. How will they keep this from happening on an even larger scale if hundreds more trucks will be using this route every week. To continue about the seagulls, how will they keep more and more seagulls from coming to the area. Hundreds already fly right over my house and collect in the large quarry lake. If the landfill comes, then they will come in far greater numbers, multiplying every year, which could lead to the disruption of events and festivals in town. My grandfather worked in the quarry for years and talked about how they said when it was no longer used it would be put back to the way it was. It's unfortunate this idea was somehow lost over the past few years.

APPENDIX M
Local Resident Survey Instrument

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Looking for Your Input:

Local Resident Survey for the Southwestern Landfill Project

This survey is an opportunity for you to provide your input on the Southwestern Landfill Project.

Dear Resident:

Walker Environmental invites you to participate in the social and economic assessment of the Southwestern Landfill Project. Walker Environmental has retained the consulting firm SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) to survey local residents near the proposed site.



Why complete this survey?

By completing this survey, you will be providing insight into if and/or how your current lifestyle could be affected by the proposed landfill. This is important information to ensure that the Southwestern Landfill is studied with you and your community in mind.

The purpose of this survey is to understand:

- the characteristics of your household
- how you and members of your household use and enjoy your property
- your overall satisfaction with living in your neighbourhood
- your opinion on whether the existing quarry site and ongoing operations affect your current use and enjoyment of your property, and if so, how
- whether the effects associated with an operating landfill at the proposed site might affect your current use and enjoyment of your residential property, your home business or your farming activities
- whether you anticipate any effects on your overall satisfaction with your community, and if so, how

Individual responses will be kept strictly confidential and your name or address will not be used in the report. The responses we receive will be combined and the results will be reported together.

**Please complete and return this survey
in the enclosed stamped self-addressed envelope by**

January 4, 2019

Only one original survey per household will be accepted.

About the Southwestern Landfill Project

What is the Southwestern Landfill project?

Walker Environmental is proposing a landfill that would accept only solid, non-hazardous waste generated in Ontario. If approved, the landfill would accept 17.4 million cubic meters of waste over a 20-year operating period, or 1.1 million tonnes per year, including daily cover material (typically soil).

Where is the Southwestern Landfill being proposed?

If approved, the Southwestern Landfill would be constructed and operated in a mined-out portion of the Carneuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.



How would the Southwestern Landfill be constructed and operated?

There would be an engineered double liner system and other groundwater and surface water controls. The waste would be covered at the end of each day (daily cover) to minimize odour and blowing litter. The design and operation of the landfill would be regulated by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks under the Environmental Protection Act.

What is included in the Southwestern Landfill facility?

In addition to the landfill area, there is other infrastructure needed to support operations and environmental protections, including (but not limited to):

- Access roads
- An area where material arriving at the site can be weighed and inspected
- A buffer area around the landfill, where waste will not be deposited
- Landfill gas collection and management infrastructure
- Leachate (water that has contacted waste) collection and management infrastructure
- Environmental monitoring equipment and installations (e.g. groundwater monitoring wells)

A haul route has been designated that trucks coming from outside the local area must use. This is north on County Road 6 from Highway 401, then west onto a new private road to the landfill.

Is there an economic benefit of the Southwestern Landfill?

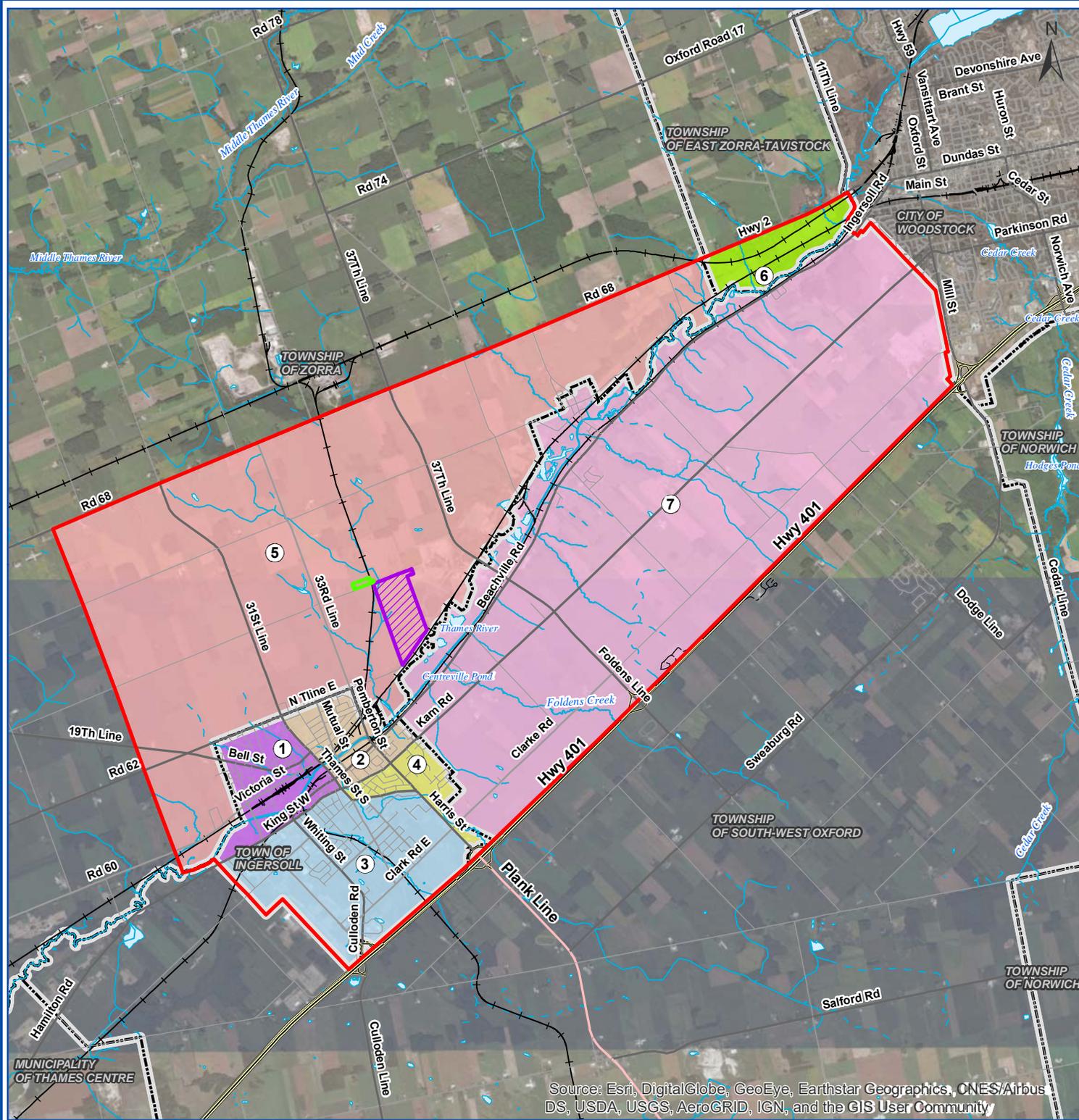
The Southwestern Landfill is a significant infrastructure investment, centered in the local economy (within a 1-hour drive). It would have a \$650 million net economic benefit to the local economy, creating 110 new jobs and \$8 million in annual wages locally.

Like all businesses, the landfill would pay local, Provincial, and Federal taxes. If approved, the Southwestern Landfill will generate more than \$13 million in local municipal tax revenue (not including property tax) over its 20-year lifespan.

The Southwestern Landfill would provide funding to support local community initiatives. This is typically achieved through Host Community Agreements. With these agreements, host and adjacent municipalities can use these funds for things like recreational and educational facilities, community infrastructure, and green space.

The following map shows the Local Resident Survey Area.

Survey question #1 will ask you to identify the municipality of zone within Ingersoll that the property at which you received this survey is located.



LEGEND

- Local Resident Survey
- Municipal Boundary

Municipality / Zones

- 1 Ingersoll - North-West
- 2 Ingersoll - North-East
- 3 Ingersoll - South-West
- 4 Ingersoll - South-East
- 5 Township of Zorra
- 6 Township of East Zorra-Tavistock
- 7 Township of South-West Oxford

Project Components

- Auxiliary Infrastructure
- Potential Landfill Footprint

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

SCALE: 1:90,000
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 8.5 x 11
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes. Basedata:

**WALKER
ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP**

**SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL RESIDENT
SURVEY AREA**

November 8, 2018	Rev 0.0	Figure No. 1
Project No. 209.40418.00001		



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Local Resident Survey

PLEASE COMPLETE THE SURVEY QUESTIONS BELOW

Section 1: Characteristics of Your Household and Community

The following questions will help us to understand the characteristics of your household and your community.

(For the purposes of this survey, "property" includes the lands where you reside, operate a home business, or farm and at which you received this survey)

1. Which municipality and/or zone within Ingersoll is your property located? (see map on previous page and check one box only)

Township of Zorra

Ingersoll - North East

Township of Southwest Oxford

Ingersoll – North West

Township of East Zorra-Tavistock

Ingersoll – South East

Ingersoll – South West

2. How long have you lived at this property?

Less than 2 years

11 – 20 years

2 – 10 years

more than 20 years

3. If this property was owed by another member of your family before you, how many years in total has this property been in your family?

Years

4. Do you own or rent this property?

Own Rent

5. If you OWN, do you rent any portion of this property to someone else?

Yes No

6. IF YES: how is this rental portion used?

Residential Business Other _____

7. How many people currently live at this property?

One More than Three _____
 Two
 Three

8. How many children aged 18 or less currently live at this property?

None Three
 One More than Three _____
 Two

9. How many adults aged 65 or more currently live at this property?

None Three
 One More than Three _____
 Two

Section 2: Outdoor Activities - Residential

The following question asks you about how you and your household members use your residential property for outdoor activities.

10. Please list or describe the main ways in which you and other members of your household use your residential property for outdoor activities (e.g., BBQs, swimming, vegetable gardening).

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

Section 3: Home-Based Business or Commercial Farming

The following questions ask you about how you use your property for a home-based business or commercial farming (if applicable)

11. Is this property used for a home-based business or a commercial farming operation?

No
(skip to #18)

Home-based
Business

Commercial Farming
Operation

Both

12. If YES: how long has your business or farming operation operated at this address?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than 2 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 – 20 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 – 10 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	more than 20 years

13. How many people currently work at this location on a daily basis?

Please estimate number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees. For example, if you have two employees that both work half the week, that would be one FTE employee.

_____ FTE employees

14. Please briefly describe your business, including the types of services offered, goods manufactured or sold, and/or approximate areas and the types of crops grown, type and approximate number of livestock production; and/or other agricultural products or services offered. *(Please use back of page if more room needed).*

15. Does your business or farming operation involve using or crossing the proposed haul route (i.e., County Road 6 from Highway 401, then west onto a private road to the landfill site)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	----

16. Do you have any plans for expanding your business or farming operation at this location?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	----

17. If YES, please briefly describe your plans for expansion.

Section 4: Your Property, Your Community

The following questions will help us understand things that influence how you use or enjoy your property, the things you like and dislike about your community, and how satisfied you are with living here.

18. What are three things that you want to keep or maintain in order for you to keep on using or enjoying your property for the purposes you identified in Questions 10 and 11?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

19. What are the three main things that you like most about living in this community?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

20. What are the three main things that you dislike most about living in this community?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

21. Over the past five (5) years, what major changes in your community have you noticed?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

22. In general, how satisfied are you with living in your neighbourhood?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very Satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Very Satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all Satisfied |

Carmeuse Lime (Canada) Limited operates a quarry in the Township of Zorra, approximately 780 metres east of the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary. The site is accessed from Highway 401 via County Road 6. This area has been actively quarried since 1907.

23. In your day-to-day living, how often do you think about the fact that you live near the Carmeuse Lime quarry?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Very Often |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Often | <input type="checkbox"/> Never / Do not know of this quarry |

24. Does the Carmeuse Lime quarry and its current operations affect your use and enjoyment of your property?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

25. If YES: in what ways has your use and enjoyment of property has been affected?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

26. In the past five (5) years, have you considered moving from this property?

Yes

No

27. If YES: what were the main reasons that you had considered moving?

28. If NO: what are the main reasons for remaining at this property?

Section 5: The Future

SLR would like to understand whether plans for an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry site might affect you and the use and enjoyment of your property, as well as your overall satisfaction with living here, and if so, how.

29. Considering how you use and enjoy your property today, do you anticipate that your use or enjoyment of your **residential property** will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry?

Yes

No

Not Sure

Not Applicable

30. IF YES: what might you do differently on your property because of this project?

31. If you run a **home-based business** on this property, do you anticipate that your business operations will change as because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry?

Yes No Not Sure Not Applicable

32. IF YES: what might you do differently with your home-based business because of this project?

33. If you conduct **commercial farming operations** on this property, do you anticipate that your farming operations will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry?

Yes No Not Sure Not Applicable

34. IF YES: what might you do differently with your farming operations because of this project?

35. Do you anticipate that your level of satisfaction with your community is likely to change because of this project? How might your level of satisfaction change?

Up a great deal *Down a great deal* *No change*
 Up somewhat *Down somewhat*

36. Do you foresee yourself moving from this property because of the project?

Yes No Not Sure

Section 6: Your Recommendations

SLR would like to hear your ideas on what Walker Environmental could do to help ensure that you are satisfied with living here if the Southwestern Landfill is approved.

37. What suggestions or considerations can you offer Walker Environmental so you can continue to use and enjoy your property as you do currently?

38. What suggestions or considerations can you offer Walker Environmental so you are satisfied with living in your community?

39. What other concerns or questions would you like addressed in the Environmental Assessment for the Southwestern Landfill Project?

Thank you for your participation.

**Please return this survey
in the enclosed stamped self-addressed envelope by
January 4, 2019**

**If you would like to speak directly with someone about this survey or the
Southwestern Landfill project, please contact Walker Environmental:**

160 Carnegie Street
Ingersoll, ON N5C 4A8

Toll Free: 1 (855) 392-5537

info@walkerea.com

Your contact information is not required, but you are welcome to share it with us. We would add this information to the project mailing list.

Name _____

Address _____

Postal Code _____

APPENDIX N
Local Resident Survey Findings

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tomasz Wlodarczyk, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.

FROM: Margaret Buhlman

DATE: March 13, 2019

The following provides the top-line frequency results for each question asked of the local residents in the Site Vicinity study area defined for the Social Assessment of Walker Environmental Group's proposed Southwestern Landfill project

BACKGROUND

The Social Assessment Work Plan (2017) proposed that a "Local Resident Questionnaire" be distributed to gather qualitative information regarding neighbourhood issues, activities and anticipated effects of the project. The objectives of the Local Resident Questionnaire were to:

- a) Understand people's current attitudes towards the existing quarry site and planned landfill development;
- b) Identify ways in which property owners currently use and enjoy their property for personal or business purposes (e.g., home based businesses, farm gate businesses) and how these might change as a result of the project;
- c) Understand how satisfied people are with living in their neighbourhoods and how the landfill project might affect their level of satisfaction;
- d) Understand how people's use the primary haul route and how this might change as a result of the project;
- e) Understand how committed people are to living and/or farming in the immediate vicinity of the proposed landfill site;
- f) Identify how people define their neighbourhood character and how they anticipate this might change as a result of the project; and
- g) Obtain comments or suggestions on ways to mitigate effects from the undertaking.

The questionnaire itself was designed with input for other key disciplines (e.g., economics, agriculture) and took into consideration comments made by members of the Community Liaison Committee on the Public Attitude Research survey instrument. Although it was planned that this "Local Resident Questionnaire" would be distributed to a sample of approximately 25% of households (1 in every 4 residences) in the study area, SLR

committed to a distribution target of 100%. The questionnaire is provided in Annex A.

METHODOLOGY

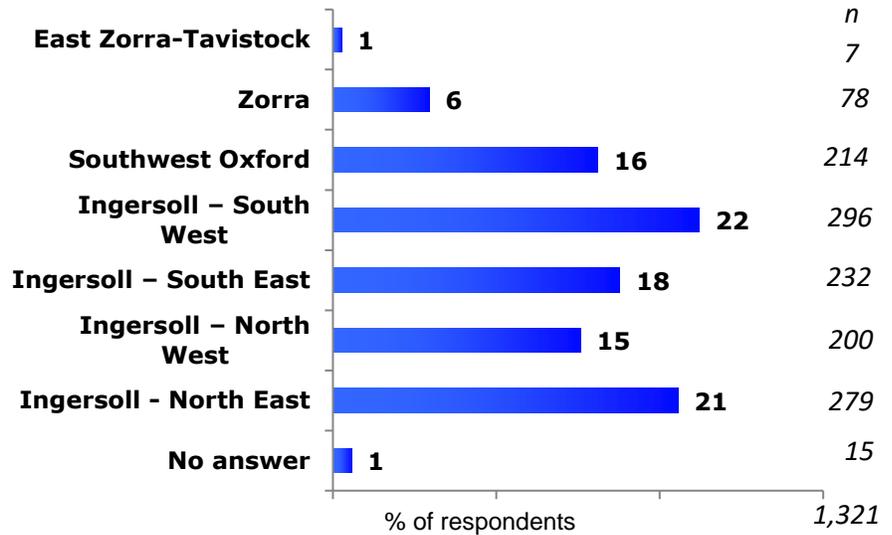
The survey was undertaken using a self-completed questionnaire delivered to all households in the Site Vicinity study area as defined in the Social Assessment Work Plan (2017). Respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire in writing and return it to SLR using the stamped, self-addressed envelope provided.

Questionnaires were dropped off or mailed to residential properties with a self-addressed return envelope between December 1st and December 14th. Questionnaires were dropped off to residents in zones 1, 2 and 4 to 7. Due to the larger population in the Town of Ingersoll, questionnaires were mailed to residents in the zone 3. Due to the Canada Post strike and mail delays, the questionnaire return deadline was extended from January 4th to January 18, 2019. Local residents were informed of the extended deadline via local newspapers and Walker Environmental Group's webpage.

Overall, a total of 6558 questionnaires were sent out with 5972 surveys mailed and 576 surveys hand delivered; and 10 picked up at the Walker Environmental office in Ingersoll. Out of the 6558 questionnaires sent out, 1374 questionnaires were returned of which 53 were returned completely blank and removed from the dataset. As such, a total of 1321 questionnaires were completed and used in the following tables. This is a return-rate of approximately 20%.

Respondents were asked to indicate the municipality or zone within Ingersoll where the respondents' properties were located. The following Figure presents the distribution on respondents.

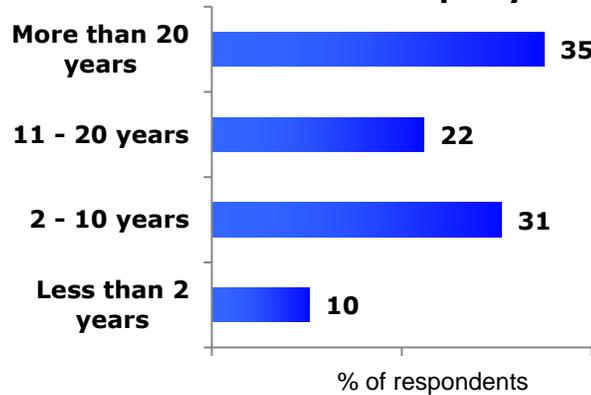
Figure 1
Ingersoll Property Zone of Respondents



Characteristics of Household and Community

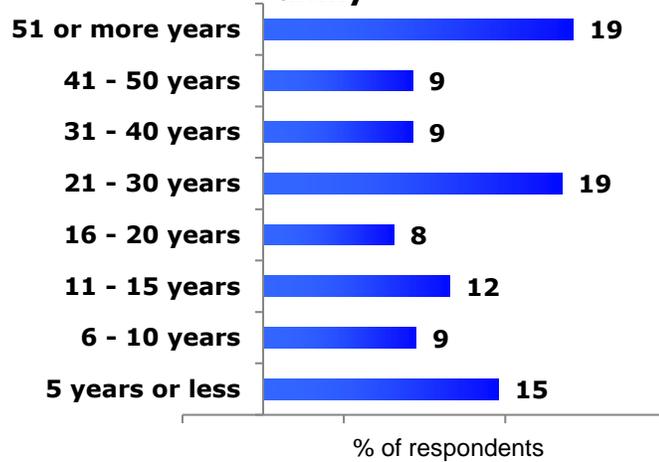
Over half of the respondents (57%) have lived at this property for more than 10 years.

Figure 2
Years Lived at this Property



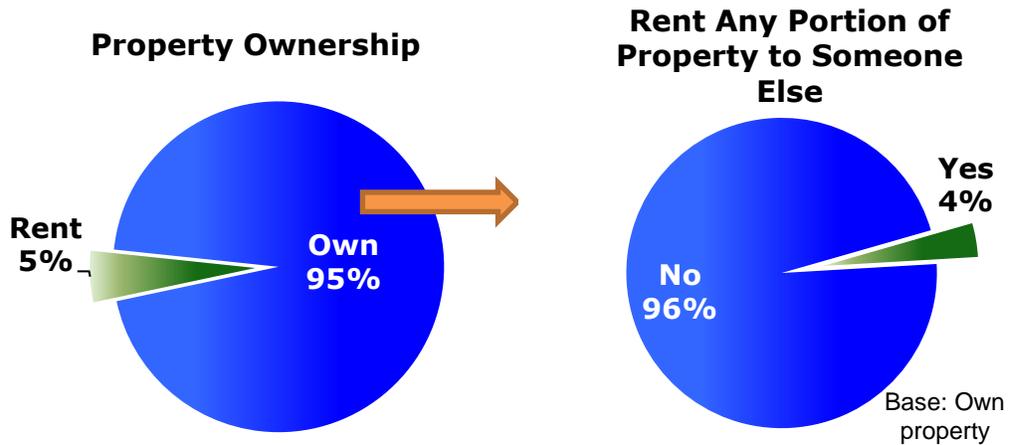
One-third of the respondents (432) answered the question "If this property was owned by another member of your family before, how many years in total has this property been in your family?" Over half of them (56%) indicate that the property has been in their family for more than 20 years (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Years Property has been in the Family



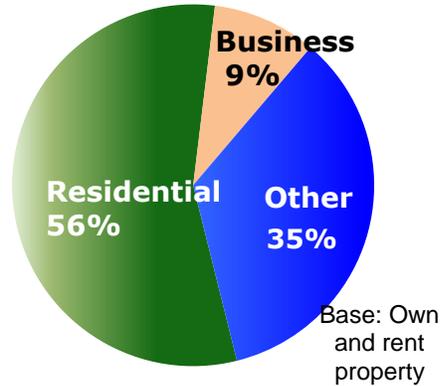
Respondents appear to have a vested financial interest in their property in that almost all of them own the property and very few of them rent any portion to someone else.

Figure 4
Property Uses



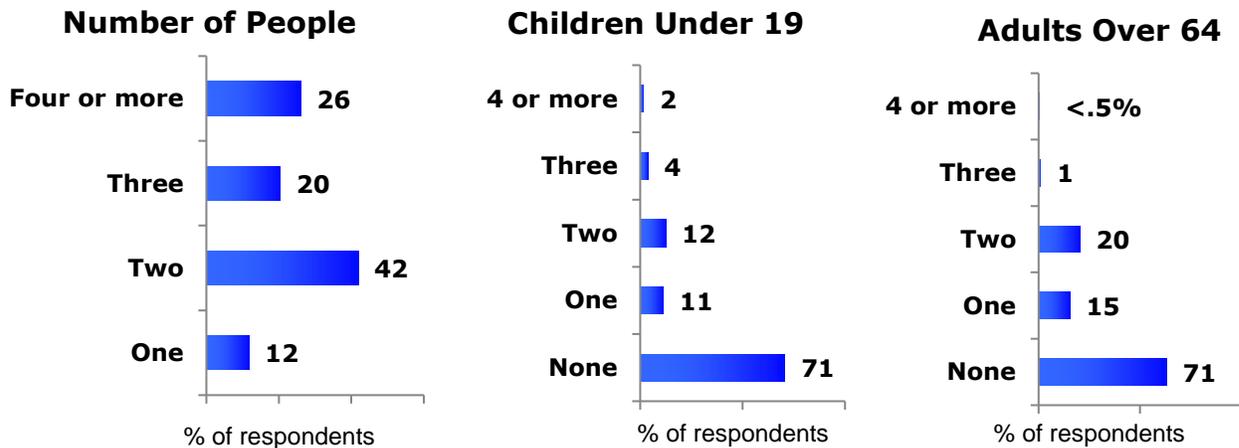
Of the 4% (43 respondents) who rent out a portion of their property, slightly fewer than half are for business or other purposes; of the 15 respondents who indicated "other" 4 wrote in that the property is used for farming and 1 respondent wrote in "events rental" (Figure 5).

**Figure 5
Rental Use**



A large proportion of respondents (42%) has two people residing at the property, and 24% have children 18 years of age or younger. One-third of respondents indicate someone aged 65 or older lives at this property.

**Figure 6
Household Composition at This Property**



Outdoor Activities – Residential

As indicated in Table 1, respondents and other members of their household use their residential property for a variety of activities. Over 5000 responses were provided by 1257 respondents. Summarizing the findings,

- One-third of all responses related to entertaining. In particular, 82% of all respondents use their residential property to have BBQ's.

- One-quarter of the responses related to gardening; 63% of the respondents use their residential property for gardening in general and one-quarter specifically for growing food (26%).
- Slightly fewer responses related to using their property for some form of physical activity. Of these responses, 30% of the respondents cited backyard activities and one-quarter cited swimming.
- 12% of the property use responses were about relaxation.

Table 1 - Residential Property Use

	%	<i>n</i>
Entertaining -	30%	1552
BBQs	82%	1028
Entertaining parties, family, friends	41%	510
Hosting event	1%	14
Gardening -	23%	1220
Gardening, tending flower garden	63%	787
Vegetable, herb garden	26%	323
Planting trees, maintaining yard, preservation	9%	110
Physical Activity -	21%	1111
Play with children, games, backyard activities	30%	374
Swimming	24%	298
Exercise, sport (baseball, soccer, etc.)	17%	211
Walking, hiking, running, snowshoeing	13%	162
Bike riding, ATV, snowmobiling	5%	66
Relaxation -	12%	636
Relaxing/sitting in backyard, patio, outdoors	44%	557
Using hot tub	1%	8
Reading	6%	71
Other -	14%	738
Keeping dog, pet in backyard	12%	157
Using outdoor fire pit, camping	10%	129
Observing wildlife, birds	10%	124
Hobbies, projects	4%	55
Fishing, pond, creek	4%	49
Vehicle maintenance – fix car, wash	3%	43
Drying laundry	2%	29
Farming, livestock in pastures	2%	19
Business, work	1%	15
Hunting	1%	13
Negative comment about proposed landfill	2%	27
Other	6%	73
None	<.5	5
Total # of responses from 1257 respondents		5257

Note: For this and all tables the number in italics is the number of respondents providing that answer. Percentages sum to more than 100% as seven responses were accepted. Q10

Home-based Business or Commercial Farming

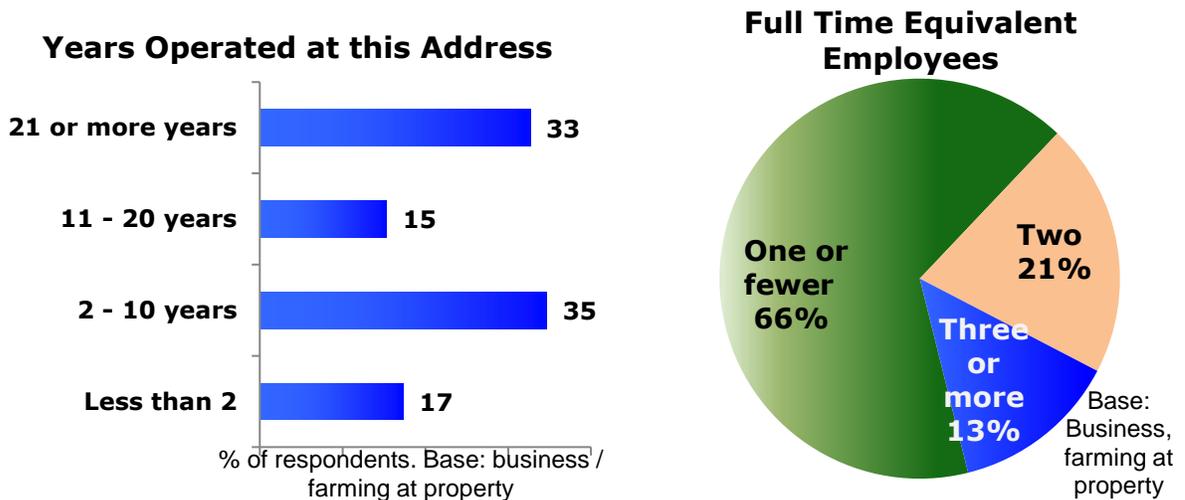
The clear majority of respondents use their property as a residence only; 12% use it for a home-based business or commercial farming.

	%	<i>n</i>
Both	1	13
Commercial farming	2	28
Home-based business	9	109
No, residential only	88	1075

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q11

Among the 150 respondents who have a home-based business and/or farming operation 48% have been in business at this address of more than 10 years, and 34% have two or more Full Time Equivalent employees.

**Figure 7
Business or Farming Operation Characteristics**

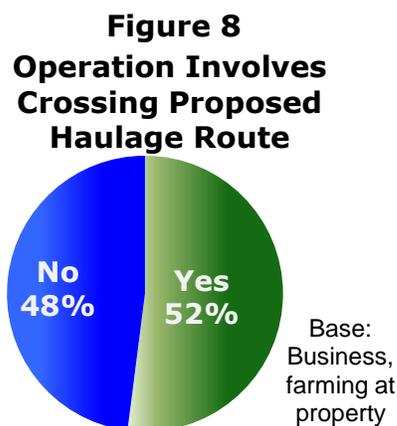


Respondents report a variety of home-based businesses or farming operations. In total, 34% have some type of farming operation.

Table 3 - Business Description		
	%	n
<i>Crop farming</i>	19%	29
Small business, home-based business	15%	22
<i>Dairy farming and products, livestock</i>	13%	19
Construction, contracting, trades	12%	18
Daycare, other people services	9%	13
Supplies, sales	7%	10
Consulting services	7%	10
Accounting, office administration	7%	10
Financial – real estate, mortgages	6%	9
Landscaping	5%	8
Photography, art, writing	5%	7
Food preparation	3%	5
Property management	3%	4
<i>Poultry farming</i>	3%	4
<i>Farming general</i>	2%	3
Dog boarding, breeding	1%	2
Manufacturing	1%	2
Other	2%	3
No answer	6%	9
Total number of respondents answering		150

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since 3 responses were accepted. Base - Operate business/farm Q14

Respondents who have a home-based business or farming operation are split as to their use or crossing the proposed haul route.



One-quarter of the respondents who have a home-based business or farming operation have plans for expanding their business or farming operation (Table 4).

Table 4 - Plans to Expand at this Location		
	%	n
No	73	107
Yes	27	39
Yes: Plans		
Expand business, services	30%	12
More building, space	28%	11
Clear, more land	10%	4
More livestock, animals	10%	4
More staff	8%	3
More equipment	5%	2
Will have more travelling across the proposed route	5%	2
Alternate crops	3%	1
No answer	20%	8
Total number of respondents answering		40

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding, and acceptance of more than one response. Base - Operate business / farming on property. Q16,17

Your Property, Your Community

Respondents were asked to record three things they want to keep or maintain in order to keep using or enjoying their property for the purposes identified in Table 1; some respondents offered up to 5 items. As indicated in Table 5, almost all respondents stated that the quality of the air and water needs to be maintained and are priorities in maintaining the current use and enjoyment of their properties. One-quarter or fewer respondents recorded other individual responses.

Table 5 - Things to Keep or Maintain to Keep Using or Enjoying Their Property

	%	n
Good, fresh air quality	55%	717
Clean water quality	41%	544
Low traffic levels – truck, safety	23%	304
Free of odour	23%	302
Limited noise	15%	200
Quiet, peaceful area, privacy	15%	196
Ability to maintain outdoor activities – BBQs, entertaining, etc.	11%	145
Maintain healthy garden, trees, farm	6%	82
Ensure clean, uncontaminated soil	6%	74
Free of nuisance birds, animals	6%	73
Not having to worry about decreased property value	5%	68
Maintain healthy environment, green space	5%	65
Maintain positive community image – atmosphere, small town	3%	45
Presence of wildlife, flora	3%	36
Safe environment for kids, pets	2%	30
Free of litter, debris from trucks, landfill	2%	30
Maintain municipal amenities – roads, parks, municipal services	2%	28
No pollution general, clean	2%	28
Neighbours	2%	25
Good scenery, open space, view, rural	1%	19
Watch taxes, property tax	1%	12
Access to and use of trail, parks, river, land	1%	11
Community safety	1%	10
Prosperous community, business	<.5%	6
Negative comment about proposed landfill	7%	92
Other	6%	82
No response	9%	114
Total number of respondents answering		1313

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0% indicates less than .5%. Q18

Respondents identify a variety of things they liked most about living in this community (Table 6); the most prominent response is the peaceful and small town nature of their community (48%).

Table 6 - Like Most about Living in This Community

	%	n
Peaceful/small town atmosphere	48%	633
Friendly/neighbourly/family oriented community	28%	364
Easy access to amenities	23%	299
Clean air, odour free	21%	271
Little traffic, no trucks	16%	210
Parks/trails/river/environment	10%	133
Not having a landfill	10%	128
Water quality	9%	119
Community support, cohesive atmosphere	8%	109
Cleanliness	8%	106
Community activities/events	7%	96
Scenery, space property	7%	92
Rural/agriculture atmospheres	6%	79
Safety/low crime/policing	6%	76
Community services (e.g. library, community centre, senior centre)	5%	61
Retail/restaurants/entertainment	4%	55
Nature, wildlife	4%	54
Quality of life /pace of life/privacy	4%	50
Affordable, good property values	4%	47
General positive attributes	3%	40
Education/schools	2%	27
Great location (general)	2%	25
Municipal services - transportation, roads, garbage	2%	22
Health, access to healthcare	2%	21
History/heritage	1%	18
Jobs/employment/economy	1%	10
Civic leadership and management	1%	9
General negative attributes	<.5%	6
Good tax rates	<.5%	4
Place of Worship, church	<.5%	1
Other	6%	78
Not answered	6%	85
Total number of respondents answering		1311

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0% indicates less than .5%. Q19

Respondents also identified a variety of things they dislike about this community. As indicated in Table 7, 40% expressed a dislike of the proposed Southwestern Landfill even though it is not in operation; and 8% identify an activity at the quarry. One-quarter (24%) write “nothing” (9%) or provided no answer (15%).

