

Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement Project

Colony Farm Tidal Flow Restoration and Habitat Enhancement Project

Consultation Summary Report

June 3, 2010



Table of Contents

1.0	Project Overview	3
2.0	Consultation Process	4
2.1	Highlights of Consultation	5
2.1.1	Early Consultation	5
2.1.2	Summary of Open House Meeting Notes	8
2.1.3	Summary of Feedback Form Input	10
2.1.4	Stakeholder Correspondence.	14
2.2	Open House Notification.	14
2.2.1	Advertising	14
2.2.2	Event Invitation	15
2.2.3	Event Poster.	15
2.2.4	Web Site Notification	15
2.3	Public Open House	15
2.4	Open House Materials	16
2.4.1	Discussion Guide and Feedback Form	16
2.4.2	Display Materials.	17
2.4.3	PowerPoint Presentation	17

Appendices

Appendix 1	Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement Project - Background Information
Appendix 2	Verbatim Comments from Open House Feedback Form
Appendix 3	Stakeholder Correspondence
Appendix 4	Open House Advertisement
Appendix 5	Open House Invitation
Appendix 6	Open House Poster
Appendix 7	Discussion Guide and Feedback Form
Appendix 8	Open House Display Boards
Appendix 9	Open House PowerPoint Presentation



1.0 Project Overview

The Colony Farm Tidal Flow Restoration and Habitat Enhancement Project is part of the Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement (PMH1) Project, under the Province's Gateway Program, which will improve roads and bridges for people, goods and transit throughout Metro Vancouver. The project includes construction of a new Port Mann Bridge, widening of the highway, upgrading interchanges, and improving access and safety on Highway 1 from the McGill Street Interchange in Vancouver to the 216 Street Interchange in Langley, a distance of approximately 37 kilometres. A more detailed summary of the Port Mann/Highway 1 Project is provided in Appendix 1.

Fish and wildlife habitat work for the PMH1 Project is being carried out on a larger scale than any previous environmental projects undertaken by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure in British Columbia. Work includes fish and wildlife habitat improvements and enhancements to fish and wildlife passage, such as specially-designed culverts under roadways to facilitate fish and wildlife movements, and allow better connections between habitats.

The planned improvements to habitat and water management at Wilson Farm will benefit fish, birds and other wildlife and restore tidal flow in the area for the first time since it was diked in the early 1900s. Wilson Farm is an area within Colony Farm Regional Park that was historically farmed and is important habitat for a variety of birds and other wildlife. This area is part of the Coquitlam River and Fraser River floodplains, and when the dikes were built to prevent flooding, connections to the tidal wetlands and channels that are important for fish habitat, particularly for juvenile salmon, were severed. As a result, water in the area currently is stagnant, and it does not provide productive habitat for fish. The habitat enhancements proposed for Wilson Farm will restore tidal flow to this historic floodplain, provide critical rearing habitat for young Chinook and coho salmon, and will benefit overall ecological diversity in the Wilson Farm area while still protecting the old-field habitat important to breeding and migrating birds and to other wildlife.

Subject to approval by Metro Vancouver, work is expected to start in summer 2010, with completion in 2011.

Key objectives of the project include:

- Preserve old-field habitat for birds and other wildlife
- Restore tidal flows
- Improve riparian areas with more diverse native plantings
- Provide important fish rearing habitat in existing and new channels
- Add new ponds for fish, bird and amphibian habitat

2.0 Consultation Process

Planning and studies for this project began in 2008 with preliminary discussions between PMH1 Project staff, Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Kwikwetlem First Nation and Metro Vancouver Parks. This expanded into a working group in 2009, with input from Colony Farm Park Association and others to develop and refine preliminary designs for broader public and stakeholder discussion and feedback.

