





West London Dyke Master Repair Plan

Public Information Centre #3 Thursday, September 10th, 2015 4:30pm-6:30pm

The purpose of this meeting is to inform the public of the updates to the project, and to get input before the finalization of the project.

The following panels describe the purpose and history of the project, along with the recent updates.

Once you have reviewed the information presented here, please take a comment sheet which you can <u>fill out</u> and return by **Thursday September 24, 2015**. Questions relating to a panel or in regards to the project in general can be answered by either City of London, Upper Thames River Conservation Authority or Stantec staff.

INTRODUCTION

The West London Dyke is 2374 m long, comprised of both a concrete and earthen revetment, and runs along the west bank of the North Branch of the Thames River from Oxford Street to the forks of the Thames River and then along the west bank of the main branch to the west side of the Wharncliffe Road Bridge. The City of London owns the dyke and through an agreement, the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) undertakes major maintenance activities. The intent of the Master Repair Plan is to develop the required strategic plan to allow the UTRCA and the City to have a method for determining when a trigger point for repair and/or replacement of a portion of the dyke is required.

STUDY UPDATE

The study was put on hold early in 2013 pending updates to flood elevation information. With this new information now available, Stantec is in the process of completing the Master Repair Plan.

PROBLEM OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

The UTRCA and the City of London are undertaking a Master Repair Plan covering the next 20-year period to address aging infrastructure, flood protection, public use, and integration of other City initiatives. This study is being conducted in accordance with requirements of Phases 1 and 2 of the Municipal Class Environment Assessment (Class EA) which is an approved process under the Environmental Assessment Act.

West London Dyke - Study Area Oxford North Cavendish West **Old North** St. Patrick Blackfriars Cavendish East St. Patrick's Natural Bank Wharncliffe **Blackfriars Bridge** Labatt Park/ Forks RIVERSIDE DR Wharncliffe Cavendish East Blackfriars / Approaching Natural Bank Forks (Blackburn Memorial Fountain) Cavendish West Harris Park / Approaching Phase I Replacement Labatt Park / Forks (Pedestrian Underpass)

Historical Information

- When London was settled in the early 1800s, the Thames River offered water, a means of transportation and a power source for mills. Both natives and early settlers had used the low riverside land to the west of the Forks for farming.
- By the late 1800s, the small settlements of London West and Kensington were growing on the banks of the Thames River from their beginnings surrounding water-powered mills. The communities experienced several floods, such as the catastrophic July 1883 flood that killed 17 people. Rather than resettling away from the hazardous areas, the response was to build a formalized dyke system.
- Construction of the West London Dyke, the first of the City's seven dykes to be built, began in the late 1880s. By the early 1900s, the dyke had been reinforced, extended and raised at least twice. The flood of April 1937 overtopped the reinforcements, though, and flooded the communities behind the dyke. Additional raising of the dyke occurred after the 1937 flood on the main branch section and before the 1947 flood. In 1947 some overtopping of the dyke on the North Branch section required evacuations, although flooding was not as deep as in 1937.
- The UTRCA was formed following the 1947 Flood and resulted in a watershed management partnership between the Province of Ontario and watershed member municipalities (including the City of London) to carry out a comprehensive watershed flood control program. Besides the London Dyke system that had existed for some time, additional flood control dams, flood plain management, and land stewardship programs were implemented to further ease the flood pressure on the dykes.



Forks of the Thames, July 2000 Flood

West London Dyke, April 1947 Flood





Forks of the Thames, July 2000 Flood



Source: UTRCA



Previous Work/Rehabilitation

• 1980's Investigations & Repairs

- Geotechnical Investigation undertaken in October 1982 revealed sections of revetment (dyke) in poor condition with noticeable shifting and tilting. Abrupt changes in slope of facing noted with cracking along concrete surface.
- Based on investigations undertaken, repair of select sections of dyke including grouting behind panels and improvements to toe structure were completed between 1983 and 1985.

2004 Inspection

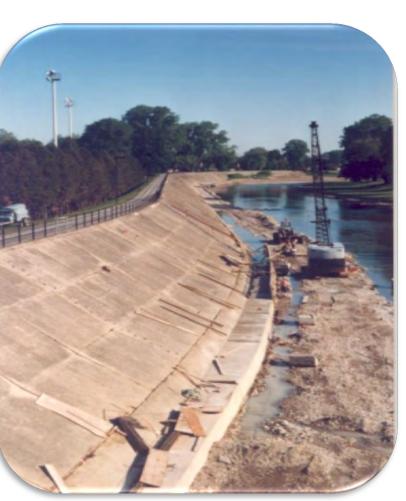
• In 2004, the UTRCA undertook a condition assessment of the Thames River dykes within the City, including the West London Dyke. Approximately 350 m of the dyke north from the Queens Avenue Bridge were identified as being the highest priority for repair. This portion was originally built in the 19th century in order to minimize flooding in the West London area.

2005 Concrete Repair Program

• In 2005, while undertaking the initial stages of a concrete repair program on the 350 m segment identified in the 2004 study, it was concluded that a significant portion of this section had come to the end of its useful life and needed to be replaced rather than repaired.

• 2007 Phase I Dyke Replacement

- The first phase of the project (July to December, 2007) replaced a 300 metre section of the dyke north from Queens Avenue, adjacent to Labatt Park. The new dyke structure is located entirely within the footprint of the previous dyke and provided some improvement to flood height protection.
- Phase 1 was funded by the MNR Water and Erosion Control Infrastructure Program and the City of London. The total cost of the Phase 1 construction project was \$3,600,000.