Table 7 - Dislike Most about Living in This Community

	%	n
Proposed landfill	40%	529
Nothing I dislike	9%	124
Train noise, train traffic	9%	115
Lack of shopping, amenities	8%	107
Truck traffic - noise, volume	8%	107
Quarry activities	8%	104
Safety, crime	7%	89
High taxes	5%	72
Water quality	5%	69
Poor municipal services - garbage service, no composting, by-laws, roads, infrastructure	5%	60
401 noise, EDR, traffic accidents	4%	56
Need for improved recreation, sports facility	4%	47
Lack of entertainment, activities, parks	3%	46
Town council, politicians	3%	36
Population growth, urban sprawl	3%	34
Neighbours, inconsiderate behavior	2%	31
Limited economic activity - jobs, growth, business	2%	30
Lack of housing, services for senior and the poor	2%	25
Aesthetics of town	2%	23
Cost of living	1%	19
Air quality - general	1%	18
Lack of local police, OPP	1%	15
Lack of public transit	1%	15
Impact of farming	1%	12
Cement plant, Cami, manufacturing	1%	11
Issues with community values	1%	9
Lack of parking	1%	8
Payment for municipal service - garbage	1%	8
Health care	1%	7
House, property needs improvement	<.5%	3
Other	7%	94
No answer	15%	202
Total number of respondents answering		1321

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0% indicates less than .5%. Q20

Over 80% of the respondents identified a major change in their community over the past 5 year (Table 8); most of them can be described as negative changes. Notably, 19% wrote a comment regarding the proposed Southwestern Landfill.

The most prevalent noticeable positive change over the past 5 years was infrastructure improvements.

Table 8 - Major Changes in the Community Over the Past 5 Years

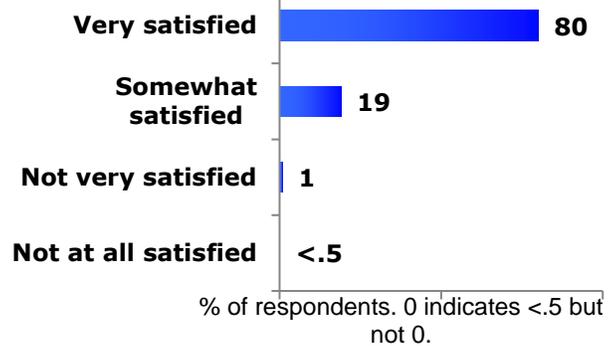
	%	n
Negative changes:		
Population and housing growth	39%	512
Potential impact of the proposed landfill - all comments noting landfill	19%	253
Traffic / truck volume increases	11%	141
More crime, few police	6%	82
Fewer businesses, no new businesses, store	4%	51
Environmental changes - increased noise, air, dust, pollution	3%	36
Cost of living and housing increases	3%	34
Tax increases	2%	24
Negative changes in natural environment - wildlife, trees	2%	20
Real estate turnover, people moving out	1%	19
Less / insecure employment	1%	16
Closure of schools	1%	16
Challenges to agriculture / farmers	1%	13
Property value reductions	1%	11
Decline in town appearance, facilities	1%	10
Municipal services declined	1%	8
Town council, political issues	0%	6
More road closures, 401	0%	5
Positive change -		
Infrastructure improvements - sidewalk, bridge, fire hall	10%	133
Changes to community character - diverse, children, aging, spirit	6%	79
Improvements to recreation, parks, playgrounds, trails	4%	57
Some new business, stores, industry	4%	50
More community activities, events	3%	38
Property values increased	3%	37
Upgrades to the town, homes, businesses	2%	29
Improvements to municipal services	2%	27
Community improvements	1%	14
Community is cleaner	1%	13
New, renovated schools	1%	12
Positive or neutral changes in natural environment - wildlife, trees	1%	11
Industry - general	<.5%	3
More jobs	<.5%	3
None	6%	80
Other	6%	75
No answer	19%	251
Total number of respondents answering		1312

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0% indicates less than .5%. Q21

While most respondents identified something they disliked about their community, essentially everyone is satisfied with living in their neighbourhood.

Figure 9

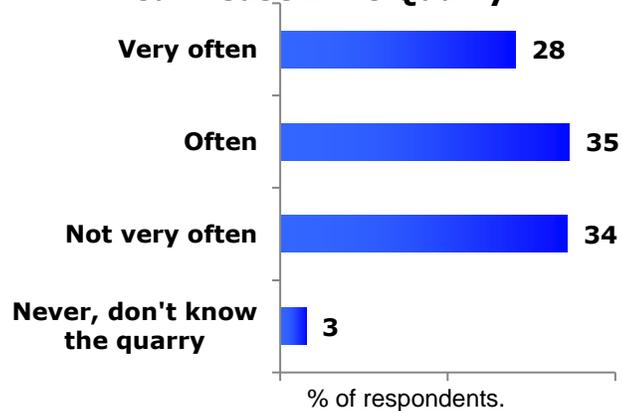
Satisfaction with Living in Your Neighbourhood



The Carmeuse Lime Quarry is a major industry and a prominent land use in the study area. Two-thirds (63%) think about the fact that they live near the Carmeuse Lime Quarry in their day-to-day living "often" or "very often".

Figure 10

Think About Living Near the Carmeuse Lime Quarry



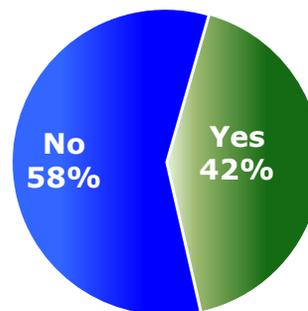
Four-in-ten respondents state that the Carmeuse Lime quarry and its current operations affect their use and enjoyment of their property. Of these respondents the most predominant impact stated is from blasting.

Table 9 - Carmeuse Lime Quarry Operations Affect Use and Enjoyment of Property		
	%	n
No	48	600
Not sure	10	131
Yes	42	525
Yes - in what ways		
Blasting effects	65%	343
Dust	34%	180
Traffic, trucks	22%	118
Air quality	18%	93
Noise	12%	62
Water quality	8%	44
Proposed landfill effects	7%	36
Environmental impact – pollution	2%	8
Health effects	1%	5
Reduced property values	1%	5
Created jobs, boosts the economy	<.5%	2
Positive effect – non-specific	1%	4
Negative effect – non-specific	3%	17
Other	3%	14
No answer	1%	3
Total number of respondents answering		531

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0% indicates less than .5%. Q24, 25

Less than half, but still a high proportion, of respondents indicate that they have considered moving from their current property in the past 5 years.

Figure 11
Considered Moving in the Past 5 Years



Two-thirds of the respondents who have considered moving wrote that their main reason for considering a move was the proposed landfill.

Table 10 - Reasons Considered Moving

	%	n
The proposed landfill and its effects	64%	338
Retirement, downsize, lifestyle change	12%	64
Seeking larger, better house, property	9%	48
Town is too small, lack of amenities, services, activities	5%	24
Ageing, changes in personal health	4%	22
Too much traffic, noise	3%	18
Better environmental quality – air, water	3%	17
Better work prospects	2%	13
Cost of housing	2%	9
High taxes	2%	8
Quarry operations	2%	8
To be closer to family, friends	1%	4
Schooling	<.5%	2
Community attitudes – not friendly	<.5%	2
Other	5%	29
No answer	1%	6
Total number of respondents answering		531

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Based - Considered moving in the past 5 years. Q27

A variety of reasons for remaining at their current property were provided, the most predominant reason being the enjoyment they receive from living at their home (23%, Table 11).

Table 11 - Reasons for Remaining at This Property

	%	n
Like my house, property, love it	23%	164
Quiet, peaceful, safe	14%	99
Like neighbours, neighbourhood	12%	86
Lived here a long time, it's home	11%	80
Location	11%	77
Like the community, area	10%	69
Small size, close to everything	9%	63
Close to family, friends	7%	51
The proposed landfill not yet approve, hope it won't be	7%	51
Just moved here, new resident	7%	47
Affordable housing, cost of living, can't afford to move	6%	43
Work prospects	5%	37
Good environmental qualities – air, water	4%	30
Amenities, service, activities	3%	25
Property ownership	3%	22
Lifestyle change	3%	20
Schooling	3%	19
Too old to move, retired	3%	19
Not much traffic	2%	15
Community attitudes - friendly	2%	12
No need, no reason to move	1%	6
Reasonable taxes	1%	5
Other	5%	33
No answer	6%	46
Total number of respondents answering		722

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Based - Not considered moving in the past 5 years. Q28

The Future

The clear majority of respondents, 83% (n=1046 in Table 12) anticipate that their use and enjoyment of their residential property will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry.

Of these respondents (n=1046), 68% of their answers related directly to what they might do differently, that is how their behaviours might change – the predominant ones are that they would spend less time outdoors (25%) or they would consider moving (20%).

In addition to offering potential behaviour responses, each respondent (n=1046), offered at least one additional answer related to the effects they anticipate as a result of the landfill – nuisance effects that they anticipate they would notice. These included poor air quality/odours (28%), risks to water/well quality (25%) and increased traffic (17%).

Table 12 - Anticipate Change in Use and Enjoyment of Residential Property Due to Presence of Operating Landfill

	%	n
No	5	58
Not applicable	1	10
Not sure	12	153
Yes	83	1046
Yes: Do differently		
Behaviour changes -	68%	
Spend less time outdoors, activities	25%	266
Consider moving	20%	215
Stay indoors	13%	136
Less entertaining of family, friends	3%	35
Not have garden, BBQ	3%	28
Keep windows closed	2%	24
Join protest, lawsuit	1%	8
Not hang out laundry	<.5%	4
Wash house more frequently	<.5%	2
Anticipated effects -	100%	
Poor air quality, odours	28%	296
Risk to water quality, well	25%	262
Increased traffic and effects	17%	178
Decreased property value	10%	100
Wildlife – seagulls, rodents	7%	77
Noise	7%	77
Windblown debris	2%	26
More concern over health, stress	2%	24
Changed community image	2%	16
Pollution	1%	11
Negative comments about the proposed landfill	2%	22
Other	3%	35
Don't know	<.5%	5
No answer	4%	42
Total number of respondents answering		1051

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q29, 30

Ten percent of the respondents indicated earlier in the survey that they use their property for a home-based business. Among those who run a home-based business on this property, findings in Table 13 indicate that 43% anticipate that their business operations will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry. Of these respondents 20% indicate that they would move or close their business because of the project.

Table 13 - Anticipate Home-based Business Operation Change Due to Presence of an Operating Landfill

	%	n
No	34	51
Not sure	24	36
Yes	43	65
Yes: Do differently		
Move, close the business	20%	13
Spend less time outdoors	17%	11
Business would be unattractive for clients	17%	11
Change travel patterns due to traffic	15%	10
Changes to product and service offered	11%	7
Business will not prosper as well, fewer clients	9%	6
Decreased property values	6%	4
Not answered with a change	5%	3
Odour, water quality effects	5%	3
Affect advertising, demonstrations	3%	2
Changes to the property	2%	1
Other	3%	2
Not answered	9%	6
Total number of respondents answering		65

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q31, 32

Three percent of the respondents indicated earlier in the survey that they run a commercial farming operation. One-third of them anticipate that their farming operations will change because of the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry (Table 14). The most comment anticipated effect to the impact on air and water.

Table 14 - Anticipate Commercial Farming Operation Change Due to Presence of an Operating Landfill

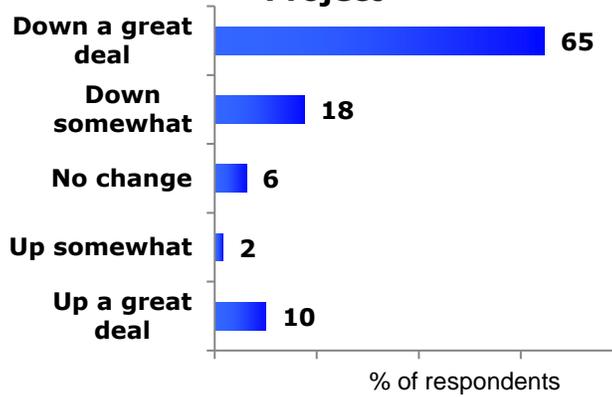
	%	n
No	44	28
Not sure	25	16
Yes	31	20
Yes: Do differently		
Potential negative effects on air, water	50%	10
Increased travel difficulties – e.g., machinery on road, conflict with trucks	25%	5
Sell the farm	15%	3
Decreased property values	15%	3
I won't change, you change No Dump	5%	1
Can't have livestock	5%	1
Change crops or rotation	5%	1
Other	10%	2
Total number of respondents answering		20

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q33, 34

Approximately 83% of the respondents anticipate that their level of satisfaction with their community is likely to go down because of this project.

Figure 12

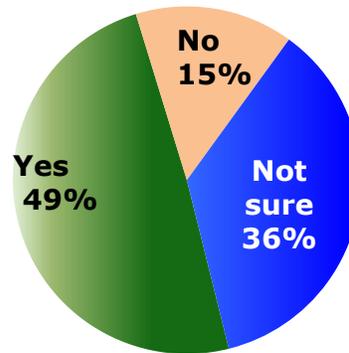
Anticipated Satisfaction with Your Community Due to the Project



Four-in-ten foresee themselves moving from this property because of the project, and another third are unsure.

Figure 13

Foresee Moving from this Property Due to the Project



When offered the opportunity to record what suggestions or consideration respondents can offer Walker Environmental so they can continue to use and enjoy their property, 77% of the responses reflected a general opposition to the landfill - 41% suggest that Walker not build the proposed landfill, 25% of responses relate to finding a different location (although their answers were not specific to looking outside the area), and 11% want to keep the garbage where it comes from.

Responses that did not reflect a general opposition to the landfill project included: ensuring no long-term problems (11%) and managing truck traffic (5%).

Table 15 - Suggestion to Walker Environmental to Continue Use and Enjoyment of Property

	%	n
<i>Don't build, don't approve it, stay away</i>	41%	482
<i>Find a different location</i>	25%	291
Ensure no long-term environmental problems; provide guarantees re water, air quality, odours	11%	130
<i>Keep the garbage where it comes from, i.e. Toronto</i>	11%	126
Examine other disposal options – incineration, recycling	8%	91
Manage truck traffic - keep trucks on routes, road repairs, reduce numbers, implement infrastructure changes	5%	53
Nothing Walker can do	3%	32
Rehabilitate quarry for recreation, parks as per agreement	2%	20
Give back to the community, financial contributions – arena, water treatment, taxes	2%	19
Ensure daily coverage of waste, ensure no blown debris, keep a clean site	1%	16
Extreme and constant monitoring and testing	1%	14
Zero tolerance for pests and seagulls	1%	13
Protect property values	1%	11
Provide financial compensation to residents, buy my property, pay for my move, compromised wells	1%	11
Do not trust Walker's claims, no guarantees	1%	10
Ensure funding for monitoring and problem solving	1%	9
Do the job properly, follow the rules, adhere to Walker plans	1%	9
More, regular information to the public – be transparent, honest	1%	9
Ensure no off-site noise impacts	1%	8
No concerns	1%	8
Only operate during business hours	1%	6
Ensure no long-term environmental problems, after closure -	<.5%	5
Other	2%	29
Don't know	<.5%	3
No answer	<.5%	1
Total number of respondents answering		1166

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since 4 mentions were accepted. Q37

A variety of responses are provided to the question on suggestions or consideration offered to Walker so that respondents are satisfied with living in their community (Table 16). Once again the predominant responses (72%) reflected a general opposition to the landfill project.

Table 16 - Suggestion to Walker Environmental to Maintain Community Satisfaction

	%	n
<i>Don't build, don't approve it, stay away</i>	54%	552
<i>Find a different location</i>	10%	104
<i>Keep the garbage where it comes from. i.e., Toronto</i>	8%	80
Management, guarantees re water, air quality, odours	7%	71
Manage truck traffic- keep trucks on routes, road repairs, reduce numbers, implement infrastructure changes	6%	61
Examine other disposal options – incineration, recycling	5%	52
Give back to the community, financial contributions – arena, water treatment, taxes	5%	48
Nothing Walker can do	4%	38
Do not trust Walker's claims, no guarantees	3%	32
Rehabilitate quarry for recreation, parks as per agreement	3%	29
Provide financial compensation to residents, businesses, buy my property, pay for my move, compromised wells	2%	20
Protect property values	2%	18
Zero tolerance for pests and seagulls	1%	11
Ensure no long-term environmental problems after closure	1%	8
Do the job properly, follow the rules, adhere to Walker plans	1%	7
Ensure no off-site noise impacts	1%	7
Extreme and constant monitoring and testing	1%	7
More, regular information to the public – be transparent, honest	1%	6
Ensure daily coverage of waste, ensure no blown debris, keep a clean site	<.5%	5
Ensure funding for monitoring and problem solving	<.5%	4
No concerns	<.5%	2
Only operate during business hours	<.5%	1
Other	4%	41
Don't know	<.5%	1
No answer	<.5%	2
Total number of respondents answering		1013

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since 4 mentions were accepted. Q38

For the final survey question, respondents suggested that the Environmental Assessment for the Southwestern Landfill Project should address a variety of concerns or questions (Table 17). Notably one-quarter of the comments related to not proceeding with the proposed landfill, reflecting a general opposition to the project. The most frequent individual responses related to concerns addressed earlier – water (26%) and air quality (15%).

Table 17 - Concerns or Questions for Walker Environmental to Address in the Environmental Assessment

	%	n
How will you manage, guarantee water quality and what are the contingency plans?	26%	238
Prove how you will manage, guarantee air quality?	18%	161
How will you manage truck traffic and its effects?	15%	136
<i>How can the proposal be stopped? Don't approve</i>	12%	113
Do not trust Walker's claims, no guarantees especially re the liner	11%	103
Question the adequacy, longevity of protecting property values	9%	79
How will you ensure no long-term environmental problems and who will be responsible financially particularly if the line fails?	8%	70
Walker isn't really interested in listening, e.g., survey timing one example, business will win, responding to concern	6%	59
<i>Keep the garbage where it comes from, i.e., Toronto</i>	6%	55
What methods will be used to control pests and seagulls?	3%	30
<i>Examine other disposal option – incineration, recycling</i>	3%	28
Current and future operating questions -	3%	26
<i>Honour community wishes, do not want to host</i>	3%	26
<i>Find a different location</i>	3%	25
Address noise issues	3%	24
How do you assess, address health concerns?	2%	22
Why this property?	2%	21
Would Walker executives live near a landfill?	2%	20
Publicize information, studies in lay terms	2%	19
What will the community get?	2%	18
How will you compensate residents for problems – contaminated well, rain overflow, current property devaluation?	2%	16
Due diligence in ensuring waste covering and no blown debris	2%	14
No questions or concerns at this time	2%	14
Why is Carmeuse not doing as promised to rehabilitate according to agreement?	1%	12
What and who will undertake monitoring, testing?	1%	10
Impact on cemetery visits	1%	7
Do your due diligence in what waste is buried	1%	6
Only operate during business hours	0%	0
Other	9%	79
Don't know	0%	3
Total number of respondents answering		920

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% and Total to more than indicated since 5 mentions were accepted. Q39



Appendix A Questionnaire

Appendix B Zone Tabulations

		Q1 Zone By Q2													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q2 Years lived at property	Less than 2 years	11%	29	14%	28	12%	27	12%	35	12%	119	5%	11	8%	6
	2 - 10 years	35%	96	37%	74	41%	95	30%	88	35%	353	18%	38	12%	9
	11 - 2- years	23%	64	25%	49	27%	62	20%	58	23%	233	20%	43	17%	13
	More than 20 years	31%	84	24%	47	20%	47	38%	113	29%	291	56%	119	63%	47
	Total	100%	273	100%	198	100%	231	100%	294	100%	996	100%	211	100%	75
		Q1 Zone By Q3													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		
		Q3c Years property been in the family	5 years or less	18%	13	26%	15	19%	14	18%	16	20%	58	3%	3
6 - 10 years	21%		15	5%	3	9%	7	12%	11	12%	36	5%	5	0%	0
11 - 15 years	11%		8	19%	11	17%	13	10%	9	14%	41	4%	4	8%	3
16 - 20 years	7%		5	11%	6	15%	11	9%	8	10%	30	3%	3	5%	2
21 - 30 years	23%		17	5%	3	13%	10	24%	22	18%	52	23%	22	15%	6
31 - 40 years	8%		6	7%	4	7%	5	10%	9	8%	24	12%	11	13%	5
41 - 50 years	4%		3	9%	5	12%	9	9%	8	8%	25	13%	12	8%	3
51 or more years	8%		6	18%	10	8%	6	8%	7	10%	29	36%	34	48%	19
Total	100%	73	100%	57	100%	75	100%	90	100%	295	100%	94	100%	40	
		Q1 Zone By Q4													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		
		Q4 Rent or Own	Own	93%	251	92%	179	96%	220	96%	277	94%	927	96%	201
Rent	7%		19	8%	16	4%	8	4%	12	6%	55	4%	9	5%	4
Total	100%		270	100%	195	100%	228	100%	289	100%	982	100%	210	100%	73
		Q1 Zone By Q5													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		
		Q5 Rent portion of property to someone	Yes	2%	5	2%	4	0%	0	2%	6	2%	15	11%	23
No	98%		252	98%	179	100%	220	98%	274	98%	925	89%	178	93%	63
Total	100%		257	100%	183	100%	220	100%	280	100%	940	100%	201	100%	68
Note: East Zorra Tavistock and Other are excluded due to small sample size.															

		Q1 Zone By Q6													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q6 Rented portion use	Residential	80%	4	100%	4	0%	0	83%	5	87%	13	43%	10	20%	1
	Business	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	7%	1	9%	2	20%	1
	Other	20%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	7%	1	48%	11	60%	3
	Total	100%	5	100%	4	0%	0	100%	6	100%	15	100%	23	100%	5
		Q1 Zone By Q7													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q7 Number of people living here	One	14%	38	8%	15	11%	24	12%	34	11%	111	12%	25	16%	12
	Two	39%	106	45%	85	40%	89	44%	127	42%	407	44%	90	37%	27
	Three	21%	58	22%	42	23%	52	16%	47	20%	199	16%	32	32%	23
	Four or more	25%	68	25%	48	27%	60	28%	79	26%	255	29%	59	15%	11
	Total	100%	270	100%	190	100%	225	100%	287	100%	972	100%	206	100%	73
		Q1 Zone By Q8													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q8 Number of children 18 or less	None	73%	198	69%	133	69%	155	68%	194	70%	680	74%	153	77%	56
	One	12%	32	11%	22	12%	26	12%	33	12%	113	9%	19	11%	8
	Two	11%	29	14%	28	14%	31	14%	40	13%	128	11%	23	8%	6
	Three	3%	8	5%	9	4%	10	4%	12	4%	39	4%	9	1%	1
	4 or more	1%	4	1%	2	1%	3	2%	7	2%	16	2%	4	3%	2
	Total	100%	271	100%	194	100%	225	100%	286	100%	976	100%	208	100%	73
		Q1 Zone By Q9													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q9 Adults 65 or older	None	69%	185	64%	122	59%	131	63%	179	64%	617	61%	127	57%	41
	One	13%	36	16%	30	15%	34	16%	46	15%	146	13%	27	25%	18
	Two	17%	47	18%	35	23%	52	20%	57	20%	191	23%	48	18%	13
	Three	0%	1	2%	4	1%	2	0%	1	1%	8	2%	5	0%	0
	4 or more	0%	0	1%	1	1%	3	0%	0	0%	4	0%	0	0%	0
	Total	100%	269	100%	192	100%	222	100%	283	100%	966	100%	207	100%	72
		Q1 Zone By Q10													

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q10 Ways you and household members use your residential property for outdoor activities	BBQs	86%	226	85%	159	83%	189	84%	238	84%	812	75%	154	64%	47
	Gardening, tending flower garden	65%	169	61%	115	63%	144	67%	191	64%	619	58%	119	53%	39
	Walking, hiking, running, snowshoeing	10%	26	11%	20	11%	26	12%	33	11%	105	21%	43	15%	11
	Entertaining parties, family, friends	44%	114	39%	74	41%	94	39%	112	41%	394	38%	77	42%	31
	Relaxing/sitting in backyard, patio, outdoors	48%	127	47%	89	47%	107	49%	138	48%	461	35%	72	27%	20
	Drying laundry	3%	9	2%	4	2%	4	2%	5	2%	22	3%	6	0%	0
	Reading	10%	26	6%	12	5%	12	4%	12	6%	62	3%	6	3%	2
	Bike riding, ATV, snowmobiling	5%	14	4%	8	5%	11	3%	9	4%	42	6%	12	16%	12
	Vegetable, herb garden	26%	69	26%	49	24%	55	25%	72	25%	245	26%	53	32%	24
	Fishing, pond, creek	3%	9	3%	5	3%	7	3%	9	3%	30	9%	18	0%	0
	Play with children, games, backyard activities	33%	86	31%	58	30%	67	31%	87	31%	298	25%	52	31%	23
	Observing wildlife, birds	7%	18	8%	15	8%	19	11%	30	9%	82	13%	27	18%	13
	Planting trees, maintaining yard, preservation	8%	21	6%	12	10%	23	6%	18	8%	74	11%	22	15%	11
	Exercise, sport (baseball, soccer, etc.)	16%	42	17%	32	13%	29	19%	54	16%	157	20%	41	12%	9
	Swimming	25%	66	21%	39	23%	53	25%	70	24%	228	23%	47	24%	18
	Keeping dog, pet in backyard	14%	37	11%	21	12%	27	13%	37	13%	122	10%	20	20%	15
	Using outdoor fire pit, camping	10%	25	11%	21	8%	18	10%	27	9%	91	12%	25	14%	10
	Hosting event	0%	1	1%	1	1%	2	0%	1	1%	5	3%	7	0%	0
	Hobbies, projects	6%	15	1%	2	2%	5	5%	13	4%	35	8%	16	4%	3
	Farming, livestock in pastures	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	3	1%	5	4%	8	8%	6
	Hunting	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	5%	11	1%	1
	Vehicle maintenance – fix car, wash	7%	18	4%	8	2%	4	2%	5	4%	35	2%	5	4%	3
	Business, work	0%	1	2%	3	1%	2	2%	6	1%	12	1%	3	0%	0
Using hot tub	1%	3	1%	2	0%	0	1%	3	1%	8	0%	0	0%	0	
Negative comment	2%	6	3%	6	0%	1	2%	7	2%	20	2%	5	1%	1	

	about proposed landfill														
	None	0%	1	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	4	0%	1	0%	0
	Other	5%	14	3%	6	3%	7	6%	16	4%	43	9%	18	14%	10
	Total	100%	262	100%	188	100%	227	100%	284	100%	961	100%	205	100%	74

Q1 Zone By Q11

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q11 Business or farm use	No, residential only	91%	236	93%	174	93%	200	90%	250	91%	860	78%	155	68%	47
	Home-based business	8%	20	7%	14	7%	14	9%	25	8%	73	13%	26	12%	8
	Commercial/farming	1%	2	0%	0	0%	0	1%	2	0%	4	7%	14	14%	10
	Both	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	0%	4	3%	5	6%	4
	Total	100%	259	100%	188	100%	215	100%	279	100%	941	100%	200	100%	69

Q1 Zone By Q12

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q12 Yes - Years business at this address	Less than 2	17%	4	36%	5	27%	4	24%	7	25%	20	4%	2	14%	3
	2 - 10 years	43%	10	36%	5	53%	8	41%	12	43%	35	29%	13	14%	3
	11 - 20 years	26%	6	14%	2	13%	2	3%	1	14%	11	11%	5	32%	7
	21 or more years	13%	3	14%	2	7%	1	31%	9	19%	15	56%	25	41%	9
	Total	100%	23	100%	14	100%	15	100%	29	100%	81	100%	45	100%	22

Q1 Zone By Q13

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q13 Number of FTE employees	One or fewer	74%	17	86%	12	87%	13	67%	18	76%	60	50%	21	58%	11
	Two	13%	3	0%	0	13%	2	22%	6	14%	11	26%	11	37%	7
	Three or more	13%	3	14%	2	0%	0	11%	3	10%	8	24%	10	5%	1
	Total	100%	23	100%	14	100%	15	100%	27	100%	79	100%	42	100%	19

Q1 Zone By Q14

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

		North East		North West		South East		South West				Oxford			
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q14 Describe business	Construction, contracting, trades	26%	6	0%	0	27%	4	10%	3	16%	13	7%	3	9%	2
	Small business, home-based business – tutor, sewing, custom repairs for jewelry, furniture, repairs.	13%	3	43%	6	20%	3	21%	6	22%	18	4%	2	9%	2
	Property management	0%	0	0%	0	7%	1	7%	2	4%	3	2%	1	0%	0
	Dairy farming and products, livestock	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	10%	3	4%	3	24%	11	23%	5
	Dog boarding, breeding	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	3%	1	1%	1	2%	1	0%	0
	Photography, art, writing	0%	0	7%	1	20%	3	3%	1	6%	5	4%	2	0%	0
	Poultry farming	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	3%	1	1%	1	7%	3	0%	0
	Crop farming	9%	2	0%	0	7%	1	14%	4	9%	7	31%	14	36%	8
	Supplies, sales	4%	1	14%	2	0%	0	14%	4	9%	7	7%	3	0%	0
	Consulting services	9%	2	0%	0	0%	0	3%	1	4%	3	9%	4	9%	2
	Financial – real estate, mortgages	0%	0	0%	0	13%	2	7%	2	5%	4	9%	4	0%	0
	Farming general	0%	0	0%	0	7%	1	0%	0	1%	1	2%	1	5%	1
	Daycare, other people services	13%	3	14%	2	0%	0	0%	0	6%	5	11%	5	14%	3
	Manufacturing	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	4%	2	0%	0
	Landscaping	4%	1	14%	2	7%	1	0%	0	5%	4	7%	3	5%	1
	Accounting, office administration	13%	3	7%	1	13%	2	10%	3	11%	9	2%	1	0%	0
	Food preparation	9%	2	0%	0	7%	1	3%	1	5%	4	2%	1	0%	0
	Other	4%	1	0%	0	7%	1	0%	0	2%	2	2%	1	0%	0
	No answer	0%	0	7%	1	0%	0	10%	3	5%	4	4%	2	14%	3
Total	100%	23	100%	14	100%	15	100%	29	100%	81	100%	45	100%	22	
Q1 Zone By Q15															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q15 Business uses, crosses proposed route	Yes	48%	11	36%	5	47%	7	52%	14	47%	37	67%	30	41%	9
	No	52%	12	64%	9	53%	8	48%	13	53%	42	33%	15	59%	13
	Total	100%	23	100%	14	100%	15	100%	27	100%	79	100%	45	100%	22
Q1 Zone By Q16															
		Ingersoll -		Ingersoll -		Ingersoll -		Ingersoll -		Ingersoll Total		Southwest		Zorra	

		North East		North West		South East		South West				Oxford			
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q16 Plans to expand business, farming operations	Yes	22%	5	29%	4	33%	5	22%	6	25%	20	35%	15	18%	4
	No	78%	18	71%	10	67%	10	78%	21	75%	59	65%	28	82%	18
	Total	100%	23	100%	14	100%	15	100%	27	100%	79	100%	43	100%	22
Q1 Zone By Q17															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q17 Yes to Q16: Describe expansion plans	More building, space	40%	2	50%	2	0%	0	17%	1	25%	5	31%	5	25%	1
	More staff	20%	1	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	10%	2	6%	1	0%	0
	Expand business, services	20%	1	25%	1	60%	3	33%	2	35%	7	31%	5	0%	0
	Clear, more land	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	5%	1	6%	1	50%	2
	More livestock, animals	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	5%	1	6%	1	50%	2
	More equipment	20%	1	0%	0	20%	1	0%	0	10%	2	0%	0	0%	0
	Will have more travelling across the proposed route	0%	0	25%	1	0%	0	0%	0	5%	1	6%	1	0%	0
	Alternate crops	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	5%	1	0%	0	0%	0
	No answer	20%	1	0%	0	20%	1	0%	0	10%	2	31%	5	25%	1
	Total	100%	5	100%	4	100%	5	100%	6	100%	20	100%	16	100%	4
Q1 Zone By Q18															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	

	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
q18 Things you want to keep or maintain to keep using or enjoying property for the purposes identified in Q10 and 11	Good, fresh air quality	54%	149	61%	121	53%	121	51%	151	54%	542	55%	115	65%	51
	Clean water quality	31%	86	42%	83	43%	98	42%	123	39%	390	48%	102	55%	43
	Limited noise	21%	57	13%	26	15%	35	18%	54	17%	172	10%	21	4%	3
	Free of odour	31%	87	26%	51	21%	49	20%	58	24%	245	17%	36	19%	15
	Low traffic levels – truck, safety	21%	59	22%	43	21%	48	24%	72	22%	222	29%	62	18%	14
	Ensure clean, uncontaminated soil	5%	14	5%	10	3%	8	8%	23	5%	55	6%	12	6%	5
	Maintain healthy environment, green space	5%	13	8%	16	6%	13	4%	11	5%	53	5%	10	1%	1
	Maintain healthy garden, trees, farm	6%	16	6%	12	10%	24	5%	16	7%	68	5%	10	5%	4
	Watch taxes, property tax	0%	1	1%	2	2%	4	1%	4	1%	11	0%	1	0%	0
	Maintain municipal amenities – roads, parks, municipal services	1%	4	3%	6	1%	3	3%	9	2%	22	2%	5	0%	0
	Quiet, peaceful area, privacy	17%	46	12%	24	14%	32	14%	41	14%	143	15%	31	28%	22
	Not having to worry about decreased property value	6%	18	7%	14	5%	12	3%	10	5%	54	5%	10	5%	4
	Free of nuisance birds, animals	8%	21	6%	11	7%	15	4%	12	6%	59	4%	8	8%	6
	Safe environment for kids, pets	3%	8	3%	6	3%	6	2%	6	3%	26	2%	4	0%	0
	Free of litter, debris from trucks, landfill	3%	9	4%	7	1%	2	2%	5	2%	23	2%	5	1%	1
	Community safety	1%	4	0%	0	1%	2	1%	3	1%	9	0%	0	1%	1
	Access to and use of trail, parks, river, land	1%	2	1%	2	0%	1	1%	3	1%	8	1%	3	0%	0
	Presence of wildlife, flora	4%	10	2%	3	1%	3	3%	8	2%	24	6%	12	0%	0
	Ability to maintain outdoor activities – BBQs, entertaining, etc.	11%	31	11%	22	15%	34	11%	34	12%	121	9%	18	8%	6
	Prosperous community, business	1%	2	2%	3	0%	0	0%	1	1%	6	0%	0	0%	0
No pollution general, clean	2%	5	1%	2	1%	3	4%	13	2%	23	1%	3	3%	2	
Maintain positive	3%	7	4%	8	2%	5	6%	17	4%	37	4%	8	0%	0	

community image - atmosphere, small town															
Good scenery, open space, view, rural	0%	1	0%	0	3%	6	1%	3	1%	10	3%	7	1%	1	
Neighbours	1%	3	3%	5	3%	6	2%	6	2%	20	2%	4	1%	1	
Negative comment about proposed landfill	5%	14	6%	11	10%	22	8%	23	7%	70	7%	15	5%	4	
Other	5%	15	5%	9	6%	14	6%	19	6%	57	7%	15	12%	9	
No response	11%	30	8%	16	6%	13	9%	26	8%	85	9%	18	5%	4	
Total	100%	277	100%	199	100%	230	100%	296	100%	1,002	100%	211	100%	78	