Following presentation of the concept to the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) Technical Working Group, consultation has included at least 13 meetings with Metro Vancouver, DFO and Kwikwetlem First Nation. In addition, the design team has met with, and presented to, multiple agency groups including federal, provincial, local government and First Nations as well as stewardship groups such as Burke Mountain Naturalists and Colony Farm Park Association on at least eight occasions. Further, in October 2009, the design team organized an on-site visit to an operating tidal flap gate on a tributary of the Nanaimo River, which was attended by representatives from Metro Vancouver, DFO, Burke Mountain Naturalists and Colony Farm Park Association. Unfortunately, representatives from Kwikwetlem First Nation were unable to attend the on-site visit. Consultation activities to date have included:


- Presentations during PMH1 Project environmental assessment – March 2008
- Meetings with key stakeholder groups – June 2008 to mid-2009
- Presentations to key stakeholder groups – June 2008 to mid-2009
- On-site reviews, design workshops and charette with stakeholder groups – Mid-2009 to present
- Presentation to Metro Vancouver Parks Committee – March 31, 2010
- Public open house, presentation and question and answer session – May 3, 2010
- Public feedback form collection – May 3 to 10, 2010

During this consultation period spanning just over two years, the proposed Wilson Farm plan evolved significantly to reflect the feedback from the key stakeholders and a revised concept plan was developed and presented to park users and the general public at an open house on May 3. The early consultation input and resulting design changes are summarized in Section 2.1.

The May 3 open house was jointly hosted by Transportation Investment Corporation (TI Corp) and Metro Vancouver at The Outlet, a civic building in Leigh Square, Port Coquitlam. Fifty-five attendees signed in at the event. The session included informal discussions with staff at informational displays, a 20-minute formal project presentation and a public question and answer session with representatives from the PMH1 Project, Metro Vancouver Parks and technical experts as resources.

Staff from the PMH1 Project and Metro Vancouver Parks jointly presented the proposed project with supporting information and graphics in a PowerPoint presentation. The presentation included a summary of the history of Colony Farm, the goals for the Wilson Farm tidal flow restoration and habitat improvement work, an overview of the consultation to date, the modifications to the design plan in response to stakeholder input and information on next steps for the project.

A facilitated question and answer session followed the presentation and guests were invited to the microphone to ask questions and provide comments on the proposal. In the question and answer session, on the feedback



forms and in conversations with the PMH1 and Metro staff, participants expressed their support for increasing fish habitat at Wilson Farm and also expressed concern for the loss of bird habitat, particularly old-field habitat. Some participants expressed concern with the overall system of habitat compensation in general.

Input gathered during the consultation period and through the public information session was recorded and is summarized in this Consultation Summary Report. The input from the community is considered along with technical and financial information from TI Corp and the contractor to finalize and refine designs.

2.1 Highlights of Consultation Results

The Port Mann/Highway 1 Project has undertaken extensive stakeholder consultation over a two-year period. Ongoing stakeholder consultation provided important input that has been used to refine the proposed concept for the Wilson Farm project. The public open house was primarily designed to confirm the detailed design concept and obtain input that may be used to complete final designs for construction subject to Metro Vancouver approval. This section provides a summary of the consultation process.


2.1.1 Early Consultation

Consultation for this project started in March 2008 and has included multiple stakeholder groups as well as the public. The early consultation focussed on refining the design based on feedback from stakeholders with specific areas of interest related to the project area at Wilson Farm. The following is a summary of the feedback received during this two-year design consultation process.

March 2008 - The preliminary consultation for the project started with a presentation of the pre-design of the Wilson Farm Project concept to the BC Environmental Assessment Office and federal, provincial, local government and First Nation representatives on the Technical Working Group during the PMH1 Environmental Assessment review. The concept was generally supported, subject to additional information being provided regarding technical feasibility.

June 2008 to early 2009 - The early design concepts were presented to Metro Vancouver, Kwikwetlem First Nation, Port Coquitlam staff and Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) for input and feedback.