1980's Repair Work



1980's Repair Work



2005 Concrete Repair Program



2007 Phase I Dyke Replacement

EA Master Plan Process/Public & Agency Input*

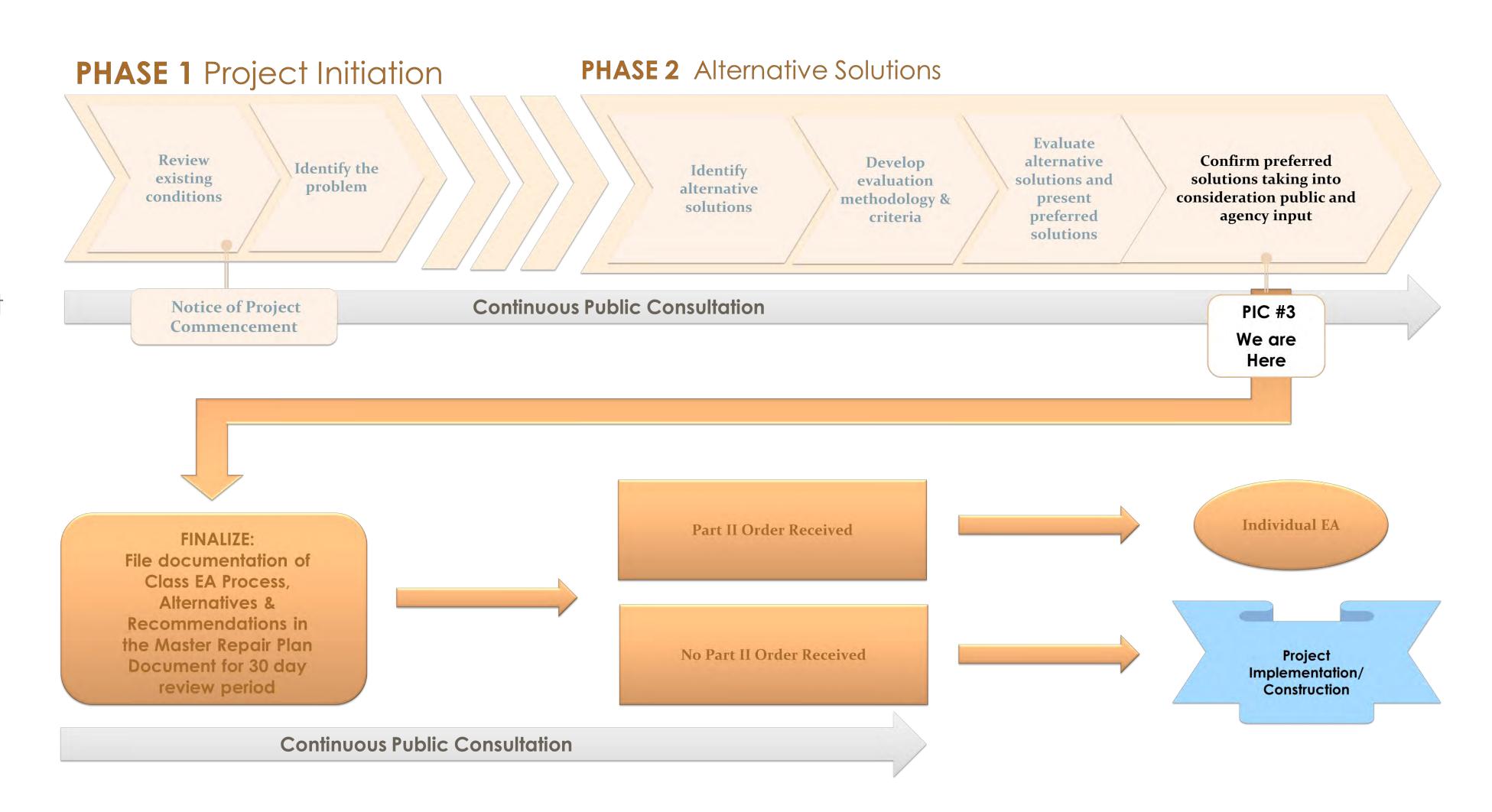
- Environmental Assessment (EA) is a decision making process to promote good environmental assessment planning. The key features are:
 - Early consultation with all interested parties (public, agency, Aboriginal communities, and stakeholders)
 - Consideration of reasonable range of alternatives
 - Assessment of environmental effects
 - Systematic evaluation of alternatives
 - Clear documentation and traceable decision making

Public Involvement

- The role of those members of the public with an interest in a study is to provide background information to advise the proponent (City of London / UTRCA) of their support and concerns, and to review and provide comments and input about the study findings
- Members of the public with an interest in the study can ask to be placed on the mailing list to receive notification of the consultation opportunities for the project.

Master Plans

- The Master Plan approach was developed to recognize the benefits of considering a group of related projects over a long period
- At a minimum, Master Plans address Phases 1 and 2 of the Municipal Class EA process, and provide a framework for future projects



Project Drivers









Flood Risk Reduction & Public Safety

- The Master Plan will provide updates to the Damage Cost Estimates published by the UTR Watershed in 2005
- The 100-Year Design Storm repair costs are estimated at \$49 million
- The 250-Year Design Storm repair costs are estimated at \$60 million
- In addition to assessing damage costs, existing dyke elevations will be reviewed in comparison to flood levels to determine areas that may need to be raised

Functional Improvements

- The Master Plan will involve integration with other City initiatives (Bicycle Master Plan, future pedestrian pathways, etc.)
- Future rehabilitation
 work will have
 consideration for
 amenity, function,
 durability,
 constructability, capital
 costs

Environmental Enhancements

- The Master Plan will address the future management of vegetation along the dyke that currently poses a threat to the structural integrity of the dykes (Dougan & Associates, 2006)
- The Master Plan will also consider potential implementation of environmental features along and within the areas surrounding the dyke structure including the planting of trees and shrubs, aquatic planting, and the maintenance of existing vegetation

Funding Opportunities

- The Master Plan will consider the availability of Municipal, Provincial, and Federal funding opportunities
- Funding opportunities
 (stimulus funding programs,
 etc.) will be considered as
 a 'trigger point' for the
 timing of implementation
 of future projects

Next Steps

- Public Consultation Comments from the public are encouraged. Please take a few minutes to complete the
 'Comment Sheet' provided, and either place it in the box provided, or forward to the address provided on the form
 by Thursday, September 24th 2015.
 - All comments received will be addressed and incorporated into the final Master Repair Plan.
- Completion of the Master Repair Plan Document
 - The Master Repair Plan Document will be finalized, which will outline the a repair and implementation schedule based on the trigger points identified
 - A Notice of Completion will be issued, and the Master Repair Plan document will be made available for the
 mandatory 30 day public review period. During this time, any comments or concerns expressed will be
 addressed and the document modified. If there are concerns that cannot be addressed within the 30-day
 review period, members of the public can contact the Minister of the Environment to request a Part II Order,
 bumping up the status of the project.
 - If no Part II Orders are received, the project is completed and the Master Repair Plan will serve as the framework for future work on the West London Dyke.