Q1 Zone By Q19

	Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Safety/low crime/policing	8%	23	4%	8	9%	20	4%	13	6%	64	4%	9	4%	3
Education/schools	1%	4	3%	6	4%	9	2%	6	2%	25	0%	1	1%	1
Friendly/neighbourly/family oriented	29%	80	32%	64	30%	70	26%	76	29%	290	24%	51	25%	19
Peaceful/small town	55%	153	48%	95	49%	112	46%	136	50%	496	42%	88	57%	43
Parks/trails/river/environment	9%	25	11%	21	10%	22	15%	43	11%	111	10%	22	0%	0
Community activities/events	8%	21	6%	12	7%	16	12%	36	8%	85	3%	6	7%	5
Community services (e.g. library, community centre, senior centre)	5%	13	5%	10	6%	13	7%	21	6%	57	1%	3	1%	1
Place of Worship, church	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1
Cleanliness	8%	22	7%	14	10%	23	9%	25	8%	84	8%	16	7%	5
Rural/agriculture atmospheres	4%	10	3%	6	4%	9	4%	11	4%	36	16%	33	13%	10
Quality of life /pace of life/privacy	3%	7	4%	8	2%	5	3%	8	3%	28	6%	13	11%	8
Municipal services - transportation, roads, garbage	1%	4	2%	3	2%	5	1%	3	1%	15	3%	7	0%	0
Retail/restaurants/entertainment	5%	15	4%	7	5%	12	6%	19	5%	53	0%	1	1%	1
Health, access to healthcare	2%	5	4%	7	0%	1	2%	7	2%	20	0%	0	0%	0

Q1 Zone By Q19

	Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Civic leadership and management	1%	2	1%	2	1%	3	1%	2	1%	9	0%	0	0%	0
Easy access to amenities	27%	76	21%	42	26%	60	24%	69	25%	247	17%	37	14%	11
Arts and culture	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Jobs/employment/economy	1%	3	1%	2	1%	2	1%	2	1%	9	0%	0	0%	0
General positive attributes	4%	11	4%	7	4%	9	1%	3	3%	30	3%	6	4%	3
Community support, cohesive atmosphere	5%	14	8%	16	10%	23	13%	37	9%	90	8%	16	3%	2
History/heritage	1%	3	1%	2	2%	4	1%	4	1%	13	2%	5	0%	0
Good tax rates	0%	1	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	4	0%	0	0%	0
Clean air, odour free	20%	56	23%	46	20%	45	17%	50	20%	197	21%	45	29%	22
Not having a landfill	10%	29	11%	22	11%	25	11%	32	11%	108	7%	14	1%	1
Scenery, space property	5%	14	5%	9	4%	10	5%	14	5%	47	15%	32	13%	10
Water quality	7%	20	10%	20	8%	19	9%	26	8%	85	12%	25	9%	7
Little traffic, no trucks	15%	41	17%	34	15%	34	17%	50	16%	159	17%	35	18%	14
General negative attributes	1%	2	0%	0	1%	2	0%	0	0%	4	1%	2	0%	0
Nature, wildlife	3%	8	2%	4	4%	10	2%	7	3%	29	9%	19	4%	3
Affordable, good property values	5%	13	5%	9	3%	7	4%	11	4%	40	3%	6	0%	0
Great location	1%	2	3%	5	1%	3	2%	5	1%	15	2%	5	7%	5
Other	6%	18	7%	14	3%	6	6%	18	6%	56	8%	17	5%	4
Nothing valued	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Not answered	6%	17	6%	11	4%	10	7%	21	6%	59	8%	17	5%	4
Total	100%	278	100%	200	100%	230	100%	293	100%	1,001	100%	212	100%	76
Q1 Zone By Q20														
	Ingersoll - North East	Ingersoll - North West	Ingersoll - South East	Ingersoll - South West	Ingersoll Total	Southwest Oxford	Zorra							

		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q20 Main things disliked about living in this community	Proposed landfill	43%	121	42%	84	41%	95	40%	117	41%	417	37%	80	29%	23
	Need for improved recreation, sports facility	3%	7	4%	7	6%	15	5%	16	4%	45	0%	1	1%	1
	Train noise, train traffic	15%	41	13%	25	5%	11	9%	26	10%	103	2%	5	8%	6
	Lack of shopping, amenities	7%	19	7%	14	10%	23	10%	29	8%	85	7%	14	10%	8
	High taxes	4%	11	7%	14	7%	17	7%	20	6%	62	3%	7	3%	2
	Safety, crime	6%	18	13%	26	8%	19	6%	19	8%	82	1%	3	4%	3
	Truck traffic – noise, volume	7%	19	7%	13	4%	10	5%	15	6%	57	17%	36	13%	10
	Lack of parking	1%	3	0%	0	1%	2	1%	3	1%	8	0%	0	0%	0
	Poor municipal services – garbage service, no composting, by-laws, roads, infrastructure	4%	10	4%	7	5%	11	5%	14	4%	42	5%	10	10%	8
	Nothing I dislike	6%	18	9%	17	8%	18	9%	27	8%	80	14%	30	14%	11
	Payment for municipal service – garbage	1%	3	1%	2	0%	1	1%	2	1%	8	0%	0	0%	0
	Town council, politicians	1%	4	3%	5	5%	11	5%	14	3%	34	0%	1	1%	1
	Limited economic activity – jobs, growth, business	4%	11	3%	6	2%	5	2%	6	3%	28	1%	2	0%	0
	Cost of living	1%	3	2%	3	3%	6	2%	5	2%	17	1%	2	0%	0
	Health care	1%	3	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%	6	0%	0	1%	1
	Neighbours, inconsiderate behavior	4%	11	3%	5	2%	5	2%	7	3%	28	1%	2	1%	1
	Air quality – general	2%	5	1%	1	1%	3	1%	3	1%	12	1%	3	1%	1
	Issues with community values	1%	2	0%	0	2%	4	1%	3	1%	9	0%	0	0%	0
	Quarry activities	10%	27	4%	7	5%	12	6%	18	6%	64	15%	33	9%	7
	Water quality	4%	12	7%	13	7%	17	6%	18	6%	60	1%	2	9%	7
	Impact of farming	1%	4	0%	0	1%	2	0%	1	1%	7	1%	2	4%	3
	Population growth, urban sprawl	2%	5	3%	5	3%	8	3%	9	3%	27	2%	5	1%	1
	House, property needs improvement	0%	0	1%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0
	Cement plant, Cami, manufacturing	0%	1	1%	1	1%	3	1%	2	1%	7	1%	2	3%	2
Aesthetics of town	2%	5	2%	3	2%	5	3%	8	2%	21	1%	2	0%	0	

Lack of entertainment, activities, parks	3%	9	2%	3	4%	10	5%	14	4%	36	2%	5	6%	5
Lack of housing, services for senior and the poor	1%	4	3%	5	3%	8	2%	6	2%	23	0%	0	3%	2
401 noise, EDR, traffic accidents	1%	4	1%	1	5%	12	6%	19	4%	36	8%	17	4%	3
Lack of local police, OPP	1%	3	1%	2	1%	3	1%	4	1%	12	1%	2	0%	0
Lack of public transit	2%	5	0%	0	3%	6	1%	2	1%	13	0%	1	1%	1
Other	7%	19	8%	16	5%	11	8%	25	7%	71	8%	18	4%	3
No answer	16%	44	17%	33	12%	28	15%	43	15%	148	17%	36	15%	12
Total	100%	279	100%	200	100%	232	100%	296	100%	1,007	100%	214	100%	78

Q1 Zone By Q21

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q21 Over past years major changes noticed in community	None	5%	14	4%	8	5%	11	6%	18	5%	51	11%	23	8%	6
	Traffic / truck volume increases	8%	22	11%	21	7%	16	6%	18	8%	77	22%	47	18%	14
	Population and housing growth	38%	106	43%	85	47%	109	50%	146	45%	446	18%	38	29%	22
	Community improvements	1%	3	2%	4	1%	3	1%	3	1%	13	0%	1	0%	0
	New, renovated schools	1%	4	2%	3	1%	3	0%	1	1%	11	0%	0	1%	1
	Infrastructure improvements - sidewalk, bridge, fire hall	9%	25	11%	22	10%	22	10%	30	10%	99	9%	19	18%	14
	Property values increased	1%	3	7%	13	3%	6	2%	5	3%	27	3%	7	3%	2
	Tax increases	2%	6	2%	3	1%	3	3%	8	2%	20	2%	4	0%	0
	Upgrades to the town, homes, businesses	3%	7	3%	6	2%	5	1%	4	2%	22	2%	4	3%	2
	Potential impact of the proposed landfill - all comments noting landfill	23%	63	17%	34	22%	51	18%	53	20%	201	17%	36	16%	12
	Improvements to recreation, parks, playgrounds, trails	5%	13	6%	11	3%	7	4%	11	4%	42	6%	12	4%	3
		Q1 Zone By Q21													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	

	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Community is cleaner	1%	4	0%	0	1%	2	2%	5	1%	11	0%	1	1%	1
Fewer businesses, no new businesses, store	3%	9	4%	7	5%	12	6%	17	5%	45	2%	5	0%	0
More road closures, 401	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	3%	2
Cost of living and housing increases	4%	10	3%	5	3%	8	3%	8	3%	31	1%	3	0%	0
Less / insecure employment	1%	4	3%	5	1%	3	1%	3	2%	15	0%	1	0%	0
More crime, few police	9%	25	8%	15	7%	15	6%	18	7%	73	2%	5	5%	4
Improvements to municipal services	2%	5	1%	1	4%	9	1%	3	2%	18	3%	7	3%	2
More community activities, events	2%	6	1%	2	5%	11	5%	15	3%	34	1%	3	1%	1
Town council, political issues	1%	3	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Some new business, stores, industry	5%	15	6%	11	2%	5	5%	16	5%	47	0%	1	3%	2
Environmental changes – increased noise, air, dust, pollution	2%	5	2%	3	2%	5	3%	9	2%	22	6%	12	3%	2
Industry – general	0%	1	1%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Decline in town appearance, facilities	1%	3	0%	0	1%	2	1%	3	1%	8	1%	2	0%	0
Challenges to agriculture / farmers	0%	1	1%	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%	4	3%	7	3%	2
Negative changes in natural environment – wildlife, trees	1%	2	2%	4	1%	2	1%	4	1%	12	3%	7	1%	1
Changes to community character – diverse, children, aging, spirit	7%	19	6%	11	5%	12	5%	16	6%	58	7%	15	6%	5
More jobs	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0
Property value reductions	1%	2	2%	4	0%	1	0%	1	1%	8	0%	1	3%	2
Real estate turnover, people moving out	2%	5	1%	2	0%	1	1%	3	1%	11	3%	6	3%	2
Municipal services	0%	1	2%	3	1%	2	0%	1	1%	7	0%	0	1%	1

	declined														
	Closure of schools	1%	2	1%	2	0%	1	1%	3	1%	8	3%	7	0%	0
	Positive or neutral changes in natural environment – wildlife, trees	1%	2	1%	1	1%	3	0%	0	1%	6	2%	5	0%	0
	Other	6%	18	6%	12	7%	16	5%	15	6%	61	5%	11	1%	1
	No answer	18%	49	19%	37	21%	49	17%	51	19%	186	21%	44	18%	14
	Total	100%	277	100%	198	100%	230	100%	294	100%	999	100%	214	100%	77
Q1 Zone By Q22															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q22 Satisfaction living in neighbourhood	Very satisfied	76%	202	79%	150	76%	170	81%	229	78%	751	85%	175	92%	70
	Somewhat satisfied	22%	59	21%	41	24%	53	17%	49	21%	202	14%	30	8%	6
	Not very satisfied	2%	5	0%	0	1%	2	1%	3	1%	10	0%	1	0%	0
	Not at all satisfied	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0
	Total	100%	266	100%	191	100%	225	100%	282	100%	964	100%	207	100%	76
Q1 Zone By Q23															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q23 Think about living near the Carmeuse quarry	Very often	32%	84	31%	59	22%	50	23%	64	27%	257	30%	62	37%	28
	Often	36%	97	30%	58	40%	89	38%	108	37%	352	28%	58	32%	24
	Not very often	30%	80	36%	69	34%	76	35%	100	34%	325	39%	80	29%	22
	Never, don't know the quarry	2%	5	3%	5	4%	9	4%	11	3%	30	3%	7	3%	2
	Total	100%	266	100%	191	100%	224	100%	283	100%	964	100%	207	100%	76
Q1 Zone By Q24															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q24 Carmeuse quarry affects use and enjoyment of property	Yes	53%	140	36%	68	42%	93	35%	98	42%	399	39%	81	50%	37
	No	40%	105	56%	105	47%	104	52%	148	48%	462	49%	102	39%	29
	Not sure	8%	20	8%	15	12%	26	13%	36	10%	97	12%	24	11%	8
	Total	100%	265	100%	188	100%	223	100%	282	100%	958	100%	207	100%	74
Q1 Zone By Q25															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	

		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q25 Yes to Q24: Ways use and enjoyment of property has changed due to Carmeuse Lime quarry	Air quality	14%	20	9%	6	13%	12	21%	21	15%	59	32%	26	19%	7
	Dust	32%	45	19%	13	31%	29	30%	31	29%	118	61%	50	27%	10
	Water quality	4%	5	6%	4	5%	5	14%	14	7%	28	16%	13	8%	3
	Noise	14%	19	3%	2	13%	12	9%	9	10%	42	18%	15	14%	5
	Environmental impact – pollution	1%	1	1%	1	2%	2	2%	2	1%	6	0%	0	5%	2
	Traffic, trucks	15%	21	17%	12	29%	27	27%	28	22%	88	33%	27	5%	2
	Health effects	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1	2%	2	1%	4	1%	1	0%	0
	Blasting effects	85%	118	69%	48	74%	69	53%	54	72%	289	30%	25	65%	24
	Created jobs, boosts the economy	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0
	Reduced property values	1%	1	4%	3	1%	1	0%	0	1%	5	0%	0	0%	0
	Proposed landfill effects	6%	8	9%	6	6%	6	5%	5	6%	25	6%	5	14%	5
	Positive effect – non-specific	0%	0	1%	1	2%	2	1%	1	1%	4	0%	0	0%	0
	Negative effect – non-specific	1%	2	0%	0	3%	3	6%	6	3%	11	7%	6	0%	0
	Other	3%	4	3%	2	2%	2	3%	3	3%	11	4%	3	0%	0
	None, nothing	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
No answer	0%	0	1%	1	0%	0	2%	2	1%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
Total	100%	139	100%	70	100%	93	100%	102	100%	404	100%	82	100%	37	
Q1 Zone By Q26															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q26 Considered moving in past 5 years	Yes	52%	138	39%	72	43%	93	41%	118	44%	421	36%	76	32%	25
	No	48%	128	61%	113	57%	124	59%	168	56%	533	64%	133	68%	52
	Total	100%	266	100%	185	100%	217	100%	286	100%	954	100%	209	100%	77
Q1 Zone By Q27															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

q27 Yes to Q26: Reasons considered moving	Better environmental quality – air, water	1%	2	4%	3	3%	3	5%	6	3%	14	1%	1	8%	2
	Schooling	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0
	Better work prospects	1%	2	3%	2	0%	0	5%	6	2%	10	3%	2	4%	1
	To be closer to family, friends	0%	0	3%	2	2%	2	0%	0	1%	4	0%	0	0%	0
	The proposed landfill effects	76%	105	60%	44	68%	64	51%	61	64%	274	57%	43	65%	17
	Cost of housing	0%	0	5%	4	2%	2	2%	2	2%	8	1%	1	0%	0
	Retirement, downsize, lifestyle change	10%	14	7%	5	12%	11	19%	23	12%	53	11%	8	8%	2
	High taxes	0%	0	4%	3	2%	2	1%	1	1%	6	3%	2	0%	0
	Ageing, changes in personal health	1%	1	7%	5	4%	4	3%	4	3%	14	7%	5	12%	3
	Too much traffic, noise	4%	6	0%	0	7%	7	2%	2	4%	15	3%	2	4%	1
	Town is too small, lack of amenities, services, activities	4%	6	10%	7	2%	2	3%	4	4%	19	7%	5	0%	0
	Community attitudes – not friendly	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0
	Seeking larger, better house, property	8%	11	11%	8	7%	7	11%	13	9%	39	12%	9	0%	0
	Quarry operations	2%	3	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	1%	4	4%	3	4%	1
	Other	6%	9	3%	2	3%	3	8%	10	6%	24	4%	3	8%	2
	No answer	1%	1	1%	1	2%	2	2%	2	1%	6	0%	0	0%	0
	Total	100%	139	100%	73	100%	94	100%	119	100%	425	100%	75	100%	26

Q1 Zone By Q28															
Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra			
%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		

q28 No to Q26: Reasons to remain at this property

Good environmental qualities – air, water	5%	6	5%	6	7%	9	2%	3	5%	24	3%	4	2%	1
Schooling	2%	3	2%	2	6%	8	2%	4	3%	17	1%	1	2%	1
Work prospects	6%	8	4%	4	5%	6	5%	9	5%	27	5%	6	8%	4
Close to family, friends	7%	9	7%	8	8%	10	7%	11	7%	38	7%	9	6%	3
The proposed landfill not yet approve, hope it won't be	9%	12	9%	10	6%	8	5%	9	7%	39	6%	8	4%	2
Affordable housing, cost of living, can't afford to move	9%	12	10%	11	2%	2	7%	11	7%	36	4%	5	4%	2
Just moved here, new resident	6%	7	9%	10	10%	12	7%	12	8%	41	5%	6	0%	0
Reasonable taxes	1%	1	1%	1	2%	2	0%	0	1%	4	1%	1	0%	0
Too old to move, retired	3%	4	4%	4	2%	3	4%	6	3%	17	1%	1	2%	1
Not much traffic	0%	0	3%	3	2%	2	3%	5	2%	10	2%	3	4%	2
Quiet, peaceful, safe	13%	16	13%	15	10%	12	14%	24	13%	67	15%	19	24%	12
Lifestyle change	3%	4	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1	1%	6	8%	10	4%	2
Small size, close to everything	7%	9	10%	11	7%	9	14%	24	10%	53	4%	5	10%	5
Community attitudes - friendly	2%	3	2%	2	2%	3	2%	4	2%	12	0%	0	0%	0
Like my house, property, love it	20%	26	18%	20	24%	30	26%	43	22%	119	25%	32	24%	12
Amenities, service, activities	2%	3	4%	4	2%	3	4%	7	3%	17	5%	7	0%	0
Location	11%	14	9%	10	11%	14	13%	22	11%	60	10%	13	6%	3
Like the community, area	6%	8	12%	14	6%	8	14%	24	10%	54	10%	13	2%	1
Like neighbour, neighbourhood	14%	18	11%	12	15%	18	9%	15	12%	63	9%	12	18%	9
Lived here a long time, it's home	6%	8	12%	14	4%	5	11%	18	8%	45	16%	21	25%	13
Property ownership	2%	3	3%	3	4%	5	4%	7	3%	18	2%	2	4%	2
No need, reason to move	2%	2	0%	0	2%	2	0%	0	1%	4	2%	2	0%	0
Other	5%	6	5%	6	9%	11	3%	5	5%	28	2%	3	2%	1
No answer	9%	12	7%	8	4%	5	4%	6	6%	31	9%	12	6%	3
Total	100%	127	100%	113	100%	124	100%	168	100%	532	100%	129	100%	51

Q1 Zone By Q29

Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

Q29 Anticipate use change with landfill	Yes	88%	234	81%	154	81%	180	81%	233	83%	801	82%	171	81%	62
	No	4%	12	3%	6	4%	8	7%	19	5%	45	5%	10	3%	2
	Not sure	8%	21	15%	29	14%	32	10%	30	12%	112	13%	27	16%	12
	Not applicable	0%	0	1%	2	0%	1	2%	5	1%	8	0%	1	1%	1
	Total	100%	267	100%	191	100%	221	100%	287	100%	966	100%	209	100%	77

		Q1 Zone By Q30													
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

q30 Yes to Q29: Do differently on property due to presence of landfill	Risk to water quality, well	18%	41	27%	42	27%	49	23%	54	23%	186	31%	52	33%	21
	Poor air quality, odours	26%	62	25%	39	33%	59	28%	66	28%	226	27%	46	32%	20
	Decreased property value	9%	20	9%	14	11%	20	10%	23	10%	77	9%	15	11%	7
	Stay indoors	15%	36	13%	20	14%	25	10%	23	13%	104	14%	23	11%	7
	Consider moving	25%	58	26%	41	19%	35	21%	49	23%	183	14%	23	13%	8
	Changed community image, activities	0%	1	3%	5	1%	2	2%	5	2%	13	1%	2	2%	1
	Wildlife – seagulls, rodents	7%	16	8%	13	6%	11	9%	22	8%	62	8%	13	0%	0
	Less time outdoors, activities	30%	70	24%	38	22%	39	24%	57	25%	204	27%	45	22%	14
	Noise	8%	18	5%	8	9%	16	9%	20	8%	62	5%	9	8%	5
	Keep windows closed	3%	6	1%	2	4%	7	2%	5	2%	20	2%	3	2%	1
	Negative comments about the proposed landfill	1%	2	3%	4	3%	5	2%	4	2%	15	4%	6	2%	1
	Increased traffic and effects	13%	31	16%	25	20%	36	16%	38	16%	130	19%	32	17%	11
	Less entertaining of family, friends	4%	10	1%	2	3%	6	3%	8	3%	26	3%	5	5%	3
	Windblown debris	3%	6	3%	4	2%	3	2%	4	2%	17	5%	8	0%	0
	More concern over health, stress	3%	6	3%	4	4%	8	1%	2	2%	20	2%	4	0%	0
	Not have garden, BBQ	3%	7	5%	8	3%	5	2%	4	3%	24	2%	3	2%	1
	Not hang out laundry	0%	1	0%	0	1%	1	0%	1	0%	3	1%	1	0%	0
	Join protest, lawsuit	0%	1	1%	2	1%	2	1%	2	1%	7	1%	1	0%	0
	Wash house more frequently	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0
	Pollution	2%	4	1%	1	2%	3	1%	2	1%	10	1%	1	0%	0
Other	3%	8	1%	2	3%	6	4%	10	3%	26	2%	4	6%	4	
Don't know	0%	1	0%	0	1%	1	0%	0	0%	2	2%	3	0%	0	

	No answer	4%	9	5%	8	2%	4	5%	12	4%	33	5%	8	2%	1
	Total	100%	234	100%	158	100%	181	100%	235	100%	808	100%	168	100%	63
Q1 Zone By Q31															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q31 Home-based business change due to landfill	Yes	42%	11	50%	8	30%	7	48%	14	43%	40	48%	20	29%	4
	No	31%	8	44%	7	48%	11	24%	7	35%	33	26%	11	43%	6
	Not sure	27%	7	6%	1	22%	5	28%	8	22%	21	26%	11	29%	4
	Total	100%	26	100%	16	100%	23	100%	29	100%	94	100%	42	100%	14
Q1 Zone By Q32															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q32 Yes to Q31: Do differently with home-based business due to presence of landfill	Business will not prosper as well, fewer clients	9%	1	13%	1	0%	0	7%	1	8%	3	10%	2	25%	1
	Less time outdoors	27%	3	0%	0	29%	2	21%	3	20%	8	15%	3	0%	0
	Change travel patterns due to traffic	9%	1	0%	0	14%	1	21%	3	13%	5	15%	3	25%	1
	Move, close the business	36%	4	13%	1	29%	2	21%	3	25%	10	5%	1	50%	2
	Decreased property values	0%	0	13%	1	0%	0	7%	1	5%	2	10%	2	0%	0
	Changes to the property	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1
	Changes to product and service offered	0%	0	13%	1	0%	0	7%	1	5%	2	20%	4	25%	1
	Affect advertising, demonstrations	0%	0	13%	1	0%	0	0%	0	3%	1	5%	1	0%	0
	Not answered with a change	9%	1	0%	0	14%	1	0%	0	5%	2	5%	1	0%	0
	Odour, water quality effects	9%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	3%	1	10%	2	0%	0
	Business would be unattractive for clients	0%	0	38%	3	14%	1	21%	3	18%	7	20%	4	0%	0
	Other	9%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	3%	1	0%	0	0%	0
	Not answered	0%	0	13%	1	14%	1	7%	1	8%	3	15%	3	0%	0
	Total	100%	11	100%	8	100%	7	100%	14	100%	40	100%	20	100%	4
Q1 Zone By Q33															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

Q33	Yes	14%	1	20%	1	20%	1	0%	0	13%	3	50%	13	29%	4
Commercial ops change due to landfill	No	86%	6	40%	2	80%	4	50%	3	65%	15	23%	6	43%	6
	Not sure	0%	0	40%	2	0%	0	50%	3	22%	5	27%	7	29%	4
	Total	100%	7	100%	5	100%	5	100%	6	100%	23	100%	26	100%	14

Q1 Zone By Q34

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
q34 Yes to Q33: Do differently with farming operation due to presence of landfill	I won't change, you change No Dump	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	8%	1	0%	0
	Potential negative effects on air, water	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	67%	2	38%	5	75%	3
	Can't have livestock	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1
	Increased travel difficulties - e.g., machinery on road, conflict with trucks	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	38%	5	0%	0
	Sell the farm	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	33%	1	8%	1	25%	1
	Change crops or rotation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	8%	1	0%	0
	Decreased property values	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	15%	2	25%	1
	Other	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	8%	1	0%	0
	No answer	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Total	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	100%	3	100%	13	100%	4

Q1 Zone By Q35

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Q35 Change in satisfaction with community due to project	Up a great deal	11%	27	8%	13	12%	25	10%	26	10%	91	10%	18	6%	4
	Up somewhat	1%	3	2%	4	2%	5	1%	3	2%	15	2%	3	1%	1
	Down a great deal	69%	174	69%	118	62%	125	65%	168	66%	585	59%	111	63%	43
	Down somewhat	14%	35	16%	27	18%	36	17%	43	16%	141	22%	41	25%	17
	No change	5%	13	6%	10	6%	12	8%	20	6%	55	7%	14	4%	3
	Total	100%	252	100%	172	100%	203	100%	260	100%	887	100%	187	100%	68

Q1 Zone By Q36

		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

Q36 Foresee moving because of project	Yes	60%	155	52%	88	46%	98	47%	124	52%	465	41%	79	36%	24
	No	8%	20	15%	25	14%	29	19%	50	14%	124	21%	40	10%	7
	Not sure	32%	83	33%	55	40%	85	34%	89	35%	312	38%	72	54%	36
	Total	100%	258	100%	168	100%	212	100%	263	100%	901	100%	191	100%	67

Q1 Zone By Q37															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

q37 Suggestions or consideration offer to Walker Environmental to continue use and enjoyment of property	Find a different location	27%	68	27%	47	23%	49	24%	62	25%	226	26%	50	15%	11
	Keep the garbage where it comes from, i.e. Toronto	11%	28	8%	14	9%	19	10%	25	10%	86	17%	32	11%	8
	Ensure funding for monitoring and problem solving	1%	2	1%	2	0%	1	0%	0	1%	5	2%	3	1%	1
	Don't build, don't approve it, stay away	42%	104	41%	73	42%	88	46%	119	43%	384	32%	61	39%	28
	Ensure no long-term environmental problems, after closure -	0%	0	1%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	1%	1	3%	2
	Examine other disposal options - incineration, recycling	7%	17	6%	11	5%	11	5%	14	6%	53	13%	25	15%	11
	Give back to the community, financial contributions - arena, water treatment, taxes	2%	6	2%	3	3%	6	2%	4	2%	19	0%	0	0%	0
	Do the job properly, follow the rules, adhere to Walker plans	1%	2	1%	1	0%	1	1%	3	1%	7	1%	1	1%	1
	Ensure no long-term environmental problems; provide guarantees re water, air quality, odours	9%	23	14%	24	13%	27	9%	22	11%	96	10%	19	20%	14

Q1 Zone By Q37															
		Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Manage truck traffic		2%	4	5%	9	6%	13	3%	9	4%	35	5%	10	10%	7

- keep trucks on routes, road repairs, reduce numbers, infrastructure changes															
Ensure no off-site noise impacts	0%	0	1%	1	1%	3	1%	2	1%	6	1%	1	1%	1	
Protect property values	1%	2	1%	1	0%	1	1%	2	1%	6	2%	3	3%	2	
Ensure daily coverage of waste, ensure no blown debris, keep a clean site	0%	1	4%	7	0%	1	2%	4	1%	13	1%	2	1%	1	
Nothing Walker can do	3%	8	2%	4	3%	6	3%	9	3%	27	2%	4	1%	1	
More, regular information to the public - be transparent, honest	0%	1	1%	2	1%	2	0%	1	1%	6	1%	2	1%	1	
Extreme and constant monitoring and testing	0%	1	2%	3	2%	5	1%	2	1%	11	1%	2	1%	1	
Zero tolerance for pests and seagulls	1%	2	1%	2	1%	3	1%	3	1%	10	1%	1	3%	2	
Only operate during business hours	1%	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	4	1%	2	0%	0	
No concerns	0%	1	1%	1	1%	3	1%	3	1%	8	0%	0	0%	0	
Provide financial compensation to residents, buy my property, pay for my move, compromised wells	1%	3	1%	2	0%	1	1%	3	1%	9	1%	2	0%	0	
Rehabilitate quarry for recreation, parks as per agreement	0%	1	1%	1	3%	6	2%	6	2%	14	3%	5	0%	0	
Do not trust Walker's claims, no guarantees	1%	2	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	5	3%	5	0%	0	
Other	4%	9	2%	4	1%	3	2%	4	2%	20	3%	5	6%	4	
Don't know	1%	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
No answer	0%	0	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	
Total	100%	249	100%	176	100%	209	100%	258	100%	892	100%	189	100%	71	

Q1 Zone By Q38

Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n

q38
Suggestions
or
consideration
s offer to
Walker
Environmental
I to be
satisfied with
living in your
community

Find a different location	8%	18	13%	19	8%	16	11%	25	10%	78	10%	17	11%	6	
Keep the garbage where it comes from. i.e., Toronto	10%	21	8%	11	7%	14	7%	15	8%	61	7%	11	11%	6	
Ensure funding for monitoring and problem solving	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	0%	1	0%	2	1%	2	0%	0	
Don't build, don't approve it, stay away	55%	118	49%	71	57%	108	56%	125	54%	422	55%	92	57%	32	
Ensure no long-term environmental problems after closure	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	2%	4	1%	5	1%	2	2%	1	
Examine other disposal options – incineration, recycling	4%	9	6%	9	3%	6	3%	6	4%	30	7%	12	18%	10	
Give back to the community, financial contributions – arena, water treatment, taxes	5%	11	6%	8	6%	11	4%	10	5%	40	5%	8	0%	0	
Do the job properly, follow rules, adhere to Walker plans	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	3	2%	3	2%	1	
Management, guarantees re water, air quality, odours	7%	15	8%	11	6%	11	7%	15	7%	52	8%	13	9%	5	
Manage truck traffic- keep trucks on routes, road repairs, reduce numbers, implement infrastructure changes	6%	12	9%	13	4%	7	6%	14	6%	46	7%	11	5%	3	
Ensure no off-site noise impacts	1%	3	0%	0	1%	2	0%	0	1%	5	1%	1	2%	1	
Protect property values	2%	4	3%	5	1%	1	1%	3	2%	13	2%	3	2%	1	
Q1 Zone By Q38															
	Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra		
Ensure daily	0%	0	1%	2	0%	0	1%	2	1%	4	1%	1	0%	0	

coverage of waste, ensure no blown debris, keep a clean site															
Nothing Walker can do	4%	9	3%	5	5%	9	4%	8	4%	31	4%	6	2%	1	
More, regular information to the public – be transparent, honest	0%	1	1%	2	1%	1	0%	0	1%	4	1%	1	2%	1	
Extreme and constant monitoring and testing	0%	0	1%	2	1%	1	1%	3	1%	6	1%	1	0%	0	
Zero tolerance for pests and seagulls	1%	3	2%	3	1%	2	1%	2	1%	10	1%	1	0%	0	
Only operate during business hours	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	
No concerns	0%	0	0%	0	1%	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	
Provide financial compensation to residents, businesses, buy my property, pay for my move, compromised wells	3%	7	2%	3	2%	3	2%	4	2%	17	2%	3	0%	0	
Rehabilitate quarry for recreation, parks as per agreement	2%	5	2%	3	3%	6	5%	12	3%	26	2%	3	0%	0	
Do not trust Walker's claims, no guarantees	3%	7	2%	3	3%	5	3%	7	3%	22	5%	9	2%	1	
Other	4%	8	5%	7	4%	7	5%	11	4%	33	2%	3	5%	3	
Don't know	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	
No answer	0%	0	1%	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	
Total	100%	216	100%	145	100%	189	100%	225	100%	775	100%	168	100%	56	
	Q1 Zone By Q39														
	Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra		
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	

q39 Concerns or questions like addressed in the Environmental Assessment for the Southwestern Landfill Project

Find a different location	4%	8	2%	3	3%	5	2%	4	3%	20	3%	4	2%	1	
Keep the garbage where it comes from, i.e., Toronto	5%	10	10%	13	6%	10	6%	12	6%	45	2%	3	7%	4	
How can the proposal be stopped? Don't approve	11%	21	13%	17	14%	24	11%	23	12%	85	14%	20	9%	5	
How will you ensure no long-term environmental problems and who will be responsible financially particularly if the line	5%	10	12%	16	5%	9	8%	16	7%	51	9%	13	10%	6	
Examine other disposal option – incineration, recycling	5%	9	2%	3	2%	3	1%	2	2%	17	5%	8	3%	2	
Prove how you will manage, guarantee air quality?	16%	32	15%	20	20%	33	20%	42	18%	127	12%	18	19%	11	
What will the community get?	2%	3	5%	7	1%	2	2%	4	2%	16	1%	2	0%	0	
Do your due diligence in what waste is buried	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	0%	1	0%	2	2%	3	2%	1	
How will you manage, guarantee water quality and what are the contingency plans?	24%	48	21%	28	29%	49	27%	55	26%	180	24%	36	31%	18	
How will you manage truck traffic and its effects?	15%	29	13%	17	14%	24	16%	33	15%	103	14%	21	10%	6	
Address noise issues	1%	2	2%	2	5%	9	1%	3	2%	16	3%	4	5%	3	
Question the adequacy, longevity of protecting property values	11%	22	7%	9	8%	14	8%	17	9%	62	6%	9	12%	7	
Q1 Zone By Q39															
	Ingersoll - North East	Ingersoll - North West	Ingersoll - South East	Ingersoll - South West	Ingersoll Total	Southwest Oxford	Zorra								

Due diligence in ensuring waste covering and no blown debris	2%	3	2%	2	1%	2	3%	6	2%	13	0%	0	2%	1
No questions or concerns at this time	1%	2	0%	0	2%	4	2%	4	1%	10	2%	3	2%	1
Current and future operating questions -	4%	8	2%	3	3%	5	2%	4	3%	20	3%	4	3%	2
Publicize information, studies in lay terms	1%	1	3%	4	1%	2	3%	6	2%	13	3%	4	3%	2
Walker isn't really interested in listening, e.g., survey timing one example, business will win, responding to concern	8%	15	8%	11	4%	7	7%	14	7%	47	6%	9	2%	1
What and who will undertake monitoring, testing?	2%	3	1%	1	0%	0	1%	3	1%	7	1%	2	2%	1
What methods will be used to control pests and seagulls	5%	10	2%	3	3%	5	3%	7	4%	25	3%	4	0%	0
Only operate during business hours	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
How will you compensate residents for problems – contaminated well, rain overflow, current property devaluation?	1%	2	0%	0	1%	2	1%	3	1%	7	5%	7	3%	2
Why is Carmeuse not doing as promised to rehabilitate according to agreement?	1%	1	2%	2	2%	4	1%	2	1%	9	2%	3	0%	0
	Q1 Zone By Q39													
	Ingersoll - North East		Ingersoll - North West		Ingersoll - South East		Ingersoll - South West		Ingersoll Total		Southwest Oxford		Zorra	
Do not trust	10%	20	10%	13	8%	13	11%	23	10%	69	16%	23	17%	10

Walker's claims, no guarantees especially re the liner															
Would Walker executives live near a landfill?	3%	6	3%	4	1%	2	2%	4	2%	16	1%	2	3%	2	
How do you assess, address health concerns?	4%	7	2%	2	1%	2	2%	5	2%	16	2%	3	5%	3	
Why this property?	3%	5	2%	3	4%	6	1%	2	2%	16	3%	5	0%	0	
Honour community wishes, do not want to host	4%	8	2%	3	1%	2	4%	9	3%	22	1%	2	2%	1	
Impact on cemetery visits	1%	2	2%	3	1%	1	0%	1	1%	7	0%	0	0%	0	
Other	10%	20	8%	11	11%	18	7%	15	9%	64	8%	12	5%	3	
Don't know	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	1%	2	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
No answer	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total	100%	196	100%	132	100%	167	100%	205	100%	700	100%	147	100%	58	

APPENDIX O
Public Attitude Research Survey Instrument and Findings

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000



Southwestern Landfill Public Attitude Research

April 2018

**Prepared for:
SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.
and
Walker Environmental Group**

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1 RESEARCH OVERVIEW AND KEY FINDINGS

1.1 BACKGROUND

Walker Environmental Group (WEG) plans to construct and operate a landfill (referred to herein as the Southwestern Landfill) site in a mined out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra, Oxford County and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.

