

# Assessment of Parks and Open Space

City of Peterborough

2019

Final Draft



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## Introduction

This document and the Parks Development Standards document are the products of a comprehensive review of parks and open space in Peterborough (with a focus on Neighbourhood parkland), and of the planning, design and development of municipal parks and the open space system.

The **Assessment of Parks and Open Spaces** document sets out to research, assess and inform Municipal staff of the current state of the existing Parks and Open Spaces in Peterborough. The results of the assessment were used to formulate recommended solutions that will improve access to and quality of the City's existing and future parkland. The results of the assessment were also used to inform the Parks Development Standards document.

The purpose of this **Assessment of Parks and Open Space** document is to

1. Provide a high-level assessment of the parks and open space system, with a focus on Neighbourhood parkland;
2. Examine the approach to planning for, acquiring and developing parkland;
3. Evaluate the quality and functionality of established Neighbourhood parks – and identify priority Neighbourhood parks in need of rejuvenation;
4. Examine access to Neighbourhood parkland - and identify areas of the City that have inadequate access;
5. Evaluate the extensive inventory of City-owned (non-parkland) open space - and identify candidate sites to become parkland; and
6. Assess Neighbourhood park equity by Planning Area - and recommend an area-specific strategy for improvement.

**Chapter One** of the report further describes the project objectives and structure of this report.

## Executive Summary

### Key Findings

#### The Parks and Open Space System

Peterborough has an above average number of providers of public and publicly available open space, as well as culture and recreation facilities. Because of this and the City's setting and natural features, the amount of public and publicly available open space is above the norm, although a good deal of the land is natural heritage in nature and as such, will not support a high level of public use and facility development.

There is a good and improving network of linked open spaces and trails, mostly at the city-wide level. However, the connection between Neighbourhood parks and the city-wide trail and active transportation networks is generally weak.

There are many quality Regional and Community parks - although much of that land is comprised

of natural heritage features. As a result, there is a shortage of medium and large size tableland-quality Regional and Community parks that can accommodate the outdoor and indoor culture and recreation facilities that will be required as the City grows. An additional 50-75 hectares of this type of open space will be required to support resident needs when the City is fully developed (2-3 large sites would be ideal). A strategy is required to address this challenge while opportunities still exist. Refer to **Appendix D** for the calculation of required parkland.

Refer to **Chapter Two** for more detail on the parks and open space system.

### Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

The quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the recommended standard in 14 Planning Areas, with 8 Planning Areas well below the recommended standard of 1 hectare/1,000 population. The current City-wide ratio is 0.75 hectares/1,000 population. As residential density increases, especially in built-up areas, the ratio will worsen unless more parkland is acquired.

Refer to **Appendix B**.

**Chapter Three** discusses how planning for parks and open space has been undertaken since the first Parks and Recreation Master Plan was completed in 1978. Also described are the various parkland acquisition techniques that have been utilized, and the way that parks have been designed and developed over the years.

### Quality and Functionality of Neighbourhood Parks

A key objective of this study was to evaluate the quality and functionality of Neighbourhood parks.

To assist the evaluation, a list of 'minimum' and 'variable' design features and standards was prepared. Those standards are the centerpiece of the **Parks Development Standards** document that will guide the design and development of new parks, as well as the rejuvenation of existing Neighbourhood parks.

From that assessment, the following are the highest rated Neighbourhood parks in terms of quality and functionality. The number in brackets is the score out of 66 that each park received.

1. Rogers Cove (51/66) – a Community Park with an embedded Neighbourhood park
2. Barnardo (48/66)
3. Nicholls Oval (48/66) – a Community Park with an embedded Neighbourhood park
4. Stewart (40/66)
5. Knights of Columbus (40/66) – a Community Park with an embedded Neighbourhood park

The following are the lowest ranked Neighbourhood parks in terms of quality and functionality.

The number in brackets is the score out of 66 that each park received.

1. Settlers Ridge (3/66) – one of the City's newest parks
2. Redwood (3/66)
3. Barleson and Leighton (6/66)

4. Earlwood (6/66)
5. Oakwood (6/66)
6. 1497 Ireland Ave. (8/66)
7. Raymond and Cochrane (8/66)

Refer to **Tables 4-1 – 4-5** in **Chapter 4** for the list of ‘minimum’ design features and the detailed assessment of each park.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Another important objective of the study was to evaluate the distribution of Neighbourhood parkland and resulting access to local parks by nearby residents.

The analysis utilized a 400m service area from the center of each park (representing a 5-10 minute walk), adjusted to account for physical barriers for walking and cycling to parks.

The mapping revealed that many residential areas have gaps in access to Neighbourhood parkland, with Wards 2, 3 and 5 being the most serious. Refer to **Maps 5-1 - 5-5** in **Chapter 5**.

### City-Owned (non-parkland) Open Space

Across the City, there are 250 hectares of City-owned (non-parkland) open space plus 69 hectares in current draft-approved plans of subdivision – much of this land with potential to become parkland.

149 properties were evaluated, utilizing 15 criteria. All but 15 properties are recommended to become parkland, with 95 identified as high priority for consideration. Refer to **Table 6-1** in **Chapter 6** for the evaluation and identification of candidate properties.

The aspects and features of recommended properties include some or all of the following:

- Display culture and recreation attributes,
- Contain natural heritage features,
- Are adjacent to other public open spaces,
- Will improve distribution of and access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- Will contribute to Regional and Community parkland,
- Will provide linkage functions and/or are linear in nature,
- Contain archeological and/or cultural resources, and
- Contain a stormwater management facility.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity

It was important to integrate all aspects of the assessment of parks and open space to see what was revealed about park equity, especially at the neighbourhood level – the focus of the study.

**Park Equity = Access** (to parkland) + **Quality** (of parks) + **Inclusivity** (the degree to which ALL

residents can access parks and open spaces).

Utilizing the following criteria, it was determined that 18 Planning Areas (PAs) scored medium to low for Neighbourhood park equity, displaying at least two of the criteria.

1. Inadequate **access** to Neighbourhood parkland (16 PAs)
2. Low **quality/functionality** of Neighbourhood parkland (14 PAs)
3. The **quantity** of Neighbourhood parkland is below the recommended standard (14 PAs)
4. Above average **population density** (5 PAs)
5. Below average **household income** (10 PAs)

Refer to **Table 7-1** in **Chapter 7** for the list of Planning Areas with medium to low Neighbourhood park equity.

## Key Recommendations

### A New Parks and Open Space Classification

In concert with the update of the City's Official Plan, the parks and open space classification system was revised to reflect the future direction of the City, especially the trend toward increasing density of existing neighbourhoods and new residential development areas.

1. Regional Parks and Other Open Spaces
2. Community Parks and Other Open Spaces
3. Neighbourhood Parks and Other Open Spaces
4. Pocket Parks
5. **Urban Park Spaces** - a second tier of parks and open spaces to be located within high density areas (including the downtown).
  - Urban Community Parks,
  - Urban Squares,
  - Urban Pocket Parks,
  - Sliver Parks,
  - Courtyards and
  - Connecting Links.

### Priority Neighbourhood Parks for Rejuvenation

Because financial resources are always finite and many parks have been identified, it is important to prioritize neighbourhood parks in need of rejuvenation. It was decided that the factors comprising park equity be utilized to augment the quality/functionality assessment.

So, the 43 Neighbourhood parks that scored in the bottom third of the 'quality/functionality' assessment were further assessed based on the following criteria:

1. quality/functionality score of each park,

2. quantity (and ratio to population) of Neighbourhood parkland within each Planning Area,
3. household income of the neighbourhood,
4. population density of the neighbourhood,
5. the relative importance of each park to the neighbourhood, and
6. any development constraints.

Refer to **Table 4-6** in **Chapter 4** where these 43 parks are evaluated, scored and prioritized.

From that assessment, the following are the top 10 parks identified for rejuvenation:

1. Cameron Tot Lot
2. Earlwood
3. Keith Wightman
4. Dominion
5. Hamilton (embedded Neighbourhood park portion)
6. Glenn Pagett
7. Whitefield
8. Dainard
9. Denne
10. Queen Alexandra (+ Nichols Place Pocket Park)

Before any improvements are made, it is recommended that a rejuvenation plan be prepared for each park – and that 5-10 parks be identified as the first group for rejuvenation.

It is recommended that incremental improvements be made to each park in the first group over two to three years to spread the benefit across the most neighbourhoods.

Once rejuvenation of the first group of parks is completed, the next group would be rejuvenated utilizing the same implementation strategy.

### **City-Owned (non-parkland) Open Space**

All properties that are identified as candidates to become parkland should be officially designated as parkland. Properties that are rated as ‘high-high’ and ‘high’ should be considered first.

20 properties are recommended to become Neighbourhood parkland and each has been assigned a development priority. Refer to **Table 6-3** in **Chapter 6**. Development of these properties will need to be integrated with the development of new parks and the rejuvenation of existing parks.

It is recommended that City-owned (non-parkland) open space properties that contain high-value natural heritage features that are recommended to become parkland be further designated as ‘nature reserves’ or ‘nature preserves’. Physical restrictions and policies should be implemented to limit or prohibit public use for the most sensitive properties or parts of properties. In some instances, the park name could incorporate ‘reserve’ or ‘preserve’

## **The Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity**

Below are the seven elements of the strategy to improve Neighbourhood park equity across the City. For each residential Planning Area (except lightly populated Coldspring), a specific strategy has been developed that combines various combinations of these elements.

1. Through good design and adequate rejuvenation, improve the quality and functionality of Neighbourhood parks.
2. Develop new Neighbourhood parks to the recommended standard.
3. Within selected Regional and Community Parks, create new and enhance existing embedded Neighbourhood park features.
4. Attempt to partner with school boards to provide quality Neighbourhood park features at selected elementary schools.
5. Designate and develop a number of City-owned (non-parkland) open space properties into Neighbourhood parkland, access points and linkages (20 properties have been identified).
6. Acquire other properties to create new and enhance existing Neighbourhood parks.
7. Plan the location, quantity and characteristics of future Neighbourhood parks to meet the recommended planning and provision standards.

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## **Appendix F | Publications and Resources**



# Chapter 1 | **Introduction**



### Project Objectives

This assessment of parks and open space in Peterborough has the following objectives:

1. Establish park planning, provision and design guidelines and standards – including:
  - a process for developing new parks (including City and developer responsibilities);
  - parks and other open space planning and design guidelines and standards to improve the appeal and functionality of parks (with a focus on Neighbourhood parkland) (See the **Parks Development Standards** document.);
  - determine how accessibility to and within parks can be improved;
  - provide guidelines to increase linkages/connectivity within the open space system;
  - recommend sustainability measures; and
  - illustrate how to celebrate history and natural heritage.
2. Evaluate Neighbourhood parks and identify high priority parks in need of rejuvenation.
3. Identify gaps in access to Neighbourhood parkland and provide strategies to begin to address the gaps. Access will be measured by:
  - i) calculating if there is sufficient quantity of parkland in each planning area;
  - ii) examining location/distribution of parkland, accounting for barriers; and
  - iii) accounting for current and future residential density, as well as household income.
4. Evaluate the inventory of City-owned (non-parkland) open space and recommend sites to be considered to officially become parkland.
5. Assess Neighbourhood park equity and recommend a strategy for improvement.
6. Determine the amount of tableland-quality Regional and Community parkland that the City will require (see **Appendix D**).

### Report Structure

Informed by those objectives, the following is the framework for this Report.

#### Chapter Two: The Parks and Open Space System

This chapter describes the parks and open space system in Peterborough, including the providers, characteristics, connectivity, and categories of City of parkland and other open space.

#### Chapter Three: Planning for, Acquiring and Developing Municipal Parkland

The manner in which City parkland is planned for, acquired and developed is the subject of this chapter.

### Chapter Four: Quality and Functionality of Existing Neighbourhood Parkland

Since quality and functionality of Neighbourhood parkland is one measure of park equity, both have been assessed for this assignment. Evaluation criteria and a matrix were established so that each existing Neighbourhood park was assessed similarly and measured against the quality and functionality of proposed new parks. The criteria define minimum and variable requirements for Neighbourhood parks, with each park scored and ranked, based on how well they measure up to those requirements. Based on the scoring and other factors such as physical access, current and future residential density and the income characteristics of households and neighbourhoods, high priority parks are identified for rejuvenation.

### Chapter Five: Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Another element of Neighbourhood park equity is physical access to parkland. A service area of 400 metres from the centre of each park was established. That distance represents a reasonable average walking distance and time to access a Neighbourhood park. Accounting for physical barriers to walk and/or cycle to a Neighbourhood park, the service area for each park was mapped. Residential areas that are outside of those service areas were determined to have inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland.

### Chapter Six: City-Owned (Non-Parkland) Open Space

This chapter describes the process and results of the analysis of the 149 City-owned (non-parkland) open space properties. Included are maps that locate the properties and Table 6-1 that captures the analysis, based on the criteria that were established for the analysis.

### Chapter Seven: Assessment for Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

The assessment of Neighbourhood park equity and the strategy for improvement is one of the key outcomes of the assignment. **Park equity = access + quality + inclusivity**. For this assessment, the 29 Planning Areas that the City has utilized for many years for planning purposes were used as planning units. The assessment of park equity comprised integration of the following: current and anticipated future population and settlement pattern, current and anticipated future population density, median household income, an assessment of current parkland and other open space, and an assessment of access to Neighbourhood parkland (quantity, distribution, barriers and quality). For each Planning Area, a strategy to improve Neighbourhood park equity was prepared.

### Appendices

The following four appendices are included:

- a) Parks and Open Space Inventory

## Chapter 1 | Introduction

- b) Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area
- c) Community Consultation
- d) Assessment of the Future Need for Tableland-Quality Regional and Community Parkland





## Chapter 2 | **The Parks and Open Space System**



## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

### Introduction

This chapter provides an overview assessment of the parks and open space system in the City of Peterborough, keying on areas of priority for this assignment.

Refer to Map 2-1 titled “**Parks and Publicly Available Open Space, City of Peterborough, 2019**” at the end of this Chapter which locates all types of parks and other open space, including City-owned (non-parkland) open space (outlined in red and numbered). A wall-sized version of Map 2-1 is available through the City or at:

<http://ptbo.maps.arcgis.com/sharing/rest/content/items/c67e2476c3f2451ebbadb8315e24a550/data>. This map has also been utilized in Chapter 7 for the analysis of Neighbourhood park equity by Planning Area.

### Stakeholders

The following are the key stakeholders and types of open space comprising the parks and open space system within the City of Peterborough:

- City of Peterborough parkland,
- other City-owned (non-parkland) open space,
- education lands (elementary, secondary, post-secondary),
- Trent-Severn Waterway/Environment Canada lands,
- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority lands,
- Peterborough Utilities Group (Riverview Park and Zoo),
- County of Peterborough parkland,
- cemeteries (3 active and 2 pioneer),
- publicly available open space owned by non-profit entities (e.g. Maple Ridge Community Centre, Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club, Naval Association), and
- publicly available open space owned by commercial entities (including 3 golf courses).

This extensive number of contributors to the public open space system is rare for municipalities.

### Key Characteristics

In Peterborough, the amount of parks and other public and publicly-available open space is above the norm for many municipalities, mostly due to the significant contributions made by providers such as Trent University, Fleming College, the Trent-Severn Waterway and the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority – as well as the positive impact of having a river and canal flow through the City (including tributaries and wetlands), and the existence of other notable natural heritage resources, including forests and the Peterborough drumlin field.

The 364.8 hectares of City parkland represents a ratio of 4.3 hectares/1,000 population, which is close to the recommended ratio of 5.0 hectares/1,000 population. However, a good deal of the public open space system is comprised of natural heritage resources, including waterways, wetlands, forested areas and drumlins – and therefore is not suitable to accommodate most

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

culture and recreation facilities, and to support a high level of public access.

Although there are many attributes of the parks and open space system, including reasonable connectivity and the large amount of open space, the following shortcomings are noted:

- There is a shortage of adequate-sized tableland-quality Regional and Community parkland that is suitable for the development of clusters of outdoor sport facilities, and multi-facility indoor culture and recreation complexes. The current shortage will become more acute as residential density and population increases. Refer to Appendix D.
- There is insufficient quantity of Neighbourhood parkland in many areas of the City and distribution is uneven – leading to access inequity in many neighbourhoods, especially in Wards 2, 3 and 5.
- 25 of 67 Neighbourhood parks are smaller than the recommended minimum size (less than 0.5 hectares) and 15 have little to no street frontage.
- With a few exceptions, the quality and functionality of Neighbourhood parkland is only moderate, with over half of parks scoring well below the minimum standard. Ten established parks remain undeveloped.

### Connectivity

Although significant gaps remain, there are large stretches of linked open space throughout the City, especially along the waterways and incorporating former railway lines. This is significantly aided by Trent-Severn Waterway lands and the new Peterborough Canal Trail that will extend from Lock 19 to Trent University.

An untapped asset is the amount and location of 247.6 hectares of City-owned (non-parkland) open space. If the high-value linear properties within that inventory are designated as parkland, that would significantly contribute to parkland connectivity. Examples include the proposed Parkway corridor, former railway lands that have been acquired by the City but not designated as parkland, lands containing Jackson Creek and lesser watercourses, and lands along the Otonabee River. Additionally, there are lands within draft plans of subdivision that will be conveyed to the City that will contribute to open space connectivity. Similar lands within greenfield areas should be identified in Secondary Plans as open space to be conveyed at the time of development.

Although the situation is improving, most Neighbourhood parks are not well linked to other open spaces or the City-wide trail network and active transportation system.

Recent draft plans of subdivision are being better planned to incorporate natural heritage open space corridors/connectors and a better-connected park system.

### Categories of City Parkland

City parkland has been organized into five categories that represent a hierarchy of open space. The hierarchy is based principally on the distance that most visitors travel to each category of parkland and the level of the facilities and uniqueness of assets associated with each category.

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

Another element of the classification system is whether parkland and other open space is located within suburban or urban areas of the City. The 'urban' category reflects the types of parkland and other open space that will be characteristic of high-density residential and mixed-use zones throughout the City and especially within the downtown Central Area.

1. **Regional:** a wide range of sizes and shapes of parks including linear configuration - accommodating high-level/intensively developed outdoor facilities, indoor specialized and multi-facility complexes, trails, unique features and the full array of natural heritage resources – appealing to residents from across the City and beyond.
2. **Community:** predominantly medium-size parks accommodating mostly intermediate-and higher-level sport and other recreation facilities, with some parks entirely or partially comprising natural heritage features.
3. **Neighbourhood:** generally small parks serving a neighbourhood or part of a neighbourhood – within a 5 to 10 minute walk - predominately supporting less organized, passive activities for all age groups.
4. **Pocket Parks:** very small, sometimes intensively developed parks within the suburban areas of the City.
5. **Urban Park Spaces:** a second tier of parks and open space to be located within high density areas (including the downtown):
  - Urban Community Parks,
  - Urban Squares,
  - Urban Pocket Parks,
  - Sliver Parks,
  - Courtyards and
  - Connecting Links.

Refer to the **Parks Development Standards** document (Section 1) for more detail about each of the categories of parkland (purpose, examples, other types of open space included in the category, provision standard for parks, size guidelines for parks, and planning guidelines for parks and other open space).

### Regional Parkland

- The 12 Regional Parks comprise 121.8 hectares, representing a ratio of 1.43 hectares/1,000 population – which is close to the recommended provision standard of 1.5 hectares/1,000 population. If all of the City-owned (non-parkland) open space that is recommended to become Regional Parkland is included, the total increases to 135 hectares (1.59 hectares / 1,000 population).
- Although only four of the parks are 10 hectares or larger, three are over twenty hectares in size.
- R.A Morrow, the site of the Peterborough Memorial Centre, the Evinrude Centre site, Kinsmen Park, Northcrest Arena site, the Pioneer Road site and Del Cray Park are entirely or largely table land.

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

- Ashburnham Memorial, Harper Park, Beavermead, Johnson Park and Millennium Park are entirely or largely comprised of natural heritage features.
- Most of the Regional parkland is located within the eastern half of the City.
- Current draft plans of subdivision will not generate any new Regional parkland. Therefore, unless additional Regional parkland is acquired via other plans of subdivision and by other means, the current ratio will slip further below the recommended target as the population increases.
- Currently, there is a shortage of large tableland-quality Regional (and Community) parkland to support clusters of high-level sports facilities and community centres to meet current and future requirements. Unless sufficient suitable land is acquired, that situation will worsen as residential density and the population increases.
- An assessment of the need for suitably sized tableland-quality Regional and Community parks has identified a shortfall of 50 - 75 hectares of parkland to accommodate a projected full build-out population of 135,000 to be contained within the current boundaries of the City. See **Appendix D**. It is anticipated that about 50 hectares would be allocated to Regional Parkland.
- A small amount of the inventory of City-owned (non-parkland) open space will be recommended to be designated as Regional parkland.
- Although not City-owned, Riverview Park and Zoo is a very popular park. It is owned by the Peterborough Utilities Group and comprises 20.7 hectares along the Otonabee River.

### Community Parkland

- The 38 Community Parks comprise 178.6 hectares, representing a ratio of 2.1 hectares/1,000 population – which is close to the recommended provision standard of 2.5 hectares/1,000 population. If all of the City-owned (non-parkland) open space that is recommended to become Community Parkland is included, the total increases to 387 hectares (4.5 hectares / 1,000 population).
- Community parkland is well distributed throughout the City.
- Many Community Parks are under-sized to accommodate the types and number of facilities identified for this category of parkland. Only six parks are 10 hectares or larger and most do not contain very much tableland. This shortage of large tableland-quality Community (and Regional) parkland to support clusters of high-level sports facilities and community centres is a critical deficiency. Unless sufficient suitable land is acquired, that situation will worsen as residential density and the population increases. None of the parkland identified in current draft plans of subdivision are large tableland-quality properties.
- An assessment of the need for suitably sized tableland-quality Community and Regional parks has identified a shortfall of 50 - 75 hectares of parkland to accommodate a projected full build-out population of 135,000 to be contained within the current boundaries of the City. See **Appendix D**. It is anticipated that about 25 hectares would be allocated to Community Parkland.

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

- A significant amount of the inventory of City-owned (non-parkland) open space will be recommended to be designated as Community parkland, although very little is tableland.
- Current draft plans of subdivision will only yield 5.64 additional hectares of Community parkland, all of which will be natural heritage lands.

### Neighbourhood Parkland

- The 67 Neighbourhood parks total 63.3 hectares, which represents a ratio of 0.75 hectares/1,000 population. That is below the recommended standard of 1.0 hectare per 1,000 population.
- Of the 22 Planning Areas that are fully or largely developed, 14 are below the recommended target for quantity of Neighbourhood parkland – with eight being well below the recommended target of one hectare of parkland per 1,000 population. Refer to **Appendix B** for details. Refer also to **Chapter Four** for the analysis of physical access to Neighbourhood parkland, **Chapter Five** which assesses quality and functionality of Neighbourhood parkland and **Chapter Seven** where Park Equity is analyzed for each Planning Area.
- 11 Community parks and 2 Regional parks contain what is considered to be an ‘embedded neighbourhood park’. The facilities associated with this portion of each of these higher-level parks meet some of the requirements of a neighbourhood park (at least a play structure). An exception is Beavermead Park where the play structures within the park are too remote from residential areas to be considered to be an embedded Neighbourhood park. These embedded Neighbourhood parks will be included in the analysis of access to Neighbourhood parkland, measuring 400 metres from the location of the facilities that are considered to be ‘neighbourhood’ (See **Chapters Four** and **Seven**).
- Current draft approved plans of subdivision will yield 8 new Neighbourhood parks, totalling 4.98 hectares. Six of the park sites are small (0.15 to 0.5 hectares), with five of the sites smaller than the recommended minimum of 0.5 hectares. In addition, there 1.22 hectares of land comprising linkages/walkways that, because of the intended function, can be considered Neighbourhood parkland. That brings the total of new Neighbourhood parkland to 6.2 hectares. Given the anticipated additional population that will be generated by these developments, it is likely that the City-wide ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population will drop below the current ratio of 0.75 hectares/1,000 population when these areas are fully populated.
- Of serious concern is the impact of increasing residential density throughout the City. As residential density increases through intensification of developed areas and higher residential density in new developments, the current ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population will worsen, even if a few more hectares of parkland are provided in the form of new Neighbourhood parks in suburban areas and Urban Park Spaces in the high-density residential and mixed-use areas.
- Many Neighbourhood parks are minimally developed, resulting in low functionality, some have insufficient street frontage, and others are of a shape that further reduces

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

functionality. (See **Chapter Four**.)

- For a good number of residential areas, there is inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland (amount and distribution). (See **Chapter Five**.)
- Neighbourhood park equity is low in 18 of the 23 partially and fully developed residential Planning Areas, with inadequate access to parkland and quantity being the most critical criterion, due to the fact that those deficiencies are the most challenging to reduce.
- In most neighbourhoods, local parks are not adequately connected into the city-wide and regional trail network and active transportation system.

### Pocket Parks

- There are 14 Pocket parks in City ownership, totalling 1.1 hectares and ranging in size from under 0.1 to 0.3 hectares.
- Some sites are land that was left over at road intersections (e.g., Clonsilla and Lansdowne, Romaine and Monaghan, Queen and Hunter, and Reid and McDonnell).
- Some are traffic islands (e.g., Charlotte and Park, Oriole Crescent, Peace Crescent, Royal Crescent, Barnardo and Wolsley, Nicholl's Place, Parkhill and Stewart, and the McCormick Property).
- Most sites have a grass surface and some have been enhanced (e.g., display garden, trees and other plantings, an historic plaque).
- The Tinker Property is a very small, unmarked and undeveloped site on Burnham Street.

In the Parklands Community being built on Chemong Road, the developer has created four Pocket parks and a landscaped traffic island (inside a roundabout). At this time, ownership of and public access to these sites is unclear. It is likely that they will be developed as landscaped passive spaces with a walkway, benches, trees and other plantings to enhance the neighbourhood and create places of relaxation and visual relief.

### Urban Park Spaces

- There are 15 Community and Pocket parks that may be reclassified as Urban Park Spaces, which is intended for high-density residential and mixed use areas (see below).
- As new high-density residential and mixed-use developments are planned, the six sub-categories of Urban Park Spaces will be incorporated into the urban fabric.
- The following public and commercial non-parkland sites are examples of Urban Park Spaces that already exist within the Central Area (downtown) and other medium- and high-density parts of the City:
  - the new public square associated with the Peterborough Public Library on Aylmer Street,
  - the courtyard at the City Centre apartments (site of the Peterborough Regional Farmers Market),
  - the landscaped open space in front of the Salvation Army (intersection of Aylmer and Simcoe streets),
  - the small square associated with Peterborough Square (intersection of Charlotte



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- and Water streets),
  - the front entrance to Peterborough Square (intersection of George and Simcoe streets),
  - the new public space being created at the south end of Water Street adjacent to Millennium Park,
  - several small landscaped open spaces associated with the highest density portion of the Parkland Development between Chemong Road and Hilliard Street – north of Milroy Park (noted above), and
  - temporary widened sidewalks and ‘bump-outs’ to accommodate street-side restaurant patios within the downtown.
- The following Community Parks may be reclassified as ‘Community’ Urban Parks - depending on their role and the boundaries of the Central Area and Mixed Use Corridors that will be established in the new City Official Plan:
  - Burnham Point,
  - Confederation Square,
  - Crescent Street boulevard,
  - Fleming,
  - The Goose Pond,
  - James Stevenson,
  - Knights of Columbus,
  - Louis Street,
  - Rotary,
  - Rubidge and Reid, and
  - Quaker.
- The following Pocket Parks may be reclassified as ‘Urban’ Pocket Parks - depending on their role and the boundaries of the Central Area and Mixed Use Corridors that will be established in the new City Official Plan:
  - Park and Hunter,
  - Parkhill and Stewart/Smith Town Hill,
  - Queen and Hunter, and
  - McDonnel.

### Other City-Owned (non-parkland) Open Space

There are currently 247.6 hectares of undeveloped open space land in City ownership, comprising 149 properties. A few of the sites have been designated for specific uses (e.g., road rights-of-way, underground utility corridors, surface drainage corridors, storm water areas, etc.) – including many hectares that have been acquired as the right-of-way for the Parkway. However, most of the land has not been officially designated for any particular use, including parkland. A good deal of the land has been acquired as ‘open space’ (often referred to as ‘environmental protection’ lands) through residential and industrial development. Due of the natural heritage nature of some of the lands, most have not been officially designated as ‘parkland’. Most of that land is zoned OS. 1. Some of the properties comprise retired railway lines and, although they are

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System

intended for trails, they have not yet been formally designated as parkland. Some of the city-owned open space lands parallel the Otonabee River and other properties contain other watercourses.

Within current draft plans of subdivision, the City will acquire 91.67 additional hectares of open space, with 6.2 hectares designated as Neighbourhood parkland and 5.64 hectares as Community parkland. The remaining 79.83 hectares comprises storm water management areas (10.79 hectares) and other open space lands (69.04 hectares). Future plans of subdivision will provide additional parkland and City-owned open space.

Utilizing criteria established for this study, each City-owned (non-parkland) open space property has been evaluated to determine their suitability to be recommended for consideration to become parkland. All candidate sites will be prioritized. See **Chapter Six**.

### Other Open Space

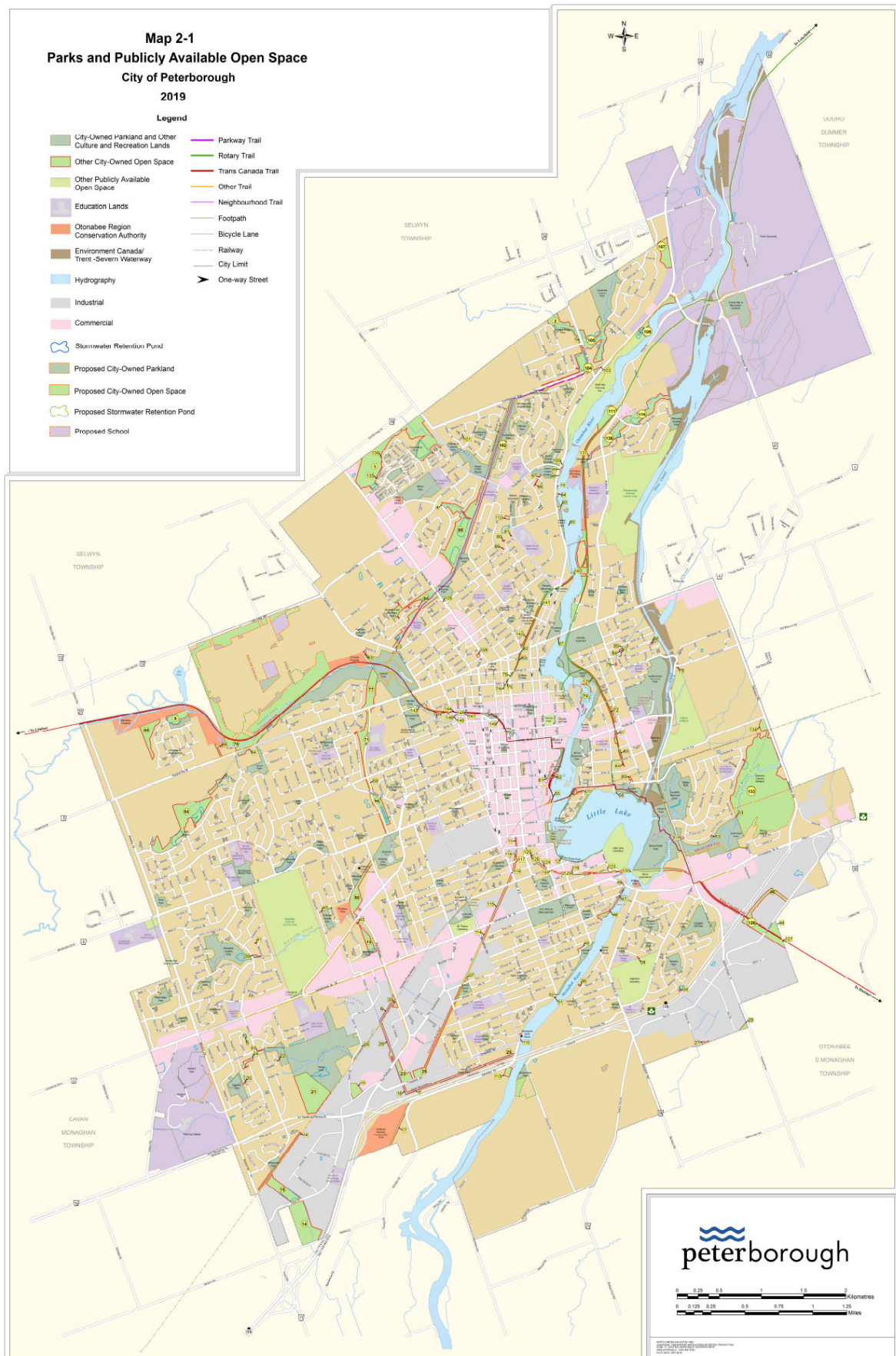
As noted at the beginning of this chapter, other stakeholders provide a large amount of public and publicly available open space throughout the City (1,132.9 hectares), as detailed below:

- Peterborough County (Victoria Park, Heritage Jail Park – 1.5 hectares)
- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority (5 principle sites and other lands – 55.0 hectares)
- Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway (including Westclox Park – 108.8 hectares)
- Peterborough Utilities Group (Riverview Park and Zoo – 20.7 hectares)
- Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board (5 secondary schools, 14 elementary schools and 1 undeveloped site – 72.6 hectares)
- Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board (2 secondary and 9 elementary schools – 37.9 hectares)
- Conseil scolaire de district catholique Centre-Sud (one elementary school – 3.1 hectares)
- Fleming College (Sutherland Campus – 80.9 hectares, including Bowers Park at 8.42 hectares plus the site of the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre)
- Trent University (556.4 hectares)
- Golf courses (3 courses – 150.9 hectares)
- Cemeteries (3 sites – 37.7 hectares)
- Older adult centres (2 non-public sites – 1.4 hectares)
- Canadian Canoe Museum (Monaghan Road site - 0.7 hectares)
- A segment of the Crawford Rail Trail – from Hawley Street to Monaghan Road (owned by Lansdowne Mall – 1.1 hectares)
- Land leased from the KPRDSB, located north of James Strath School (1.5 hectares)
- Naval Association (the City is in the process of acquiring this property by 2023 – 2.7 hectares)

The inventory of parks and other open space is contained in **Appendix A**.

The analysis of the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland by Planning Area comprises **Appendix B**.

## Chapter 2 | The Parks and Open Space System





## Chapter 3 | **Planning For, Acquiring and Developing Neighbourhood Parkland**



## Chapter 3 | **Planning For, Acquiring and Developing Neighbourhood Parkland**

### **Introduction**

This focus of this chapter is on planning for, acquiring and developing parkland and other open space.

### **Planning for Municipal Parkland and Other Open Space**

Since the mid-1970s, many plans and studies have been completed that provided analysis and planning direction for the parks and open space system in Peterborough.

### **The City of Peterborough Official Plan and Secondary Plans**

The Official Plan is one vehicle that is utilized for long range planning for the parks and open space system in Peterborough. The new Official Plan will contain policies under the headings of: Vision and Guiding Principles, Planning for Future Growth, Land Use Designations (including the natural heritage system), Community Development Policies (including cultural heritage, and parkland and open space), Infrastructure Policies, and Implementation (including land acquisition, securement of lands within the natural heritage system, parkland dedication and development charges). More detail about the intended parks and open space system will be included in secondary plans.

### **Long-Range Culture, Recreation and Parks Plans**

Since 1978, three long-range recreation, parks and culture plans have been prepared for the City (1978, 2000 and 2016). In 2007, a scoped update of the 2000 plan was prepared. Those plans examined the strengths and challenges of the parks and open space system; current and future demand for culture and recreation; leisure and other relevant trends; and the implications for the current and future parks and open space system. Plans and strategies were recommended to guide decision making about parks and open space - and inform planning and provision policy, including the City's Official Plan. Goals, objectives, broad strategies and specific recommendations were provided for the nature of the parks and open space system, parkland acquisition, parkland and outdoor facility development, the role and interrelationship of open space providers, planning and provision guidelines and standards, and strategies to alleviate parkland shortfalls.

### **Municipal Parks and Open Space Comprehensive Review**

This current parks and open space study and plan is the most detailed analysis of the parks and open space system, with a focus on a new parkland classification system, planning and provision guidelines and strategies for all types of parkland, an analysis of Neighbourhood parkland equity and provision of a strategy to improve equity, planning and design standards for Neighbourhood parkland, identification and prioritization of Neighbourhood parks most in need of rejuvenation,

## Chapter 3 | Planning For, Acquiring and Developing Neighbourhood Parkland

an analysis of open space linkages and connectivity, a process for developing new parks, identification of sustainability measures, and illustrations of how to celebrate history and natural heritage throughout the parks and open space system.

### Other Plans

Over the years, other plans have been completed that relate to parks, open space, recreation and culture, including:

- Major Sport and Event Centre Study (2018);
- Urban Park at Louis Street (2016);
- Class Environmental Assessment: Otonabee River Trail Extension Around Little Lake (2015);
- Municipal Cultural Plan (2012);
- Urban Forest Strategic Plan (2011);
- Morrow Park Master Plan (2011);
- Beavermead Campground Study (2011);
- Little Lake Master Plan (2010);
- Functional Review of Del Cray Park (2007);
- Sport Field Strategy (2006);
- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority, Watershed 2000 Strategic Plan (1999);
- Recreational Use of Little Lake and Environs Study (1986); and
- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority, Outdoor Recreation Role, Policies and Strategies re: Public Use of Authority Lands (1986).

### Planning for the Waterfront

A component of each of the comprehensive parks, open space and facility plans has been the waterfront, including Little Lake and the portion of the Otonabee River and Trent-Severn Waterway that flows through the City. One ambitious long-term goal is to create a continuous parks and open space network along both sides of the river and canal, as well as around Little Lake – via public lands and, as necessary, via easements through commercial open space (e.g., golf courses, cemeteries and commercial tourist establishments).

A great deal has been accomplished toward this goal with most of the lands along the Trent-Severn Waterway, the shore of Little Lake, significant stretches of the Otonabee River shoreline (both sides), as well as many smaller isolated properties along the river in public ownership. The most significant impediments include waterfront residential, commercial and industrial properties, especially south of Lansdowne Street on both sides and along the central west bank of the Otonabee River. Views of the water are afforded from streets that parallel the water (Crescent Street, north Water Street, north Armour Road, Ashburnham Drive and Edgewater Boulevard). In some cases, there are narrow ribbons of parkland, other City-owned open space and Trent-Severn



## Chapter 3 | **Planning For, Acquiring and Developing Neighbourhood Parkland**

Waterway lands between the street and the shoreline.

### **Planning for a Linked Open Space System**

For decades, there have been numerous initiatives undertaken to improve connectivity within the parks and open space system, create natural heritage corridors/greenways, extend the trail network and enhance the active transportation system throughout the City - including:

- acquiring Otonabee River waterfront and lands along Jackson Creek and other lesser watercourses;
- acquiring abandoned railway lines to be developed into trails;
- creating trails and sidewalks along new and rebuilt roadways and establishing on-street bike lanes; and
- locating walkways, local trails and sidewalks to create neighbourhood networks, some of which link to the city-wide trail network and active transportation system.

It is important to continue to acquire these and other properties/linkages via the development approval process, with direction provided by the Official Plan, Secondary Plans and other plans and policies.

Although a few gaps remain, most unused rail lines have been acquired to extend the trail network. Through public walkways and local trails, sidewalks, and other linear open spaces and linkages (both existing and potential), there are now and will be additional opportunities to augment connectivity. Part of the strategy to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland is to improve physical connectivity between public open spaces, and between residences and public open spaces.

### **Acquiring Land for Municipal Parks**

Over the years, most municipal parkland has been acquired by one of the following means.

### **Dedication/Conveyance of Land for Parkland and Other Public Recreational Purposes**

Land for parkland and other public recreational purposes is conveyed at the time of residential, industrial and commercial development - based on the requirements of the Ontario Planning Act (RSO 1990). For commercial or industrial purposes, 2% of the land included in the plan of subdivision is conveyed for parkland. In all other cases, parkland is conveyed at a rate of 5% of the land included in the plan of subdivision, or at a rate of one hectare for each 300 residential dwelling units.

Under certain circumstances, a municipality may require a payment in lieu of parkland, to the value of the land otherwise required to be conveyed - calculated by using a rate of one hectare for

## Chapter 3 | Planning For, Acquiring and Developing Neighbourhood Parkland

each 500 dwelling units proposed or such lesser rate as may be determined by the municipality. The value of the land shall be determined as of the day before the date of the approval of the draft plan of subdivision. In the case of high density residential and mixed-use developments, the parkland calculations can be pro-rated to account for the proportions of residential and non-residential lands within the net land area.

Reasons for taking cash-in-lieu of parkland include, but are not limited to the following:

- The size, shape and/or quality of the land to be conveyed is unsuitable for parkland, especially Neighbourhood parkland;
- Sufficient Neighbourhood parkland already exists or will be provided within the Neighbourhood;
- A suitable neighbourhood park is being assembled from various convergent plans of subdivision and/or the best park site is located in one of the other adjacent or nearby plans of subdivision; and
- There is a plan to purchase land to enlarge an existing nearby Neighbourhood park or purchase a new park nearby.

Parkland acquired by conveyance is usually sufficient to only meet the needs of Neighbourhood parkland and local connecting links to support walkways and local trails, as well as to protect minor watercourses within suburban residential developments. Sometimes, part of the parkland conveyance can be allocated to Community and Regional parkland. However, purchase of additional land by the municipality or other acquisition techniques is usually required to establish new or enlarge existing Community and Regional parks.

Open space that is hazardous for development (e.g., steep and/or unstable slopes) and lands designated Core Natural Areas can be acquired through the development approval process, as permitted by the Planning Act and in accordance with the City of Peterborough Official Plan. The majority of this type of open space should be designated Community or Regional parkland. Very sensitive areas can be further designated 'nature reserves or preserves' within these parkland categories.

### Other Means of Long-Term Protection of Hazard and Natural Heritage Lands

Where public ownership cannot be achieved through conveyance, the City may secure the long-term protection of hazard lands, open space lands and lands designated as Core Nature Areas through other means including, but not limited to easement agreements, land exchange, long-term lease, land trusts and land protection under the Planning process.

### Parkland and Stormwater Management

Increasingly, stormwater management facilities are being engineered to create attractive, nature-oriented properties that can also provide passive recreation attributes. An example is the stormwater management area adjacent to Roundabout Park in the Parklands development.

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Another is the stormwater management area at the intersection of Carnegie and Cumberland Avenues. Sometimes, these stormwater management areas later become parkland. An example of this is what is now called Cedargrove Park, a stormwater management facility located on Sherbrooke Street. There is potential for other similar properties to become parkland.

Policies in the new Official Plan recommend that stormwater management facilities be considered a resource rather than a waste product of development, be designed to maintain or improve the ecological integrity of the environment, and be designed where possible to provide community amenities. Stormwater management facilities shall not be generally accepted as parkland dedication.

### **Purchase**

Occasionally, land is purchased by the City for park and recreation purposes and usually for the creation or expansion of Community and Regional parkland. Examples include many properties along the Otonabee River, land to accommodate a major indoor culture or recreation facility or an outdoor sport field complex, land to protect and/or buffer a high-value natural heritage property, and land to accommodate a recreational trail. It is particularly important to consider and plan for such purchases to augment parkland conveyed by development, which is usually allocated to Neighbourhood parkland purposes. Additional tableland-quality parkland is required to accommodate community- and regional-scale indoor and outdoor culture and recreation venues. See **Appendix D**.

### **Donation/Bequeath**

From time to time, properties are donated or bequeathed to the City, the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority, the Kawartha Land Trust or other similar entity. The requirements of the donation or bequeath are typically that the land be dedicated to some form of culture or recreation purpose or the property remain in its natural state, which may include low impact public uses.

