

Eglinton Crosstown West Extension

**Underground Station Construction
Update and Landscape Restoration
Plan Final Design**

April 2, 2025

Welcome

Thank you for attending the Eglinton Crosstown West Extension Open House.

We will focus on:

- Construction update for underground stations,
- The purpose, key components and evolution of the landscape restoration plan,
- A Q&A period

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Metrolinx acknowledges that we connect communities by building and operating transit within the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat peoples, for whom these lands continue to have great importance.

Treaties between First Nations and governments cover these lands, and the promises contained in these Treaties remain relevant to this day.

Metrolinx and its employees are committed to understanding the history of these lands and the continued impacts of colonization and take responsibility for actions to advance reconciliation.

Metrolinx will continue to seek the knowledge, expertise and experience of Indigenous partners and commits to doing business in a manner that is built on a foundation of trust, respect, and collaboration.



Engagement Guidelines

Joining as a participant?

Enter code here



Use Slido to submit your questions. Visit www.metrolinx.com/ecwe_events and click on today's event



Closed Captions



French Translation

Introducing the Project Team



Aman Gill
Community
Engagement
Manager,
Metrolinx



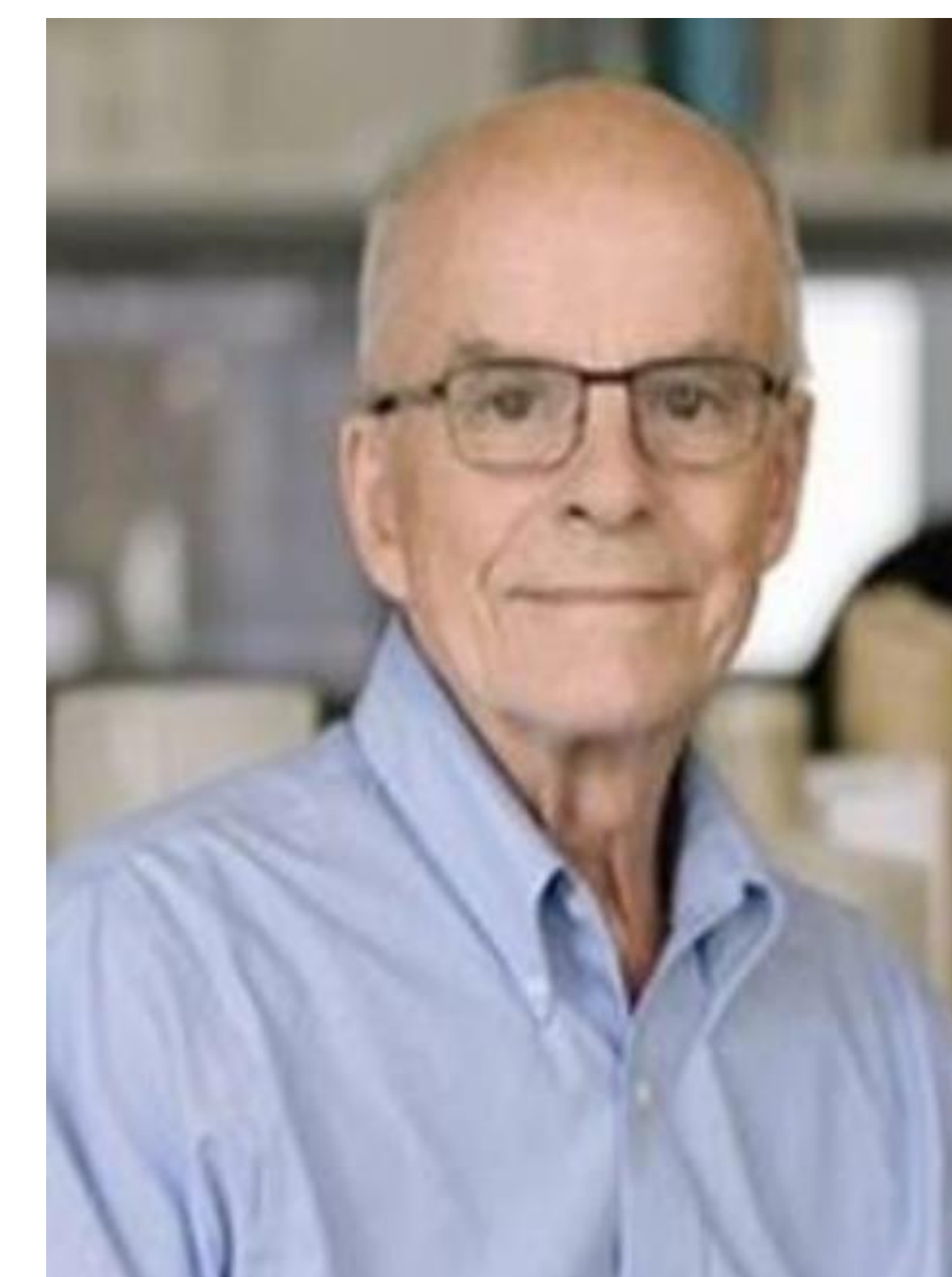
**Deanne
Mighton**
Project
Sponsor,
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Mario Nalli,
Senior
Project
Manager -
Stations,
Metrolinx



**Kaylin
Barnes**
Restoration
Manager,
Metrolinx



**Peter
Smith,**
Landscape
Architect,
DTAH

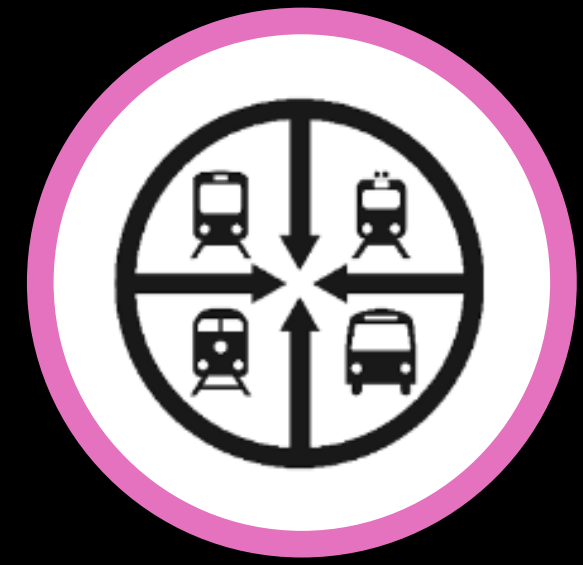


**Christen
Dschankilic**
Arborist,
Dillon
Consulting

The Eglinton Crosstown West Extension



9.2 km of new rapid transit line



Seven (7) new stations



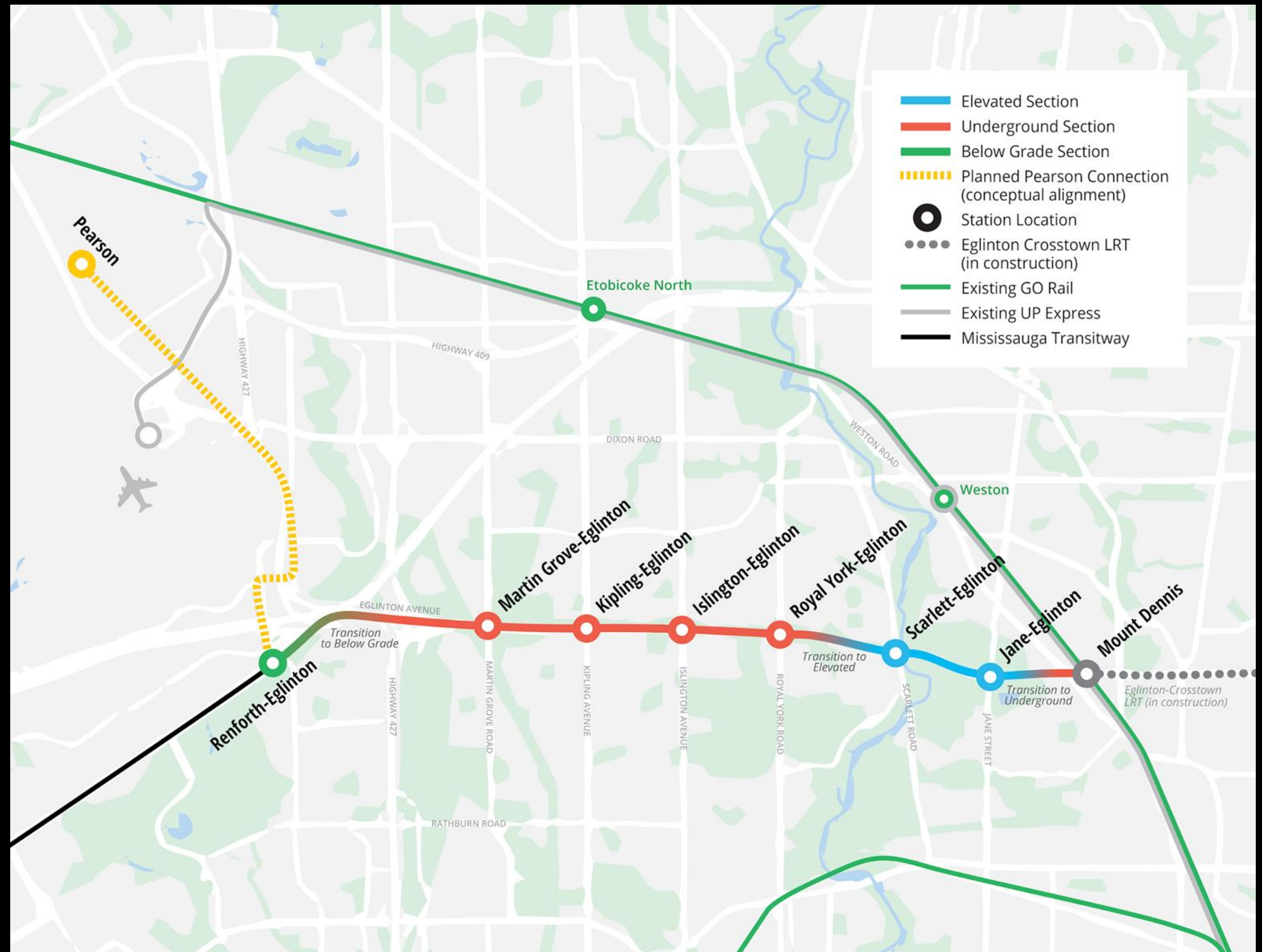
Five (5) connections to other transit options, including: UP Express, Kitchener GO Train, GO Transit, TTC and MiWay buses






37,500 more people within walking distance to transit



23,600 more jobs within walking distance to transit



Construction Update - Stations Specific

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Contract Procurement - currently in process								
Early Works & Initial Project Development - currently in process								
Implementation Phase								

Construction Update – Stations Specific

Station preparation works, including tree removals, are currently underway at four of the western tunnel stations: Martin Grove, Kipling, Islington and Royal York.

Key facts about the station construction include:

- Timing is crucial, tree removals are happening now to avoid bird breeding and nesting periods (April – October)
- Significant efforts have been made to reduce station footprints, and therefore the resulting number of trees needed for removal
- These stations require a working footprint to allow for construction activities and do not represent the final above ground station size



Stations Works - Royal York

Royal York shares a site with the important heritage building, the Mary Reid House. Station design and restoration efforts will ensure the heritage property is protected by:

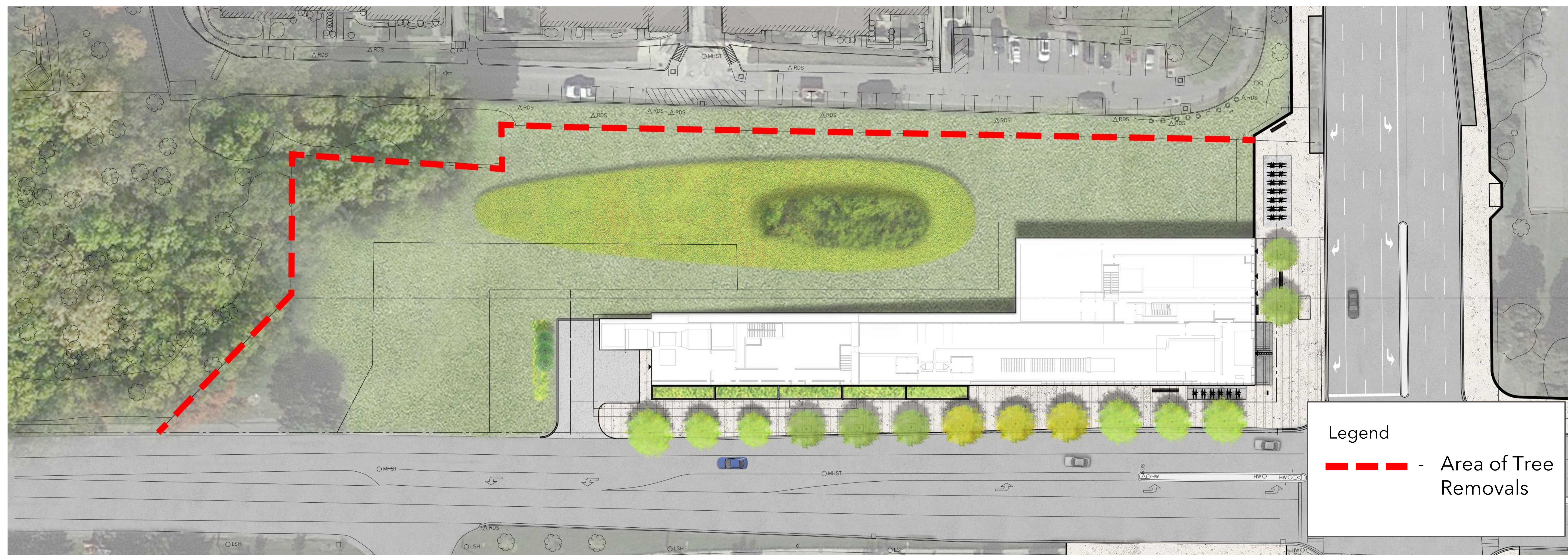
- Maintaining key aspects of the Mary Reid House landscape such as the curving driveway and mature deciduous trees;
- Public plazas with distinctive paving, seating, bike racks, street tree plantings and clear signage.