If approved, the landfill would accept 17.4 million cubic meters of solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario over a 20 year operating period. This will be engineered with a double liner system and other groundwater and surface water controls. Daily cover would be used to minimize litter and odour. Large trucks that currently haul waste from long distances away will use County Road 6 as a designated truck route. The design and operation of the site will be regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change under the Environmental Protection Act.

WEG is undertaking an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the design and operation for the proposed Southwestern Landfill. This EA process was initiated in 2012 and its EA Terms of Reference was approved in 2016. Depending on the approval timelines, construction is projected to start in 2020, and the site is estimated to receive waste from across the Province of Ontario for approximately 20 years.

Research Objectives and Methodology

WEG has engaged governments and regulators, Indigenous communities, numerous stakeholders and members of the public since 2013. As part of this engagement process, WEG has established a Community Liaison Committee (CLC). This is a group of local stakeholders such as neighbours, interested members of the community, representatives from local organizations, and members of our project team. The CLC for the Southwestern Landfill Proposal was formed in May 2012 and continues to be an integral aspect of WEG's engagement process.

As part of the EA, WEG is undertaken a Social Assessment of the landfill proposal. Public Attitude Research (PAR) is one element of the Social Assessment. The PAR is aimed at gauging the breadth of residents' attitudes and behaviours regarding the proposed Southwestern Landfill. The research objectives of the PAR are:

- Identify attitudes of residents towards their community, including residents' level of satisfaction, major community issues, what they value most in their community, their feelings of health and sense of well-being, the influences on their use and enjoyment of property, and the image of their community;
- Examine the importance of various public services, including landfills and other waste management services, to residents of the community;

- Gauge awareness of various businesses in the Ingersoll/Woodstock area, including the quarry sites and Walker Environmental Group;
- Identify attitudes towards the presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry, awareness of WEG's proposed Southwestern Landfill and the effects people anticipate regarding an operating landfill at the quarry site;
- Profile local residents (including household demographics) and their participation in various community outdoor activities, such as use of parks and conservation areas, trails and roadways, water-based activities, and community events, tourist attractions and festivals;
- Identify the potential for changes in how residents might change their behaviours should there be an operating landfill in the quarry site. This includes residents' anticipated effects on people's daily life such as their use and enjoyment of public facilities, outdoor activities and events, their use and enjoyment of residential properties, and any likely changes in attitudes toward the community including satisfaction with living in the community, moving from the community, and driving patterns that may be attributed to the proposed Landfill.
- Identify residents' anticipated effects on changes to community character;
- Assess WEG's success at addressing questions people may have about its plans and identify ways in which WEG can best minimize the effects of its proposal; and
- Examine regional and demographic characteristics to assess statistically significant differences in responses by various segments of the population.

In order to fulfill these research objectives, a questionnaire to be administered by telephone was developed collaboratively by IntelliPulse, SLR Consulting, other members of WEG's EA team, and WEG. Prior to finalizing the questionnaire, IntelliPulse and SLR Consulting met with two (2) members of the CLC in Ingersoll on November 29, 2017. Questions, concerns and suggestions were discussed and substantive changes were made to the questionnaire. This engagement with the two CLC members brought important community knowledge to the research design. As such, the questionnaire was publicly accessible prior to commencement of interviews.

The questionnaire took approximately 24 minutes, on average, to administer and contained 59 questions, including 14 open-ended questions. A copy of the questionnaire is included in the Technical Appendix.

Interviews took place from December 8 – 21, 2017 and resumed January 3 - 10, 2018. The Technical Appendix describes the survey process.

To qualify for an interview, a respondent needed to be a resident of the community and at least 18 years of age. A total of 1,066 interviews were undertaken with the following disproportional allocation of the sample:

- Ingersoll n=263
- Zorra Township n=107
- South-West Oxford (excluding Tillsonburg) n=57
- East Zorra-Tavistock n=113
- Tillsonburg n=122
- Woodstock n=295
- Remainder of Oxford County (Norwich and Blandford-Blenheim Townships) n=109

The confidence interval for n=1,066 is $\pm 3.0\%$, 19 out of 20 times for the total sample area.

The survey was registered with the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MIRA). The Logit Group, the company that administered the questionnaire, is a Gold Seal member of the Association. Both The Logit Group and IntelliPulse abide by MIRA's standards for conducting the research.

This report provides the findings of the PAR. The analysis describes significant differences from the average by respondents of the geographic regions as well as differences by duration of residence in the community and demographic characteristics.

1.2 KEY FINDINGS

Community Issues

- Community cohesion is an important attribute of Oxford County. Two-thirds of respondents most value the people - "friendly, neighbourly, family oriented community" (30%), the "peaceful nature and small town feeling" of their community (20%) and "community support / closeness" (11%). 14% value "safety, low crime rate and policing".

Similar attributes are deemed to be the one thing that influences most the image or character of the community - "sense of community/the people" (24%), "friendly, closeness, welcoming" (12%).

Moreover, 32% of the Oxford County respondents volunteer there is "nothing" (21%) or they can't identify (11%) what they would most like to change in their community. Fewer than 10% of respondents identified other topics, of which "no landfill" was one (4%).

- There are no dominant public issues in Oxford County. One-quarter of respondents state there are "no issues" or they "don't know" what to name as the most important issues facing the community. The top volunteered issue, however, is "the proposed landfill" (16%). Half as many name "cost of living, poverty" (8%), "health issues, health care" (7%), "taxes" (7%) and "jobs" (7%).
- The majority of respondents (54%) indicate that there are no community issues that affect their use and enjoyment of their property.

- Area residents were asked to rate the importance of 11 public services in the community. Two of the top four public services are transportation related - highways (77% “extremely” or “very” important) and regional roads (77%).

Waste disposal issues are among the top public services, two being recycling depots and processing facilities (78%) and sewage treatment facilities (77%). Notably, while almost one-fifth of the respondents volunteer “the proposed Landfill” as a top issue, landfill facilities for waste disposal are deemed important (67%). Composting facilities are rated as important but less so (60%).

Of the public activities services, recreational facilities (71%) are rated higher than tourism facilities and events (46%). Respondents differentiate between renewable and non-renewable power sources on the importance of power generation using hydro, wind or solar (65%) versus using natural gas or coal (48%).

Quarries for aggregate material are deemed to be the least important of all 11 public services (32%).

Community Attitudes and Behaviour

- Oxford County residents appear to be well established in their community. Almost all respondents are satisfied with living in their community. Indeed, 74% are “very satisfied”.
- Almost all respondents rate their overall feeling of health and sense of well-being as “excellent” (34%) or “good” (48%). 19% volunteer that “nothing” in the community affects their sense of health, safety or well-being and 20% have “no opinion”. “Health care” (21%) is the top named issue. 7% anticipate that the proposed Southwestern Landfill will have an effect.
- Relatively few Oxford County residents participate in local activities “regularly”. Approximately one-quarter of the residents are “occasional” users of the top five activities.

Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play groups or conservation areas have the highest levels of “regular” participation (26%). Only slightly fewer use the roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes (23%), attend local festivals in the Ingersoll and Beachville area, including Zorra Township (21%), visit tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses (17%), and use such trails as the Thomas Ingersoll Scenic, the Lawson, or the Oxford Thames River trails (13%). Fewer respondents “regularly” visit or otherwise participate in community events at a cemetery (7%) or undertake water-based activities in the Thames Rivers (6%).

Awareness of Quarry Operations

- The prominent industries in Oxford County are Toyota (64%) and CAMI (59%). While very few respondents volunteer Carmeuse Lime (3%) or

Beachville Lime (1%) as major industries, the majority of respondents (84%) are aware that there are quarries in the area.

- The presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry is deemed to have an influence over some people's attitudes. One-quarter (27%) think about the fact that they live in the vicinity of the quarry "very often" or "often". 17% state that the presence of the quarry has an effect on their daily life. The top effects are "blasting" (17%), "water quality" (17%), "job creation" (16%), "air quality" (13%), and "dust, dirt" (13%). 13% volunteer that the "proposed landfill" has had an effect.
- Given the volunteered responses about "the proposed landfill" to questions about their community it is to be expected that many Oxford County residents are aware of the Southwestern Landfill and have formed attitudes regarding the initiative.

The majority of respondents have heard "a great deal" (46%) or "something" (17%) about Walker Environmental Group's Southwestern Landfill initiative. Awareness is significantly higher in Ingersoll ("a great deal", 81%).

46% state that Walker's environmental assessment has had an effect on the community, of which the predominant effect has been the mobilization of the public - "people are upset" (31%), "united people against the landfill proposal" (12%), "activism" (12%), "fear, anxiety, stress" (7%), "awareness is increasing, creating discussion" (6%) and "divided the community" (3%).

A higher percentage, 72%, anticipates that an operating landfill will have an effect on the community. The most predominant anticipated effect is the impact of trucks (51%). In total, however, environmental effects reach 68% - "water quality" (31%), "air quality, odours" (24%), and "environment" including pollution or multiple effects such as water and air (13%).

Potential Effect of the Presence of an Operating Landfill

- The presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry is not likely to have an impact on the majority of respondents. Nonetheless, it is anticipated to have an effect on up to three-in-ten respondents' activities and attitudes.
- Overall, 29% of all respondents anticipate they will decrease their use of outdoor recreational areas; 27% anticipate decreasing their use of the roadways near the quarry; 23% anticipate a decrease in their use of trails, visiting tourist attractions, or attending local festivals; 14% anticipate a decline in their water-based activities; and 8% anticipate a decrease in visiting community events at a cemetery.
- While the majority do not anticipate changes in their attitudes, a quarter of the Oxford County respondents anticipate that their level of satisfaction will "go down a great deal" (26%), and one-fifth anticipate that their sense of health, safety or well-being will "go down a great deal"

(21%). Fewer respondents anticipate that their use and enjoyment of property will be affected "a great deal" (17%), and very few anticipate an effect on their employment (5%).

- While only 10% of the respondents at the outset of the survey are considering a move away from the community, 27% state that they are "very likely" (13%) or "somewhat likely" (14%) to move within the next 5 years because of the operating landfill if it is approved. This increases to 63% among Ingersoll respondents anticipating a move.
- 38% of the respondents anticipate that the presence of more trucks on County Road 6 off Highway 401 to the Carmeuse Lime quarry will change significantly their day-to-day driving patterns, increasing to 62% in Ingersoll and 57% in Zorra Township.
- 58% anticipate that it would change significantly the image or character of their community, increasing to 92% in Ingersoll.
- 41% anticipate that an operating landfill would change significantly farming activity in the community.

Public Communication Activities

- At this stage in Walker's environmental assessment a higher percentage of respondents (39%) state WEG is doing a "poor" or "very poor" job at addressing questions respondents may have about their plan to expand the solid non-hazardous waste management operation compared with who respondents who rate the company as doing a "very good" or "good" job (26%).
- Walker faces challenges in mitigating some public concerns. When asked how the company can minimize the effects of its landfill operations, 41% volunteer that there is nothing the company can do, and 20% would like the company to "find another location".

2 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND IMAGE

2.1 ISSUES FACING THE COMMUNITY

Prior to any discussion regarding local industries, the Carmeuse Lime quarry, WEG, or the Southwestern Landfill, it was important to gauge how the respondents view their community. At the outset of the survey respondents were asked to name the most important issues facing their community; they were allowed to provide up to two responses.

As noted in Table 2.1 (next page), there is no single dominant issue in the public agenda across Oxford County. Without any discussion on the primary topic of the survey, the top volunteered issue is “the Proposed Landfill” (16%). Only three respondents volunteer “gravel pits and quarries” in general. Respondents more likely than the average to volunteer “the Proposed Landfill” are respondents in Ingersoll (57%), South-West Oxford (35%), and Zorra Township (27%).¹ As such, “the Proposed Landfill” can be considered a dominant issue in these communities.

All other issues are named by fewer than 10% of the respondents. Notably, one-quarter of respondents (26%) are unable to name any issue or “don’t know”.

The only significant differences among subgroups of respondents are that respondents in Woodstock are more likely to name “health issues / health care services” (13%) and “drugs” (10%), and Zorra Township (26%) and East Zorra-Tavistock (12%) are more likely to name “the Proposed High Speed Rail”.²

¹ Note: Detailed data for South-West Oxford, Zorra and Ingersoll, the other geographic areas, and the demographic profiles can be found in Section 7.5. Only statistically significant differences at the 95% level of confidence are reported.

² Given the number of respondents per open-end response, the analysis of significant difference among subgroups of respondents is limited.

Table 2.1a

Most Important Issue Facing the Community		
	%	<i>n</i>
Proposed Landfill, potential effects	16	<i>168</i>
Cost of living, poverty - housing, hydro	8	<i>88</i>
Health issues/health care services	7	<i>79</i>
Taxes	7	<i>73</i>
Jobs, employment	7	<i>70</i>
Drugs	6	<i>61</i>
Proposed High Speed Rail, potential effects	5	<i>58</i>
Infrastructure - hydro quality, roads, internet, construction	5	<i>56</i>
Public services (e.g. library, recreation center, transit, sewers)	5	<i>56</i>
Development, urbanization, demographic changes	5	<i>50</i>
Safety - crime, policing	4	<i>41</i>
Revitalization of business, retail, entertainment	4	<i>39</i>
Youth - recreation, activities	2	<i>25</i>
Challenges to community values, attitudes	2	<i>24</i>
Traffic, speeding, parking	2	<i>22</i>
City council-government	2	<i>21</i>
Economy - general	2	<i>17</i>
Education, schools	2	<i>17</i>
Federal/provincial government	2	<i>17</i>
Environment - pollution, preservation	1	<i>15</i>
Seniors issues	1	<i>14</i>
Garbage	1	<i>12</i>
Water quality	1	<i>9</i>
Solar farm, wind turbines	1	<i>9</i>
Agriculture, farming	1	<i>8</i>
Public spending/debt issues	1	<i>6</i>
Gravel pits, quarries	0	<i>3</i>
Other	3	<i>36</i>
No issue	8	<i>83</i>
Don't know-refused	18	<i>194</i>
Total		<i>1066</i>

Note: For this and all tables the number in italics is the number of respondents providing that answer. Percentages sum to more than 100 since 2 responses were accepted. 0 indicates less than .5. Q2

The following table provides the volunteered most important issues facing Ingersoll, Zorra Township and South-West Oxford.

Table 2.1b

Most Important Issue Facing the Community - by Area						
	Ingersoll		Zorra Township		South-West Oxford	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Proposed Landfill, potential effects	57	150	27	29	35	20
Cost of living, poverty - housing, hydro	5	13	5	5	18	10
Health issues/health care services	5	14	2	2	2	1
Taxes	7	19	6	6	4	1
Jobs, employment	6	16	5	5	4	2
Drugs	3	9	1	1	2	1
Proposed High Speed Rail, potential effects	2	4	26	28	2	1
Infrastructure -hydro quality, roads, internet, construction	2	6	4	4	11	6
Public services (e.g. library, recreation center, transit, sewers)	8	21	3	3	4	2
Development, urbanization, demographic changes	2	4	1	1	5	3
Safety - crime, policing	2	6	4	4	2	1
Revitalization of business, retail, entertainment	2	6	7	8		
Youth -recreation, activities	2	6	3	3		
Challenges to community values, attitudes			2	2		
Traffic, speeding, parking	1	2	4	4	4	2
City council-government	2	4			2	1
Economy - general	2	4			2	1
Education, schools	0	1	1	1	2	1
Federal/provincial government	2	4	1	1		
Environment - pollution, preservation	2	4	4	4		
Seniors issues	2	5			2	1
Garbage	1	2	1	1		
Water quality	0	1				
Solar farm, wind turbines	0	1	1	1	2	1
Agriculture, farming			2	2	2	1
Public spending/debt issues	1	2				
Gravel pits, quarries			2	2		
Other	2	4	4	4	2	1
No issue	3	8	7	7	5	3
Don't know-refused	8	20	15	16	18	10
Total		263		107		57

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since 2 responses were accepted. 0 indicates less than .5%. Q2

2.2 USE AND ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY

Respondents were asked to identify community issues most affecting their use and enjoyment of their residential property. Results show that 34% volunteer that no community issue affects their use and enjoyment of their residential property and 21% “don’t know” (Table 2.2, next page).

The remaining respondents volunteer a wide range of factors that affect their use and enjoyment of property, the top mentions being relate to “roads” such as road maintenance, traffic, speeding issues (6%); and “community services” such as facilities, activities, and parks” (6%). While the proposed Southwestern Landfill has not commenced operation, nonetheless 2% volunteer the initiative as affecting their use and enjoyment of their residential property. One person volunteered “gravel pit / quarry”. It should be noted that no mention of the quarry or the proposed landfill project had been made at this point in the questionnaire.

Table 2.2

Community Issues That Affect Respondent's Use and Enjoyment of Their Property		
	%	n
None	34	364
Don't know	21	218
Roads - maintenance, traffic, speeding	6	66
Community services, facilities, activities, parks	6	65
House setting - privacy, neighbourhood, small town	4	39
Crime, safety, policing, drugs	3	37
Municipal services - garbage, sewage, snow	3	32
Taxes / property taxes	3	29
Neighbour's property, trespassing	2	26
Accessibility, transport, proximity to facilities	2	26
By-laws, regulations	2	23
Growth, expansion, crowding	2	22
Community involvement - attitudes	2	21
Proposed Landfill, effects	2	17
Infrastructure - construction, sidewalk maintenance	1	16
City council, governance	1	15
Cost of living	1	15
Economy - employment, business, retail	1	13
Noise level	1	11
Air quality	1	9
Weather	1	9
Water quality	1	8
Proposed High Speed Rail	1	7
Kids, teens, youth	0	5
Provision of healthcare	0	5
Environment - pollution	0	5
Agriculture, farming effects	0	4
Education - school closures	0	4
Gravel pits, quarries	0	1
Other	2	17
I don't own property	2	18
Total		1066

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0 indicates less than .5%. Q6

For the most part, there are few differences among subgroups of respondents in naming the issue that most affects their use and enjoyment of residential property. By area, Ingersoll respondents are more likely to volunteer “the proposed Landfill” (7%). Respondents from Zorra (11%) and South-West

Oxford (11%) are more likely than the average to name an issue related to "roads".

2.3 MOST VALUED FEATURE OF THEIR COMMUNITY

There is more consensus among respondents on what people "value most (that is, what you care about most) in your community". As shown in Table 2.3, 30% of respondents most value the people in their community, in particular that their community is "friendly, neighbourly, and family oriented". An additional 31% of responses describe the "peaceful nature and small town feeling" of the community (20%) and "the community support / closeness" exhibited by residents (11%).

Other valued features are "safety, low crime rate and policing" (14%) and some element of "community services", such as the library and community centre (9%). Fewer than 9% name any of the remaining issues.

Table 2.3

Value Most in the Community		
	%	n
Friendly/neighbourly/family oriented	30	318
Peaceful/small town	20	209
Safety/low crime/policing	14	148
Community support/closeness	11	121
Community services - library, community/recreation/seniors centres)	9	92
Community activities, events	6	68
Easy access to amenities	8	86
Parks, trails, environment	6	65
General positive attributes	6	64
Health, healthcare	5	55
Public services - transportation, roads, garbage	5	48
Rural - agriculture	3	28
Retail, restaurants, entertainment	3	34
Jobs, employment, economy	3	28
Education/schools	2	24
Church	2	26
Civic leadership and management	2	19
Negative attitude	2	21
Cleanliness	1	14
Quality of life - pace of life	1	6
History, heritage	1	6
Good tax rates	1	9
Clean air	1	5
Not having a landfill	1	11
Water quality	1	10
Traffic, easy to get around	1	15
Arts and culture	0	1
Other	2	24
Nothing valued	3	35
Don't know-refused	7	80
Total		1066

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% because two responses were accepted. Q1

All subgroups of respondents tend to be similar in what they deem to be the most valued feature of their community. The only significant differences are that respondents in Zorra (43%) are more likely to volunteer “friendly, neighbourly, family oriented”; East Zorra-Tavistock (27%) to name “peaceful, small town”, as well as respondents who have lived in the community for fewer years (1 to 2 years, 36%); younger respondents to name “community support” (25 to 34 years of age, 27%). Tillsonburg respondents tend to name “easy access to amenities” (12%) more than the average.

2.4 COMMUNITY IMAGE OR CHARACTER

Respondents were asked “In your opinion, what one thing influences the image or character of your community the most?” followed by “Do you consider this a positive or negative influence?”

Overall, two-thirds of the Oxford County respondents provide responses that are positive influences (67%), 18% offer negative influences, and 15% do not describe their response as either.

While relatively few respondents provide a negative influence, Woodstock respondents are more likely than the average to name a negative image or character (24%) as are respondents who have a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 26%). East Zorra-Tavistock respondents are more likely than the average to name a positive attribute (77%).

Respondents across Oxford County name a wide range of things that influence the image or character of their communities. Table 2.4-1 (next page) provides the volunteered influence on the image or character of their community by whether respondents describes it as a positive or negative influence.³

- Consistent with the previous findings regarding what people value most, 24% of respondents name “the sense of community / the people” as a positive attribute and 12% volunteer “the friendly, closeness, welcoming” nature of the community.
- Fewer than 10% name a variety of other positive images or characteristics including “appearance” (7%), “small town environment” (6%), “agriculture, dairy” (5%) and “recreation, service club” (5%).
- The most frequently volunteered negative influences on the image of their community are “community safety” issues (11%) and “the proposed Landfill” (9%).

³ Note: 15% of respondents did not answer whether the influence was a positive or negative, most of who did not provide a response to the question on what one think influences the image or character of their community. These responses are not included in the table.

Table 2.4-1

	Negative		Positive	
	%	n	%	n
Sense of community/the people - helpful, supportive	4	8	24	168
Friendly, closeness, welcoming	1	2	12	82
Appearance - cleanliness, pride	6	11	7	47
Small town environment	1	3	6	40
Agriculture, dairy	2	5	5	36
Recreation, service clubs	0	1	5	35
City council - mayor	6	11	4	30
Downtown, buildings - historic	7	14	3	24
Industry/businesses/stores	3	6	3	23
Festivals, events, tourist attractions	1	1	3	22
Environment - lake, scenery, parks, trails, weather	1	1	3	21
Quiet, peaceful			2	18
Location - close to amenities	2	4	2	17
Municipal services - garbage, roads, sewers, water, snow removal	5	10	2	14
Christian community - churches, conservative	2	4	2	12
Community safety: crime, police, drugs	11	22	2	11
Hospital - access to health care services	6	11	1	9
Economy - housing, jobs, cost of living	2	4	1	6
Retirement community	1	1	1	5
Amenities - shopping	2	4	1	4
Community growth - development	4	7	0	3
Schools, education			0	2
Youth issues	1	2	0	1
Proposed Landfill site issues	9	17		
Gravel pits	0	1		
Other	5	9	2	13
None-nothing	4	8	2	15
Don't know	14	26	8	55
Total		191		712

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Table excludes "don't know" respondents from question 8. 0 indicates less than .5% Q7,8

The final general question regarding community issues was "What one thing would you like to see changed most in your community?"

As can be seen in Table 2.4-2 (next page), 21% of respondents say "nothing" and 11% "don't know". Once again a wide variety of topics are offered, with 9% or fewer respondents naming each topic. The top answer (aside from "nothing") is "more businesses, stores and restaurants" (9%), with Zorra respondents more likely than the average to name this change (22%). Fewer respondents name "better government representation, support and public involvement" (5%).

Notably, 4% volunteer "no landfill". About 17% of respondents in Ingersoll (44 respondents), 4% in Zorra Township (4 respondents) and 12% of South-West Oxford (7 respondents) volunteer this response.

Table 2.4.-2

Thing Most Like to Change in the Community		
	%	n
Nothing	21	221
Don't know	11	113
More businesses, stores, restaurants	9	92
Better government representation, support - public involvement	5	49
More community activities and access - arena, parks, festivals	4	45
Traffic safety issues - lights, speed, trucks	4	44
No landfill	4	43
Improve the downtown area	4	41
Improvements to police - crime, drugs, OPP	4	40
Better healthcare facilities	4	39
Lower taxes	4	38
Better roads/ sidewalk maintenance	3	37
Better transit - rail, bus	3	31
More activities/support for children, youth	3	29
More affordable housing - general, seniors	2	24
Improve assistance to others - public attitude involvement	2	24
Cheaper, better municipal services	2	23
More support for seniors, services	2	21
No more development - expansion	2	21
Improvements to infrastructure	1	16
More jobs	1	13
More trees, parks, green space	1	11
More Christianity	1	8
Less restrictive bylaws - regulations	1	8
Environmental concerns	1	8
More diversity	1	6
Other	2	22
Total	100	1066

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q9

2.5 FEELINGS OF HEALTH AND SENSE OF WELL-BEING

Respondents were asked to rate their overall feeling of health and sense of well-being. The vast majority of respondents (82%) in Oxford County rate their overall feeling of health and sense of well-being as "excellent" or "good" (Table 2.5-1, next page). Ingersoll and South-West Oxford respondents are more likely to rate their feeling of health and sense of well-being as "excellent" and Woodstock and Tillsonburg less so (Figure 2.5).

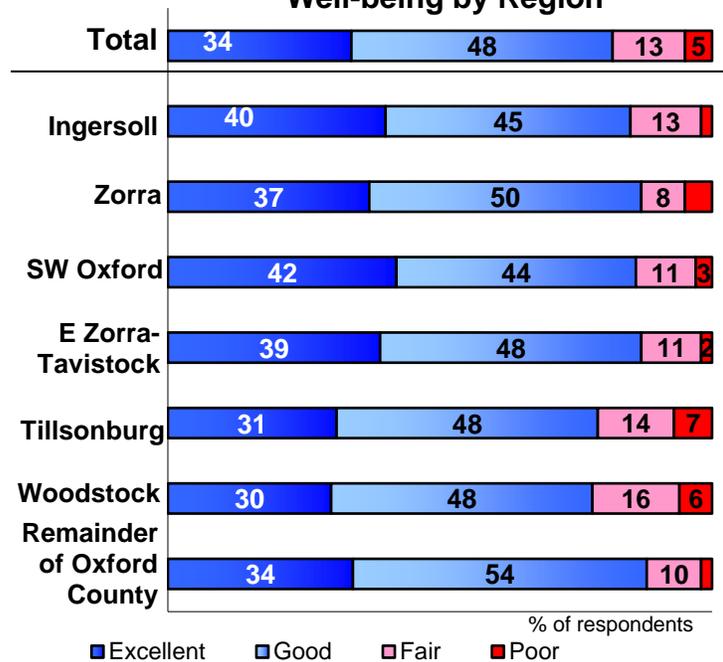
Table 2.5-1

Rate Overall Feeling of Health and Sense of Well-being		
	%	n
Excellent	34	357
Good	48	508
Fair	13	141
Poor	5	53

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q4

Figure 2.5

Overall Feeling of Health and Sense of Well-being by Region



Demographically respondents more likely to rate their feeling of health and sense of well-being higher are younger respondents (under 25 years of age, 68% "excellent") and those with a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 44%).

As a follow-up question, respondents were asked to identify those things or issues in their community that affect their sense of health, safety and well-being the most. As can be seen in Table 2.5-2 (next page), 19% of respondents volunteer that no issue in their community affects their sense of health, safety and well-being, and 20% cannot think of an issue. The top thing or issue relates to "health care" (21%) in particular hospitals and access to doctors.

Table 2.5-2

Issues That Affect Respondent's Sense of Health, Safety and Well-being the Most		
	%	n
Health care: hospital, general	21	223
Nothing - no threat	19	198
Proposed Landfill	7	75
Traffic, transportation, roads	7	72
Crime: safety, drugs	6	61
Government: taxes, education	3	37
Accessibility/varieties of services, retail	3	37
Air quality	3	36
Issues with police service	3	34
Economy: jobs, tourism, housing, wages	3	32
Environment: pollution, weather	3	30
Water quality, level	3	30
Good neighbours, sense of community	2	25
Recreational facilities, activities, trails	2	24
City services - snow, fire	2	23
Farming effects	1	12
Quarries	1	9
Proposed High Speed Rail	1	8
Negative community attitudes	1	8
Cost of living	1	6
Growth, population	0	3
Other	4	45
No opinion	20	216
Total		1066

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0% indicates less than .5%. Q5

Seven percent (7%) each mention “the proposed Landfill”, and “traffic, transportation and road” and 6% name “crime” as issues that affect their sense of health, safety and well-being. Most of the respondents who name the proposed Landfill are in Ingersoll. Approximately 29% of Ingersoll respondents name “the proposed Landfill” as an issue that affects their sense of health, safety and well-being. Fewer than 5% name a variety of other issues that affect their feeling of health and well-being.

Regionally, Tillsonburg respondents are more likely than the average so say there is “nothing” (26%) or “healthcare” (25%) affects their feeling of health, safety and well-being. Woodstock (25%), Tillsonburg (25%) and respondents who have lived in the community for fewer years (less than 1 year, 44%) are more likely to name “healthcare” issues. Zorra respondents are more likely than the average to volunteer “traffic” issues (15%).

2.6 SATISFACTION WITH LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY

Again, prior to any discussion regarding local industries, the Carmeuse Lime quarry, WEG, or the Southwestern Landfill, the PAR explored people’s

satisfaction with living in their community. Respondents were asked to rate the level of satisfaction with living in their community.

Despite the issues deemed by respondents to be most important to the community, or that influence the image or character of the community, almost all respondents (95%) are satisfied with living in their community, with the clear majority (74%) being “very satisfied”.

Table 2.6-1

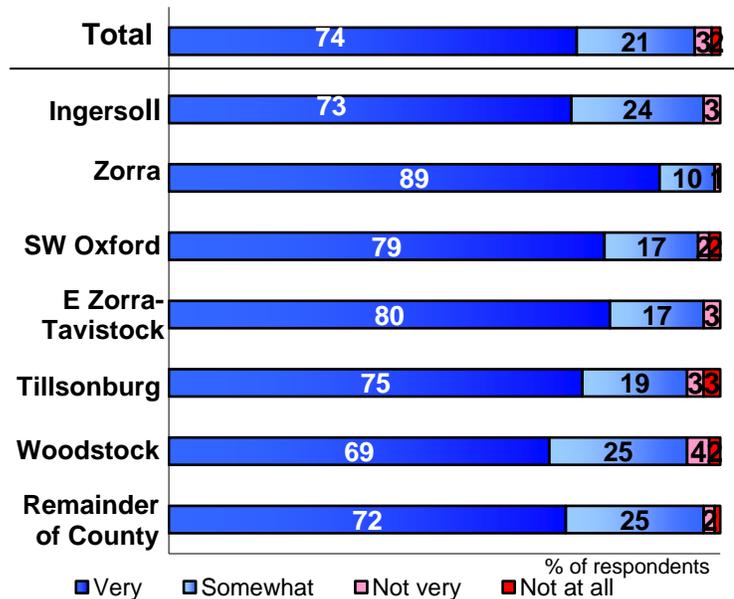
Satisfaction with Living in Their Community		
	%	n
Very satisfied	74	787
Somewhat satisfied	21	228
Not very satisfied	3	33
Not at all satisfied	2	16

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q3

While levels of satisfaction are consistent across various demographic subgroups of respondents, Zorra respondents have the highest level of “very satisfied” (89%) and Woodstock the lowest (69%). However, the clear majority is satisfied overall.

Figure 2.6-2

Satisfaction Level by Community



2.7 RESIDENT OUT-MIGRATION OR MOVING FROM THE COMMUNITY

Again, prior to any discussion regarding local industries, the Carmeuse Lime quarry, WEG or the Southwestern Landfill, respondents were asked whether they are “currently considering moving from your community”. The placement of this question at the end of the series of questions related to people’s attitudes towards their community allowed respondents to consider previous responses in answering questions about moving from the community.