- Metro Vancouver indicated that changes to drainage in the integrated management portion of Wilson Farm may not be acceptable. It was also noted that changes to drainage on the Home Farm could entail risk to infrastructure; therefore, a more conservative approach regarding changes to the Wilson Farm portion of the park was suggested. TI Corp altered the design concept accordingly.
- DFO indicated that straight channels comparable to conventional farm drainage would constitute habitat for spring Chinook rearing. TI Corp altered the design concept accordingly.
- Kwikwetlem First Nation indicated that they generally supported the design initiative and that designs that maximized creation of fish habitat were preferred.



March to December 2009 - Using the first round of consultation input as a guide, a *preliminary design concept* was refined in collaboration with DFO Habitat Restoration staff for review by Kwikwetlem First Nation and Metro Vancouver Parks staff. These early designs balanced the amount of new channel construction with “repurposing” of the existing drainages. These concepts were then presented to the Colony Farm Park Association.

- During this phase of consultation, the following feedback was provided:
 - » It is important to protect old-field habitat and minimize work in this area
 - » Work timing must respect nesting periods and fisheries windows
 - » Design should support Metro Vancouver’s Draft Sustainability Plan for Colony Farm
 - » New channels should be meandering rather than straight
 - » Use existing perimeter channels as much as possible
 - » Look for other ways to support fish rearing habitat

In response to this consultation feedback, a number of significant design changes were made to develop a *detailed design concept* as follows:

- Modified the preliminary design to enhance existing perimeter ditches and significantly reduce disturbance to central core of old-field habitat, which eliminated the numerous new straight channels that had been designed within the central part of the old-field habitat.
- Added a new meandering channel to connect existing north and diagonal perimeter channels and included construction of a few new meandering channels near the outside borders of Wilson Farm
- Changed design strategy to:
 - » Minimize loss of old-field habitat;
 - » Maintain large central patch size to old-field habitat;
 - » Coordinate design and planting with ongoing vegetation management within central portion of old-field habitat;
 - » Meet objectives of the Draft Sustainability Plan for Colony Farm; and
 - » Create more ‘meandering’ channels rather than straight channels, especially where new channels are built.

December 4, 2009 & January 28, 2010: Design Workshops - The *detailed design concept* was presented to stakeholder groups, including the Colony Farm Park Association, Kwikwetlem First Nation, Metro Vancouver Parks and DFO as part of design workshops. A number of additional changes were made to the design in response to the outputs from these sessions as follows:

- Added a pond near the proposed tide gate based on a recommendation from Kwikwetlem First Nation to provide additional rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids. The ponds were designed to provide rearing habitat for salmonids, as ‘sedimentation ponds’ to improve settling of suspended sediments from the Coquitlam/Fraser River and to minimize future disturbance within old-field habitat by concentrating the bulk of sediment removal maintenance at these two pond sites.

- Added a groundwater channel to improve water temperatures in the 'perimeter' channel to enhance salmonid survival and to potentially provide a cool water refuge for coho salmon fish rearing as recommended by DFO. Kwikwetlem First Nation indicated support for construction of a groundwater channel.
- Moved the location of the groundwater channel west and outside of the wooded area to address Colony Farm Park Association's recommendation that the groundwater channel not be located in the existing woodland along the toe of Shaughnessy Street.
- Moved the southern end of the groundwater channel about 100 m north in response to Colony Farm Park Association's recommendation that the southern end of the groundwater channel be moved further north to ensure that the groundwater channel did not impact the hydrology of the pond.
- Added a swale channel to improve soil moisture conditions in a portion of old-field habitat and to test whether this type of channel results in multi-resource benefits. The swale channel was recommended by DFO and supported by Kwikwetlem First Nation and Metro Vancouver Parks. Metro Vancouver Parks indicated a particular interest in the application of this technique as an experiment in Wilson Farm to determine if it improves drainage and is compatible with wildlife and fish habitat protection/enhancement. The swale channel is designed to:
 - » provide land drainage, more suitable moisture conditions and more options for desirable native vegetation species management;
 - » provide productive short term (tide cycle) rearing habitat for salmonids;
 - » provide food and nutrients to downstream habitats that are used by fish for rearing; and
 - » provide suitable vegetation and habitat conditions compatible with old-field habitat for wildlife use.
- Added three vernal ponds for amphibians to address a concern regarding the lack of pond habitat specifically for native amphibians, such as red-legged frog, that currently exists in the park.
- Changed the configuration of the tide gates from 1 culvert to a 2-culvert system based on advice from DFO to allow Metro Vancouver to exercise more control over tidal flows and to allow the tide gates to remain open for a longer portion of the tidal cycle,
- Added a viewing platform to facilitate wildlife viewing opportunities at a site within the park that was identified as being very important for park users