### **Transfer from Another Public Entity**

Occasionally, a property is transferred from a public or non-profit entity (e.g., a conservation authority, the Province of Ontario, Ontario Federation of Angers and Hunters) to the City for park purposes.

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### Joint Venture/Partnership

The City has entered into a number of very successful joint ventures/partnerships to develop public or publicly available recreation facilities on lands not owned by the City. One example is sports fields, ball diamonds and the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre located on Fleming College land. Another is a ball diamond and soccer field developed on Trent University land. Others include artificial turf fields jointly developed on secondary school lands.

Within future areas of intensive residential and mixed-use development, there will likely be opportunities for the City to partner with the commercial sector to create public and publicly available outdoor spaces, including urban squares, urban pocket parks, courtyards, sliver parks and pedestrian connecting links.

### Developing Municipal Parkland

Peterborough has a wide variety of parkland types throughout the City that represent Regional, Community, Neighbourhood and Pocket park categories. Aside from parks that comprise a dedicated single use activity such as sports fields, many other parks have sizes and uses that have evolved through various processes. Historically, some large and notable parkland areas such as Jackson's Park were established through the Charlotte Nicholls Trust, in which case the land areas had definable limits associated with the purchased lands from the trust fund. The Trust was also used to purchase lands for smaller parks within the City such as Dixon Park. After the 1930's the Nicholls Trust ran out of money and the City used a range of approaches to acquire parkland as noted above.

The development of many Neighbourhood parks has been driven by the City's available capital resources and funds raised by community interest groups. For large parks with community and sports facilities, studies of facility demand are often undertaken prior to final decisions about the size, quantity and type of park features. For existing neighbourhood parks, upgrades and changes are most often driven by required safety and accessibility upgrades or requests from community and sports groups for alternative uses or features. Community groups that are local to the park will sometimes contribute funds towards park feature and facility upgrades.

Neighbourhood parks associated with new residential development do not have a set of minimum requirements for park features and activities. Often construction of new parks follows the residential development creating a local pent-up demand for completion of the park. As with existing park upgrades, the City's available capital funds and community input determine the facilities and activities included in the park.

A consistent community engagement process to gather input into either upgrading of existing or establishment of new neighbourhood parks should be built into the park planning process. It should also be recognized that not all neighbourhoods have the financial capacity to raise funds for park development or upgrade due to socio-economic variability from one neighbourhood to the next. For this reason, the past process of community input for determining park features and

## Chapter 3 | **Planning For, Acquiring and Developing Neighbourhood Parkland**

raising funds for such features has contributed to inequitable solutions to neighbourhood park development or redevelopment (refer to **Chapter 7 – Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement**).

The **Parks Development Standards** (the companion document to this report) outlines a process for designing Neighbourhood parks with the inclusion of public engagement. It also sets out the minimum requirements for both new and upgraded Neighbourhood parks with an effort to close the equity gap that can occur under the current park development and upgrading approaches.



## Chapter 4 | **Quality and Functionality of Neighbourhood Parks**





### **Introduction**

This chapter involves the assessment of the quality and functionality of the City's 79 existing Neighbourhood parks (including 12 embedded Neighbourhood parks within higher level parks). For the purposes of this study, quality and functionality will refer to how well existing Neighbourhood parks meet (or not) the standards required for developing new and future Parks (see Section 2.1 of the **Parks Development Standards** document). The results of this assessment will assist the City with prioritizing and systematically improving existing Neighbourhood parks.

### **Assessment of Existing Neighbourhood Parks**

Prior to assessing the quality and functionality of existing Neighbourhood parks, a list of minimum standards was prepared for Neighbourhood park features and facilities. The list was developed with input from the Municipal Steering Committee, First Nations representatives, stakeholders and the general public. The list of minimum park features is: a) the requirement for new parks and b) the template for upgrading existing parks. The minimum standard for types of features and facilities within Neighbourhood parks are:

- Park Pathway Linkages
- Park Pathway Linkages with Accessibility Features
- Junior / Senior Play Area
- Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features
- Nature Inspired Play Areas
- Unstructured Turfed Play Area
- Low Impact Design Infrastructure
- Preservation of Natural Heritage Features
- Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting
- Shaded Play and Seating Areas
- Sitting / Socializing Area
- Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features
- Seating / Benches
- Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features
- Park Sign
- Municipal Fence Between Park and Residential Properties
- Garbage / Recycling Containers
- Shade Shelter
- Min. 25% Street Frontage
- 50mm Diameter Water Service Stub
- Single-Phase Electric Supply Source
- Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub

Each Neighbourhood park was either visited or assessed through current air photo interpretation

## Chapter 4 | Quality and Functionality of Neighbourhood Parks

to determine if features and facilities from the minimum standards list existed and if so, how well they meet the minimum standards (see the **Qualitative Evaluation Criteria** list at the end of this section). Park features were assessed as either non-existent, poor, acceptable or good condition. They were given a numerical ranking from 0 - 3 (see **Tables 4.1 - 4.5** for evaluation matrices). From the assessment scores, a list of the City's Neighbourhood parks was generated with high priority parks that are most in need of upgrading receiving the lowest numeric score out of a possible 66.

### High Priority Parks (evaluated 0-22 out of 66)

1. Settler's Ridge Park (3 / 66)
2. Redwood Park (3 / 66)
3. Barlesan and Leighton Park (6 / 66)
4. Earlwood Park (6 / 66)
5. Oakwood Park (6 / 66)
6. 1497 Ireland Drive (8 / 66)
7. Raymond and Cochrane Park (8 / 66)
8. Keith Wightman (9 / 66)
9. Bears Creek Common (10 / 66)
10. Corrigan Park (11 / 66)
11. Dainard Park (12 / 66)
12. Nevin Park (13 / 66)
13. Vinette Park (13 / 66)
14. Blodgett Park (14 / 66)
15. Meadowvale Park (14 / 66)
16. Hamilton Park (14 / 66)
17. Bridlewood Park (15 / 66)
18. Cameron Tot Lot Park (15 / 66)
19. Edmison Heights Park (15 / 66)
20. Rideau Park (15 / 66)
21. Bears Creek Gardens (16 / 66)
22. Brinton Carpet Park (16 / 66)
23. Dixon Park (16 / 66)
24. Manor Heights Park (16 / 66)
25. Denne Park (17 / 66)
26. Queen Alexandra Park (17 / 66)
27. Valleysmore Park (17 / 66)

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28. Centennial Park (18 / 66)
29. Fairbairn and Poplar Park (18 / 66)
30. Giles Park (18 / 66)
31. Kawartha Heights Park (18 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
32. Mapleridge Park (18 / 66)
33. Collison Park (19 / 66)
34. Dominion Park (19 / 66)
35. Glenn Paget Park (19 / 66)
36. Humber Park (19 / 66)
37. Wallis Heights Park (19 / 66)
38. Ashburnham Memorial (formerly Rube Brady) (20 / 66) – Regional park with embedded neighbourhood park features
39. Hastings Park (20 / 66)
40. Roland Glover Park (20 / 66)
41. Stacey Green Park (21 / 66)
42. Stillman Park (21 / 66)
43. Whitefield Park (21 / 66)

### **Medium Priority Parks (evaluated 23-44 out of 66)**

44. Newhall Park (23 / 66)
45. Grove (24 / 66)
46. Northland Park (24 / 66)
47. Roper Park (24 / 66)
48. Waverley Heights Park (24 / 66)
49. Turner Park (25 / 66)
50. Wentworth Park (25 / 66)
51. Stenson Park (26 / 66)
52. Weller Park (26 / 66)
53. Chelsea Gardens (27 / 66)
54. Inverlea Park (27 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
55. James Stevenson Park (27 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
56. John Taylor Memorial Park (27 / 66)
57. Applewood Park (28 / 66)

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- 58. Kiwanis Park (28 / 66)
- 59. Marsh Avenue (29 / 66)
- 60. Walker Park (29 / 66)
- 61. Jackson Park (30 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
- 62. Chandler Cres. & Goodwin Terrace (31 / 66)
- 63. Union Park (32 / 66)
- 64. Sherbrooke Park (33 / 66)
- 65. University Heights Park (33 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
- 66. Wedgewood Park (33 / 66)
- 67. Golfview Heights Park (36 / 66)
- 68. Simcoe and Bethune Park (36 / 66)
- 69. King Edward Park (37 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
- 70. Kinsmen (38 / 66) – Regional park with embedded neighbourhood park features
- 71. Knights of Columbus Park (40 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
- 72. Stewart Park (40 / 66)

### Low Priority Parks (evaluated 45-66 out of 66)

- 73. Barnardo Park (48 / 66)
- 74. Nicholls Oval Park (48 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features
- 75. Rogers Cove Park (51 / 66) – Community park with embedded neighbourhood park features

**57%** of parks scored in the **low range (0-22/66)**, **38%** scored in the **mid-range (23-44)** and only **5%** scored in the **high range**, with none scoring higher than 51/66.

A high standard of parkland quality and functionality across the full spectrum of Neighbourhood parks in Peterborough will contribute to the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community. Parks planned and designed with safety, accessibility and good quality features contribute to community pride, sense of place, social wellbeing and human health - which in turn helps to market the City as a desirable place to live, work and play. When existing Neighbourhood parks are upgraded to meet the minimum design standards of new and future parks, the City is contributing to access, quality and inclusivity that are all markers for an equitable Neighbourhood park system. For more on the assessment of park equity, refer to **Chapter Seven**.

### **Qualitative Evaluation Criteria for Neighbourhood Park Features and Facilities**

#### **Pathways**

- Hard Surface Path to Park Features
- Hard Surface Path to Park Features with Accessibility Features
- Park Pathway Linked to City Trail System (where trail exists)
- Park Pathway Linked to City Trail System (where trail exists) with Accessibility Features
- Park Pathway Linked to Parking (where parking exists)
- Park Pathway Linked to Parking (where parking exists) with Accessibility Features
- Park Pathway Linked to Sidewalk System
- Park Pathway Linked to Sidewalk System with Accessibility Features

#### **Assessment Ranking:**

Non-Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: No cracks, clear of obstacles
- Acceptable Condition: Beginning to wear, uneven surface
- Poor Condition: Extended wear, cracks, uneven surface

Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: No cracks, clear of obstacles, meets all accessibility requirements
- Acceptable Condition: Beginning to wear, uneven surface, meets 2 of 3 accessibility requirements
- Poor Condition: Extended wear, cracks, uneven surface, meets 1 of 3 accessibility requirements
  - 1500mm wide
  - Max 5% slope
  - Handrails where applicable

#### **Playground**

- Junior / Senior Play Area
- Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features
- Nature Inspired Play Areas

#### **Assessment Ranking:**

Non-Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: Clear of obstacles, no deterioration / damage / graffiti on structures, consistent play surface coverage (full of mulch, sand, etc.)

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- Acceptable Condition: Close to some obstacles, beginning to show deterioration / damage / graffiti on structures, fairly consistent play surface coverage
- Poor Condition: Close to many obstacles, showing significant deterioration / damage / graffiti on structures, not consistent play surface coverage

### Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: Clear of obstacles, no deterioration / damage / graffiti on structures, consistent play surface coverage (full of mulch, sand, etc.), meets all accessibility requirements
- Acceptable Condition: Close to some obstacles, beginning to show deterioration / damage / graffiti on structures, fairly consistent play surface coverage, meets 1 of 2 accessibility requirements
- Poor Condition: Close to many obstacles, showing significant deterioration / damage / graffiti on structures, not consistent play surface coverage, meets 1 of 2 accessibility requirements
  - Accessible play surfacing
  - Accessible play structures
  - Complies with CSA 22614-14 including Annex H

## Landscape

- Unstructured Turfed Play Area
- Low Impact Design Infrastructure
- Preservation of Natural Heritage Features
- Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting
- Well Shaded Play and Seating Areas

### Assessment Ranking:

#### Non-Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: Grass and plantings in healthy condition, multiple plantings, preservation of natural heritage features, provides shade for large portion of sunlight
- Acceptable Condition: Large portion of grass and plantings in healthy condition, some plantings, provides shade for portion of sunlight
- Poor Condition: Grass and plantings in poor health, little plantings, provides shade for small portion of sunlight

Accessible Features (not applicable)

## Furnishings

- Sitting / Socializing Area
- Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features

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- Seating / Benches
- Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features
- Park Sign
- Fence Between Park and Residential Properties
- Garbage / Recycling Containers
- Shade Shelter

### **Assessment Ranking:**

#### Non-Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: Clear of obstacles, no deterioration / damage / graffiti on furnishings
- Acceptable Condition: Close to some obstacles, beginning to show deterioration / damage / graffiti on furnishings
- Poor Condition: Close to many obstacles, showing significant deterioration / damage / graffiti on furnishings

#### Accessible Features:

- Good Condition: Clear of obstacles, no deterioration / damage / graffiti on furnishings, meets all accessibility requirements
- Acceptable Condition: Close to some obstacles, beginning to show deterioration / damage / graffiti on furnishings, 3 of 4 accessibility requirements
- Poor Condition: Close to many obstacles, showing significant deterioration / damage / graffiti on furnishings, meets 1-2 of 4 all accessibility requirements
  - Hard surface under furnishings
  - Accessible path connecting to furnishings
  - Adequate space for a wheelchair at seating / bench areas (1015mm x 1220mm)
  - Signage complies with AODA requirements

### **Services**

(assumed to not exist unless otherwise stated)

- Min. 25% Street Frontage
- 50mm Diameter Water Service Stub
- Single-Phase Electric Supply Source
- Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub





Table 4-1: Evaluation of Neighbourhood Parks within Otonabee Ward 1, City of Peterborough, 2019

Otonabee Ward 1	Bridlewood	Brinton Carpet	Cameron Tot Lot	Glenn Paget	Golfview Heights	Grove	John Taylor Memorial	Keith Wightman	Kinsmen*	Newhall*	Nevin	Stacey Green	Stenson	Turner	Valleymore	Wentworth	Whitefield
Park Pathway Linkages																	
Park Pathway Linkages with Accessibility Features																	
Junior / Senior Play Area																	
Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features																	
Nature Inspired Play Areas																	
Unstructured Turfed Play Area																	
Low Impact Design Infrastructure																	
Mature Vegetation on Site (individual or groupings)																	
Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting																	
Shaded Play and Seating Areas																	
Sitting / Socializing Area																	
Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features																	
Seating / Benches																	
Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features																	
Park Sign																	
Municipal Fence Between Park and Residential Properties																	
Garbage / Recycling Containers																	
Shade Shelter																	
Min. 25% Street Frontage																	
50mm Diameter Water Service Stub																	
Single-Phase Electric Supply Source																	
Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub																	
Total Evaluation (out of 66)	15	16	15	19	36	24	27	9	38	23	13	21	26	25	17	25	21

Good Condition: Meets or exceeds relevant design standards; serves the intention well with no need for improvement.

Acceptable Condition: Meets relevant design standards; serves the intention but could be improved or upgraded.

Poor Condition: Does not meet relevant design standards; does not serve the intention; should be upgraded or replaced.

Non-Existent

Numerical Ranking: 3

Numerical Ranking: 2

Numerical Ranking: 1

Numerical Ranking: 0

\*Parks that are in other Parks Categories with a Neighbourhood Park feature / use.  
General Note: Neighborhood Parks have been assumed to have no servicing unless otherwise noted.

Table 4-2: Evaluation of Neighbourhood Parks within Monaghan Ward 2, City of Peterborough, 2019

Monaghan Ward 2	Applewood	Blodgett	Chandler Cres. & Goodwin Tce.	Dainard	Earlwood	Giles	1497 Ireland Drive	Kawartha Heights*	Mapleridge	Oakwood	Redwood	Roper	Wallis Heights	Wedgewood	Weller
Park Pathway Linkages															
Park Pathway Linkages with Accessibility Features															
Junior / Senior Play Area															
Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features															
Nature Inspired Play Areas															
Unstructured Turfed Play Area															
Low Impact Design Infrastructure															
Mature Vegetation on Site (individual or groupings)															
Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting															
Shaded Play and Seating Areas															
Sitting / Socializing Area															
Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features															
Seating / Benches															
Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features															
Park Sign															
Municipal Fence Between Park and Residential Properties															
Garbage / Recycling Containers															
Shade Shelter															
Min. 25% Street Frontage															
50mm Diameter Water Service Stub															
Single-Phase Electric Supply Source															
Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub															
Total Evaluation (out of 66)	28	14	31	12	6	18	8	18	18	6	3	24	19	33	26

Good Condition: Meets or exceeds relevant design standards; serves the intention well with no need for improvement.

Acceptable Condition: Meets relevant design standards; serves the intention but could be improved or upgraded.

Poor Condition: Does not meet relevant design standards; does not serve the intention; should be upgraded or replaced.

Non-Existent

Numerical Ranking: 3  
Numerical Ranking: 2  
Numerical Ranking: 1  
Numerical Ranking: 0

\*Parks that are in other Parks Categories with a Neighbourhood Park feature / use.  
General Note: Neighborhood Parks have been assumed to have no servicing unless otherwise noted.

Table 4-3: Evaluation of Neighbourhood Parks within Town Ward 3, City of Peterborough, 2019

Town Ward 3	Hamilton*	Hastings	Knights of Columbus	King Edward	Manor Heights	Sherbrooke	Simcoe and Bethune	Stewart	Union
Park Pathway Linkages									
Park Pathway Linkages with Accessibility Features									
Junior / Senior Play Area									
Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features									
Nature Inspired Play Areas									
Unstructured Turfed Play Area									
Low Impact Design Infrastructure									
Mature Vegetation on Site (individual or groupings)									
Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting									
Shaded Play and Seating Areas									
Sitting / Socializing Area									
Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features									
Seating / Benches									
Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features									
Park Sign									
Municipal Fence Between Park and Residential Properties									
Garbage / Recycling Containers									
Shade Shelter									
Min. 25% Street Frontage									
50mm Diameter Water Service Stub									
Single-Phase Electric Supply Source									
Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub									
Total Evaluation (out of 66)	14	20	40	37	16	33	36	40	32

Good Condition: Meets or exceeds relevant design standards; serves the intention well with no need for improvement.

Numerical Ranking: 3

Acceptable Condition: Meets relevant design standards; serves the intention but could be improved or upgraded.

Numerical Ranking: 2

Poor Condition: Does not meet relevant design standards; does not serve the intention; should be upgraded or replaced.

Numerical Ranking: 1

Non-Existent

Numerical Ranking: 0

\*Parks that are in other Parks Categories with a Neighbourhood Park feature / use.  
General Note: Neighborhood Parks have been assumed to have no servicing unless otherwise noted.

Table 4-4: Evaluation of Neighbourhood Parks within Ashburnham Ward 4, City of Peterborough, 2019

Ashburnham Ward 4	Chelsea Gardens	Collison	Corrigan	Denne	Humber	James Stevenson*	Kiwanis	Meadowvale	Nicholls Oval*	Rideau	Rogers Cove*	Roland Glover	Ashburnham Memorial *	Vinette	Walker	Waverley Heights
Park Pathway Linkages																
Park Pathway Linkages with Accessibility Features																
Junior / Senior Play Area																
Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features																
Nature Inspired Play Areas																
Unstructured Turfed Play Area																
Low Impact Design Infrastructure																
Mature Vegetation on Site (individual or groupings)																
Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting																
Shaded Play and Seating Areas																
Sitting / Socializing Area																
Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features																
Seating / Benches																
Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features																
Park Sign																
Municipal Fence Between Park and Residential Properties																
Garbage / Recycling Containers																
Shade Shelter																
Min. 25% Street Frontage																
50mm Diameter Water Service Stub																
Single-Phase Electric Supply Source																
Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub																
Total Evaluation (out of 66)	27	19	11	17	19	27	28	14	48	15	51	20	20	13	29	24

Good Condition: Meets or exceeds relevant design standards; serves the intention well with no need for improvement.

Acceptable Condition: Meets relevant design standards; serves the intention but could be improved or upgraded.

Poor Condition: Does not meet relevant design standards; does not serve the intention; should be upgraded or replaced.

Non-Existent

Numerical Ranking: 3  
Numerical Ranking: 2  
Numerical Ranking: 1  
Numerical Ranking: 0

\*Parks that are in other Parks Categories with a Neighbourhood Park feature / use.  
General Note: Neighborhood Parks have been assumed to have no servicing unless otherwise noted.

Table 4-5: Evaluation of Neighbourhood Parks within Northcrest Ward 5, City of Peterborough, 2019

Northcrest Ward 5	Barlesan and Leighton	Barnardo	Bears Creek Common	Bears Creek Gardens	Centennial	Dixon	Dominion	Edmison Heights	Inverlea*	Jackson Creek*	Fairbairn and Poplar	Roundabout	Northland	Queen Alexandra	Raymond and Cochrane	Settlers Ridge	Stillman	University Heights
Park Pathway Linkages																		
Park Pathway Linkages with Accessibility Features																		
Junior / Senior Play Area																		
Junior / Senior Play Area with Accessibility Features																		
Nature Inspired Play Areas																		
Unstructured Turfed Play Area																		
Low Impact Design Infrastructure																		
Mature Vegetation on Site (individual or groupings)																		
Shade Tree and Low Shrub Planting																		
Shaded Play and Seating Areas																		
Sitting / Socializing Area																		
Sitting / Socializing Area with Accessibility Features																		
Seating / Benches																		
Seating / Benches with Accessibility Features																		
Park Sign																		
Municipal Fence Between Park and Residential Properties																		
Garbage / Recycling Containers																		
Shade Shelter																		
Min. 25% Street Frontage																		
50mm Diameter Water Service Stub																		
Single-Phase Electric Supply Source																		
Sub-Surface Storm and Sanitary Sewer System Stub																		
Total Evaluation (out of 66)	6	48	10	16	16	16	19	15	27	30	18	29	24	17	8	3	21	33

Good Condition: Meets or exceeds relevant design standards; serves the intention well with no need for improvement.

Acceptable Condition: Meets relevant design standards; serves the intention but could be improved or upgraded.

Poor Condition: Does not meet relevant design standards; does not serve the intention; should be upgraded or replaced.

Non-Existent

Numerical Ranking: 3  
Numerical Ranking: 2  
Numerical Ranking: 1  
Numerical Ranking: 0

\*Parks that are in other Parks Categories with a Neighbourhood Park feature / use.  
General Note: Neighborhood Parks have been assumed to have no servicing unless otherwise noted.

Prioritizing Neighbourhood Parks in Need of Rejuvenation

Since park **equity = quality + quantity + inclusivity**, determining the priority of Neighbourhood parks in need of rejuvenation includes more than the evaluation of quality and functionality. Also factored into the analysis is quantity of parkland and the associated ratio of parkland to population, household income, residential density, the relative importance of the park to the neighbourhood and any constraints to development. These factors became the evaluation criteria as described below.

Beginning with the quality/functionality evaluation presented in this chapter, the 43 parks that scored in the bottom third of the 79 Neighbourhood parks and embedded parks (22/66 and lower) were further evaluated by these additional criteria. The higher the score received for a park, the higher the priority for rejuvenation. Total scores ranged from 4 - 12, one park scoring 12, four scoring 11, seven scoring 10, six scoring 9, and six scoring 8. Two additional parks that scored below eight were noted because they scored 3/3 in the ‘relative importance of the park to the neighbourhood’ criteria (Roland Glover, 1497 Ireland Drive, and Centennial). These 26 parks represent of the highest priority for rejuvenation, based on current conditions and the other criterion factoring into the evaluation. Refer to **Table 4-6** for details. The prioritized list of parks follows **Table 4-6**.

Criteria to Prioritize Neighbourhood Parks for Rejuvenation

Quality of Parkland	Points
Value of 0-5	5
Value of 6-9	4
Value of 10-15	3
Value of 16-19	2
Value of 20-22	1
The Quantity Ratio of Neighbourhood Parkland (NP) within the Planning Area (PA) is Below the Standard of 1 ha./1,000 pop.	Points
If the park is within a PA where the ratio of NP is less than 0.5 hectares/1,000 population	3
If the park is within a PA where the ratio of NP is 0.5 to 0.99 hectares/1,000 population	2
Neighbourhood Household Income (2015)	Points
If the park is within/adjacent to an area of the lowest median household income (\$24,512 - \$40,000)	3
If the park is within/adjacent to an area of the 2nd lowest median household income (\$40,001 - \$58,127)	2
If the park is within/adjacent to an area of the 3rd lowest median household income (\$58,128 - \$80,000)	1
Neighbourhood Population Density	Points
If the park is within or very nearby an area of highest density	3
If the park is within or very nearby an area of second highest density	2
If the park is within or very nearby an area of third highest density	1



Relative Importance of the Park to the Neighbourhood	Points
High (few, if any other options to meet neighbourhood parkland requirements within the neighbourhood*)	3
Medium (some options available to meet neighbourhood parkland requirements within the neighbourhood)	2
Low (numerous options available to meet neighbourhood parkland requirements within the neighbourhood)	1

\*especially within an area with inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland

Development Constraints (e.g. difficult to access, challenging topography, heavily wooded, ecologically sensitive)	Points
Major constraint(s)	-2
Lesser constraint(s)	-1

Table 4-6, Prioritizing Neighbourhood Parkland for Rejuvenation

Park	Quality	Quantity	Household Income	Population Density	Relative Importance of the Park	Development Constraints	Score	Potential/Constraints/Comments
Ashburnham Memorial (embedded NP)	1	3	2	1	3	0	10	NP functions embedded in CP, partially developed, recent accessibility upgrade
Barlesan & Leighton	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	Undersize, lightly developed, no frontage
Bears Creek Common	3	0	1	1	1	0	6	Minimal development, small, adjacent to Northcrest Arena
Bears Creek Gardens	2	0	2	1	1	0	6	Minimally developed, oversize
Blodgett	3	0	0	1	2	0	6	Undeveloped, minimal frontage
Bridlewood	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	Lightly developed, mostly wooded, limited frontage, oversize
Brinton Carpet	2	2	1	1	3	0	9	Dominated by ball diamond, no other development
Cameron Tot Lot	3	2	2	2	3	0	12	Lightly developed, undersize
Centennial	2	0	0	1	3	0	6	Minimally developed, minimal frontage, small
Collison	1	0	2	2	2	0	7	Minimally developed, undersize
Corrigan	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	No frontage, undersize
Dainard	3	2	1	1	3	0	10	Undeveloped, small, good site characteristics
Denne	2	0	2	3	3	0	10	Undeveloped, small
Dixon	2	2	2	1	2	0	9	Minimally developed, small
Dominion	2	3	2	1	3	0	11	Partially developed, undersize
Earlwood	4	2	0	0	3	0	11	Undeveloped, undersize, very limited frontage
Edmison Heights	3	0	2	0	1	0	6	Partially developed, no frontage, undersize
Fairburn & Poplar	2	3	1	1	3	0	10	Focus is on ball diamond, small, minimal other development
Giles	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	Largely wooded
Glenn Pagett	1	2	1	3	3	0	10	Minimally developed, undersize
Hamilton (embedded NP)	3	3	2	2	1	0	11	NP functions embedded in CP
Hastings	1	3	1	1	2	0	8	Minimally developed, small
Humber	2	0	1	0	1	0	6	Undeveloped, limited access, abuts school, undersize
1497 Ireland Drive	4	0	0	0	3	0	7	Undeveloped, undersize
Kawartha Heights (embedded NP)	1	2	1	0	2	0	6	NP functions embedded in CP, minimally developed, partially wooded, limited frontage
Keith Wightman	4	0	2	2	3	0	11	Abuts Keith Wightman elem. school, minimally developed in assoc. with school, access only via school yard



Park	Quality	Quantity	Household Income	Population Density	Relative Importance of the Park	Development Constraints	Score	Potential/Constraints/Comments
Manor Heights	2	3	0	0	2	0	7	Partially developed, limited frontage, small
Mapleridge	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	Largely wooded, minimal frontage, oversize
Meadowvale	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	Undeveloped, undersize
Nevin	3	0	2	0	2	0	9	Undeveloped except for pathway, undersize
Oakwood	4	2	0	1	2	0	9	Undeveloped, small, limited frontage
Queen Alexandra	2	2	2	1	3	0	10	Minimally developed, small, abuts Nicholls Place & Queen Alex Com. Ctr.
Raymond & Cochrane	4	3	2	1	1	-2	9	Undeveloped, no frontage, small, challenging to develop
Redwood	5	2	1	1	1	-2	8	Undeveloped, entirely wooded, minimal frontage
Rideau	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	Partially developed, undersize, no frontage
Roland Glover	1	0	2	1	3	0	7	Minimally developed
Settlers Ridge	5	2	1	0	2	-1	9	New, undeveloped, quickly slopes off to valley from street, good frontage
Stacey Green	1	2	1	2	2	0	8	Moderately developed, abuts Crawford Rail Trail
Stillman	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	No frontage, oversize
Valleymore	2	0	1	2	2	0	7	Partially developed
Vinette	3	0	2	1	2	0	8	Lightly developed, undersize
Wallis Heights	2	2	0	1	2	0	7	Minimally developed, limited frontage from Bridle Dr., largely wooded
Wedgewood	1	2	1	1	3	0	8	Dominated by 2 soccer fields, lightly developed, abuts two schools
Whitefield	1	0	3	3	3	0	10	Minimally developed

Prioritized List of Neighbourhood Parks for Rejuvenation

Based on the above criteria and scoring (see **Table 4-6**), the following Neighbourhood parks have been identified as the highest priority for rejuvenation. The higher the score, the higher the priority. Within each grouping of parks that received the same score, the order of priority is based on a final assessment of relative need.

Of the 43 Neighbourhood parks evaluated, the top 26 are listed below in priority order. As it turns out, those 26 parks are well distributed across mostly well-established neighbourhoods.

The recommended strategy for implementing the Neighbourhood parkland rejuvenation initiative is to:

1. Identify the first group of parks in which to invest (e.g., 5-10, depending on available funding and grants).
2. Prepare a rejuvenation plan for each of the parks.
3. Over two or three years, incrementally upgrade all of the parks in the first group – rather than completing the rejuvenation of two or three parks before moving on the next two or three. That will spread available resources across more parks and provide benefit to a greater number of neighbourhoods each year.
4. Then, select the next group of parks to incrementally rejuvenate over the subsequent two or three years, and so on.

**Scored 12**

- 1. Cameron Tot Lot

**Scored 11**

- 2. Earlwood
- 3. Keith Wightman
- 4. Dominion
- 5. Hamilton (embedded Neighbourhood park portion)

**Scored 10**

- 6. Glenn Pagett
- 7. Whitefield
- 8. Dainard
- 9. Denne
- 10. Queen Alexandra (+ Nichols Place Suburban Pocket Park)
- 11. Ashburnham Memorial (embedded Neighbourhood park portion)
- 12. Fairburn and Poplar

**Scored 9**

- 13. Oakwood
- 14. Nevin
- 15. Brinton Carpet
- 16. Dixon
- 17. Settlers Ridge
- 18. Raymond and Cochrane (+ the adjacent City-owned non-parkland open space Site 88)

**Scored 8**

- 19. 1497 Ireland Drive
- 20. Hastings
- 21. Wedgewood
- 22. Vinette
- 23. Stacey Green
- 24. Redwood

**Parks of ‘High Relative Importance’ that Scored Lower Than 8**

- 25. Roland Glover (7)
- 26. Centennial (6)

**Note:** Other properties will simultaneously also be identified as high priority to develop. That would include City-owned (non-parkland) open space properties that are identified as high priority to become Neighbourhood parks (see **Table 6-3** in **Chapter 6**) and new Neighbourhood parks within new neighbourhoods.

## Chapter 5 | **Access to Neighbourhood Parks**



### Gap Analysis Mapping

#### Introduction

A key objective of this study was to identify areas of the City where physical access to Neighbourhood parkland is inadequate. That analysis also assesses the distribution of Neighbourhood parkland. Ideally, residents should be within a 5-10 minute walk of a Neighbourhood park, accounting for barriers such as difficult topography, streams and rivers, industrial and commercial areas, active rail lines, busy streets, highways and fences.

#### Analysis of Physical Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

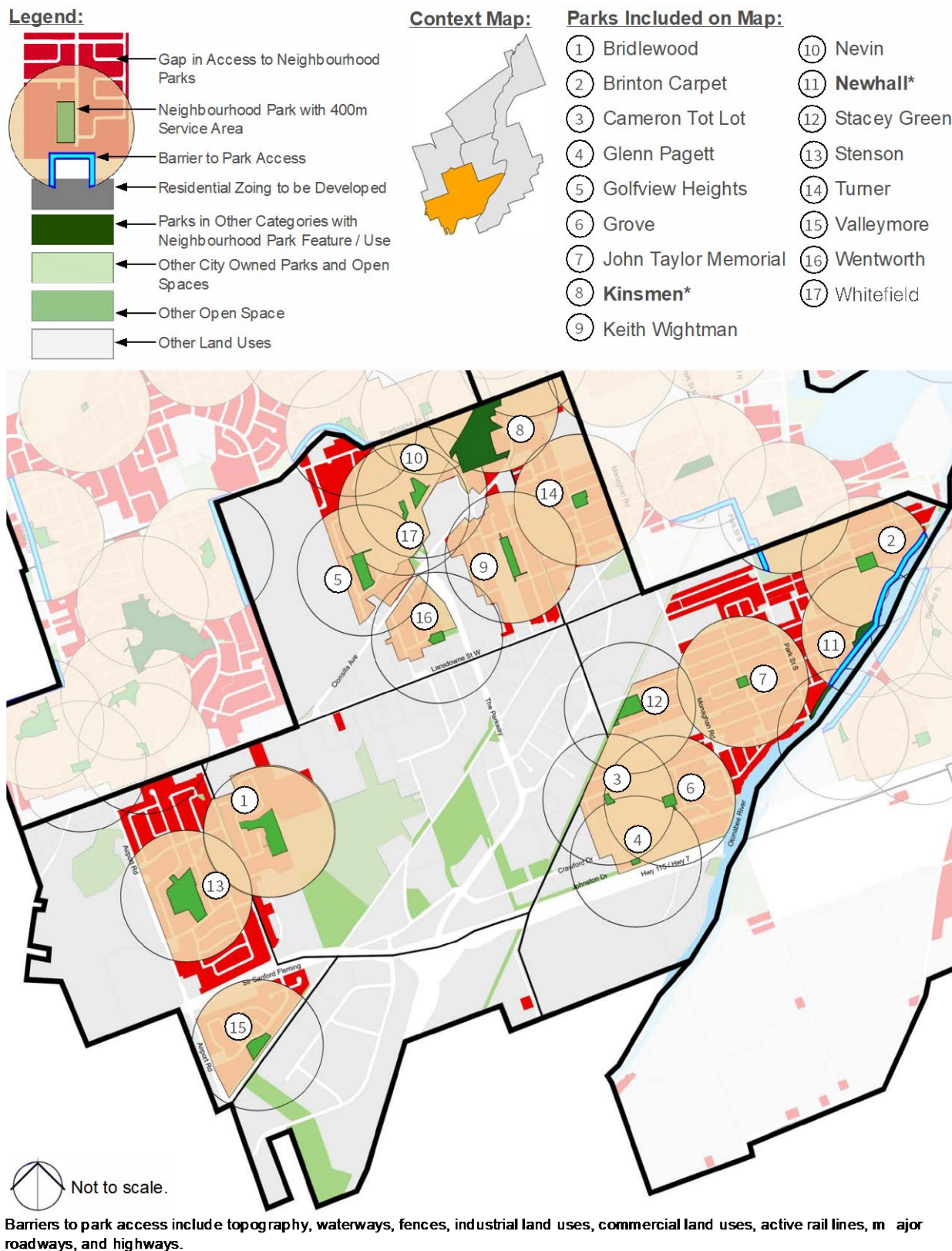
To measure physical access to Neighbourhood parkland, a 400m circle was drawn around each park - from the centre of each property. That represented the park's service area (5-10 minute walking distance). The barriers described above were applied to each service area which reduced that area for a good number of parks.

Refer to **Maps 5-1 to 5-5** (Ward maps). The red shading on each map represents residential areas with inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland. The circles represent the service area of each Neighbourhood park, accounting for barriers. Neighbourhood parks are shaded in medium green and embedded parks are shaded in dark green. City-owned (non-parkland) open space is shaded in light green.

#### Analysis

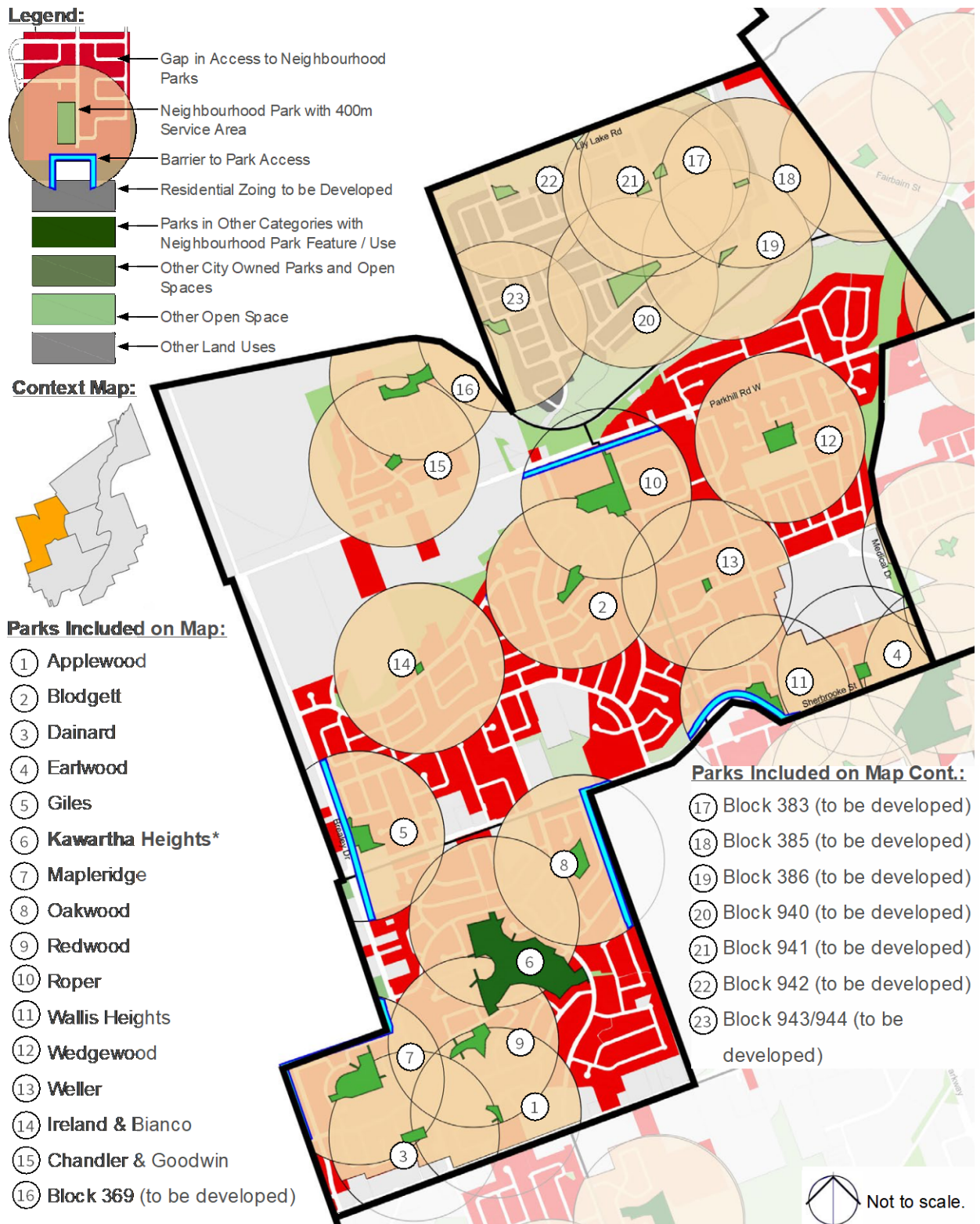
Although there are pockets of inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland in all wards, Wards 2, 3 and 5 are the most deficient. In neighbourhoods where the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the recommended standard, residential density is high and household income is below average, the deficiency is compounded. However, as described in **Chapter 7**, various means have been identified to help reduce the inequity of Neighbourhood parkland in many neighbourhoods (e.g., improve the quality of parkland to increase appeal and functionality, improve the quality of school yards, create more embedded neighbourhood parks within higher level parks, develop some of the City-owned (non-parkland) open space sites into neighbourhood parks, improve linkage to Neighbourhood parks, acquire additional parkland, and reduce the negative impact of some of the barriers).

Map 5-1: Otonabee Ward 1 Neighbourhood Parks Gap Analysis



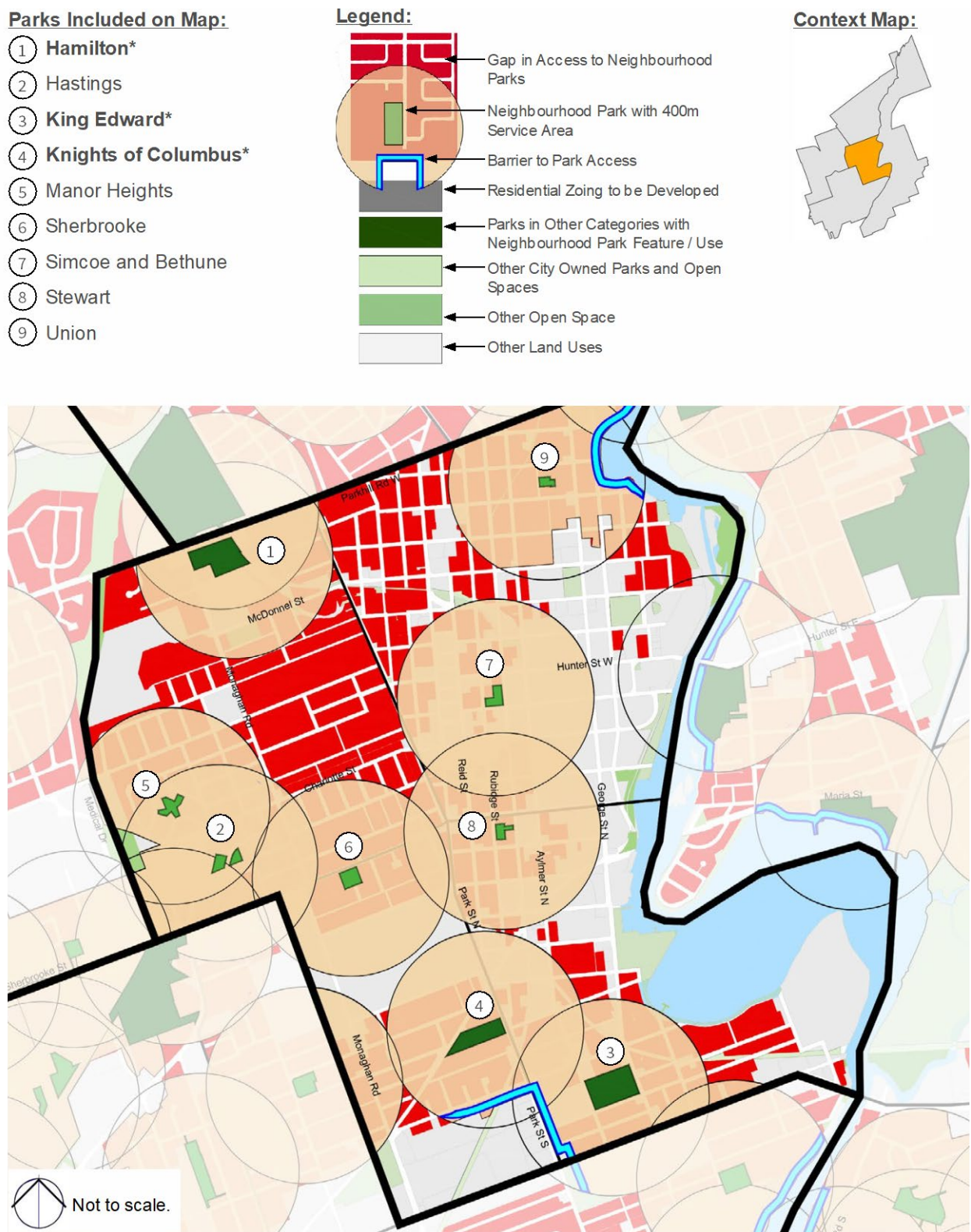


### Map 5-2: Monaghan Ward 2 Neighbourhood Parks Gap Analysis



Barriers to park access include topography, waterways, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

Map 5-3: Town Ward 3 Neighbourhood Parks Gap Analysis

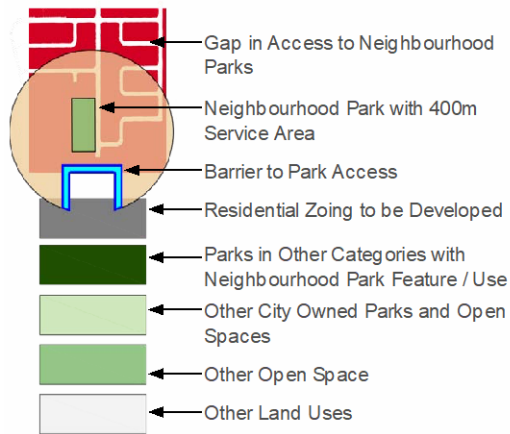


Barriers to park access include topography, waterways, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.