As can be seen in Table 2.7-1, 10% of respondents are currently considering such a move. A variety of reasons are provided, with the top mentions being the small size of the community and hence its impact on the availability of services (14%), to be closer to family (13%), to get work (12%) and retirement (11%).

Only 3% (or 3 respondents) named “the proposed landfill” as the main reason they are currently considering moving from their community.

Table 2.7-1

Currently Considering Moving from the Community		
	%	n
No	89	944
Not sure (Volunteered)	2	19
Yes	10	103
Yes: Main reason -		
Size - lack of amenities, services, activities	14	15
Be closer to family - friends	13	14
Work prospects	12	12
Retirement	11	11
Ageing, health	8	8
Poor housing-lack of affordable housing	6	6
Community attitudes	6	6
Lifestyle change	5	5
Downsizing	4	4
Too much traffic	4	4
Taxes	3	3
The proposed Landfill	3	3
Schooling	1	1
Other	9	9
Don't know-refused	2	2
Total	100	103

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q10

Notably, respondents in the remainder of Oxford County (19%) and Ingersoll (11%), and younger respondents (under 25 years of age, 30%) are more likely than the average to be considering a move away from their community.

3 IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of 11 public services in the community (Figure 3.1) regardless of whether they exist there at present or not. There is a clear hierarchy in stated importance of public services:

- More than three-quarters (> 75% each) of the respondents rate four services as important – recycling, highways, regional roads and sewage treatment.
- Notably, landfills are ranked sixth, similar to recreational facilities, and power generation using hydro, wind or solar. 60% describe composting facilities as important.
- Activities deemed least important public services to the community are power generation using natural gas or coal, tourism, and quarries.

Figure 3.1

Importance of Public Services in the Community - Extremely and Very Important

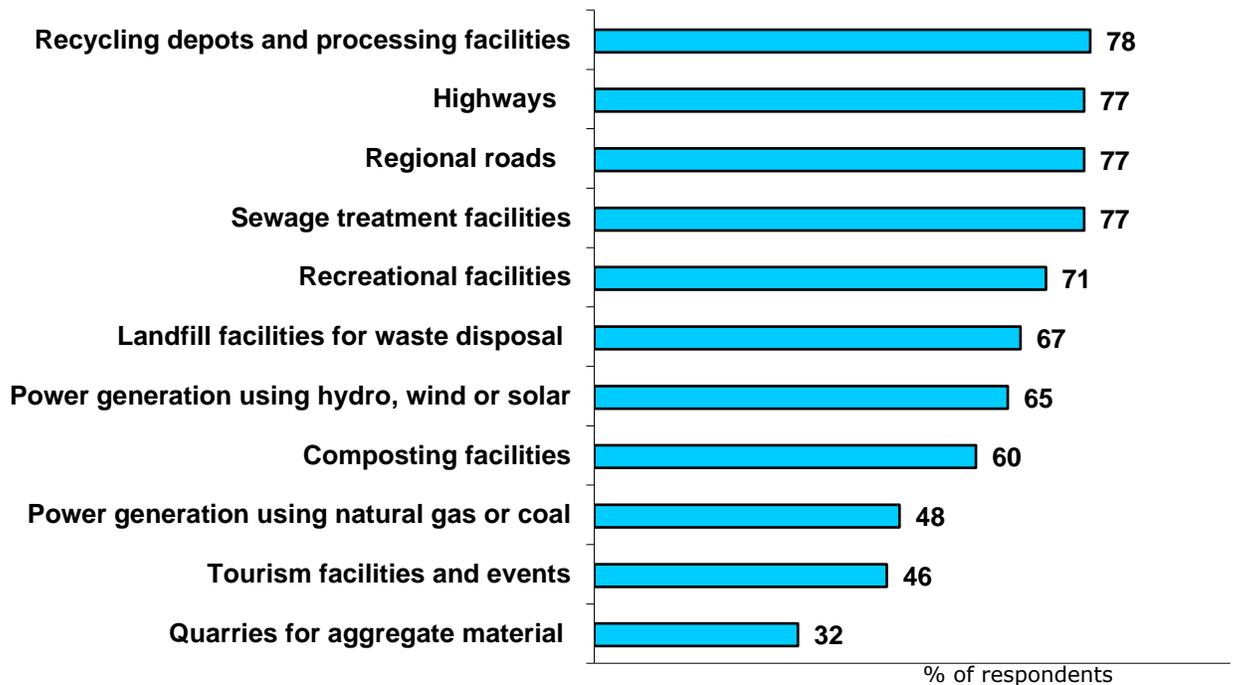


Table 3.1 (next page) provides the detailed rating for each of the 11 services.

- At the top end, only two of the services, recycling and sewage facilities, garner approximately one-quarter of the respondents rating them as “extremely important”.

- In addition to these two services, more than half of the respondents rate three other services as “very important” – highways, regional roads and recreational facilities.

Table 3.1

Importance of Public Services in the Community					
	Important				<i>Don't know</i>
	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	Not	
	%	%	%	%	%
Recycling depots and processing facilities	23	55	18	4	2
Highways	18	59	17	5	1
Regional roads	14	63	20	3	2
Sewage treatment facilities	21	56	15	8	5
Recreational facilities	15	56	22	7	1
Landfill facilities for waste disposal	17	50	23	11	3
Power generation using hydro, wind or solar	15	50	25	11	2
Composting facilities	14	46	27	13	3
Power generation using natural gas or coal	9	39	29	23	5
Tourism facilities and events	6	40	39	15	2
Quarries for aggregate material	6	26	41	27	11

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q11-21

- Approximately 50% of the respondents rate landfill facilities and power generation using hydro, wind or solar as “very important”, and less than 20% say “extremely important”.
- Fewer than half of the respondents rate composting facilities as “very important”, although more than half rate them as “extremely” or “very” important.
- Respondents congregate in the “very” and “somewhat” important categories on tourism, while one-quarter of respondents rate power generation using natural gas or coal and quarries as “not important”.

There are numerous differences in the importance rating of public services by study area and demographic characteristics. Most relevant to this PAR study, the noted significant differences related to recycling facilities, landfill facilities, composting facilities and quarries are discussed below.

- Ingersoll (64%), Zorra (60%), East Zorra-Tavistock (58%) and the remainder of Oxford County (61%) respondents are less likely to state that **landfill facilities** for waste disposal are “very” or “extremely” important while Tillsonburg (80%) respondents are more likely to provide one of these responses.

- East Zorra-Tavistock (22%) respondents are more likely to state that **composting facilities** are “extremely” important.
- Ingersoll (36%), Tillsonburg (35%) and Woodstock (33%) respondents are more likely to state that **quarries** for aggregate material are “very” or “extremely” important, and Zorra least likely (22%).
- Women rate regional roads (18%), recycling (26%), composting (18%), and recreational facilities (17%) as “extremely” important compared to men (10%, 20%, 11%, and 13% respectively).

There are no differences in the ratings of the public services by questions such as satisfaction with living in their community or how often they think about living in the vicinity of the Carmeuse Lime quarry or heard about WEG’s proposed Landfill initiative.

4 KNOWLEDGE OF THE QUARRY SITE

4.1 VOLUNTEERED MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Again, prior to assessing knowledge of the quarries, respondents were asked to volunteer the names of major industries or companies that are located in the Ingersoll/Woodstock area. Only 3% volunteer Carmeuse Lime, 1% volunteer Beachville Lime, and one person volunteered Walker Environmental Group (Table 4.1). As such, these companies are either not top-of-mind among Oxford County residents or are simply not considered as “major industries”.

Nevertheless, the industries that are most predominant in respondents’ mind are Toyota (64%) and CAMI (59%). Over half of the respondents (60%) volunteer the names of companies not included in the pre-coded survey list, and hence are not captured in the data.

Table 4.1

Major Industries or Companies Located in the Ingersoll/Woodstock Area That Come to Mind		
	%	n
Toyota	64	684
CAMI Auto motive	59	628
Carmeuse Lime	3	27
Lafarge	2	25
Beachville Lime	1	15
Federal White Cement	1	13
Purina Plant	0	4
Domtar	0	3
Walker Environmental Group	0	1
Other company named	60	638
No major companies	1	7
Nothing, none, no company	2	22
Don't know	9	92
Total		1066

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. 0 indicates less than .5%. Q22

There are some differences in response by area. Woodstock respondents are more likely than the average to name Toyota (79%), and Ingersoll (80%) South-West Oxford (86%) and Zorra (69%) are more likely to name CAMI.

Volunteered awareness of CAMI and Toyota increases with the number of years lived in the community (21 or more years, 67% and 68% respectively).

4.2 PRESENCE OF THE CARMEUSE LIME QUARRY

4.2.1 Awareness of Quarries

Following the question on volunteering the names of industries in their area, respondents were asked if they were aware of the quarries in this area. While 4% voluntarily name Carmeuse Lime or Beachville Lime, as shown in Table 4.2-1 the clear majority of respondents (84%) are aware of the quarries when specifically asked about them.

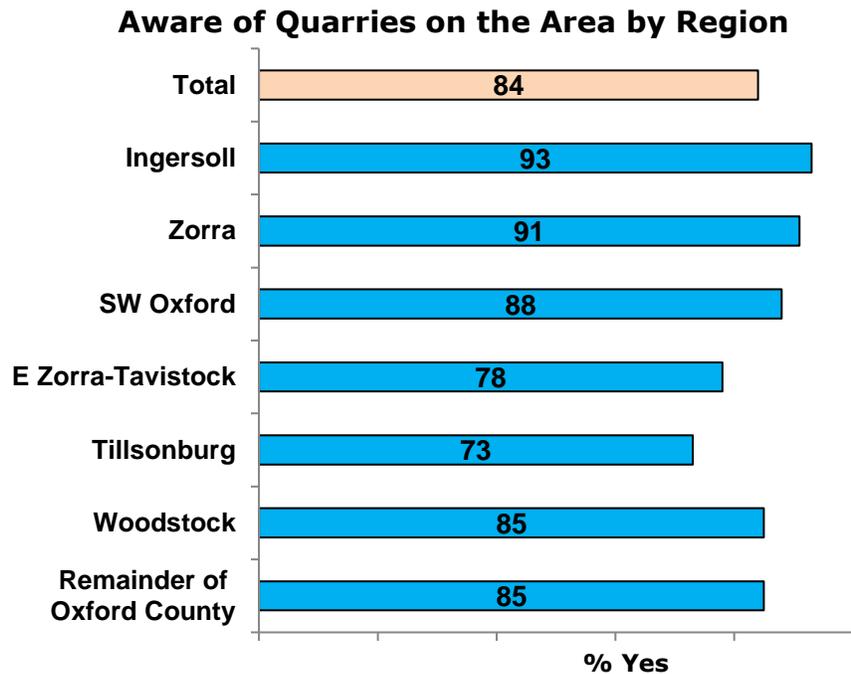
Table 4.2-1

Aware of Quarries in the Area		
	%	n
Yes	84	880
No	16	165
Total	100	1044

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Q23

There are differences in awareness of the quarries by geographic areas. As can be seen below, awareness of the quarries is highest in Ingersoll, Zorra, and Southwest Oxford. Awareness is lowest in Tillsonburg. Nonetheless, the majority of residents in all communities are aware that there are quarries in their area.

Figure 4.2-1



Awareness of the quarries increases as the number of year residing in the community increases, from 53% living in the community for less than one year, to 89% for those who have lived in the community for 21 or more years; similarly, awareness increases with respondent age. Awareness also increases by household income, from 63% for households with under \$20,000 to 94% of respondents with a household income of \$100,000 or more.

4.2.2 Presence of Quarries in Daily Life

Respondents were told, "I'd like to ask you about one of the quarries in the area. Carmeuse Lime (Canada) Limited operates a quarry in the Township of Zorra, approximately 780 m east of the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary. The site is accessed from Highway 401 via County Road 6. This area has been actively mined since 1907."

Although a clear majority of residents are aware of quarries near their communities, relatively few respondents think about the fact that they live in the vicinity of the Carmeuse Lime quarry. One-quarter (27%) think about it "very often" or "often". Furthermore, only 2% of respondents across Oxford County did not consider themselves living in the vicinity of the Carmeuse Lime quarry.

Table 4.2-2

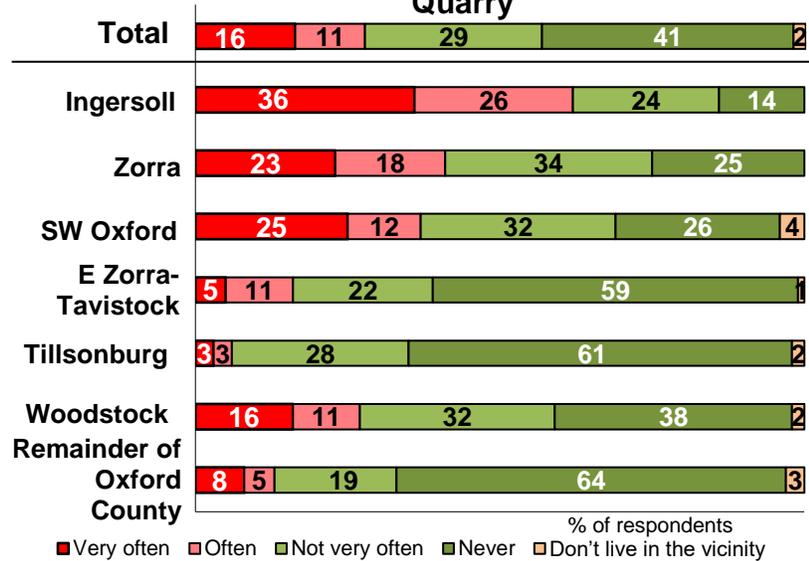
Think about Living in the Vicinity of the Carmeuse Lime Quarry		
	%	n
Very often	16	172
Often	11	120
Not very often	29	304
Never	41	432
Don't live in the vicinity	2	18

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q24

However, there are variations by geographic area in the frequency of thinking about living in the vicinity of the Carmeuse Lime quarry. As noted on the next page, respondents from the nearby Ingersoll and from the quarry's host community of Zorra are significantly more likely to think about living in proximity to the quarry. Two-thirds of the Ingersoll respondents (62%) and 41% of the Zorra Township respondents think about it "very often" or "often".

Figure 4.2-2

Think about Living in the Vicinity of the Quarry



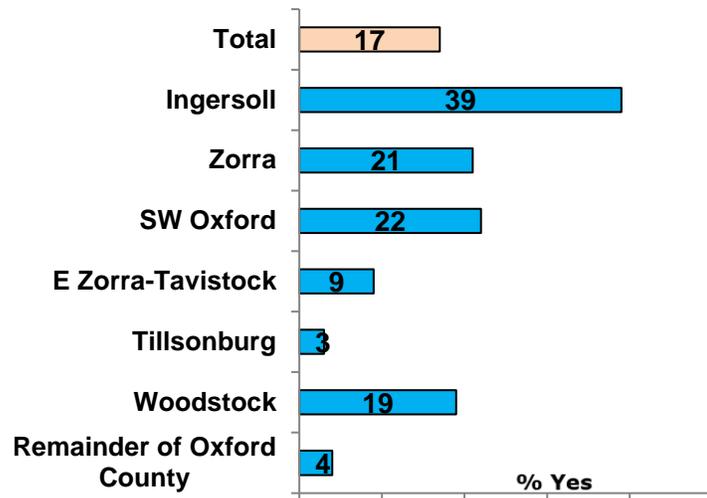
Demographically, the frequency of thinking about the location of the quarry increases with the number of years residing in the community (less than one year, 13% to 21 or more years, 34% “very often” or “often”).

4.2.3 Effect of Quarries on Daily Life

Respondents were asked to consider whether or not the Carmeuse Lime quarry has had an effect on their daily lives. Very few respondents across Oxford County (17%, see chart on the next page) state that the presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry has had any effect on their daily life.

Approximately 39% of Ingersoll respondents, 22% of South-West Oxford respondents, 21% of Zorra, and 19% of Woodstock respondents think the presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry has an effect on their daily life. While these percentages do not represent a clear majority of respondents, they are significantly higher than those from other parts of Oxford County.

**Figure 4.2-3
Presence of the Quarry Effects Daily
Life by Region**



Demographically, household with two or more children (27%) are more likely to state that the Carmeuse Lime quarry has an effect on their daily life.

Of the 178 respondents who state that the Carmeuse Lime quarry has had an effect on their daily life were asked to describe the effect. There are numerous effects named. The most mentioned effects (Table 4.2-3, next page) are:

- "blasting" (17%),
- "water quality" (17%),
- "jobs" (16%), "air quality" (13%),
- anticipated "proposed Landfill" effects (13%),
- "dust and dirt" (13%) and
- "truck traffic" (12%).

Table 4.2-3

Effects of the Carmeuse Lime Quarry on Daily Life		
	%	<i>n</i>
No	83	848
Yes	17	178
Yes: Effect -		
Blasting effects	17	30
Water quality	17	30
Created jobs, boosts the economy	16	29
Air quality, odour	13	23
Proposed Landfill, effects	13	23
Dust, dirt	13	23
Truck traffic	12	21
Positive effect - non-specific	7	13
Environmental impact – pollution, land use, multiple sources	7	12
Effects on health	5	8
Negative effect – general	4	7
Noisy	4	6
Reduced property value	2	4
Other	7	13
None-nothing	4	8
Don't know	4	6
Total		178

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q25

4.3 AWARENESS OF THE PROPOSED LANDFILL

As an introduction to WEG’s Southwestern Landfill initiative respondents were read the following description:

“Walker Environmental Group is undertaking an environmental assessment regarding it plans to construct and operate a landfill site in a mined out portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.

If approved, the landfill would accept 17.4 million cubic meters of solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario over a 20 year operating period. This will be engineered with a double liner system and other groundwater and surface water controls. Daily cover would be used to minimize litter and odour. Large trucks that currently haul waste from long distances away will use County Road 6 as a designated truck route. The design and operation of the site will be regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change under the Environmental Protection Act. Walker Industries will also continue to inform and involve its neighbours in this project and its Environmental Assessment.”

As can be seen in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.3, awareness of WEG’s initiative is high across Oxford County with a clear majority (63%) having either heard “a great deal” of “something” about it, with almost half (46%) the respondents stating “a great deal”.

Awareness varies by geographic area. Indeed, awareness is very high in Ingersoll, South-West Oxford and Zorra Township. Further, awareness of WEG’s initiative is high in Woodstock with a clear majority (67%) having either heard “a great deal” of “something” about it, with almost half (49%) the respondents stating “a great deal”.

Figure 4.3

Heard About Walker's Initiative

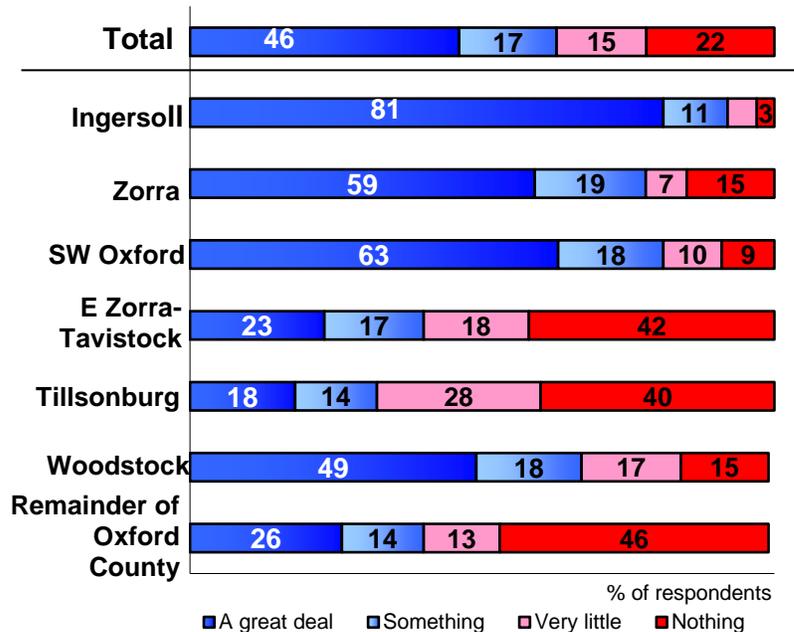


Table 4.3

Heard about Walker's Initiative		
	%	n
A great deal	46	469
Something	17	170
Very little	15	156
Nothing	22	223

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q26

Demographically, awareness increases with the number of years lived in the community (less than one year, 26% “a great deal” to 21 or more years, 51%), and is higher among men (49%) compared with women (43%).

4.4 VOLUNTEERED EFFECT OF AN OPERATING LANDFILL AT THE CARMEUSE LIME QUARRY

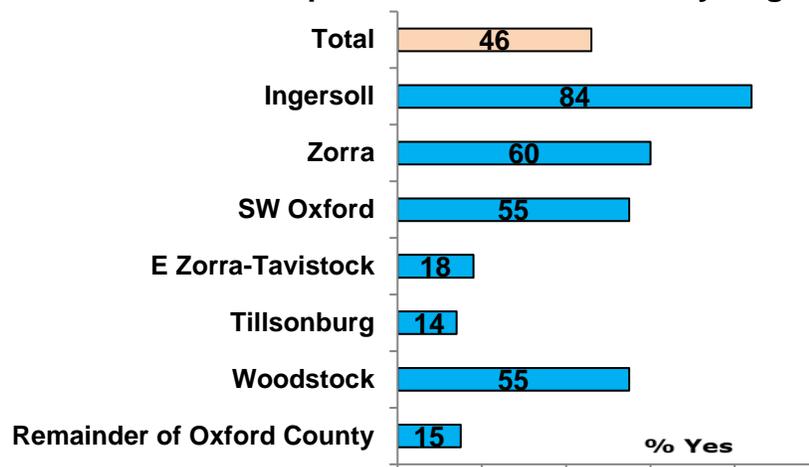
4.4.1 Effects of Walker’s Proposal Since 2012

Respondents were asked “Since Walker commenced its environmental assessment in 2012, would you say that Walker’s proposal **has had** any effect on **your** community to date?” This question clearly asked respondents to reflect on their own experience over the past six years since the commencement of the EA.

Almost half of the respondents state that Walker’s proposal for a landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry site has had an effect on their community. Respondents who have lived in the community for more years (21 or more, 52%) and have a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 58%) felt the community has been affected more than the average.

Figure 4.4-1

WEG Proposal Has Had an Effect by Region



When asked to identify the most noticeable effects, the response categories in Table 4.4-1 (next page) indicate that respondents volunteer both actual and anticipatory effects. Actual effects are those characterized as having occurred and related to the landfill proposal. Anticipatory effects are those that respondents identify as being related to the proposed landfill but have yet to occur.

- Approximately 74% of the effects identified by Oxford County respondents are characterized as having already occurred.
 - Some of these are related to people’s feelings of health and well-being: “people are upset” (31%), the initiative has created “fear, anxiety, stress” (7%).
 - Others are related to the community cohesion (one of the most valued attributes of the communities): “united people against the landfill” (12%), has galvanized people to “activism” (12%),

“increased awareness” (6%), “divided the community” (3%), and people are moving away (3%).

- Many of the responses (38%) from Oxford County respondents focus on what respondents anticipate might be the potential effects of a landfill, namely:
 - Environmental effects (water 9%, pollution 7%, air 4%),
 - Reduced property values (9%),
 - Increased truck traffic (6%),
 - Potential for health effects (2%), and
 - People will move out, not want to live in the area (1%).

Table 4.4-1

Walker's Proposal Has Had an Effect on Community		
	%	n
No / not heard of it	54	500
Yes	46	433
Yes: Most noticeable effect -		
People are upset, don't want it	31	132
United people against the Landfill proposal	12	53
Activism - protest, signs	12	52
Ground water concerns - leaks	9	41
Property values decrease	9	39
Environmental effect - pollution, air and water	7	31
Fear, anxiety, stress	7	29
Impact of trucks - roads, traffic	6	26
Awareness is increased, created discussion	6	25
Public has no say, ineffective government	5	22
Don't want other's (Toronto) garbage	5	20
People are moving away	3	13
Air quality concerns, odours	4	16
Lack of trust/belief in Walker and the EA	4	16
Divided the community	3	12
Health effects	2	9
Negative effect - general	1	6
People might move out or not move in	1	5
Community image	1	4
Money spent disputing the Landfill	1	3
Other	5	21
Nothing	2	8
Don't know-refused	2	10
Total		429

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. Q27, 28

While almost half of the respondents state that Walker’s proposal for a landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry site has had an effect on their community, this is particularly the case with respondents in Ingersoll (84%), Zorra (60%), South-West Oxford (55%) and Woodstock (55%). The following provides more details regarding those effects that respondents have characterized as having already occurred (versus anticipatory effects).

Approximately 79% of the effects identified by Ingersoll respondents are characterized as having already occurred. These are:

- "people are upset" (33%),
- "fear, anxiety, stress" (11%);
- "united people against the landfill" (14%),
- "activism" (15%),
- "increased awareness" (6%), and
- "divided the community" (2%).

Approximately 69% of the effects identified by Southwest Oxford respondents are characterized as having already occurred. These are:

- "people are upset" (28%),
- "fear, anxiety, stress" (10%),
- "united people against the landfill" (17%),
- "activism" (22%), and
- "divided the community" (3%).

Approximately 83% of the effects identified by Zorra respondents are characterized as having already occurred. These are:

- "people are upset" (35%),
- "fear, anxiety, stress" (11%),
- "united people against the landfill" (14%),
- "activism" (7%),
- "increased awareness" (12%), and
- "divided the community" (4%).

Approximately 68% of the effects identified by Woodstock respondents are characterized as having already occurred. These are:

- "people are upset" (32%),
- "fear, anxiety, stress" (4%),
- "united people against the landfill" (12%),
- "activism" (12%),
- "increased awareness" (6%), and
- "divided the community" (3%).

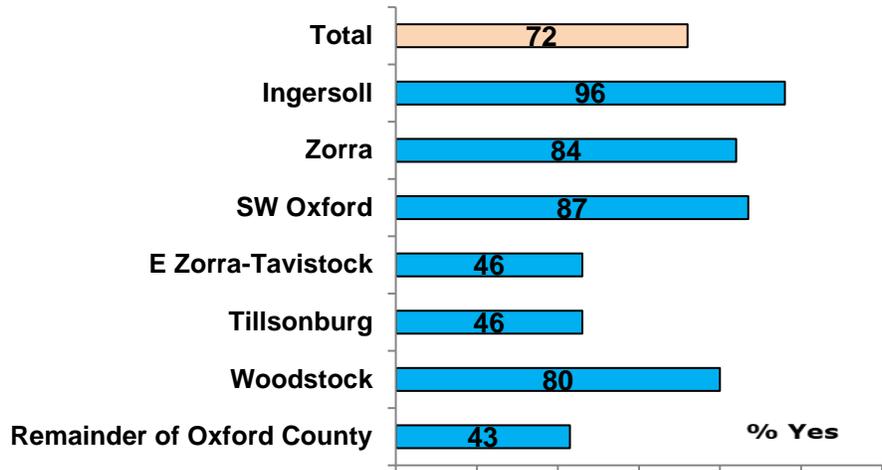
4.4.2 Anticipated Effects of Walker's Proposal

Although some respondents offered anticipatory effects to the previous question, respondents were asked directly, "If approved ... the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry **will have** any effect on your community".

In comparison to the 46% of Oxford County respondents who believe that WEG's proposal has had an effect, a higher percentage of Oxford County respondents (72%) anticipate that the presence of an operating landfill **will have** an effect on their community (Figure 4.4-2, next page).

Respondents who have lived in the community for more years (21 or more, 78%) are more likely to anticipate an effect on the community than those who are newcomers (less than one year, 41%).

**Figure 4.4-2
Presence of an Operating Landfill Will Have an Effect by Region**



As can be seen in Table 4.4-2 (next page), there is a hierarchy of anticipated effects, the most predominant being the impact of trucks on traffic, noise, accidents and road wear (51%). In total, however, environmental effects reach 68% - "water quality" (31%), "air quality, odours" (24%), and "environment" including pollution or multiple effects such as water and air (13%). 10% of respondents who anticipate an effect volunteer concerns about a decrease in property values. All other responses are named by 5% or fewer respondents.

Table 4.4-2

Presence of an Operating Landfill Will Have an Effect on Community		
	%	n
No	28	261
Yes	72	678
Yes: Anticipated effect -		
Trucks - traffic, noise, accidents, roads	51	341
Water quality	31	212
Air quality, odours	24	160
Environment - pollution, multiple effects	13	86
Property values will drop	10	68
Community dissent, negative effects	5	33
Presence of garbage - litter, visibility, quantity	5	33
Presence of outside (Toronto) garbage	5	33
People/businesses will move out/won't move in	4	26
Health effects	3	18
Will attract wildlife	2	13
Economic - changes to taxes, standard of living	2	13
Jobs	2	12
Surrounding land, business, farming effected	2	12
Distrust, disdain for government/Walker	1	9
Unknown long term effects	1	9
Other	4	26
None-nothing	0	3
Don't know-refused	3	23
Total		673

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% since more than one response was accepted. Q29, 30

As shown in Figure 4.4-2, anticipated effects are highest in Ingersoll (96%), South-West Oxford (87%), Zorra Township (84%) and Woodstock (80%).

The following provides more details regarding those effects that are anticipated from respondents in these four communities:

Approximately 96% of Ingersoll respondents anticipate effects from an operating landfill. Those identified by 10% or more respondents:

- "trucks - traffic, noise, accidents, roads" (39%),
- "water quality" (36%),
- "air quality, odours" (26%),
- "property values will drop" (20%), and
- "environment - pollution, multiple effects" (14%),

Approximately 87% of South-West Oxford respondents anticipate effects from an operating landfill. Those identified by 10% or more respondents:

- "trucks - traffic, noise, accidents, roads" (63%),
- "air quality, odours" (33%),
- "water quality" (29%),
- "property values will drop" (13%), and
- "environment - pollution, multiple effects" (10%).

Approximately 84% of Zorra respondents anticipate effects from an operating landfill. Those identified by 10% or more respondents:

- “trucks - traffic, noise, accidents, roads” (59%),
- “water quality” (30%),
- “air quality, odours” (24%), and
- “environment - pollution, multiple effects” (11%).

Approximately 80% of Woodstock respondents anticipate effects from an operating landfill. Those identified by 10% or more respondents:

- “trucks - traffic, noise, accidents, roads” (48%),
- “water quality” (34%),
- “air quality, odours” (22%), and
- “environment - pollution, multiple effects” (12%).

5 POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF AN OPERATING LANDFILL

5.1 PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

In order to understand the potential effects of the Southwestern Landfill initiative, respondents were asked "In the past year how often have you or a household member" participated in various activities in the Ingersoll and Beachville area. Figure 5.1 present the findings.

Relatively few respondents (between 6% and 26%) participate in any activity "regularly".

- Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation areas have the highest levels of "regular" participation (26%), followed by use of the roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes (23%), and attending local festivals in the Ingersoll and Beachville area, including Zorra Township (21%).
- Fewer respondents make "regular" use of tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses (17%), use trails such as the Thomas Ingersoll Scenic, the Lawson, or the Oxford Thames River trails (13%), participate in community events at a cemetery (7%) and undertake water-based activities in the Thames Rivers (6%).

Figure 5.1

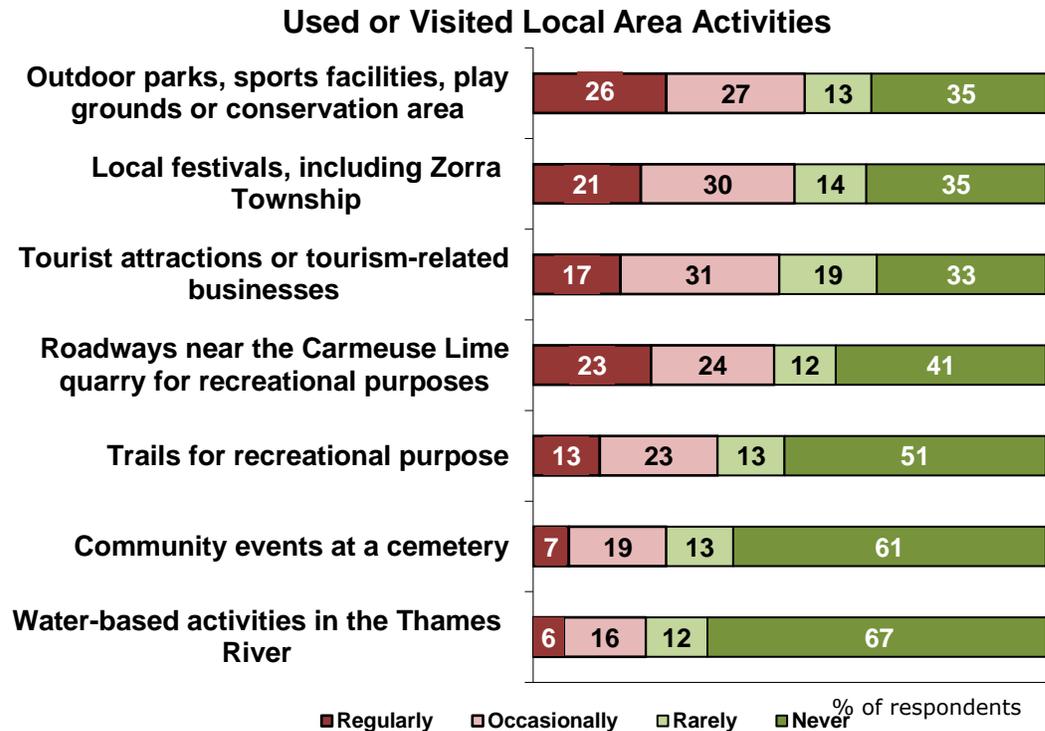


Table 5.1 presents the distribution of respondent participation. In summary:

- 53% “regularly” or “occasionally” use the **outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area**. Participation is higher among Ingersoll (87%), South-West Oxford (72%) and Zorra Township (70%) respondents, those with two or more children (74%), and respondents in the middle aged cohort (35 to 44, 75%).

Table 5.1

Participation in Area Activities					
	Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	
In the Ingersoll / Beachville area:	%	%	%	%	<i>n</i>
Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area	26	27	13	35	960
Local festivals, including Zorra Township	21	30	14	35	960
Tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses	17	31	19	33	961
Roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes	23	24	12	41	959
Trails for recreational purpose	13	23	13	51	964
Community events at a cemetery	7	19	13	61	966
Water-based activities in the Thames River	6	16	12	67	957

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q31-43 odd numbers

- 51% at least “occasionally” attend **local festivals** in the Ingersoll and Beachville area, including Zorra Township. Attendance is higher among Ingersoll (83%), Zorra (76%) and South-West Oxford (69%) respondents, those who have lived in the community for more years (54%), those who have children (two or more, 62%), and those with a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 61%).
- 48% at least “occasionally” visit **tourist attractions or tourism-related business**. Attendance is higher in Ingersoll (71%) and Zorra (57%), those who have two or more children (62%), respondents in the middle aged cohort (35 to 44, 60%), and higher income households (\$100,000 or more, 52%).
- 47% at least “occasionally” use the **roadways** near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes. Usage is higher in Ingersoll (66%) and Zorra (58%), those who have lived in the community for more years (21 or more, 51%) and higher income households (\$100,000 or more, 61%).
- 36% use the area **trails** for recreational purposes at least “occasionally”. Usage is highest in Ingersoll (69%), those who have lived in the community for more years (21 or more, 41%) and among women (40%).
- 26% at least “occasionally” visit or participate in **community events**. Respondents who live in Ingersoll (48%) and Zorra (35%) are most likely to visit or participate in events.