Stations Works - Islington

Islington Station will be designed as a single standalone building on the northwest corner. Other key design features for this station include:

- A free standing bike parking shelter at the north of the station building to accommodate the steep gradients at the south portion of the station;
- Public plazas with distinctive paving, seating, bike racks, street tree plantings and clear signage.



Stations Works - Kipling

Kipling Station will be located at the edge of the northwest corner. Other key design features for this station include:

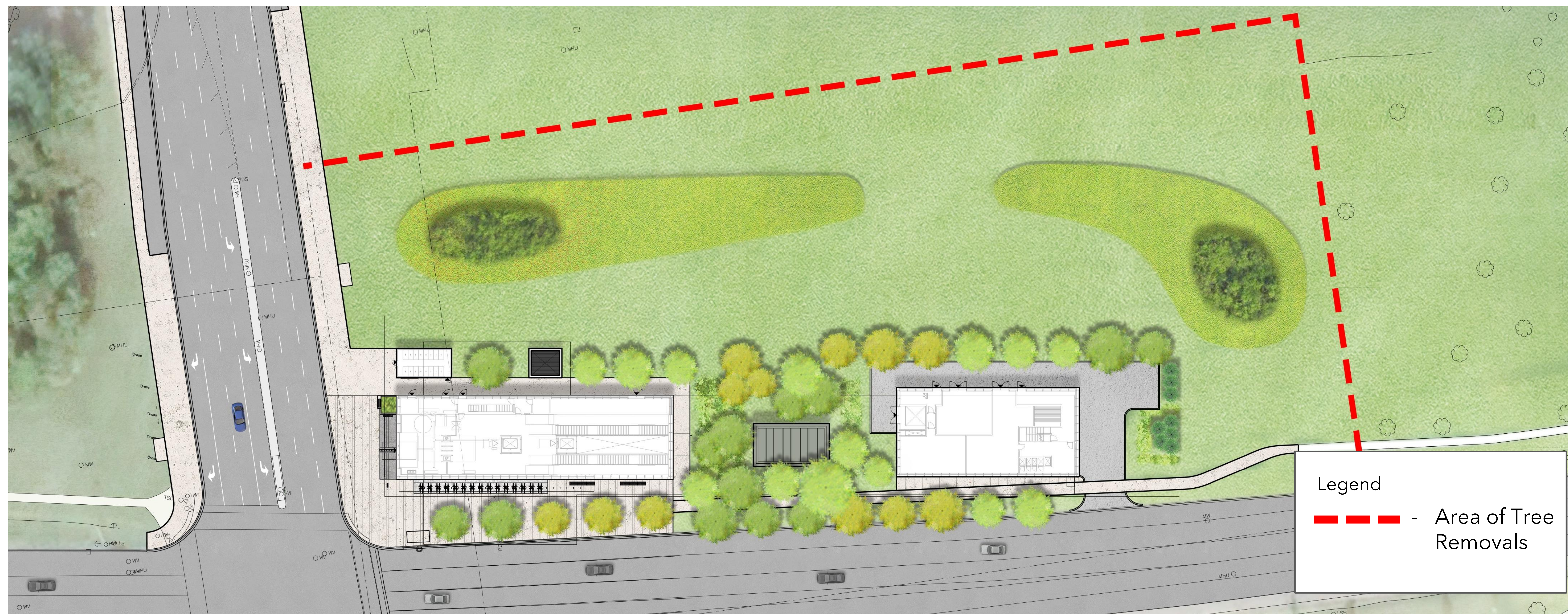
- Positioning the station buildings to minimize the impact on the Kipling woodlot;
- Full restoration of the space between the main entrance and service building to maintain the strong woodlot presence and restore as much vegetation as possible;
- Public plazas with distinctive paving, seating, bike racks, street tree plantings and clear signage.



Stations Works - Martin Grove

Martin Grove will include two buildings, both located on the northeast corner. Other key design features for this station include:

- A well-planted, public courtyard between the main entrance and service buildings;
- Public plazas with distinctive paving, seating, bike racks, street tree plantings and clear signage.



Restoration Plan - Purpose and Scope

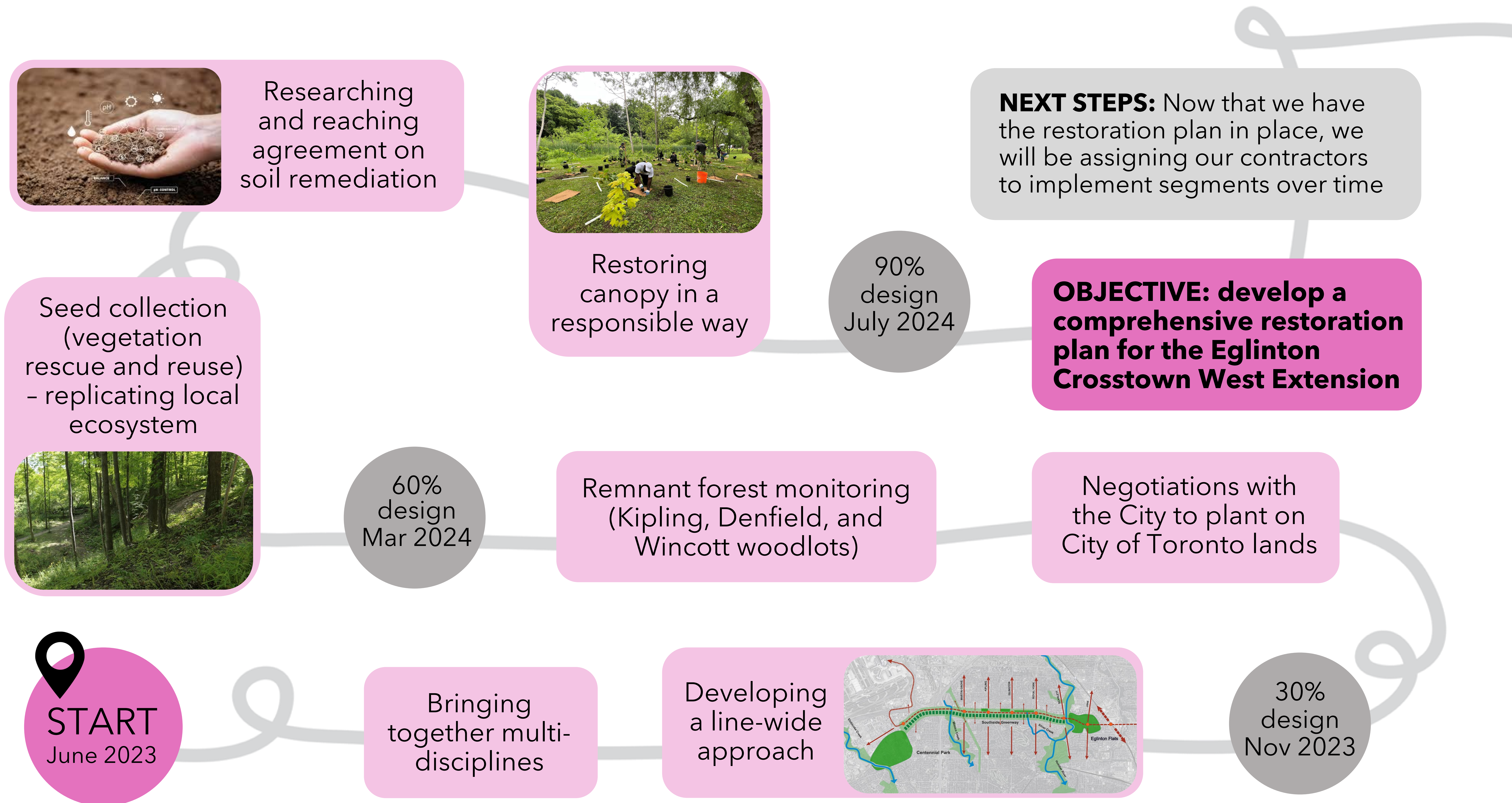
- The *Restoration Plan* advances a **line-wide approach** to landscape development and enhancement.
- The *Restoration Plan* includes over **100 detailed planting plans** to guide implementation through four independent contracts extending over 10 years.



Restoration Focus:





- Priority #1 - Restore lands impacted by construction;**
- Priority #2 - Improve properties adjacent to the project;**
- Priority #3 - Enhance parkland in the community.**

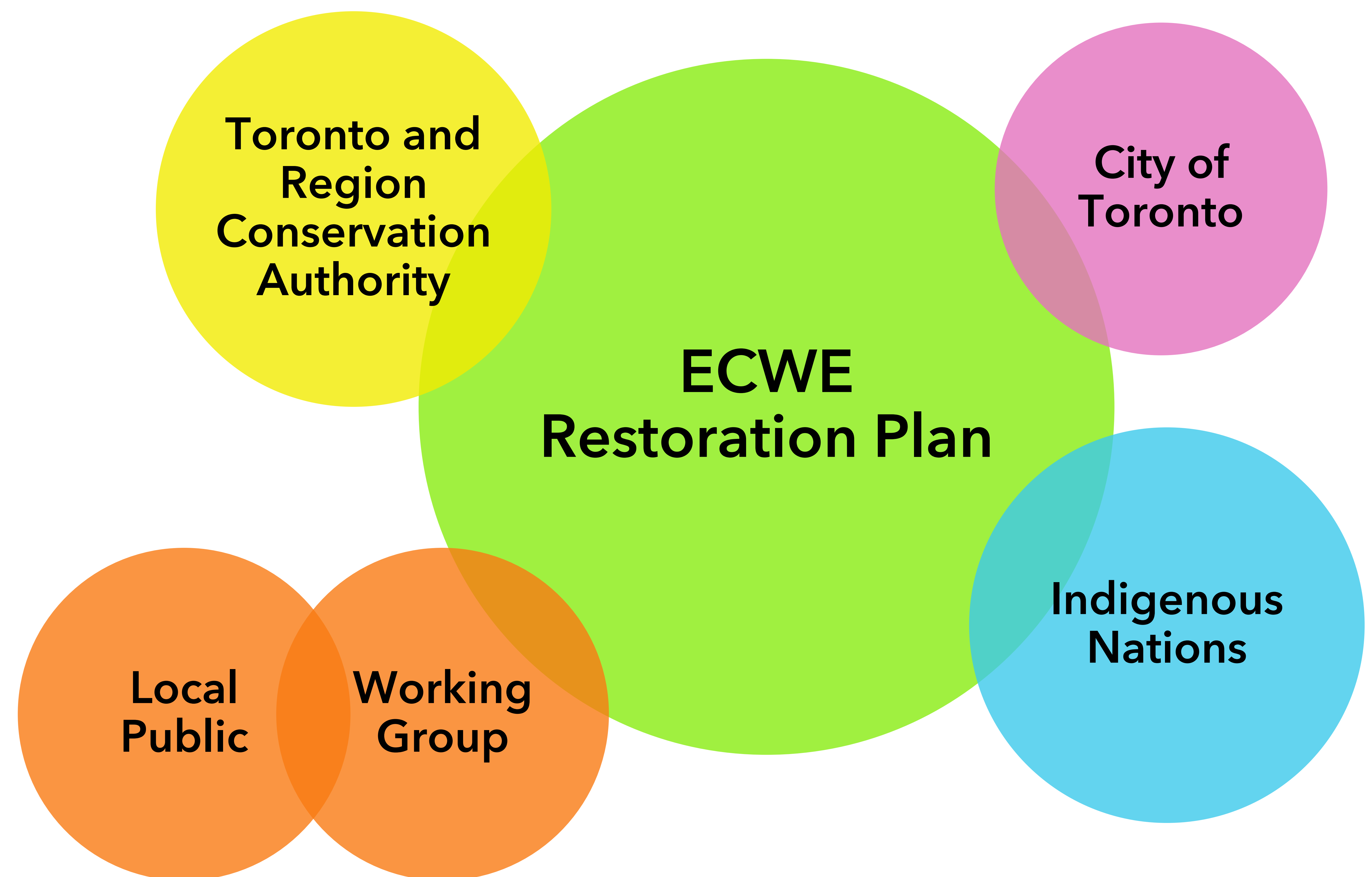
The Road to a Landscape Restoration Plan



Stakeholder Engagement on the Restoration Plan

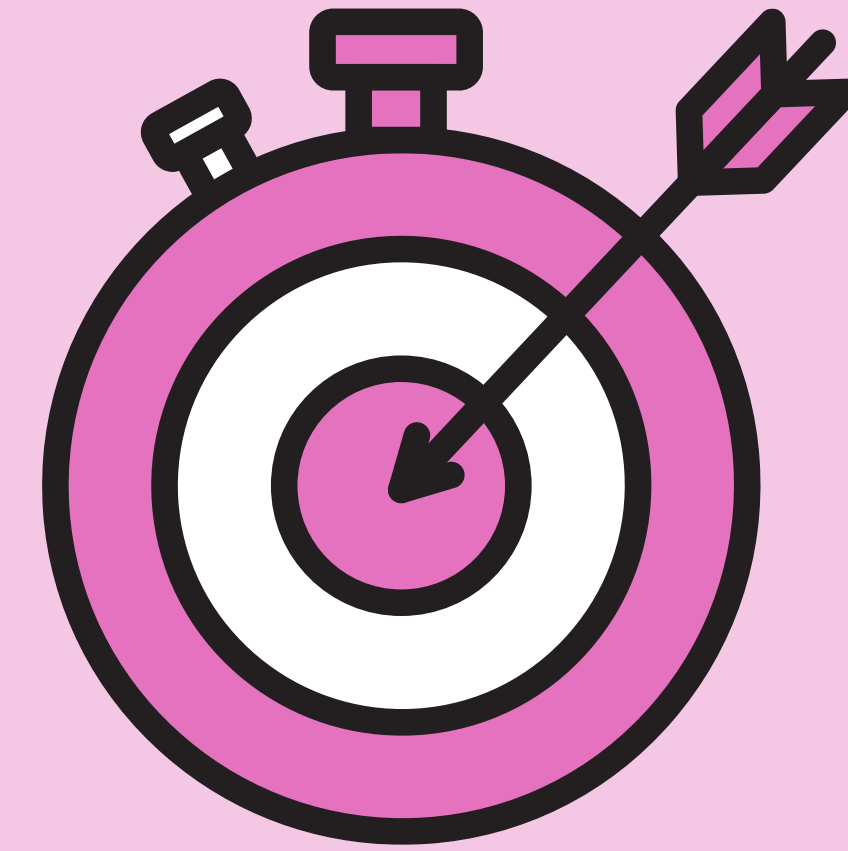
In total, we have held the following engagement sessions focused on restoration:

-  **16** meetings with Indigenous Nations
-  **9** restoration working group meetings
-  **4** joint workshops with the City of Toronto and TRCA
-  **3** Landscape Restoration Open Houses.