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	Approximate			Flo	ood Elevati	ion	Lowest	Approx. # of	Est. Current Flood Damage 100yr/250yr		Compliance with Guiding Principles				Econor	mic/Financial			
Segment	Approximate Length (m)	Condition Rating	Туре	100 yr	250 yr 2	250 yr + 10%	Lowesi	Properties within Hazard			Flood Protection	Amenity/Functional Improvements	Natural Environment	Social Cultural	Estimated Capital Costs ²	Estimated Maintenance Costs	Future Class EA Requirements	Technical Issues / Requirements	Preferred Alternative
	()			(mASL)	(mASL)	(mASL)	·	Area	10031, 20031		Tioda Trolection	Ameniny/Torrelloridi improvements	-Potential impacts to the natural environment due to siting requirements	-Short-term construction related impacts including traffic, noise, access -Potential siting or routing issues,	-Initial cost to undertake the alternative	-Estimated maintenance and/or operational requirements	-Anticipated Class EA requirements to	-Ability to implement alternative -Consideration for constructability of proposed solution, timing, potential for disruptions	Least Preferred O
Oxford North	50		Concrete	236.81	237.51	238.09	~237.4	20	\$245,000 / \$1,125,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide protection to Regulatory	Does not provide for amenity / functional	None identified as no work is proposed.	including impacts to cultural or heritage (archaeological), impacts to recreational use None identified as no work is	None identified.	Highest maintenance costs over the	implement project Not applicable.	- Ability of the solution to suit potential regulatory requirements Existing dyke may require replacement	Most Preferred Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke. Also, it is anticipated that structure may need
			Revetment with Toe	236.80	237.50	238.07			\$1,123,000	Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke	Flood Level. Does not provide protection to Regulatory	improvement opportunities including potential future pathway extension. Does not provide for amenity / functional	Least impact compared to Alternatives 3	Least impact compared to	\$590,000	planning period due to concrete distress. No significant maintenance costs	Schedule B	within 20 year period due to condition. Work within vicinity of Oxford Street	replacement within 20 year horizon. This option not preferred as the cost/benefit is anticipated to
										(existing footprint)	Flood Level. Does not provide protection to Regulatory	improvement opportunities including potential future pathway extension. Allows opportunities for improvements including	and 4. Potential requirement to conduct work in	Alternatives 3 and 4 relating to construction activities.	(excludes pathway)	anticipated.	Schedule B	Bridge. No anticipated issues noted. Work within vicinity of Oxford Street	be significantly less than Alternative 4. Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to
										Allemanve G. Replace W 166 yr 1 Heesecard	Flood Level.		river due to existing constraints and potential need to construct future pathway beneath Oxford St. Bridge, however impacts can be mitigated through best management practices.	compared to Alternative 2, but can	1 //	anticipated.	Seriodole B	Bridge. In order to accommodate amenity/functional improvements, slope of dyke may be increased. In addition, extension of the dyke to the north may be required to address the enhanced flood protection.	Regulatory Level. Opportunity to incorporate active flood protection measures due to proximity to nearby road for access.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~ 0.6 m freeboard.	Allows opportunities for improvements including pathway upgrades (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints and potential need to construct future pathway beneath Oxford St. Bridge, however impacts can be mitigated through best management practices.	Moderate increased impact compared to Alternative 2, but can be mitigated using best management practices.	\$1,950,000 (includes pathway)	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Due to limited footprint, slope of dyke would need to increase to accommodate height increase. Would need to consider impact on flood storage due to reduction in cross section area. In addition, extension of the dyke to the north may be required to address the enhanced flood protection.	Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles. Impacts through construction can be mitigated through best management practices. Costs for enhancement are comparable to 100 year structure.
St. Patrick	350		Concrete Revetment with Toe	to	237.50 to 237.17	238.07 to 237.77	236.9	200	\$3,531,000 / \$9,541,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Currently provides up to 100 year flood protection with minimal freeboard. Does no meet Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Does not provide for amenity / functional timprovement opportunities.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified.	Highest maintenance costs over the planning period	Not applicable	Existing dyke likely to require replacement within 20 year period due to current condition.	O Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke. Existing condition of dyke would indicate that replacement versus repair is likely required within the 20 year
										Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)	Provides up to 100 year flood protection. Does not meet Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Current pathway does not meet City standards. Presence of City owned land would permit potentia Butterfly/Bird Watching garden.	Potential requirement to conduct work in I river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners).	Minimal impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. May require work in river.	\$5,200,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Construction/staging constraints.	planning period. This option not preferred as the cost/benefit is anticipated to be significantly less than Alternative 4.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Allows opportunities for improvements including potential Butterfly/Bird Watching garden near existing park (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners).	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. May require work in river.	\$5,200,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	In order to accommodate amenity/functional improvements, slope of dyke may be increased. Construction staging and access may be difficult.	Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to Regulatory Level. Opportunity exists to incorporate active flood protection measures due to proximity to nearby roads for access. However, significant measures would be necessary to accommodate length of entire section.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~ 0.6 m freeboard.	Allows opportunities for improvements including potential Butterfly/Bird Watching garden near existing park (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners). Increase in elevation may require placement of structure closer to toe.	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. May require work in river.	\$5,525,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	In order to accommodate increased height to 250 year level (+ freeboard), and amenity/functional improvements, increase dyke slope may be required. Would need to consider impact on flood storage due to reduction in cross section area.	 Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles. Significant number of properties protected by dyke in this area, therefore passive protection to 250 year level (+ freeboard) is preferable. Cost/benefit advantage over Alternative 3 is significant.
Blackfriars	260	2	Concrete Revetment with Toe	236.47 to 236.23	237.17 to 236.94	237.77 to 237.53	0	210	\$8,723,000 / \$9,730,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide 100 year flood protection or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities. Deficiencies along pathway noted that would require action.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified.	Highest maintenance costs over the planning period.	Not applicable.	Existing dyke likely to require replacement within 20 year period due to current condition.	O Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke.
										Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)	Does not provide 100 year flood protection or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Current pathway does not meet City standards. This option would not allow additional amenity/functional improvements including lookout area and pathway beneath bridge due to proximity to adjacent lands.	river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners).	·	\$3,800,000 (excludes pathway)	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Construction/staging constraints.	This option is not preferred as the cost/benefit is anticipated to be significantly less than Alternative 4. Not preferred as structure would not meet 100 year flood protection or meet Regulatory Flood Levels.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Allows opportunities for improvements including pathway beneath Blackfriars Bridge and Lookout Area (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).	river due to existing constraints (proximity	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. No impact to Blackfriars Bridge anticipated.	\$5,100,000 (includes pathway)	anticipated. Maintenance costs associated with pathway may be higher (impact of high water level).	Potential for Schedule C EA requirement due to presence of Blackfriars Bridge and potential transportation impacts.	In order to accommodate amenity/functional improvements, slope of dyke may be increased.	Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to Regulatory Level. Opportunity to incorporate active flood protection measures due to proximity to nearby roads for access.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~ 0.6 m freeboard.	Allows opportunities for improvements including pathway beneath Blackfriars Bridge and Lookout Area (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).	to adjacent landowners). Staging		\$5,415,000 (includes pathway)	anticipated. Maintenance costs associated with pathway may be higher (impact of high water level).	EA requirement due to	In order to accommodate amenity/functional improvements and increase in dyke height, slope of dyke may be increased.	• Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles. It is anticipated that additional increase in height of ~1.5m would be sufficient to provide 250 yr + protection. Significant number of properties protected by dyke in this area, therefore passive protection to 250 year level (+ freeboard) is preferable. Cost/benefit advantage over Alternative 3 is significant.
Natural Bank	230	R	Concrete Revetment with Naturalized Toe	236.23 to 236.35	236.94 to 237.08	237.53 to 237.67	236.0	180	\$8,256,000 / \$9,100,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide 100 year flood protection or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None Identified	Highest maintenance costs over the planning period.	Not applicable	None identified.	Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke. Invasive species in area could result in further damage to the dyke. Not preferred as it does not meet 100 year flood protection or the Regulatory Flood Level.
											or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	enhanced playground area as per 2007 Master Plan Concept behind dyke.	vegetated area. Could require substantial clearing and grubbing, however mostly invasive species noted. Marginal impact to river. Work in river not anticipated.	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. Work in river not anticipated.		anticipated, however, if segment is to remain vegetated, minor vegetation control costs should be budgeted.	Schedule B	Need to determine extent of dyke (as it is partially buried by deposition), could require significant earthworks.	This option is not preferred as the cost/benefit is anticipated to be significantly less than Alternative 3 or 4.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Allows opportunities for improvements including enhanced playground area and river access (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).		Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. Work in river not anticipated.		No significant maintenance costs anticipated, however, if segment is to remain vegetated, minor vegetation control costs should be budgeted.	Schedule B	Need to determine extent of dyke (as it is partially buried by deposition), could require significant earthworks.	Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to Regulatory Level. Would negatively impact mature vegetation along the dyke face, but could be mitigated using proper planning and best management practices.
										Alternative 4 : Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~ 0.6 m freeboard.	Allows opportunities for improvements including enhanced playground area and river access (per 2007 Master Plan Concept).	Potential significant impact to existing vegetated area. Could require substantial clearing and grubbing, however mostly invasive species noted. Marginal impact to river. Work in river not anticipated.	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. Work in river not anticipated.	\$3,470,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated, however, if segment is to remain vegetated, minor vegetation control costs should be budgeted.	Schedule B	Need to determine extent of dyke (as it is partially buried by deposition), could require significant earthworks.	 Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles. Significant number of properties protected by dyke in this area, therefore passive protection to 250 year level (+ freeboard) is preferable. Cost/benefit advantage over Alternative 3 is significant.