- 22% “regularly” or “occasionally” participate in **water-based** activities in the Thames River. Participation is higher in Ingersoll (35%), respondents in the middle aged cohort (35 to 44 34%), and higher household income families (\$100,000 or more, 25%).

5.2 POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF AN OPERATING LANDFILL

Respondents who participate in an activity “regularly” or “occasionally” were asked “With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry, are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity?”

Figure 5.2 (next page) presents the amount of anticipated change among the respondents who participated in the activities at least on occasion. The reader is cautioned to note in Table 5.2 the smaller total number of respondents answering the questions. In summarizing the Figure 5.2 findings:

- Despite having relatively low overall participation rates respondents anticipate that their water-based activities and use of trails will be affected the most by an operating landfill. Respondents who anticipate that they will decrease their level of activity “a great deal” are: **water-based** activities (48%) and use of **trails** (43%). Including the percentage of respondents who will not change their participation levels, in total 14% of Oxford respondents anticipate decreasing “a great deal” or “somewhat” their involvement in water-based activities, and 23% in their use of the trails.
- Approximately one-third of respondents who use the **roads** near the Carmeuse quarry for recreational purposes (35%) or use **outdoor recreational facilities** (30%) are “a great deal” less likely to participate in these activities. In total, 27% and 29% of all Oxford County respondents anticipate a decrease in these activities.
- One-quarter of those who visit **tourist attractions** (26%) or **local festivals** (23%) anticipate doing so “a great deal” less frequently. Overall, 23% of Oxford Country respondents anticipate less attendance at tourist attractions and festival with the presence of an operating landfill.
- The activity that respondents mention as being least likely to be affected by the presence of an operating landfill is **community events** at a cemetery. 14% of participants anticipate decreasing their visits “a great deal”, and the overall anticipated decrease of “a great deal” and “somewhat” is 8%. It is noteworthy that a cemetery exists within 500 meters of the proposed landfill site. These results may not directly apply to this specific cemetery.

Figure 5.2

Anticipated Effect of an Operating Landfill in the Carmeuse Quarry

- Occasional and Regular Participants

Total Overall % Decrease

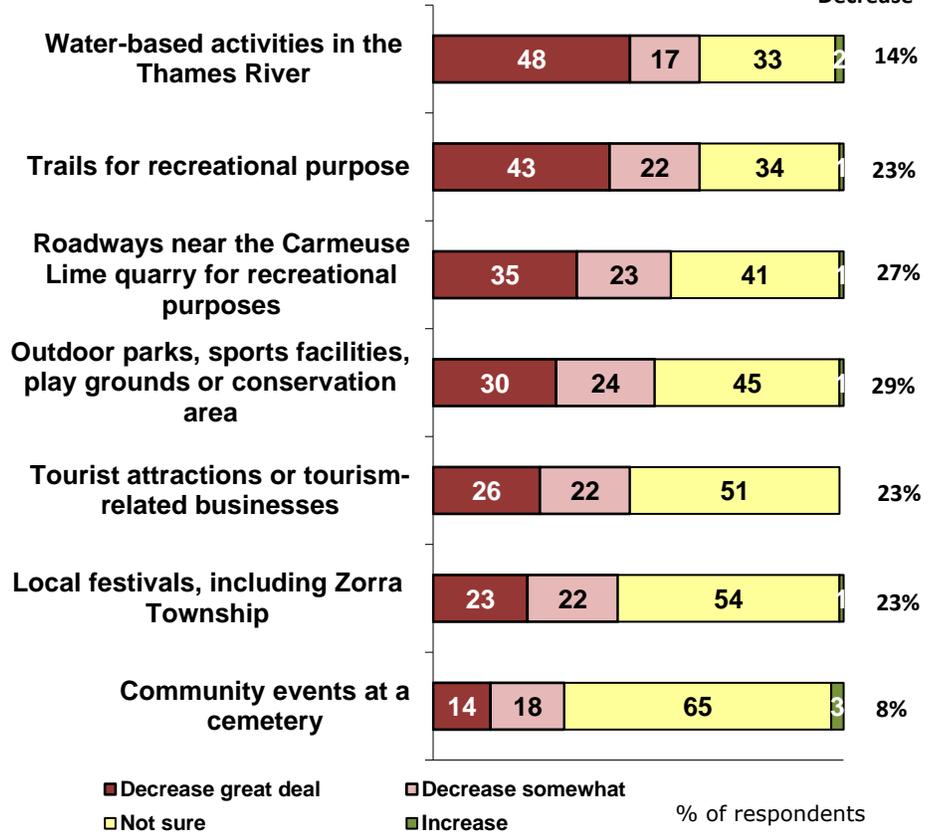


Table 5.2

Anticipated Behavioural Effect of an Operating Landfill on Activities – Oxford County

	Decrease			Increase		n
	Great deal	Somewhat	Not sure	Somewhat	Great deal	
In the Ingersoll / Beachville area:	%	%	%	%	%	
Water-based activities in the Thames River	48	17	33	2	0	210
Trails for recreational purpose	43	22	34	1	0	345
Roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes	35	23	41	1	0	450
Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area	30	24	45	1	0	504
Tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses	26	22	51	1	0	455
Local festivals, including Zorra Township	23	22	54	1	0	487
Community events at a cemetery	14	18	65	2	1	247

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q32,34,36,38,40,42,44

Examining the anticipated change in activities for Oxford County respondents by geographic area and demographic categories:

- 65% of respondents who use the **trails** (23% of all respondents) anticipate the presence of an operating landfill will result in less frequent participation. Those most likely to decrease their use “a great deal” are respondents in Woodstock (49%).
- 65% of participating respondents (14% of all respondents) are less likely to undertake **water-based activities** in the Thames River. Ingersoll respondents are more likely than the average to decrease their use “a great deal” (56%) as are women (55%).
- 58% of respondents who use the **roadways** near the Carmeuse quarry (27% of all respondents) anticipate less use of the roadways. Ingersoll respondents are more likely than the average to decrease their use “a great deal” (49%).
- 54% of participating respondents (29% of all respondents) are less likely to visit or use **outdoor parks, sports facilities, play groups or conservation areas**. Ingersoll respondents are most likely to decrease their activity “a great deal” (36%).
- 48% of respondents who “regularly” or “occasionally” (23% of all respondents) visit **tourist attraction or tourism-related business** anticipate doing so less frequently. Woodstock respondents are more likely to decrease their involvement “a great deal” (32%).
- 45% of respondents (23% of all respondents) who attend **local festivals** anticipate decreasing their participation, with Woodstock respondents more likely to decrease their attendance “a great deal” (28%).
- 32% of participating respondents (8% of all respondents) are likely to visit or participate in **community events** at a cemetery less frequently, with Ingersoll respondents (21%) more likely to anticipate “decrease a great deal”.

The anticipated change in activities for respondents who are “regular” or “occasional” users from Ingersoll, Southwest Oxford, Zorra and Woodstock are presented in the following tables.

Table 5.2a

Anticipated Behavioural Effect of an Operating Landfill on Activities - Ingersoll						
	Decrease			Increase		
	Great deal	Somewhat	Not sure	Somewhat	Great deal	
In the Ingersoll / Beachville area:	%	%	%	%	%	n
Water-based activities in the Thames River	59	22	15	3	1	78
Trails for recreational purpose	44	27	29			153
Roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes	51	19	29	1	1	146
Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area	38	24	37	1		193
Tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses	27	32	41			160
Local festivals, including Zorra Township	25	23	51	1	1	182
Community events at a cemetery	23	14	59	2	2	99

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q32,34,36,38,40,42,44

Table 5.2b

Anticipated Behavioural Effect of an Operating Landfill on Activities – South-West Oxford						
	Decrease			Increase		
	Great deal	Somewhat	Not sure	Somewhat	Great deal	
In the Ingersoll / Beachville area:	%	%	%	%	%	n
Water-based activities in the Thames River	62	0	38			13
Trails for recreational purpose	38	19	43			21
Roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes	39	30	30			23
Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area	25	14	58	3	0	36
Tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses	19	8	73			26
Local festivals, including Zorra Township	14	14	73			37
Community events at a cemetery	9	18	64	9	0	11

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q32,34,36,38,40,42,44

Table 5.2c

Anticipated Behavioural Effect of an Operating Landfill on Activities - Zorra						
	Decrease			Increase		
	Great deal	Somewhat	Not sure	Somewhat	Great deal	
In the Ingersoll / Beachville area:	%	%	%	%	%	n
Water-based activities in the Thames River	33	29	38			24
Trails for recreational purpose	35	26	38			34
Roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes	38	29	31	2		55
Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area	31	29	40			65
Tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses	25	25	49			55
Local festivals, including Zorra Township	14	24	61	1		72
Community events at a cemetery	6	16	74		3	31

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q32,34,36,38,40,42,44

Table 5.2d

Anticipated Behavioural Effect of an Operating Landfill on Activities - Woodstock						
	Decrease			Increase		
	Great deal	Somewhat	Not sure	Somewhat	Great deal	
In the Ingersoll / Beachville area:						n
Water-based activities in the Thames River	53	19	28			57
Trails for recreational purpose	49	22	28	1		102
Roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes	36	25	39	1		132
Outdoor parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation area	36	31	32		1	125
Tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses	32	26	42			121
Local festivals, including Zorra Township	29	28	42	1		124
Community events at a cemetery	17	24	56	3		31

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q32,34,36,38,40,42,44

5.3 ANTICIPATED PERSONAL EFFECTS

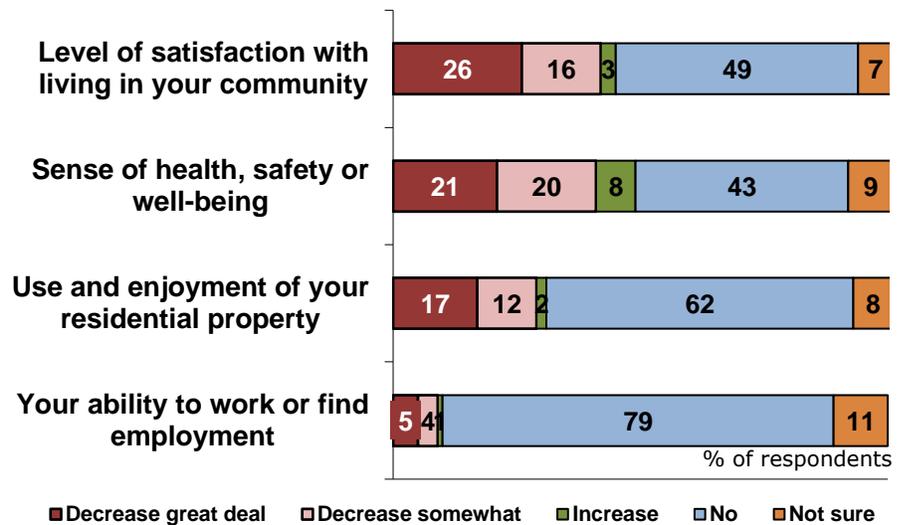
5.3.1 Potential Impact on Attitudes

Respondents were asked whether an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly their feelings about living in their community, and if affirmative how they anticipate that an operating landfill would affect their attitudes.

As can be seen in Figure 5.3-1, one-quarter of the Oxford County respondents anticipate that their level of satisfaction will “go down a great deal” (26%), and one-fifth anticipate that their sense of health, safety or well-being will “go down a great deal” (21%). Fewer respondents anticipate that their use and enjoyment of property will be decrease “a great deal” (17%), and very few anticipate “a great deal” of an effect on their employment (5%).

Figure 5.3-1

Anticipated Attitudinal Effect of an Operating Landfill



Examining anticipated changes to attitudes in more detail:

- 79% of respondents do not anticipate that the presence of an operating landfill will change significantly **their ability to work or find employment**, and 9% anticipate that it will become more difficult. Ingersoll (16%) and Zorra (12%) respondents are most likely to anticipate a decline.

Table 5.3-1

Anticipated Attitudinal Effects of the Presence of an Operating Landfill in the Carmeuse Quarry – Oxford County							
	No	Not sure	Decrease		Increase		n
			Great deal	Some	Some	Great deal	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sense of health, safety or well-being	43	9	21	20	5	3	933
Level of satisfaction with living in your community	49	7	26	16	1	2	933
Use and enjoyment of your residential property	62	8	17	12	1	1	935
Your ability to work or find employment	79	11	5	4	1	0	935

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q45, 48, 49, 51

- 62% anticipate no change to their **use and enjoyment of their property** while 29% anticipate it will decrease. Ingersoll respondents in particular (63%), followed by Zorra respondents (31%) are most likely to anticipate a decline, as are longer-term residents (21 or more years, 31%).
- 49% anticipate that their **level of satisfaction** with living in their community will not change and slightly fewer (42%) anticipate that their satisfaction will decline. Regionally, Ingersoll (69%), Zorra (57%) and South-West Oxford (44%) respondents are most likely to anticipate a significant decline, as are respondents who have lived in the community for more years (21 or more, 46%) and those with a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 50%).
- The area of potentially the most impact is **the sense of health, safety or well-being**. While 43% anticipate no change, 41% anticipate a decline, and 8% an improvement. Ingersoll (67%) and Zorra (50%) respondents, those who have lived in the community longer (in particular 11 to 20 years, 46%), and those with a higher household income (47%) are more likely to anticipate a decline in their sense of health, safety or well-being.

Anticipated changes to attitudes in more detail for respondents from Ingersoll, Southwest Oxford, Zorra and Woodstock are presented in the following tables.

Table 5.3-1a

Anticipated Attitudinal Effects of the Presence of an Operating Landfill in the Carmeuse Quarry - Ingersoll							
	No	Not sure	Decrease		Increase		n
			Great deal	Some	Some	Great deal	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sense of health, safety or well-being	14	6	42	26	6	5	221
Level of satisfaction with living in your community	16	7	50	20	3	4	222
Use and enjoyment of your residential property	25	10	41	22		1	223
Your ability to work or find employment	68	15	10	5	1		221

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q45, 48, 49, 51

Table 5.3-1b

Anticipated Attitudinal Effects of the Presence of an Operating Landfill in the Carmeuse Quarry – Southwest Oxford							
	No	Not sure	Decrease		Increase		n
			Great deal	Some	Some	Great deal	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sense of health, safety or well-being	46	6	22	17	7	2	54
Level of satisfaction with living in your community	46	4	22	22	4	2	54
Use and enjoyment of your residential property	70	4	19	7			54
Your ability to work or find employment	80	13	4		2	2	54

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q45, 48, 49, 51

Table 5.3-1c

Anticipated Attitudinal Effects of the Presence of an Operating Landfill in the Carmeuse Quarry - Zorra							
	No	Not sure	Decrease		Increase		n
			Great deal	Some	Some	Great deal	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sense of health, safety or well-being	30	5	26	24	11	3	99
Level of satisfaction with living in your community	36	1	29	28	3	3	100
Use and enjoyment of your residential property	61	5	18	13	2	1	101
Your ability to work or find employment	77	9	4	8	2		100

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q45, 48, 49, 51

Table 5.3-1d

Anticipated Attitudinal Effects of the Presence of an Operating Landfill in the Carmeuse Quarry - Woodstock							
	No	Not sure	Decrease		Increase		n
			Great deal	Some	Some	Great deal	
Sense of health, safety or well-being	39	9	23	22	4	3	255
Level of satisfaction with living in your community	45	8	29	16		2	253
Use and enjoyment of your residential property	61	8	16	13	1		254
Your ability to work or find employment	79	12	4	4	1		251

Note: Based on a subsample of respondents. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Don't know percent is not included in the total percent. Q45, 48, 49, 51

5.3.2 Potential Impact on Moving

Near the outset of the survey, prior to a discussion of the quarries, respondents were asked whether they are “currently considering moving from your community”.

Towards the end of the survey respondents were asked “If the landfill is given an approval to operate, how likely are you to move from your community within the next 5 years because of its operations?”

As can be seen in Figure 5.3-3 (next page), the majority of Oxford County respondents are not likely to move within 5 years due to the Southwestern Landfill. 27% of Oxford County respondents anticipate that they are “very” or “somewhat likely” to move. This percentage increases to 63% in Ingersoll. There are no significant demographic trends in the likelihood of moving within 5 years if the landfill is given approval to operate.

**Figure 5.3-3
Lively to Move within 5 Years due to
Operating Landfill**

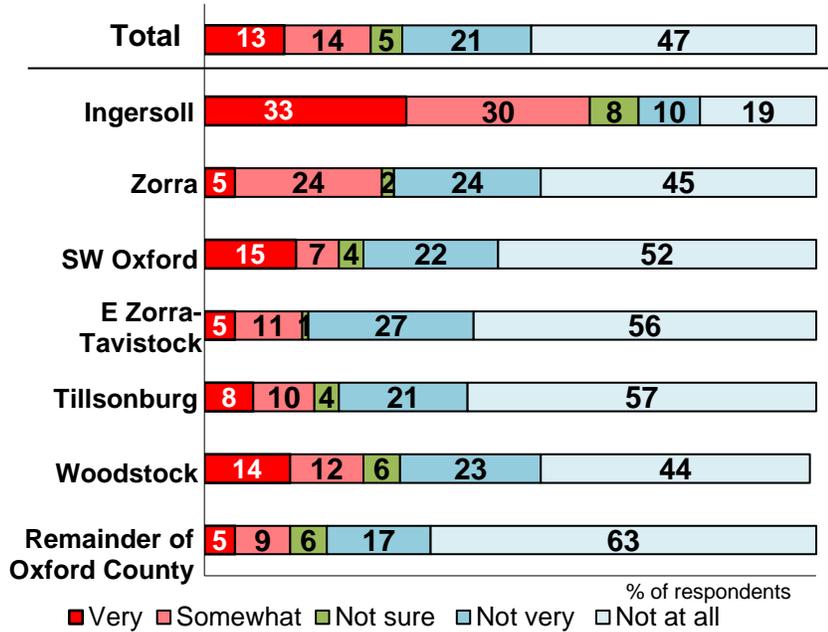


Table 5.3-3

Likely to Move within 5 Years Due to Operating Landfill		
	%	<i>n</i>
Very	13	122
Somewhat	14	131
Not sure	5	48
Not very	21	196
Not at all	47	432

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q52

It is interesting to note in Figure 5.3-4 (next page) that 50% of the Oxford County respondents who are already considering a move from the community are “very” or “somewhat” likely to move in the next 5 years if the landfill is given approval to operate. In contrast, 24% of those in Oxford County who are not considering a move would consider leaving the community with the Landfill approved.

Figure 5.3-4
Likely to Move Due to a Landfill by Consider Moving

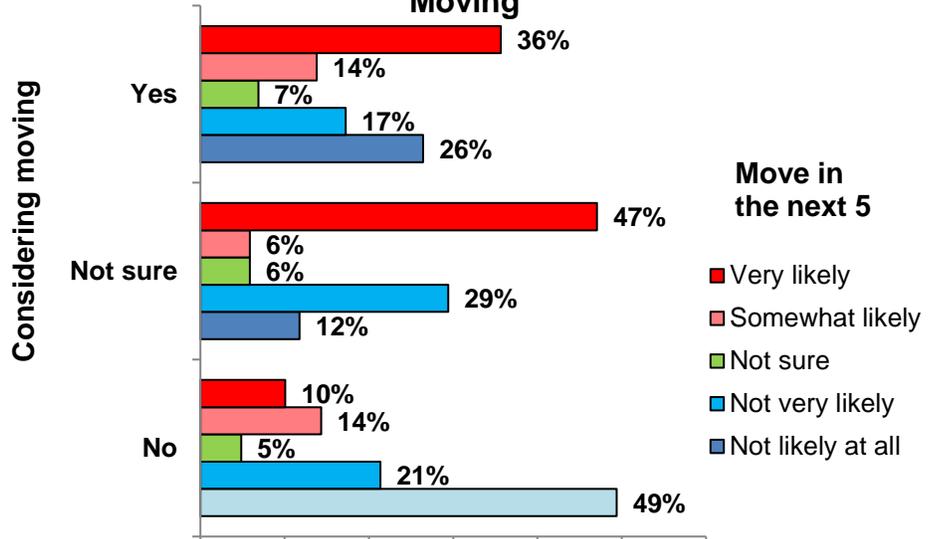
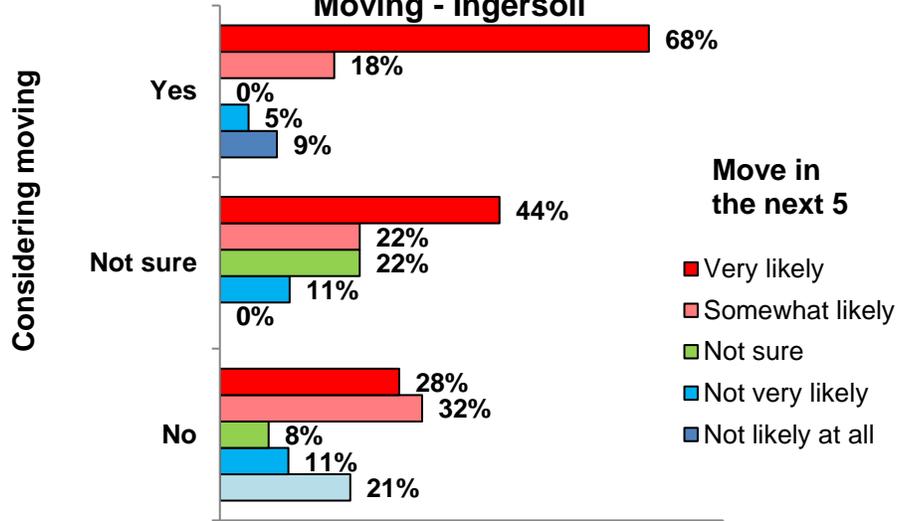


Figure 5.3-5 provides the similar analysis for Ingersoll respondents. In this case, 86% of Ingersoll respondents who are already considering a move from their community are “very” or “somewhat” likely to move in the next 5 years if the landfill is given approval to operate. In contrast, 60% of those Ingersoll respondents who are not considering a move would consider leaving the community with the Landfill approved.

Figure 5.3-5
Likely to Move Due to a Landfill by Consider Moving - Ingersoll

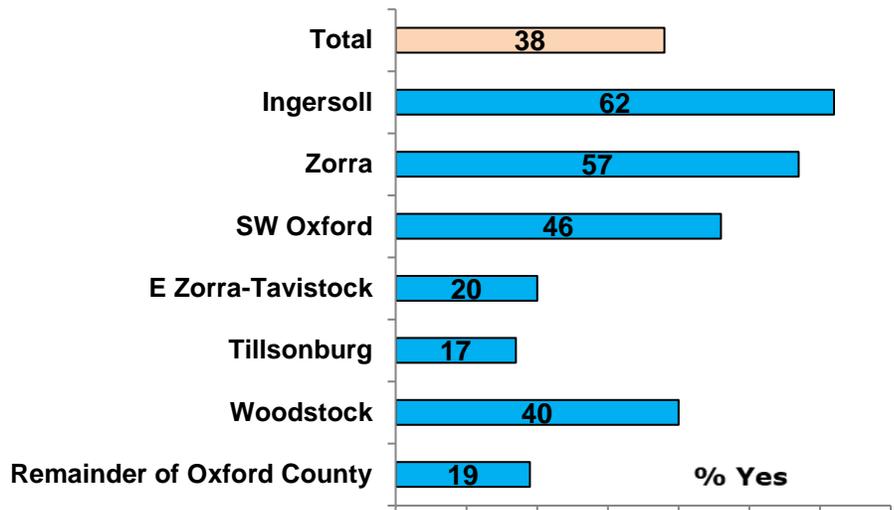


5.3.3 Potential Effects on Driving Patterns

As indicated in Figure 5.3-5, one-third of the respondents anticipate that “the presence of more trucks on County Road 6 off Highway 401 to the Carmeuse Lime quarry will change significantly your day-to-day driving patterns.” This is particularly so for respondents in Ingersoll, Zorra, and South-West Oxford, as well as respondents who have a higher household income (\$100,000 or more, 39%).

Figure 5.3-5

Operating Landfill Would Change Day-to-Day Driving Pattern by Region



Respondents who anticipate a significant change in their day-to-day driving patterns were asked to describe the anticipated effect. As can be seen in Table 5.3-4 (next page), half of these respondents will “avoid the route, use a different route” (50%), and one-quarter anticipate the increased truck traffic will lead to “slower travel time, congestion” (26%). Fewer than 10% volunteer the remaining response.

Table 5.3-4

Change Significantly Day-to-Day Driving Patterns		
	%	<i>n</i>
No	60	559
Not sure	3	25
Yes	38	352
Yes: In what way -		
Avoid the route, use a different route	50	176
More truck traffic – slower travel, congestion	26	92
Longer travel times, more difficult travelling	6	21
More accidents, less safe	5	19
I use these roads regularly	3	12
Drive less, different times	2	8
Roads will require more frequent repairs	1	4
They will change in general	1	3
Other	2	7
None-nothing-no change	2	6
Don't know-refused	1	2
Total	100	351

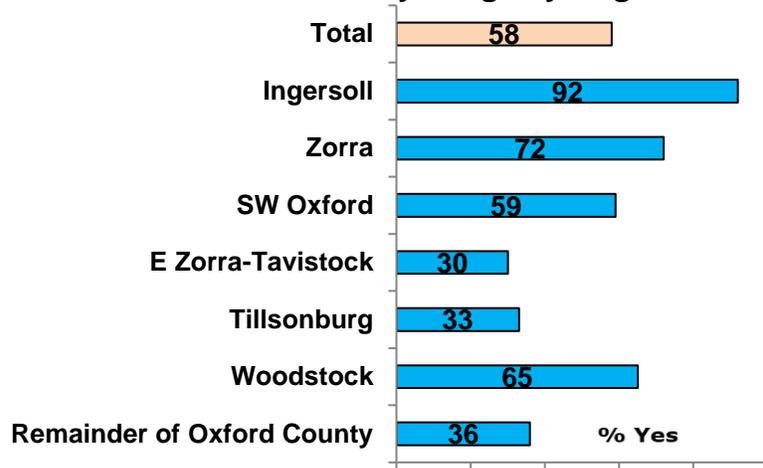
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q50

5.4 POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON THE COMMUNITY

Several final questions on the potential effects of the proposed Southwestern Landfill focused on the anticipated impact to the community as a whole.

Findings in Figure 5.4-1 (next page) indicate that over half the respondents (58%) anticipate that Southwestern Landfill would change significantly the image or character of their community. Indeed about 92% of Ingersoll respondents, 72% of the Zorra respondents and 65% of Woodstock respondents anticipate a change in community image or character. Respondents who are longer-term residents (20 or more years, 63%) and higher household income respondents (\$100,000 or more, 65%) are more likely to anticipate a change.

**Figure 5.4-1
Operating Landfill Would Change
Community Image by Region**



As can be seen in Table 5.4-1 (Next page), respondents who anticipate a significant change to their community image or character volunteer a variety of changes. The highest response is are generally “stigma-related” and include:

- the area will be “known as Garbage Town” (21%) with most of these respondents specifically citing “Toronto’s garbage”,
- “nobody wants to live near a landfill, move away” (12%),
- “negative stigma and image in general” (11%),
- “create negative public attitudes” (6%),
- “property values will drop” (6%), and
- “reduced tourism” (6%).

Other changes to community image or character relate to “truck traffic” (14%); smell/dirt (6%); other environmental impacts (5%) and visual impacts (4%).

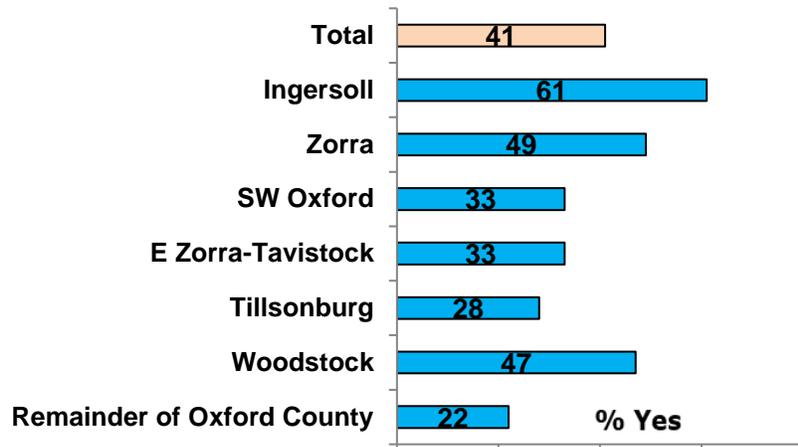
Table 5.4-1

Change Significantly the Image or Character of the Community		
	%	n
No	36	334
Not sure (Volunteered)	6	57
Yes	58	545
Yes: In what way -		
Known as (Toronto's) Garbage Town	21	112
Truck traffic - busy	14	75
Nobody wants to live near a landfill - move away	12	63
Negative stigma and image in general	11	62
Property values will drop	6	34
Smell, dirt	6	34
Reduces tourism, visitors	6	34
Create negative public attitudes	6	32
Environmental impact - water, air, pollution, health	5	30
Ugly/eyesore	4	21
There will be a change - general	1	7
Diminishes small town feel	1	6
Lack of outdoor recreational activities	1	4
Other	3	16
Don't know-refused	3	15
Total	100	544

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q46

Compared to the image of their community, fewer respondents (41%, Figure 5.4-2 next page) anticipate that “the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly farming activity in your community.” Once again Ingersoll respondents are most likely to anticipate a change (61%), as are women (45%) compared with men (37%).

**Figure 5.4-2
Operating Landfill Would Change Farming Activity by Region**



Respondents anticipate that environmental factors are likely to have the most effect on farming activities. As noted below, 24% of those who anticipate a change in farming activity volunteer “water contamination”, and 15% name other “environmental impacts such as pollution, contamination and multiple effects” such as water and air. 18% anticipate that “truck traffic” will have an effect. Fewer respondents anticipate a “change in farming ways” (11%), a “decrease in farming” (8%) and “loss of land for farming” (5%).

Table 5.4-2

Change Significantly Farming Activity in the Community		
	%	<i>n</i>
No	39	366
Not sure (Volunteered)	19	181
Yes	41	387
Yes: In what way -		
Water contamination	24	91
Truck traffic - impede tractors, animals, pollution	18	68
Environmental impact - pollution, contamination, multiple sources	15	57
Change farming ways - land use, sales	11	42
Decrease in farming	8	29
Loss of land for farming	5	18
Negative change - general	4	14
Air quality	1	6
Smell	1	5
Decrease in tourism	1	3
Decrease in land value		2
Other	3	10
None-nothing	1	3
Don't know-refused	10	39
Total	100	387

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q47

6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF WEG AT ADDRESSING QUESTIONS

The last two questions of the survey focused on possible ways that Walker Environmental Group could improve communications with Oxford County residents.

Respondents were asked to evaluate “How good a job is Walker Environmental Group doing at addressing questions you may have about their plans to expand their existing solid non-hazardous waste management operation?” As can be seen in Table 6.1, a higher percentage of respondents (39%) state WEG is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job as compared with a “very good” or “good” job (26%).

Table 6.1

WEG Job at Addressing Questions		
	%	n
Very good	9	65
Good	17	129
Fair	26	193
Poor	19	141
Very poor	20	149
Have no questions	10	76

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Q53

Table 6.1 indicates that 10% of respondents volunteer that they “have no questions”. When these respondents are removed from the total of all respondents, 10% rate WEG “very good”, 19% “good”, 29% “fair”, 21% “poor” and 22% “very poor”.

Notably assessments are consistent across all the geographic areas and demographic characteristic of respondents. Assessments of WEG are related to respondents’ views on questions about the potential effects of Southwestern Landfill. That is, respondents who anticipate an effect are less likely to provide a “very good” or “good” rating including:

- Walker proposal will have an effect on your community – 43% who say “no” compared with 24% who say “yes”.
- Change significantly their level of satisfaction with living in the community – 40% who say “no” compared with 19% who say “yes”.
- Use and enjoyment of property – 35% who say “no” compared with 18% who say “yes”.
- Likelihood of moving within 5 years – 41% “not at all likely” compared with 13% “very likely”.

6.2 BEST WAY TO MINIMIZE EFFECTS

Respondents were asked “Assuming the Project is approved, in what way could Walker Environmental Group best minimize the effects of its landfill operations on you and your community?” As can be seen in Table 6.2, the majority of respondents do not provide a specific action related to the Southwestern Landfill:

- 41% volunteer that there is “nothing” Walker can do, or they “don’t know”.
- 20% volunteer that Walker should “find a different location” (12%) or “don’t build it here” (8%).

A variety of specific suggestions are volunteered including:

- 10% Management activities – “do the job properly” (5%), “manage truck traffic” (3%), “reduce visibility” (1%), “take full responsibility / liability” (1%).

Table 6.2

Way for WEG to Best Minimize Effects of its Landfill		
	%	n
Find a different location, not here	12	111
Don't build it, don't approve it	8	74
I-/ my community will not be impacted	8	70
Do the job properly, following the rules	5	49
Ensure no long-term environmental problems	4	33
More, regular information to the public	3	30
Public/company engagement - open-house, newsletter, meeting	3	28
Management of the truck traffic	3	27
Management of possible water contamination	2	23
Keep the garbage where it is coming from	2	14
Management of dust, odours	1	12
Monitor, testing - leaks, contents	1	12
Give back to the community	1	10
Be open, honest, transparent	1	10
Reduce amount of garbage, where it comes from	1	6
Reduce visibility as much as possible	1	5
Recycle	1	5
Take full responsibility, liability	1	5
Only operate during business hours	<.5	3
Burn the garbage	<.5	3
Complete road maintenance	<.5	2
Protect property value	<.5	2
Other	1	11
None-nothing	10	91
Don't know-refused	31	288
Total	100	923

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. <.5Q54

- 8% Communications – “more / regular information” (3%), “public / company engagement activities” (3%), and 1% each for “give back to the community”, “be open / honest”.
- 8% Environmental concerns - “ensure no long-term environmental problems” (4%), “water contamination” (2%), “dust, odours” (1%), “monitor, testing” (1%).

7 TECHNICAL APPENDIX

7.1 SURVEY OVERVIEW

7.1.1 Sample Allocation

The study was undertaken by telephone among a random sample of residents in the Regional Municipality of Oxford County. A total of 1,066 interviews were completed. The sample was drawn disproportional to the population counts across geographic, and proportionally within each study area.