March 31, 2010 - Presented the *refined detailed design* concept to Metro Vancouver Parks Committee. The project was endorsed in principle, subject to additional consultation, and a staff report is scheduled to go back to the Committee for its June 17, 2010 meeting.

2.1.2 Summary of Information Session Meeting Notes

There were 55 attendees at the May 3, 2010 public open house, which included both an informal display and a 20-minute formal presentation. Following the formal presentation, guests were invited to ask questions and provide input in a facilitated question and answer session. Nine members of the public participated in the formal question and answer session. Some of the key themes raised related to protecting birds and other wildlife, preserving the existing old-field habitat, efforts to identify alternate locations and comments related to the project's goals to improve fish rearing habitat. These themes are outlined in more detail below.

Concerns related to protecting birds, native species and old-field habitat

A number of questions were raised about how birds and other wildlife will be protected during and after construction and what measures had been considered. The information provided by Project consultant Mike Demarchi, a wildlife biologist, noted that protecting old-field habitat was a priority and that only a very small percentage of the that area would be changed by construction, which meant the net change will not be sufficient to detract from the quality of the habitat available for the existing species in the area. Assurances were also provided that Metro Vancouver does not trap beavers, mink or otters in response to a specific question about these practices. Regarding protecting birds and other wildlife during construction work, it was noted that the timing for each portion of the work would be critical to avoid nesting season, and that mitigation will include on-site monitoring during and following construction to minimize effects on the wildlife in the area.

Concerns related to preserving old-field habitat

A number of representatives from the Burke Mountain Naturalists identified specific concerns about the loss of old-field habitat and how the addition of new channels for fish would detract from the existing bird habitat. Questions related to location of the channels, using the area as a compensation project when the old-field habitat itself was developed as part of a compensation project for the airport project – so taking away from it would be a contrary to this original intent. Responses to the questions by TI Corp and Metro Vancouver staff noted that the design is repurposing the existing channels to create more productive fish habitat, and that the design uses existing topography to improve drainage. Metro Vancouver also noted that the wetland was created from the airport expansion environmental expansion funds as well as the old-field management program, which was initiated and continues to be in effect. The funds were also used for habitat diversification.

Questions related to location selection

A number of the comments and questions related to the site selection and what type of process was used to determine if other sites could be used for habitat compensation. Specifically, there were comments that agricultural fields would be preferred, or that purchasing a farm and making it into a fish habitat would be an option. The questions were whether these options had been explored. It was noted that the process to identify fish habitat projects started in 2003, and that more than 30 projects were identified for review, of which 10 were suitable for consideration. This included the possible acquisition of land for the project; however, it was found that the site was not ideal and would also be very expensive with only marginal benefits to fish. It was also noted that the mandate for agricultural land is different, including serious drainage problems and as a result, the fit between agricultural land and fish habitat had not been explored further. It was also noted that the Wilson Farm location and proximity to the Coquitlam River make it an ideal location for fish rearing habitat, and restoring tidal function using the self-regulated tide gate and other structures is restoring it closer to its natural state before interference with the construction of dikes.