	I langth I			F	Flood Elevati	ion	Elevation with	Properties Floo	Est. Current	Alternatives	Compliance with Guiding Principles				Econo	omic/Financial			
Segment		Condition Rating	Туре	100 yr (mASL)		250 yr + 10%			Flood Damage 100yr/250yr		Flood Protection	Amenity/Functional Improvements	Natural Environment	Social Cultural	Estimated Capital Costs ²	Estimated Maintenance Costs	Future Class EA Requirements	Technical Issues / Requirements	Preferred Alternative
				(IIIASL)	(IIIASL)	(IIIASL)		Aleu					-Potential impacts to the natural environment due to siting requirements	-Short-term construction related impacts including traffic, noise, access -Potential siting or routing issues, including impacts to cultural or heritage (archaeological), impacts to recreational use	-Initial cost to undertake the alternative	-Estimated maintenance and/or operational requirements	-Anticipated Class EA requirements to implement project	-Ability to implement alternative -Consideration for constructability of proposed solution, timing, potential for disruptions - Ability of the solution to suit potential regulatory requirements	Least Preferred O Most Preferred •
Labatt Park/Forks	135	3	Concrete Revetment with Toe	236.35 to 236.32	237.08 to 237.05	237.67 to 237.65	236.0	340	\$23,522,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide 100 year flood protection or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified	Highest Maintenance Costs over the planning period	Not applicable	Existing dyke likely to require replacement within 20 year period due to current condition.	O Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke
										Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)	Does not provide 100 year flood protection or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Current pathway does not meet City standards. This option could not allow additional amenity/functional improvements including look out area to Harris Park as per 2007 Master Plan Concept behind dyke.	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners). Large trees located near property line likely impacted based on existing footprint.	construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management	\$1,840,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Construction/staging constraints.	This option is not preferred as the cost/benefit is anticipated to be significantly less than Alternative 4. Not preferred as structure would not meet 100 year flood protection or meet Regulatory Flood Levels.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.		Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners). Impact to large trees located near property line may be minimized depending on placement of wall.	construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management	\$2,275,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	In order to accommodate amenity/functional improvements, slope of dyke may be increased.	Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to Regulatory Level. Opportunity to incorporate active flood protection measures due to proximity to nearby roads for access.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~ 0.6 m freeboard.	Allows opportunities for improvements including pathway widening and ability to incorporate look out area depending on alignment of wall.	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners). Impact to large trees located near property line may be minimized depending on placement of wall.	construction activities, but can be	\$2,500,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Consider same type of dyke structure as Phase I for continuity/ connection at Rogers Ave.	Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles. It is anticipated that additional increase in height of ~1.5m would be sufficient to provide 250 yr + protection. Cost/benefit advantage over Alternative 3 is significant.
Labatt Park/Forks	300	<i>!</i>	Concrete Modular Block Wall with Geogrid (2007 - 2009 Replacement Projects)	236.32 to 236.23	237.05 to 236.95	237.65 to 237.55	236.8			Alternative 1: Do Nothing Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)	Current structure provides up 100 year flood protection. Does not meet revised Regulatory Flood Level.	Amenity/functional improvements identified in 2007 construction Generally not applicable due to current condition of the dyke (not anticipated to need replacement within the 20 year study period). Amenities were incorporated as part of replacement phase.		None identified as no work is proposed. Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices.	Not applicable \$4,440,000	Minor maintenance required, primarily along lower pathway. No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Not applicable Schedule B	Not applicable Construction/staging constraints.	 Viable alternative. X Not applicable. Structure constructed in 2007 and not anticipated to require replacement within 20 year planning period.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Not applicable as current modular wall provides above 100 year limit. This option would not meet Regulatory Flood Level.	Generally not applicable due to current condition of the dyke (not anticipated to need replacement within the 20 year study period). Amenities were incorporated as part of replacement phase.	Limited impact anticipated due to availability of lands for staging, etc. and setback of river to property line.	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices.	\$4,660,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Construction/staging constraints.	X Not applicable. Structure constructed in 2007 and not anticipated to require replacement within 20 year planning period.
										Alternative 4 : Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Current structure provides up to Regulatory Flood Level but does not provide up to the revised Regulatory Flood Level plus freeboard.	Generally not applicable due to current condition of the dyke (not anticipated to need replacement within the 20 year study period). Amenities were incorporated as part of replacement phase.	Limited impact anticipated due to availability of lands for staging, etc. and setback of river to property line.	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices.		No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Construction/staging constraints.	Replacement not viable. Consideration given to raising of the dyke is the preferred solution.
	175		Natural Bank with Gabion Toe	236.23 to 236.10	236.95 to 236.77	237.55 to 237.32	236.2	0		Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide 100 year flood protection or meets Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified.	Not applicable.	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Viable alternative as amenity improvements can be integrated without dyke upgrades. Does not meet the Regulatory Flood Level, however less impacted properties in this area, therefore cost benefit of raising the structure is less.
										Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)									X This option not applicable to earth dyke segments as it is generally no different than the "Do Nothing" option or
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Forks of the Thames Phase 4 completed. Not known whether additional amenity/functional improvements are required.	No significant impact anticipated due to working area present. Return to prior natural/vegetated conditions.	None identified.	\$260,000	Depends on type of dyke selected and amenity requirements. Not anticipated to be significantly higher costs than existing dyke maintenance.	Schedule B	None identified.	Alternative 3. Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to the Regulatory Flood Limit. Adequate land behind dyke would make Alternative 4 more preferable.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~0.5 m freeboard.		No significant impact anticipated due to working area present. Return to prior natural/vegetated conditions.	None identified.	\$300,000	Depends on type of dyke selected and amenity requirements. Not anticipated to be significantly higher costs than existing dyke maintenance.	Schedule B	None identified.	Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles and assuming additional flood protection accomplished by means of berm enhancements. It is anticipated that additional increase in height of ~1m would be sufficient to provide 250 yr + protection. Cost/benefit advantage is marginal, however, due to smaller impacted area.
Wharncliffe	380	4	Natural Bank with Gabion Toe	236.10 to 235.83	236.77 to 236.47	237.32 to 236.98	235.5	1	\$1,200,000 / \$1,202,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Currently provides up to 100 year flood protection with little to no freeboard. Does not meet Regulatory Flood Level requirements.	Capable of implementing amenity or functional improvements separately within the area due to its size.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	Not applicable	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	O Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke
						234.98	222.5	70	\$40,0000	Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)									X This option not applicable to earth dyke segments as it is generally no different than the "Do Nothing" option or Alternative 3.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Capable of implementing amenity or functional improvements separately within the area due to its size.	No significant impacts expected as construction could proceed out of river. Minor repairs to existing gabions may be required at rivers edge.	None identified.	\$3,800,000 (includes pathway)	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Schedule B	May need to relocate pathway.	Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to the Regulatory Limit. Adequate land behind dyke would make Alternative 4 more preferable without a significant increase in cost.
		2			72/ 47					Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~0.5 m freeboard.	Capable of implementing amenity or functional improvements separately within the area due to its size.	No significant impacts expected as construction could proceed out of river. Minor repairs to existing gabions may be required at rivers edge.	None identified.	\$4,330,000 (includes pathway)	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Schedule B	May need to relocate pathway.	Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles and assuming additional flood protection accomplished by means of berm enhancements. It is anticipated that additional increase in height of ~1.5m would be sufficient to provide 250 yr + protection. Cost/benefit advantage is marginal, however, due to smaller impacted area.
Cavendish East	160	3	Concrete Revetment with Toe	235.83 to 235.69	236.47 to 236.33	236.98 to 236.83	233.5	70	\$4,260,000 / \$4,820,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities including potential future pathway extension.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	Not applicable	Highest maintenance costs compared to other alternatives over the planning period.	Not applicable	Existing dyke likely to require replacement within 20 year period due to current condition.	O Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke.
										Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities including potential future pathway extension or construction of pathway at top of dyke.	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners).	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. May require work in river.	\$2,380,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated.	Schedule B	Construction/staging constraints.	O This option is not preferred as the cost/benefit is anticipated to be significantly less than Alternative 3 or 4.
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Allows opportunities for improvements including pathway construction depending on alignment of wall.	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners).	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. May require work in river.	\$2,600,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated. Maintenance costs associated with pathway may be highe (impact of high water level).	Schedule B	In order to accommodate amenity/functional improvements, slope of dyke may be increased.	Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to the Regulatory Limit. Could potentially implement active flood control measures.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~0.5 m freeboard.	Allows opportunities for improvements including pathway construction depending on alignment of wall.	Potential requirement to conduct work in river due to existing constraints (proximity to adjacent landowners).	Moderate impact based on construction activities, but can be mitigated using best management practices. May require work in river.	\$2,700,000	No significant maintenance costs anticipated. Maintenance costs associated with pathway may be highe (impact of high water level).	Schedule B	In order to replace dyke to 250 yr, area available for construction may result in increased slope of dyke, similar to Phase I structure (also to minimize height).	Preferred solution as it best meets the guiding principles for the dyke.
	240	4	Natural Bank	235.69 to 235.57	236.33 to 236.21	236.83 to	235.8	60	\$475,000 / \$535,000	Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Currently provides protection up to the 100 year flood level. Does not provide	Does not provide for amenity / functional improvement opportunities.	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	Not applicable	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke.
				∠აა.ა/	∠50.∠1	236.71				Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)	protection to Regulatory Flood Level.								X This option not applicable to earth dyke segments as it is generally no different than the "Do Nothing" option or
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.		Mature trees along this section, could impose constraints on construction.	None identified.	\$2,275,000	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Schedule B	Significant mature vegetation to address during construction.	Alternative 3. Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to the Regulatory Limit.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~0.5 m freeboard.		Mature trees along this section, could impose constraints on construction.	None identified.	\$2,600,000	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Schedule B	Significant mature vegetation to address during construction.	Preferred solution as it meets the guiding principles. Would negatively impact mature vegetation along the dyke face, but could be mitigated using proper planning and best management practices.
Cavendish West	220	4	Natural Bank with Berms	235.57 to	236.21 to	236.71 to 236.69	~236	0		Alternative 1: Do Nothing	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Capable of implementing amenity or functional improvements separately within the area due to its size	None identified as no work is proposed.	None identified as no work is proposed.	Not applicable	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not preferred as it does not meet the guiding principles for the dyke.
				235.54	236.18					Alternative 2: Replace w Similar Dyke (existing footprint)		JILG.							X This option not applicable to earth dyke segments as it is generally no different than the "Do Nothing" option or
										Alternative 3: Replace w 100 yr + Freeboard	Does not provide protection to Regulatory Flood Level.	Capable of implementing amenity or functional improvements separately within the area due to its size.	No significant impact anticipated due to working area present. Return to prior natural/vegetated conditions. Implement best management practices.	None identified.	\$975,000	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Schedule B	None identified, however extension of the dyke may be required to address the enhanced flood protection requirements.	Alternative 3. Viable solution, however it does not provide protection to the Regulatory Level.
										Alternative 4: Replace with 250 yr + Freeboard	Provides protection to Regulatory Flood Level with ~0.5 m freeboard.		No significant impact anticipated due to working area present. Return to prior natural/vegetated conditions. Implement best management practices.	None identified.	\$1,200,000	Maintenance costs associated with vegetation control.	Schedule B	None identified, however extension of the dyke may be required to address the enhanced flood protection requirements.	Preferred solution as only moderate increase in the dyke height is required in order to achieve Regulatory Flood Level. Sufficient space available to integrate height increase.