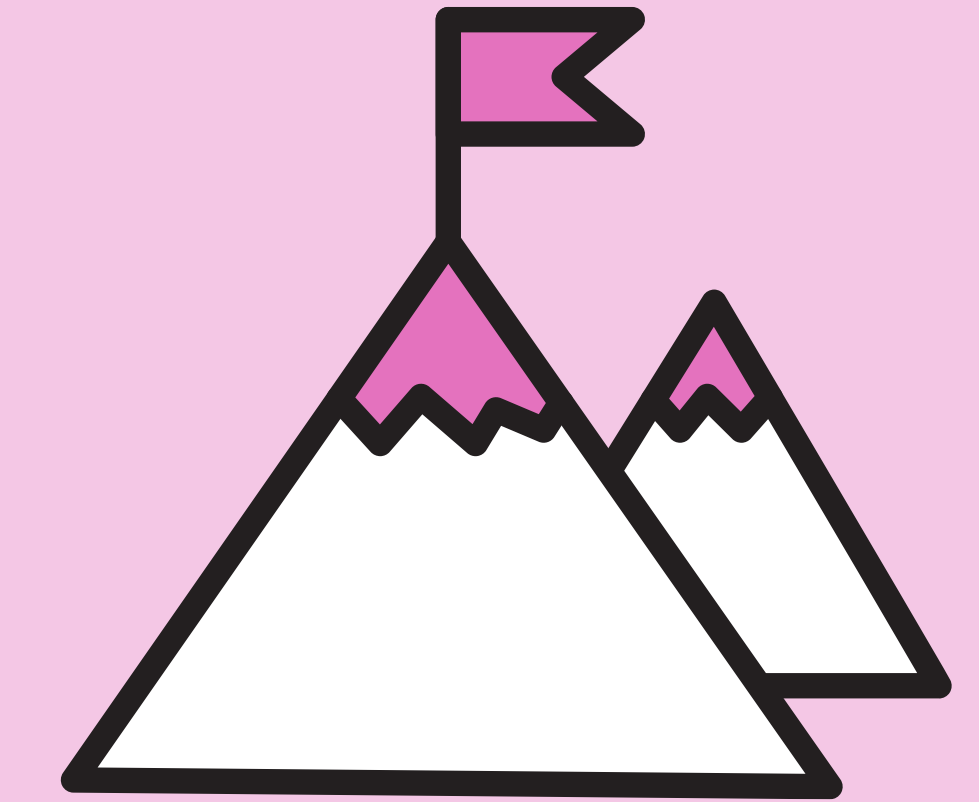
Restoration Goals

Short-term



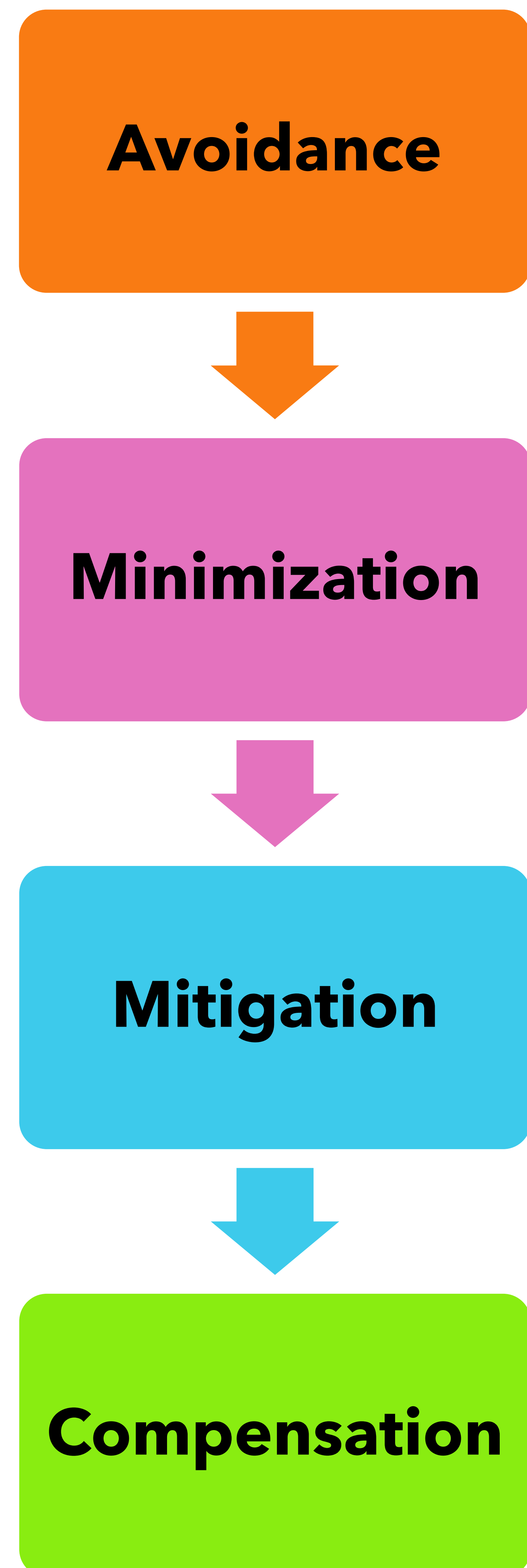
- Establish priority areas for restoration
- Invasive species removal and control
- Planting, monitoring, and maintenance
- Establishing areas for wildlife habitat enhancement

Long-term



- Naturalization
- Self-sustaining native vegetation communities
- Increase bio-diversity (flora and fauna)
- Improve ecological connectivity

Evaluation of Vegetation and Removals



Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy

- Assessing alternatives to Avoid and Minimize Impacts is the first consideration
 - If in Initial Business Case - Can Project be moved to different location?
 - If in Detailed Design - Can design be modified to reduce/ eliminate removals?
- **Areas to Avoid/ Minimize Impacts** - Designated Natural Areas (DNAs), Parks, and other natural/ sensitive features
- **Trees to Avoid/ Minimize Impacts** - Species at Risk, Bio-culturally significant species, locally rare/ significant species, heritage/ memorial trees, large mature trees etc.
- **Mitigation Measures** - Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce impacts to trees and features being protected and promote recovery for trees injured
- **Compensation** - Where impacts could not be avoided, determine number of trees required to compensate for removals following municipal requirements and the Metrolinx Vegetation Guideline and identify on and off - site restoration for replacement values.

Metrolinx Vegetation Guideline

Our goal is to keep the number of trees we remove to a minimum and we strive to replace them in areas where they are being removed as early as we can. The restoration plan is guided by the Metrolinx Vegetation Guideline.

- In a built-up and growing region, tree removal is necessary. To offset these removals, Metrolinx follows a detailed, best practices plan for planting new trees and keeping the region green.
- Metrolinx has developed a Vegetation Guideline that provides direction for managing vegetation, including the removal and replacement of trees based on their size and location.

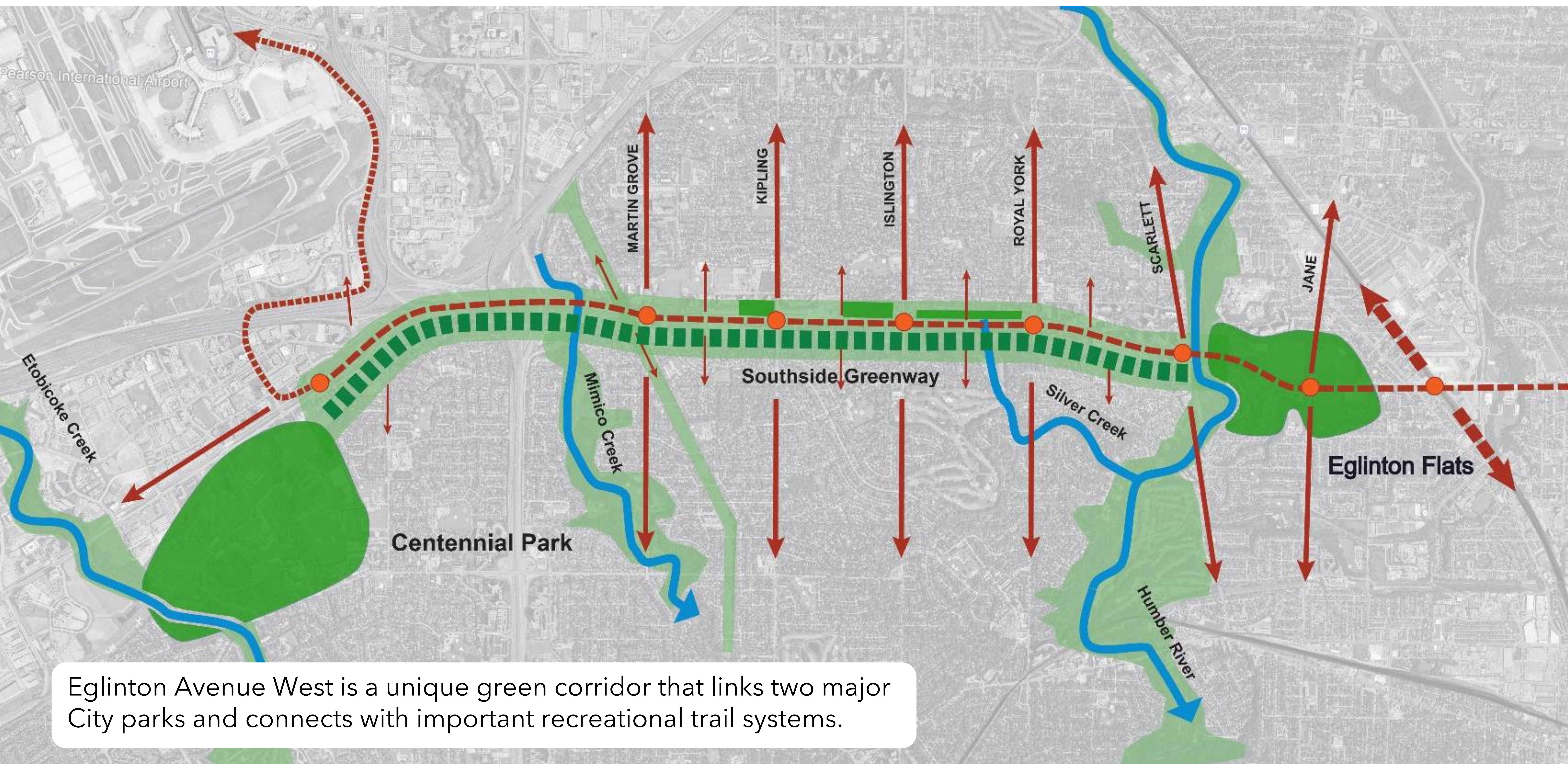


Where We're At - New Plantings



To date, there have been 1,515 new plantings completed as part of restoration efforts

A Line-wide Perspective

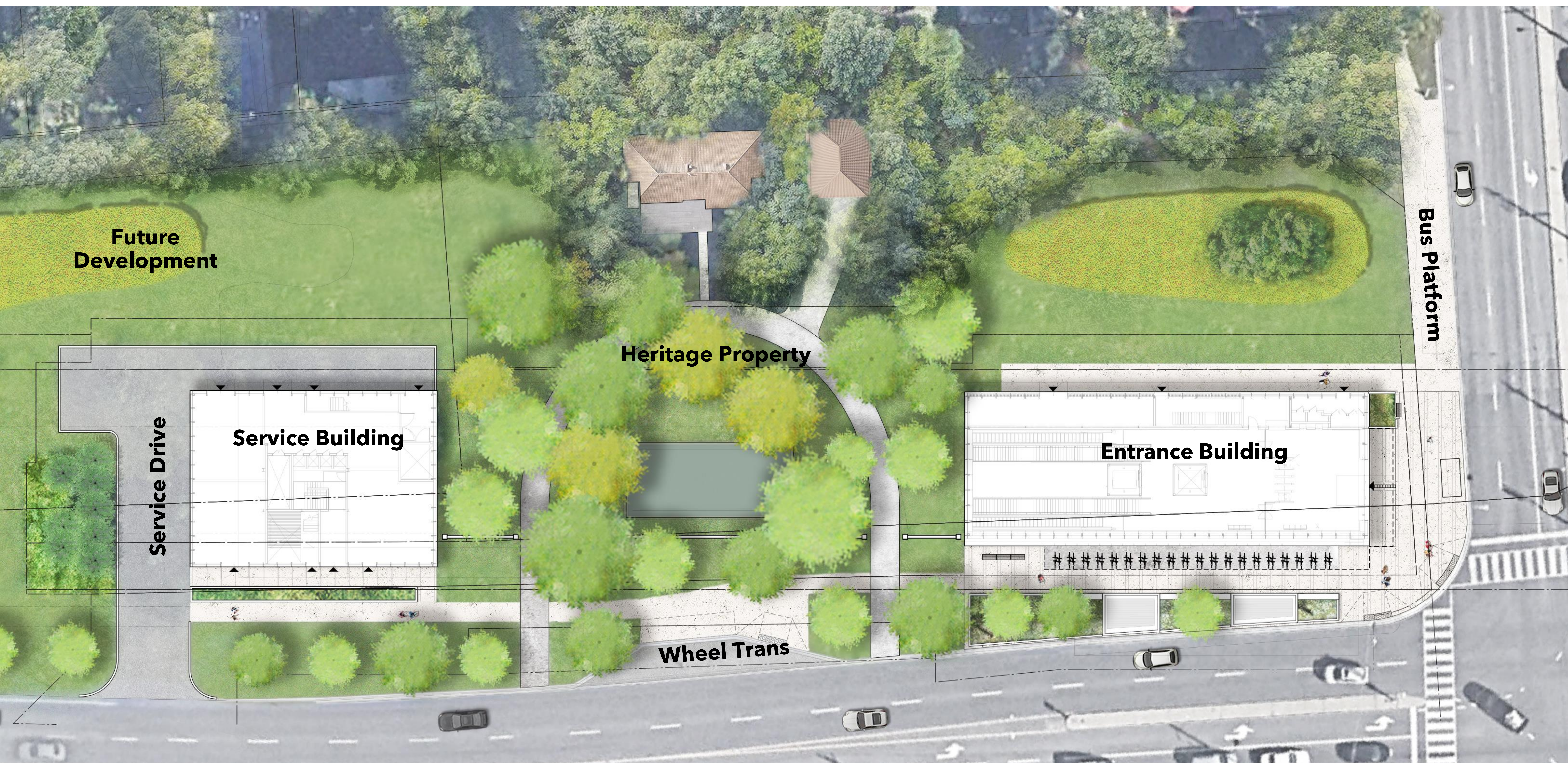


Eglinton Avenue West is a unique green corridor that links two major City parks and connects with important recreational trail systems.