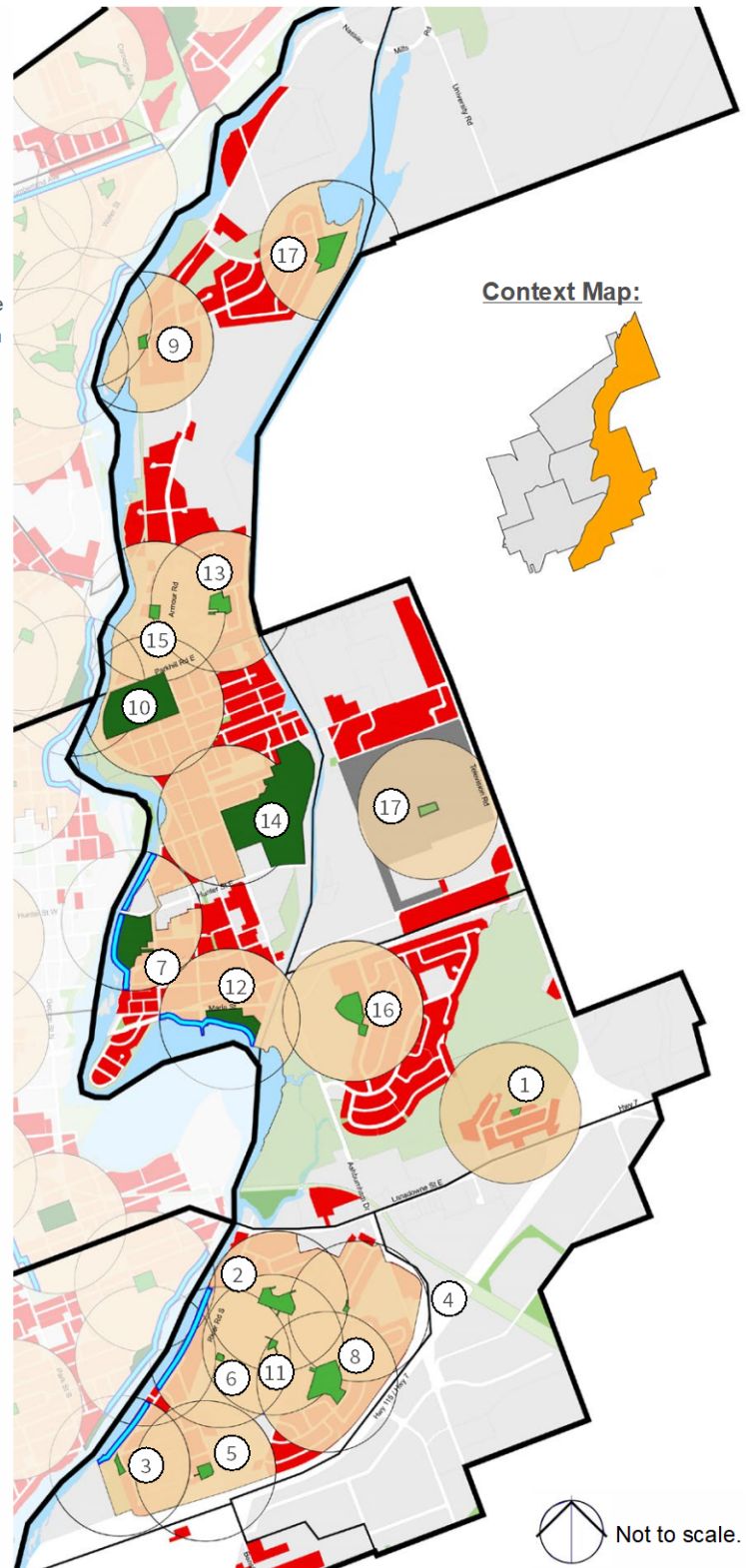
### Map 5-4: Ashburnham Ward 4 Neighbourhood Parks Gap Analysis

#### Legend:



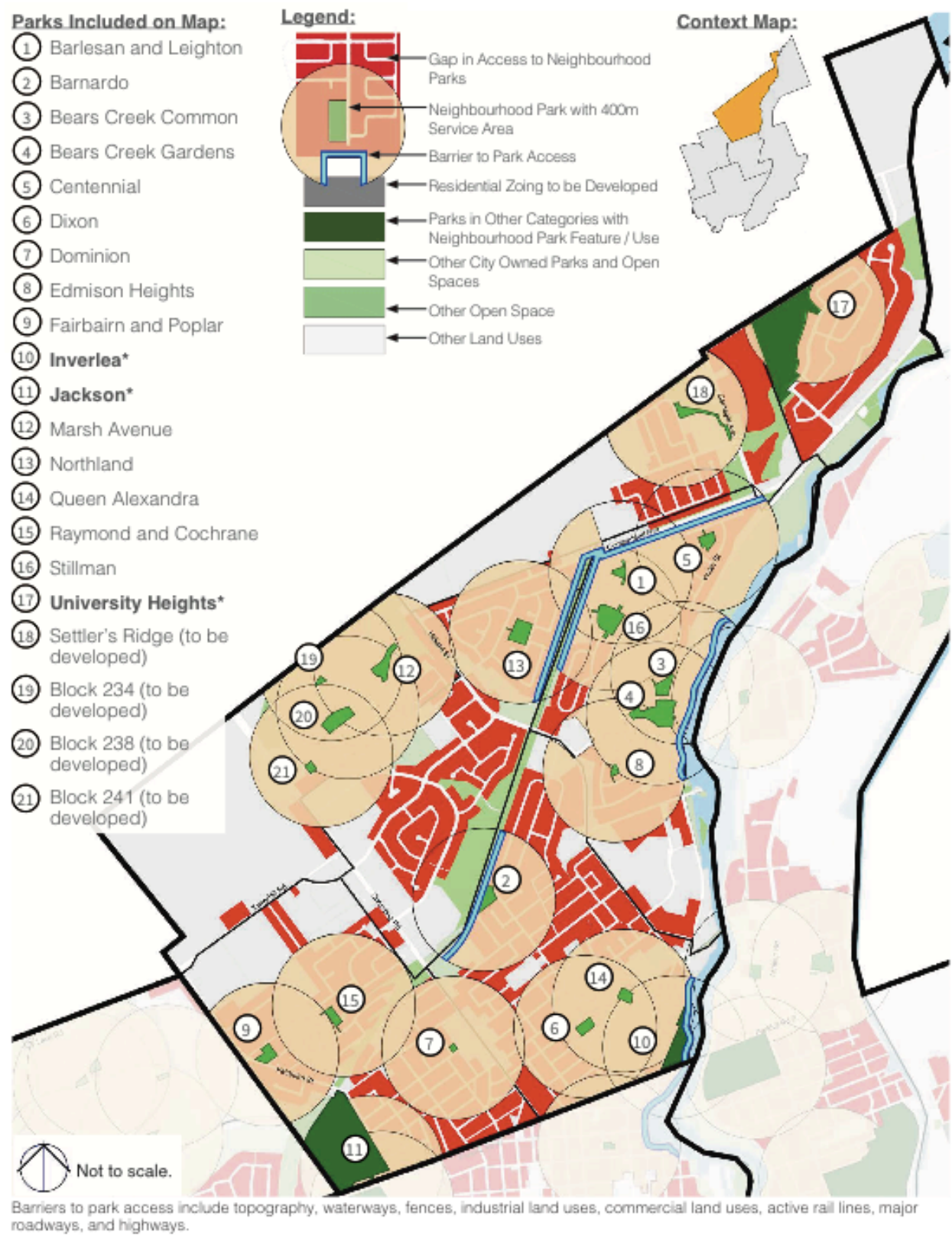
#### Parks Included on Map:

- ① Blocks 43 & 44 (to be developed)
- ② Chelsea Gardens
- ③ Collison
- ④ Corrigan
- ⑤ Denne
- ⑥ Humber
- ⑦ **James Stevenson\***
- ⑧ Kiwanis
- ⑨ Meadowvale
- ⑩ **Nicholls Oval\***
- ⑪ Rideau
- ⑫ **Rogers Cove\***
- ⑬ Roland Glover
- ⑭ **Ashburnham Memorial\***
- ⑮ Vinette
- ⑯ Walker
- ⑰ Waverley Heights
- ⑱ Block 64 (to be developed)



Barriers to park access include topography, waterways, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

Map 5-5: Northcrest Ward 5 Neighbourhood Parks Gap Analysis



## Chapter 6 | **City-Owned (Non-Park) Open Space**



### Introduction

There are currently 247.6 hectares of undeveloped open space land in City ownership, comprising 149 properties. A few of the sites have been designated for specific uses (e.g., road rights-of-way, underground utility corridors, surface drainage corridors, stormwater management areas, etc.) – including many hectares that have been acquired as the right-of-way for the Parkway. However, most of the land has not been officially designated for any particular use, including parkland. A good deal of the land has been acquired as ‘open space’ (often referred to as ‘environmental protection’ lands) through residential, commercial and industrial development. However, due to the natural heritage nature of many of the properties, most have not been designated as ‘parkland’. Most of that land is zoned OS. 1 (see below). Some of the City-owned open space comprises retired railway lines and, although they are intended for trails, they have not yet been formally designated as parkland. Some of the open space lands that have been acquired over the years parallel the Otonabee River and other properties contain other watercourses.

Within current draft plans of subdivision, the City will acquire 91.67 additional hectares of open space, with 6.2 hectares designated as Neighbourhood parkland and 5.64 hectares as Community parkland. The remaining 79.83 hectares comprise storm water management areas (10.79 hectares) and other open space lands (69.04 hectares). Future plans of subdivision will provide additional parkland and other City-owned open space.

### Open Space Zoning (OS. 1, OS. 2 and OS. 3)

**OS. 1 zoning** states that “No person shall within any OS. 1 District use any land for any purpose other than a conservation area.” “No building shall be permitted.” “The OS. 1 District is hereby designated as an open space district.”

**OS. 2 zoning** states that “No person shall within any OS. 2 District use any land for any purpose other than uses such as a conservation area, a park, an outdoor pool, a golf course or a botanical garden.” “The OS. 2 District is hereby designated as an open space district.”

**OS. 3 zoning** states that “No person shall within any OS. 3 District use any land for any purpose other than uses such as a purpose permitted under OS. 2, a campground, a fairground or a cemetery.” “The OS. 3 District is hereby designated as an open space district.”

### Evaluating City-Owned (Non-Parkland) Open Space

In order to identify candidate sites to be considered as parkland, the 149 properties were evaluated using criteria developed by the consulting team and the Project Steering Committee. Ten positive attributes and five constraints were established as described below. Each site was evaluated and prioritized ‘high-high’, ‘high’, ‘medium’ and ‘low’ – or was not recommended as a candidate site. **Table 6-1** reports on the evaluation of all 149 properties.

The following are criteria that support a City-owned (non-parkland) open space property to be recommended for consideration to become parkland:

1. The site has recreation and culture attributes that will add value to the parks and open space system.

2. The site has natural heritage value that will contribute to the parks and open space system (e.g., a waterfront site and/or contains a stream, river, pond or lake; a wetland, an ANSI, a wildlife refuge, an area of undisturbed flora and fauna, a seed bank, a wooded area, a drumlin, an area of natural regeneration, an area that will support increased tree canopy, an area containing at-risk species, etc.).
3. The site is adjacent or linked to a City park or other compatible public open space (e.g., education lands, Conservation Authority lands, Trent-Severn Waterway lands).
4. The site is a candidate to help alleviate a current or future gap in access to Neighbourhood parkland.
5. The site will contribute to the amount and equitable distribution of Regional parkland, either by enlarging an existing park or supporting a new one.
6. The site will contribute to the amount and equitable distribution of Community parkland, either by enlarging an existing park or supporting a new one.
7. The site will provide useful public open space in high-density residential, mixed use, retail, service or employment areas – and/or will contribute to green streets.
8. The site will add to or create an open space linkage between compatible land uses and contribute to the active transportation network. The site is linear in shape and contains or has the potential to contain a trail or walkway link. The site will create or contribute to a natural heritage/greenway corridor.
9. It has been identified that the site contains or is likely to contain significant archeological, historical, cultural and/or First Nation resources – providing the opportunity to protect historic and cultural resources and celebrate European and First Nation settlement in the Peterborough area.
10. The site contains a stormwater management pond/feature and has potential to be developed into a passive recreation area and/or enhance an adjacent park and/or other public open space. A risk assessment may be required before determining if the site should become parkland.

The following considerations may preclude a City-owned (non-parkland) open space property from being recommended for consideration to become parkland:

1. There is another use(s) identified and/or anticipated for the site that would preclude consideration of the site for parkland.
2. The site is too small to be of value as a stand-alone park. Note: Very small sites that can be linked or added to larger open space lands may have value as parkland.
3. The site is not of suitable shape for a stand-alone park, one of the six sub-categories of Urban Park Spaces or an open space connector.
4. The site is adjacent to an incompatible land use which degrades its public use, natural heritage and aesthetic value.
5. The site has insufficient attributes to contribute to the parks and open space system.



Table 6-1: Evaluation of City-Owned (Non-Parkland) Open Space, City of Peterborough, 2019

Site		Size		Positive Attributes										Constraints					Evaluation Results		
#	Map	Ac.	Ha.	Displays Culture & Recreation Attributes	Natural Heritage Value (OS.1 Zoning, other attributes)	Adjacent to Parkland & Other Public Open Space	Potential to Increase Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Contributes to Regional Parkland	Contributes to Community Parkland	Provides Useful Public Open Space in Current or Future High-Density Area	Linkage Function/ Linear in Nature	Archeological & Cultural Resources/ Potential		SWM Area with Recreation Potential	Another Use(s) Defined/ Anticipated for the Site	Site is Too Small for a Stand-alone Park	Site is Not of Suitable Shape	Adjacent to Incompatible Land Use	Insufficient Park/Open Space Attributes	P = Positive Attributes C = Constraints (Notes)	Candidate for Parkland + Priority
												Arch.	Cult.								
1	C11	0.0	0.0	✓		✓					✓	H								5 P (extension of Settlers Ridge Pk.)	HH
2	C-11	7.3	2.9	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (OS.1, wetland, Riverview Ck. valley)	H
3	C-10	53.9	21.8	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H		✓						7 P (OS.1, PSW, wooded, SWM ponds)	H
4	C-10	3.7	1.5	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	VH								6 P (turf, trees, creek, maintained)	HH
5	C-1	0.3	0.1								✓ ✓			✓	❖					2 P/1 C (SWM site, walkway between Cahill & Spillsbury drives	L
6	C-2	2.0	0.8		✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ra					❖		6 P/1 C (Byersville Ck.)	M
7	C-2	0.1	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	VH						❖		7 P/1 C (sml. portion of Byersville Ck./drain)	L
8	C-5	2.1	0.8	✓ ✓	✓	✓			✓ ✓		✓ ✓	H								6 P (OS.1, PSW, Loggerhead Marsh outlet creek)	H
9	C-5	6.5	2.6	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H		✓						7 P (OS.1, wetland)	H
10	C-11	0.2	0.1	✓	✓				✓		✓	H	Ri							6 P (waterfront)	HH
11	C-7	0.3	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓									4 P (Crawford Trail)	HH
12	C-7	0.1	0.0	✓		✓			✓		✓									5 P (T Wharf structure, not land)	H
13	C-6	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	H			❖					7P/1 C (Parkway ROW)	M
14	C-2	24.6	10.0		✓				✓		✓	H						❖		4 P/1 C (PSW, wooded, creek)	L

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

**Archeological Prediction Model** - indicators of medium or higher potential – sufficient to trigger a Stage1 or Stage 2 Archeological Assessment prior to development or site alteration: **M** (medium potential); **H** (high potential); **VH** (very high potential)

**Candidates for Parkland - Recommended Priority for Action**

**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)

Site		Size		Positive Attributes											Constraints					Evaluation Results	
#	Map	Ac.	Ha.	Displays Culture & Recreation Attributes	Natural Heritage Value (OS.1 Zoning, other attributes)	Adjacent to Parkland & Other Public Open Space	Potential to Increase Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Contributes to Regional Parkland	Contributes to Community Parkland	Provides Useful Public Open Space in Current or Future High-Density Area	Linkage Function/ Linear in Nature	Archeological & Cultural Resources/ Potential		SWM Area with Recreation Potential	Another Use(s) Defined/ Anticipated for the Site	Site is Too Small for a Stand-alone Park	Site is Not of Suitable Shape	Adjacent to Incompatible Land Use	Insufficient Park/Open Space Attributes	P = Positive Attributes  C = Constraints  (Notes)	Candidate for Parkland + Priority
												Arch.	Cult.								
15	C-1 C-2	10.7	4.3			✓			✓			H		✓				❖		4 P/1 C (stormwater outlet for res. area)	L
16	C-1 C-2	3.1	1.3			✓			✓		✓	VH	Ra					❖		5 P/1 C (planted, fenced buffer to RR line)	L
17	C-2	2.7	1.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	M	Ra							6 P (abuts PSW/ORCA site, former RR ROW)	M
18	C-2	1.1	0.4	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H						❖		7 P/1C (Byersville Ck./drain)	L
19	C-2	4.2	1.7	✓	✓				✓			M								4 P (OS.1, woodland, wetland)	M
20	C-1	0.2	0.1	✓		✓	✓				✓	H								5 P (walkway, access to Stenson Pk.)	HH
21	C-2	29.0	11.7	✓	✓	✓		✓				H						❖		5 P/1 C (OS.1, woodland, former landfill & composting site to be removed, adjacent to Harper Pk.)	M
22	C-1 C-2	0.1	0.0	✓		✓	✓				✓	H			❖	❖				5 P/2 C (park access, servicing corridor, stormwater outlet)	H
23	C-2	5.6	2.3	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H						❖		6 P/1C (OS.1, creek, woodland)	M
24	C-1	1.5	0.6	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	H								6 P (OS. 1, walkway, pollinator garden, Harper Creek)	HH
25	C-2 C-3	6.3	2.6	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	VH						❖		6 P/1C (Byersville Ck./drain)	L

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

**Archeological Prediction Model** - indicators of medium or higher potential – sufficient to trigger a Stage1 or Stage 2 Archeological Assessment prior to development or site alteration: **M** (medium potential); **H** (high potential); **VH** (very high potential)

**Candidates for Parkland - Recommended Priority for Action**

**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)



Site		Size		Positive Attributes										Constraints					Evaluation Results		
#	Map	Ac.	Ha.	Displays Culture & Recreation Attributes	Natural Heritage Value (OS.1 Zoning, other attributes)	Adjacent to Parkland & Other Public Open Space	Potential to Increase Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Contributes to Regional Parkland	Contributes to Community Parkland	Provides Useful Public Open Space in Current or Future High-Density Area	Linkage Function/ Linear in Nature	Archeological & Cultural Resources/ Potential		SWM Area with Recreation Potential	Another Use(s) Defined/ Anticipated for the Site	Site is Too Small for a Stand-alone Park	Site is Not of Suitable Shape	Adjacent to Incompatible Land Use	Insufficient Park/Open Space Attributes	P = Positive Attributes  C = Constraints  (Notes)	Candida te for Parklan d + Priority
												Arch.	Cult.								
26	C-2	1.0	0.4		✓	✓			✓		✓	VH	Ra					❖		6 P/1 C (Harper Ck., buffer to RR line)	M
27	C-4	0.4	0.2		✓				✓			H								3 P (OS. 1, PSW, woodland, isolated site, City has agreement to re-purchase from developer)	L
28	C-2	3.0	1.2	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	M						❖		6 P/1 C (OS. 1, Byersville Ck.)	M
29	C-4	1.0	0.4		✓				✓			H						❖		4P/1C (OS. 1, PSW, isolated site)	L
30	C-2	0.6	0.2		✓	✓			✓			H						❖		4 P/1 C (OS.1)	L
31	C-3	0.1	0.0	✓	✓	✓			✓			H								5 P (steep river bank, ‘window’ to water)	H
32	C-3	0.0	0.0		✓	✓						H			❖	❖			❖	3 P/3 C (sewage pumping station)	
33	C-1	0.1	0.5	✓		✓	✓													3 P (walkway to Bridlewood Pk.)	H
34	C-3	0.2	0.1		✓									✓	❖	❖	❖		❖	2 P/4 C (landlocked, part of minor drainage system)	
35	C-2	8.3	3.3	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	M	Ra							5 P (OS.1, floodplain, component of Crawford Rail Trail, potential for trail head at Crawford Dr.)	HH

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

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**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)

Site		Size		Positive Attributes										Constraints					Evaluation Results		
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												Arch.	Cult.								
36	C-3	0.1	0.1		✓							H				❖	❖	❖	❖	2 P/4 C (provides view of, but no access to river)	
37	C-2	0.2	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓	M			❖			❖		5 P/2 C (adjacent to non-City-owned segment of Crawford Rail Trail, split by access road)	L
38	C-3	0.0	0.0	✓		✓										❖	❖			2 P/2 C (walkway to cemetery)	M
39	C-1	0.5	0.2	✓	✓	✓	✓					H								6 P (walkway between streets, creek)	H
40	C-3 C-7	0.3	0.1	✓		✓			✓			H				❖				6 P/1 C (widened boulevard, visual relief)	M
41	C-1 C-5	0.0	0.0									H			❖	❖	❖		❖	1 P/4 C (half-block, servicing corridor)	
42	C-2 C-6	5.3	2.1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	H		✓				❖		8 P/1 C (walkway along west side of Parkway, SWM pond at south end)	M
43	C-6	0.1	0.0	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H						❖		6 P/1 C (walkway along west side of Parkway)	M
44	C-8	3.2	1.3	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							7 P (OS.1 wetland, woodland, abuts TCT)	H
45	C-6	0.1	0.0	✓		✓	✓				✓	H								5 P (existing walkway to Golfview Hts. Pk.)	HH

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												Arch.	Cult.								
46	C-7	1.7	0.7	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ri							7 P (waterfront, pathway, access to TSW lands)	HH
47	C-7	0.1	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ri							7 P (adjacent TSW lands)	H
48	C-8	6.0	2.4	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (OS.1, drainage channel, abuts TCT – strip paralleling TCT has most rec. value)	H
49	C-7	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (adjacent TSW lands)	HH
50	C-6	11.1	4.5	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H			❖			❖		6 P/2 C (Parkway ROW, wooded, informal pathways, consider left-over land for parkland)	L
51	C-7 C-8	0.3	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (OS.1, access to Farmcrest Pk., existing parking for community garden)	HH
52	C-8	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (OS.1, road stub, access to Farmcrest Pk.)	HH
53	C-8	0.0	0.0	✓	✓	✓			✓			H								5 P (OS.1, PSW. landlocked parcel.)	HH

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												Arch.	Cult.								
54	C-5	30.8	12.5	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H		✓						7 P (OS.1 & 2, PSW, Loggerhead March + buffer)	H
55	C-7	0.7	0.3	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra Ri					❖		6 P/1 C (adjacent to RR, south of unused section of Dalhousie St., links to Millennium Pk.)	HH
56	C-6	10.0	4.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H		✓	❖			❖		8 P/2 C (boulevard on both sides of Medical Dr., pathway on west side)	M
57	C-7	0.5	0.2	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra					❖		6 P/1 C (TCT, waterfront, access to pedestrian bridge over river)	HH
58	C-7	0.5	0.2	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra Ri							6 P (boat launch & access to Mark St. Wharf, TCT)	HH
59	C-6	1.6	0.6	✓		✓			✓		✓	H			❖			❖		2 P /3C (boulevard on both sides of Medical Dr., pathway on west side)	

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												Arch.	Cult.								
60	C-7	0.4	0.1	✓		✓	✓					H	Ra		❖			❖		5 P/2 C (underground sanitary & storm water sewer, lower value due to proximity of Rogers Cove)	L
61	C-7	1.1	0.4	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	H						❖		6 P/1C (adjacent to Millennium Pk.)	HH
62	C-7	0.8	0.3	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	H	Ri					❖		7 P/1 C (adjacent to Millennium Pk., riverbank, trail)	HH
63	C-7	0.1	0.0			✓							Ra			❖	❖	❖		2 P/3 C (non-delineated narrow strip that dead ends south of Sophia St.)	
64	C-5	1.0	0.4	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (OS.1, creek, wooded)	H
65	C-7	0.7	0.3	✓		✓			✓		✓		Ra							5 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
66	C-5	1.0	0.4	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (access to ORCA land & TCT from Parkhill Rd.)	HH
67	C-7	1.2	0.5	✓		✓			✓		✓		Ra					❖		5 P/1 C (Rotary Trail)	HH
68	C-5	9.2	3.7	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (OS.1, PSW)	H
69	C-6	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H				❖				6 P/1C (former pk., part of Jackson Ck. complex)	H

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												Arch.	Cult.								
70	C-5 C-6	12.2	5.0	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	VH	JP		❖					7 P/I C (OS.1, TCTrail head, sewage pumping station, woodland, valley land, part of Jackson Ck. complex)	H
71	C-6	12.6	5.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				❖			❖		5 P/2 C (boulevard & pathway on west side of Medical Dr., pathway between Westbrook & Medical Dr.)	M
72	C-7	1.2	0.5	✓		✓			✓		✓		Ra							5 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
73	C-7	8.4	3.4		✓				✓			H	Ri							4 P (OS.1, sensitive islands in Otonabee River)	L
74	C-7	0.1	0.0	✓		✓			✓		✓		Ra							5 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
75	C-7	0.1	0.0	✓		✓			✓		✓		Ra							5 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
76	C-7	0.2	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓		Ra							5 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
77	C-6	10.7	4.3	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	M	JP		❖			❖		7 P/2 C (Parkway ROW, consider left-over land for parkland)	L
78	C-7 C-8	0.4	0.2						✓			VH	Ri		❖			❖	❖	3 P/ 3 C (Intersection of Old Norwood Rd. & Ashburnham Dr. - creates visual relief)	L
79	C-7	0.2	0.1	✓	✓		✓					H			❖	❖				3 P/2 C (Curtis Ck., (channelized, frontage on Armour Rd.)	L

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80	C-7	0.3	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
81	C-7	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓	✓					H				❖				4 P/1C (Curtis Ck., frontage on Caddy & Centre streets)	L
82	C-7	0.2	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
83	C-6	0.2	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓	H								5 P (storm water outlet, walkway to Jackson Pk.)	H
84	C-7	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓	✓					H				❖				4 P/1C (Curtis Ck., frontage on Caddy St.)	L
85	C-7	0.6	0.2	✓	✓	✓	✓					H								5 P (Curtis Ck., table land, high potential for NP)	HH
86	C-7	0.1	0.0	✓		✓			✓		✓	H			❖	❖				4 P/2 C (underground storm sewer outlet, informal turfed access to TSW lands)	L
87	C-7	0.1	0.0									H			❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	1 P/5 C (sewage pumping fac.)	
88	C-6 C-10	17.1	6.9	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	H	LPC	✓	❖			❖		9 P/2 C (Parkway Trail & ROW, linkage to Raymond & Cochrane Pk., consider left-over land for parkland)	M
89	C-11	0.0	0.0												❖	❖	❖		❖	4 C (service corridor, landlocked)	

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90	C-11	0.1	0.0												❖	❖	❖		❖	4 C (storm sewer, landlocked)	
91	C-11	1.0	0.0												❖	❖	❖		❖	4 C (storm sewer, landlocked)	
92	C-11	1.0	0.4	✓	✓	✓			✓			H	Ri							6 P (island adjacent Auburn Reach Pk.)	H
93	C-11	0.4	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	VH	Ri							7 P (waterfront, adjacent ORCA site)	HH
94	C-11	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	VH	Ri							7 P (waterfront, adjacent unnamed parkland)	HH
95	C-10 C-11	40.9	16.5	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	VH	Ra	✓	❖			❖		8 P/2 C (Parkway ROW & Trail, consider left-over land for parkland)	L
96	C-11	0.1	0.1									H			❖	❖			❖	1 P/3 C (servicing access – watermain, no public access)	
97	C-11	0.0	0.0									H			❖	❖			❖	1 P/3 C (servicing access - watermain, does not access Bears Ck. Gardens)	
98	C-11	0.4	0.2	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ri							7 P (waterfront, adjacent ORCA site)	HH
99	C-11	0.1	0.0	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ri							7 P (waterfront, adjacent ORCA site)	HH
100	C-11	0.2	0.1	✓	✓				✓		✓	H	Ri							6 P (waterfront)	HH
101	C-10	0.1	0.0									H								3 P (Hudson Crt. traffic island, paved surface)	HH

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												Arch.	Cult.								
																				with 2 trees – remove pavement)	
102	C-11	8.7	3.5									H	Ra		❖			❖		6 P/2 C (Parkway ROW & Trail – convert to parkland if Parkway is cancelled)	L
103	C-11	0.7	0.3									H			❖			❖		1 P/2 C (planned Parkway roundabout)	
104	C-11	7.6	3.1									M								7 P (park-like SWM area, maintained, trail, gazebo, pond)	HH
105	C-11	15.2	6.2	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H								6 P (OS.1, wetland, Riverview Ck valley)	H
106	C-11 C-15	6.2	2.5									VH	Ri							8 P (abuts Zoo at north, maintained, waterfront, trail, high profile corner	HH
107	C-15	8.7	3.5		✓				✓			VH								3 P (OS.1, drumlin)	L
108	C-7	0.3	0.1																	2 P (excess table land purchased for road widening)	L
109	C-10	0.1	0.0									H			❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	1 P/4 C (traffic island)	
110	C-3	0.2	0.1									H			❖					3 P/1 C, (pumping station & Monaghan Rd. boat ramp)	HH
111	C-7 C-11	29.8	12.0									H	Ra Ri							9 P (waterfront, Rotary Trail – north from	HH

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

**Archeological Prediction Model** - indicators of medium or higher potential – sufficient to trigger a Stage1 or Stage 2 Archeological Assessment prior to development or site alteration: **M** (medium potential); **H** (high potential); **VH** (very high potential)

**Candidates for Parkland - Recommended Priority for Action**

**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)

Site		Size		Positive Attributes										Constraints					Evaluation Results		
#	Map	Ac.	Ha.	Displays Culture & Recreation Attributes	Natural Heritage Value (OS.1 Zoning, other attributes)	Adjacent to Parkland & Other Public Open Space	Potential to Increase Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Contributes to Regional Parkland	Contributes to Community Parkland	Provides Useful Public Open Space in Current or Future High-Density Area	Linkage Function/ Linear in Nature	Archeological & Cultural Resources/ Potential		SWM Area with Recreation Potential	Another Use(s) Defined/ Anticipated for the Site	Site is Too Small for a Stand-alone Park	Site is Not of Suitable Shape	Adjacent to Incompatible Land Use	Insufficient Park/Open Space Attributes	P = Positive Attributes  C = Constraints  (Notes)	Candida te for Parklan d + Priority
												Arch.	Cult.								
																				Parkhill Rd. to Cunningham Blvd.)	
112	C-11	0.5	0.2	✓			✓					M			❖					3 P/1C (Peterborough Housing Corp. site)	
113	C-3	1.7	0.7	✓	✓				✓		✓	H	Ri							6 P (waterfront)	H
114	C-7	0.9	0.4	✓		✓			✓		✓	M	Ra							6 P (Crawford Trail)	HH
115	C-7	2.4	1.0	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (Crawford Trail)	HH
116	C-7	0.6	0.2	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (Crawford Trail)	HH
117	C-7	0.5	0.2	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (Crawford Trail)	HH
118	C-7	0.6	0.3	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (Crawford Trail)	HH
119	C-7	0.4	0.2	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW)	HH
120	C-7	0.9	0.3	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW, potential for NP)	HH
121	C-7	0.3	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							6 P (TCT, waterfront)	HH
122	C-7	0.9	0.4	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW)	HH
123	C-7	1.8	0.7	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW)	HH
124	C-7	0.6	0.2	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW)	HH
125	C-7	0.5	0.2	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW)	HH
126	C-7	0.5	0.2	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							7 P (trail ROW)	HH
127	C-4 C-8	4.8	2.0	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	H	Ra							7 P (wetland, TCT)	HH
128	C-8	9.3	3.8	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	M	Ra							8 P (wetland, TCT)	HH
129	C-7	3.2	1.1	✓		✓			✓		✓									4 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
130	C-7 C-8	4.2	1.7	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	H	Ra							8 P (trail ROW)	HH
131	C-11	0.3	0.1	✓		✓			✓		✓	M								6 P (Parkway Trail)	HH

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

**Archeological Prediction Model** - indicators of medium or higher potential – sufficient to trigger a Stage1 or Stage 2 Archeological Assessment prior to development or site alteration: **M** (medium potential); **H** (high potential); **VH** (very high potential)

**Candidates for Parkland - Recommended Priority for Action**

**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)

Site		Size		Positive Attributes											Constraints					Evaluation Results	
#	Map	Ac.	Ha.	Displays Culture & Recreation Attributes	Natural Heritage Value (OS.1 Zoning, other attributes)	Adjacent to Parkland & Other Public Open Space	Potential to Increase Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Contributes to Regional Parkland	Contributes to Community Parkland	Provides Useful Public Open Space in Current or Future High-Density Area	Linkage Function/ Linear in Nature	Archeological & Cultural Resources/ Potential		SWM Area with Recreation Potential	Another Use(s) Defined/ Anticipated for the Site	Site is Too Small for a Stand-alone Park	Site is Not of Suitable Shape	Adjacent to Incompatible Land Use	Insufficient Park/Open Space Attributes	P = Positive Attributes  C = Constraints  (Notes)	Candida te for Parklan d + Priority
												Arch.	Cult.								
132	C-11	1.0	0.4									H								5 P (Parkway Trail, extension of Cumberland Greenbelt)	HH
133	C-8	84.3	34.1									H	JAM							7 P (PSW, Downers Corners Wetland, South Mead Ck.)	H
134	C-8	2.5	1.0									H	Ra				❖			5 P/1 C (creek, woodland, currently used as private yard, RR creates south-side barrier)	H
135	C-10	0.3	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (Parklands BL. 237, OS. 1)	HH
136	C-10	0.2	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (Parklands BL. 236, OS. 1)	HH
137	C-11	1.3	0.5	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (OS 1, Thompson Ck.)	HH
138	C-11	8.6	3.5	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓						6 P (OS 1, Thompson Ck.)	HH
139	C-11	13.0	5.2	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓						6 P (OS 1, Thompson Ck.)	HH
140	C-11	0.9	0.4	✓		✓			✓		✓									4 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
141	C-11	0.8	0.3	✓		✓			✓		✓									4 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
142	C-11 C-7	2.1	0.8	✓		✓			✓		✓									4 P (Rotary Trail)	HH
143	C-6	3.4	1.4	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									6 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

**Archeological Prediction Model** - indicators of medium or higher potential – sufficient to trigger a Stage1 or Stage 2 Archeological Assessment prior to development or site alteration: **M** (medium potential); **H** (high potential); **VH** (very high potential)

**Candidates for Parkland - Recommended Priority for Action**

**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)

Site		Size		Positive Attributes											Constraints					Evaluation Results		
#	Map	Ac.	Ha.	Displays Culture & Recreation Attributes	Natural Heritage Value (OS.1 Zoning, other attributes)	Adjacent to Parkland & Other Public Open Space	Potential to Increase Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Contributes to Regional Parkland	Contributes to Community Parkland	Provides Useful Public Open Space in Current or Future High-Density Area	Linkage Function/ Linear in Nature	Archeological & Cultural Resources/ Potential		SWM Area with Recreation Potential	Another Use(s) Defined/ Anticipated for the Site	Site is Too Small for a Stand-alone Park	Site is Not of Suitable Shape	Adjacent to Incompatible Land Use	Insufficient Park/Open Space Attributes	P = Positive Attributes C = Constraints (Notes)	Candidate for Parkland + Priority	
												Arch.	Cult.									
144	C-6	0.1	0.03	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH	
145	C-6	0.1	0.05	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH	
146	C-6	0.1	0.03	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH	
147	C-6	0.3	0.1	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH	
148	C-6 C-7	0.4	0.16	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH	
149	C-7	0.4	0.16	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓									5 P (TCT & Jackson Ck., OS. 1)	HH	
		611.5	246.73	124	88	121	20	3	114	11	110	115	59	14								

**PSW** (Provincially Significant Wetland); **TCT** (Trans Canada Trail); **ROW** (Right-of-Way); **NP** (Neighbourhood Park); **RR** (Railroad); **TSW** (Trent-Severn Waterway); **ORCA** (Otonabee Region Conservation Authority); **Arch.** (Archeological Resources/Potential); **Cult.** (Cultural Resources/Potential)

**Archeological, Cultural Resources/Potential**

**LPC** (Lee Pioneer Cemetery/Site 88); **JAM** (Former Estate of Sir John A. MacDonald/Site 133); **Ra** (Railway Cultural Landscape); **Ri** (River/Canal Cultural Landscape); **JP** (Jackson Park Valley Cultural Heritage Landscape)

**Archeological Prediction Model** - indicators of medium or higher potential – sufficient to trigger a Stage1 or Stage 2 Archeological Assessment prior to development or site alteration: **M** (medium potential); **H** (high potential); **VH** (very high potential)

**Candidates for Parkland - Recommended Priority for Action**

**HH** (highest), **H** (high); **M** (medium); **L** (low)

### Summary of the Evaluation

Fifteen of the 149 properties are not recommended as candidates to be considered for parkland. 24 properties are rated 'low' priority, 15 properties are rated 'medium' priority and 95 properties are rated 'high' priority, with 72 identified as 'high-high'.

**Table 6-1** lists and numbers each property, identifies the number of positive attributes and constraints, as well as a few pertinent notes. Refer to **Map 2-1** (and the wall-sized version) titled **"Parks and Publicly Available Open Space, City of Peterborough, 2019"** which locates all types of parks and other open space, including City-owned (non-parkland) open space (outlined in red and numbered to correspond to **Table 6-1**).

A 'high-high' and 'high' rating was achieved for properties that met some of the following parameters. No property that scored 'high' or 'high-high' received less than three positive attributes, and a few received eight.

- displays culture and recreation attributes.
- has natural heritage attributes.
- has the potential to reduce the gap in access to Neighbourhood parkland.
- is already unofficially serving as a park, garden or formal walkway.
- contains or will contain a recreational trail.
- creates a pedestrian link between residential streets.
- contributes to or is a natural heritage corridor/greenway.
- is adjacent to an existing park, either enlarging the park and/or improving access to it.
- is adjacent to another public open space (e.g., education lands, ORCA lands, TSW lands, Riverview Park and Zoo).
- is located on the Otonabee River.
- comprises part of the Jackson Creek complex or other notable watercourses.
- is a traffic island, especially in a residential area (e.g., Hudson Court).
- is a stormwater management facility with park-like features/potential, especially if adjacent to a park and/or is in an area that is deficient in Neighbourhood parkland.

### Properties Displaying Positive Attributes

The following are a few observations re: how the ten positive attributes were reflected in the properties.

#### Properties Displaying Culture and Recreation Attributes

123 candidate properties displayed sufficient culture and recreation attributes to be considered in this category. Given that 15 properties were not recommended as candidates for parkland, that leaves 11 properties that are identified as candidates for parkland but display insufficient culture and recreation qualities to qualify for that attribute. In most cases, they are included as candidate

## Chapter 6 | City-Owned Open Space

properties because they comprise other notable attributes such as natural heritage features or they provide a utilitarian function such as potential for a walkway link. Several are currently isolated properties that may in future assume recreational value.

### Properties with Natural Heritage Features

88 candidate properties are entirely or partially comprised of one or more natural heritage feature (e.g., tree cover, a watercourse, waterfront, a wetland, a drumlin, a meadow, a natural heritage corridor, etc.). Eight properties contain a provincially significant wetland and many of these properties are zoned OS. 1.

### Properties That Are Adjacent to Another Public Open Space

121 candidate properties are adjacent to a park or other public or publicly available open space.

### Properties with Potential to Reduce the Gap in Neighbourhood Park Access

20 candidate properties, totaling approximately 13 hectares display potential to increase access to Neighbourhood parkland. Sites 56, 88 and 111 are shared between Neighbourhood and Community parkland attributes. Refer to **Table 6-3** where the properties that are recommended to become Neighbourhood parkland are listed and their development priority is noted.

### Properties That Contribute to Regional Parkland

Only 3 candidate properties, totaling 12.4 hectares will contribute to Regional parkland, the largest (11.7 hectares) of which is Site 21. It is adjacent to Harper Park on the southwest and currently contains the municipal composting facility, which is slated to be decommissioned. As a largely tableland-quality site, it has the potential to accommodate a complementary facility such as a nature interpretation/outdoor education centre. The other two properties are adjacent to Millennium Park on the south. They have the potential to extend Millennium Park along the Otonabee River shoreline.

### Properties That Contribute to Community Parkland

Even though 113 candidate properties, totaling 209.6 hectares could be allocated to Community parkland, only a small portion of those lands are tableland in quality. In addition, most of the sites with tableland features are not of sufficient size to accommodate multiple ball diamonds and/or playing fields, or a major multi-facility community complex. The only exceptions are sites 50 and 77 which contain part of the Parkway ROW. Site 50 is 4.2 hectares in size and Site 77 is 4.3 hectares. Sites 56, 88 and 111 are shared between Community and Neighbourhood parkland attributes.

### **Properties That May Provide Useful Public Open Space in Current and Future High-Density Areas**

Eleven candidate properties, totaling 11.6 hectares have the potential to contribute public open space to areas of current and future high-density development.

### **Properties with a Linkage Function or That Are Linear in Nature**

110 candidate properties provide a linkage function and/or are linear in nature. Some are contiguous to other City-owned (non-parkland) open spaces (e.g., waterfront properties, water courses, existing trails and former rail lines to be developed as trails). Many properties will be able to provide walkway access to existing parkland and some already contain formal walkways.

### **Properties with Archeological and/or Cultural Resources or Potential**

115 candidate properties contain archeological resources or display potential to do so, and 85 properties display cultural resources or potential to do so. Fifty properties contain both archeological and cultural resources or display potential to do so.

### **Properties That Contain a Stormwater Management Facility**

Fourteen candidate properties contain a stormwater management facility, 11 of which display high potential to be developed in such a way as to create a park-like setting or contribute positively to an adjacent park (e.g., Sites 3, 9, 42, 54, 56, 88, 95, 104, 106, 138, and 139). The stormwater feature(s) in Sites 3 and 104 have already been developed into park-like settings.

## **Recommendations**

It is recommended that all properties that have been identified as candidates for parkland be considered to officially become parkland. As an implementation strategy, properties that are ranked 'high-high' and 'high' should be considered first.