Legend

Notes

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MASTER REPAIR PLAN
Figure No.

Title

NORTH BRANCH KEY PLAN

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Client/Project

UTRCA

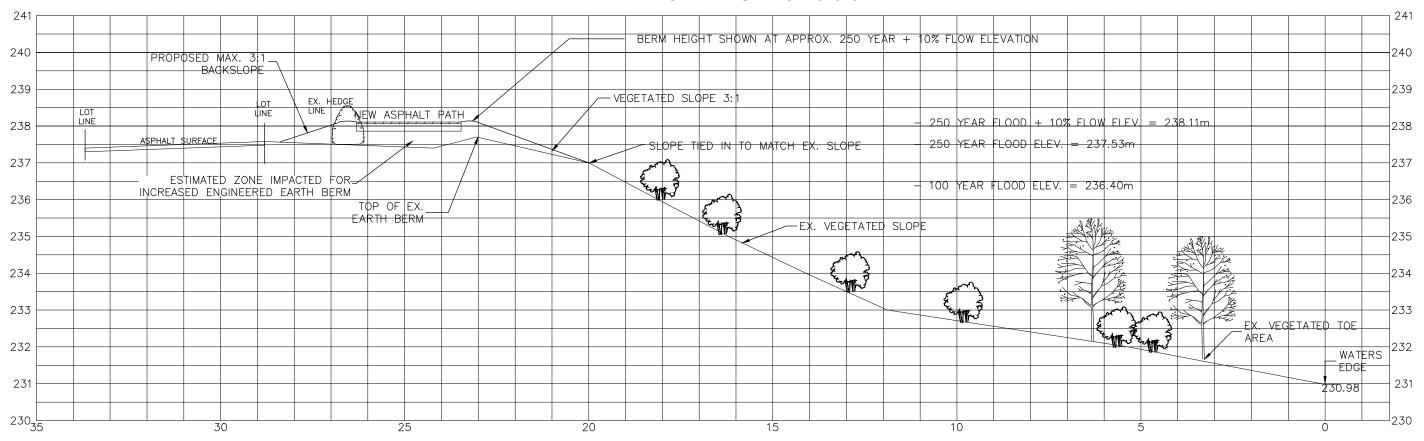
WEST LONDON DYKE MASTER REPAIR PLAN

Figure No.