Station Features



Example - Royal York Station

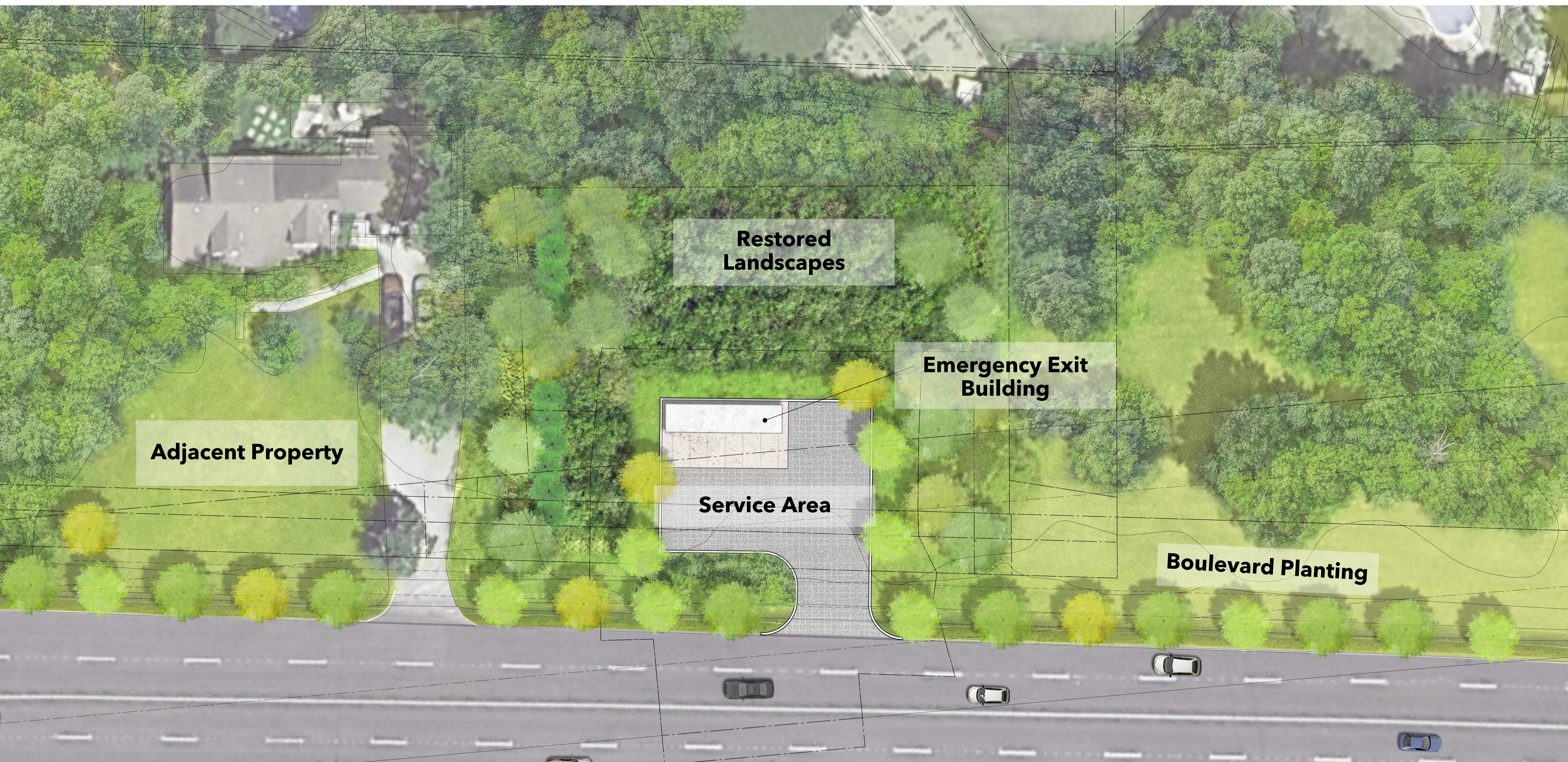


ECWE Facilities – Stations and Ancillary Building

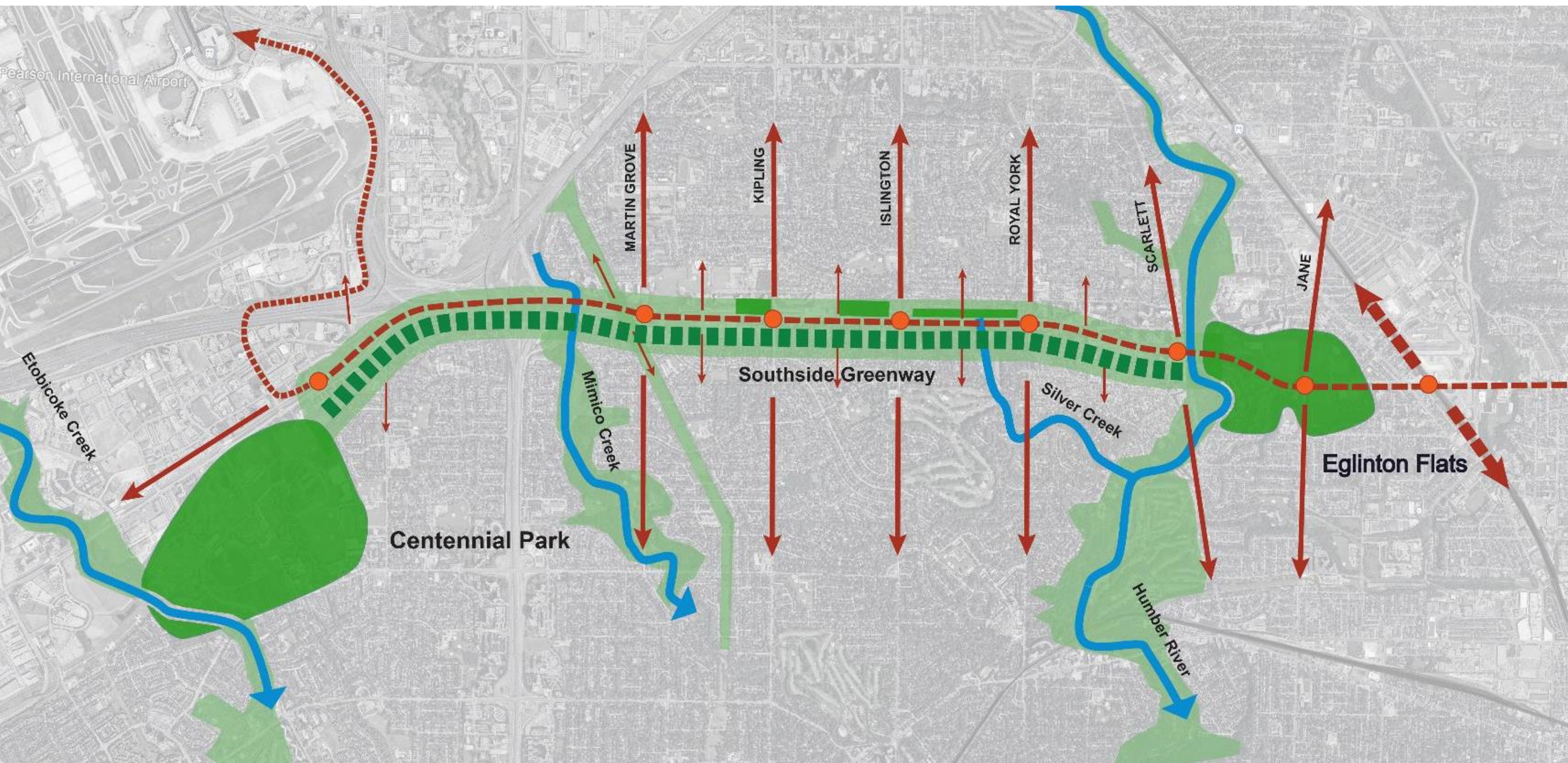


***Design is conceptual. All renderings are illustrative and subject to change.*

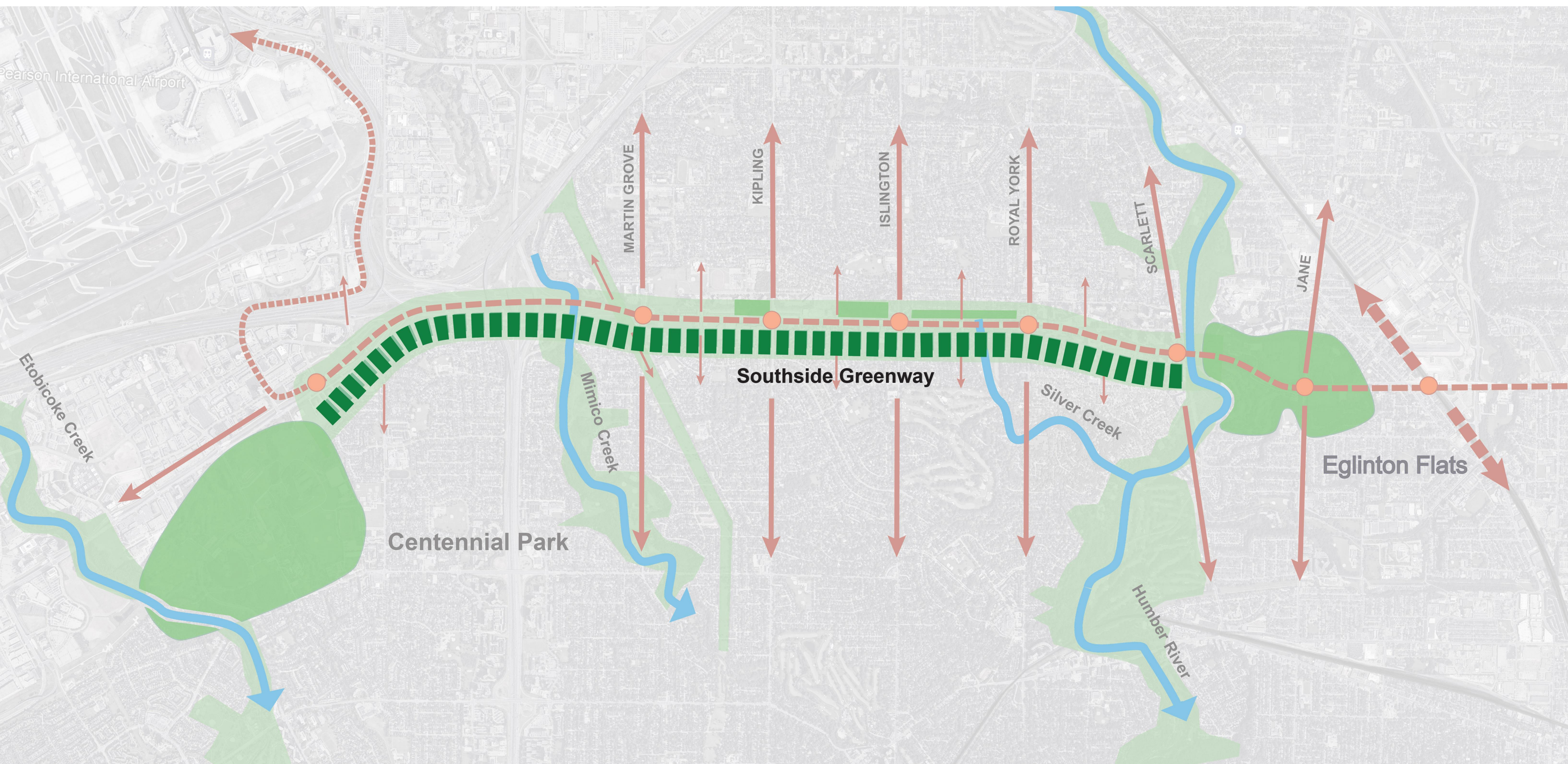
Example - Emergency Exit #2



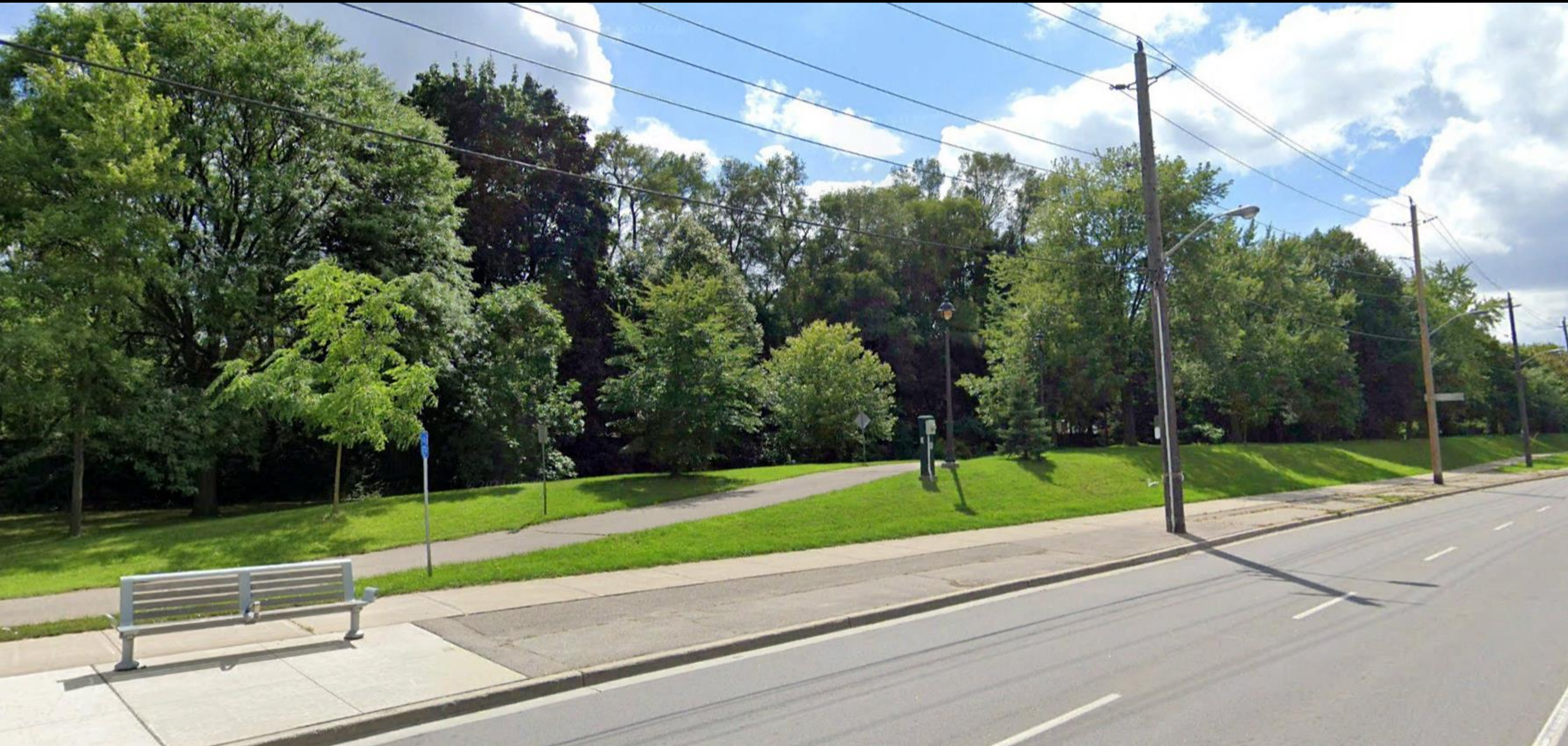
A Line-wide Perspective



Southside Greenway



Southside Greenway

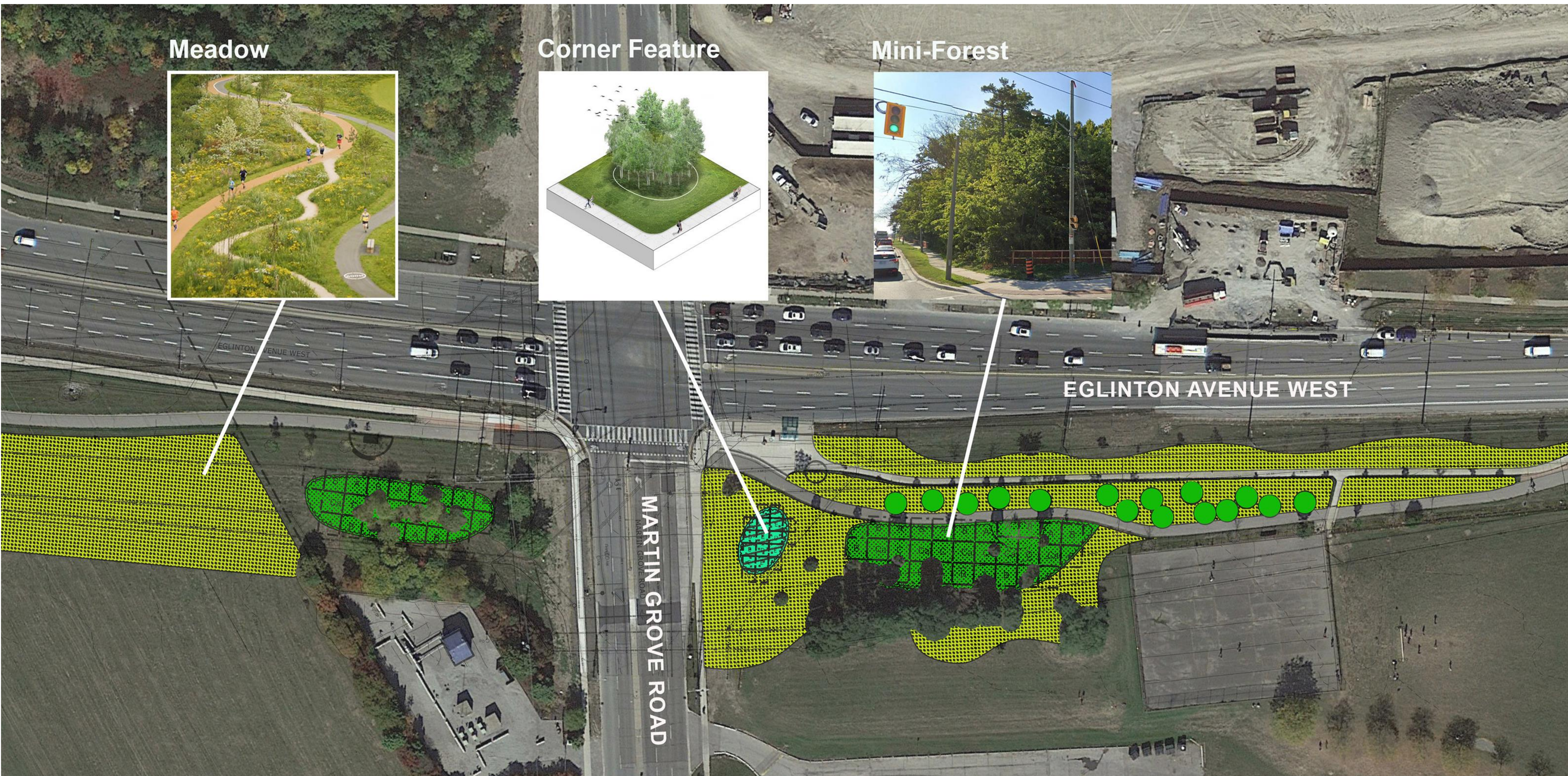


A maturing landscape...