Comments related to the goals to improve fish habitat

One representative of Burke Mountain Naturalists brought forward data suggesting that the fish habitat in this area would not work for coho and Chinook, and would only attract three-spined stickleback, and cited statistics from a related project at the Sheep Paddocks as an example of a project where this has occurred. The statistics and comments related to the number of fish trapped, and the low percentage of coho despite the lack of any barriers between Mundy Slough and the Sheep Paddock channels. A representative of the North Fraser Salmon Assistance Project spoke to the data collection, stating that the findings his organization had collected and reported indicate positive results.

Metro Vancouver and TI Corp technical experts provided responses to the comments related to the viability of the fish rearing habitat. In relation to the Sheep Paddock, Metro Vancouver advised that the early monitoring results for the project had been lost, but that monitoring had been started again recently. While low numbers of coho were found in May of 2009, this was not unexpected as most salmon would have already left the habitat due to high temperatures; however, it was noted that the criticism for lack of monitoring and data is a good one. This is one of the reasons more extensive and prolonged monitoring is included in the Wilson Farm project. Regarding Wilson Farm as a viable fish habitat, it was noted by Project consultant Marc Gaboury, a fisheries biologist, that 80 per cent of channels and wetlands in the Lower Fraser estuary have been lost, and that the Wilson Farm was a good location to restore fish access because the tide gate and water temperatures will be appropriate for Chinook and coho overwintering and early spring rearing. Young salmon are most likely to use the channels from February to early May, and it is a critical life stage for juvenile Chinook before they go to the ocean. While the channels may contain a few hundred fish at any given time, thousands of fish would use the habitat over the course of a month.

A representative for Kwikwetlem First Nation conveyed their support for the restoration of tidal function and the importance of creating fish habitat at Wilson Farm that will address depressed fish stocks in the Coquitlam River. He noted that Kwikwetlem First Nation had preferred the earlier designs for the project, but was willing to use existing channels so that the work doesn't disrupt the old-field habitat. He also emphasized that, with tidal function restored, the area is getting closer to its original state.

A representative from DFO (Community Involvement) commented that the project is intended not just for fish, but to benefit a variety of species with minimal impacts on existing habitat values, and the importance of the project as it provides opportunities for increasing rare fish habitat that were removed due to historical activities such as diking.

2.1.3 Summary of Feedback Form Input

A total of 22 feedback forms were completed at the May 3 public open house, and six additional feedback forms were received after the event, prior to the May 10 deadline. The Feedback Form asked respondents seven questions about specific aspects of the proposal, such as positive features, suggestions for improvements, planning locations, viewing platform location, monitoring criteria and overall level of support for the proposal. The form included four questions about park use and demographics.


Fifty-one per cent of the attendees submitted feedback forms and 28 forms were submitted. Below is a summary of information received on the feedback forms. Verbatim comments on the forms are provided in Appendix 2.

What do you like about the proposed Colony Farm Tidal Flow Restoration and Habitat Enhancement Project?

- Preserve/enhanced habitat (7)
- Improved infrastructure for fish (4)
- Increased opportunity for viewing (2)
- Current proposal is better than original (2)
- Increasing fish stocks in the Fraser (2)
- I do not like the proposal (6)

What suggestions, if any, do you have that could be considered along with technical and financial inputs to improve the proposal

- Use long-term time frame for evaluation (2)
- Specific suggestions for improvements to area rivers and channels (3)
- Look at alternative locations for channels in Wilson Farm (4)
- Look at alternative sites outside Colony Farm (6)
- Other; one person per answer (5) – see Appendix 2 for individual answers
- No answer (8)



The project includes habitat components to provide food and nesting opportunities for migratory and resident birds. The plantings will be sited to provide nutrients to the channel through leaf fall and insect drop, while maintaining open views for bird watching and nature appreciation. Please refer to the display board “Planting Location and Viewing Platform Options” to indicate your preferred location for plantings and provide any additional comments. Three attendees indicated their preferred planning location by placing stickers on the following locations:

- New channel in north-west portion of site (1)
- New channel on west side of site (1)
- New channel on south-east portion of site (1)

On the feedback form, one participant noted a specific location for new plantings.