Properties that are identified in the evaluation matrix as 'neighbourhood', 'community' and 'regional' in significance, should be classified as Neighbourhood, Community and Regional parks. If all of the candidate properties become parkland, the following will be the new totals and ratios.



**Table 6-2: Impact of Incorporating All Candidate Properties into the Park Inventory**

Parkland Category	Current Supply (ha.)	Candidate Properties (ha.)	Revised Totals (ha.)	Revised Ratios (Provision Standards)
Regional Parks	121.8	12.4	134.2	1.58 hectares/1,000 population (1.5 hectares/1,000 population)
Community Parks	178.6	209.3	387.9	4.56 hectares/1,000 population (2.5 hectares/1,000 population)
Neighbourhood Parks	63.7	13.0	76.7	0.9 hectares/1,000 population (1.0 hectares/1,000 population)
Suburban Pocket Parks	1.1	0	1.1	0.013 hectares/1,000 population (no specific provision standard)
Total Suburban Parks	365.2	234.7	599.9	7.06 hectares/1,000 population (5.0 hectares/1,000 population)

### High-Value Natural Heritage Properties

During the consultation with stakeholders and discussions with the Project Steering Committee, some concern was expressed about including properties with high natural heritage attributes into any category of 'parkland'. Most international and generic definitions and descriptions of 'parkland' include lands that contain natural heritage resources and features. Being called a 'park' does mean that a property automatically becomes even moderately used by the public. Through zoning and policies, restrictions on the type and level of use of sensitive parkland can be defined for any property that contains or is entirely comprised of high value natural heritage features. If necessary, physical restrictions can be established to prohibit and/or limit the type and level of public use.

A number of City parks contain or are entirely comprised of natural heritage features of various characteristics and sensitivity (e.g., Harper, Bridlewood, Jackson, Eastgate Memorial, Ashburnham Memorial, Beavermead, Johnson, Farmcrest, Kawartha Heights, Sherbrooke Woods, Rotary, University Heights and Stenson).



### The Case for Nature Preserves or Reserves

With that in mind, current and future parkland that is classified 'Regional' and 'Community' that is entirely or partially comprised of a Provincially Significant Wetland and/or other 'high-value' natural heritage resources and features, particularly properties that are zoned OS. 1, could be designated as parkland and called a 'nature preserve', 'nature reserve' or other similar name/description. With that designation would come public use limitations/restrictions – reflected in zoning and other policy. Current City-owned open space properties that could fall into this category of parkland include:

- Loggerhead Marsh (Site 54);
- Site 3 in the Parklands Community;
- Site 68 in the Jackson Creek Meadows development;
- Site 70, part of Site 77 and other lands within the Jackson Creek complex, as well as similar future lands within the Lily Lake developments;
- The islands in the Otonabee River (Site 73) and the island off Auburn Reach Park (Site 92);
- Downers Corners Wetland (Sites 33 and 134 comprise the northern half of this sensitive natural area, and Blocks 45 and 47 of the John Body subdivision comprise the remaining lands within the City of Peterborough);
- Riverview Creek lands (Sites 2 and 105); and
- Thompson Creek lands (Sites 137, 138 and 139).

Harper Park could be renamed Harper Creek Nature Preserve. The Riverview Creek lands could be named Riverview Creek Nature Preserve. Similarly, the Thompson Creek lands could be named Thompson Creek Nature Preserve. The Jackson Creek lands west of Jackson Park could be named Jackson Creek Nature Preserve. Loggerhead Marsh and Downers Corners Wetland should likely retain their current names.

Additional similar properties will soon be acquired through current draft plans of subdivision. To date, parkland and other City-owned open space in those plans of subdivision comprise 91.67 hectares, allocated as follows:

Neighbourhood Parkland	6.20 ha. (including 1.22 ha. of walkways and linkages)
Community Parkland	5.64 ha.
City-Owned Open Space	69.04 ha. (mostly comprising natural heritage features)
Stormwater Management Sites	10.79 ha.
Total	91.67 ha.

**Table 6-3: City-Owned (Non-Parkland) Open Space That is Recommended to Become Neighbourhood Parkland** (including walkways/improved access to parks and sites containing watercourses)

Site #	Planning Area (#)	Details	Development Priority
<b>4</b>	Downey (3)	Property between Milroy Dr. & Evans Dr. – to become a Neighbourhood pk.	H
<b>101</b>	Downey (3)	Traffic island to be de-paved	M
<b>88</b>	Highland (6)	Northern part of this site that is adjacent to undeveloped Raymond & Cochrane Pk. (on the east) – remainder of the site to become Community parkland	L
<b>108</b>	Highland (6)	Remnant land likely that will likely be left over after road widening – may have potential to become a small Neighbourhood pk.	L
<b>111</b>	Auburn (8)	Strip along the Otonabee River – create one or more Neighbourhood parks – remainder to become Community parkland	M
<b>143</b>	Bonnerworth (11)	Consider the norther portion of this site to become a Neighbourhood pk. – remainder to become Community parkland	H
<b>56</b>	Bonnerworth (11)	A small portion of this site north of the intersection of Dubbin Ave. & Hospital Dr. to become a Neighbourhood pk.	M
<b>85</b>	Ashburnham (13)	This small site on the south side of Euclid Ave. to become a Neighbourhood pk.	H

Site #	Planning Area (#)	Details	Development Priority
57	Ashburnham (13)	Although it is recommended that this site be designated as Community parkland, the shortage of Neighbourhood parkland in the area supports creation of an embedded Neighbourhood pk.	M
39	Kawartha (15)	Walkway between Kawartha Hts. Blvd. & Beachwood Dr.	H
45	Greenhill (16)	Walkway to Golfview Pk. from Golfview Rd.	H
42	Greenhill (16)	Southernmost portion of this site (with a natural water feature) to enhance Wentworth Pk. – remainder to become Community parkland	H
120	South Central (18)	Part of the recently acquired rail line fronting onto Ware St. – become a Neighbourhood pk.	H
20	Sir Sandford Fleming (20)	Walkway/access to Stenson Pk.	H
24	Sir Sandford Fleming (20)	Strip of land fronting onto Pinewood Dr. that contains a watercourse	H
22	Lansdowne (21)	Access point to Bridlewood Pk.	H
33	Lansdowne (21)	Access point to Bridlewood Pk. (between Spillsbury Dr. & Ramblewood Dr.	H
1	Carnegie (29)	Add to Settlers Ridge Pk.	H
104	Carnegie (29)	Enhanced SWM site already serving as a large Neighbourhood park	H



## Chapter 7 | **Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement**



## Chapter 7 | **Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement**

### **Introduction**

Around the turn of the last century, parks began to be introduced into many North American cities, mainly to provide a refuge from the difficult living conditions experienced by the working class. The motivation was what we might today call the principle of ‘equity’ – to provide public open space, amenities and recreational opportunities especially for low income citizens. Although quality of life has increased for most people living in cities, new challenges are emerging that are making equitable access to parkland for all residents an increasingly elusive goal. The new challenges include:

- rapid densification (especially in large cities and downtown areas);
- scarcity and high cost of land to expand parkland;
- increasing cost of parkland development and rejuvenation; and
- increasing cost of urban living, income disparity, physical inactivity and social isolation.

For this study, the following three integrated measures are being used to assess park equity:

1. **access** to parkland,
2. **quality** of parks and
3. **inclusivity** - equitable access to culture, recreation and open spaces for all residents.

Although the focus of this study is on Neighbourhood parkland, the concept of ‘park equity’ applies to all categories of parkland and other publicly available open spaces.

### **Access to Parkland**

Access to Neighbourhood parkland is measured by the amount and spatial distribution of parkland within each community. For this study, the recommended standard for an adequate quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is 1.0 hectare per 1,000 population. The ease with which residents can get to parks (or access to parks) is measured by examining the spatial distribution of parks within each community in relation to where people live. This analysis utilizes a service area of 400 metres from the center of each Neighbourhood park (representing reasonable walking distance for most people). The analysis also accounts for significant barriers to non-motorized travel such as busy streets, active railway lines, waterways and other natural features, steep slopes, incompatible land uses, and other physical barriers (e.g., fences), etc.

### **Parkland Quality and Functionality**

The second measure is quality and functionality of parkland, which comprises the degree to which a park functions well, has aesthetic value, and is resilient to change (including deterioration through public use and climate change). Other factors include physical characteristics such as the amount of parkland comprising the park, natural features, size, shape, amount of street frontage and the degree of connectivity to other open spaces and residential areas. For this study, the quality of Neighbourhood park development, functionality and resilience to change is measured

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

against a list of minimum and variable design features and requirements. Other characteristics are measured against the planning and provision standards and guidelines recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. Refer to **Chapter Four** and the **Parks Development Standards** document (under a separate cover).

### Inclusivity

The third measure of park equity is ‘inclusivity’, which means the degree to which people from all socio-economic backgrounds and cultures, including vulnerable populations, have access to parkland, and culture and recreation programming. Lower income neighbourhoods require more public resources than higher income neighbourhoods to provide similar access to at least basic parks and recreation opportunities. This acknowledges the importance of ‘equitable’ access, compared to ‘equal’ access. Although equitable access is not easy to quantify, two readily available and effective measures are used in this analysis: i) median household income and ii) population density. Satellite photographs and data from the 2016 national census have been used to identify areas of low income and high density throughout the City - to highlight areas of highest need for parkland and recreation resources.

### Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland

25 of the 29 Planning Areas are (or will be) residential or mixed use in nature. Currently, Lift Lock, Lily Lake and Coldsprings Planning Areas are very lightly populated - but will be fully developed. Jackson Creek, Chemong and Carnegie Planning Areas are partially developed.

As directed by the Province through the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017), residential density will continue to increase within the City of Peterborough through greenfield developments and intensification within built-up areas. Much of the intensification will be encouraged within the designated Urban Growth Centre and Central Area (downtown) and various road-based corridors. See the discussion of ‘density’ and how and where development can take place later in this chapter and **Appendix E**. See also **Map 7-1** (page 71) for a graphic illustration of the likely planned areas of intensification.

As residential density increases within existing built-up areas, and if little or no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided, the Neighbourhood parkland deficit will increase and parkland equity will decline.

Currently, there is a City-wide shortfall of approximately 22 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland - based on the recommended standard of one hectare per 1,000 population. In only eight Planning Areas is the ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population close to or in excess of the recommended standard. In the other 14 Planning Areas that are developed or partially developed, the ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population is below the recommended standard – with eight Planning Areas well below (at half or less than half of the recommended



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target). The ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population is below the recommended standard in Kawartha, Beavermead and Westmount Planning Areas plus a contiguous group of 11 Planning Areas that extends up the middle of the City from south to north. This corridor includes the oldest parts of the City, as well as some of the most recently developed neighbourhoods.

Refer to **Appendix B** for more detail (**Table B-1** and **Map B-1**).

### Distribution of Neighbourhood Parkland

The analysis of the distribution of and physical access to Neighbourhood parkland was documented in **Chapter Five**. In addition to the 67 Neighbourhood parks are 12 Regional and Community parks that contain what are referred to as ‘embedded Neighbourhood park features’ that allow these higher-level parks to also function as Neighbourhood parks. A service area of 400 metres from the center within each park was established to represent reasonable walking distance to parks. The park service areas were mapped, with adjustments made for major barriers to walking to a park. The five municipal electoral wards were used to map the Neighbourhood park gap analysis. The analysis identified many residential areas that have gaps in access to Neighbourhood parks, with Wards 2, 3 and 5 being the most serious.

### Barriers

Barriers that prohibit or significantly restrict easy and safe access to Neighbourhood parkland, especially for children and older adults include natural features, built structures and incompatible land uses. More specifically, barriers include:

- a heavily-traveled road to cross - especially where there is no traffic light or signalized cross walk (see definition of ‘heavily-traveled road’ below);
- a watercourse (creek, river, lake, canal) that creates a sufficient barrier to pedestrian travel, and especially in absence of a nearby pedestrian bridge;
- other physical features such as a wetland or a steep slope;
- an active rail line to cross;
- an incompatible/unappealing land use to walk or bicycle through to access a nearby park (e.g., industrial and commercial properties, large parking lots); and
- a physical barrier such as a fence or similar structure that prohibits access between a residential area and a nearby park.

For this analysis, ‘heavily-traveled road’ has been defined as a freeway and a road categorized in the Official Plan as ‘high capacity arterial’ (based on volume of traffic, speed of travel and width of the roadway). Although it is recognized that medium and low capacity arterial roads, as well as high capacity collector roads pose a barrier to park access, it would be too restrictive to also consider those roads to be a barrier that is a significant deterrent. If there is a signalized pedestrian crossing to provide safe passage across a high capacity arterial road within the service

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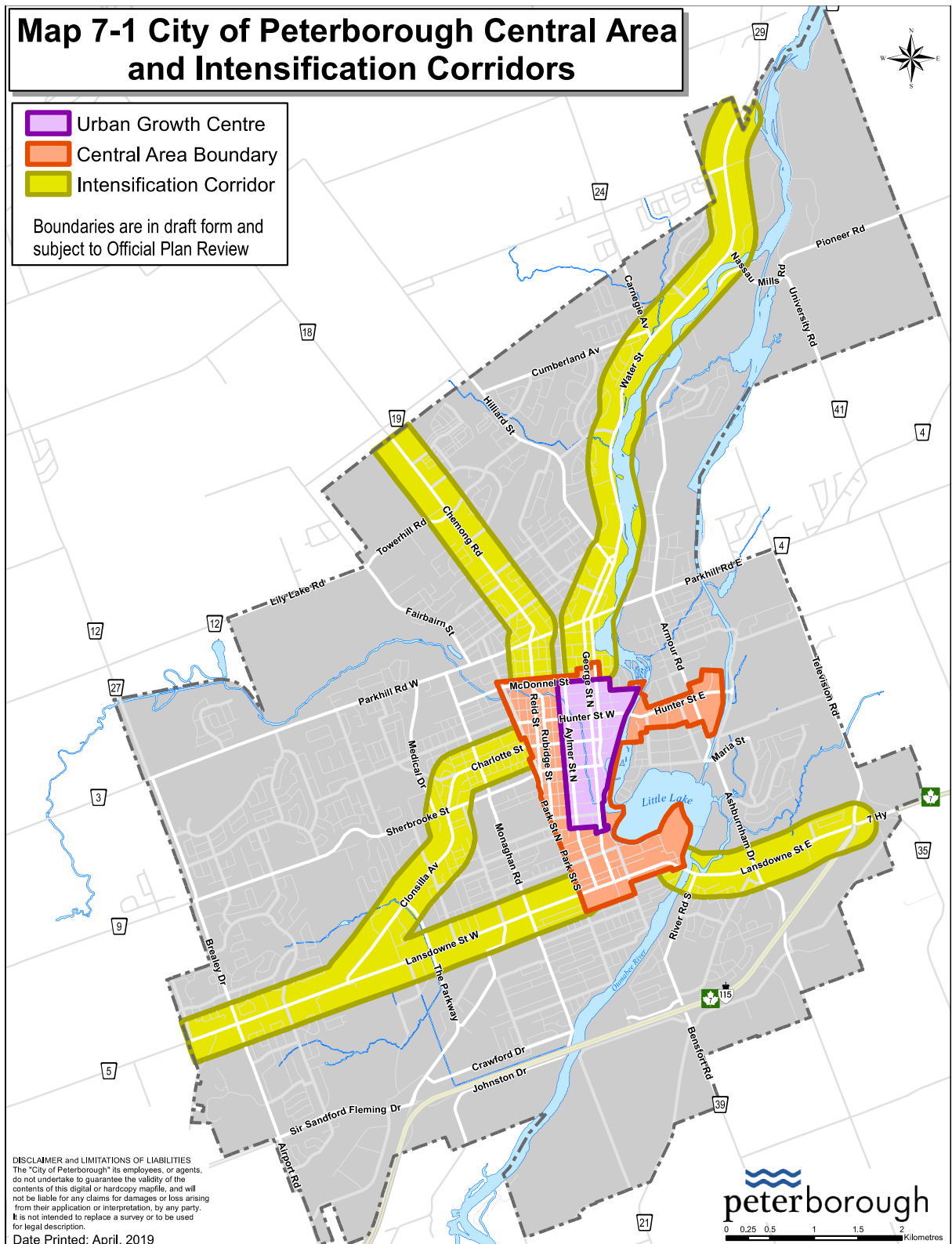
area of a Neighbourhood park, the barrier effect of that road is considered to be sufficiently reduced to remove the road (in that area) as a significant barrier.

### **Population Density and Where and How Growth Will be Encouraged**

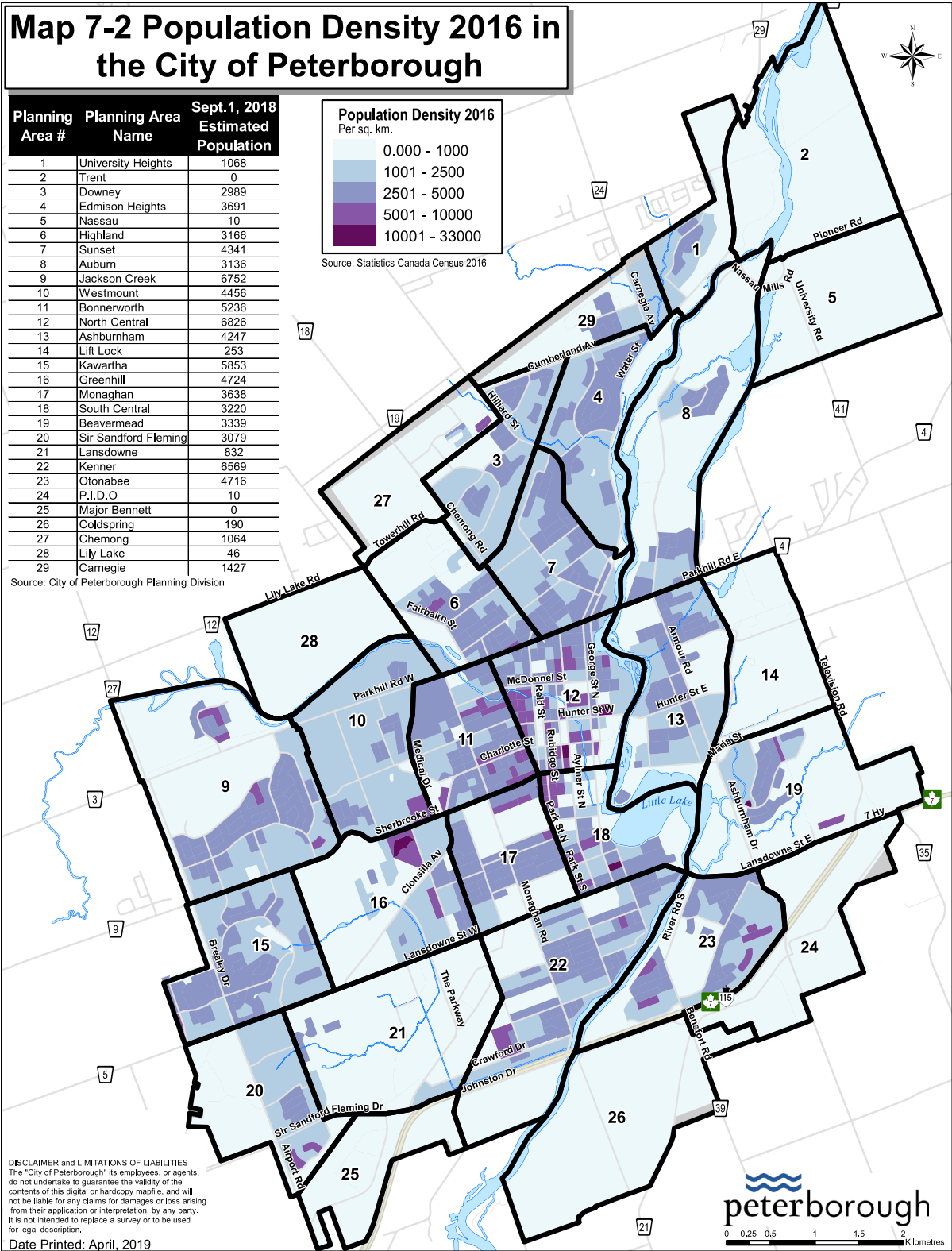
Utilizing 2016 Census data, a map of residential density was produced. Refer to **Map 7-2**. The following five levels of density were utilized – representing population per square kilometre, with the largest numbers representing the highest residential density:

- 0 - 1,000
- 1,001 – 2,500
- 2,501 – 5,000
- 5,001 – 10,000
- 10,001 – 33,000

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### **Places to Grow and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe Region (2017)**

Residential density has been gradually increasing in the City of Peterborough and will continue to do so as directed by the provincial Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017). That initiative seeks to plan for growth and development in a way that supports economic prosperity, protects the environment, and helps communities achieve a high quality of life. The Plan encourages compact and complete communities with growth directed to settlement areas and prioritized intensification – with a focus on Strategic Growth Areas, including urban growth centres and major transit station areas, as well as brownfield sites and greyfields. The Plan also provides direction for intensification in delineated built-up areas and development of greenfield areas. The new Peterborough Official Plan reflects this approach to intensification and higher residential density in greenfield areas. Refer to **Appendix E** for relevant excerpts from this document.

### **Median Household Income**

Utilizing 2016 Census data, a map of median household income was produced. See **Map 7-3**. The following five levels of median household income were utilized.

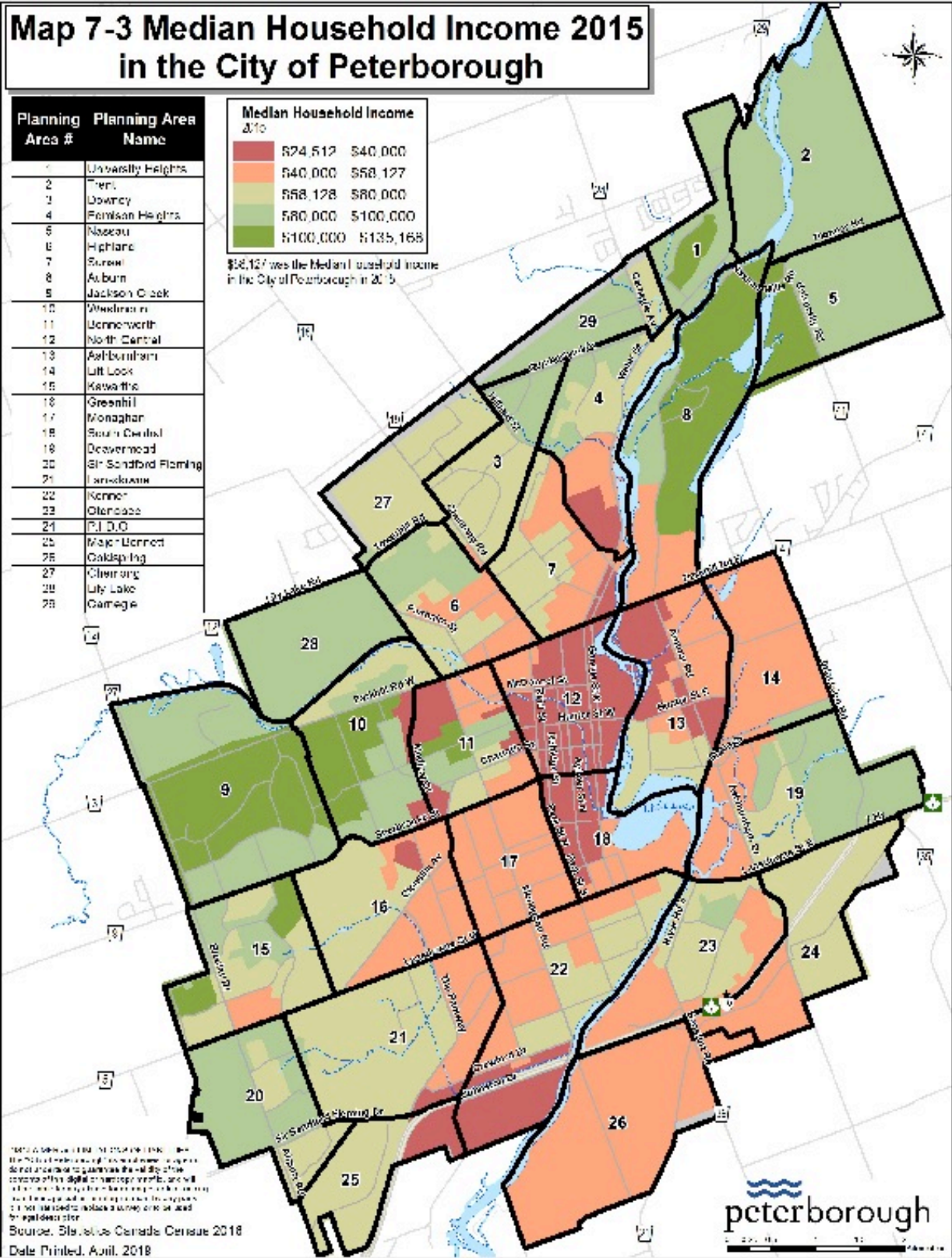
- \$24,512 - \$39,999
- \$40,000 - \$58,127
- \$58,128 - \$79,999
- \$80,000 – \$99,999
- \$100,000 - \$135,168

The following are a few city-wide observations:

- Planning Areas 12, 13 and 18, representing some of the oldest parts of the City (the Downtown and East City/Ashburnham), contain large areas of the lowest median household income.
- Other areas of lowest household income include:
  - the high-density area south of Parkhill Road and east of Medical Drive,
  - Sherbrooke Street and Medical Drive,
  - between Crawford and Johnston Drive,
  - the area north of Parkhill Road and west of the Otonabee River, and
  - the area east of Hilliard Street to the Otonabee River, south of Langdon Street.
- The areas of highest median household income include:
  - the northern two-thirds of Auburn Planning Area,
  - most of the residential area within University Heights Planning Area,
  - the central portion of Jackson Creek Planning Area extending into the northeast half of Westmount Planning Area,
  - the central portion of Bonnerworth Planning Area, and
  - two small pockets within Sir Sandford Fleming Planning Area.



# Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement



## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

### Analysis of Neighbourhood Parkland Equity by Planning Area

The current Peterborough Official Plan divides the City into 29 Planning Areas. Major roads (current and planned), the Otonabee River and Trent Canal comprise most of the boundaries. The size, shape and extent of each Planning Area is influenced by population, historical settlement patterns and place names (e.g., Ashburnham, Edmison Heights and Otonabee), areas of new and future development (e.g., Lily Lake, Coldspring and Lift Lock). Questions for the name associated with each Planning Area utilize history, a key street, a significant landmark, an important feature, the name of an industrial area, etc.).

Although they will not be utilized in the new Official Plan, these 29 Planning Areas have been used as the planning units for the assessment of Neighbourhood park equity. **Map 7-4** outlines the Planning Areas and notes the 2016 census and estimated 2018 population for each. **Table 7-1** notes the 18 Planning Areas that scored medium to low in Neighbourhood park equity, with inadequate access to parkland considered the most important measure, followed by quantity of parkland to population and park quality.

### General Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

The following are seven strategies that can be employed to improve Neighbourhood park equity. Not all strategies can be employed in each Planning Area and the combination varies by Planning Area, depending on available opportunities.

1. Through good design and adequate rejuvenation, improve the quality and functionality of existing Neighbourhood parks.
2. Develop new Neighbourhood parks to the recommended standard.
3. Within selected Regional and Community Parks, create new and enhance existing embedded neighbourhood park features.
4. Especially in areas where there is little or no parkland and insufficient opportunity to expand parkland, attempt to partner with school boards to provide quality Neighbourhood park features at elementary schools.
5. Designate and develop a number of City-owned (non-parkland) open space properties into Neighbourhood parkland, access points and linkages (20 candidate properties were identified in **Chapter Six**).
6. Acquire other properties to create new and enhance existing Neighbourhood parks.
7. Plan the location, quantity and characteristics of future Neighbourhood parks to meet recommended planning and provision standards (Refer to the **Parks Development Standards** document under a separate cover).

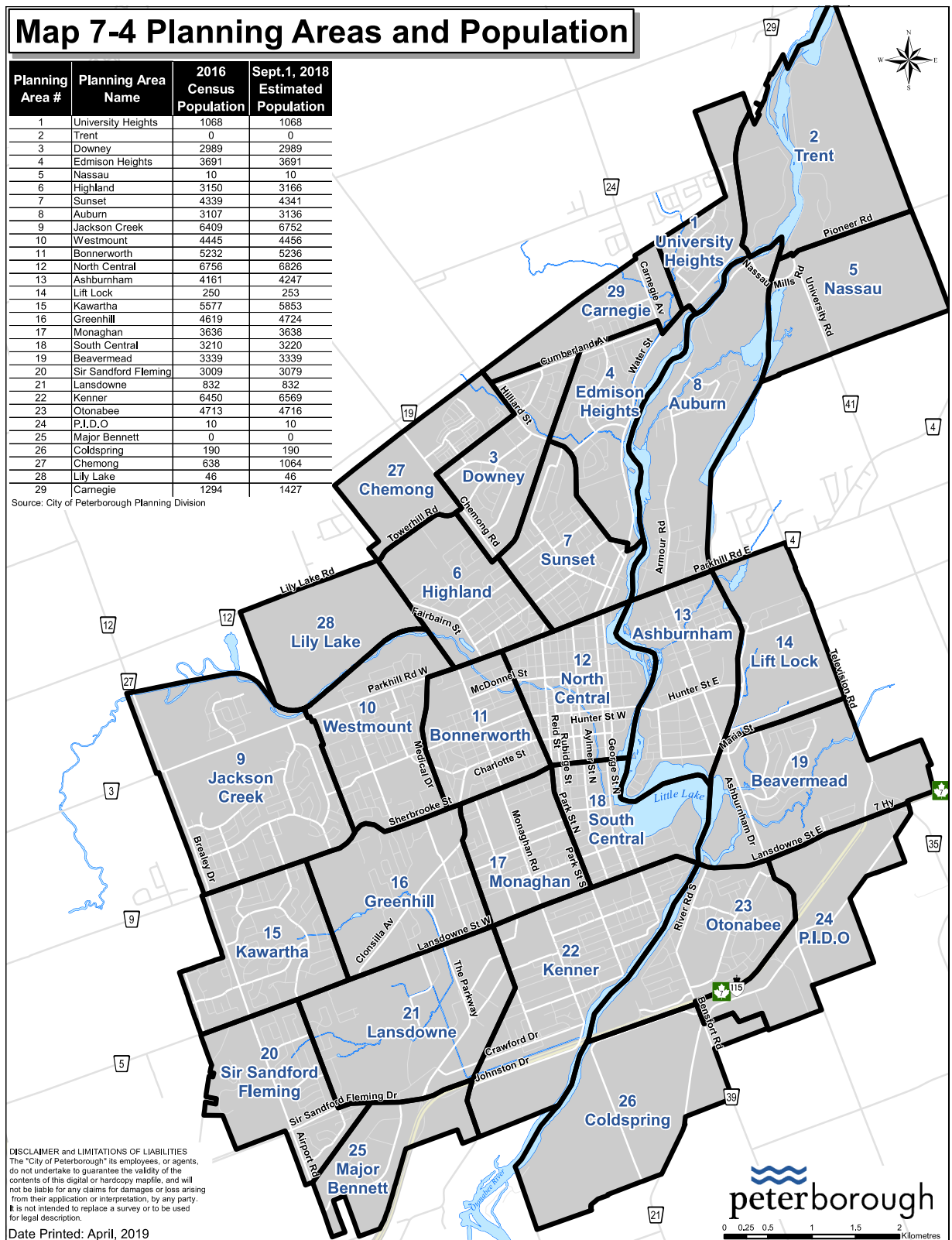
**Table 7-1: Planning Areas with Medium to Low Neighbourhood Park Equity**

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Planning Areas	Inadequate Access to Neighbourhood Parkland	Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland Below Standard	Low Quality / Functionality of Neighbourhood Parkland	Above Average Population Density	Below Average Household Income
1. North Central	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Downey	✓	✓			
3. Sunset	✓	✓	✓		✓
4. Highland	✓	✓	✓		✓
5. Bonnerworth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Kawartha	✓	✓	✓		
7. Westmount	✓	✓	✓		
8. University Heights	✓	✓	✓		
9. Carnegie	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10. Kenner	✓	✓	✓		✓
11. South Central	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Jackson Creek	✓		✓		
13. Beavermead	✓	✓			✓
14. Ashburnham	✓	✓			✓
15. Fleming	✓		✓		
16. Auburn	✓		✓		
17. Monaghan		✓			✓
18. Greenhill			✓	✓	✓



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### Planning Area 1: University Heights

**Location:** Bounded by Water Street, the northern boundary of the City and the western boundary of University Heights Park. Refer to **Map 7-5**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 1,068

#### Population Density

This is a low-density area of single-family homes, with some larger lots. There is one medium density pocket of housing located in the southwest corner of the Planning Area, off Champlain Crescent.

The new Official Plan promotes intensification along the Water Street Mixed Use Corridor. Intensification in this area may increase residential density and population.

#### Median Household Income

Median household income is above average, with a pocket of highest income households located in the center of the Planning Area.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There is only one park within the University Heights Planning Area.

- 1 Community park (University Heights)

Although this planning area does not have any Neighbourhood parkland, a play structure has been embedded within a small portion (about 1 hectare) of University Heights Park where it fronts onto Hetherington Drive in the north central part of this community. This is one of two points of access into the 10.8 hectare Community park – and is providing a Neighbourhood park function within a higher level park. The level of development of the embedded Neighbourhood park is very minimal - with a children's play structure and a few benches comprising the only features. Although a few trees have been planted, there is little shade provided within the turfed area.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 1.07 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. Although the University Heights community does not have any Neighbourhood parkland, the embedded Neighbourhood park within University Heights Park helps to fulfill this requirement.

With intensification planned within the Water Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the already park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

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### **Access to Neighbourhood Parkland**

As illustrated in **Map 7-5** and described in **Chapter Five**, approximately half of the residential area within University Heights Planning Area does not have adequate access to Neighbourhood parkland. The substandard quality of the embedded neighbourhood park function within University Heights park further reduces access to Neighbourhood parkland and park equity. However, high income and low density improves park equity and general access to recreation for most residents.

### **Neighbourhood Park Equity Score**

University Heights is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in three of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is well below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents, and
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland.

### **Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity**

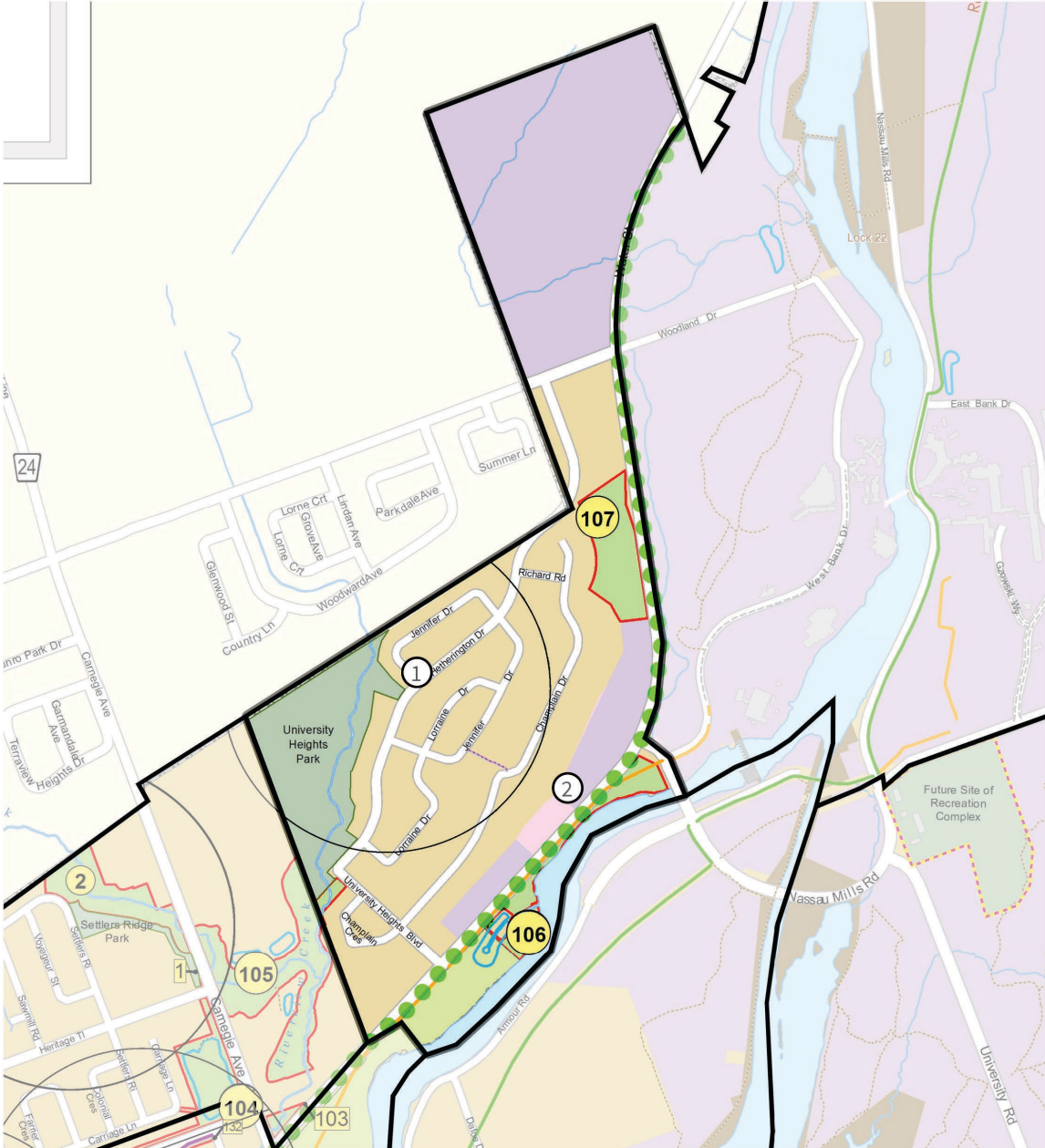
There are two opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **University Heights Park:** With no obvious opportunity to provide a Neighbourhood park, no elementary school within the Planning Area and no suitable City-owned (non-parkland) open space that could be developed as Neighbourhood parkland, the only option is to improve the quality of the Neighbourhood park functions that are embedded within University Heights Park. Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Water Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-5 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 1: University Heights**

- ① University Heights Park
- ② Water Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 3: Downey

**Location:** Bounded by Cumberland Avenue and the new Parklands Community on the north, the Parkway ROW on the south and Chemong Road on the west. Refer to **Map 7-6**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 2,989

#### Population Density

Although most of the Planning Area is a low-density area of single-family homes, there are two pockets of medium density housing. The most extensive areas are located west of Hilliard Street (including a small pocket on the west side of the street). A second and smaller concentration is south of Milroy Park, north of Ferguson Place.

The new Official Plan promotes intensification along the Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor. Intensification in this area may increase residential density and population.

#### Median Household Income

In 2015, household income was slightly above the median of \$58,127. Median household income east of Hilliard Street was lower than the area to the west.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are five parks within the Downey Planning Area, representing two parkland categories.

- 4 Community parks (Milroy, Bears Creek Woods, Franklin and Hilliard, and the Cabot and Keewatin Greenbelt)
- 1 Neighbourhood park (Northland)

Northland Park is within the recommended size for a Neighbourhood park. The quality and usability rating for this park is just over the minimum standard at 24/66.

R.F. Downey Elementary School is also located within this Planning Area, located adjacent to Milroy Park on the east.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.0 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With only 1.2 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a serious current shortfall of 1.8 hectares.

With intensification planned within the Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor, residential density and the population of the Planning Area may increase. If so, the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity could be further eroded, if no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided.



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### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Given that the only Neighbourhood Park (Northland) is located in the eastern half of the Planning Area, the western half of this community has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland. To further reduce park equity, this portion of the Planning Area has the highest residential density and the lowest household income. As noted earlier, the well below target of Neighbourhood parkland quantity also contributes to low park equity.

Although Milroy Park is located in the northwestern portion of the community, it has been developed as a Community sports park with soccer fields, a cricket pitch and a ball diamond – and does not provide any neighbourhood parkland functions. Bears Creek Woods and Franklin and Hilliard Community parks are largely nature-oriented and undeveloped for active recreation, as is Cabot and Keewatin Greenbelt that parallels part of the Parkway ROW. R.F Downey school is located adjacent to Milroy Park on the east side, but with only a minimal children’s play structure, it does not provide much neighbourhood park function. Although Hilliard Street is not considered a major barrier to park access, it is classified as a low capacity arterial road and is likely to carry more traffic as the areas to the north develop.

Refer to **Map 7-6** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. The large portion of this Planning Area with inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland is clearly delineated.

Within the Planning Area, there is considerable City-owned (non-parkland) open space, as note below:

- **Site 4:** A 1.5 hectare property located between Milroy Drive and Evans Drive, with frontage on both streets. The site is about 60% treed and contains a drainage feature that flows south into Site 95 (see below). The two sections of street frontage and the physical features of the site are reasonably suited to be developed into a Neighbourhood park. A trail through the site would improve access within the property, especially given the north-south slope, and would create a link from the north to the Parkway Trail.
- **Site 95:** A 16.5 hectare property extending from Chemong and Sunset Park northeast to Hilliard Street. The property contains the Parkway Trail, two storm water management ponds and the Parkway ROW. The site can be accessed from Milroy Drive, Evans Drive and Hilliard Street.
- **Site 101:** A paved traffic island with two trees within Hudson Court.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Downey is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in two of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, and
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is well below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents.

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### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Site 4 (City-owned open space):** Designate this site as parkland and develop it into a quality Neighbourhood park, based on at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. The location is roughly central to the large portion of this Planning Area that has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland. Its 1.5 hectares would bring the Neighbourhood parkland total to 2.7 hectares which is close to the 3.0 hectare target. The property is located just to the west of the portion of the Planning Area with the highest residential density, thus increasing park equity and the recreation value of this site. Although the frontage along Milroy Drive is relatively narrow and the land drops off fairly quickly to the east and then south, there is sufficient space to locate playground equipment and other minimum Neighbourhood park features on the relatively level land adjacent to the road. This access point is the most central to the portion of the Planning Area with poor access to Neighbourhood parkland. A paved trail should be routed through the site. That trail would align with the existing point of access to the large and appealing City-owned open space block to the south (Site 95) – and the Parkway Trail, and also link to Barnardo Park that abuts Site 95 on the south. Although the frontage of Site 4 along Evans Drive is relatively narrow (especially with the tree cover), there is an excellent view from this vantage point north into the park. An attractive entrance feature on Evans Drive would highlight the park. Investment in this property is considered to be the preferred solution.
2. **Milroy Park:** An alternative option would be to imbed a Neighbourhood park function within Milroy Park. However, this location would not be central to the portion of the Planning Area that has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland and no additional Neighbourhood parkland would be created. Since Milroy Park is classified as a Community park that contains high-level sports facilities and parking, that location would not be as compatible with the purpose of a neighbourhood park. The southern portion of Milroy Park is treed and may be an adequate site for a Neighbourhood park; however, there is no direct access to this area from the residential community to the south.
3. **R. F. Downey Elementary School:** Although this school property is not as well located as Site 4 (see above), a partnership with the School Board to upgrade the play equipment and to make the school yard more appealing and useful would improve access to Neighbourhood parkland features. Improvements would be most beneficial to the community if focused in the southeast corner of the property, closest to Neptune Street.
4. **Northland Neighbourhood Park:** Another opportunity to increase access to Neighbourhood parkland, especially for the residents in the northeastern quarter of the community is to upgrade Northland Park to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. The

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evaluation of the quality of Northland Park produced a score of 24/66, which places it within the list of medium priority parks in need of rejuvenation.