...with room for improvement

Demonstration - Martin Grove

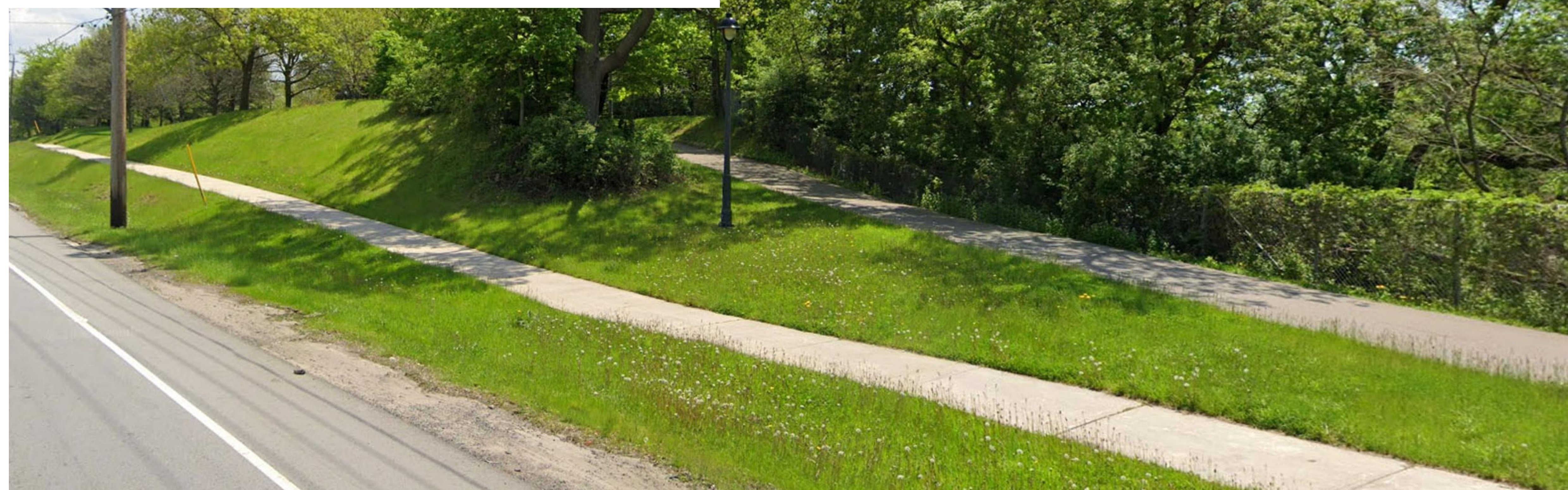


Demonstration - Silver Creek



Restored landscape with meadows and forests

Existing

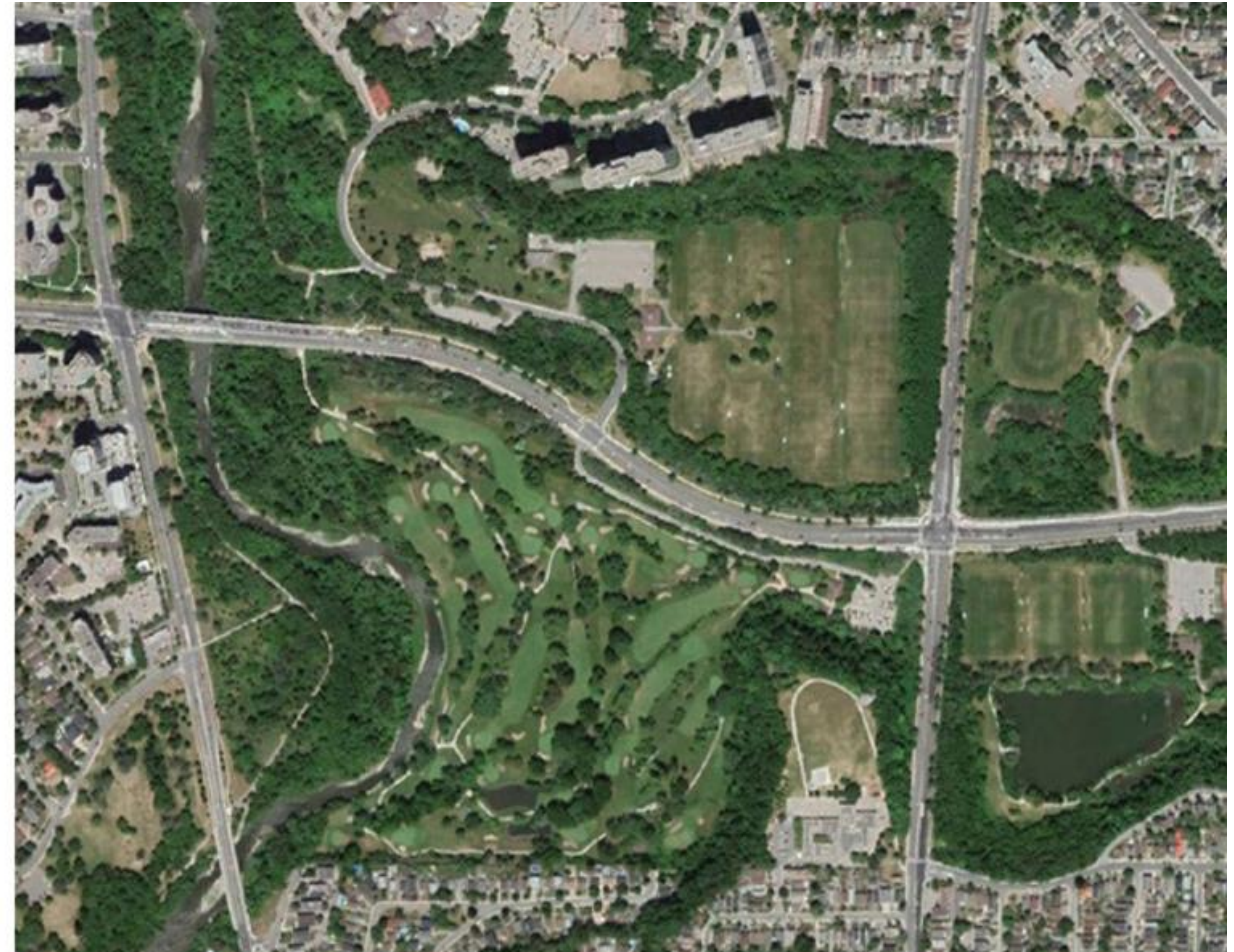


Impacted Lands - Under the Guideway

Eglinton Flats - Evolution Over Time



1961



2022

Comprehensive Restoration

Existing Vegetation

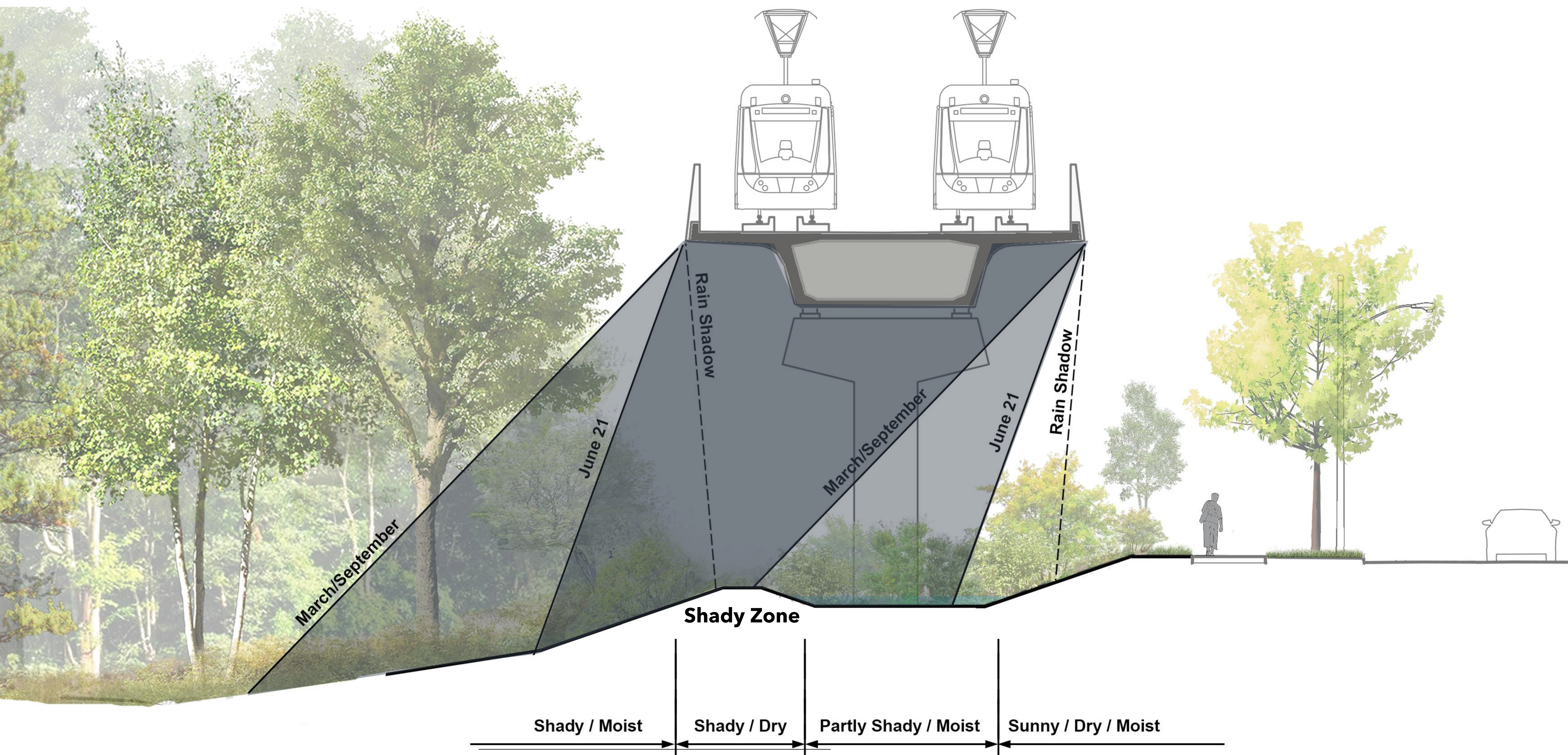
Restoration North of the