The objective was to complete a minimum of 100 interviews per study area, but substantially more in Ingersoll and Woodstock. Due to the limited number of telephone numbers and the length of survey, the sample objective was not met in Ingersoll, South-West Oxford and East Zorra-Tavistock. A high number of respondents terminated the survey in the last one-third of the interview. The question responses for these “partial completes” were analysed and compared to the responses of people who completed the survey. There were no statistically significant differences in responses and hence respondents who went beyond question 23 before they terminated were included in the survey findings. This was the point in the survey where respondents were given more information about the Carmeuse Lime quarry and subsequently, about the WEG’s Southwestern Landfill proposal.

Table 7.1-1 provides the list of study areas, the number of interviews completed or partially completed in each area, the confidence intervals based on the actual sample size, and the objective.

Table 7.1-1

Sample Allocation					
Region	Complete	Partial	Total	Confidence Interval	Objective
Zorra Township	100 11%	7 5%	107 10%	9.9	100
South-West Oxford	54 6%	3 2%	57 5%	13.8	100
East Zorra-Tavistock	92 10%	21 14%	113 11%	9.6	100
Tillsonburg	100 11%	22 15%	122 11%	9.3	100
Woodstock	250 27%	45 30%	295 28%	5.9	250
Ingersoll	220 24%	43 29%	263 25%	6.2	300
Remainder of Oxford county	100 11%	9 6%	109 10%	9.8	100
Total	916	150	1066	3.0	1050

Note: Percentages sum down. Confidence Intervals are $\pm x$ % 19 out of 20 times.

The sample was drawn disproportional to the population of each study area in order to have a stronger level of confidence in the area finding. These “unweighted” data were used to compare the findings by region. The data were weighted to compensate for the disproportional sample allocation; these “weighted” data are presented in the Oxford County responses. Table 7.1-2 provides the population counts, the proportional allocation of the sample based on the population distribution, the actual disproportional sample and the weights.

Table 7.1-2

Zone	Population	Proportional Sample	Actual Sample	Weight
Zorra Township	8138	85	107	0.7966
South-West Oxford (excluding Tillsonburg)	7664	80	57	1.4084
East Zorra-Tavistock	7129	75	113	0.6608
Tillsonburg	15594	163	122	1.3388
Woodstock	40404	423	295	1.4346
Ingersoll	12587	132	263	0.5013
Remainder of Oxford county (Norwich, Blandford –Blenheim Townships)	10251	107	109	0.9851
Total	101767	1066	1066	

7.1.2 Questionnaire and Interviewing

Prior to finalizing the questionnaire IntelliPulse and SLR Consulting met with two (2) members of the Community Liaison Committee in Ingersoll on November 29, 2017. Questions, concerns and suggestions were discussed and changes were made to the questionnaire.

Interviews were conducted by The Logit Group. Specific interviewer training procedures were set up including pre shift meetings with senior field staff. All interviewers, regardless of location, had access to the briefing notes, questionnaire and test modules.

The questionnaire was pre-tested among 30 respondents on December 7. A small team of interviewers worked on the study from December 8 – 21 and resumed from January 3 to 10, 2018. At the request of the Community Liaison Committee, day-time interviews were conducted on December 21, 2017. Margaret Buhlman from IntelliPulse and Tomasz Włodarczyk from SLR Consulting monitored approximately 20 interviewers on separate evenings.

Two respondent concerns were brought to IntelliPulse’s attention during the interviewing process:

- On December 11 a member of the Community Liaison Committee forwarded an email and Facebook posting from another Committee member, to Walker Environmental Group. The following is the Facebook posting:



13 hrs

So I got a call from an acquaintance who got a call about a survey from "intellipulse". I guess they didn't think he was intelligent enough to figure out by the questions about Carmeuse Lime and Walker that Walker is paying for it. He didn't like many of the questions, and especially not their supplied answers. So he insisted on giving the answers he wanted to say to the questions. In some cases he refused to answer the question as asked because he thought the questions leading or unclear. Part way through they hung up on it. Calling at Supper time is pretty rude, but hanging up when someone agrees to talk to you, that's more than rude.

Margaret Buhlman responded to Walker Environmental Group that:

- The final questionnaire made changes based on the Committee members' comments and notes.
 - Interviews do not hang up on someone unless there is abusive language or the respondent is being obstructive. We offered to review the recording if a phone number is provided, and determine the nature of a hang-up.
 - Interviews are trained to stay with the script and the answer categories. If the person refuses to provide one of the scripted answers (other than the open-ends) the interviewers will click on "refused" or "no opinion", answers that are valid, recorded and accepted.
 - The Logit Group conducts interviews in the evening. If the respondent says we are interrupting their dinner and they don't want to continue, interviewers ask what time they can call back and a call back time is recorded and re-initiated if the respondent agrees.
- Another respondent was interviewed on December 15 and emailed Walker Environmental Group with a complaint that "The questions were convoluted, have nothing to do with the real issue of a mega dump in the back yard of Oxford County." The Logit Group had retained a recording of the interview. Margaret Buhlman from IntelliPulse and Tomasz Wlodarczyk from SLR Consulting listened to the interview. The interviewer asked the questions as read in a competent manner and accepted her responses. It was clear from the complainant's comments that she felt the questions being asked did not allow her to express her concerns. She terminated the survey part way through the series on the potential effects of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry, approximately 15 minutes into the interview.

On average, the survey took approximately 24 minutes to administer. While the objective of limiting the duration of the survey to 20 minutes or less was not achieved, the total sample achieved (n=1066) met the survey design objective (n=1050). The duration of the survey resulted in more attempts having to be made by the Logit Group and in conducting more call backs.

7.1.3 Final Sample Disposition

The following table provides the final disposition of all attempts to contact respondents:

Table 7.1-2

Label	Total	Zorra Township	South-West Oxford	East Zorra-Tavistock	Tillsonburg	Woodstock	Ingersoll	Rest of county
Total #	25967	1437	679	1543	5272	10257	3602	3177
Total ineligible	5943	384	183	392	1106	2176	847	855
Interrupted-	77	2	1	11	13	21	22	7
Deceased	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Disconnected number	5503	348	166	333	1045	2055	779	777
Fax or modem line	138	14	6	10	20	48	16	24
Government Number	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Office/ Business	43	5	3	4	6	10	10	5
No signal	13	1	0	0	1	11	0	0
Not resident of County	118	9	6	25	12	22	8	36
Not home number	35	4	0	4	9	7	7	4
Disconnected	7	0	1	1	0	0	4	1
Wrong number	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Total # available	20024	1053	496	1151	4166	8081	2755	2322
Total indeterminate	10343	424	239	583	2243	4642	1231	981
Enter to Continue	12	3	2	0	0	1	4	2
Dropped	1005	57	35	81	130	387	195	120
Default Value	95	1	2	4	7	41	37	3
Time Out	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Answering machine	3183	136	68	172	692	1446	343	326
Busy signal	265	12	10	8	46	135	26	28
No answer	5781	215	122	317	1368	2632	626	501
Total potential	1335	42	34	76	331	604	80	168
Call back any time	900	23	21	41	278	393	65	79
Call back after	98	1	0	3	7	81	4	2
Set appointment	111	11	10	17	18	46	1	8
Callback Qualified	27	4	0	2	3	14	0	4
Language barrier	81	3	3	7	13	40	6	9
Terminated due to quota	118	0	0	6	12	30	4	66
Total refusal	7280	480	166	379	1470	2540	1181	1064
Initial Refusal	6366	413	141	316	1305	2227	1017	912
Add to DNC list	668	41	21	60	94	224	133	95
Terminated qualified	37	18	1	0	6	32	0	16
Refusal by reception	209	8	3	3	65	57	31	41
Completes	1066	107	57	113	122	295	263	109
<i>Sample Objective</i>	<i>1050</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>100</i>

7.2 RESPONDENT PROFILE

At the conclusion of the survey respondents were assured of confidentiality and asked several questions about their personal and family characteristics. As is evident throughout this report, these characteristics were important in the analysis of the study results. However, given the statistical representativeness of this PAR study (within the confidence limits of the

study), these characteristics also help in describing the existing social and demographic characteristics of the study areas themselves.

Section 7.5 provides the cross-tabulation data for each survey question by these profile questions.

A significant proportion of the respondents are long-time residents, with 62% having lived in their community for more than 20 years.

Table 7.2-1

Years Lived at the Present Residence		
	%	n
Less than 1 year	1	12
1 to 2 years	2	19
3 to 5 years	7	64
6 to 10 years	11	97
11 to 20 years	17	154
21 or more years	62	570
Total	100	916

Base: All respondents. Q55

One-quarter of the respondents have children less than 18 years of age residing in the household.

Table 7.2-2

Children Under 18 Living in the Household		
	%	n
None	78	707
One	8	72
Two	8	71
Three or more	6	59
Total	100	909

Base: All respondents. Q56

All age cohorts are represented among respondents, although the sample is skewed to older respondents. Two-thirds of the respondents (68%) are 55 years of age or older. While there are younger people included in the survey telephone interviews tend to underrepresent these age categories due to their tendency to use of cell phones which were not included in the sample.

Table 7.2-3

Age		
	%	n
Under 25 year of age	2	16
25 - 34	4	39
35 - 44	10	87
45 to 54	17	150
55 to 64	29	263
65 years of age or older	39	355
Total	100	910

Base: All respondents. Q57

A range of household income is represented in the sample. One-quarter have a household income of less than \$40,000 and one-third have a household income of \$100,000 or more.

Table 7.2-4

Household Income Before Taxes		
	%	n
Under \$20,000	7	47
\$21,000 - \$39,999	14	95
\$40,000 - \$59,999	20	133
\$60,000 - \$79,999	15	99
\$80,000 - \$99,999	14	90
\$100,000 or more	30	200
Total	100	664

Base: All respondents. Q58

The sample contains slightly more women than men.

Table 7.2-5

Gender		
	%	n
Male	47	502
Female	53	564
Total	100	1066

Base: All respondents. Q59

7.3 QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, I'm _____ of IntelliPulse Research. We're talking to people today in **(INSERT ZONE NAME)**, Oxford County about activities in your community. We are not selling anything, and your individual responses are confidential to IntelliPulse.

A) Are you 18 years of age or older and an Ontario resident?

Yes (SKIP TO C)1

No2

WATCH FOR GENDER QUOTAS 50/50

B) IF NO ASK: May I please speak to someone in the household who is?

Yes REPEAT INTRODUCTION1

No, not available, ASK; What would be a good time to call back? RECORD2

Date: _____ Time: _____

IF NECESSARY: This survey is registered with the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association who can confirm that it is a legitimate market research survey. Their number is 1-800-xxxxx and the identification number of the study is _____.

C) Have I reached you at your home telephone number, that is (READ TELEPHONE NUMBER)?

No (THANK AND TERMINATE, RECORD INCIDENCE)..... 1

Yes (CONTINUE) 2

I'd like to ask you some questions about your community.

1. What one thing do you **value most** (that is what you care about most) in your community? Please be as specific as you can. (RECORD RESPONSE). And what is a second thing you value in your community? ANSWER MUST BE DIFFERENT FROM THE FIRST MENTION)

1. _____
2. _____

2. In your opinion, what is the most important issue (that is a challenge, threat or matter in dispute), facing your community today? (PROBE) Is there a second major issue? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)

1. _____
2. _____

3. Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with living in your community? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied?⁴

- Not at all satisfied 1
- Not very satisfied 2
- Somewhat satisfied 3
- Very satisfied 4

4. In general, how would you rate your overall feeling of health and sense of well-being? Would you say you are excellent, good, fair, or poor?

- Poor.....1
- Fair.....2
- Good.....3
- Excellent.....4

4. Note that 'don't know' or 'no opinion' is accepted as a response, but is not shown on this questionnaire.

5. In your opinion, what things or issues in your community affect your sense of health, safety and well-being the most? (PROBE) Is there a second thing or issue? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)
 1. _____
 2. _____

6. What community issues affect your use and enjoyment of your residential property the most? (PROBE) Is there a second thing or issue? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)
 1. _____
 2. _____

7. In your opinion, what one thing influences the image or character of your community the most?
 1. _____

8. Do you consider this a positive or negative influence?

Negative.....1
Positive2

9. In your opinion, what one thing would you like to see changed most in your community?
 1. _____

10. Are you currently considering moving from your community?

No 1
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Yes X

- 10B. IF YES: What is your main reason for moving from your community ? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)
 1. _____

In your opinion, how important are the following in terms of the public service they provide in your community? Is (ROTATE Q11 – Q21... READ FIRST ONE) extremely important, very important, somewhat important or not important?

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important	Extremely Important
11. Highways	1	2	3	4
12. Regional roads	1	2	3	4
13. Recycling depots and processing facilities	1	2	3	4
14. Landfill facilities for waste disposal	1	2	3	4
15. Composting facilities	1	2	3	4
16. Power generation using hydro, wind or solar	1	2	3	4
17. Quarries for aggregate material	1	2	3	4
18. Sewage treatment facilities	1	2	3	4
19. Recreational facilities	1	2	3	4
20. Power generation using natural gas or coal	1	2	3	4
21. Tourism facilities and events	1	2	3	4

22. Thinking of major industries or companies that are located in the Ingersoll / Woodstock area, what companies come to mind? ... DO **NOT** READ LIST (PROBE): Are there any others? ACCEPT UP TO FOUR NAMES. ONCE RESPONDENT SAYS "can't think of one", DON'T ASK FOR MORE NAMES

- Beachville Lime01
- CAMI Auto motive.....02
- Carmeuse Lime03
- Domtar.....04
- Federal White Cement05
- Lafarge.....06
- Purina Plant07
- Toyota08
- Verspectar09
- Walker Environmental Group10
- Other company named11
- Other company named12

(Interviewer Note: do not use the following codes if a company is named)

- Volunteered – No major companies 25
- Volunteered - Nothing, none, no company 26
- Volunteered - Don't know 98

23. Are you aware that there are quarries in this area?

- No1
- Yes2

READ THE FOLLOWING SLOWLY

I'd like to ask you about one of the quarries in the area. Carmeuse Lime (Canada) Limited **(PRONOUNCE: Carmooz)** operates a quarry in the Township of Zorra, approximately 780 metres east of the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary. The site is accessed from Highway 401 via County Road 6. This area has been actively mined since 1907.

24. In your day-to-day living, how often do you think about the fact that you live in the vicinity of the Carmeuse Lime quarry ... very often, often, not very often, or never?

- Never1
- Not very often2
- Often3
- Very often.....4
- Does not consider themselves living in the vicinity of the facility (VOLUNTEERED) 5

25. Would you say that the presence of the Carmeuse Lime quarry has had any effect on your daily life?

- No (SKIP TO INTRODUCTION BEFORE Q26) 1
- Yes X

IF YES: 25B. What effect do you feel that it has had on your daily life? (PROBE) Is there a second thing or effect? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

READ THE FOLLOWING SLOWLY

Walker Environmental Group is undertaking an environmental assessment regarding it plans to construct and operate a landfill site in a **mined out** portion of the Carmeuse Lime quarry in the Township of Zorra and approximately 780 metres from the Town of Ingersoll municipal boundary.

If approved, the landfill would accept 17.4 million cubic meters of solid, non-hazardous waste generated in the Province of Ontario over a 20 year operating period. This will be engineered with a double liner system and other groundwater and surface water controls. Daily cover would be used to minimize litter and odour. Large trucks that currently haul waste from long distances away will use County Road 6 as a designated truck route. The design and operation of the site will be regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change under the Environmental Protection Act. Walker Industries will also continue to inform and involve its neighbours in this project and its Environmental Assessment.

26. Have you heard a great deal, something, very little, or nothing about this initiative?
- Nothing1
 - Very little.....2
 - Something3
 - A great deal4

ROTATE THE PAIRS OF QUESTIONS

27. Since Walker commenced its environmental assessment in 2012, would you say that Walker's proposal **has had** any effect on **your** community to date ?
- No/not heard of it1
 - Yes2
28. IF YES: What do you believe **has been** the most noticeable effect? (PROBE) Is there a second effect? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)
- 1. _____
 - 2. _____
29. If approved, would you say that the presence of an operating landfill at the Carmeuse Lime quarry **will have** any effect on your community?
- No1
 - Yes2
30. IF YES: What do you anticipate **will** be the most noticeable effect? (PROBE) Is there a second effect? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES)
- 1. _____
 - 2. _____

READ THE FOLLOWING SLOWLY

Now I am going to read you a series of questions related to in the Ingersoll and Beachville area of Oxford County and potential social effects of the Walker's proposal.

(ROTATE PAIRS OF Q31 TO Q44)

31. In the past year how often have you: used such trails as the Thomas Ingersoll Scenic, the Lawson, or the Oxford Thames River trails in the Ingersoll and Beachville area for recreational purposes... never, rarely, occasionally, regularly?
- Never.....1
 - Rarely..... 2
 - Occasionally.....3
 - Regularly4

32. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q31 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT ... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
- Decrease a great deal 1
 - Decrease somewhat 2
 - Not change / not sure (Volunteered) 3
 - Increase somewhat 4
 - Increase a great deal..... 5
33. In the past year how often have you or a household member: used the roadways near the Carmeuse Lime quarry for recreational purposes ... never, rarely, occasionally, regularly? [IF RESPONDENT IS UNCERTAIN PROMPT WITH EXAMPLES SUCH AS "COUNTRY DRIVES, WALKING, JOGGING, HORSEBACK RIDING, BIKING"]
- Never.....1 Rarely..... 2 Occasionally.....3 Regularly4
34. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q33 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT ... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
- Decrease a great deal 1
 - Decrease somewhat 2
 - Not change / not sure (Volunteered) 3
 - Increase somewhat 4
 - Increase a great deal..... 5
35. In the past year how often have you: undertaken water-based activities in the Thames (PRONOUNCE ... TEMS) River in the Ingersoll and Beachville area. [IF RESPONDENT IS UNCERTAIN PROMPT WITH EXAMPLES SUCH AS "FISHING, BOATING, SWIMMING, CANOEING"]
- Never.....1 Rarely..... 2 Occasionally.....3 Regularly4
36. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q35 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
- Decrease a great deal 1
 - Decrease somewhat 2
 - Not change / not sure (Volunteered) 3
 - Increase somewhat 4
 - Increase a great deal..... 5
37. In the past year how often have you or a household member: visited or used **outdoor** parks, sports facilities, play grounds or conservation areas in the Ingersoll and Beachville area ... never, rarely, occasionally, regularly?
- Never.....1 Rarely..... 2 Occasionally.....3 Regularly4
38. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q37 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
- Decrease a great deal 1
 - Decrease somewhat 2
 - Not changes / Not sure (Volunteered)..... 3
 - Increase somewhat 4
 - Increase a great deal..... 5

- 39. In the past year how often have you: visited or otherwise participated in community events at a cemetery in the Ingersoll and Beachville area... never, rarely, occasionally, regularly?
Never.....1 Rarely..... 2 Occasionally.....3 Regularly4

- 40. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q39 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
Decrease a great deal 1
Decrease somewhat 2
Not change / Not sure (Volunteered) 3
Increase somewhat 4
Increase a great deal..... 5

- 41. In the past year how often have you or your household member: visited tourist attractions or tourism-related businesses in the Ingersoll and Beachville area ... never, rarely, occasionally, regularly? [IF RESPONDENT IS UNCERTAIN PROMPT WITH EXAMPLES SUCH AS "MUSEUMS, TOURIST FARMS OR SUGAR BUSHES, TOUR OPERATORS, RESORTS"]
Never.....1 Rarely..... 2 Occasionally.....3 Regularly4

- 42. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q41 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
Decrease a great deal 1
Decrease somewhat 2
Not change / Not sure (Volunteered)..... 3
Increase somewhat 4
Increase a great deal 5

- 43. In the past year how often have you: attended local festivals in the Ingersoll and Beachville area, including Zorra Township ... never, rarely, occasionally, regularly?
Never.....1 Rarely..... 2 Occasionally.....3 Regularly4

- 44. IF OCCASIONALLY / REGULARLY ASK: With the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse quarry are you likely to increase, decrease or not change this activity? REPEAT Q43 ACTIVITY IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT... IF increase OR decrease ASK: Is that (increase / decrease) a great deal or (increase / decrease) somewhat?
Decrease a great deal 1
Decrease somewhat 2
Not change / Not sure (Volunteered)..... 3
Increase somewhat 4

READ THE FOLLOWING SLOWLY

Now I am going to read you a series of questions related to how an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry might change how you feel about living in **your** community.

ROTATE Q45 TO Q51

- 45. Would you say that the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly your level of satisfaction with living in **your** community?
No 1
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Yes x

45B. IF YES ASK: Is your level of satisfaction likely to go up a great deal, go up somewhat, go down somewhat or go down a great deal?
Go down a great deal 3
Go down somewhat..... 4
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Go up somewhat..... 5
Go up a great deal 6

46. Would you say that the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly the image or character of **your** community?
No 1
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Yes X

46B. IF YES: In what way would the image or character of **your** community change? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)
1. _____

47. Would you say that the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly farming activity in **your** community?
No 1
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Yes X

47B. IF YES: In what way would farming activity in **your** community change? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)
1. _____

48. Would you say that the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly your sense of health, safety or well-being ?
No 1
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Yes X

48B. IF YES: Is your sense of health, safety or well-being likely to go up a great deal, go up somewhat, go down somewhat or go down a great deal?
Go down a great deal 3
Go down somewhat..... 4
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Go up somewhat..... 5
Go up a great deal 6

49. Would you say that the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly the use and enjoyment of your residential property?
No 1
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Yes X

49B. IF YES: Is your use and enjoyment of your property likely to go up a great deal, go up somewhat, go down somewhat or go down a great deal?
Go down a great deal 3
Go down somewhat..... 4
Not sure (Volunteered) 2
Go up somewhat..... 5
Go up a great deal 6

50. Would the presence of more trucks using County Road 6 off Highway 401 to the Carmeuse Lime quarry change significantly your day-to-day driving patterns ?
- No 1
 - Not sure (Volunteered) 2
 - Yes X

50B. IF YES: How would your day-to-day driving patterns change ? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)

1. _____

51. Would you say that the presence of an operating landfill in the Carmeuse Lime quarry would change significantly your ability to work or find employment ?
- No 1
 - Not sure (Volunteered) 2
 - Yes X

51B. IF YES: Would your ability to work or find employment likely to go up a great deal, go up somewhat, go down somewhat or go down a great deal?

- Go down a great deal3
- Go down somewhat.....4
- Not sure (Volunteered).....2
- Go up somewhat.....5
- Go up a great deal6

52. If the landfill is given an approval to operate, how likely are you to move from your community within the next 5 years because of its operation ... are you very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?
- Not likely at all 1
 - Not very likely 2
 - Not sure (Volunteered) 3
 - Somewhat likely 4
 - Very likely 5

53. How good a job is Walker Environmental Group doing at addressing questions you may have about their plan to expand their existing solid non-hazardous waste management operations ... very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor?
- Very poor 1
 - Poor 2
 - Fair 3
 - Good 4
 - Very good 5
 - HAVE NO QUESTIONS VOLUNTEERED 6

54. Assuming the Project is approved, in what way could Walker Environmental Group best minimize the effects of its landfill operations on you and your community ? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)
1. _____

The following questions will help us classify your answers with other people we have interviewed. Your responses are confidential.

55. How many years have you lived in your community?
- Less than 1 year 1
 - 1 to 2 years 2
 - 3 to 5 years 3
 - 6 to 10 years 4
 - 11 to 20 years 5
 - 21 or more years 6

- 56. How many children under 18 years of age do you have living in this household with you?
 - None 1
 - One 2
 - Two 3
 - Three or more 4

- 57. What is your age please? Are you ... READ LIST...?
 - Under 25 year of age 1
 - 25 - 34 2
 - 35 - 44 3
 - 45 to 54 4
 - 55 to 64 5
 - 65 years of age or older 6

- 58. What is your total before tax household income, from all sources for all members of your household? Is it ...
 - Under \$20,000 1
 - \$21,000 - \$39,999 2
 - \$40,000 - \$59,999 3
 - \$60,000 - \$79,999 4
 - \$80,000 - \$99,999 5
 - \$100,000 or more 6

- 59. Gender (By Observation)
 - Male1
 - Female2

7.4 VERBATIM RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

Cross-verbatim responses to the open-ended questions are provided under separate cover due to their length.

7.5 CROSS-TABULATIONS

Cross-tabulations are provided under separate cover.

APPENDIX P
County and Site Vicinity Study Area
Community Goals and Objectives

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Community	Plan	Goals	
County of Oxford	Community Improvement Plan	Promote development within the recognized core areas of the County by encouraging property and business owners to improve the visual quality and function of buildings within the said areas with a view to enhancing the long-term viability and economic stability of the County.	Facilitate the ongoing viability, vitality and revitalization of core areas within the County.
			Encourage long-term investment that improves the economic climate of the County and increases the County's importance as a destination for residents and visitors.
			Use existing services and infrastructure more effectively.
			Improve the physical and visual quality of the existing building inventory within the County.
			Conserve and strengthen traditional heritage features within designated community improvement areas by encouraging improvement that is 'sympathetic' to the history of the area and encouraging reuse.
			Stimulate private investment activity and private property maintenance.
			Increase sense of community participation and civic pride.
	Oxford County Trails Master Plan - Proposed Communication & Outreach Initiatives for Oxford County	Making on and off-road cycling information easily available	Engage with representatives from Oxford Tourism, Oxford Public Health and local school boards and create a strategy to provide active transportation and recreation information seasonally.
Engage local trail, snowmobile, active transportation and recreation and equestrian clubs and interest groups to distribute information about the network. Should aim to distribute information quarterly throughout the year.			

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Distribute educational information (brochures, pamphlets, etc.) in a number of different accessible formats that are consistent with the County’s accessibility requirements. Enhance the existing Oxford County Trails Council webpage to include additional information regarding trail and trail use for all user groups and adapt information to be consistent with the trails master plan report.
			Ensure that hard-copy information (pamphlets, brochures, newsletters, etc.) are made available (consistently) at community destinations and areas of high-traffic including community centres, arenas, libraries, museums etc.).
			Consider including trail and active transportation related information in County-wide mail-outs (e.g. newsletters, resident information, mailings, etc.) and distribute at County or local municipal events.
		Prevent Disconnect between the Creators and Users of Materials	Ensure that all promotional and outreach materials are developed with wording that is appropriate and engaging for the audience that it is being developed for.
			Select topics related to active transportation and recreation that typically are not known by the general public e.g. maintenance and develop promotional materials which aim to make this information easy to understand and more accessible.
		Ensure Mobility Needs of Harder to Reach Populations are accommodated	Trail promotion and outreach messaging should be tailored for differing target audiences e.g. youth, seniors, pedestrians, cyclists, off-season trail users, etc. when developing future educational materials.

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Initiate education programs and safe trail use programs for different age groups. For example, with CANBike or local clubs to develop locally based initiatives e.g. Take to the Trails, Learn to: Bike Tune Up, Learn to: Hike Safe etc.
		Enhance opportunities to Promote Active Transportation and Recreation	Engage with the Trail Partnership to establish forums and educational opportunities for the public to learn about active transportation and recreation.
			Provide a forum where local active transportation and recreation clubs can gather and educate the public about opportunities available.
			Engage with local school boards to provide educational information and forums at local schools or have youth engage in trail walks.
		Overcoming Barriers	Engage County residents using an online forum to provide their issues / barriers to trail use, request specific information regarding trails, etc.
			Provide safety specific information to those residents who may be more hesitant about trail use or cycling e.g. safety information to parents and children.
			Engage in community based social marketing initiatives to better understand the barriers to creating a cultural shift towards more active forms of transportation and recreation in the County and establish initiatives based on the findings. Consider updating existing mapping to ensure that the most up to date information is included. The mapping should be designed to include key trails, active recreation and active transportation related information and messaging.

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Explore the development of a wayfinding strategy for on and off-road routes throughout the County. The strategy would help users navigate the network and inform them about key destinations County-wide.
		Personalize Communication	Develop simple but effective promotion and encouragement tools like lawn signs -"I support trails in my community" or "I like to cycle in my community" -where people are able to encourage their neighbours, friends and family to get involved.
			Work with local employers, schools, businesses to engage in developing their own personalized trail or cycling related amenities such as a "design a bike rack" competition or a "design a trail sign" competition to encourage personalized branding and outreach.
		Partnerships with Enforcement Officials	Create patrols and safety blitzes along routes and trails enforcing safe operating procedures for pedestrians, cyclists and other on-road facilities and trail user groups.
			Use the information gathered regarding collision rates etc. to target areas throughout the County and in local municipalities where additional enforcement and / or design modifications are required.
		Communicate and Promote Safety and Comfort	Provide an online method or accessible method to document and report collisions on trails and provide clear information about the process of how to address conflicts when they occur.
		Gather Baseline Information	Engage a local student or members of the Trail Partnership to gather existing information regarding trail use including seasonal trail counts of cyclists, pedestrians, hikers, equestrians, etc.

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Develop a specific method of gathering information regarding trail and recreational opportunities for harder to reach populations e.g. a youth friendly survey or senior friendly survey.
			Collect accurate trail and cycling collision data to help identify any potential program areas as well as problem areas.
		Assess Existing Trail and Cycling Conditions	Examine routes being used by children to ensure that they are safe and useable.
			Undertake a review of existing maintenance programs to ensure that they are up to date and make the necessary adaptations.
			Establish “pop-up” consultation initiatives on trails where volunteers gather input from trail users annually or bi-annually.
		Assess Master Plan Implementation	Work with County, local municipal staff and those responsible for the plan’s implementation to provide biannual updates to Council regarding implementation progress.
	Transportation Master Plan	Oxford County will be supported by a safe, efficient and sustainable multimodal transportation network which moves people and goods into and through the County while improving the quality of life for Oxford’s current and future generations.	Provide multimodal choices for commuters including sustainable modes of travel such as public transit, passenger rail, walking and cycling, in order to further reduce reliance on single occupant vehicle commuter trips.
			Promote the foundation of an integrated passenger rail and intercommunity bus transportation system (“SouthwestLynx”) that would enhance the connection of residents in small urban/rural Southwestern Ontario to each other, larger urban centres, work, social services and shopping, recreation and entertainment activities.

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Integrate transportation facilities within the County with services provided by Area Municipalities, adjacent municipalities and senior levels of government.
			Minimize conflict between through-traffic and local traffic by refining the designation of local, county and provincial roads that move people and goods throughout the County safely and efficiently.
			Maintain and improve the functionality of the County transportation network by maximizing the existing network and underutilized links as well as identifying and making provision for necessary improvements over time.
			Support an integrated and effective strategic goods movement strategy that considers all forms of goods movement (including surface, rail and agricultural) and explores the potential for an intermodal terminal.
	Strategic Plan	A County that works together	<p>Strengthen, diversify and broaden the economic/prosperity base through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies to retain and support existing businesses and grow our green economy • Strategies to further encourage and support entrepreneurship and opportunities for youth • Enhance inter-municipal cooperation to create a clearly defined economic development strategy • Increased collaborative promotion of investment opportunities • Strengthening tourism-supportive initiatives • Promotion of local agriculture and buy local food initiatives

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Enhance the quality of life for all of our citizens by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and strengthening core infrastructure, including affordable housing and fibre optic systems infrastructure • Ensuring a full range of housing type and density options • Implementing a healthy community strategy • Adapting programs, services and facilities to reflect evolving community needs • Working with community partners and organizations to maintain/strengthen public safety • Promoting community participation and life-long involvement in recreational and cultural activities
		A County that is well connected	Improve travel options beyond the personal vehicle by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring the feasibility of innovative inter-municipal transportation strategies E.g., car/ride share • Creating, enhancing and promoting the use of an integrated trail and bike path system • Promoting active transportation
			Advocate for appropriate federal and provincial support, programming and financial initiatives to strengthen the movement of people and goods to, from and through the county.
			Strengthen community access and Internet connectivity

Community	Plan	Goals	
		<p>A County that thinks ahead and wisely shapes the future</p>	<p>Influence federal and provincial policy with implications for the County by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocating for fairness for rural and small urban communities • Advocating for human and health care services, facilities and resources, support for local industry, etc. • Advocating for federal and provincial initiatives that are appropriate to our county <hr/> <p>Implement development policies, land uses and community planning guidelines that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategically grow our economy and our community • Actively promote the responsible use of land and natural resources by focusing on higher density options before considering settlement boundary expansions • Provide a policy framework which supports community sustainability, health and well-being • Support healthy communities within the built environment • Support and protect a vibrant and diversified agricultural industry

Community	Plan	Goals	
			<p>Demonstrated commitment to sustainability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all significant decisions are informed by assessing all options with regard to the community, economic and environmental implications including: • Potential impacts to the vulnerable population in our community • Life cycle costs and benefit/costs, including debt, tax and reserve levels and implications • Responsible environmental leadership and stewardship • Supporting the community implementation of the Community Sustainability Plan
		<p>A County that informs and engages</p>	<p>Harness the power of the community through conversation and dialogue by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing multiple opportunities for public participation and meaningful voice in civic affairs. • Fostering greater involvement in County and community events and/or program/project implementation • Understanding and addressing public aspirations for a more livable community
			<p>Inform the public about County programs, services and activities through planned communication that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular County-Area Municipal information exchange • A County Report Card that engages and informs our community and celebrates our successes and our history

Community	Plan	Goals	
		A County that performs and delivers results	Enhance our customer service focus and responsiveness to our municipal partners and the public by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing clearly defined customer service standards and expectations • Regularly monitoring and reporting customer service performance
			Deliver exceptional services by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly reviewing service level standards to assess potential for improved access to services/amenities • Conducting regular service reviews to ensure delivery effectiveness and efficiency • Developing and tracking key performance indicators against goals and report results • Identifying best practices and appropriate benchmarking
		A County that employs people who make a positive difference	Attract, retain and develop the highest quality staff through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and organizational excellence • Open communications, dialogue and understanding • Vibrant and challenging career opportunities • Progressive policies and practices
	Zero Waste Plan	To have Oxford County achieving zero waste by 2100	
		Socioeconomic Value Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local jobs created • Evolving waste management from a liability to a resource • Carbon emission reduction • Avoided health care costs

Community	Plan	Goals	
		Technologies and Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modular and Scalable technology solutions • Reduction at Curbside • Developing public-private partnerships • Using Recovery Technologies
	Future Oxford: A Community Sustainability Plan	An Oxford that is accessible for all citizens	Provide high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens.
			Develop accessible intercommunity transportation options to reduce reliance on personal automobile ownership.
			Promote and support volunteering.
			Ensure that affordable, healthy food options are accessible to all residents
			Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.
		A knowledgeable and equitable Oxford	Ensure access to affordable education for all ages.
			Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues.
			Promote arts, recreation and culture.
		A thriving local economy	Build a vibrant economy.
			Cultivate entrepreneurship throughout Oxford.
			Encourage production and consumption of locally produced food and products.
		A local economy that supports and fosters community sustainability	Grow the sustainable economy.
		Oxford is recognized, within and by the world, as a leader in environmental action	Protect and restore the ecosystem.
			Move away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation.
			Achieve Zero waste in Oxford.
			Ensure long-term protection of all source water.

