In 2005, the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority and City of London removed Alsop’s Dam, a weir built on Dingman Creek in the 1940s, in order to improve water quality and fish habitat.

**Shaping the Landscape**
The Lower Dingman ESA is located at the western end of the Ingersoll Moraine, which was deposited by melting glaciers roughly 13,000 years ago. The moraine consists of a mixture of silt, clay, sand, and pebbles, and has a gently rolling topography.

**Plant Communities and Restoration**
The trail system is located within a White Pine, White Spruce and Black Walnut plantation. The valley slopes and young woodland on the east side of the creek are dominated by Sugar Maple, American Beech and Red and White Oaks. Eastern Hemlock can be found on the ravine slopes.

Ecological restoration, funded by the City and enhanced by volunteers and Adopt An ESA groups, is underway to manage non-native invasive plant species, including European Buckthorn, Norway Maple, Periwinkle, and Garlic Mustard.

**Wildlife**
Dingman Creek supports a variety of warm water fish species including bass, sunfish, darters, chub, suckers and minnows. The Lower Dingman ESA is home to a variety of terrestrial species common to the London area including White-tailed Deer, Groundhog (Woodchuck), Eastern Cottontail, and Eastern Chipmunk. Red-spotted Newt and Bald Eagles have also been reported in the area. Common bird species include woodpeckers, Northern Cardinal, and chickadees.

**For More Information**
For more information on London’s ESAs, contact:
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