- Plant along the swale (1)

Other comments were as follows:


- Use long-term time frame for evaluation (2)
- Specific concerns with replacing old-field habitat (2)
- Specific plant suggestions (3)
- Refer to experts (3)
- Leave old-field habitat (4)
- Other; one person per answer (1) – see Appendix 2 for individual answers
- No answer (12)

What is your preferred location for a new viewing platform

- Location A (9)
- Location B (3)
- No platform needed (4)
- No answer (10)

Overall, what is your level of support for the Colony Farm Tidal Flow Restoration and Habitat Enhancement Project?

- Fully Support (6)
- Somewhat support (3)
- Do not support (14)
- No opinion (2)



Effectiveness monitoring is an important component of this project. Transportation Investment Corporation is responsible for the monitoring of fish use, water quality and plant survival for a five-year period post construction. What other elements of this project, if any, do you think should be measured as part of the monitoring program?

- Baseline and ongoing surveys for birds and other wildlife (6)
- Effects on bird and wildlife populations (2)
- Consider longer monitoring program (4)
- Impact from/on Coquitlam River (2)
- Everything (2)
- Other; one person per answer (4) – see Appendix 2 for individual answers
- No answer (9)

General comments – responses to this question were grouped by general theme below and also noted as verbatim comments in Appendix 2.

- Restore natural/original state of the environment (4)
- Concerns with/suggestions for community consultation (4)
- Concern with site choice and fish productivity (3)
- Compensation should not be in existing park (2)
- Good job so far (2)
- Other; one person per answer (6) – see Appendix 2 for individual answers
- No answer (8)

Please indicate where you live:

- Coquitlam (7)
- Port Coquitlam (9)
- Port Moody (3)
- Maple Ridge (1)
- Surrey (0)
- Other; one person per each community – Belcarra, Burnaby, North Vancouver, Vancouver, New Westminster



How did you hear about the open house?

- Community newspaper advertisement (8)
- Email invitation (7)
- Posters at Colony Farm (1)
- From a friend/colleague (10)
- Other; one person per answer (3) – poster at Art’s Centre, members of Colony Farm Park Association
- Other: Burke Mountain Naturalists (3 people)

How often have you visited Colony Farm Regional Park in the past year?

- Between 10 and 50 times (15)
- Less than 10 times (9)
- None (1)

What activities do you enjoy at Colony Farm?

- Walking/hiking/running (18)
- Cycling (5)
- Bird watching (14)
- Gardening (3)
- Other; one person per answer (3) – work, wildlife watching, teaching natural history, plant study, photography, healing elements
- Other: Bird count (3 people)
- Other; Relaxing (2 people)
- No answer (2)

2.1.4 Stakeholder Correspondence

During the consultation period, TI Corp staff received correspondence from seven stakeholders and these are provided in Appendix 3. Three stakeholders wrote in support of the project and noted the following benefits of the proposal:

- Increased biodiversity
- Opportunity for multiple species
- Fits the landscape
- First Nations support

Four stakeholders were in opposition and noted the following issues with the proposal:

- Fragmentation/loss of bird habitat, specifically old-field habitat
- Limited benefit for salmonids
- Inadequate protection window during construction
- Inadequate information about public consultation period

2.2 Open House Notification

The public open house was advertised through a variety of communications materials including:

- Local newspaper ads
- Email invitations
- Event posters
- Website notice

Open house notifications invited the public to attend the event to provide feedback on proposed habitat and drainage changes at Wilson Farm, an area within Colony Farm Regional Park and noted that the open house was hosted by PMH1 Project staff and Metro Vancouver Parks.

2.2.1 Advertising

The open house ad is provided as Appendix 4 and was posted in the following local newspapers:

- Tri City News – April 23, 2010
- The Now Newspaper – April 23, 2010

2.2.2 Event Invitation

An email invitation was sent to a list of project stakeholders inviting them to attend the open house and provide feedback on the revised plan. This invitation was sent to 108 recipients, which included stakeholder organizations with a request that they forward it to their members, individuals who have indicated an interest in the area, and 40 government agencies and technical teams, including representatives from local governments in the area. The email invitations were sent out April 20, 2010. The invitation is provided as Appendix 5.