Community	Plan	Goals	
Town of Ingersoll	Town of Ingersoll Cultural Strategy	High enrolment levels of both local residents and out-of-town visitors involved in arts and cultural training based in Ingersoll	1.1 Increased number of participants, enrolled with visual or performing arts organizations are receiving outstanding quality in training programs.
			1.2 Awards program is operational for performing and visual arts.
			1.3 Local arts and artisans are able to display their work in a variety of venues
		Well recognized as a major youth training centre for arts and culture	2.1 Local adults with skills/ knowledge in arts and culture are mentoring youth.
			2.2 Youth are able to display their arts and cultural projects throughout the community.
		Increased number of out of town visitors enjoys Ingersoll because of its informative and entertaining presentations of local history and culture	3.1 Increased numbers of people within the region and beyond are participating in Ingersoll’s unique history, its personalities, and its inclusive cultural community.
			3.2 Increased activities are held in attractive, well designed and indoor venues.
		Visitors find Ingersoll an easy place to find and once there, easy to access by vehicle, by foot or by bike	4.1 Expansion is occurring as to community walking trails and bike lanes.
			4.2 Enhanced and more effective directional and information signage is found throughout the community.
		Vibrant and attractive downtown area staging a broad range of activities	5.1 Continued transformation is unfolding the downtown into an attractive, well-groomed and historically authentic area capitalizing on the existing historic building stock.

Community	Plan	Goals		
			5.2 More active community-based support and involvement helps in the running of downtown events.	
		Increased benefits for residents due to additional investment into Ingersoll’s cultural resources, from both external and internal financial contributors	6.1 A local vehicle, with registered charitable status, is operational to raise funds.	
			6.2 Increased investment occurs by senior levels of government into Ingersoll’s highest priority cultural initiatives.	
			6.3 Increased investment is directed by private sources locally and externally.	
		Well-managed Ingersoll cultural organizations effectively working together	7.1 Full participation and buy in are happening from all of Ingersoll’s cultural organizations.	
			7.2 Enhanced resources and access to full time staff assists joint ventures.	
			7.3 Increased joint marketing and promotional activities are happening on a regular basis.	
	Town of Ingersoll Central Area Design Guidelines	To promote a quality downtown environment with an attractive public and private realm.	Reflect the existing community character, culture and heritage of Ingersoll.	Maintain flexible consistency and promote unique yet functional buildings.
				Promote and respect the historic identity of the community.
			Maintain an intimate scale within the Central Area.	
			Promote cohesive public and private realm development.	
		To enhance the Central Area as a unique downtown experience enjoyable for all.	Creating or enhancing community anchors that are relevant to the community including the arts, culture and heritage of Ingersoll.	Enhancing connections of the Central Area to the Thames River.
				Developing iconic public places that are a signature of Ingersoll.
			Creating gateways that will direct and inform residents and visitors to Central Area attractions.	

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Linking all of the street elements and public spaces together for a cohesive walking experience.
			Establishing a sustainable environment that is focused on maintaining and revitalizing the Central Area’s historic location as Ingersoll’s downtown.
	Community Improvement Plan	Transportation Policies	The goal of the Town is to establish a coordinated transportation system that facilitates the safe and efficient movement of traffic within the Town as well as external linkages in the regional setting.
		Community Improvement Policies	The upgrade and improvement of municipal hard services, social and recreational facilities and public utilities.
			The preservation and upgrade of older residential neighbourhoods and settlements.
			The strengthening of existing central areas and Village Core areas.
			The improvement of existing industrial areas by encouraging further development and redevelopment.
			Consideration of participation in senior government funding assistance programs.
Encouraging the coordination of municipal, private and community organizations in promoting community improvement efforts.			
Town of Zorra	Recreation, Arts & Culture Master Plan	We are a vibrant community that values our uniqueness, creativity and takes pride in calling Zorra home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing recreational opportunities for everyone • Supporting our community, events, and celebrations • Preservation of our history and heritage and growing the arts

Community	Plan	Goals	
		We are a prosperous community that values our uniqueness, creativity and takes pride in calling Zorra home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving municipal efficiency
		We are an engaged community that values all members and actively encourages involvement, engagement, openness, and transparency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By being inclusive and accessible • By strengthening our customer service and being an employer of choice
		We are an environmentally conscious community that are good stewards of our natural environment and we protect our environment by valuing our natural assets and using our resources wisely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By using our resources wisely
	Strategic Plan 2015-2018	We are a vibrant community that values our uniqueness, creativity and takes pride in calling Zorra home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing recreational opportunities for everyone • Supporting our community, events and celebrations • Preservation of our history and heritage and growing the arts • Developing safe, liveable communities
		We are a prosperous community that provides opportunities to work and shop in our community and to grow in a sustainable manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By retaining and expanding our existing businesses • By strengthening our agricultural and agri-business sector • Investing in our infrastructure • Improving municipal efficiency • Encourage entrepreneurship among residents of all ages

Community	Plan	Goals	
		We are an engaged community that values all members and actively encourages involvement, engagement, openness and transparency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By being open and transparent • By being inclusive and accessible • By strengthening our customer service and being an employer of choice
		We are an environmentally conscious community that are good stewards of our natural environment and we protect our environment by valuing our natural assets and using our resources wisely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By protecting our natural assets • By using our resources wisely • By doing a better job to monitor and manage our aggregate resources
	Multi-Year Accessibility Plan 2019-2023	Information and Communication Standards	The Township shall meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines Level AA regarding Township websites and web content.
			Accessible documents.
			To provide alternative methods to convey and communicate information to residents based on their abilities.
		Employment Standards	Eliminate accessibility barriers in existing policies and procedures for employees.
			Update the Township’s Emergency Response Information for all Township buildings and facilities.
		Design of Public Spaces Standard	Park trail development, including a set of intrapark trails providing accessible links to park amenities.
Council Chambers accessibility updates.			
Incorporate accessible features into the Township’s recreation retrofit and replacement program.			

Community	Plan	Goals	
			Accessible washrooms for Township facilities.
			Update Harrington Hall to be more user-friendly for those with disabilities.
		Customer Service	The Township will ensure that our programs and services are easy to navigate and that our customers are given options.
			Increase self-serve options for residents to perform tasks themselves.

APPENDIX Q
Environmental Conditions and Nuisance Effects Summary

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Receptor ID	Residential? (Yes/No)	Baseline / Existing							
		Particulate Matter (≤ 2.5 microns)	Particulate Matter (<10 microns)	Total Suspended Particulate Matter	Dustfall	Odour Impacts due to Landfill ²	Noise - Impulsive Noise Impacts ³	Noise - Sound level increase due to traffic ^{1,4}	Noise - Cumulative Effects ⁴
Township of Zorra									
ZOR-1	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-2	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-3	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-4	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-5	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-6	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-7	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-8	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-9	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-10	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-11	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-12	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-13	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-14	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-15	No	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-16	No	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-17	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ZOR-18	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
Town of Ingersoll									
ING-1	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-2	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-3	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-4	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-5	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-6	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-7	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-8	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-9	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-10	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-11	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
South-West Oxford									
SWO-1	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-2	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-3	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-4	Yes	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-5	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-6	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-7	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
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SWO-16	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-17	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-18	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-19	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-20	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-21	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-22	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
East Zorra-Tavistock									
EZT-1	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable

Table Notes:

- 1 Sound level increase from current traffic with no Carmeuse quarry to current traffic with Carmeuse quarry
- 2 Sound level increase from traffic with no Carmeuse quarry and no SWLF to Carmeuse quarry plus SWLF
- 3 Data not available for given scenario, impacts assumed to be unnoticeable
- 4 Noise assessment completed for 10 points of reception only, which are representative of worst-case potential noise impact locations.

Legend	
	Exceedance of Odour Criteria
	Exceedance of Dust Criteria
	Exceedance of Noise Criteria
	Approaching Criteria
Description	% of Criteria
Below criteria / Unnoticeable	0 to 75 (incl.)
Approaching criteria	76 to <100
Exceedance	>=100

Receptor ID	Residential? (Yes/No)	Future Without Landfill							
		Particulate Matter (<2.5 microns)	Particulate Matter (<10 microns)	Total Suspended Particulate Matter	Dustfall	Odour impacts due to Landfill ³	Noise - Impulsive Noise ⁴	Noise - Sound level increase due to traffic ^{1,4}	Noise - Cumulative Effects ⁴
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Township of East Zorra-Tavistock									
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ZOR-4	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-5	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
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ZOR-10	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-11	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Noticeable	Potential Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Noticeable
ZOR-12	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-13	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-14	No	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance		N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-15	No	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance		N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-16	No	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance		N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-17	No	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
ZOR-18	No	Exceedance	Exceedance	Exceedance	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
Town of Ingersoll									
ING-1	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
ING-2	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-3	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-4	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-5	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-6	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-7	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-8	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-9	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-10	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
ING-11	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
South-West Oxford									
Township of South-West Oxford									
SWO-1	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-2	Yes	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-3	Yes	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Potential Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-4	Yes	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Exceedance	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-5	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable
SWO-6	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-7	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-8	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-9	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-10	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-11	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-12	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-13	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-14	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-15	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-16	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-17	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-18	No	Below Criteria	Approaching Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-19	No	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Exceedance	Unnoticeable		N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-20	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-21	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWO-22	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Zorra-Tavistock									
Township of East Zorra-Tavistock									
EZT-1	Yes	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Below Criteria	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table Notes:

- 1 Sound level increase from current traffic with no Carmeuse quarry to current traffic with Carmeuse quarry
- 2 Sound level increase from traffic with no Carmeuse quarry and no SWLF to Carmeuse quarry plus SWLF
- 3 Data not available for given scenario, impacts assumed to be unnoticeable
- 4 Noise assessment completed for 10 points of reception only, which are representative of worst-case potential noise impact locations.

Legend	
	Exceedance of Odour Criteria
	Exceedance of Dust Criteria
	Exceedance of Noise Criteria
	Approaching Criteria
Description	% of Criteria
Below criteria / Unnoticeable	0 to 75 (incl.)
Approaching criteria	76 to <100
Exceedance	>=100

APPENDIX R
First Nation and Métis Community Profiles

Southwestern Landfill Social Assessment
Zorra, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40528.00000

Appendix R

First Nation and Métis Community Profiles

The following summary overview of each individual First Nation community provides additional baseline information on the location, population, employment, administrative departments, consultation processes, contemporary land and resource use, and relevant agreements and community plans where available. Limitations of this data is discussed further in this section below.

A. Chippewas of the Thames First Nation

Location and Land Base

Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (Deshkan Ziibiing) is an Ojibway nation established in 1760 on the north bank of the Thames River. The reserve area is located approximately 30 km southwest of London and approximately 60 km southwest of the proposed landfill site.

The Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (COTTFN) have a land base comprised of approximately 3330 hectares of unceded land, though the majority of southwestern Ontario is encompassed in the First Nation's modern traditional territory (COTTFN, 2019). There are approximately 2500 band members, and approximately 900 of these members live on reserve (AADNC, n.d.). COTTFN is signatory to several treaties, including the Longwoods Treaty of 1822; London Township, 1796; Sombra, 1796; Treaty #29, 1827; and McKee, 1790. These pre-Confederation Treaties have become important in the rights-based approach used by the First Nation (COTTFN, 2019).

Administration

The Band Office is located in Muncey, Ontario. The Chippewas of the Thames First Nation is affiliated with the Southern First Nations Secretariat, the Chiefs of Ontario, and the Three Fires Confederacy along with the Odawa (Ottawa) and Bodaywadami (Pottawatomi) Peoples.

COTTFN has several departments focused on different aspects of the community including Social Services; Language, Culture, and Heritage; Finance; Treaty, Lands, and Environment; Health; Housing; Economic Development; Justice; Public Works; and Membership and Estates. The community also has an Employment and Training Centre that offers various programs and services to band members including a Job Creation Program, Aboriginal New Start Program, Aboriginal Business Incentive for community members starting their own businesses, and the Targeted Wage Subsidy Program, among others. Some services offered are also available to members of the general public, including telephone, fax, and photocopy service, a resources library, job board, and employment counselling (COTTFN, 2019). In recent years, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation has partnered with Fanshawe College to bring post-secondary education and training to the First Nation.

Employment and Economic Development

In the COTTFN Comprehensive Community Plan for 2012-2022, several goals related to socio-economic development are prevalent. These include goals for: the creation and enabling of, an

environment for self-reliance; gradually increasing the Nation's own-source income; increasing the number and success of small and medium sized business initiatives; investing in a growing number of Band owned enterprises, and developing a comprehensive 20-year economic development plan (COTTFN CCP, 2012). Specific information surrounding economic development plans or initiatives aside from the Comprehensive Community Plan was not available.

Information surrounding the employment and unemployment rate in Chippewas of the Thames First Nation was unavailable. In terms of the number and type of member-owned businesses, 36 are displayed on the community's website (COTTFN, 2019). Member owned businesses include catering services and restaurants, stores, fitness facilities, photography services, trucking and distribution, engineering, bussing, and contracting among others (COTTFN, 2019).

The Chippewas of the Thames Development Corporation, a for-profit corporation used to manage business and investment opportunities for the First Nation, also plays an important role in the community's socio-economic context. For example, Chippewas of the Thames Solar Corp. produces power and generates revenue on four Feed-in Tariff contracts and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chippewas of the Thames Development Corporation (CTDC, 2019).

Chippewas of the Thames First Nation have also developed a Wiindmaagewin Consultation Protocol, with the purpose of guiding governments and third parties pursuing relationships with the community. This Protocol details the community's historical relationships, governance principles, consultation requirements and responsibilities, as well as capacity requirements and dispute resolution mechanisms (Wiindmaagewin, 2016).

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

More information on COTTFN economic interests and land uses can be found in Section 8.2.2.2 *Economic Baseline Conditions* and Section 8.2.2.3. *Land Use Baseline*.

B. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

Location and Land Base

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation is located in Hagersville Ontario (MCFN, n.d.), roughly 80 km southeast of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. The community is 2392.6 hectares in size (INAC, 2017) and has a population of 655 members according to 2011 census data (INAC, 2017).

Administration

MCFN is affiliated with the Chiefs of Ontario (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.). MFN administrative departments include housing, Public Works, Education, Consultation and Accommodation, Media and Communications, Social and Health Services, Sustainable Economic Development, the Ekwaamjigenaang Children's Centre, Land, Research and Membership (MCFN, n.d.).

Employment and Economic Development

MCFN has a strategic plan entitled "Trailblazers", released in September of 2017, which includes a wealth creation economic development plan (MCFN, 2017). According to 2011 census data, MCFN has an unemployment rate of 12.5% (INAC, 2017).

The MCFN Lands Department consists of three programs: Lands, Research, and Membership. The Lands Program, established in 2000, processes and registers land transfers, assists with survey requirements, band allocations, land leases, and maintenance of files on Certificates of Possession (MCFN, n.d.). MCFN has a Department of Consultation and Accommodation (DOCA). This department was established in 2015 to proactively address the Crown's Duty to Consult, respond to land use development projects within MCFN traditional territory, and engage with governments and private sector actors regarding these projects. DOCA also works with proponents to secure capacity funding (MCFN, n.d.), and regularly interacts with federal departments, provincial ministries, and regulatory bodies (MCFN, 2018). In September of 2018, Minister Carolyn Bennett signed a consultation protocol with MCFN (MCFN, n.d.). Through the DOCA, MCFN employs a total of 24 Field Liaison Representatives (FLR) including 12 core FLRs. Core FLRs are certified in Archaeological Monitoring, Environmental Monitoring, and Traditional Medicine identification (MCFN, 2018).

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

C. Oneida Nation of the Thames

Location and Land Base

The Oneida Nation of the Thames is located 30 km Southwest of London, roughly 60 km southwest of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. The Nation office is located in Southwold, Ontario, close to the town of Muncey along Thames River (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). The community is 2133.5 hectares in size (INAC, 2017) and has a population of 6,108 members and 2,169 residents (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016).

Administration

Chief and Council are elected representatives who provide leadership and political direction for the Nation. They serve two-year terms and sit according to Clan (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). The Oneida Nation of the Thames is affiliated with the London District Chiefs Council, Southern First Nations Secretariat, Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, Iroquois Caucus, Chiefs of Ontario, and the Assembly of First Nations (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016).

The Oneida Administration plans, develops, organizes, directs and controls all administrative activities, services and programs within the jurisdiction of the Oneida Nation of the Thames (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). The Administration departments include Health Services, Finance Department, Human Resources, Long Term Care, Economic Development, Life Long Learning, Employment Training, Emergency Services, Land and Estates and Public Works (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016).

Employment and Economic Development

The Oneida Nation Economic Development Department is responsible for developing action plans, programs, and projects related to comprehensive economic development in the interest of establishing a sustainable business economy. The department also connects small and mid-sized

businesses with resources (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). Employment statistics for the Oneida Nation of the Thames were unavailable. Specific economic development plans and strategies were not found.

The Oneida Nation of the Thames Lands and Estates Department can assist members with land transfers, preliminary land surveys, maps, determining land boundaries, issuing Certificates of Possession (CP), Rights of way and legal matters related to land protection, Matrimonial Real Property, Simple Wills, and understanding paperwork related to estates (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). The Lands and Estates Department has autonomy regarding Probate, Approving Wills, Land Transfers and maintenance of a Land Registry System (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). The Nation maintains and exercises internal management over lands and is not bound by the Indian Act like most First Nations in Ontario (Oneida Nation of the Thames, 2016). Information regarding the Nation's consultation protocol or environmental monitoring program was not available.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

D. Munsee-Delaware Nation

Location and Land Base

The Munsee-Delaware Nation is located in Muncey, ON, roughly 25 km southwest of London, ON, on the north shore of the Thames River (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011). The community is roughly 70 km southwest of the proposed Project. The Nation has a registered population of 615 and 180 people currently living in the community (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011). The community is 1054 hectares in size (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011).

Administration

The Munsee-Delaware Nation is affiliated with the Southern First Nations Secretariat (SFNS, 2018), and the Chiefs of Ontario (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.). The Munsee-Delaware Nation administration includes the Education Department, the Housing Department, Employment and Training Department (Munsee-Delaware Nations, 2011).

Employment and Economic Development

According to a 2011 census with a 46.2% participation rate, the Munsee-Delaware Nation had a 26.9% employment rate and a 41.7% unemployment rate (INAC, 2017). In 2011, the Munsee-Delaware Nation established several economic development initiatives and projects, including the Munsee Tree Corporation, the First Nations Forestry Training Program, and the Munsee-Delaware Small Business Centre. The Munsee Tree Corporation is a tree farm that generates carbon credits as well as bio-mass (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011). The accredited First Nations Forestry Training Program trains First Nations students from across Ontario to become accredited forester technicians (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011). The small businesses centre offers commercial space and resources to support members in starting their own small businesses (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011). In 2011 the Munsee-Delaware Nation was conducting a

feasibility study regarding a solar farm and began exploring creating a tax-base. The Nation has real property taxation powers since it has been added to the Schedule of First Nations Fiscal and Statistical Management Act (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011).

The Munsee-Delaware Nation has a joint Lands, Estates, and Membership Department. They administer the Regional Land Administration Program (under the direction of INAC); assist members in establishing their wills; and issue Certificate of Indian Status cards (Munsee-Delaware Nation, 2011). No information was found on Munsee-Delaware Nation's consultation protocols. No information was found on an environmental steward or monitoring programs.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

E. Walpole Island First Nation

Location and Land Base

Walpole Island First Nation (WIFN), or Bkejwanong, is located close to the American border and Wallaceburg, Ontario at the mouth of the St. Clair River (WIFN, n.d.), roughly 170 km southwest of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. The community is 15891.10 Hectares in size (WIFN, n.d.) and has a population of 4860 members, with 2371 members living in the community (WIFN, n.d.).

Administration

WIFN is affiliated with the Council of the Three Fires (WIFN, n.d.), Chiefs of Ontario (Chiefs of Ontario, n.d.), and Three Fires Anishinaabeg of Waawayaatanong Treaty Council (Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, n.d.). The Council of the Three Fires is a political and cultural confederacy which represents Ojibwe, Potawatami, and Ottawa peoples (WIFN, n.d.). WIFN administration includes the following departments: Finance, Economic Development, Employment and Training, Housing, Human Resources, Lands and Membership, and the Central Registry (WIFN, n.d.).

Employment and Economic Development

2006 census data shows a 48.6% employment rate and a 16.7% unemployment rate for Walpole Island First Nation members. This census had a 58.3% participation rate (INAC, 2017). The Economic Development Department has a three main goals: 1) business attraction, 2) business retention, 3) business facilitation (WIFN, n.d.). Along with Aamjiwnaang, WIFN is a partner in Giiwedini Noodin First Nation Energy Corporation. They have partnered with Northland Power to build a wind farm in Grand Bend (Giiwedini Noodin, n.d.). Since 1971, Taghahoning Enterprises Inc. has provided revenue, employment, and training to band members interested in agriculture (WIFN, n.d.).

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

The WIFN Lands Department is responsible for land transfers, permits, coordinating land surveys, agricultural, residential, and hunt club leasing, and researching of land holdings for WIFN members. The lands department also assists with estate matters when requested, Band (WIFN, n.d.). The WIFN External Projects Program was created in 2008 to the Duty to Consult using WIFN's Duty to Consult and Accommodate Protocol (WIFN, n.d.). The protocol is called "Walpole Island First Nation Consultation and Accommodation Protocol" and is available from the Walpole Island First Nation website (WIFN, 2014). WIFN runs the Resources Protection Program which has been "implemented to protect the Bkejwanong and patrol its territory" (WIFN, n.d.). This program patrols and protects waterways, forests, marshes, tallgrass prairies, traditional medicines, and wildlife. This program also enforces Band hunting and fishing bylaws, and hunting and fishing permits (WIFN, n.d.). This program also works with Walpole Island Police and assists with search and rescue when needed. (WIFN, n.d.).

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

F. Six Nations of the Grand River

Location and Land Base

Six Nations of the Grand River (Six Nations) is comprised of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations (SNGR, 2013a). Six Nations reserve lands are located roughly 75 km east of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. As of December 2017, Six Nations has a total population of 12,848 members living on reserve and 14,428 members living off reserve (SNGR, 2017).

Administration

Six Nations departments include: Health Services, Fire, I.T., Finance, Public Works, Social Services, Parks and Recreation, Lands and Resources, Six Nations of the Grand River Ontario Works, Lands Membership, and Six Nations of the Grand River Development Corporation (SNGR, 2013a).

Employment and Economic Development

Six Nations of the Grand River Development Corporation is responsible for the implementation of the Six Nations Community Plan. The Six Nations Community Plan was completed in 2010 and is currently in Phase 2 of a Comprehensive update. The plan has seven priorities including Mother Earth, Built Environment, Employment and Education, and Economic Development (Six Nations Development Corporation, 2019). Six Nations has a 59.9% employment rate and 7.4% unemployment rate (Statistics Canada, 2018).

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

The Director of the Six Nations Lands and Resources department is responsible for implementing the Six Nations of the Grand River Consultation and Accommodation Policy. This policy has been in effect since September 2013 (SNGR, 2013b).

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

G. Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI)

Location and Land Base

The Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) is a department of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. The HDI represents the Haudenosaunee Chiefs Council (HCC) interests regarding the development of lands that are within Haudenosaunee jurisdiction. This area includes, but is not limited to, the Haldimand Tract and the 1701 Treaty Area, known as the Nanfan Treaty (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2019). The proposed Southwestern Landfill site is located outside of the Haldimand Tract, which begins roughly 41 km west of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site, but within the 1701 Nanfan Treaty Area.

Administration

No primary or secondary data surrounding the administration of HDI was available at the time of writing.

Employment and Economic Development

No primary or secondary data surrounding employment and economic development related to HDI was available at the time of writing.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

HDI seeks to work with developers to identify and protect heritage sites (sacred sites, culturally significant sites, hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering sites), species at risk, migratory birds and wetlands. HDI administers the Haudenosaunee Development Protocol which requires developers to submit an “Application for Consideration and Engagement for Development”, and the Tseh Niyocht Dwayadowhsra Ogwahweja (Haudenosaunee Green Plan) which identifies specific geographic areas of concern (Haudenosaunee Confederacy, 2019).

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

H. Aamjiwnaang First Nation

Location and Land Base

Aamjiwnaang First Nation is an Ojibway Nation located in Sarnia Ontario, 160 km west of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. Aamjiwnaang has a total registered population of 2449, with 1468 members living off reserve (INAC, 2017).

Administration

Aamjiwnaang departments include Administration, Community Services, Corporation Manager, Economic Development, Education, Emergency Planning, Employment and Training, Environment, Lands Management, Finance, Health, Housing, Mnaasged (Child and Family Services), Ontario Woks, Public Works, and Social Services (Aamjiwnaang, n.d.).

The 2018-2020 Aamjiwnaang Chief is Chris Plain. The 2018-2020 councillors are: Shawn Plain, Errol Gray, John Adams, Thomas Maness, Janelle Nahmabin, Marina Plain, Dallas Sinopole, Michael Jackson, and Darren Henry (Aamjiwnaang, n.d.).

Employment and Economic Development

Aamjiwnaang departments relevant to employment and economic development are: the Economic Development Department and the Employment and Training Department (Aamjiwnaang, n.d.). According to the Government of Canada, Aamjiwnaang First Nation's employment rate is 34.3%, and unemployment is 29.8%. (INAC, 2017). In 1985, Aamjiwnaang created a Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP). This plan has since been updated twice. Projects resulting from the CCP include the Aamjiwnaang community commercial plaza, the Chippewa Industrial Park, River Bank Erosion Control and the Band Construction Crew (Ontario, 2018). Aamjiwnaang owns and operates the Chippewa Industrial Park which provides business and employment opportunities for members and the surrounding community (SFNS, n.d.).

The Aamjiwnaang Lands Management Department administers the First Nation's lands under the Reserve Lands Environmental Management Program (RLEMP). The Environment Department, formed in 2002 in response to a new Suncor Ethanol Plant on the reserve's border, deals primarily with industrial pollution and related impacts.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

I. Caldwell First Nation

Location and Land Base

Caldwell First Nation (also known as Chippewas of Point Pelee) is located in Leamington, Ontario (Caldwell First Nation, n.d.), 200 km southwest of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. As of November 2018, Caldwell First Nation has a total registered population of 393 members living off reserve. No statistics were available for members living on reserve (INAC, 2018).

As they were excluded from a 1790 treaty (Rotman, 2000), Caldwell First Nation was the only federally recognized First Nation band without a land base (SFNS, n.d.). As such, the Government of Canada offered Caldwell First Nation 23.4 million dollars to purchase lands to create a reserve (Rotman 2000). In 2010, the Nation settled a land claim with the federal government and as a result, is currently in the process of establishing a reserve.

The Nation currently does not have a lands and resources or consultation department.

Administration

Departments (listed as “Services” on Caldwell First Nation’s website) include Administration, Employment and Training, Health and Community Wellness, Education, and Finance.

Employment and Economic Development

The Employment and Training Department is responsible for delivering the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (ASETS) (Caldwell First Nation, n.d.). No statistics were available regarding rates of employment and unemployment.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

J. Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation

Location and Land Base

The Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation (CKSPFN) is located 35 kilometers from Sarnia Ontario on the Michigan border (CKSPFN, 2019) and 115 km west of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. The CKSPFN has a population of 1000 members living on the reserve and 900 living off-reserve (CKSPFN, 2019).

Administration

The CKSPFN host the following departments: Finance, Head Start/Daycare, Housing, Kettle Point Education Services, Aandiiyang Housing Authority, Social Services, Economic Development, Four Winds Community Employment Services, Employment Service Access, Lands & Estates, Health Services, Children Services, Legal Counsel, Community Constitution Development, Land Code Development; Membership, Estates & Governance; Public Works; Southwind Corporate Development, Negotiations, Sports and Recreation (CKSPFN, 2019).

Employment and Economic Development

CKSPFN has several departments relevant to employment and economic development: Economic Development, Four Winds Community Employment Services, Employment Service Access, and Southwind Corporate Development Inc. Four Winds Community Employment Services administers programming and funding associated with the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Strategy (ISETS) agreement (CKSPFN, 2019). Southwind Corporate Development Inc is an on-reserve business holding company created as a part of CKSPFN corporate restructuring process. Southwind’s mission is community capacity development and promoting a sustainable economy for the CKSPFN community and its members. At present, Southwind oversees plaza management & leasing division, Point’s Preference Supermarket Inc, KSP Gas & Convenience and Points Eagle Radio Station Inc. (CKSPFN, 2019). No information was found regarding economic/employment sectors.

The CKSPFN ratified a Final Settlement Agreement with Canada in 2015. Implementation of this agreement includes closure of Investigation Agreement No. 5, a Land Use Plan, clearance and remediation activities responding to past land use. Implementation of this Agreement is overseen by the CKSPFN Negotiations Department. This department is also responsible for the Clench Defalcation Claim, Additions to Reserve for the former Ipperwash Provincial Park, and the Property Management Agreement.

CKSPFN has a Lands & Estates Department which oversees all transactions related to CKSPFN lands. This includes land transfers, boundary surveys, land research, additions to reserve, registration of documents and the development of policies regarding lands and leasing (CKSPFN, 2019). CKSPFN is also a Developmental Framework Agreement Signatory (First Nations Land Management Resource Centre, 2019). CKSPFN held a Land Code ratification vote in October of 2017 (CKSPFN, 2019). Land code work is conducted by the Land Code Development Committee (CKSPFN, 2019).

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

K. The Métis Nation of Ontario

Location and Land Base

Members of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) live throughout the Province of Ontario. The proposed Southwestern Landfill site falls in the MNO Region #9 (MNO, 2019). In 2011 the MNO population was 86,020 (MNO, 2016).

Administration

MNO programs and services include Economic Development; Education and Training; Healing and Wellness; Infinity Property Services; Intergovernmental Relations; and Lands, Resources, and Consultation. The Economic Development Department administers the MNO Prosperity and Self-Sufficiency Law which has the goal of building a strong, stable, and self-sustaining economic base; the Métis Voyageur Development Fund which was created as part of the Framework Agreement in 2010; and the Infinity Investment Structures which manage business activities on behalf of the MNO. Through Infinity Investments LP, the MNO is involved in several joint ventures including construction (road building, excavation, major earth works, and construction of temporary facilities) and transportation (MNO, 2019). According to the 2011 National Household Survey, the Métis population in Ontario has an employment rate of 63% (Statistics Canada, 2016).

Since 2007 the MNO has been working on a community-driven consultation framework. This work has resulted in the creation of the Lands Resources and Consultation branch and the MNO Interim Framework for Métis Consultation. This and other documents regarding the MNO Duty to Consult protocol can be found on the Lands, Resources and Consultation page of the MNO website (MNO, 2019).

Employment and Economic Development

No primary or secondary data surrounding employment and economic development for the Métis Nation of Ontario was available at the time of writing.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

L. Delaware Nation at Moraviantown

Location and Land Base

The Delaware Nation at Moraviantown is located 115 km southwest of the proposed Southwestern Landfill site. There are approximately 550 residents living in the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown community, and the Nations membership is over 1000 (Delaware Nation, 2019).

Administration

Delaware Nation at Moraviantown Departments include the Lands and Resources Office, Housing, Health, Education, and Economic Development and Training. Additional projects are the Lenape Justice Project and the Lenape Community Safety Board.

Employment and Economic Development

Employment statistics were unavailable for the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown.

Contemporary Land and Resource Use

No additional primary or secondary land and resource use data was available at the time of writing. Researchers assume that it is possible for contemporary land and resource use to take place within the vicinity of the Project. For these reasons, researchers are taking a conservative approach to the effects assessment.

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global environmental solutions

Calgary, AB

#200, 708 – 11th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2R 0E4
Canada
Tel: (403) 266-2030
Fax: (403) 263-7906

Edmonton, AB

6940 Roper Road
Edmonton, AB T6B 3H9
Canada
Tel: (780) 490-7893
Fax: (780) 490-7819

Guelph, ON

105 – 150 Research Lane
Guelph, ON N1G 4T2
Canada
Tel: (226) 706-8080
Fax: (226) 706-8081

Grande Prairie, AB

9905 97 Avenue
Grande Prairie, AB T8V 0N2
Canada
Tel: (780) 513-6819
Fax: (780) 513-6821

Kamloops, BC

8 West St. Paul Street
Kamloops, BC V2C 1G1
Canada
Tel: (250) 374-8749
Fax: (250) 374-8656

Kelowna, BC

107 - 1726 Dolphin Avenue
Kelowna, BC V1Y 9R9
Canada
Tel: (250) 762-7202
Fax: (250) 763-7303

Markham, ON

200 - 300 Town Centre Blvd
Markham, ON L3R 5Z6
Canada
Tel: (905) 415-7248
Fax: (905) 415-1019

Nanaimo, BC

9 - 6421 Applecross Road
Nanaimo, BC V9V 1N1
Canada
Tel: (250) 390-5050
Fax: (250) 390-5042

Ottawa, ON

400 – 2301 St. Laurent Blvd.
Ottawa, ON K1G 4J7
Canada
Tel: (613) 725-1777
Fax: (905) 415-1019

Prince George, BC

1586 Ogilvie Street
Prince George, BC V2N 1W9
Canada
Tel: (250) 562-4452
Fax: (250) 562-4458

Regina, SK

1048 Winnipeg Street
Regina, SK S4R 8P8
Canada
Tel: (306) 525-4690
Fax: (306) 525-4691

Saskatoon, SK

620-3530 Millar Avenue
Saskatoon, SK S7P 0B6
Canada
Tel: (306) 374-6800
Fax: (306) 374-6077

Toronto, ON

36 King Street East, 4th Floor
Toronto, ON M5C 3B2
Canada
Tel: (905) 415-7248
Fax: (905) 415-1019

Vancouver, BC (Head Office)

200-1620 West 8th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6J 1V4
Canada
Tel: (604) 738-2500
Fax: (604) 738-2508

Victoria, BC

303 – 3960 Quadra Street
Victoria, BC V8X 4A3
Canada
Tel: (250) 475-9595
Fax: (250) 475-9596

Whitehorse, YT

6131 6th Avenue
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1N2
Canada
Tel: (867) 688-2847

Winnipeg, MB

1353 Kenaston Boulevard
Winnipeg, MB R3P 2P2
Canada
Tel: (204) 477-1848
Fax: (204) 475-1649

Yellowknife, NT

1B Coronation Drive
Yellowknife, NT X1A 0G5
Canada
Tel: (867) 688-2847