Guideway

Under the Guideway

Boulevard

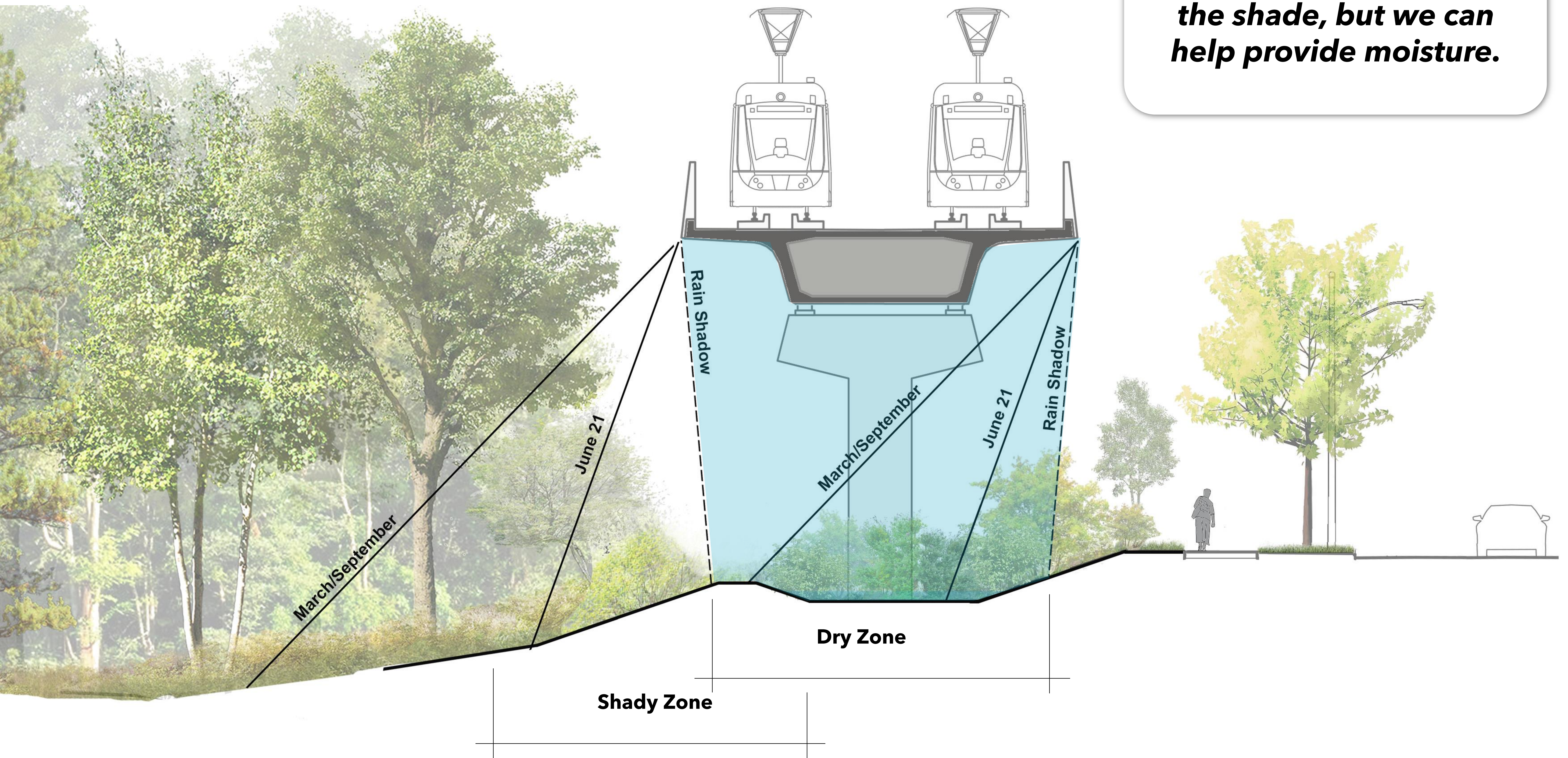


Solar Conditions



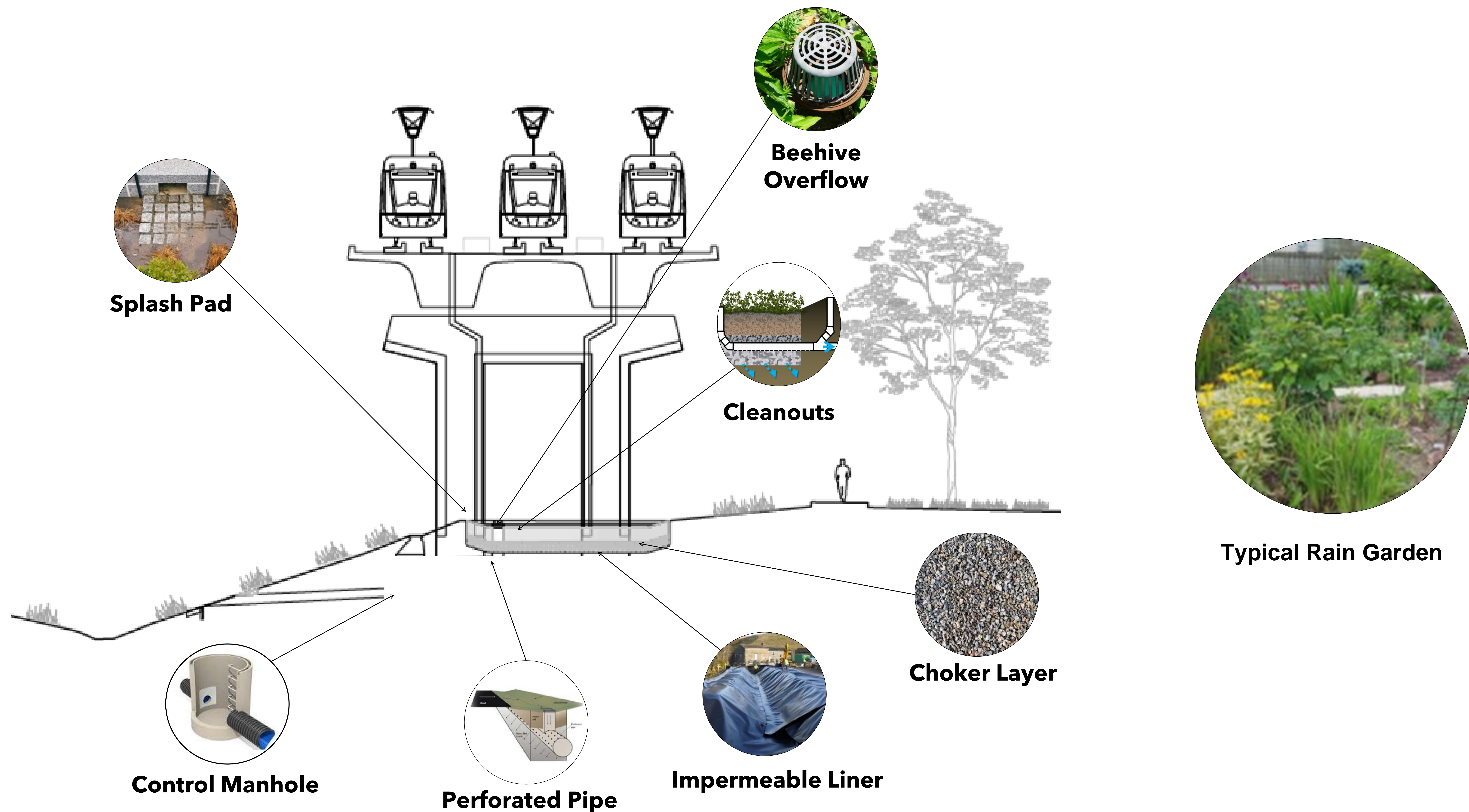
Moisture Conditions

We can't do much about the shade, but we can help provide moisture.

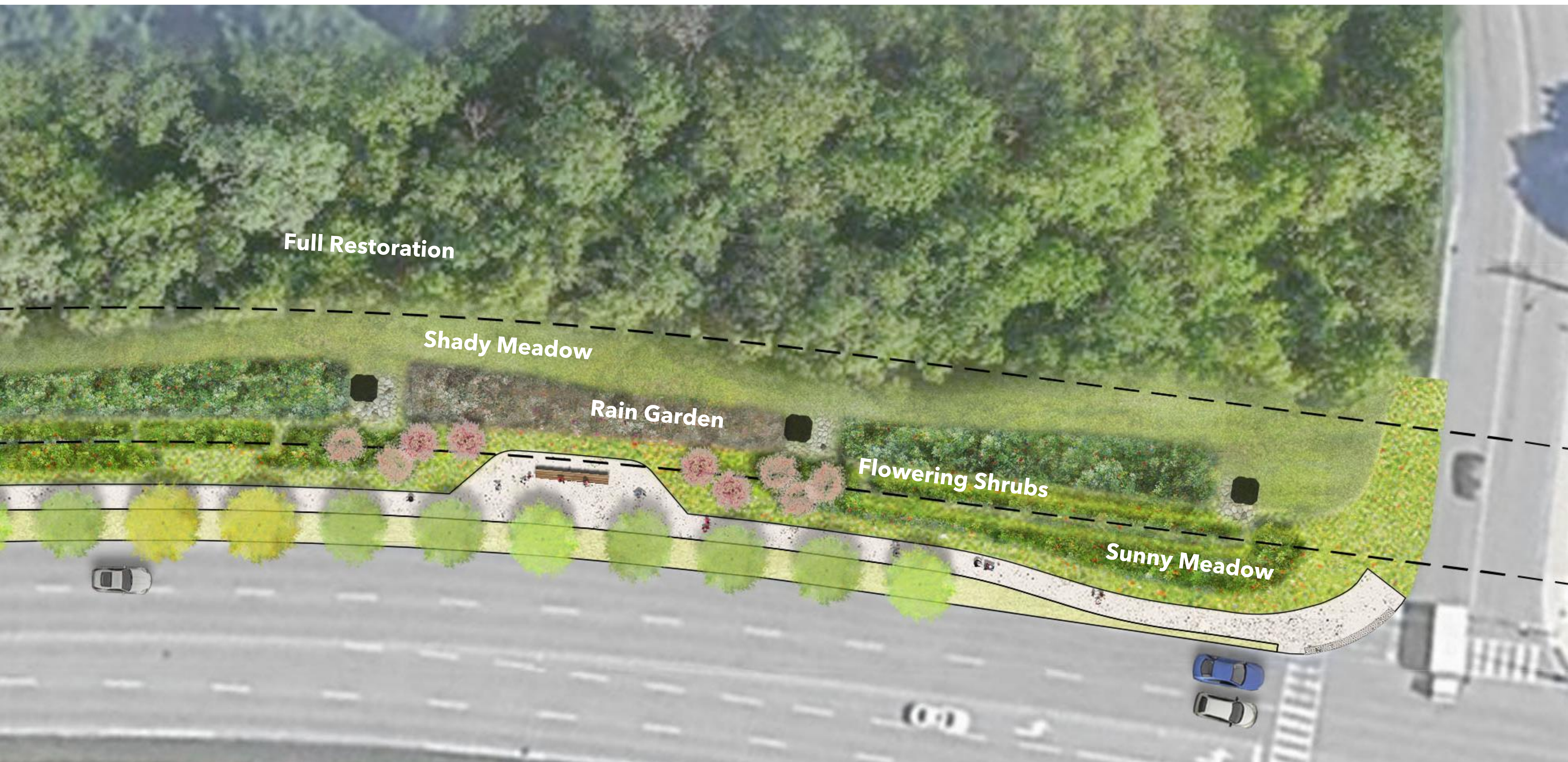


Rain Gardens

The rain gardens capture rainfall from the elevated guideway above and use the water to irrigate shrubs and other vegetation under the guideway.