MAIN BRANCH KEY PLAN

Dyke Cross Section Section 1 - Oxford North





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ORIGINAL SHEET - ANSI B

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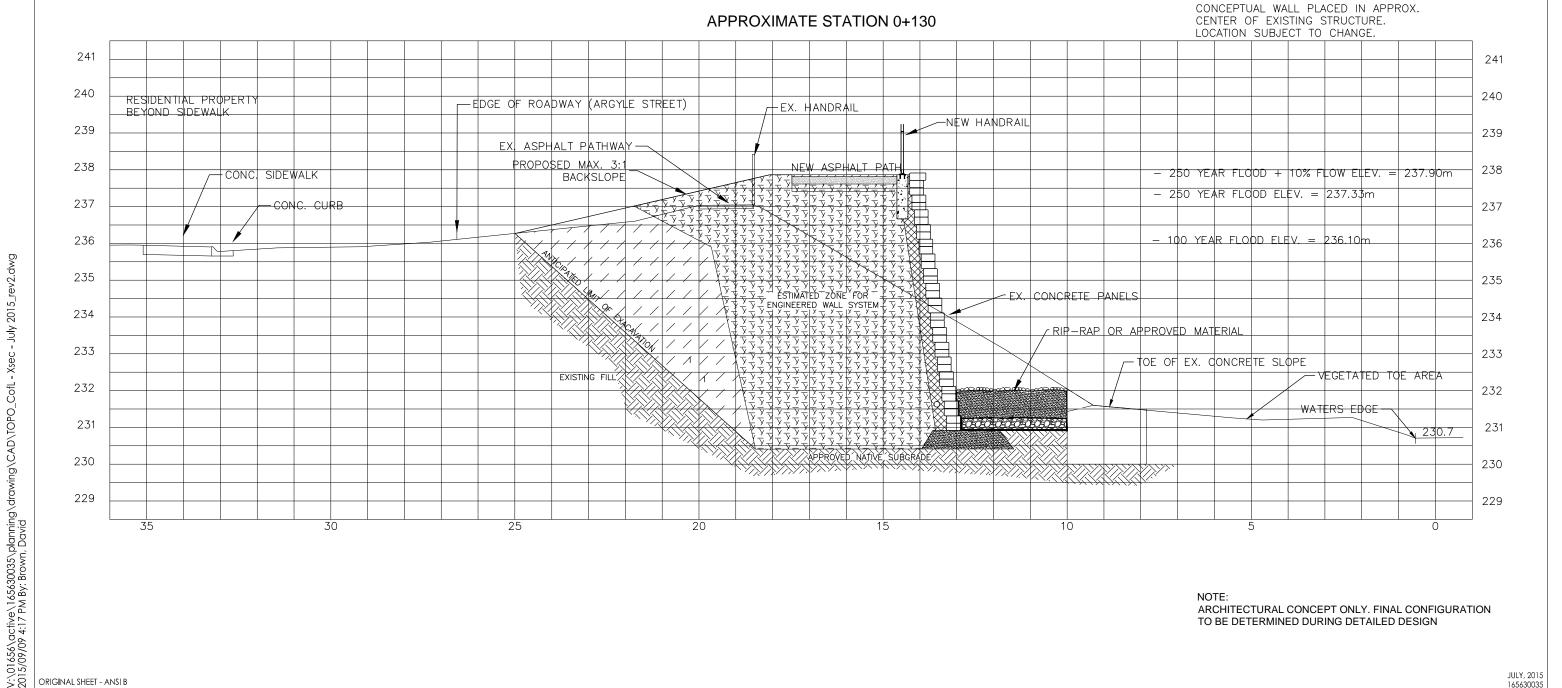
WEST LONDON DYKE MASTER REPAIR PLAN Figure No.

SECTION 1 - OXFORD NORTH

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Dyke Cross Section Section 2 - St. Patrick



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ORIGINAL SHEET - ANSI B



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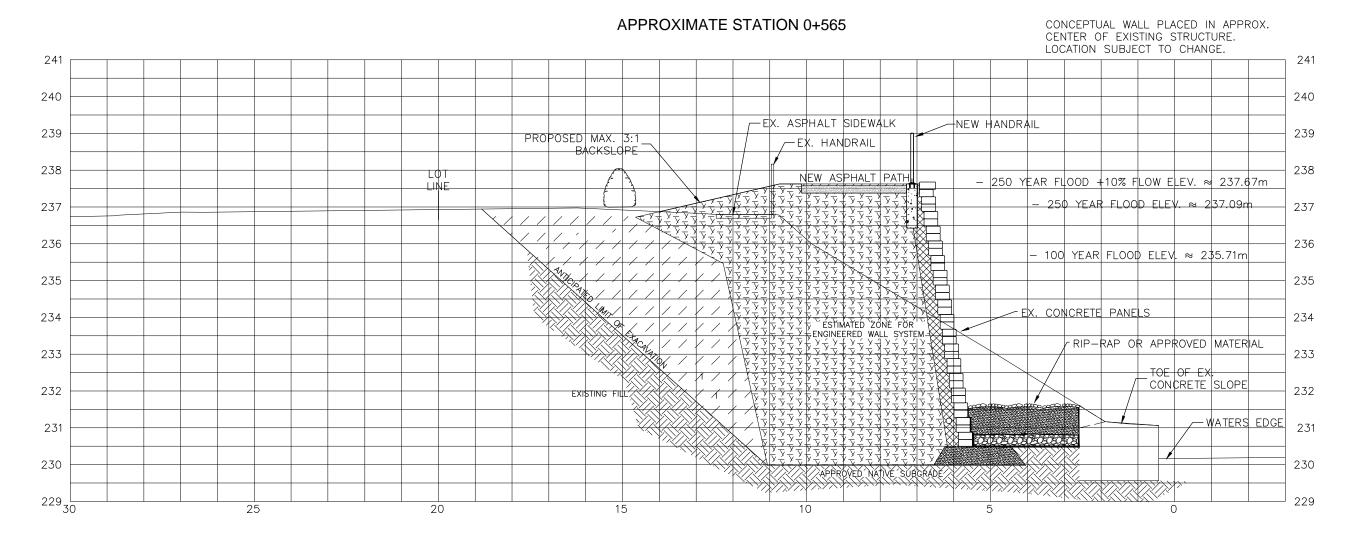
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WEST LONDON DYKE MASTER REPAIR PLAN Figure No.

SECTION 2 - ST. PATRICK

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Dyke Cross Section Section 3 - Blackfriars



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SECTION 3 - BLACKFRIARS

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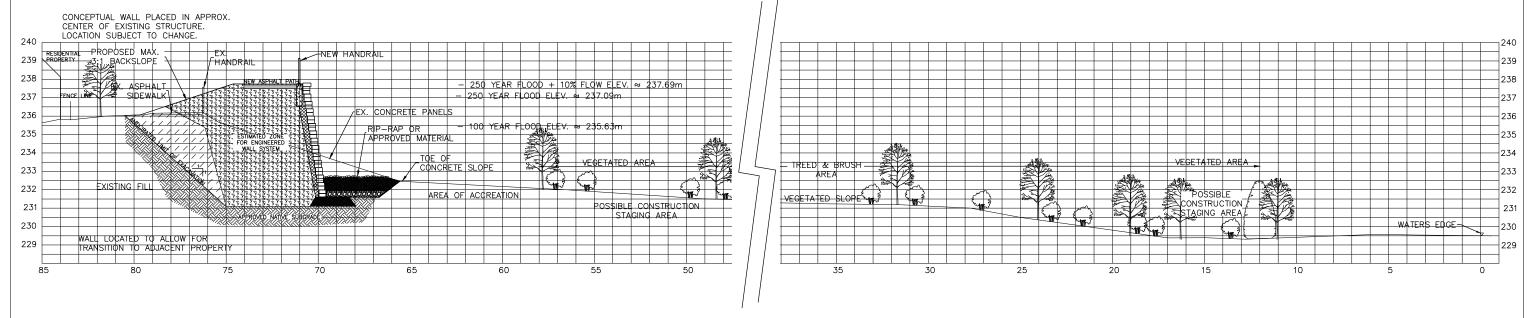
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Dyke Cross Section Section 4 - Natural Bank

APPROXIMATE STATION 0+810



NOTE:
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WEST LONDON DYKE
MASTER REPAIR PLAN
Figure No.