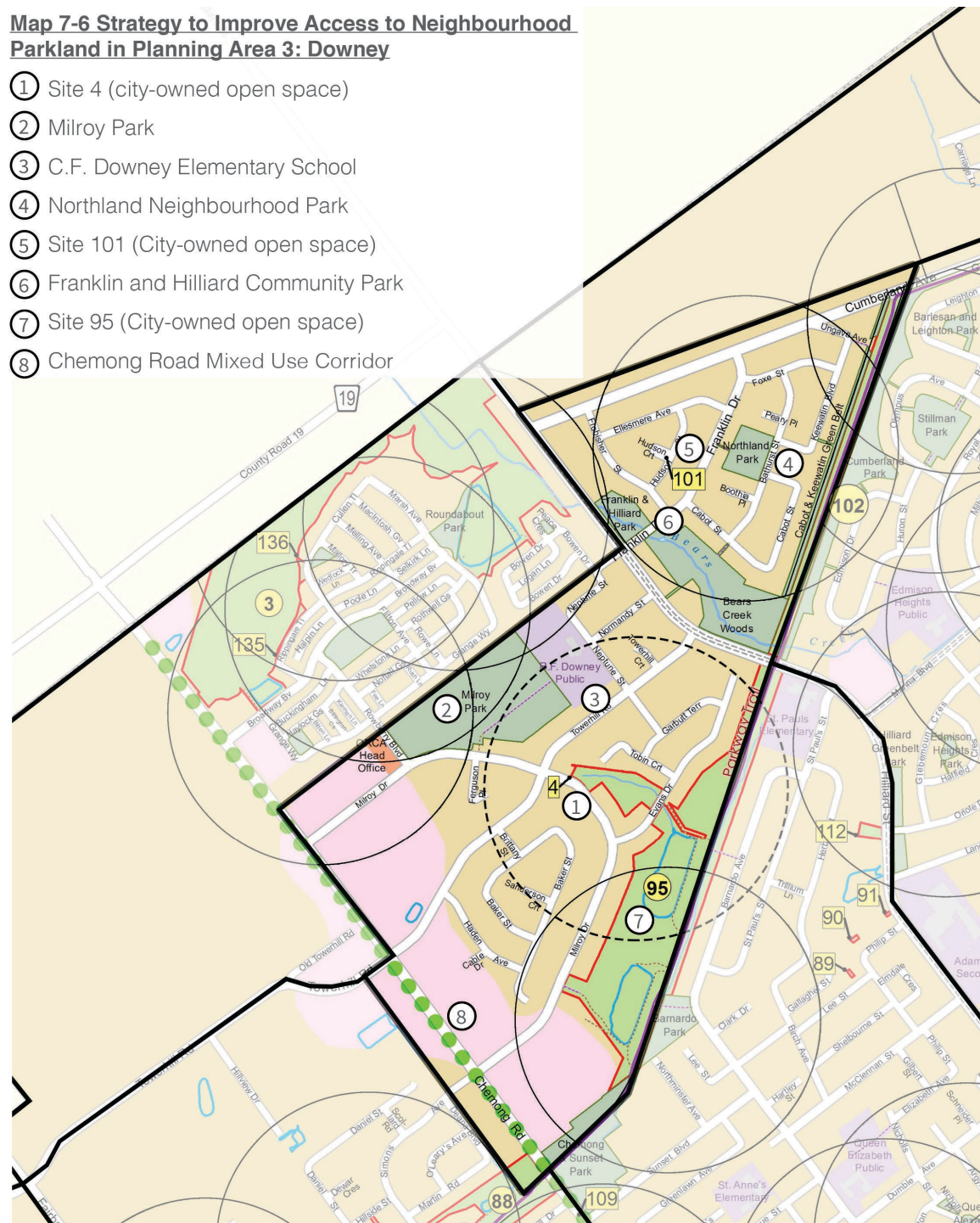
5. **Site 101 (City-owned open space):** A paved traffic island with two trees within Hudson Court. Replace the pavement with turf and add plant material to improve the appeal of the site.
6. **Franklin and Hilliard Community Park:** A portion of this park could be developed to provide a Neighbourhood park function. However, due to its close proximity to Northland Neighbourhood Park, investment in Northland Park and other options for the western portion of the Planning Area are better choices.
7. **Site 95 (City-owned open space):** Designate as Community parkland, the portion of this property that will be excess to the Parkway (if constructed).
8. **Chemong Road Mix Use Corridor:** As this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



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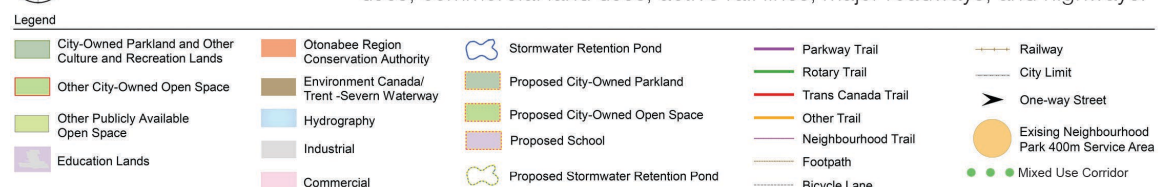
**Map 7-6 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 3: Downey**

- ① Site 4 (city-owned open space)
- ② Milroy Park
- ③ C.F. Downey Elementary School
- ④ Northland Neighbourhood Park
- ⑤ Site 101 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Franklin and Hilliard Community Park
- ⑦ Site 95 (City-owned open space)
- ⑧ Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.



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### Planning Area 4: Edmison Heights

**Location:** Bounded by Cumberland Avenue on the north, the Parkway ROW and Hilliard Street on the west, and the Otonabee River on the East. Refer to **Map 7-7**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,691

#### Population Density

This is largely a low-density area of single-family homes. However, there are five small pockets of medium density housing; one in the northeast corner, two just south of Marina Boulevard and two south and east of Adam Scott Secondary School.

The new Official Plan promotes intensification along the Water Street Mixed Use Corridor. Intensification in this area may increase residential density and population.

#### Median Household Income

Median household income is mixed, with higher income households located in the northern and western parts of the Planning Area, transitioning to the lowest median household income in the southern portion of the area in the vicinity of Hilliard and Water streets.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 11 parks within the Edmison Heights Planning Area, representing all four categories of suburban parkland.

- 1 Regional park (Northcrest Arena site)
- 1 Community park (Cumberland Park)
- 6 Neighbourhood parks (Centennial, Barleson and Leighton, Stillman, Bears Creek Common, Bears Creek Gardens and Edmison Heights)
- 2 Pocket parks (Royal Crescent and Oriole Crescent)

Barleson and Leighton and Edmison Heights parks are below the recommended size, while Stillman Park is above. Centennial Park and Bears Creek Common are within the recommended size range.

There are two schools with this Planning Area:

- Edmison Heights Elementary and
- Adam Scott Secondary.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.7 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 6.1 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current surplus of 2.4 hectares. However, this situation is worsened by the poor quality of Neighbourhood parks (see below).

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Although there is ample quantity of Neighbourhood parkland, the quality of most parks is considerably below what is recommended (refer to **Chapter Four**). The most serious shortfall is the lack of street frontage and visibility that characterizes Centennial, Barleson and Leighton, Stillman and Edmison Heights parks. Cumberland Community Park also suffers from poor access from Edmison Drive and Olympus Avenue. And the quality of development and functionality of all of the Neighbourhood parks is well below the minimum standard, as noted by the scores below.

- Centennial (18/66)
- Barleson and Leighton (6/66)
- Stillman (21/66)
- Bears Creek Common (10/66)
- Bears Creek Gardens (16/66)
- Edmison Heights (15/66)

With the Water Street Mixed Use Corridor potentially increasing residential density and the population of the Planning Area, the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity could be eroded, if no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-7** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. What is illustrated is that most of this Planning Area has adequate physical access to Neighbourhood parkland. However, as noted above, the poor quality of the Neighbourhood parkland significantly reduces park equity.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Edmison Heights is not one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity. However, the low quality of Neighbourhood parkland is a detriment.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve Neighbourhood park equity will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland (in the following order of priority - based on the assessment of quality and functionality).

1. **Barleson and Leighton Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Bears Creek Common:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Edmison Heights Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
4. **Bears Creek Gardens:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are

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recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.

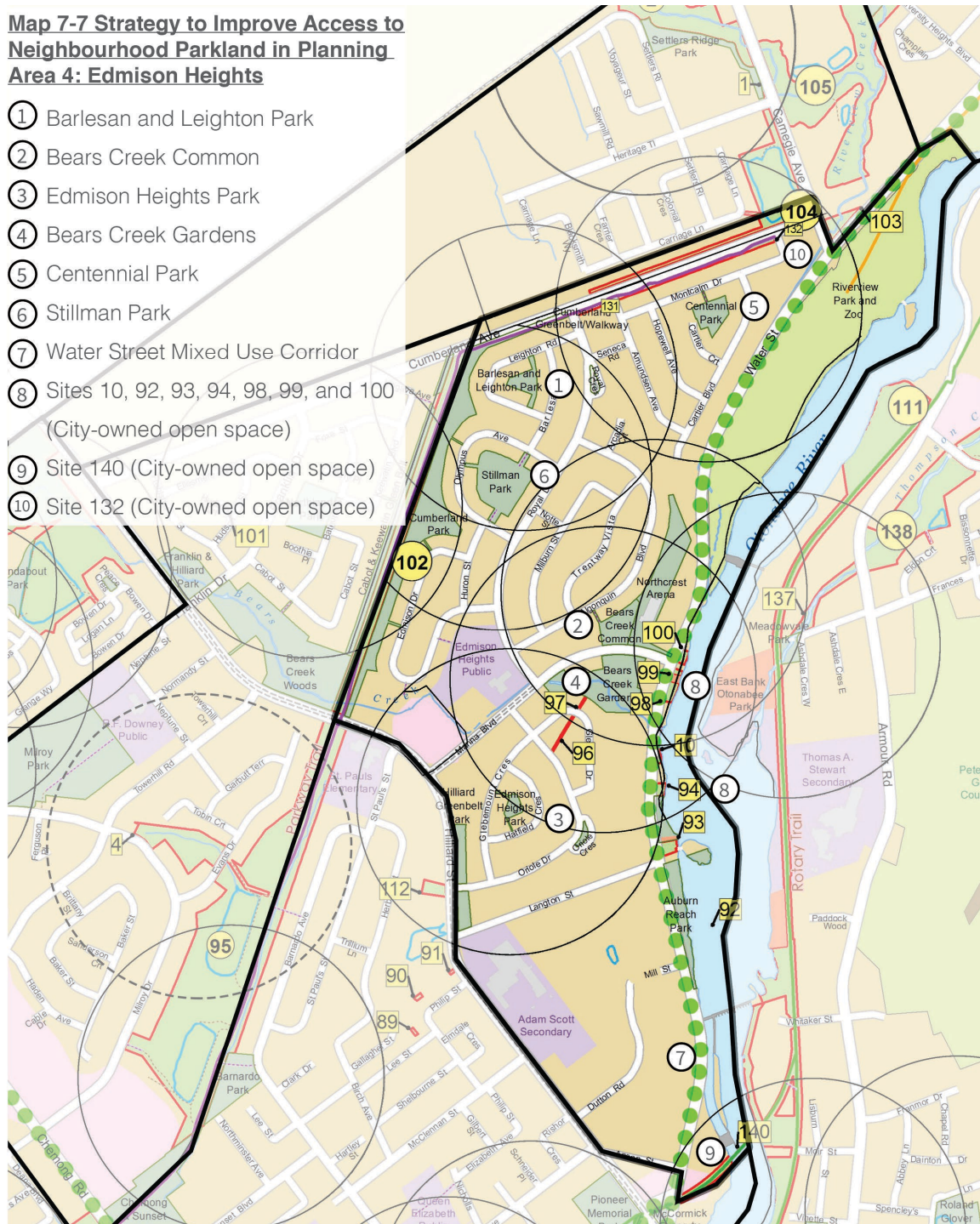
5. **Centennial Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
6. **Stillman Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
7. **Water Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.
8. **Sites 10, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, and 100 (City-owned open space):** Designate as Community parkland (to increase access to and along the Otonabee River).
9. **Site 140 (City-owned open space):** Designate as Community parkland (Rotary Trail).
10. **Site 132 (City-owned open space):** Designate as Community parkland (Cumberland Walkway)



## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-7 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 4: Edmison Heights**

- ① Barlesan and Leighton Park
- ② Bears Creek Common
- ③ Edmison Heights Park
- ④ Bears Creek Gardens
- ⑤ Centennial Park
- ⑥ Stillman Park
- ⑦ Water Street Mixed Use Corridor
- ⑧ Sites 10, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, and 100 (City-owned open space)
- ⑨ Site 140 (City-owned open space)
- ⑩ Site 132 (City-owned open space)



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

## Chapter 7 | **Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement**

### **Planning Area 6: Highland**

**Location:** Bounded by Towerhill Road on the north, Chemong Road on the east, Parkhill Road on the south and Fairbairn Street and Jackson Park on the west. Refer to **Map 7-8**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,166

#### **Population Density**

This is largely a low-density area of single-family homes. There are two small blocks of medium density housing at the southwest corner of Fairbairn and Raymond Streets, as well as at Chemong Road and Simons Avenue.

The northern third of the Planning Area is very low density with large residential lots and significant areas of undeveloped land.

The new Official Plan promotes intensification along the Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor. Intensification in this area may increase residential density and population.

#### **Median Household Income**

The median household income is slightly below average, with the southern portion of the Planning Area comprising the second lowest and middle-income cohorts. The lightly settled northern portion reflects the middle and second highest income cohort.

#### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

There are four parks within the Highland Planning Area, representing two categories of parkland.

- 1 Community park (Jackson)
- 3 Neighbourhood parks (Raymond and Cochrane, Fairbairn and Poplar, and Dominion)

Raymond and Cochrane and Fairbairn and Poplar parks fall within the recommended size range, while Dominion Park is considerably smaller than recommended.

Because Jackson Park contains facilities that mirror what some Neighbourhood parks contain, it is considered to contain an embedded Neighbourhood park – and as such, contributes to Neighbourhood park equity.

Highland Heights Elementary School is located within this Planning Area.

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Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.17 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With only 1.3 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current serious shortfall of 1.87 hectares. This situation is worsened by the poor quality of Neighbourhood parks (see below).

The quality of development and functionality of all of the Neighbourhood parks is well below the minimum standard, as noted by the scores below.

- Raymond and Cochrane (8/66)
- Fairbairn and Poplar (18/66)
- Dominion (19/66)

Raymond and Cochrane Park is extremely inadequate. Street access to this park is limited to two narrow strips of land that have been assumed by adjacent homeowners. The park is heavily treed and is devoid of municipal facilities. It is possible that nearby residents do not know that the park exists. The best park within the Planning Area is Fairbairn and Poplar with a children's play structure, a minor ball diamond and excellent street frontage on three sides. Dominion Park is very small (0.3 hectares) and contains a children's play structure, a few benches and a treed edge along the northern and eastern sides of the park. A positive feature of Dominion Park is full street frontage along the western and southern edges that makes the park feel larger.

Given the shortage of parkland in the southern portion of the Planning Area, another important public resource is Highland Heights Elementary School. At 2.1 hectares and having a large yard backing onto the Parkway ROW and trail, this school provides the opportunity to imbed the features of a Neighbourhood park within the school yard – to augment the shortage of parkland.

With the Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor potentially increasing residential density and the population of the Planning Area, the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity could be further eroded, if no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-8** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. What is illustrated is that most of this Planning Area has adequate physical access to Neighbourhood parkland. However, as noted above, the well below standard of the quality of the Neighbourhood parkland, as well as the shortfall in quantity of parkland significantly reduces park equity.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Highland is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in four of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is well below the target of 1 hectare:1,000

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- residents,
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland and
- household income is below average.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve Neighbourhood park equity will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland.

6. **Raymond and Cochrane Park and the Adjacent City-owned Open Space Property:** Site 108 is a City-owned (non-parkland) open space site that abuts undeveloped Raymond and Cochrane Neighbourhood park on the east side and links to a linear strip of land that ties into the Parkway ROW and trail to the south and east. Potential physical access to the park and Site 108 is limited to two narrow inaccessible strips into the park and one narrow strip into Site 108. The points of access are not visible from Raymond Street or Cochrane Crescent. Access to Site 88 (Parkway ROW) is better defined and contains a paved walkway between Raymond Street and Simons Avenue to the north. It may be possible to widen the access to Site 108 off Hillside Street. Even though these two sites create an undesirable park setting due to inadequate access and visibility, there is currently no alternative to create a Neighbourhood park to serve the increasing population within this part of the Highland Planning Area. Expand and develop this park to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
7. **Dominion Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. Due to its location within the southern portion of the Planning Area, the priority to rejuvenate this park is higher than Fairbairn and Poplar Park. Peterborough Greenup, through the NeighbourPLAN project has prepared a design for this park. The design concept will have to be evaluated against the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland.
8. **Fairbairn and Poplar Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
9. **Highland Heights Elementary School:** The location of this large elementary school site within the southern half of the Planning Area and backing onto the Parkway ROW and trail makes it a valuable public asset. Consider a partnership with the School Board to imbed some of the functions of a Neighbourhood park into the school yard. If the Parkway is not built, residents to the north can access this property via the Parkway Trail and walkways from both Hemlock and Raymond Streets.
10. **Northern Portion of the Highland Planning Area:** As this area is planned and developed, ensure an adequate number, distribution and size of linked Neighbourhood parks, based



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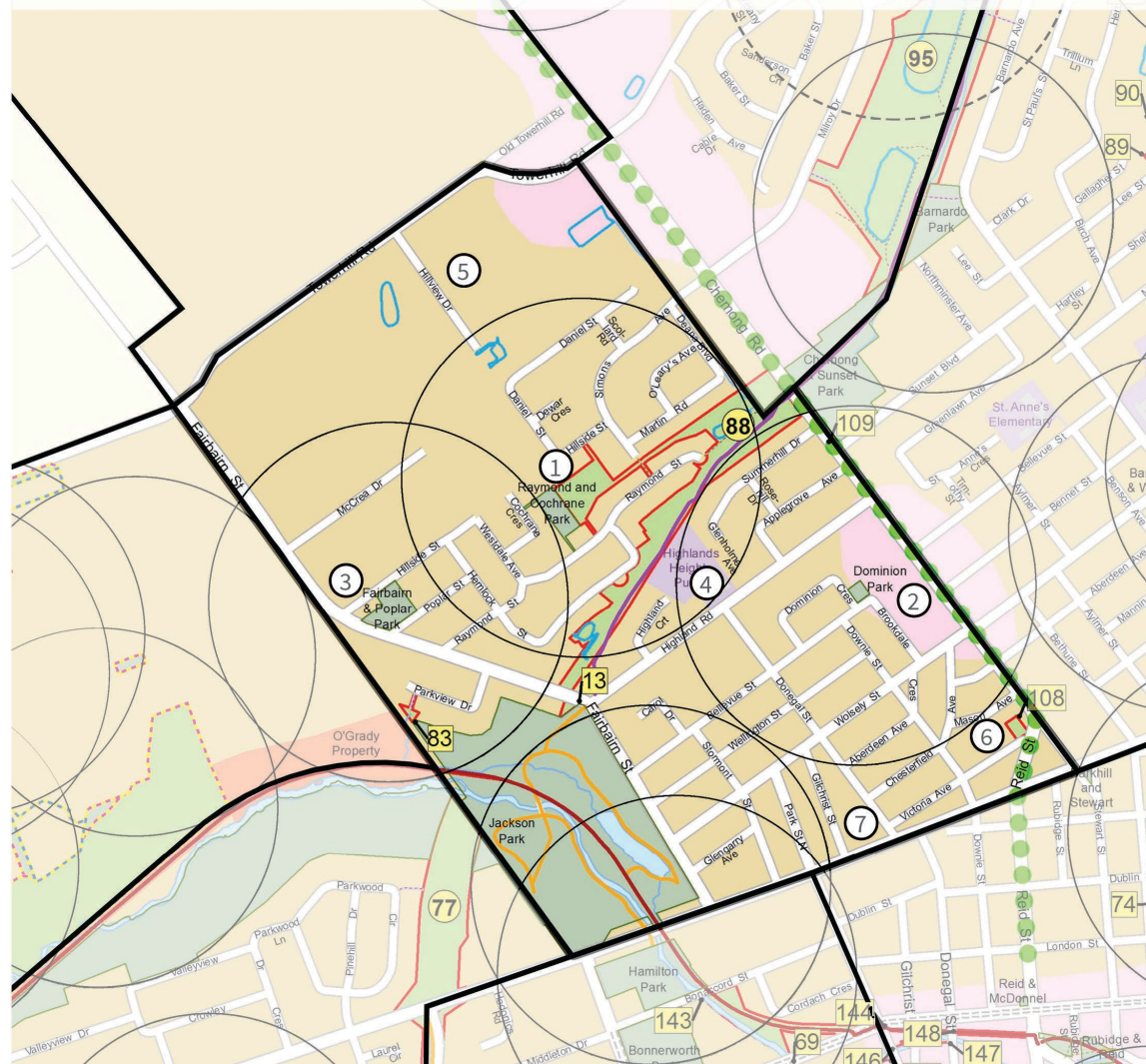
on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

11. **Site 108 (City-owned open space):** Designate what remains after road widening as Neighbourhood parkland.
12. **Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-8 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 6: Highland**

- ① Raymond and Cochrane Park and Adjacent City-owned Open Space Property
- ② Dominion Park
- ③ Fairbairn and Poplar Park
- ④ Highland Heights Elementary School
- ⑤ Northern Portion of Highland Planning Area
- ⑥ Site 108 (City-owned open space)
- ⑦ Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### **Planning Area 7: Sunset**

**Location:** Bounded by the Parkway ROW on the north, Hilliard Street on the east, Parkhill Road on the south and Chemong Road on the west. Refer to **Map 7-9**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 4,341

### **Population Density**

This is mostly a low-density area of single-family homes. However, there are two small pockets of medium density housing (east of Chemong and Sunset Park on Sunset Boulevard, and Hilliard Street between Marina Boulevard and Oriole Drive).

In the new Official Plan, Chemong Road, Water Street and George Street have been identified as high density Mixed Use Corridors which could increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

### **Median Household Income**

Overall, the median household income is below average. Most of the eastern and southern portion of the Planning Area comprises the second lowest household income category, while the remainder of the Area represents the middle-income cohort. The area south of George Street comprises the lowest household income cohort.

### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

There are 10 parks within the Sunset Planning Area, representing three categories of suburban parkland.

- 4 Community parks (Inverlea, Pioneer Memorial Cemetery, Queen Alexandra Community Centre, and Chemong and Sunset)
- 3 Neighbourhood parks (Barnardo, Queen Alexandra and Dixon)
- 3 Pocket Parks (Nicholls Place, Barnardo and Wolsley and the McCormick Property)

At 3.1 hectares, Inverlea Park is the largest within the Planning Area – and is a park with high visibility and value fronting onto the Otonabee River and Parkhill Road. Pioneer Memorial Cemetery is a passive site with the Rotary Greenway Trail traversing it along the southern border. Queen Alexandra Community Centre and parking lot consumes its site and provides little open space. The Parkway Trail traverses Chemong and Sunset Park along its northern edge. The remainder of the park is comprised of trees and turf.

Of the four Neighbourhood parks, Barnardo is the largest at 1.2 hectares and best developed. It contains a tennis court, minor ball diamond, play court, waterplay area and playground. Dixon Park is small and contains a playground. Queen Alexandra Park is also small, well treed, but contains no facilities. All three parks fall within the recommended size range for Neighbourhood

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parks. The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with two of three rated well below the minimum standard:

- Barnardo (48/66)
- Queen Alexandra (17/66)
- Dixon (16/66)

Of the three Pocket parks, Nicholls Place is the most valuable to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland, especially given that it abuts Queen Alexandra Neighbourhood Park to create a larger combined site to rejuvenate.

Two elementary schools are located within this Planning Area (St. Anne's and Queen Elizabeth). Because Inverlea Park contains facilities that mirror what some Neighbourhood parks contain, it is considered to contain an embedded Neighbourhood park – and as such, contributes to Neighbourhood park equity.

There are no City-owned (non-parkland) open spaces of value within this Planning Area.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 4.34 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With only 2.3 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current significant shortfall of 2.04 hectares. This situation is worsened by the poor quality of two of the three Neighbourhood parks (see above).

With the Chemong Road, George Street and Water Street Mixed Use Corridors potentially increasing residential density and the population of the Planning Area, the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity could be further eroded, if no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-9** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. What is illustrated is that about half of the Planning Area (especially the northeast) has inadequate physical access to Neighbourhood parkland, compounded by the below standard quality of Queen Alexandra and Dixon parks. All of this combines with the quantity of parkland shortfall to significantly reduce park equity.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Sunset is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in four of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents,
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland and
- household income is below average.

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### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve Neighbourhood park equity will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland.

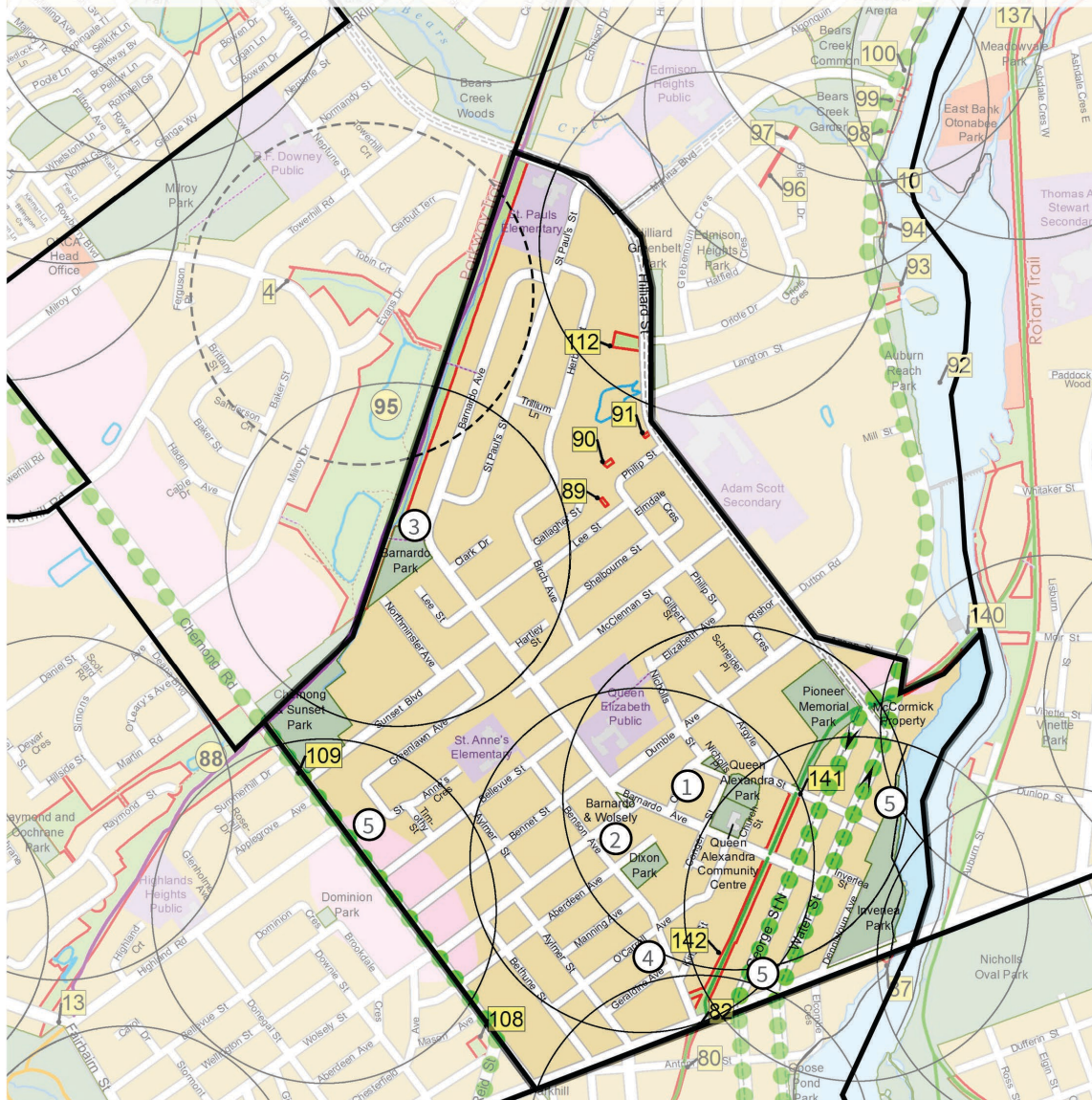
1. **Nichols Place and Queen Alexandra Neighbourhood Park:** These adjacent sites should be combined into one park and rejuvenated to better meet the needs of the neighbourhood. Given their location adjacent to Queen Alexandra Community (seniors) Centre, a focus of the redevelopment should be on features that complement the use of that facility and its clientele, as well as to meet the needs of the entire neighbourhood. Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Dixon Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Barnardo Park:** Given that this park is already above average in quality and functionality, it is not recommended that priority be given to additional upgrades.
4. **Sites 141 and 142 (City-owned open space):** Designate as Community parkland (Rotary Trail).
5. **Chemong Road, Water Street and George Street Mixed Use Corridors:** When these corridors are planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



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**Map 7-9 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 7: Sunset**

- ① Nichols Place and Queen Alexandra Neighbourhood Park
- ② Dixon Park
- ③ Barnardo Park
- ④ Sites 141 and 142 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Chemong Road, Water Street and George Street Mixed Use Corridors



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### **Planning Area 8: Auburn**

**Location:** Bounded by the Trent Canal on the east, the Otonabee River on the west and north, and Parkhill Road on the south. Refer to **Map 7-10**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,136

#### **Population Density**

Although more than half of homes are single family, there are seven areas of medium density housing and one of high density within the Planning Area, with the area southwest of the Peterborough Golf and Country Club having the largest concentration of medium density housing. The area north of Thompson Creek and east of Armour Road is largely undeveloped and any plans for development are awaiting the outcome of the environmental assessment regarding the realignment of Armour Road.

#### **Median Household Income**

Median household income varies notably. The southern quarter of the Planning Area contains the majority of the medium density residential clusters and comprises the second lowest household income cohort. The area between the golf course and Thompson Creek is lower density and considerably higher income. Development north of the creek is confined to the strip of land between River Road and the river and represents the highest income group.

#### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

There are four parks within the Auburn Planning Area, representing one category of parkland.

- 4 Neighbourhood parks (Waverley Heights, Meadowvale, Vinette and Roland Glover)

Roland Glover and Waverley Heights parks are within the recommended size range, while Vinette and Meadowvale are smaller than recommended.

The four parks are fairly well distributed throughout the residential areas, with two located in the south on either side of Armour Road, and the other two located in the central west and northeastern parts of the Planning Area. As noted above, Meadowvale and Vinette are the smallest parks and lightly developed. Roland Glover and Waverley Heights are the largest parks, but only minimally developed. Waverley Heights Park abuts Trent-Severn Waterway lands on the east and north, as well as the golf course on the south.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with three of four rated well below the minimum standard:

- Vinette (13/66)
- Meadowvale (14/66)
- Roland Glover (20/66)

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- Waverley Heights (24/66)

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.14 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 4.1 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current surplus of 0.96 hectares. However, this positive situation is worsened by the poor quality of three of the four Neighbourhood parks (see above).

There is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, especially within the northern quadrant, which will reduce the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity, if additional parkland is not provided via this anticipated intensification.

The Otonabee Region Conservation Authority owns two sites along the Otonabee River, abutting Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School on the north and south and also abutting the Rotary Trail. At 2.2 hectares, one of the ORCA properties (East Bank Otonabee Park) is a significant site which also abuts Meadowvale Neighbourhood Park, effectively augmenting this small park.

Twelve hectares of City-owned (non-parkland) open space with frontage along the river extends from Parkhill Road to just north of Cunningham Boulevard (Block 111). This continuous linear strip of land widens in five places to create large sites with Otonabee River frontage. Rotary Trail forms the eastern border along the entire length of Site 111. This valuable linear site links the ORCA lands, Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School and Meadowvale Park, and connects south over Parkhill Road to Nicholls Oval and Rotary Park.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-10** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. What is illustrated is that there are three significant residential areas with inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland north and south of the golf course and along the Otonabee River in the northern portion of the Planning Area. This is compounded by the poor quality of especially Vinette and Meadowvale parks which further reduces park equity throughout the Auburn Planning Area. Fortunately, there is considerable City-owned (non-park) open space in the area that, if designated as parkland, will help to improve access to Neighbourhood and Community parkland and improve park equity.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Auburn is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in two of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, and
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity



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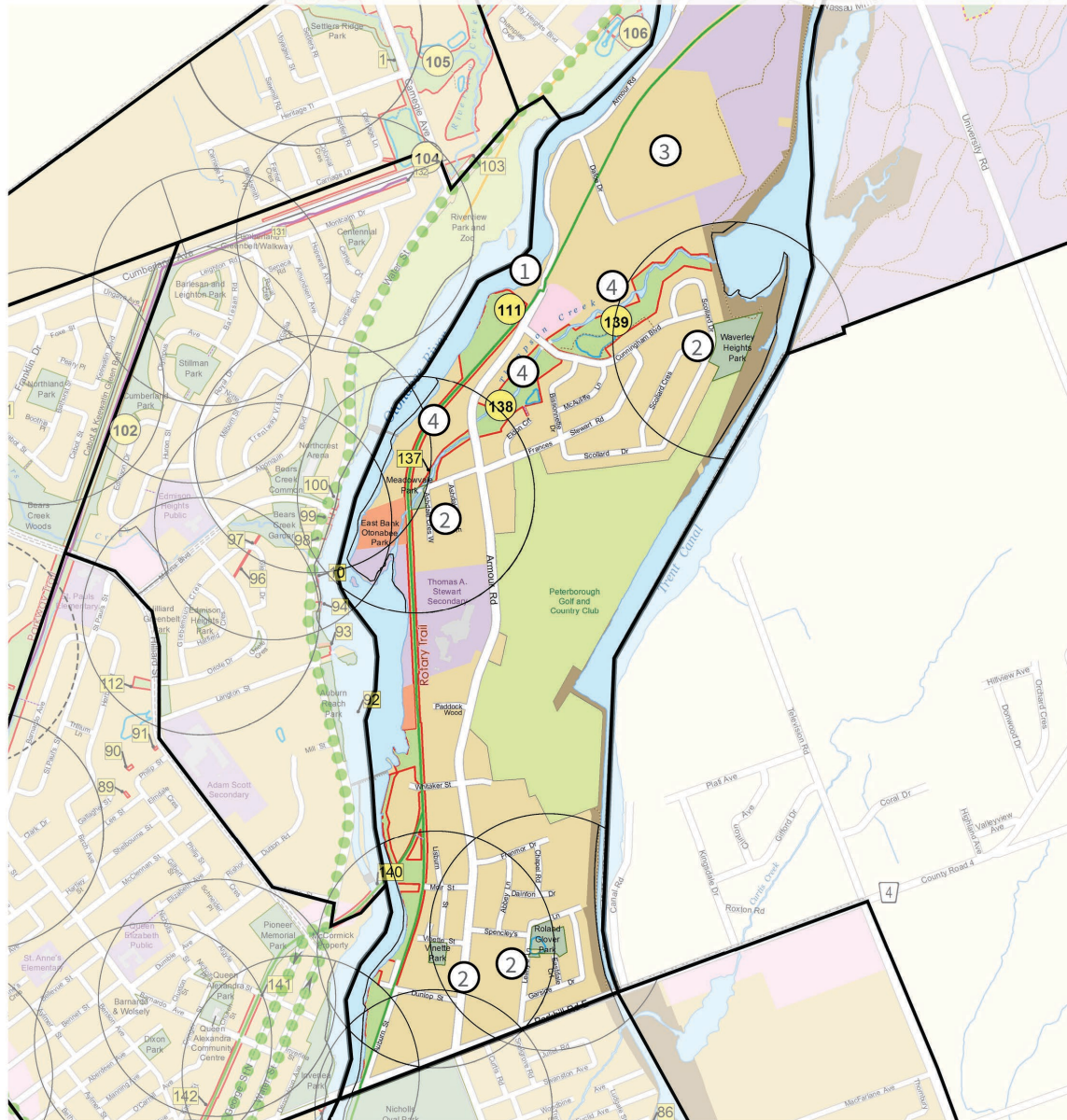
There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Site 111 (City-owned open space):** The highest priority action to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland is to recognize the recreation, linkage and natural and cultural heritage value of this 12 hectare property that extends north from Parkhill Road to Cunningham Boulevard. Given the excellent access to this site via the Rotary Trail, Meadowvale Park, Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School, the ORCA properties and numerous streets along its length, two or three portions of the property could be identified and developed as Neighbourhood parks – to improve access in low-access and higher density areas. At least the following site should be considered for a new Neighbourhood park (adjacent to the ORCA property on the south). The remainder of Site 111 should be designated as Community parkland.
2. **Vinette, Roland Glover, Meadowvale and Waverley Neighbourhood parks:** Upgrade these parks to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase the appeal and functionality of these parks – with highest priority being Vinette and Meadowvale parks.
3. **Northern Portion of Auburn Planning Area (North of Thompson Creek):** As this area is planned and developed, ensure an adequate number, distribution and size of linked Neighbourhood parks, based on the recommended the Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Standards.
4. **Sites 137, 138, and 139 (City-owned open space):** Designate these Thompson Creek properties as Community parkland (natural heritage lands).

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**Map 7-10 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 8: Auburn**

- ① Site 111 (City-owned open space)
- ② Vinette, Roland Glover, Meadowvale and Waverley Neighbourhood Parks
- ③ Northern portion of Auburn Planning Area (North of Thompsen Creek)
- ④ Sites 137, 138, and 139 (City-owned open space)



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 9: Jackson Creek

**Location:** Bounded mostly by Firwood Crescent on the east, Brealey Drive on the west, Sherbrooke Street on the south and Jackson Creek/the northern boundary of the City on the north. Refer to **Map 7-11**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 6,752.

**Forecast Population** (Planning Area-Specific Development Charges Background Study, City of Peterborough, July 24, 2017): 7,510

### Population Density

About half of the Planning Area is either undeveloped or under development. The portion that is developed is predominantly comprised of low density, single detached homes. There is an area of medium density housing east of Sherbrooke Woods Park and St. Catherine's Elementary School (Tamblin Way/Hancox Court), and three others in the Cowling Heights area, Lillico Crescent and adjacent to Roper Park on the north. The developing Jackson Meadows and future residential communities will be of considerably higher residential density than the southern portion of the Planning Area.

### Median Household Income

Based on the settlement area as of 2015, median household income was above average, with the older area just north of Sherbrooke Street comprising the second highest income cohort and the newer area to the north comprising the highest income cohort.

### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are eight parks within the Jackson Creek Planning Area, representing two categories of parkland.

- 2 Community parks (Sherbrooke Woods and Cedargrove)
- 6 Neighbourhood parks (Giles, Blodgett, 1497 Ireland Drive site, Roper, 158 Candler Crescent site and undeveloped Block 369)

Blodgett and Gilles parks as well as Block 369 in the Jackson Meadows community are all within the recommended size range for Neighbourhood parks, while the 158 Candler Crescent site and the 1497 Ireland Drive site are smaller than recommended. Roper Park is double the recommended size. Blodgett Park, the 1497 Ireland Drive site and Block 369 in the Jackson Meadows community are either undeveloped or largely so. Although Roper Park contains a playground, tennis court, play court and baseball backstop, the park is near devoid of trees and stark in character.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with three of five of the developed

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parks rated well below the minimum standard:

- Blodgett (14/66)
- 158 Candler Crescent site (31/66)
- Roper (24/66)
- Giles (18/66)
- 1497 Ireland Drive site (8/66)
- Park Block 369 (undeveloped park property on Chandler Crescent)

The 200-unit draft approved Batten/White subdivision will not provide any Neighbourhood parkland. The 4.32 hectares of land that has been dedicated to parkland is considered to be passive open space, comprising woodlot, hedgerow and buffer to the Loggerhead Marsh complex. There may be an opportunity to create a small Neighbourhood park within the wooded area (Block 176) at the end of Street 'A' – with a walkway link to Davenport Road. See Item #7 under the Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity.

As a general point, although it is important to protect natural heritage features, it is equally important to acquire sufficient, well located and sized Neighbourhood parkland, even if the City has to purchase land for that purpose.

St. Catherine's Separate elementary and Monseigneur-Jamot French elementary schools are located within this Planning Area. St. Catherine's School abuts Sherbrooke Woods Community Park on the north. Monseigneur-Jamot School abuts Sherbrooke Woods Community Park on the west. Since Sherbrooke Woods Community Park is a woodlot, it is not available for sport field development or to accommodate typical Neighbourhood park functions. Adjacent to St. Catherine's School on the east is a 2.85 hectare vacant lot (1555 Glenforest Blvd.) that is owned by the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 6.75 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 7.2 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current surplus of 0.45 hectares. However, as the Jackson Meadows community populates (with no additional Neighbourhood parkland to be provided), the ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population will slip below the recommended level. This situation is worsened by the poor quality of the Neighbourhood parks and the large portion of the Planning Area that has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-11** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Approximately half of the developed portion of this Planning Area currently has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland. The value of the 1497 Ireland Drive park site (when developed) will be diminished by its very small size. Additionally, Blodgett Park has inadequate street frontage and is undeveloped. The Batten/White draft approved subdivision will not provide any Neighbourhood parkland, unless part of Block 176 can be

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developed as a small Neighbourhood park (see recommendation #7 below).

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Jackson Creek is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in two of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, and
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **The 1497 Ireland Drive park site:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. Given the very small size of this property in an area with inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, careful consideration must be given to which park functions to focus on and the quality and intensity of park development – to optimize the value and function of this property.
2. **Park Block 369 in the Jackson Meadows community:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
3. **The 158 Candler Crescent park site:** Continue to develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
4. **Roper Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
5. **Blodgett Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
6. **Giles Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
7. **Park Block 176 (Batten/White subdivision):** Examine the possibility of creating a small Neighbourhood park within this wooded area at the end of Street 'A' with additional access from Davenport Road via a public walkway.
8. Vacant land owned by the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board (1555 Glenforest Boulevard – adjacent to St. Catherine's School on the east): If the School Board declares the 2.85 hectare property surplus, the City should attempt to acquire all or part of the site and designate and develop it as a Neighbourhood park. If the entire site is acquired, the resulting above-average size of the park may allow the inclusion of facilities that exceed what is recommended for Neighbourhood parks. This will help to compensate for the



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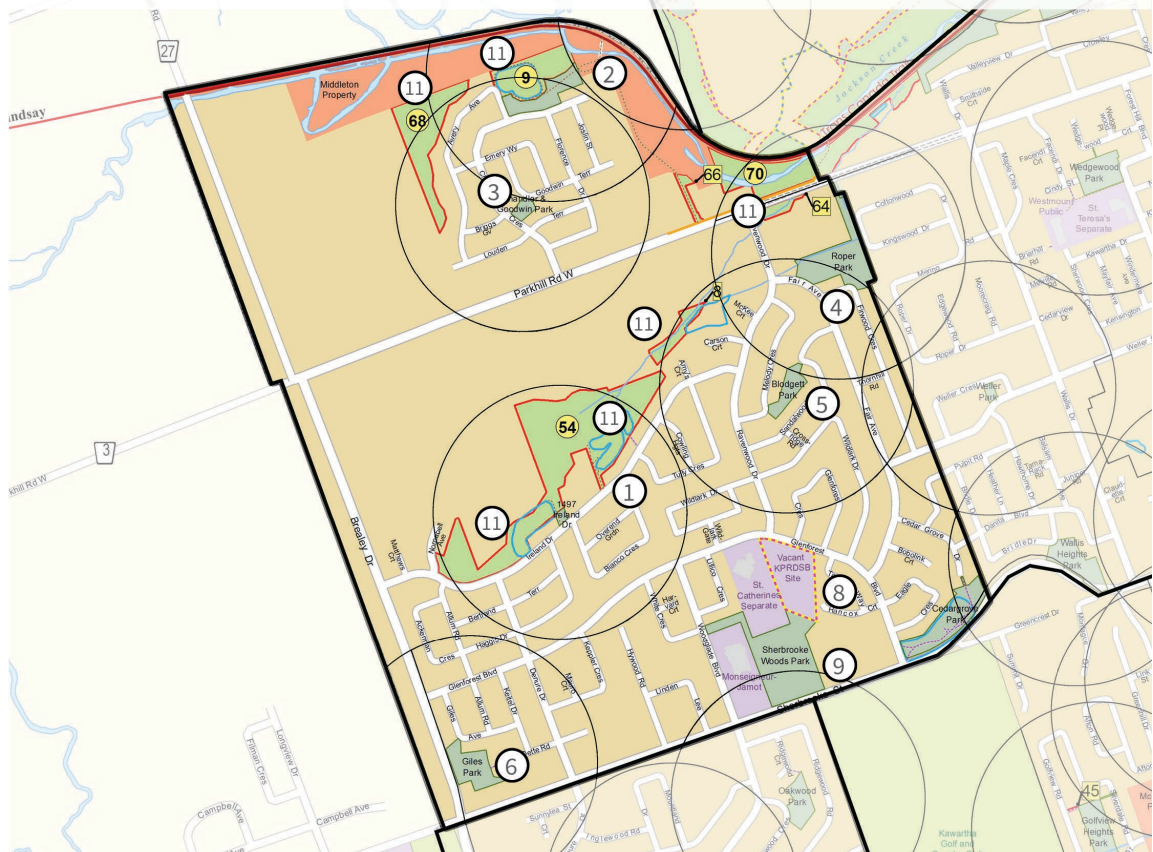
severe shortage of active parkland within the Planning Area. Acquisition of this property may also allow a north-south trail link to be established between Glenforest Boulevard and Sherbrooke Street. A trail link could also be established between this new park and Woodglade Boulevard via Sherbrooke Woods Park and/or St. Catherine's School. Another option would be to designate the western half of the site as Neighbourhood parkland and designate the remainder for residential development.