Planting Approach



The Complete Picture



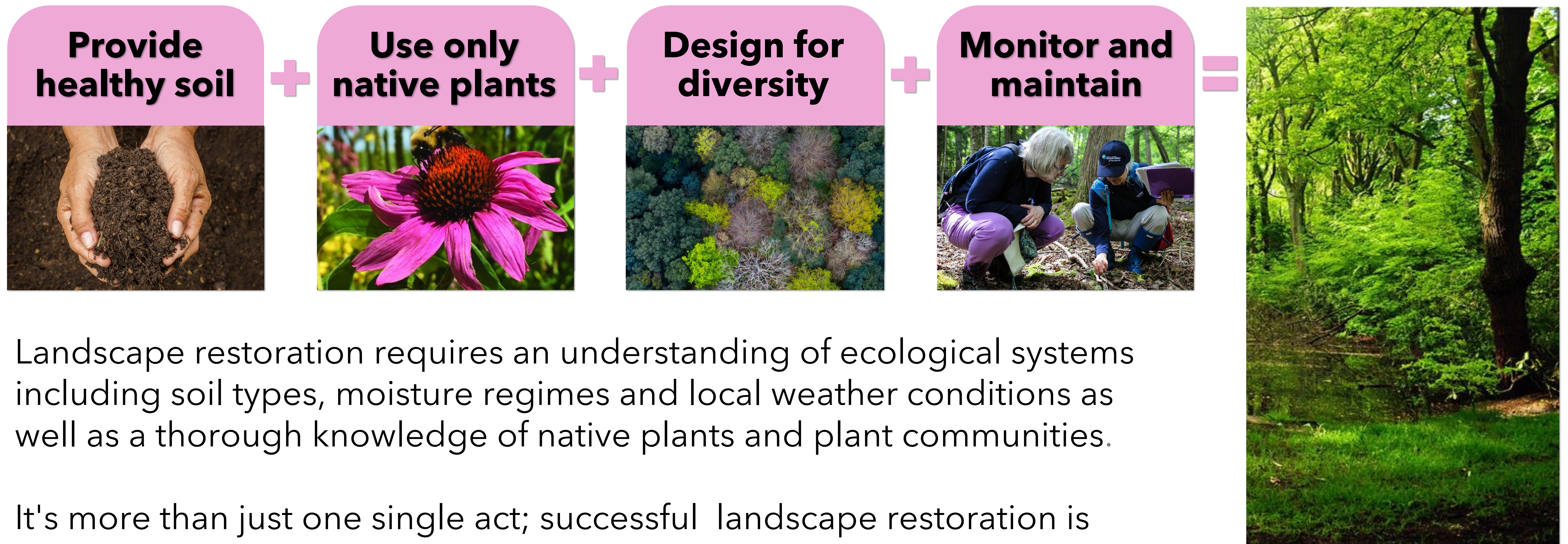
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Adjacent Lands

Adjacent Lands - Eglinton Flats & Fergy Brown Park



What's Required for Successful Landscape Restoration?

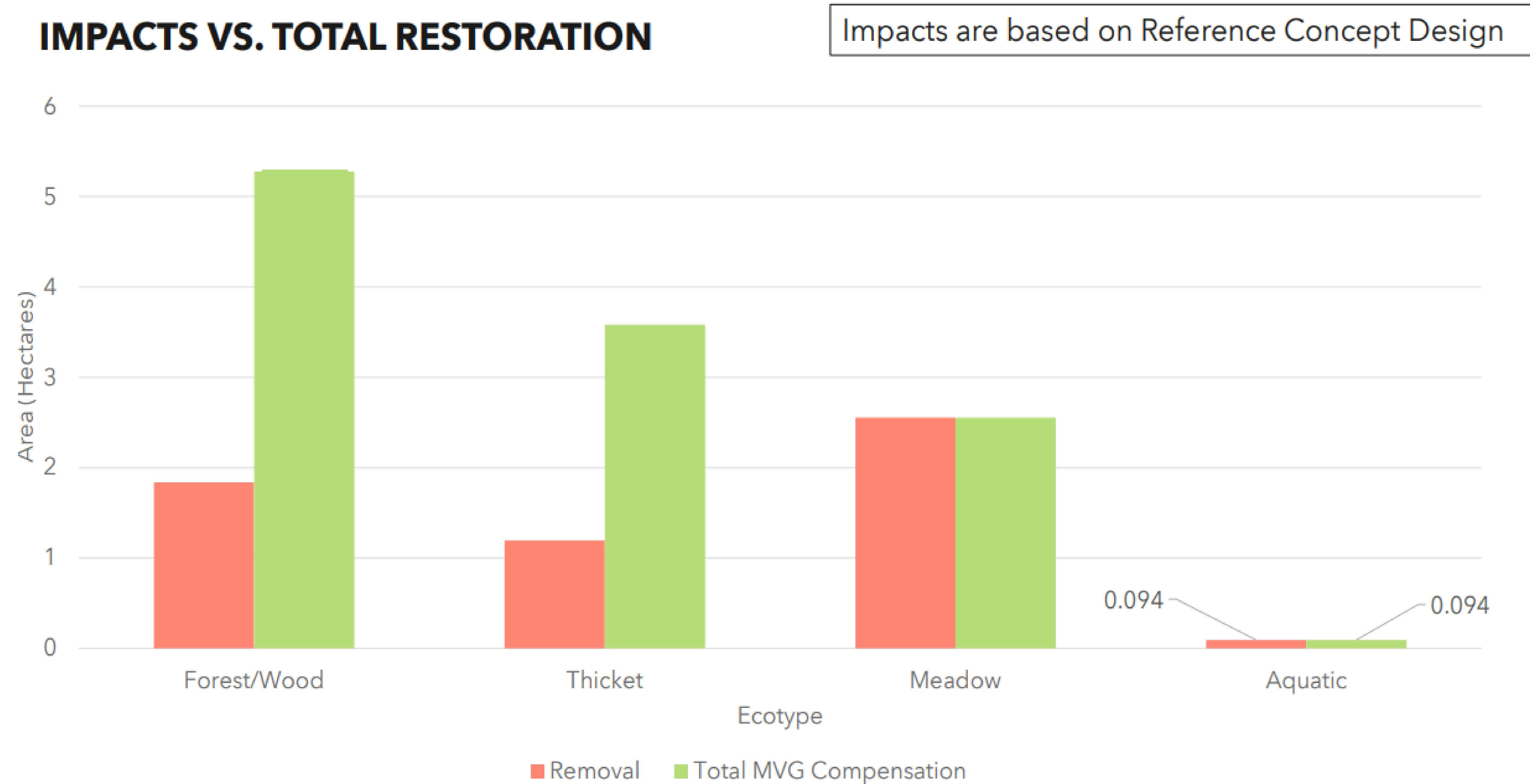
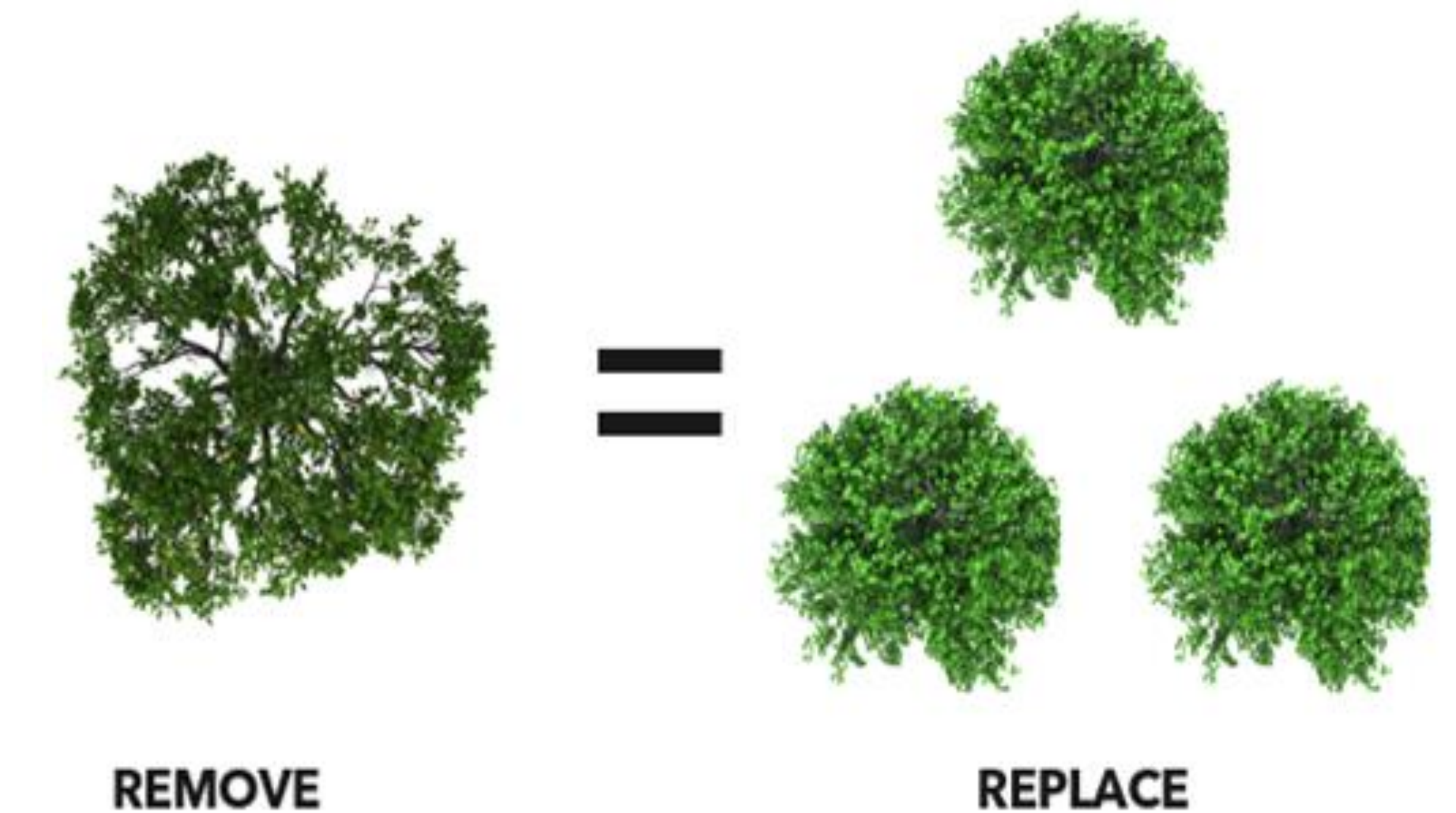


Landscape restoration requires an understanding of ecological systems including soil types, moisture regimes and local weather conditions as well as a thorough knowledge of native plants and plant communities.

It's more than just one single act; successful landscape restoration is a carefully managed process that extends over many years and involves a series of planned, sequential stages intended to replicate natural processes.

Maintaining Canopy in the Corridor

- Tree removals will be compensated at a **minimum 3:1 ratio** (e.g. for every 10 trees removed, 30 trees would be planted).
- 40% of trees will be planted on Metrolinx lands, while 60% will be on the City of Toronto and TRCA lands - all within the corridor.



- The approximately 5.59 hectares of trees removed will be compensated and replaced by approximately 11.42 hectares of new trees
- 1 hectare = 2.47 acres = about 2 and half football fields

- Replacing the canopy is not just about compensation, but also repair and improvement by making sure replanting results in **the local ecosystem in a better state** than its current condition.

Naturalization

Naturalization involves **planting native vegetation** to **establish habitat** and **improve ecological value**. The ultimate design goal is both form and function as well as enabling natural ecological succession.

The Process:

- Understand existing conditions – light, soil, plants, wildlife, habitat, etc.
- Remove / control invasive plant species
- Amend soils
- Plant, apply mulch and water
- Monitor and adaptively manage over time
- Maintenance – mowing, mulching, watering, tree guards, continued removal of invasive, plants, weeding, etc.

Ingredient #1: Soil Matters

Soil Matters

The three-step process outlined below will guarantee a healthy soil and planting environment where all new plantings will thrive.



Step 1: Decompact

Loosening the soil and puncturing holes in the ground will ensure air, water and nutrients can get into the soil more easily.



Step 2: Amend

Adding certain ingredients (e.g., fungi and mulch) will ensure there is the perfect balance of nutrients and organisms needed for healthy soil. We try to treat the existing soil to make it better.



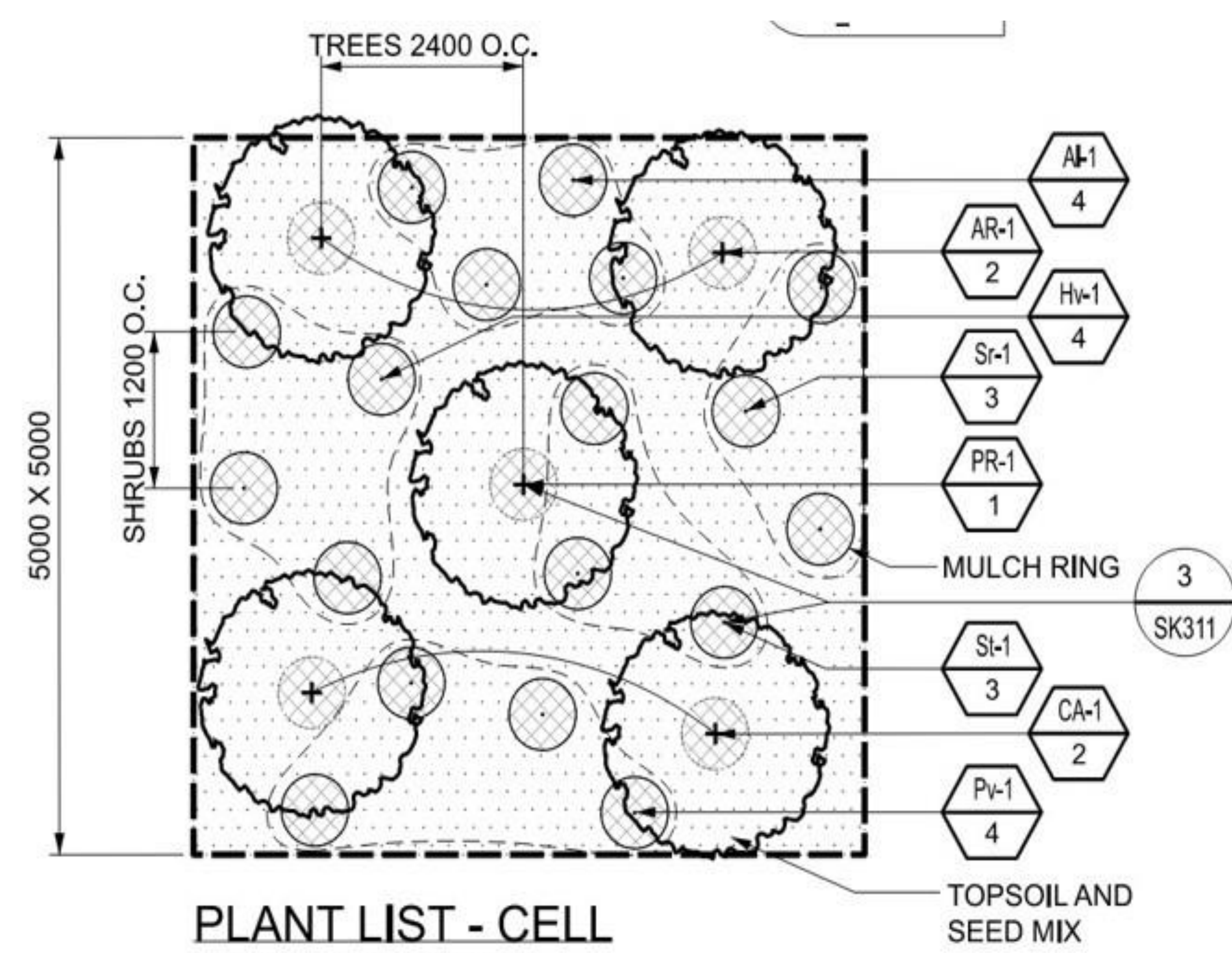
Step 3: Import

Adding new, high-quality soil to maintain the best possible conditions.