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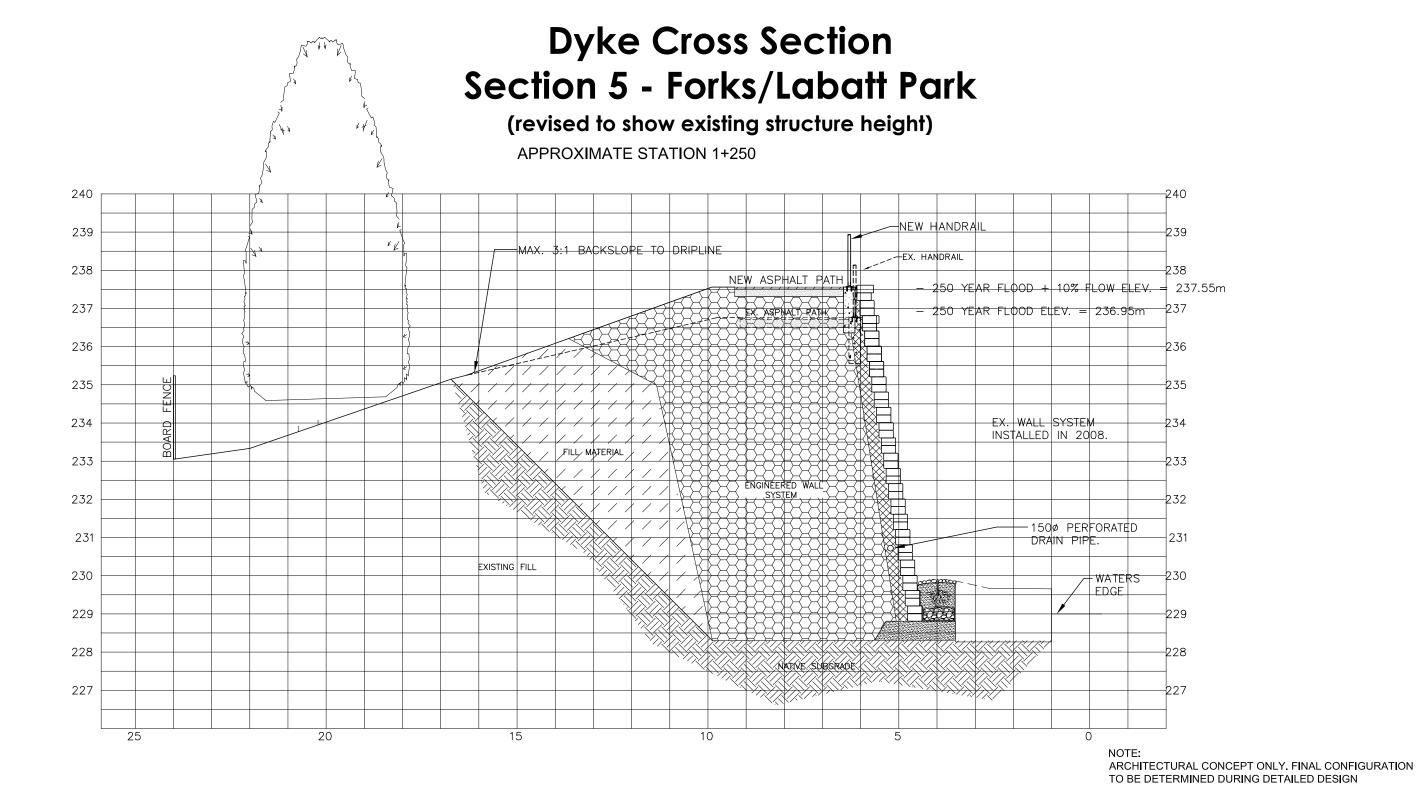
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SECTION 4 - NATURAL BANK

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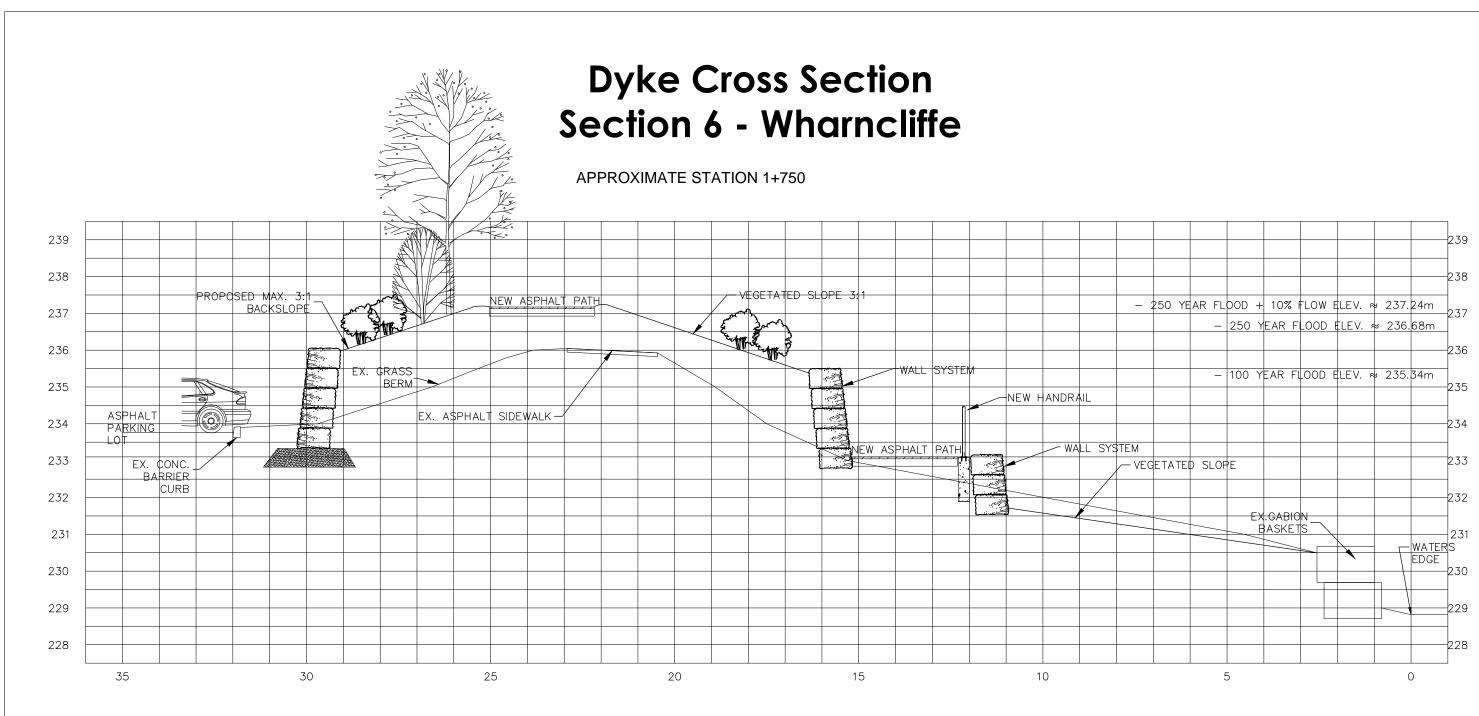


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SECTION 5 - FORKS/LABATT PARK