9. **Sherbrooke Woods Community Park:** If a Neighbourhood park cannot be established at 1555 Glenforest Boulevard (see above), create a small Neighbourhood park where the narrow link to Sherbrooke Woods Park fronts onto Woodglade Boulevard at White Crescent. The link abuts the northern boundary of Monseigneur-Jamot French Elementary School.
10. **Kawartha Heights (Community) Park:** Investigate if the portion of this park that fronts onto Kawartha Heights Boulevard can be developed into a Neighbourhood park to help off-set the inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland that exists in the area to the east and southeast of the park.
11. **Sites 8, 9, 54, 64, 66, 68 and 70 (City-owned open space):** These properties should be officially designated as Community parkland, with the most sensitive properties further classified as 'nature preserves/reserves'.

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-11 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 9: Jackson Creek**

- ① 1497 Ireland Drive park site
- ② Park Block 369 in the Jackson Meadows Community
- ③ 158 Chandler Crescent park site
- ④ Roper Park
- ⑤ Blodgett Park
- ⑥ Giles Park
- ⑦ Park Block 176 in the Batten / White Subdivision
- ⑧ Vacant land owned by the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board
- ⑨ Sherbrooke Woods Community Park
- ⑩ Kawartha Heights (Community) Park
- ⑪ Sites 8, 9, 54, 64, 66, 68 and 70 (City-owned open space)



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent -Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 10: Westmount

**Location:** Bounded by Sherbrooke Street on the south, mostly Firwood Avenue on the west, Jackson Creek on the north and Jackson Park and Medical Drive on the east. Refer to **Map 7-12**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 4,456

#### Population Density

Most of the Planning Area is a low-density area of single-family homes. However, there is a small medium density residential development in the southeast corner of the area.

#### Median Household Income

Median household income is above average, with the northwest third of the Planning Area comprises of the highest income and most of the remainder of the Area comprised of the second highest income cohort. Over half of the area north of Parkhill Road is in the middle-income group.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are five parks within the Westmount Planning Area, representing two categories of parkland.

- 1 Community park (a very small portion of Jackson Park proper plus considerable parkland along the southern side of Jackson Creek between the main part of the park and roughly Wallis Drive – which is officially part of Jackson Park)
- 4 Neighbourhood parks (Wallis Heights, Earlwood, Weller and Wedgewood)
- A small section of Cedargrove Community Park is within this Planning Area.
- While Wedgewood, Wallis Heights and Earlwood parks are within the size range recommended for Neighbourhood parks, Wallis Park is considerably smaller than recommended.

Wedgewood Park is part of a park-school campus, including Westmount and St. Teresa elementary schools. Due to the dominance of two soccer fields that comprise most of Wedgewood Park, it is not a good example of a Neighbourhood park. To help increase access to Neighbourhood park functions, the City partnered with the Public School Board to share in the provision of a quality play structure located within the Westmount School yard.

With a small window of access off Bridle Drive where the play structure is located and a similar small point of access off Sherbrooke Street, Wallis Heights Park is an example of a park with limited visual and physical access - even though one side of the park fronts onto busy Sherbrooke Street.

Earlwood Park has almost no street frontage and has been minimally developed.



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Although small, Weller Park has a much more attractive character than Earlwood or Wallis Heights parks, due to the higher quality setting, the level of development and better access and visibility on two sides (Weller Street and Weller Crescent).

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with two of four rated well below the minimum standard:

- Wallis Heights (19/66)
- Earlwood (6/66)
- Weller (26/66)
- Wedgewood (33/66)

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 4.46 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With only 3.5 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current shortfall of 0.96 hectares. This situation is worsened by the poor quality of three of the four Neighbourhood parks.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-12** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. About half of the northern two thirds of the Westmount Planning Area has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, with poorly developed Wedgewood and Roper being the only parks. The area north of Parkhill Road has no Neighbourhood parkland, although this residential area is bordered along the north by the Jackson Creek open space complex.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Westmount is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in three of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents, and
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Earlwood Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Wallis Heights Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are

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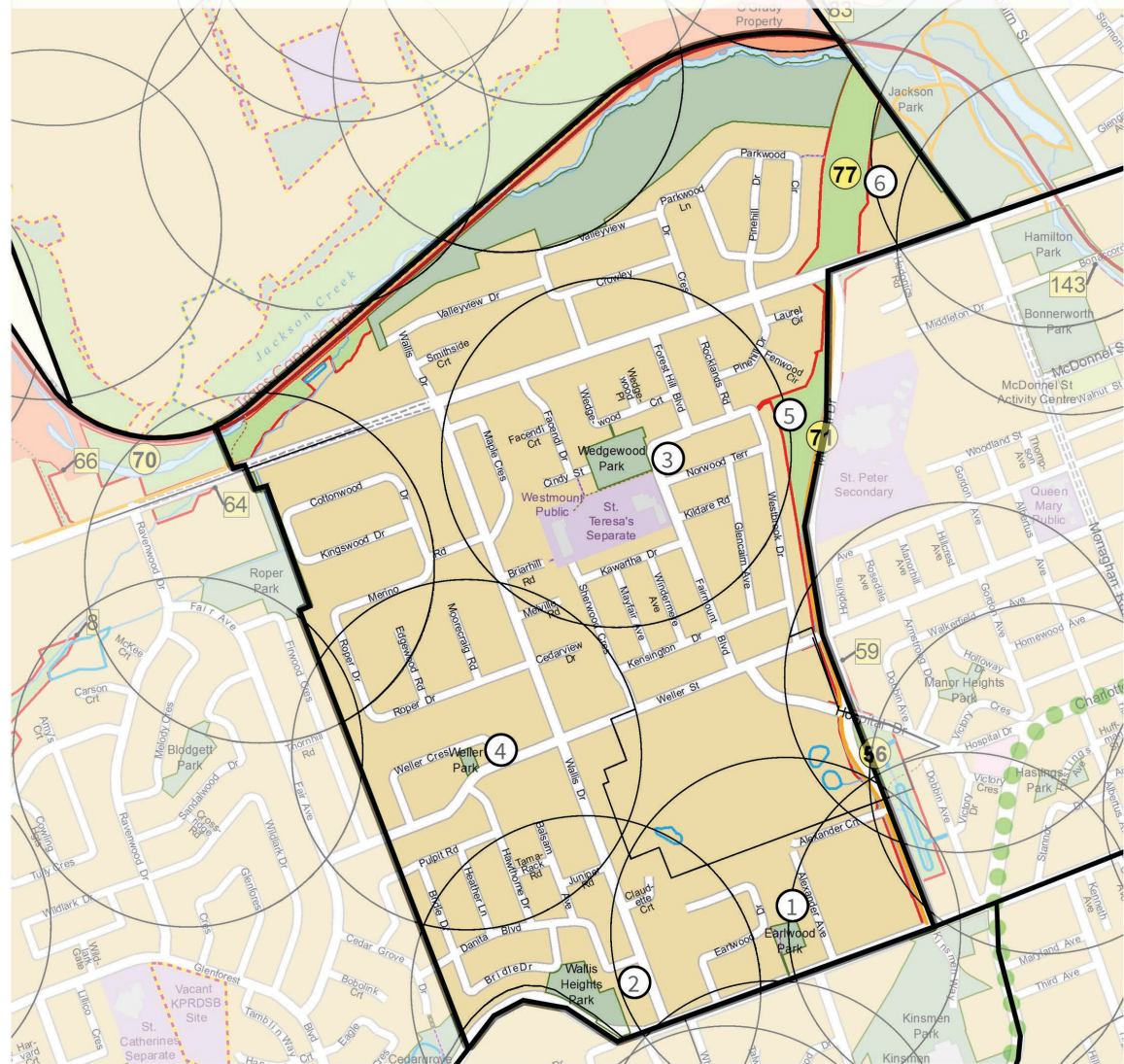
recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.

3. **Wedgewood Park:** Upgrade to increase appeal and functionality. Seek an adequate location for at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland.
4. **Weller Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
5. **Site 71 (City-owned open space):** This wooded linear property parallels Medical Drive on the west and provides a buffer between Medical Drive and the adjacent residential area. The property appears to be excess land acquired as part of the Parkway ROW. Due to its location and physical orientation, this property affords little value as Neighbourhood parkland, but does support a pedestrian link between Westbrook Drive and the trail along the west side of Medical Drive.
6. **Sites 70 and 77 (City-owned open space):** Designate these properties as Community parkland (nature preserve/reserve).

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-12 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 10: Westmount**

- ① Earwood Park
- ② Wallis Heights Park
- ③ Wedgewood Park
- ④ Weller Park
- ⑤ Site 71 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Site 70 and 77 (City-owned open space)



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

### Planning Area 11: Bonnerworth

**Location:** Bounded by Parkhill Road on the north, Sherbrooke Street on the south, Park Street on the east and Medical Drive on the west. Refer to **Map 7-13**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 5,236

#### Population Density

Much of the Planning Area is a low-density area of single-family homes. However, there are three small clusters of medium density housing in the northcentral, southcentral and southwest parts of the Planning Area. There is a large block of high-density housing in the northeast area (north of the hospital, between Medical Drive and Monaghan Road). Overall, this Planning Area comprises above average density.

The new Official Plan has designated Charlotte Street and Clonsilla Avenue as a Mixed Use Corridor which will likely increase the population of the Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

This Planning Area represents all household income cohorts. An east-west corridor through the middle of the Area has the highest household income. The northwest quadrant represents the largest block of lowest household income – and the highest residential density.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are four parks within the Bonnerworth Planning Area, representing two categories of parkland.

- 2 Community parks (Hamilton and Bonnerworth)
- 2 Neighbourhood parks (Manor Heights and Hastings)

Also located in this Planning area is the McDonnell Street Activity Centre and lawn bowling facility, Queen Mary Elementary School and St. Peter Secondary School.

The Great Trail (previously named Trans Canada Trail) is routed through the northeast corner of the Planning Area, roughly paralleling Jackson Creek.

Manor Heights and Hastings Neighbourhood parks are both at the recommended minimum size range.

With three narrow points of access, its irregular shape and sub-standard facilities, Manor Heights Park is an example of a poor quality Neighbourhood park. Hastings Park is minimally developed.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with both rated well below the minimum standard:

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- Manor Heights (16/66)
- Hastings (20/66)

Also located within this Planning Area is Queen Mary Elementary School and St. Peter Secondary School. Queen Mary School has potential to increase access to Neighbourhood parkland.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 5.24 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With only 1.0 hectare of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current serious shortfall of 4.24 hectares. This situation is worsened by the poor quality of the two Neighbourhood parks.

With the Charlotte Street/Clonsilla Avenue Mixed Use Corridor likely increasing the population of the Planning Area, the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity could be further eroded, if no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-13** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Three quarters of the Bonnerworth Planning Area (central east) has no access to Neighbourhood parkland. Although located in the extreme north central portion of the Planning Area, Hamilton Park contains several features that are characteristic of a Neighbourhood park and as such helps to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland in the north central area. The area of highest density and lowest income is located in the northwest quadrant of the Bonnerworth Planning Area.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Bonnerworth is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in all five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents,
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland,
- above average density, and
- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Manor Heights Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.



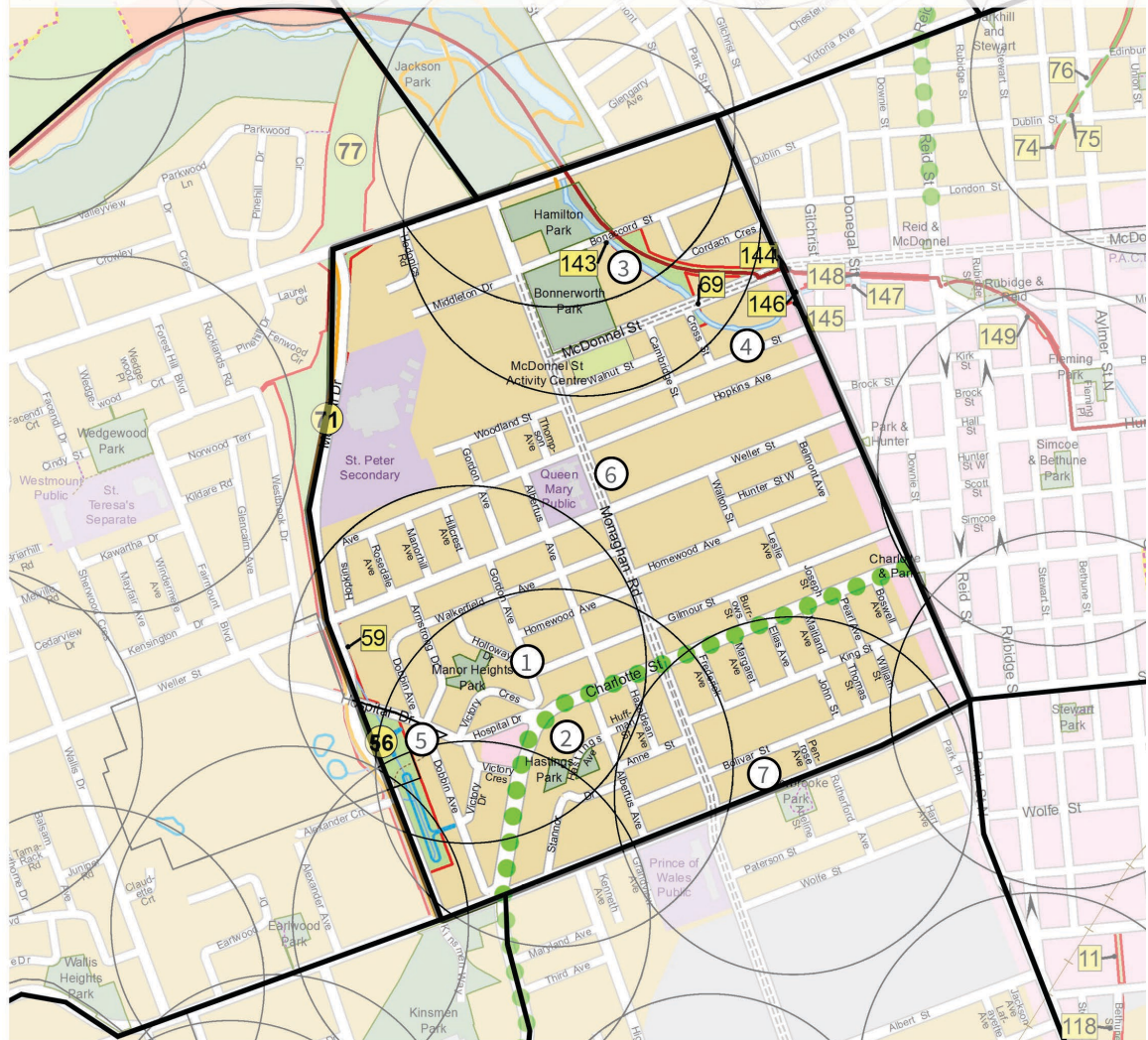
## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

2. **Hastings Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Site 143 (City-owned open space):** This City-owned property links Bonaccord and McDonnell streets, and contains a section of Jackson Creek, a community vegetable garden (along Bonaccord Street) and part of the Great Trail (from Park Street to Parkhill Road). Given its current use, its support of Jackson Creek and the Trans Canada Trail, and the shortage of Neighbourhood parkland in this higher density, lower income part of the Planning Area, it is recommended that this property be officially designated as parkland, with the northern portion categorized as Neighbourhood parkland and the southern linear portion designated as Community Parkland.
4. **Site 69 (City-owned open space):** Recently, it was decided that this property (formerly named Cross and McDonnell Park) should be de-classified as parkland. Although it's a small site, the fact that it abuts Jackson Creek with frontage on Cross Street and is in a park-deficient area gives it higher value as public open space. Given the policy to increase public access to and protect Jackson Creek – and the need to increase parkland in the neighbourhood, it is recommended that this property be re-designated as parkland, but classified as Community parkland.
5. **Site 56 (City-owned open space):** This 4.1 hectare property is excess Parkway ROW, with Medical Drive consuming some of the land. A trail parallels Medical Drive on both sides through the property. A drainage and stormwater management feature comprise the central portion of the property. Given the isolated nature of the residential area between Medical Drive, Hospital Drive and Charlotte Street, access to Neighbourhood parkland would be improved within this small area if a small portion of Site 56 north of the intersection of Dobbin Avenue and Hospital Drive was designated a Neighbourhood park and developed to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. A link between Dobbin Avenue and Site 56 will have to be established. An informal pathway already exists between the trail along Medical Drive and Hospital Drive.
6. **Queen Mary Elementary School:** Given the inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland in the area, consideration should be given to a joint venture with the Public School Board to upgrade the Queen Mary school yard to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. It is recognized that for the neighbourhood to the east, busy Monaghan Road poses a notable barrier to access Queen Mary School. However, the signalized crossing at Weller Street (just south of the school) improves access from the east.
7. **Charlotte Street/Clonsilla Avenue Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-13 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 11: Bonnerworth**

- ① Manor Heights Park
- ② Hastings Park
- ③ Site 143 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Site 69 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Site 56 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Queen Mary Elementary School
- ⑦ Charlotte Street / Clonsilla Avenue / Medical Drive / Sherbrooke Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	



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### Planning Area 12: North Central

**Location:** Bounded by Parkhill Road on the north, Sherbrooke Street in the south, the Otonabee River on the east and Park Street on the West. Refer to **Map 7-14**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 6,826

#### Population Density

This is one of the highest density Planning Areas, with pockets of medium and high-density housing scattered throughout lower density residential areas and within some of the commercial areas. The Central Area, which includes the principle downtown and Hunter Street commercial area, has been identified as an area of residential and commercial/mixed use intensification, which will further increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Almost the entire Planning Area is comprised of the lowest income households, with a small area in the northwest corner comprising the second lowest household income.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 11 parks within the North Central Planning Area, representing all four categories of parkland.

- 1 Regional park (Millennium)
- 5 Community parks (Confederation Square, Fleming, Louis Street, Quaker, Goose Pond, Rubidge and Reid)
- 2 Neighbourhood parks (Simcoe and Bethune, and Union Street)
- 2 Pocket parks (Charlotte and Park, and Queen and Hunter)

**Note:** Once the Official Plan is approved, the two Pocket Parks and at least two of the Community Parks (Fleming and Louis Street) should be reclassified as Urban Pocket Parks and Urban Community Parks.

County of Peterborough parks include Victoria and Heritage Jail Park (1.5 hectares).

The Peterborough Alternative and Continuing Education facility (former PCVS) abuts Confederation Square on the west.

Rotary Greenway Trail enters the Planning Area from the north at Parkhill Road between George and Aylmer streets and runs southwest to Bethune Street along a former rail line. The Great Trail (previously named Trans Canada Trail) enters the Planning Area from the south through Millennium Park to Simcoe Street, along Queen Street to Hunter Street, then west along Hunter Street to Bethune Street and then northwest through Rubidge and Reid Park and on to Park

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Street. Another branch of the Rotary Greenway Trail crosses the Otonabee River from Rotary Park on the east bank and traverses Quaker Park the short distance to London Street where it ends.

Bethune Street (from Dublin Street to Townsend Street) will undergo a major redevelopment creating numerous small and intensively developed Urban Park Spaces along a corridor of public realm space.

A policy objective of the new Official Plan is to uncover more of Jackson Creek within the downtown - to increase the amount of public open space and publicly available commercial open spaces.

At 0.2 hectares (Union Street) and 0.4 hectares (Simcoe and Bethune), both of these Neighbourhood parks are smaller than the recommended standard of 0.5 hectares.

Simcoe and Bethune Park is a relatively good example of rehabilitation of a small Neighbourhood park. Although the facilities focus on the interests of children and youth, the park has excellent street frontage and visibility, and a good mix of active recreation facilities and turfed open space.

With mature trees and an attractive play structure, Union Street Park provides a pleasant setting, although the unnecessary fencing along quiet Union Street detracts from its welcoming nature and reduces physical access.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with both rated just above the minimum standard:

- Union (32/66)
- Bethune (36/66)

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 6.83 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With only 0.6 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current very serious shortfall of 6.23 hectares. This situation is worsened by the moderate quality of the two Neighbourhood parks (see above).

Since this Planning Area is within the Central Area and has been identified for intensification, population and density will increase significantly. Access to adequate Neighbourhood parkland will be further eroded, along with park equity, unless additional quality parkland is provided (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces).

Although the amount of Neighbourhood parkland is well below the minimum standard, other parkland and public open spaces throughout the Planning Area helps to somewhat off-set the shortfall. However, these other parks and open spaces do not provide the typical recreation opportunities characteristic of Neighbourhood parks, especially facilities for children and youth.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-14** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Approximately half of the Planning Area has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, especially the northwest quadrant and the area between

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Water Street and the Otonabee River, and between Dublin Street and Murray Street. The two small Neighbourhood parks hardly meet the needs of the rest of the Planning Area.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

North Central is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in all five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents,
- moderate quality Neighbourhood parkland,
- above average density, and
- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Simcoe and Bethune Park:** Continue to upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Union Street Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Bethune Street Re-Build:** This unique opportunity will create numerous small and highly developed Neighbourhood and Community parks/Urban Park Spaces along a public pedestrian corridor, all of which will provide a wide variety of social and recreational opportunities for residents of all ages, as well as visitors to the area from across the City.
4. **Louis Street Park:** Although categorized as a Community Park, this park (when completed) will also provide a wide variety of social and recreational opportunities for visitors to the downtown and downtown residents of all ages. This park may be reclassified as an Urban Community Park or an urban square.
5. **Rubidge and Reid (Community) Park:** Peterborough Greenup, through the NeighbourPLAN project has prepared a design for this park that incorporates Neighbourhood park features. The design concept will have to be evaluated against the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. If the park is developed, it will contribute to Neighbourhood park equity, and may be reclassified as a Neighbourhood park.
6. **Sites 74, 75, 76, 80 and 82 (City-owned open space):** These City-owned open space properties that contain a branch of the Rotary Greenway Trail should be officially designated as Community parkland.
7. **Sites 144 to 149 (City-owned open space):** These City-owned open space properties that

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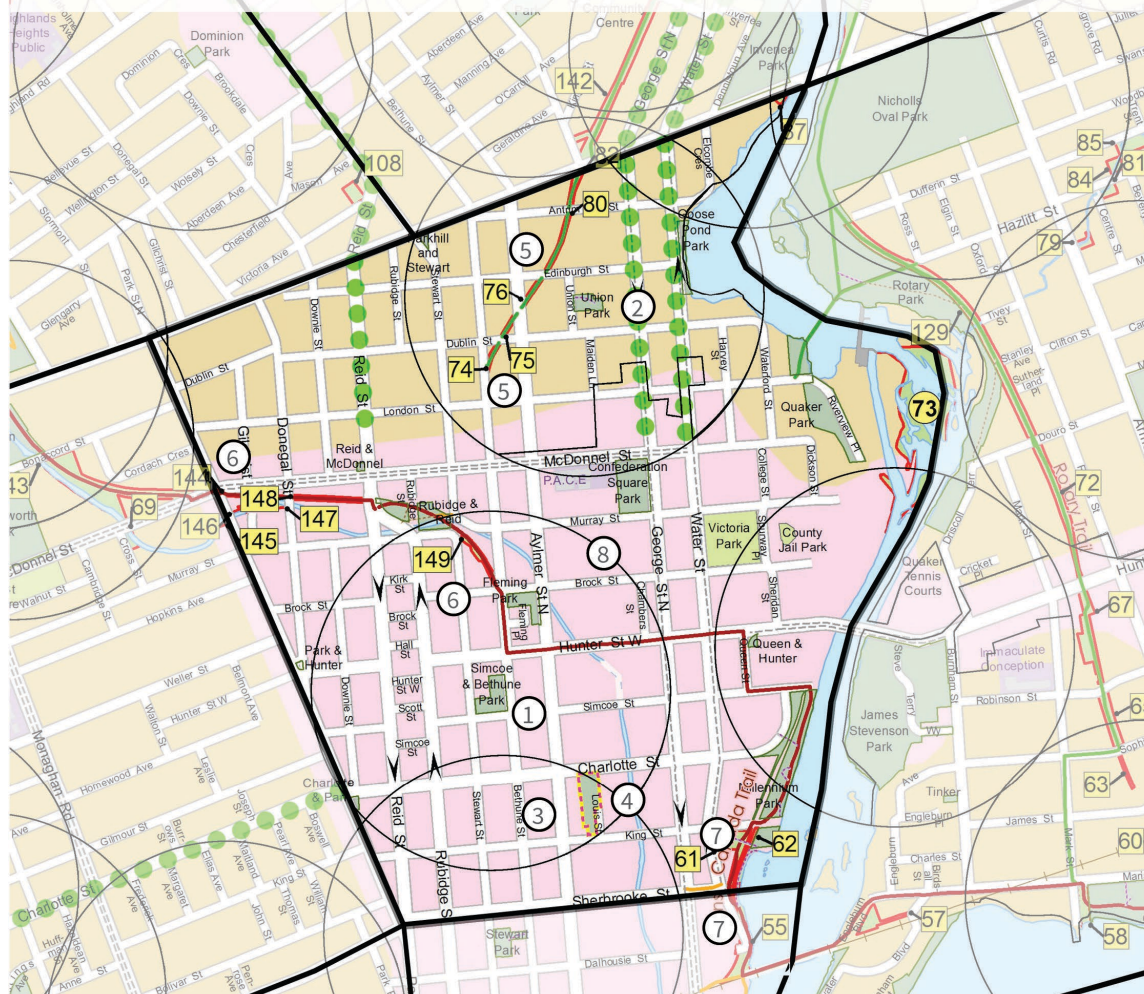
contain a portion of the Great Trail (previously named Trans Canada Trail) should be officially designated as Community parkland.

8. **Sites 61 and 62 (City-owned open space):** These City-owned open space properties should be officially designated as Community parkland and added to Millennium Park.
9. **Central Area:** As this high density, mixed use area is further planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-14 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 12: North Central**

- ① Simcoe and Bethune Park
- ② Union Street Park
- ③ Bethune Street Re-Build
- ④ Louis Street Park
- ⑤ Sites 74, 75, 76, 80, and 82 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Sites 144 and 149 (City-owned open space)
- ⑦ Sites 61 and 62 (City-owned open space)
- ⑧ Central Area



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	



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### **Planning Area 13: Ashburnham**

**Location:** Bounded by Parkhill Road on the north, the Trent Canal on the east, Little Lake on the south and the Otonabee River on the west. Refer to **Map 7-15**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 4,247

#### **Population Density**

The Planning Area is largely low density and comprised of single detached homes. There are a few small pockets of medium and high-density housing, especially around Hunter Street and Armour Road where factories and medical facilities have been redeveloped into high density housing. The Central Area, which includes the principle downtown and Hunter Street commercial area, has been identified as an area of residential and commercial/mixed use intensification, which will further increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### **Median Household Income**

This is a below average income area comprised of low and very low income households in the northern two-thirds and middle income households comprising the southern one third.

#### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

Although there are seven parks within the Ashburnham Planning Area, representing three categories of parkland, there is no Neighbourhood parkland.

- 1 Regional park (Ashburnham Memorial)
- 5 Community parks (Nicholls Oval, Rotary, James Stevenson, Rogers Cove and Burnham Point)
- 1 Pocket park (the Tinker Property)

There are three schools in the Planning Area (King George elementary, Armour Heights elementary and Immaculate Conception elementary). Armour Heights school will be closed when East City school is opened. This new elementary school is being built on the King George School property.

A branch of the Rotary Greenway Trail stretches from Parkhill Road to and west along Sophia Street, then south along Mark Street to meet up with the Trans Canada Trail through Roger Cove to Lock 20. The Trans Canada Trail routes along Maria Street to Engleburn Boulevard and west across the Otonabee River.

Although there are no Neighbourhood parks within the Ashburnham Planning Area, there is a large amount of higher-level parkland (48.2 hectares). To varying degrees of effectiveness, four of the six Community and Regional parks contain embedded Neighbourhood park features (Nicholls Oval, Ashburnham Memorial, James Stevenson and Rogers Cove). Because it is less visible and

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furthest from nearby residences, the Neighbourhood park feature within James Stevenson Park is the least effective. The undeveloped Tinker Property on Burnham Street is a park site of little value due to its very small size and setting tucked between two residential properties.

The Parks Canada grounds associated with Locks 20 and 21 and the open space corridor paralleling the Trent Canal between the Lift Lock and Little Lake provide significant open space and mostly passive recreational opportunities. There is great potential for this corridor to be developed into a premier recreation and tourist resource, especially once the Canadian Canoe Museum is relocated adjacent to the Lift Lock.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with both rated just above the minimum standard:

- Ashburnham Memorial (formerly Ruby Brady) (20/66)
- James Stevenson (27/66)
- Nicholls Oval (48/66)
- Rogers Cove (51/66)

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 4.25 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With no Neighbourhood parkland, the current serious shortfall is 4.25 hectares, although the four embedded Neighbourhood parks provide some relief.

Since this Planning Area is within the Central Area and has been identified for intensification, population and density will increase significantly. Access to adequate Neighbourhood parkland will be further eroded, along with park equity, unless additional quality parkland is provided (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces).

## Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-15** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. What will be noticed is that there are three significant residential areas that have inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland (northeast, central east and southwest). The remainder of the Planning Area is serviced to varying degrees of effectiveness by the embedded Neighbourhood park features within four of the six Regional and Community parks.

## Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Ashburnham is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in three of the five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is well below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents, and



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- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

Since there are no Neighbourhood parks within Ashburnham, the four Community and Regional parks that contain embedded Neighbourhood park features become very important. The following recommendations treat that portion of each of these parks as a Neighbourhood park.

**Note:** Since the embedded features within Nicholls Oval Park and Rogers Cove Park rated quite high, they have not been identified for upgrade.

1. **Embedded Neighbourhood park within Ashburnham Memorial Park:** It is recommended that approximately 1.5 hectares of Ashburnham Memorial Park in the vicinity of Armour Road and Munroe Avenue be separated to create a distinct Neighbourhood park (the portion of the park contains facilities common to a Neighbourhood park). The park should be named. To further increase the appeal and functionality of the new park, upgrade it to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland.
2. **Embedded Neighbourhood park within James Stevenson Park:** To further increase appeal and functionality, upgrade the Neighbourhood park portion to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. Given the isolated location of the Neighbourhood park portion of this park, increase awareness of this functional area through signage.
3. **Site 85 (City-owned open space):** Since the Ashburnham Planning Area contains no Neighbourhood parkland, this City-owned undeveloped property east of Armour Road on Euclid Avenue becomes a priority candidate for a small Neighbourhood park. Although under-sized at only 0.2 hectares, it represents the only option to create a Neighbourhood park within the northeastern portion of Ashburnham. Although not considered a prohibitive barrier, Armour Road is a busy street, so creating a Neighbourhood park east



**Figures 1 and 2: Site 85, City-owned open space on Euclid Ave.**

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of Armour Road (to complement the embedded Neighbourhood park within Nicholls Oval) should be a priority. Site 85 contains a portion of Curtis Creek that flows southwest through the northern half of Ashburnham. The site has been graded to carry the flow of Curtis Creek along the northern edge, leaving the remainder as higher land that could support a play structure and the minimum design features of a Neighbourhood park. Sites 81 and 84 abut the southwest corner of this property.

4. **Sites 81 and 84 (City-owned open space):** These properties are located on either side of Caddy Street and are engineered to carry water from Curtis Creek that flows under Caddy Street. Upon completion of construction, these sites may provide an attractive view of the creek on either side of Caddy Street and improve the aesthetic character of the neighbourhood. If so, they should become parkland, likely 'Community' in scale.
5. **Site 79 (City-owned open space):** Similarly, this site has been engineered to carry water flowing along Curtis Creek. With frontage on Armour Road, this property provides a view of Curtis Creek and adds to the aesthetic character of the neighbourhood. It could be designated Community Parkland.
6. **Sites 65, 67, 72, and 129 (City-owned open space):** These City-owned open space sites that contain a portion of the Rotary Greenway Trail should be officially designated as Community parkland and upgraded to create a more appealing trail environment.
7. **Site 57 (City-owned open space):** This City-owned (non-parkland) open space property extends from the west end of Maria Street to the pedestrian bridge that crosses the Otonabee River - and contains a portion of the Great Trail (previously named Trans Canada Trail). From the photo opposite, it can be seen that the property has been developed to support the Great Trail and to create an attractive environment. Given the absence of Neighbourhood parkland with Ashburnham, this would be a suitable site to establish an embedded within a Community Park.
8. **Site 58 (City-owned open space):** Designate this narrow strip of land beside the boat launch on the east as Community parkland and add to Rogers Cove Park.
9. **Central Area:** As this high density, mixed use area is further planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



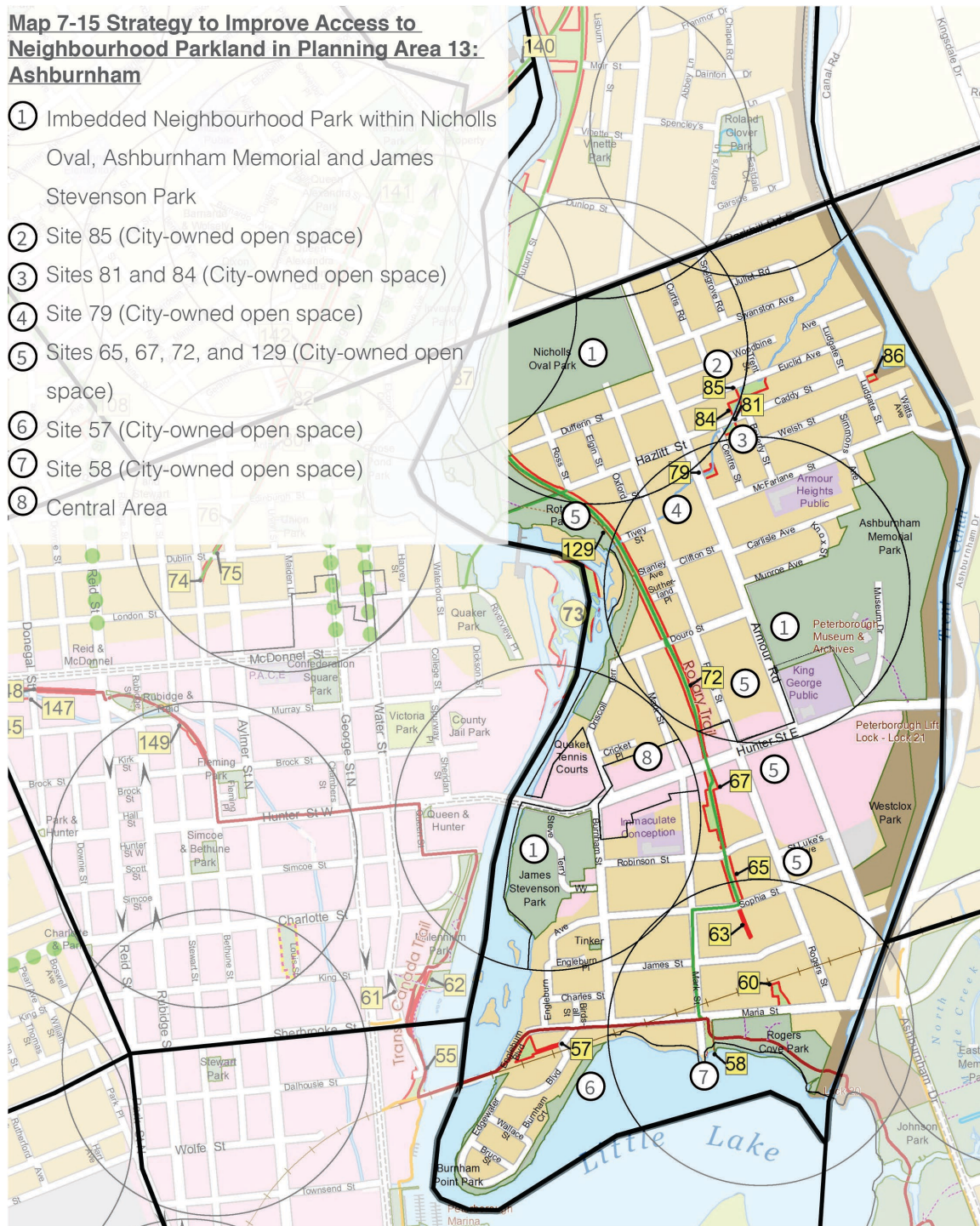
**Figure 3: Site 57, City-Owned Open Space, Engleburn Blvd and Maria Street**



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**Map 7-15 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 13: Ashburnham**

- ① Imbedded Neighbourhood Park within Nicholls Oval, Ashburnham Memorial and James Stevenson Park
- ② Site 85 (City-owned open space)
- ③ Sites 81 and 84 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Site 79 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Sites 65, 67, 72, and 129 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Site 57 (City-owned open space)
- ⑦ Site 58 (City-owned open space)
- ⑧ Central Area



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 14: Lift Lock

**Location:** Bounded by Parkhill Road on the north, the City limits on the east, Maria Street and the rail line on the south and the Trent Canal on the west. Refer to **Map 7-16**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 253

**Forecast Population** (Planning Area-Specific Development Charges Background Study, City of Peterborough, July 24, 2017): 4,247

### Population Density

Since this Planning Area is largely undeveloped, the population density is currently very low. However, a plan of subdivision (Ashborough Village) has recently been draft approved for the area south of Old Norwood Road. With 707 dwelling units (501 low, 56 medium and 150 high density), the population density of this community will likely be above the City average. The population of this development area is projected to be 1,825, based on Persons Per Unit (PPU) factors of 2.9, 2.5 and 1.7 for low, medium and high-density units, respectively.

### Median Household Income

The 2015 census data indicates the second highest income for the few current households within this Planning Area.

### Parkland and Other Open Space

There is currently no parkland within the Lift Lock Planning Area. However, 1.14 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland and walkways are contained within the draft approved Ashborough Village plan. In addition, there are three large blocks of natural heritage open space comprising 8.8 hectares, and a 2.5 hectare storm water management facility, part of which may be developed into passive open space/recreation amenities.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population and an estimated full build-out population of 4,347 for the Lift Lock Planning Area, total Neighbourhood parkland provided should be 4.35 hectares. Based on an estimated population of 1,825, Ashborough Village should provide 1.8 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. However, with 1.14 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland approved for the Ashborough community, that will result in a shortfall of 0.66 hectares. Based on a full build-out population of 4,347, the shortfall is currently 3.21 hectares. Future subdivisions within this Planning Area should provide additional Neighbourhood parkland to work toward offsetting the projected shortfall.

Other open space within the Planning Area includes:

- Trent-Severn Waterway lands along the east bank of the canal, much of it between the canal and Ashburnham Drive;

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- Lift Lock Golf Course;
- a 1.0 hectare City-owned (non-parkland) open space property on Television Road between the railway line and Maniece Avenue (Site 134).

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-16** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Currently, this Planning Area has only one future Neighbourhood park property, that being the 0.98 hectare undeveloped site that is being conveyed through the Ashborough Village draft plan of subdivision. The assessment of access to (future) Neighbourhood parkland indicates that this park will provide adequate access to parkland for the portion of the neighbourhood where homes are to be located.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Since this Planning Area is lightly populated and Ashborough Village has not been developed, a Park Equity Score cannot yet be calculated. However, given the expected above average density and below-target quantity of Neighbourhood parkland, park equity may be lower than ideal. However, if the quality and functionality of the future Neighbourhood park and other public open space within the neighbourhood is high, park equity may be adequate.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

1. **Neighbourhood Park Block 64 (Ashborough Village):** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Given that this small property is the only Neighbourhood park within Ashborough Village, careful consideration must be given to which park functions to focus on, and the quality and intensity of park development.
2. **Walkway Blocks 80, 81, 82 and 85 (Ashborough Village):** Provide a well signed, hard-surface walkway to adequately access the Neighbourhood park and Block 59 (the natural heritage property located in the northeast of Ashborough Village).
3. **Open Space Blocks 54, 56 and 59 (Ashborough Village):** These future City-owned natural heritage open space lands are recommended to become Community parkland. There may be opportunities to locate walking trails within these properties.
4. **The Remainder of the Lift Lock Planning Area:** As the remainder of the Planning Area is planned and developed, ensure adequate quantity, size and distribution of parkland, based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.
5. **Site 134 (City-owned open space):** Although cut off by the active railway line, this property is considered part of the Downers Corners Wetland complex. Therefore, the property is

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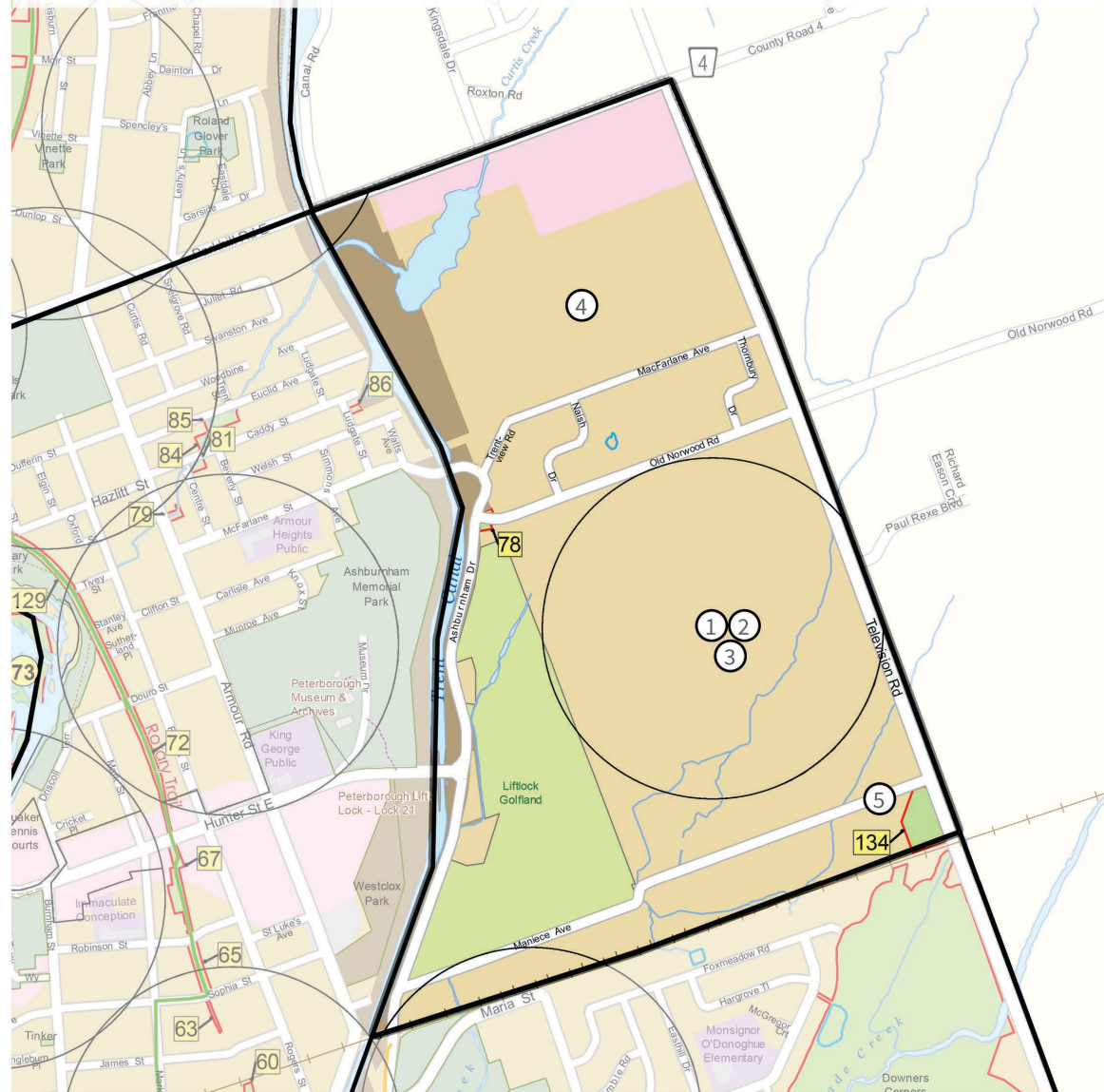
rated as 'high' to be considered as Community parkland.