2.2.3 Event Poster

Posters advertising the open house were posted at Colony Farm Regional Park. The poster is provided as Appendix 6.

2.2.4 Website Notification

Notice of the open house was posted on the PMH1 Project website on April 24, 2010 at www.pmh1project.com under the Info Room section.

2.3 Public Open House

The public open house included information materials, a formal presentation and the opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback as follows:

- 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. Informal open house
- 7:00 to 7:20 p.m. Presentation
- 7:20 to 8:00 p.m. Question and answer session

The event was hosted by TI Corp's PMH1 Project team and Metro Vancouver Parks, and both organizations provided a number of staff to answer public questions before, during and after the formal presentation.

Fifty-five participants attended the open house. Attendees were greeted, asked to sign in and offered a nametag. A printed discussion guide and feedback form were handed out to each attendee. Each guest was encouraged to fill out the feedback form at the meeting. Information boards outlining the proposed Wilson Farm plan and key features of the enhancements were on display for participants to view and discuss with PMH1 Project team members.

Out of the 55 attendees at the Colony Farm Open House, 40 people indicated they were affiliated with more than one organization, while 16 said they were not affiliated with any organization.

Unaffiliated	16
Burke Mountain Naturalists	8
City of Port Coquitlam	7
Colony Farm Gardens/Association/Volunteers	5
Colony Farm Park Association	4
Riverwatch	4
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	2
Riverview Horticultural Centre Society	2
Other	17
Total	65

The group with the most members in attendance at the open house was the Burke Mountain Naturalists, followed by representatives from the City of Port Coquitlam and Colony Farm.

The majority of feedback forms (22) were handed in at the May 3 meeting. Six additional feedback forms were received after the meeting, by fax or email, by May 10. Twenty-eight feedback forms were submitted in total.

As noted in Section 2.2.4 Stakeholder Correspondence, seven additional letters related to the Colony Farm proposal were received by May 10. In total, 35 written responses were received in connection with the invitation for public input. Verbal comments were provided at the event by nine members of the public who participated in the formal question and answer session. One participant provided verbal comments at the event and submitted a letter.

2.4 Open House Materials

2.4.1 Discussion Guide and Feedback Form

A four-page discussion guide and two-page feedback form were distributed at the Colony Farm Open House. The discussion guide summarized the rationale for the planned improvements to habitat and water management at Wilson Farm and outlined proposed measures that would restore tidal flow in the area.

Attendees were asked on the feedback form to indicate their support for the proposed project and list any ideas for improving the plan. Participants were asked to provide input on their preferred location for a new viewing platform and new plantings. Participants were asked what indicators they would like to see included in effectiveness monitoring and they were able to write down any additional general comments on the proposal.

The discussion guide and feedback form are provided as Appendix 7.

2.4.2 Display Materials

Seven display boards, a model of a tide gate and an animated slide show and video were available for review by participants. The boards included maps illustrating existing and new features and information on the following:

- Project goals
- Consultation and project schedule
- Water management improvements
- New aquatic habitat
- Planting locations and view platform options
- Brae Slough as an example of a recent PMH1 environmental enhancement project.

A record of the display boards is provided as Appendix 8.

2.4.3 PowerPoint Presentation

Staff from PMH1 Project and Metro Vancouver Parks provided a joint presentation at the May 3 open house at 7:00 p.m. All attending staff and consultants from both organizations were introduced and the presentation covered the following information:

- History of Colony Farm
- Colony Farm Regional Park management objectives
- Principles for resource management decisions
- Summary of earlier consultation and related design changes
- Project proposal
- Next steps

Many of the graphics used in the PowerPoint presentation were also available on the display boards and the full presentation is provided as Appendix 9.