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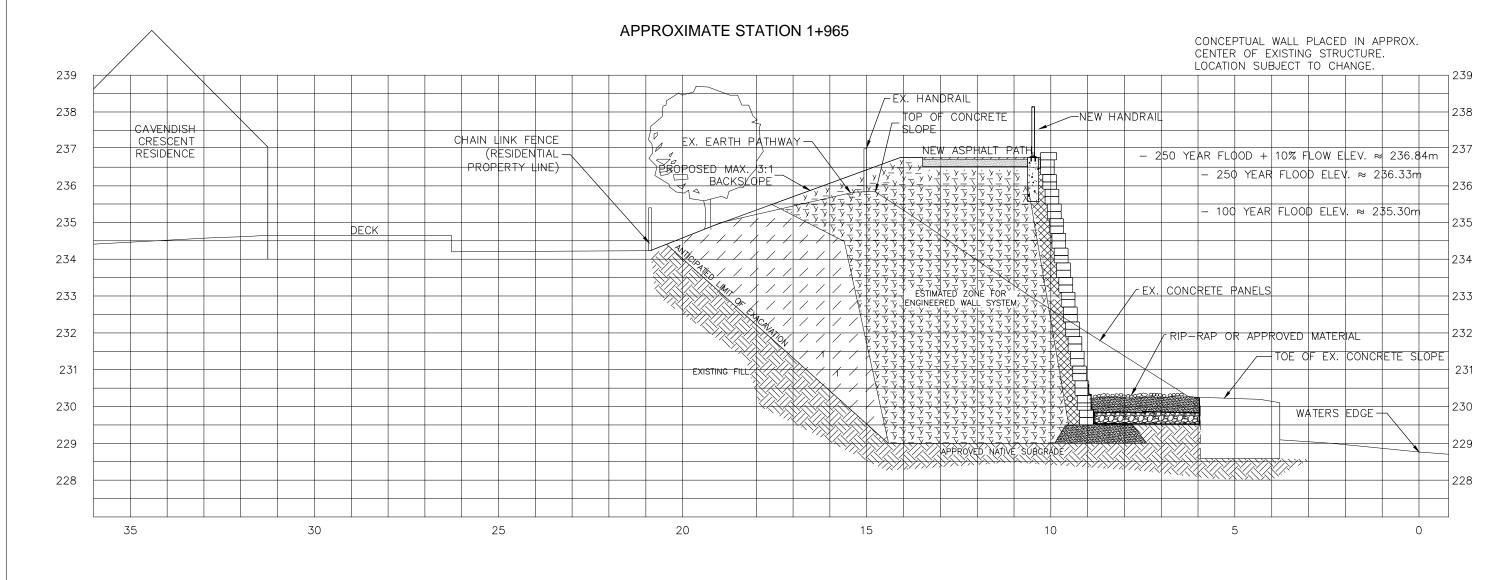
WEST LONDON DYKE MASTER REPAIR PLAN Figure No.

SECTION 6 - WHARNCLIFFE

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Dyke Cross Section Section 7 - Cavendish East



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Client/Project WEST LONDON DYKE MASTER REPAIR PLAN

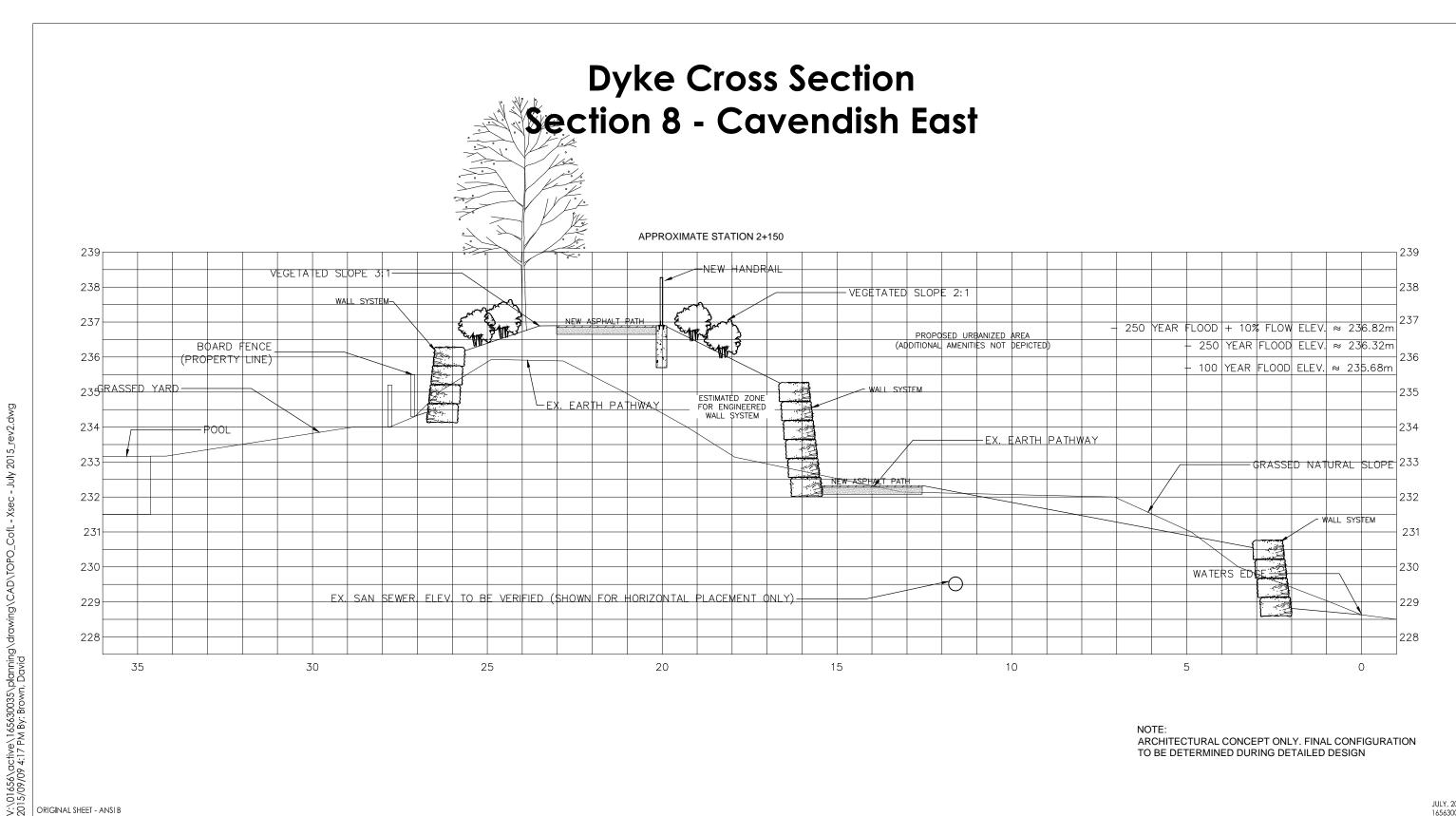
Figure No.

SECTION 7 - CAVENDISH EAST

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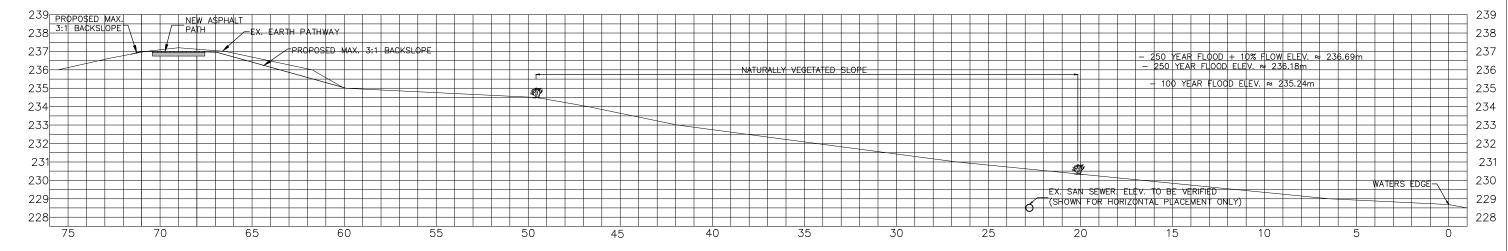
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SECTION 8 - CAVENDISH EAST

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Dyke Cross Section Section 9 - Cavendish West

APPROXIMATE STATION 2+385



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MASTER REPAIR PLAN
Figure No.

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SECTION 9 - CAVENDISH WEST

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