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**Map 7-16 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 14: Lift Lock**

- ① Neighbourhood Park Block 64 (Ashborough Village)
- ② Walkway Blocks 80, 81, 82, and 85 (Ashborough Village)
- ③ Open Space Blocks 54, 56, and 59 (Ashborough Village)
- ④ Remainder of the Lift Lock Planning Area
- ⑤ Site 134 (City-owned open space)



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	



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### Planning Area 15: Kawartha

**Location:** Bounded by Sherbrooke Street on the north, Lansdowne Street on the south, the city limits on the west and the Peterborough Golf and Country Club on the east. Refer to **Map 7-17**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 5,853

#### Population Density

Although most of the Planning Area is comprised of low density single-detached homes, there are several pockets of medium and high-density housing (southwest and central north).

Lansdowne Street has been designated in the new City of Peterborough Official Plan as a high density Mixed Use Corridor which could increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Household income is slightly above average in this Planning Area, with pockets of all but the lowest income cohort. Two pockets of the highest household income are located in central west (around Mapleridge Park) and northeast (around Oakwood Park). There is a pocket of the second lowest household income in the central south of the Planning Area, in the vicinity of Kawartha Heights Elementary School.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 6 parks within the Kawartha Planning Area, representing two categories of parkland.

- 1 Community park (Kawartha Heights)
- 5 Neighbourhood parks (Mapleridge, Dainard, Redwood, Applewood and Oakwood)

Three of the five Neighbourhood parks are within the 0.5 to 1.5 hectare recommended size standard. At 0.3 hectares, Applewood is under-sized. Mapleridge Park is considerably over-sized at 2.8 hectares, which inflates the overall ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population in the Planning Area.

A few Neighbourhood park features are embedded within Kawartha Heights (Community) Park (a pathway into the park off Mapleridge Drive and a play structure). There is no park sign. Very little of the perimeter on the park fronts onto a street. The small Redwood Drive frontage is heavily wooded as is the other small Mapleridge Drive street frontage.

Overall, the quality of the Neighbourhood parks is well below the recommended standard.

For **Applewood Park**, physical access, visibility and small size are the main issues. This park is located in an area of higher density.

For **Redwood Park**, access, visibility and facilities are the drawbacks of this heavily wooded park.

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The only street frontage is completely wooded with no obvious point of access or sign to indicate that a park exists. Two narrow walkways are the only points of physical access and neither is signed.

**Dainard Park** has excellent visibility and physical access, but is completely lacking in facilities and other amenities. This park is located in an area of higher density.

**Oakwood Park's** only street presence is fully wooded with no obvious point of physical entry and no sign to indicate that the property is parkland. The only point of physical access is a narrow walkway off Ridgewood Court. No sign announces the park.

**Mapleridge Park** has very little street presence and limited physical access, with the only street frontage on Mapleridge Drive where there is a park sign and play apparatus that is set well back from the street. There is a narrow walkway off Mapleridge and Brimwood Court. Most of the park is wooded. This park is located in an area of higher density.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with 4 of the 5 Neighbourhood parks rated well below minimum standard:

- Mapleridge (18/66)
- Dainard (12/66)
- Redwood (3/66)
- Applewood (28/66)
- Oakwood (6/66)
- Kawartha Heights Community Park (18/66)

Also located in this Planning Area is Kawartha Heights Elementary School. The western and southwest parts of the school yard are open space, with play structures and two scrub ball diamonds in the southwestern portion. James Strath Elementary School and Crestwood Secondary School are located just outside of the Planning Area and the City limits (northwest corner).

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 5.9 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 5.5 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is currently a slight shortfall of 0.4 hectares. However, this situation is worsened by the poor quality of Neighbourhood parks, especially the poor physical access to most parks. And, the oversized nature of Mapleridge Park inflates the parkland to population ratio.

With projected intensification along the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, it is likely that this Planning Area to increase in population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the slightly park-deficient situation and reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-17** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. The analysis identifies a large area in the southeast quadrant of the Planning Area that has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland. There is a smaller

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area of inadequate access in the central west. The poor quality of parkland adds to park inequity.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Kawartha is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in three of the five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is just below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents, and
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

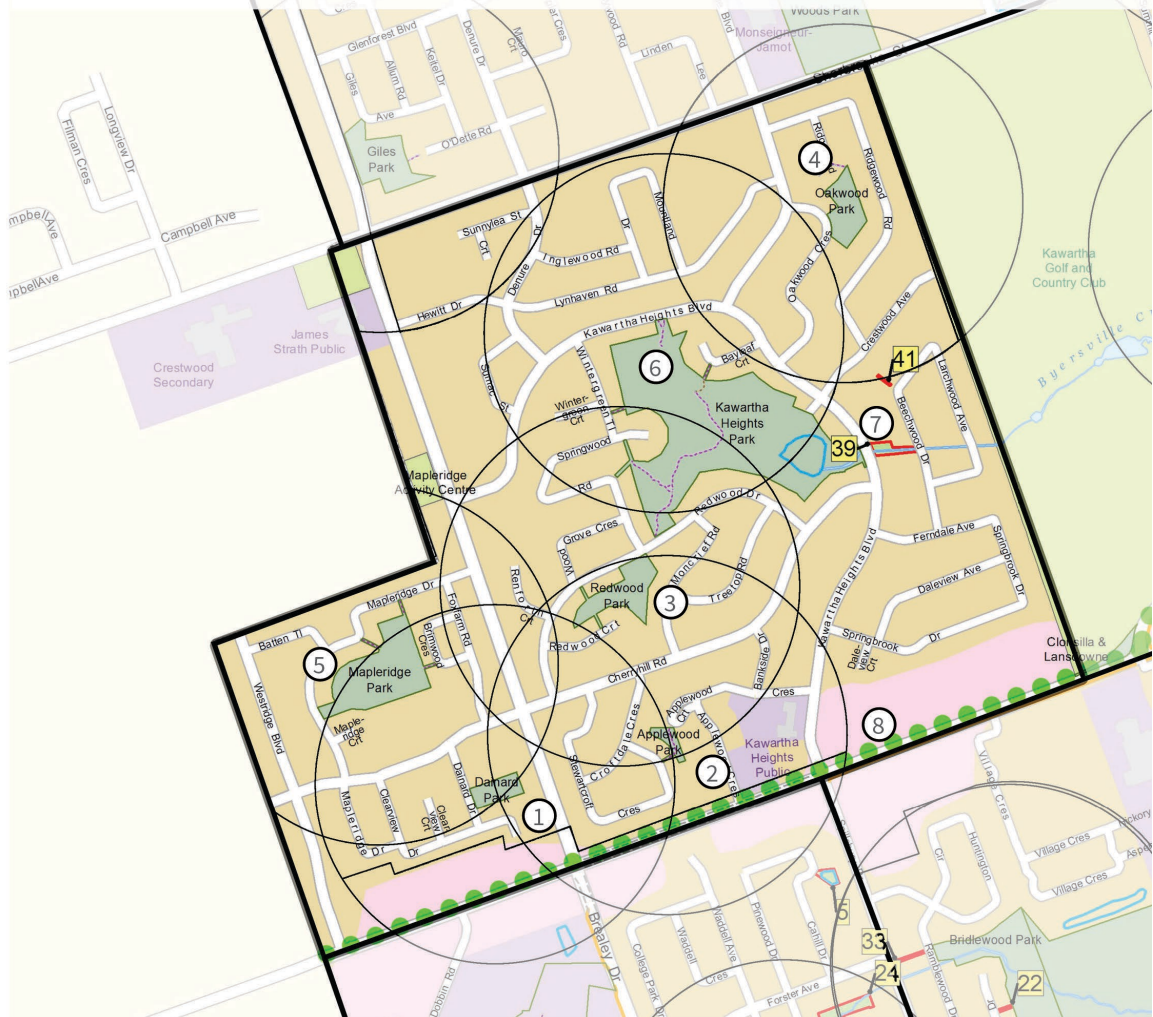
For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland.

1. **Dainard Park:** Design and develop this park to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to create an appealing and highly functional park.
2. **Applewood Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Redwood Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
4. **Oakwood Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
5. **Mapleridge Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
6. **Embedded Neighbourhood park features within Kawartha Heights Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
7. **Site 39 (City-owned open space):** This 0.2 hectare property contains a paved pathway between Beachwood Drive and Kawartha Heights Boulevard and already functions like parkland. It supports the upper reaches of Byersville Creek and links to Kawartha Heights (Community) Park. It is recommended that this property be considered parkland and added to the inventory of Neighbourhood parkland.
8. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-17 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 15: Kawartha**

- ① Dainard Park
- ② Applewood Park
- ③ Redwood Park
- ④ Oakwood Park
- ⑤ Mapleridge Park
- ⑥ Imbedded Neighbourhood Park within Kawartha Heights Park
- ⑦ Site 39 (City-owned open space)
- ⑧ Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

**Legend**

- City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands
- Other City-Owned Open Space
- Other Publicly Available Open Space
- Education Lands

- Otonabee Region Conservation Authority
- Environment Canada/ Trent -Severn Waterway
- Hydrography
- Industrial
- Commercial

- Stormwater Retention Pond
- Proposed City-Owned Parkland
- Proposed City-Owned Open Space
- Proposed School
- Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond

- Parkway Trail
- Rotary Trail
- Trans Canada Trail
- Other Trail
- Neighbourhood Trail
- Footpath
- Bicycle Lane

- Railway
- City Limit
- One-way Street
- Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
- Mixed Use Corridor

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### Planning Area 16: Greenhill

**Location:** Bounded by Sherbrooke Street on the north, Lansdowne Street on the south, Clonsilla Avenue and Ford Street on the east and the western property line of the Kawartha Golf and Country Club on the west. Refer to **Map 7-18**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 4,724

#### Population Density

Although most of the Planning Area is comprised of low density single-detached homes, there are several pockets of medium and high-density housing, mostly in the northern half.

The new Official Plan has placed a large portion of this Planning Area in high density Mixed Use Corridors (Lansdowne Street, Clonsilla Avenue and the Parkway) which will significantly increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Household income in this Planning Area is below average. For the southeastern half and the northeastern 20% of the Planning Area, median household income is in the second lowest cohort, with a small area (area of high density residential in the northeast) comprised of the lowest cohort. For the remaining one third, household income represents the middle cohort.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 6 parks within the Greenhill Planning Area, representing two categories of parkland.

- 1 Regional park (Kinsmen)
- 5 Neighbourhood parks (Whitfield, Nevin, Golfview Heights, Keith Wightman and Wentworth)
- Kinsmen Park contains embedded Neighbourhood park features.

Three of the Neighbourhood parks are within the recommended size range of 0.5 to 1.5 hectares. Nevin Park (0.3 hectares) is smaller than recommended and Golfview Heights (1.6 hectares) is slightly larger than recommended.

**Whitfield Park** has excellent street frontage along Whitfield Drive and backs onto the Parkway ROW. The northeastern boundary is open to the adjacent high-density residential area. The property is fenced along Whitfield Drive and does not have a park sign. A play structure and a few benches are the only facilities.

**Nevin Park** is an example of a neglected property. It comprises a pathway and drainage swales. There are no facilities or a sign to identify it as a park. It has excellent frontage on Nevin Avenue and Whitfield Drive.



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**Golfview Heights Park** has excellent street frontage along Whitfield Avenue, although there is no park sign. A play structure surrounded by trees is the only facility. The remainder of the site is level and turfed.

**Keith Wightman Park** does not have street frontage; however, it abuts Keith Wightman elementary school on the west. This provides indirect access to the park and visibility through the north end of the school yard. The park is minimally developed.

**Wentworth Park** is not a typical Neighbourhood park. Access between Wentworth Street and the Parkway is provided by a paved path through Wentworth Park. The path passes through an attractive circular display garden. A walkway circles the garden, with benches around the outside facing into the garden and a small gazebo is located in the middle. That is the only facility. Along its eastern border, the park abuts a City-owned (non-parkland) open space site (#42) that extends north and contains a fenced storm water management pond near the park. There may be an opportunity to integrate a portion of this undesignated open space site and pond into Wentworth Park, especially since the path to the Parkway also passes through Site 42.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with three of five below the minimum standard:

- Whitefield (21/66)
- Nevin (13/66)
- Golfview Heights (36/66)
- Keith Wightman (9/66)
- Wentworth (25/66)

There are two elementary schools in the southern part of the Planning Area (Keith Wightman and St. Alphonsus).

To the east of Golfview Heights Park on the east side of Silverdale Road is **McMann Park**. This 2.9 hectare property is owned by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority. A small portion of Byersville Creek passes through the southern portion of the property. From there, the creek flows south along the western edge of the Parkway and eventually to the Otonabee River. McMann Park abuts the Parkway ROW to the east.

The 75.7 hectare Kawartha Golf and Country Club forms the western boundary of the Greenhill Planning Area.

Other open space includes St. Peters Cemetery.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 4.72 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 4.7 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current minor shortfall of only 0.02 hectares. However, this positive situation is undermined by the poor quality of most of the Neighbourhood parkland.

With intensification planned along the Lansdowne Street, Clonsilla Avenue and the Parkway, it is likely that this Planning Area will increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the slightly park-deficient situation and

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reduce overall park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-18** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. The location of Neighbourhood parks provides adequate access for all but a small area in the central northern part of the Planning Area – containing Summit Drive and Montague Court. However, the poor to moderate quality of Neighbourhood parkland undermines adequate spatial access and lowers park equity. This is particularly an issue in the highest density/lowest income areas.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Greenhill is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in three of the five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- low quality Neighbourhood parkland,
- above average density, and
- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Whitfield Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Nevin Park:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
3. **Golfview Heights Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
4. **Keith Wightman Park:** In partnership with the Public School Board, upgrade the park and adjacent school yard to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
5. **Wentworth Park and Site 42 (City-owned open space):** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. Investigate if a portion of the adjacent City-owned (non-parkland) open space property (Site 42) that parallels the Parkway on the west and contains the Byersville Creek and the stormwater management pond can be integrated with Wentworth Park to enlarge the park and add to its unique character. The fence around the small pond would have to be removed to complete the integration of the properties and to allow full



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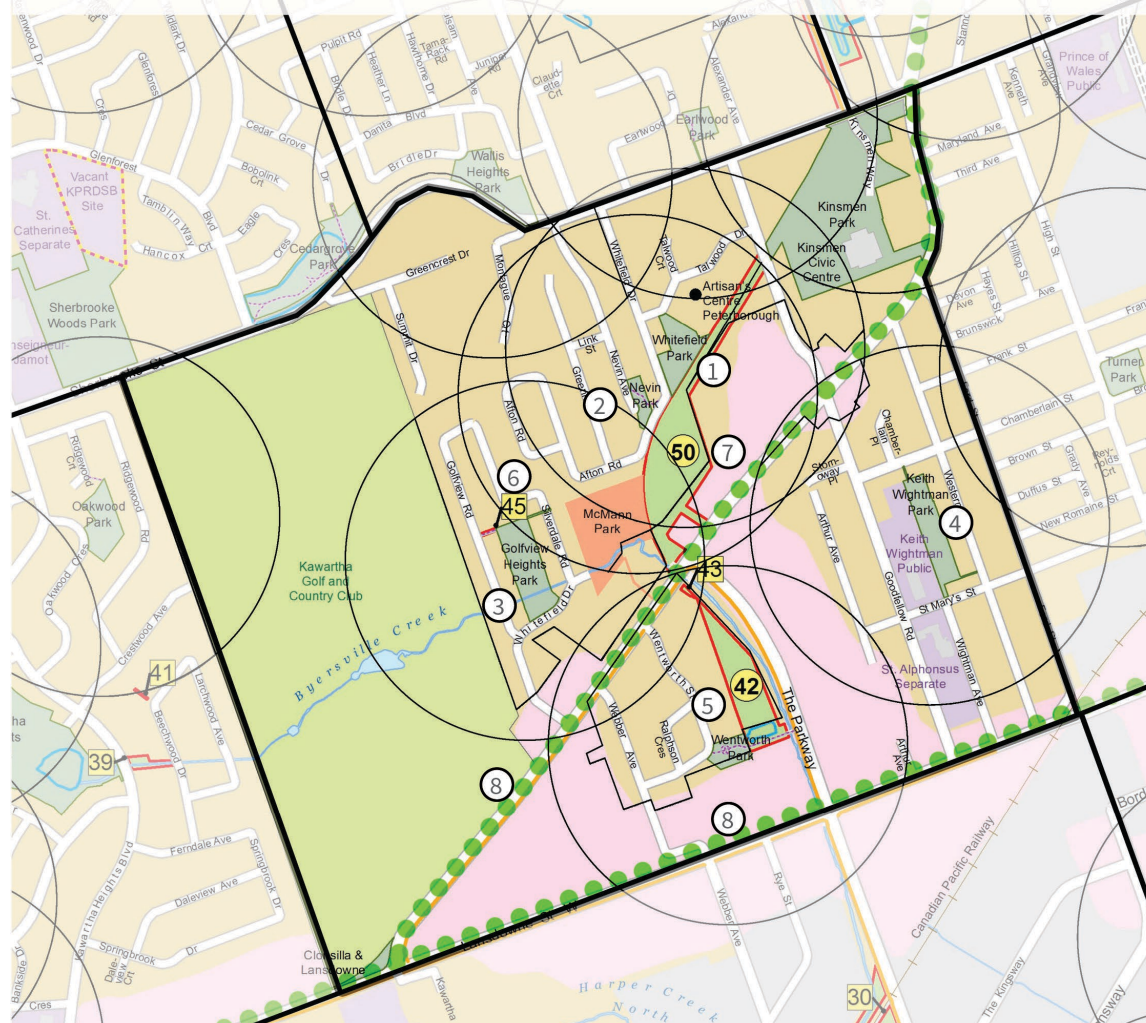
appreciation of the pond and its natural setting.

6. **Site 45 (City-owned open space):** Designate this property as neighbourhood parkland, which is already established as a hard surface walkway between Golfview Heights Park and Golfview Road.
7. **Site 50 (City-owned open space):** If all or part of this property is not required for the Parkway, consider the land as parkland to: i) augment Whitfield and Nevin Neighbourhood parks, ii) add to Community parkland, and iii) enhance the trails through the property – connecting directly to Whitfield and Kinsmen parks, as well as McMann Park (ORCA property). The ecological integrity of this ORCA property would be strengthened if Site 50 is retained as open space.
8. **Lansdowne Street, Clonsilla Avenue and the Parkway Mixed Use Corridors:** When these corridors are planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-18 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 16: Greenhill**

- ① Whitefield Park
- ② Nevin Park
- ③ Golfview Heights Park
- ④ Keight Wightman Park
- ⑤ Wentworth Park and Site 42 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Site 45 (City-owned open space)
- ⑦ Site 50 (City-owned open space)
- ⑧ Lansdowne Street, Clonsilla Avenue and the Parkway Mixed Use Corridors



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Footpath	Mixed Use Corridor
			Bicycle Lane	

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

### Planning Area 17: Monaghan

**Location:** Bounded by Sherbrooke Street on the north, Lansdowne Street on the south, Park Street on the east and Clonsilla Avenue and Ford Street on the west. Refer to **Map 7-19**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,638

#### Population Density

Although most of the Planning Area is comprised of low density single-detached homes, there are several small pockets of medium density housing in the northwest corner. The site of the former Canadian General Electric operation comprises a large portion of the northern part of the Planning Area.

Lansdowne Street has been designated in the new City of Peterborough Official Plan as a high density, Mixed Use Corridor which could increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

The entire Planning Area is comprised of the second lowest household income cohort.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 5 parks within the Monaghan Planning Area, representing all four categories of suburban parkland.

- 1 Regional park (Evinrude Centre)
- 1 Community park (Knights of Columbus) – contains embedded Neighbourhood park features
- 2 Neighbourhood parks (Turner and Sherbrooke)
- 1 Pocket Park (Romaine and Monaghan)

Turner and Sherbrooke parks are both within the recommended size range for Neighbourhood parks.

**Turner Park** has excellent street frontage and visibility along Chamberlain and High streets, although fencing along both streets reduces physical access and appeal. The park is well equipped with facilities (play structure, spray pad, play court, scrub ball diamond). However, there is no park sign.

**Sherbrooke Park** has excellent street frontage and visibility along Sherbrooke Street. The street frontage is fenced and there is no park sign. Facilities include a play structure and play court. This park is very important to serve the neighbourhood to the north of the former CGE property, which creates a major barrier between the northern and southern portions of the Planning Area.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with both being slightly above the

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

minimum standard:

- Turner (25/66)
- Sherbrooke (33/66)

Prince of Wales Elementary School is the only school within the Planning Area.

The Crawford Rail Trail passes through the southeast corner of the Planning Area.

Also, within the Planning Area is the Canadian Canoe Museum which will be relocating to the site of the Peterborough Lift Lock.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.64 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 1.2 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current very serious shortfall of 2.44 hectares.

With intensification planned for the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the already serious park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-19** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. The two Neighbourhood parks and Knights of Columbus (Community) Park provide adequate access to Neighbourhood parkland throughout the Planning Area. However, below average income, and the low quantity and moderate quality of Neighbourhood parkland undermine park equity. If the Canadian General Electric property is repurposed into residential (likely at a higher density), it will be critical that adequate parkland to service additional residents is provided within the development area.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Monaghan is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in two of the five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is just below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents, and
- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland.

1. **Turner Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.

## Chapter 7 | **Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement**

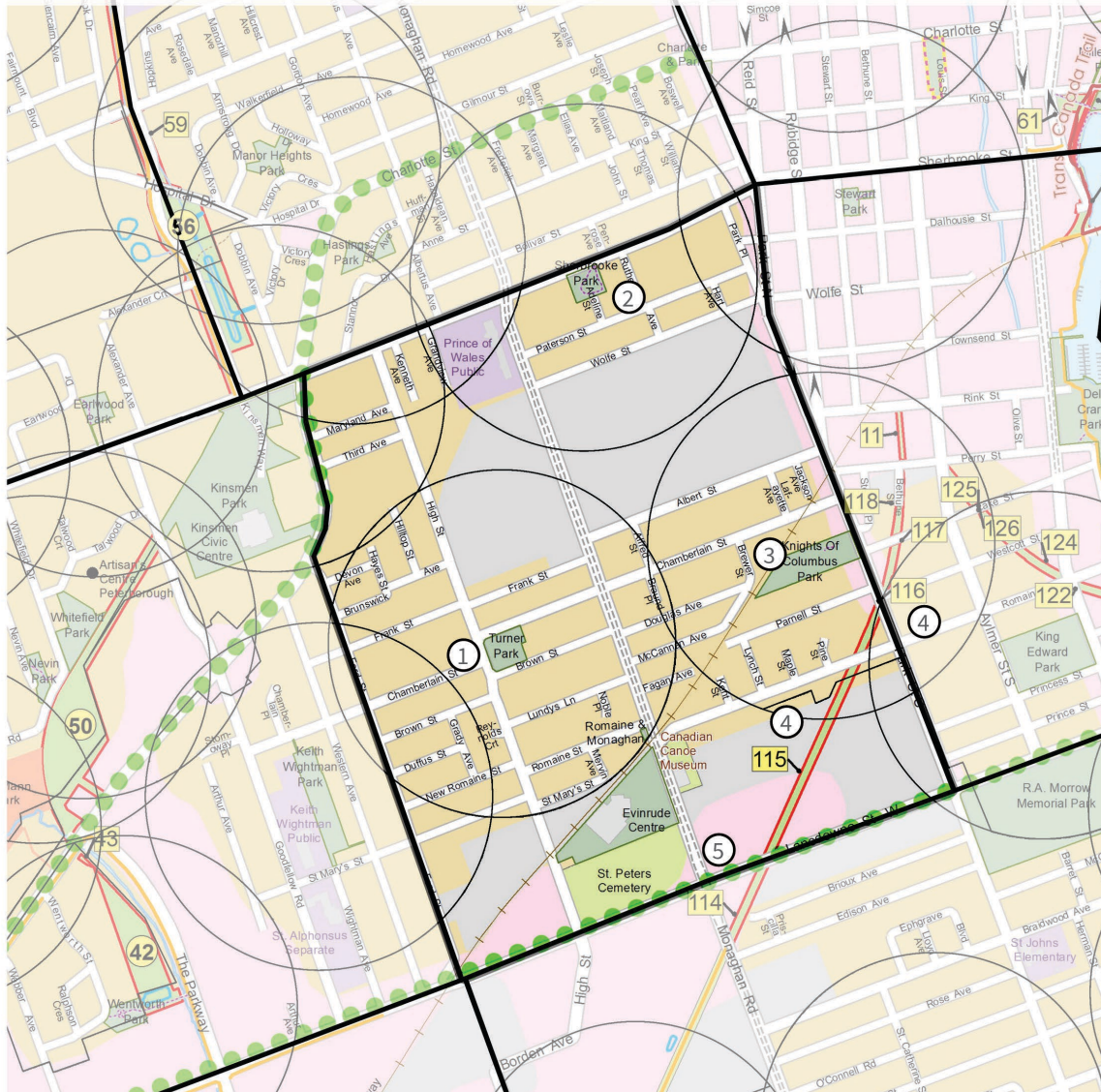
2. **Sherbrooke Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Knights of Columbus Park:** Upgrade the embedded Neighbourhood park portion of this property to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
4. **Sites 115 and 116 (City-owned open space):** These linear properties contain a portion of the Crawford Rail Trail and for that reason, both should be officially designated as Community parkland.
5. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



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**Map 7-19 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 17: Monaghan**

- ① Turner Park
- ② Sherbrooke Park
- ③ Knights of Columbus Park
- ④ Sites 115 and 116 (City-owned Open Space)
- ⑤ Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 18: South Central

**Location:** Bounded by Sherbrooke Street on the north, Lansdowne Street on the south, the Otonabee River and Little Lake on the east and Park Street in the west. Refer to **Map 7-20**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,220

#### Population Density

The residential portion of this Planning Area is predominately single-detached residences. However, there are numerous small blocks of medium and high-density housing located within the southern two-thirds of the area. This is one of the higher density Planning Areas. The Central Area, which includes the Hunter Street commercial area, has been identified as an area of residential and commercial/mixed use intensification, which will further increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Income in this Planning Area is well below average, with the western half comprised of the lowest median household income and the remainder comprised of the second lowest income cohort.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are four parks within the South Central Planning Area, representing three of the four categories of suburban parkland.

- 1 Regional park (Del Crary)
- 2 Community parks (King Edward and Crescent Street Boulevard)
- 1 Neighbourhood park (Stewart)

**Note:** Once the Official Plan is approved, the two Pocket Parks, King Edward (Community) Park should be reclassified as an Urban Community Park.

At 0.3 hectares, Stewart Park is smaller than the recommended minimum size of 0.5 hectares for Neighbourhood parks. The park fronts onto Stewart Street with a walkway east to Bethune Street. The local community has been instrumental in fundraising and developing the park which includes a community garden, play structure and play court, as well as the Children's Butterfly Garden. The quality and usability rating for this park ranked at the higher mid-range of evaluations at 40/66.

King Edward (Community) Park doubles as a Neighbourhood park in that it contains a number of facilities that mirror what would typically be included in a Neighbourhood park (e.g., play structure, play court and water play facility).

There are three trails that traverse the South Central Planning Area:

- Crawford Rail Trail (the segment from Park Street to Perry Street)



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- Great Trail (previously named Trans Canada Trail) (the segment from the railway bridge by the Holliday Inn to Sherbrooke Street)
- New (undeveloped) rail trail (the segment from the Otonabee River at Lansdowne Street to Perry and Aylmer streets)

Other publicly available open space includes Little Lake Cemetery and the recently acquired former rail line which is currently designated as City-owned (non-parkland) open space (noted above).

Bethune Street (from Dublin Street to Townsend Street) will undergo a major redevelopment creating numerous small and intensively developed Urban Park Spaces along a corridor of public realm space.

Another policy objective of the new Official Plan is to uncover more of Jackson Creek within the Downtown - to increase the amount of public open space and publicly available commercial open spaces.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.22 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 0.3 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is currently a very serious shortfall of 2.92 hectares. Adding to this deficiency is the fact that Stewart Neighbourhood Park is located in the far northern part of the Planning Area.

Since this Planning Area is within the Central Area and has been identified for intensification, population and density will increase significantly. Access to adequate Neighbourhood parkland will be further eroded, along with park equity, unless additional quality parkland is provided (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces).

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-20** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. When King Edward (Community) Park and Knights of Columbus (Community) Park (located within the Monaghan Planning Area) are included as Neighbourhood parks, only two areas of inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland emerge. One is east of Lock Street and the other is just west of Del Crary Park. Given the small size of Stewart Park, much is asked of it to service the northern third of the Planning Area.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

South Central is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in all five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents,
- low quality Neighbourhood parkland,
- above average density, and

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- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Stewart Park:** This park will be an important component of the Bethune Street rehabilitation. Ensure that it is upgraded to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **King Edward Park:** An important action to increase access to the embedded Neighbourhood park within King Edward Park is to reduce the barrier effect of George Street for the residents who live to the east and do not have a Neighbourhood park. To that end, consideration should be given to a signalized crosswalk where George and Ware streets intersect. Also note the recommendations for Sites 119 – 126 (especially Site 120), aimed to improve access to parkland for this residential area.
3. **Sites 119 – 126 (City-owned open space):** These linear properties (former rail line) have recently been acquired by the City and will be developed into a trail that will extend east to the City limits and beyond, as well as northwest to link up with the Crawford Rail Trail between Rink and Bethune streets. For that reason, seven of these eight City-owned (non-parkland) open space sites should be officially designated as Community parkland. See the specific recommendation for Site 120.
4. **Site 120 (City-owned open space):** This 0.3 hectare City-owned open space property is part of the recently acquired former rail line. It fronts onto Ware Street, just east of Lock Street – and also fronts onto Princess Street. Given that the residential area bounded by Lansdowne Street, Crescent Street, Little Lake Cemetery and Lock Street has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, it is recommended that this property be designated as a Neighbourhood park and developed to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. Although it is an under-sized site, there is room to provide a few facilities and aesthetic features to enhance the property and provide much needed parkland relief for this area. When designing the park, integrate the trail that will pass through this property, possibly aligning it with the current sidewalk to allow the back portion of the property to contain the park facilities.
5. **Sites 11, 117 and 118 (City-owned open space):** These linear properties contain a portion of the Crawford Rail Trail and for that reason, they should be officially designated as Community parkland.
6. **Sites 55 and 62 (City-owned open space):** Although it will not directly improve access to Neighbourhood parkland, these two City-owned (non-parkland) open space properties should be officially designated as Regional parkland, along with the unused portion of Water Street that is adjacent to Site 55. These properties should be designed and

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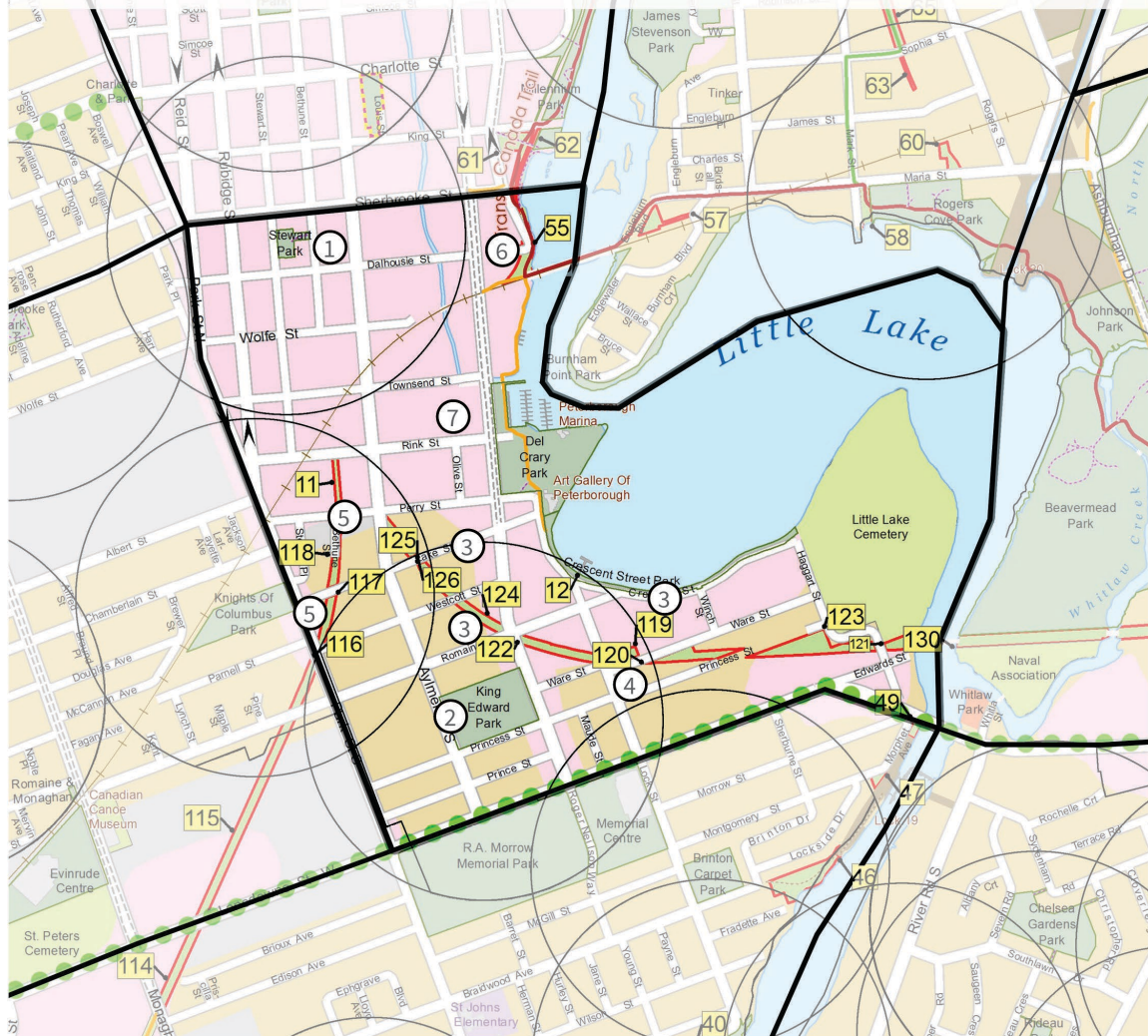
developed as an extension of Millennium Park and to strengthen the trail link from the footbridge crossing of the Otonabee River west to George Street – as part of the Downtown Vibrancy Project.

7. **Central Area:** As this high density, mixed use area is further planned, ensure adequate parkland (in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-20 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 18: South Central**

- ① Stewart Park
- ② Kind Edward Park
- ③ Sites 119 - 126 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Site 120 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Sites 11, 117, and 118 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Sites 55 and 62 (City-owned open space)
- ⑦ Central Area



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 19: Beavermead

**Location:** Bounded by Lansdowne Street on the south, the Trent Canal and Otonabee River on the west, the City limits on the east and a rail line on the north. Refer to **Map 7-21**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,339

#### Population Density

The Planning Area is predominately single-detached residences. However, Walker and Eastgate Memorial parks are bordered on the east by an area of medium and high density residential. Within the residential area south of Downers Corners Wetland, there is a small area of high density residential.

Lansdowne Street has been designated in the new City of Peterborough Official Plan as a high density, Mixed Use Corridor which could increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Most of the residential portion of this Planning Area is comprised of the second lowest household income cohort. However, a small pocket east of this lower income area is comprised of the second highest household income cohort.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 6 parks within the Beavermead Planning Area, representing three categories of suburban parkland.

- 2 Regional parks (Beavermead and Johnson)
- 2 Community parks (Eastgate Memorial and Farmcrest)
- 2 Neighbourhood parks (Walker and undeveloped Blocks 43/44 in the Willowcreek subdivision)

At 2.2 hectares, Walker Park is larger than the recommended standard of 0.5 to 1.5 hectares. However, the future 0.2 hectare Neighbourhood park in the Willowcreek subdivision (Blocks 43 and 44) is smaller than the minimum size.

Walker Park has good street frontage, although the fencing along Walker Avenue detracts from the park's appeal and physical access. A play structure is located within the section closest to Walker Avenue and two soccer fields are located in the back section of the park.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with Walker Park just above the minimum standard:

- Walker (29/66)



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- Blocks 43/44 in the Willowcreek subdivision (undeveloped)

Other public open spaces with this Planning Area include:

- Monsignor O'Donoghue Elementary School
- The 2.7 hectare Naval Association property that the City is in the process of acquiring by 2023.
- The 0.4 hectare Otonabee Region Conservation Authority property called Whitlaw Park.
- The 59 hectare Downers Corners Wetland that will soon be totally in City ownership.
- The grounds associated with Lock 20 (Parks Canada).

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.3 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 2.4 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current shortfall of 0.94 hectares.

With intensification planned for the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the already park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-21** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Over half of the principle residential area has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, with Walker Park being the only park to service this area. The developing residential area south of the Downers Corners Wetland (Willowcreek Subdivision) will be underserved due to the very small (currently undeveloped) Neighbourhood park property (see below). Although there is no public park in the vicinity of Kawartha Village Cooperative Homes (west of Ashburnham Drive and north of Lansdowne Street), a central courtyard and playground has been provided for residents.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Beavermead is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in three of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents, and
- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this

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### Planning Area.

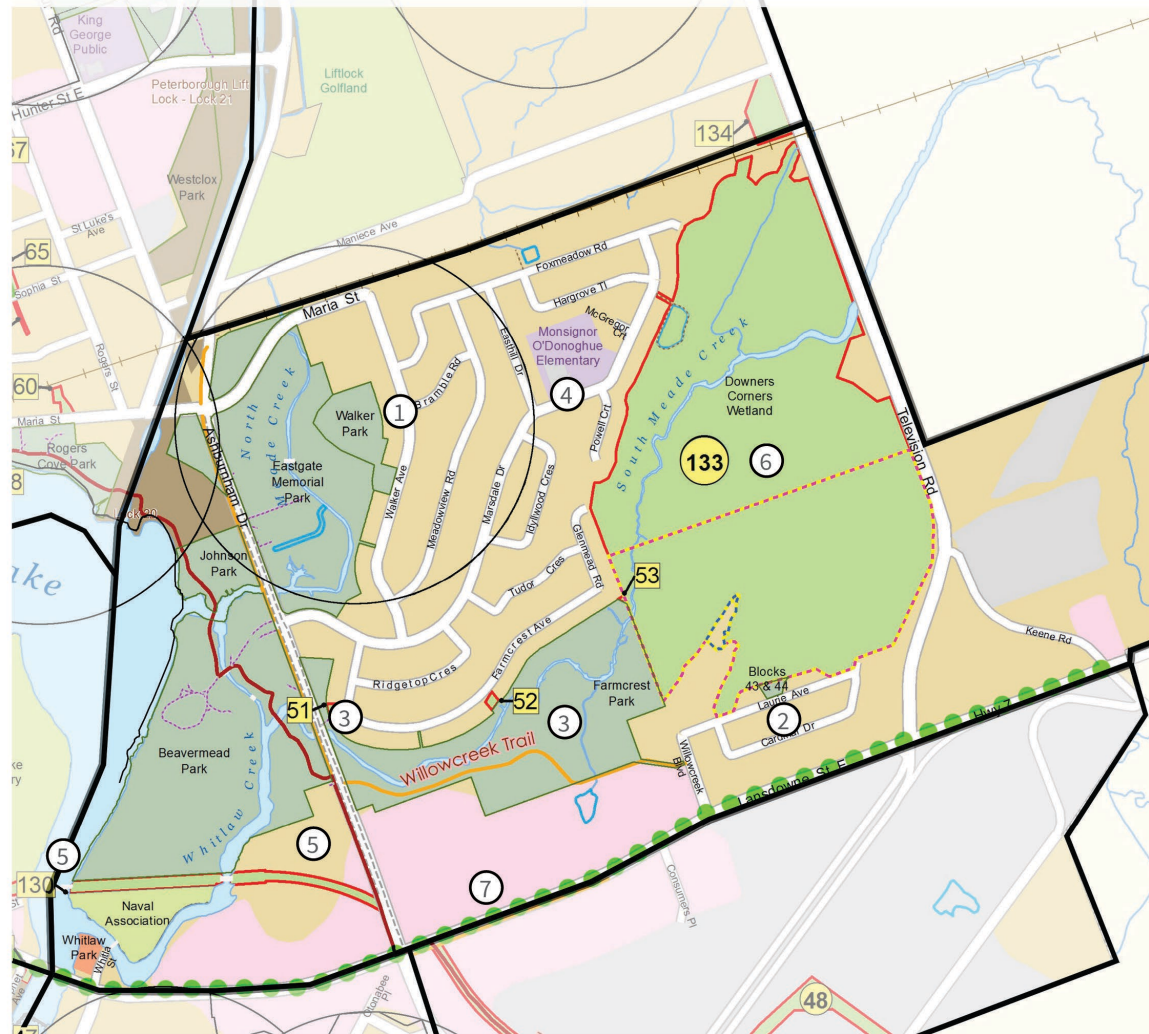
1. **Walker Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Future Neighbourhood Park (Blocks 43 and 44) in the Willowcreek Subdivision:** This property will have to be designed to optimize its small size, while attempting to meet the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland. It appears that the property slopes to the north, which may limit its potential as an adequate Neighbourhood park.
3. **Farmcrest (Community) Park and Sites 51 and 52 (City-owned open space):** Due to inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland in the southern portion of the principle residential area, it is recommended that the potential to create a Neighbourhood park within Farmcrest (Community) Park be investigated. Sites 51 and 52 may provide limited points of physical access to this park from Farmcrest Avenue.
4. **Monsignor O'Donoghue Elementary School:** Due to the lack of parkland within the neighbourhood surrounding this school, it is recommended that the City attempt to partner with the Separate School Board to further develop the school yard to provide as many Neighbourhood park features and facilities as possible. Facilities already in place include: two sport courts, two play structures, a shade structure and an unstructured turfed area. Fencing along Marsdale Drive detracts from and reduces access to the school yard.
5. **Site 130 (City-owned open space):** This linear property (former rail line) has recently been acquired by the City and will be developed into a section of trail that will extend into the downtown. For that reason, this property should be officially designated as Community parkland.
6. **Site 133 (City-owned open space):** This property is the northern portion of the Downers Corners wetland. For that reason, the property should be designated as Community parkland (nature preserve/reserve).
7. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



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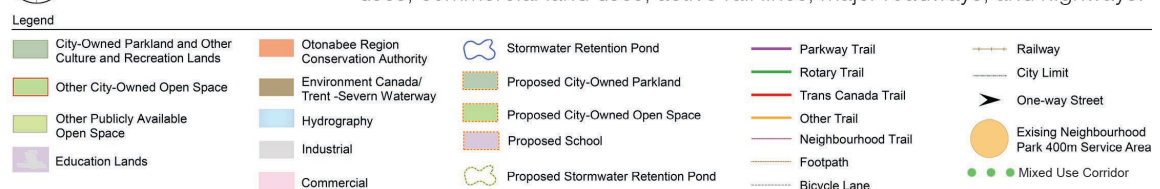
**Map 7-21 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 19: Beavermead**

- ① Walker Park
- ② Future Neighbourhood Park (Blocks 43 and 44) in the Willowcreek Subdivision
- ③ Farmcrest (Community) Park and Sites 51 and 52 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Monsignor O'Donoghue Elementary School
- ⑤ Site 130 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Site 133 (City-owned open space)
- ⑦ Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.