Ingredient #2: Diversity of Plants

Native Plant Selection

The restoration plan provides a plant selection guideline to dictate the types of native plants that will be planted and used to restore the project lands. Here are some examples of the native plant species you can expect to see in planted in the area.



PLANT LIST - CELL 'C11' - CANOPY

5x5 - 5 TREES / 18 SHRUBS

CODE	BOTANICAL NAME	QTY
DECIDUOUS TREES		
AR-1	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2
CA-1	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	2
PR-1	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	1
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS		
AL-1	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	4
ST-1	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	3
HV-1	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	4
PV-1	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	4
Sr-1	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	3
SEED MIX 5		

Planting designs aim to strike a balance between existing and future conditions.



Alternate Leaved Dogwood



Red Osier Dogwood





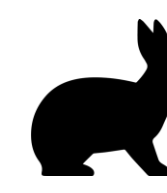
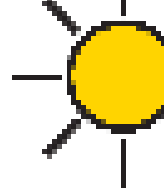
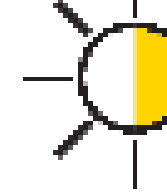
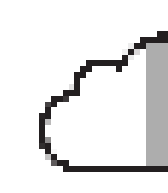






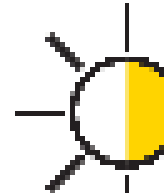
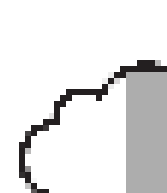
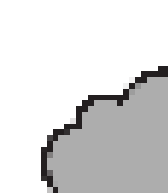
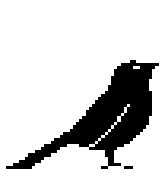


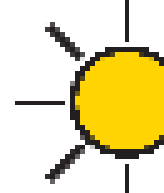
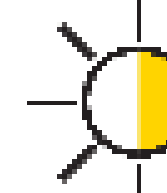
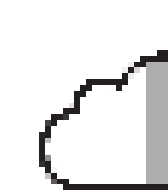
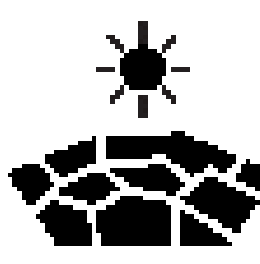
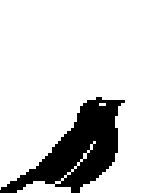


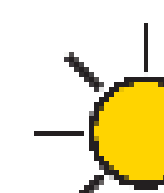

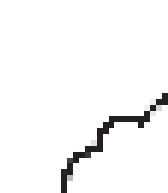
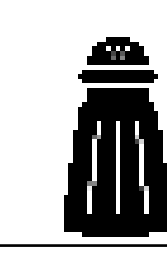

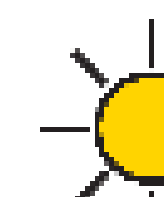


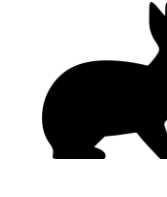
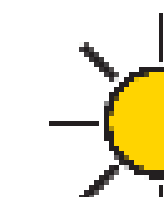

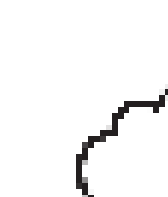
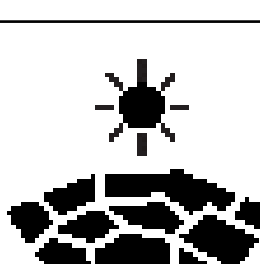


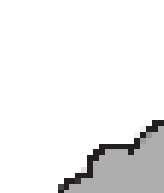

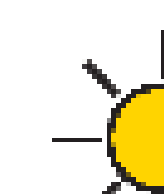
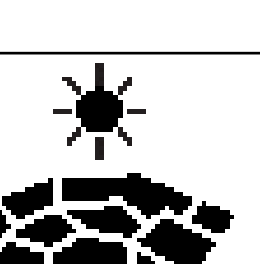
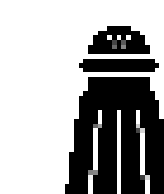

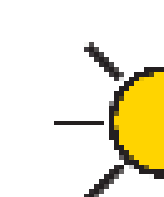
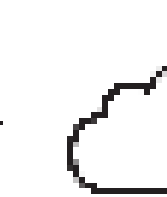










Purple-flowering raspberry



Evening Primrose

Native Plant Selection

The restoration plan provides a plant selection guideline to dictate the types of native plants that will be planted and used to restore the project lands. Here are some examples of the tree, shrubs and herbs that will be planted.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Preferred Soil Conditions	Wildlife Use	Light Requirements	Characteristics
Trees					
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	Intermediate / moist	  	  	
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow birch	Moist	 		
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue beech	Moist	  	  	
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	Dry / moist	  	  	
Shrubs					
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	Dry / moist	  	  	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	Moist / wet			
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush honeysuckle	Dry / moist	  	  	
Herbaceous					
<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	Large-leaved aster	Dry / moist	 		
<i>Monarda fistulosa ssp. fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamont	Intermediate / dry			 
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed susan	Intermediate / moist		 	
Wildlife Use  = Breeding and migratory birds  = Pollinators  = Fruit / nut bearing species  = Forage for mammals		Light Requirements  = Full sun  = Part sun  = Full shade  = Part shade		Characteristics  = Salt tolerant  = Drought tolerant	

Wildlife Habitat

- Use existing material (e.g., coarse woody debris, snags & cavity trees, etc.)
- Girdling of invasive trees as a means of control and habitat creation
- Plant trees and shrubs that provide food for wildlife
- Install wildlife habitat structures



Rock Pile



Snake in coarse wood debris



Hairy Woodpecker in Cavity



Girdling

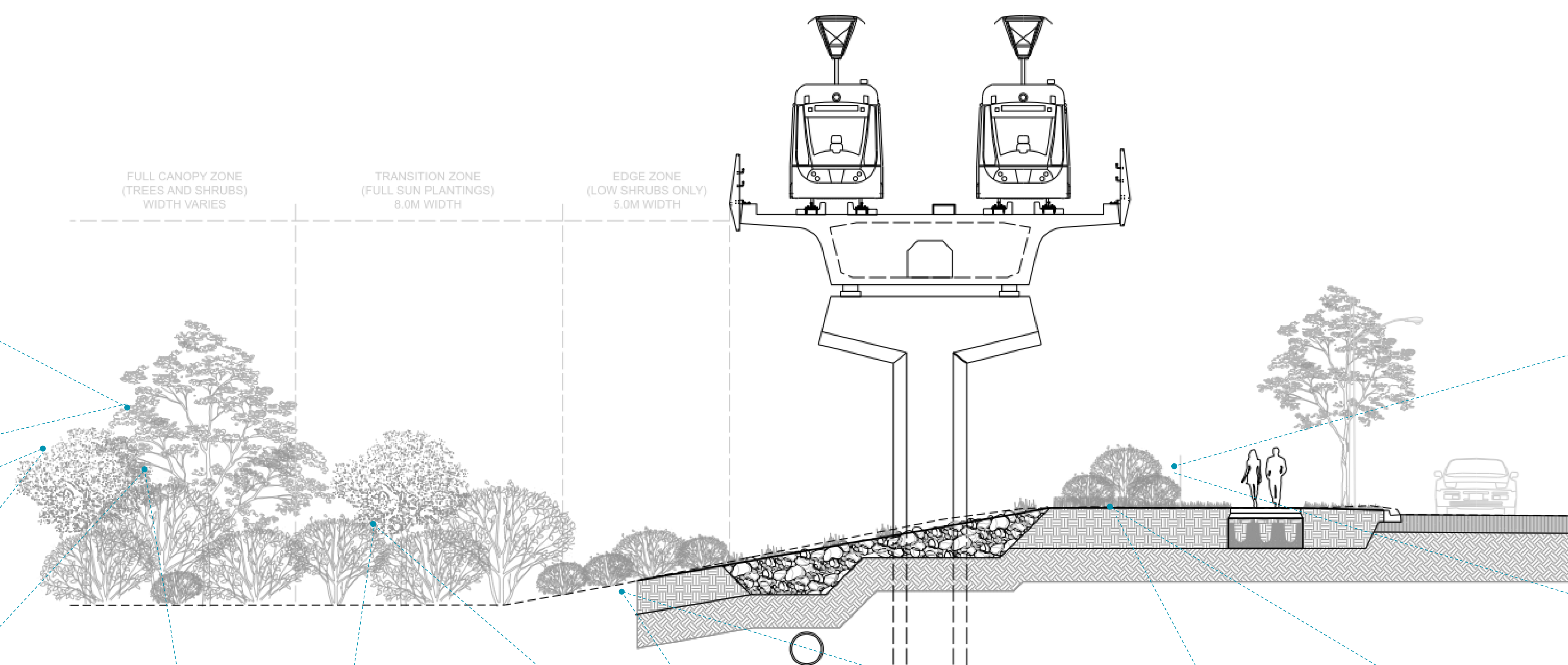


Forest Structure

Vegetation Zones



Basswood
Tilia americana



Smooth rose
Rosa blanda



Sugar maple
Acer saccharum



Bitternut hickory
Carya cordiformis



Red osier dogwood
Cornus sericea



Bush honeysuckle
Diervilla lonicera



Purple flowering raspberry
Rubus odoratus

Ingredient #3: Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitoring

- Post-planting monitoring by a qualified professional for five years
- Mortality/dieback; survival rate (e.g., % surviving plants, % vegetative cover, etc.)
- Plant condition, presence of yellowing leaves
- Evidence of pests & diseases (e.g., fungus, insect damage, etc.)
- Mechanical or physical damage (e.g., animal feeding, trampling, etc.)

Maintenance

- **Watering** - varies depending on species, plant size, soil type/composition, topography, ambient temperature, drought, etc.
- **Invasive Species Control** - multi-year process
- **Soil Amendments** - addition of ingredients such as fungi and mulch
- **Weeding** - removal of weeds immediately adjacent to newly planted trees and shrubs



Invasive Species Management

- Common invasive plant species in the project area include garlic mustard, phragmites, buckthorn and dog-strangling vine.
- Both natural and chemical methods are viable for the treatment of some species.
- Proposed control methods are based on best management practices from the Ontario Invasive Plant Council.
- Treatment is typically completed in stages and over many years.
- Invasive tree species may be managed by girdling, whereby they remain on the landscape to decay over time, providing habitat for birds and mammals.
- We will work closely with the City of Toronto and local conservation authority to follow their guidelines and best management practices.



Garlic mustard



Dog-strangling vine



Common buckthorn



Phragmites at Fergy Brown park

Edge planting cells have been designed to provide screening, mitigate edge effects & facilitate forest succession.



Woodlot Monitoring

Woodlots are a key landscape feature that include the last remaining original, native vegetation in the area. Here are several strategies the restoration plan will utilize to monitor and enhance the Kipling and Wincott woodlots.



Work with the City to monitor effects of new transit stations and ancillary buildings on the woodlots.



Use the Denfield Park woodlot as a control site to protect against long-term negative changes.



Add edge plantings to buffer the interior forest and facilitate forest succession.

What's Next

Spring 2025

- Tunneling construction begins for ATC2 (eastern tunnel) (*April 2025*)
- Construction Methods and Updates Open House (*April 9, 2025*)
- Tree Giveaway (*May 2025*)

Mid-Late 2025

- Tunneling Substantial Completion of ATC1 contract (*June 2025*)
- Stations, Rails, Systems (SRS) Development Partner Awarded (*Summer 2025*)
- Kipling and Pearen Park Woodlot Demonstration Workshop (*Fall 2025*)
- Meet the Development Partner Open House – SRS (*Fall 2025*)

Ongoing

Metrolinx plans to initiate restoration on the adjacent lands as soon as possible and work will be completed in parallel with the construction schedule.

Panel Discussion



Aman Gill
Community
Engagement
Manager,
Metrolinx



**Deanne
Mighton**
Project
Sponsor,
Metrolinx



Mario Nalli,
Senior
Project
Manager -
Stations,
Metrolinx



**Kaylin
Barnes**
Restoration
Manager,
Metrolinx



**Trevor
Goulet,**
Environmental
Specialist,
Dillon
Consulting



**Peter
Smith**
Landscape
Architect,
DTAH



**Christen
Dschankilic**
Arborist,
Dillon
Consulting

To submit a question, visit www.metrolinx.ca/ecwe_events and click on today's event. Use the Slido at the bottom of the page.

Thank you for coming to the Open House



Visit us at the Community Office

326 Scarlett Road

Tuesdays and
Thursdays,
10 a.m. - 5 p.m. or by
appointment

**Want to
know
more?**



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