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### Planning Area 20: Sir Sandford Fleming

**Location:** Bounded by Lansdowne Street on the north, the City limits on the west, Spillsbury Drive on the east and a rail line and the City limits on the south. Refer to **Map 7-22**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 3,079

#### Population Density

The Planning Area is predominately single-detached residences. However, there are several small pockets of medium and high-density housing east of the College and in the southwest of the Planning Area at Airport Road and Spillsbury Drive.

Lansdowne Street has been designated in the new City of Peterborough Official Plan as a high density, Mixed Use Corridor which could increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Household income is above average in this Planning Area, predominantly the second highest income cohort, followed by the middle income group.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are only 2 parks within the Sir Sandford Fleming Planning Area.

- 2 Neighbourhood parks (Stenson and Valleysmore)

At 4.3 hectares, Stenson Park is an oversized Neighbourhood park. Valleysmore Park (1.1 hectares) is within the 0.5 – 1.5 hectare recommended size range for Neighbourhood parks.

A large portion of Stenson Park is comprised of a stormwater management and treed area, with only the narrow northern entrance off Waddell Avenue and a small southern portion of the park that fronts onto Stenson Boulevard available for active recreation. The central portion of the park may form part of the headwaters of Harper Creek. A walking trail traverses much of the stormwater management/treed area and provides access to the park from three points. Play equipment is located within the southern portion.

A good portion of Valleysmore Park is comprised of an embankment along the railway line and at the eastern end. Facilities include playground equipment and a sport pad.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with Valleysmore Park below the minimum standard:

- Stenson (26/66)
- Valleysmore (17/66)

A large open space property within this Planning Area is the main campus of Sir Sandford Fleming

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College. The 80.9 hectare site contains the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre, trails, and premier ball diamonds (Bowers Park) and rectangular fields. The southern third of the site is undeveloped and comprised of natural heritage features, including forest, meadows and a creek.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 3.1 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 5.4 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current surplus of 2.3 hectares. However, the oversized nature of Stenson Park, with only a small portion of it available for active recreation, overstates the ratio of Neighbourhood parkland.

With intensification planned for the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, could result in a future park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-22** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Approximately half of the residential area north of Sir Sandford Fleming Drive has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, while most of the residential area to the south is located within the 400 metre service area of Valleymore Park.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Sir Sandford Fleming is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in two of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland and
- low quality of Neighbourhood parkland.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Stenson Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Valleymore Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Site 20 (City-owned open space):** Although this property is not formally part of Stenson Park, it contains a walkway and provides access to the park from Pinewood Drive. It is recommended that this property be formally designated as Neighbourhood parkland and added to Stenson Park.

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4. **Site 24 (City-owned open space):** This property contains a portion of Harper Creek, a walkway between Pinewood Drive and Fortye Drive and the Pinewood Pollinator Garden. Due to its attributes and existing uses, it is recommended that this property be formally designated as Neighbourhood parkland.



**Figure 2: Site 24, City-owned Open Space near Stenson Park**

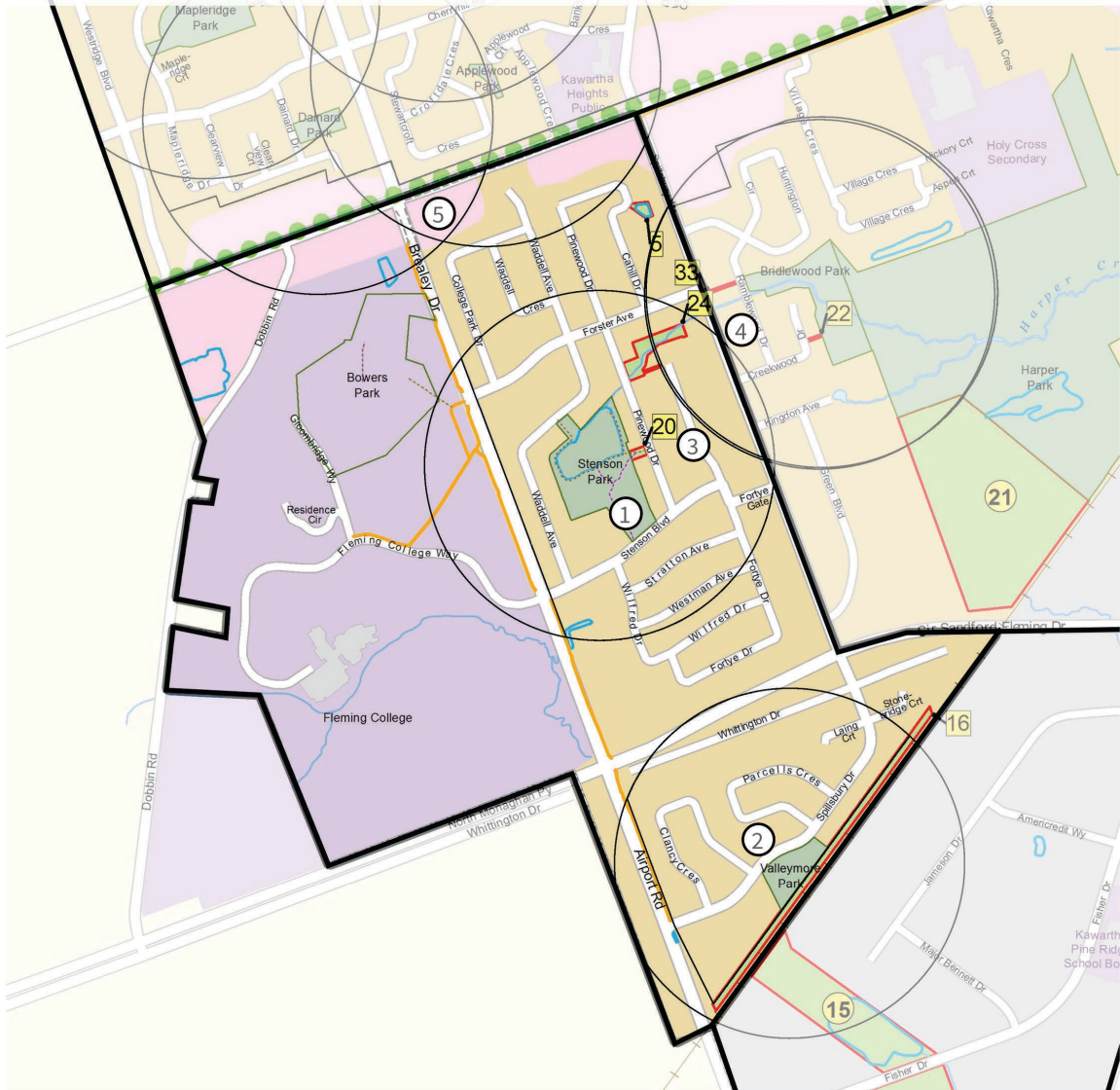
5. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



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**Map 7-22 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 20: Sir Sanford Fleming**

- ① Stenson Park
- ② Valleysmore Park
- ③ Site 20 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Site 24 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 21: Lansdowne

**Location:** Bounded by Lansdowne Street on the north, Spillsbury Drive on the west, Sir Sandford Fleming Drive and Highway 7 on the south and the Queensway, Erskine Avenue and the Crawford Rail Trail on the east. Refer to **Map 7-23**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 832

#### Population Density

Housing is concentrated in western and northwestern quarter of this Planning Area. Except for a small block of medium density housing around Village Court, the area is comprised of low density, single-detached housing.

Lansdowne Street has been designated in the new City of Peterborough Official Plan as a high density, Mixed Use Corridor which could increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### Median Household Income

Household income is in the middle cohort.

#### Parkland and Other Open Space

There are 2 parks within the Lansdowne Planning Area.

- 1 Regional park (Harper)
- 1 Neighbourhood park (Bridlewood)

The eastern two-thirds of Bridlewood Park is wooded where it borders seamlessly with Harper (Community) Park. Although there is no park sign, the street frontage is not fenced which adds to the appeal of the park. Playground equipment and two benches are located near the Ramblewood Drive entrance to the park. At 2.9 hectares, Bridlewood Park is larger than recommended; however, the developed portion of the park is typical of what is envisioned for a Neighbourhood park. The quality and usability rating for this park is 15/66, which is well below the minimum standard.

The Crawford Rail Trail forms part of the eastern boundary of this Planning Area, and as such provides a value recreation resource.

Site 22 (City-owned open space): There is an informal turfed access point into Bridlewood Park off Creekwood Drive. Although there is no defined walkway into the park through this property, the turf is well maintained.

Abutting Harper Park on the north is Holy Cross Catholic Secondary School. The southern and eastern portion of the school site is wooded and blends seamlessly into Harper Park.



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Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 0.8 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 2.9 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current surplus of 2.1 hectares. However, the oversized nature of Bridlewood Park, with only about one-third of it available for active recreation, overstates the positive ratio of Neighbourhood parkland.

With intensification planned for the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, could result in a future park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-23** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. The small residential area within the Lansdowne Planning Area is largely within the 400 metre service area of Bridlewood Park. Along the southern edge of the Westview Village enclave of townhomes there is a large private park-like open space area with a large stormwater pond, a gazebo and walking paths. Harper Park abuts this property on the south. Although not public land, this passive recreation area contributes significantly to the Neighbourhood open space within the Planning Area.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Lansdowne is not one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

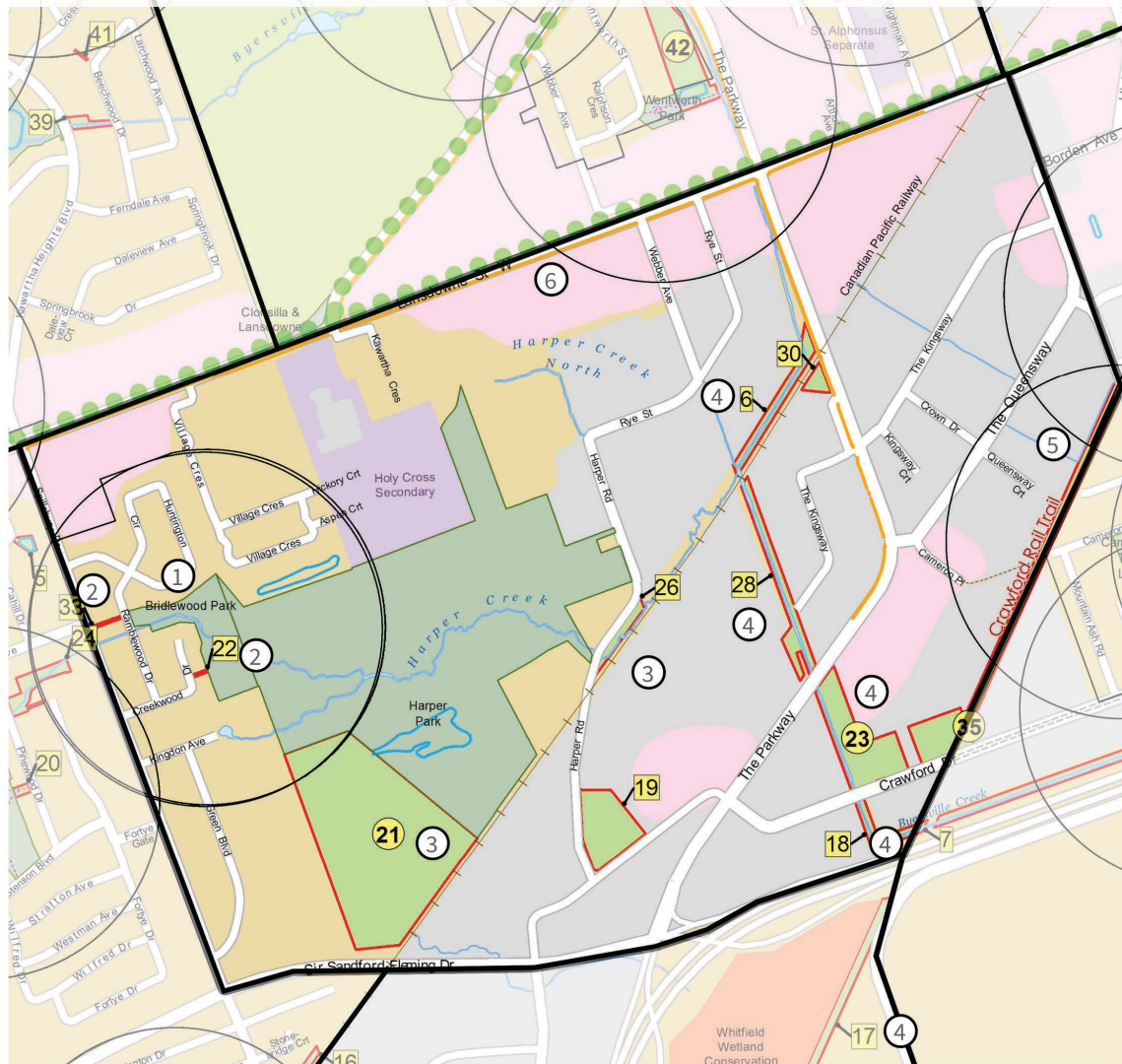
There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Bridlewood Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Sites 22 and 33 (City-owned open space):** It is recommended that these access points into Bridlewood Park from Creekwood Drive and Spillsbury Drive officially become parkland, with the acreage added to Bridlewood Park.
3. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-23 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 21: Lansdowne**

- ① Bridlewood Park
- ② Sites 22 and 33 (City-owned open space)
- ③ Sites 21 and 26 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Sites 6, 17, 18, 23, and 28 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Site 36 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### **Planning Area 22: Kenner**

**Location:** Bounded by Lansdowne Street on the north, the Queensway, Erskine Avenue, the Crawford Rail Trail and Johnston Drive on the west, the Otonabee River on the east and the City limit on the south. Refer to **Map 7-24**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 6,569

#### **Population Density**

Although most of the Planning Area is low density, there are a few small pockets of medium density housing scattered throughout.

The southern boundary of the Central Area (which includes the southern-most portion of the principle downtown and the Hunter Street commercial area) extends south to encompass Morrow Park and Lansdowne Street from Park Street to the Otonabee River has been identified as an area of residential and commercial/mixed use intensification, which will further increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

Lansdowne Street has been designated in the new Official Plan as a high density, Mixed Use Corridor which should also increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### **Median Household Income**

Household income is below average. The residential area south of Crawford Drive comprises the lowest household income cohort. The western and northern areas are comprised of the second lowest income cohort with the remaining area comprised of the middle income cohort.

#### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

There are 9 parks within the Kenner Planning Area.

- 2 Regional parks (R. A. Morrow Memorial and the Peterborough Memorial Centre site)
- 1 Community park (Newhall)
- 6 Neighbourhood parks (John Taylor Memorial, Grove, Cameron Tot Lot, Stacey Green, Glenn Pagett and Brinton Carpet)

While three of the Neighbourhood parks are within the recommended size range of 0.5 to 1.5 hectares, three are under-size (Cameron Tot Lot, John Taylor and Glenn Pagett).

Although the Neighbourhood parks are fairly well distributed, their quality is poor to very poor (see below). Brinton Capet Park is devoted entirely to a well-maintained junior ball diamond. Grove Park is landlocked, with the only street access being a narrow walkway off Barbara Crescent.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with four of six below the minimum standard:

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- John Taylor Memorial (27/66)
- Grove (24/66)
- Cameron Tot Lot (15/66)
- Stacey Green (21/66)
- Glenn Pagett (19/66)
- Brinton Carpet (16/66)

There are three schools within the Planning Area.

- Kenner Collegiate and Vocational Institute
- St. Johns Elementary
- Roger Neilson Elementary

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 6.6 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 3.6 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is a current significant shortfall of 3.0 hectares. The small size and poor quality of most of the parks further reduces the overall park equity in the Planning Area.

With intensification planned for the Central Area and the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, it is likely that this Planning Area will increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the already serious park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-24** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. While the western and eastern residential areas have adequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, the central area is less well served, with John Taylor Memorial being the only park between Monaghan Road and Park Street. Newhall (Community) Park has been included in the analysis due to the Neighbourhood park features that are incorporated.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Kenner is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in four of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents,
- low quality of Neighbourhood parkland, and
- below average income.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland.

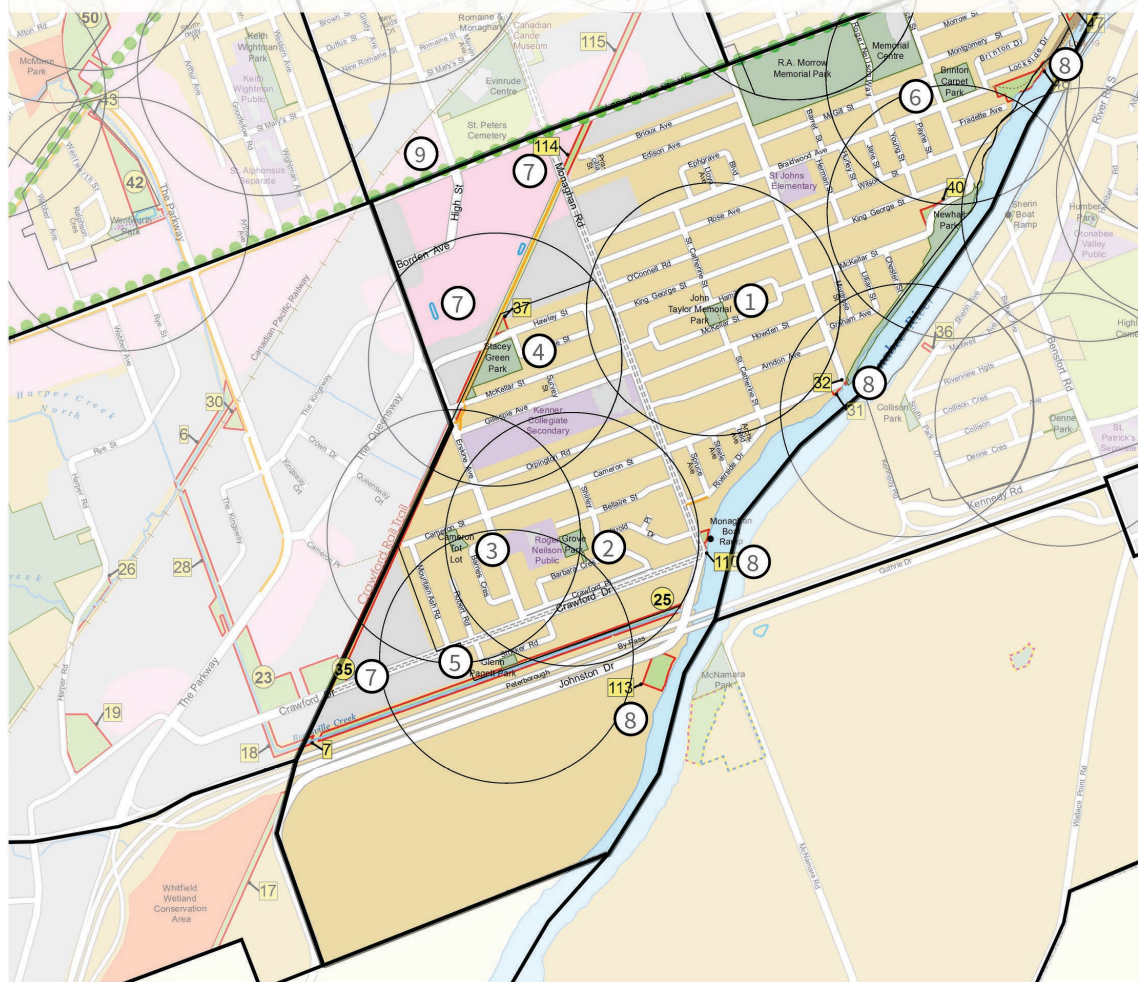
1. **John Taylor Memorial Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
2. **Grove Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
3. **Cameron Tot Lot:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. When this park is planned, it will be important to reflect the varied needs of the neighbourhood and ensure that the park is durable in order to support above average use.
4. **Stacey Green Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
5. **Glenn Pagett Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
6. **Brinton Carpet Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
7. **Sites 35, 37 and 114 (City-owned open space):** These City-owned properties comprise part of the Crawford Rail Trail. Site 35 is the longest stretch and includes significant frontage on Crawford Drive. Site 37 is adjacent to the trail near Stacey Green Park and fronts onto Hawley Street. A vehicular access road to commercial properties to the north splits this site. At least the western half of the site could be added to the trail ROW to increase access at Hawley Street, especially if the road access was buffered from the trail ROW. Site 114 is the trail ROW south of Lansdowne Street to the portion of the trail ROW that is owned by Lansdowne Mall Inc. It is recommended that these properties be officially designated as Community parkland and that a trail head be developed on the property that fronts onto Crawford Drive.
8. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor/Central Area:** When this high density area is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-24 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 22: Kenner**

- ① John Taylor Memorial Park
- ② Grove Park
- ③ Cameron Tot Lot
- ④ Stacey Green Park
- ⑤ Glenn Pagett Park
- ⑥ Brinton Carpet Park
- ⑦ Sites 35, 37, and 114 (City-owned open space)
- ⑧ Sites 31, 46, 47, 49, 110, and 113 (City-owned open space)
- ⑨ Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor / Central Area



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/Trent-Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	



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### **Planning Area 23: Otonabee**

**Location:** Bounded by Lansdowne Street on the north, the Otonabee River on the west, Highway 7 on the south and Ashburnham Drive on the east. Refer to **Map 7-25**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 4,716

#### **Population Density**

Although most of the Planning Area is low density, there are a few small pockets of medium density housing scattered throughout.

Lansdowne Street is an area that has been designated in the new Official Plan as a high density, Mixed Use Corridor which should also increase residential density and the population of this Planning Area.

#### **Median Household Income**

Household income is below average, with approximately half of the Planning Area comprised of the second lowest income cohort and the most of remainder comprised the middle income cohort. In the central north, there is a small pocket of the second highest income cohort.

#### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

There are 9 parks within the Otonabee Planning Area.

- 2 Community parks (Corrigan Hill and the Sherin Boat Ramp)
- 7 Neighbourhood parks (Chelsea Gardens, Rideau, Corrigan, Kiwanis, Denne, Humber and Collison)

Four of the Neighbourhood parks are smaller than recommended (Rideau, Corrigan, Humber and Collison). Kiwanis (3.2 hectares) and Chelsea (1.9 hectares) are oversize parks.

Although there is an above average quantity of Neighbourhood parkland and the distribution is adequate, the quality of most of the parks is poor. Rideau Park is landlocked and accessed by two very narrow walkways. Denne Park has poor access from the residential area and has no facilities. Corrigan Park provides a point of access to Corrigan Hill (Community) Park and has no facilities. Humber Park has no facilities and acts as a point of access to Otonabee Valley school. Only Chelsea and Kiwanis parks have signs.

At the northeast corner of Collison Park is an access point to the Otonabee River that contains an unsupervised beach. Although this waterfront property appears to be part of the park, it is actually unused land associated with the adjacent Sewage Treatment plant. The beach is not officially a municipal beach. See the recommendation re: Collison Park under the strategy to improve Neighbourhood park equity.

The quality and usability rating for these parks is as follows, with five of seven well below the

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minimum standard:

- Chelsea Gardens (27/66)
- Rideau (15/66)
- Corrigan (11/66)
- Kiwanis (28/66)
- Denne (17/66)
- Humber (19/66)
- Collison (19/66)

There are two elementary schools in the Otonabee Planning Area (Otonabee Valley and St. Patrick's Separate).

At 20.4 hectares, Highland Park Cemetery provides a great deal of publicly available passive open space.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, this Planning Area should have 4.7 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 6.4 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there is currently a surplus of 1.7 hectares. However, the small size and poor quality of four of the seven Neighbourhood parks reduces overall park equity.

With intensification planned for the Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will reduce the ratio of parkland to population, as well as park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-25** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Due to the well distributed nature of Neighbourhood parks, almost all of the residential area has adequate access to parkland. However, the small size and poor quality of some of the parks undermines access to adequate parkland, particularly in the northeast corner of the Planning Area that is inadequately served by Corrigan Park. The same can be said for Rideau, Humber and Denne parks.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Otonabee is not one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity.

### Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

For this Planning Area, the most impactful strategy to improve access to Neighbourhood parkland will be to improve the appeal and functionality of existing parkland.

1. **Rideau Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. This is an example of a

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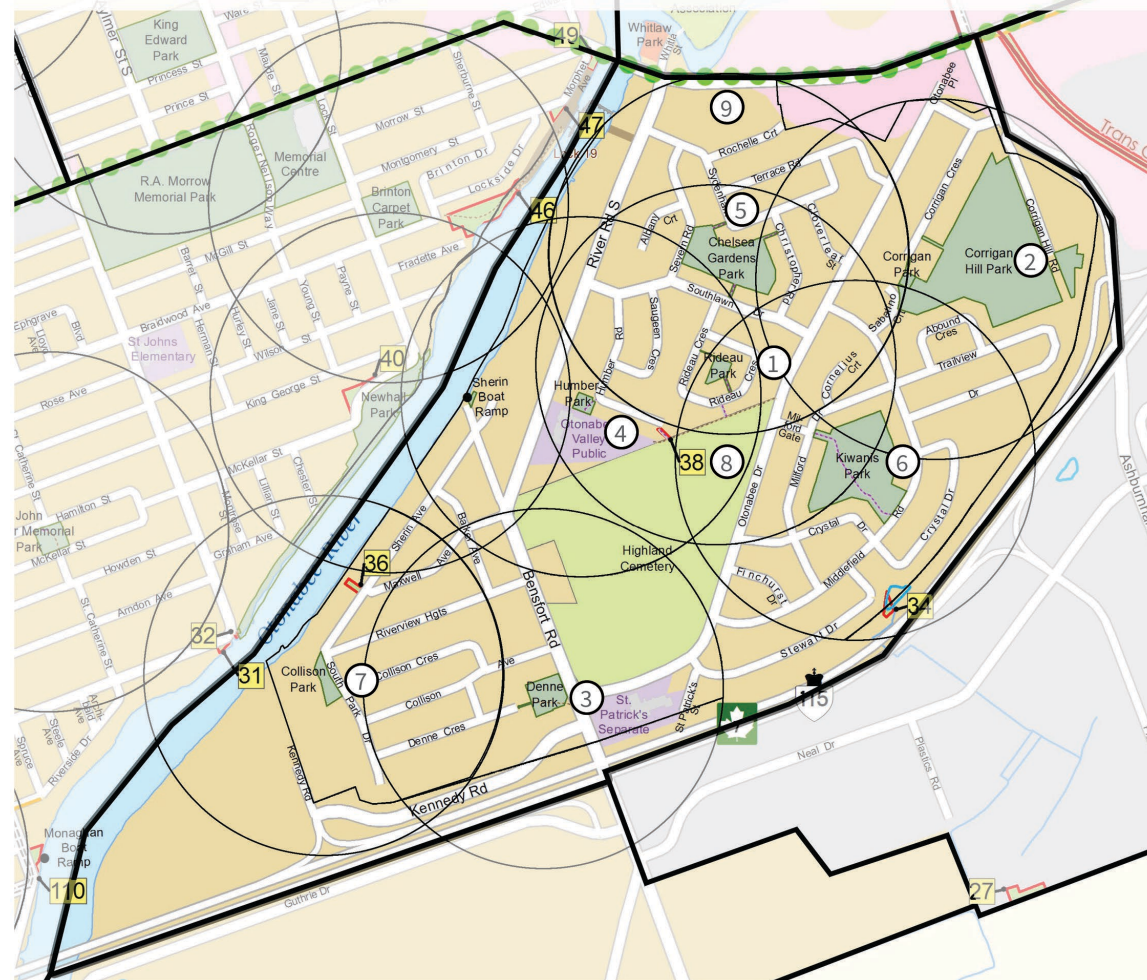
poorly conceived park, with no street presence and visibility, and very poor physical access. The landlocked nature of this park also presents a security issue. Promoting its existence at both walkway entrances should be a priority.

2. **Corrigan (Neighbourhood) Park and Corrigan Hill (Community) Park:** At least triple the size of this Corrigan (Neighbourhood) Park by adding land from Corrigan Hill (Community) Park (the frontage along Sabatino Court and further into the park). Develop the enlarged Neighbourhood park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Create a more prominent entrance to Corrigan Park and Corrigan Hill Park from Sabatino Court. Strengthen the trail system throughout Colligan Hill Park to improve access through the park and from Sabatino Court, Corrigan Hill Road and Trailview Drive.
3. **Denne Park:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
4. **Humber Park:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
5. **Chelsea Gardens Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
6. **Kiwanis Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality.
7. **Collison Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. Consider incorporating the unused portion of the adjacent sewage treatment plant property (east of the tree line) into the park to formally provide access to the Otonabee River. The additional land will increase the size of this park to about 0.5 hectares.
8. **Lansdowne Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-25 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 23: Otonabee**

- ① Rideau Park
- ② Corrigan Park and Corrigan Hill Park
- ③ Denne Park
- ④ Humber Park
- ⑤ Chelsea Gardens Park
- ⑥ Kiwanis Park
- ⑦ Collision Park
- ⑧ Site 38 (City-owned open space)
- ⑨ Lansdowne Street / Ashburnham Drive Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent - Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### Planning Area 27: Chemong

**Location:** Bounded by City limits on the north and west, Towerhill Road/the north side of Milroy Park/Franklin Drive on the south and Hilliard Street on the east. Refer to **Map 7-26**.

For planning purposes, the City has divided this Planning Area into Chemong East and Chemong West, with Chemong Road as the dividing line.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 1,064

**Forecast Population** (Planning Area-Specific Development Charges Background Study, City of Peterborough, July 24, 2017): 6,152 (2,204 in Chemong East and 3,949 in Chemong West)

### Population Density

Most of the current population is located in Chemong East within the developing Parklands Community. At full build-out, the mix of current and planned residential development for Chemong East and Chemong West is expected to be:

- low density 4,292 residents (70%)
- medium density 1,408 residents (23%)
- high density 452 residents (7%)

The new Official Plan promotes intensification along the Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor. Intensification in this area may increase residential density and population.

### Median Household Income

Since this Planning Area was very lightly populated in 2016 when the 2015 income data was collected through the census, there is insufficient information to report on household income.

### Parkland and Other Open Space

To date, there are 6 designated parks, all located within the Chemong East Planning Area.

- 2 narrow Community park sites (Blocks 236 and 237) provide at least visual access to an extensive City-owned (non-parkland) open space property (Site 3) that frames the residential area on the west, north and east. Most or all of Site 3 has been identified as Provincially Significant Wetland.
- 4 Neighbourhood parks (Roundabout, Broadway Boulevard site (Block 238), Grange Way site (Block 241) and Cullen Trail site (Block 234).

As noted above, 21.5 hectares of City-owned open space (Site 3) wraps around the residential area and comprises Provincially Significant Wetland, forested areas and two stormwater management areas with ponds. Plans call for a nature trail to be developed along the edge of this property that will link Bowen Drive (two access points) to Chemong Road around the east and north of the residential area via Roundabout Park and the stormwater management area. An



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existing walkway from Hilliard Street will also access the nature trail from the east.

When fully developed, there will be several other small open space and amenity areas created within this residential area that are in addition to official public parks and other public open spaces. Several are traffic islands and others are small open areas sprinkled among clusters of homes.

Roundabout Park abuts the eastern stormwater management area and Provincially Significant Wetland. The park is seamlessly integrated with the pond and associated stormwater management lands. The park has been developed and playground equipment and pathways have been installed. This park received a relatively low rating of 29/66. The other three Neighbourhood parks are undeveloped.

Three of the four Neighbourhood parks are within the recommended size range. At 0.2 hectares, only the Cullen Trail site is undersized.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, the Chemong East Planning Area (when fully built-out at 2,204 population) should have 2.2 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 2.8 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland, there will be a surplus 0.6 hectares at full build-out. Based on a projected population of 3,949, the Chemong West Planning Area should provide a minimum of 3.9 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland.

With intensification planned within the Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor, residential density and the population of the Planning Area may increase. If so, the ratio of parkland to population, along with park equity could be further eroded, if no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-26** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. The location of the four Neighbourhood parks provides adequate access for the residents who will live in Chemong East when the community is fully developed and populated.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Chemong is not one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

1. **Roundabout Park:** Upgrade to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to increase appeal and functionality. This new park received a rating of only 29/66 in the evaluation of minimum and variable requirements.



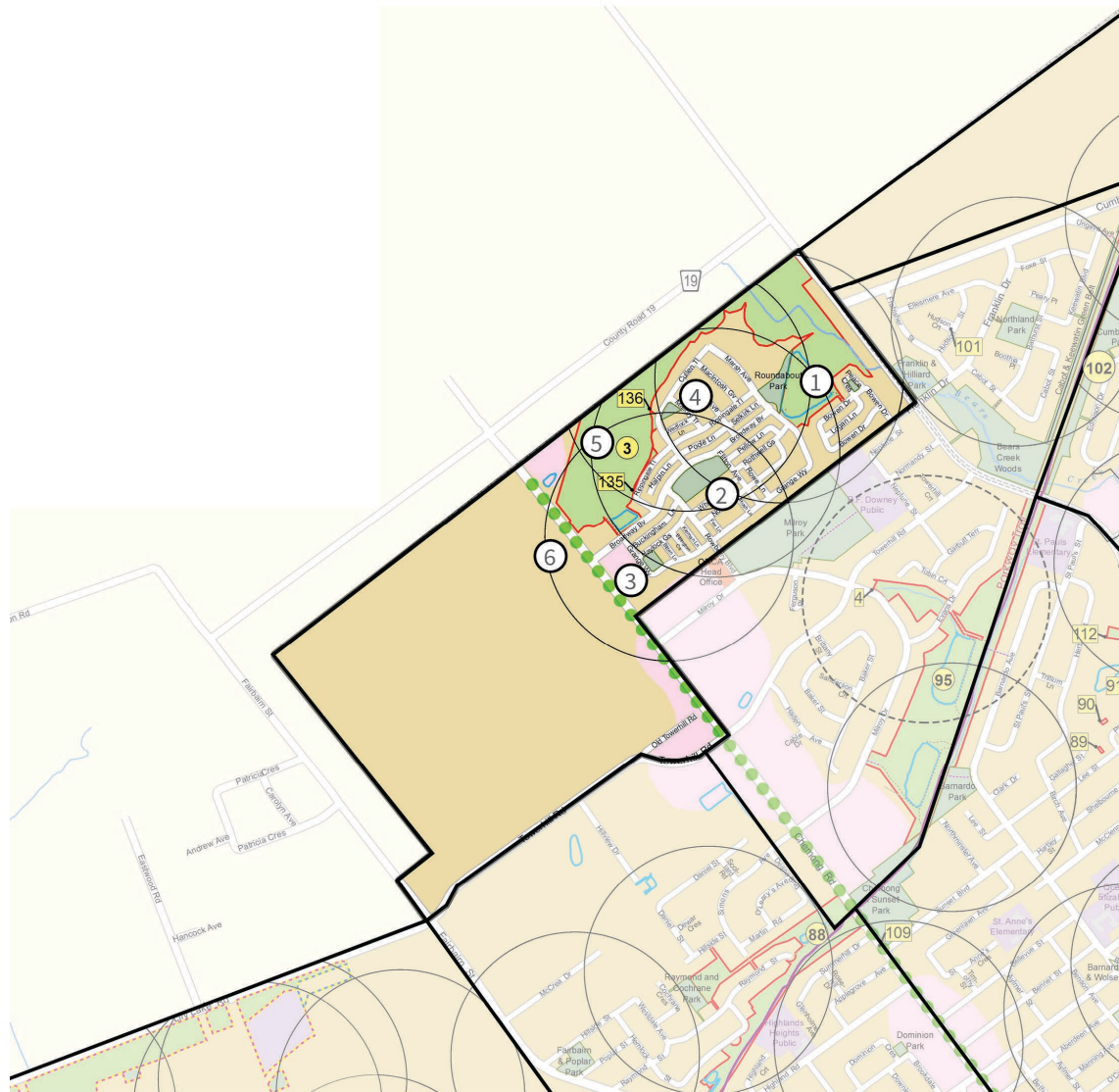
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2. **Broadway Boulevard park site (Block 238):** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
3. **Grange Way park site (Block 241):** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
4. **Cullen Trail park site (Block 234):** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
5. **Sites 3, 235 and 236 (City-owned open space):** These properties should be designated as Community parkland. A nature trail is proposed along the southern and western edges of these properties from Chemong Road to Bowen Drive. The remainder of this property is to remain in its natural state with public use discouraged. City-owned open space sites 235 and 236 correspond to Blocks 236 and 237 from the Plan of Subdivision.
6. **Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.

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**Map 7-26 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 27: Chemong**

- ① Roundabout Park
- ② Broadway Boulevard park site (Block 238)
- ③ Grange Way park site (Block 241)
- ④ Cullen Trail park site (Block 234)
- ⑤ Sites 3, 135, and 136 (City-owned open space)
- ⑥ Chemong Road Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

### Legend

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent -Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Other Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Neighbourhood Trail	Mixed Use Corridor
			Footpath	
			Bicycle Lane	

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### **Planning Area 28: Lily Lake**

**Location:** Bounded by the City limits on the north and west, Jackson Creek on the south and Fairbairn Street and the western boundary of Jackson Park on the east. Refer to **Map 7-27**.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 46

**Forecast Population** (Planning Area-Specific Development Charges Background Study, City of Peterborough, July 24, 2017): 7,600

### **Population Density**

At full build-out, the mix of planned residential development is expected to be:

- low density                      4,072 residents (54%)
- medium density                3,528 residents (46%)

### **Median Household Income**

Since this Planning Area was very lightly populated in 2016 when the 2015 income data was collected through the census, there is insufficient information to report on household income.

### **Parkland and Other Open Space**

Only about 80% of the Planning Area is draft plan approved. From those plans, 19 park sites are being conveyed to the City. 15 of the properties are less than 0.5 hectares in size. The two largest sites (Blocks 947 and 940) are 1.13 and 2.16 hectares in size respectively. Nine properties are directly adjacent to natural heritage lands, providing visual access from an adjacent road, as well as extending the protective buffer to potentially accommodate a walking trail, particularly along the route of Jackson Creek. Eight sites could support trails/walkways.

Of the 19 parkland sites, 16 can be classified as Neighbourhood parkland (creating 7 Neighbourhood parks and 8 trail segments – but only totaling 5.19 hectares), with only three being of suitable size. All of the Neighbourhood park locations have suitable street frontage. The remaining three parkland properties, totaling 1.5 hectares should be classified as Community Parkland.

Within the portion of the Planning Area that is draft approved, four stormwater management areas and two elementary school sites have been identified.

34.6 hectares of natural heritage public open space will also be conveyed to the City, comprising eight sites. For now, this land will be classified as City-owned (non-park) open space. When registered as City property, these sites should become Community parkland, likely with restrictions on public use. Eight of the 20 parkland blocks abut these open space lands.

Given the layout of parkland and other public open spaces, there is potential for a trail network around the perimeter and within the Planning Area. This local trail/sidewalk network can be

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connected to the Jackson Creek portion of the Trans Canada Trail.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population and a projected population of 7,600, this Planning Area should have 7.6 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 5.19 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland being conveyed to date, the shortfall is currently 2.41 hectares. It is anticipated that additional Neighbourhood parkland will be conveyed within the remaining undeveloped portion of the Planning Area, which will reduce the projected shortfall. Since the amount of additional parkland is currently unknown, it cannot be determined if the minimum target will be achieved. The under-sized nature of four of the seven future Neighbourhood parks erodes Neighbourhood park equity. 1.25 of the 5.25 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland is allocated to walkways/local and community trails.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-27** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. Although the distribution of Neighbourhood parks will provide adequate access to parkland, the under-sized nature of four of the seven sites will undermine park equity. On the positive side, the oversized nature and relatively central location of Block 940 may help to off-set the equity deficiency. See below for development recommendations.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Since this Planning Area is undeveloped, including the parkland, it is too early to evaluate Neighbourhood park equity. However, residential density will be above average and the quality and functionality of some of the Neighbourhood parks will likely be below standard.

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this Planning Area.

1. **Block 940:** Develop this over-sized park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. If the adjacent school site is retained, plan the two sites as an integrated park/school campus. Given the size of the open space portion of the combined property, there will likely be sufficient space to accommodate a small to medium size rectangular field and possibly a small ball diamond, if required – along with other facilities and features characteristic of a Neighbourhood park and a school yard. It will be important to select types of facilities for this park that will provide opportunities that will be missing in many of the other under-sized Neighbourhood parks within this Planning Area.

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

2. **Block 941:** Develop this under-sized park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Given the very small size of this site, the opportunity to meet even the minimum requirement for a Neighbourhood park will be limited.
3. **Block 942:** Develop this minimum-sized park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Since this small site backs onto a 6 hectare soon-to-be City-owned natural heritage open space property, there may be an opportunity to extend suitable Neighbourhood park functions into the adjacent open space, if required to achieve a quality Neighbourhood park.
4. **Blocks 943 and 944:** Develop these adjacent park properties to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Since these small combined sites back onto a 4.0 hectare soon-to-be City-owned natural heritage open space property, there may be an opportunity to extend suitable Neighbourhood park functions into the adjacent open space, if required to achieve a quality Neighbourhood park.
5. **Block 383:** Develop this under-sized park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Given the very small size of this site, the opportunity to meet even the minimum requirement for a Neighbourhood park will be limited.
6. **Block 385:** Develop this under-sized park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Given the very small size of this site, the opportunity to meet even the minimum requirement for a Neighbourhood park will be limited.
7. **Block 386:** Develop this under-sized park site to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. Since this small site backs onto an 8.7 hectare soon-to-be City-owned natural heritage open space property and an adjacent stormwater management area (Block 387), there may be an opportunity to extend suitable Neighbourhood park functions into the additional open space areas, if required to achieve a quality Neighbourhood park. The stormwater management site should be designed to optimize its natural heritage and passive recreation potential, to become an asset to the neighbourhood.
8. **Blocks 948-951:** Develop these four inter-block park sites into a walkway that, along with sidewalks, will create a north-south walkway/sidewalk route through the community, and also link up with Park Block 940 and trail blocks 946 and 947 to link to the Jackson Creek/Trans Canada Trail.
9. **Block 952:** This small park site provides physical and visual access to City-owned natural heritage open space (Block 959) that may contain an east-west trail across the northern border of the community. Therefore, Block 952 is classified as Community parkland.

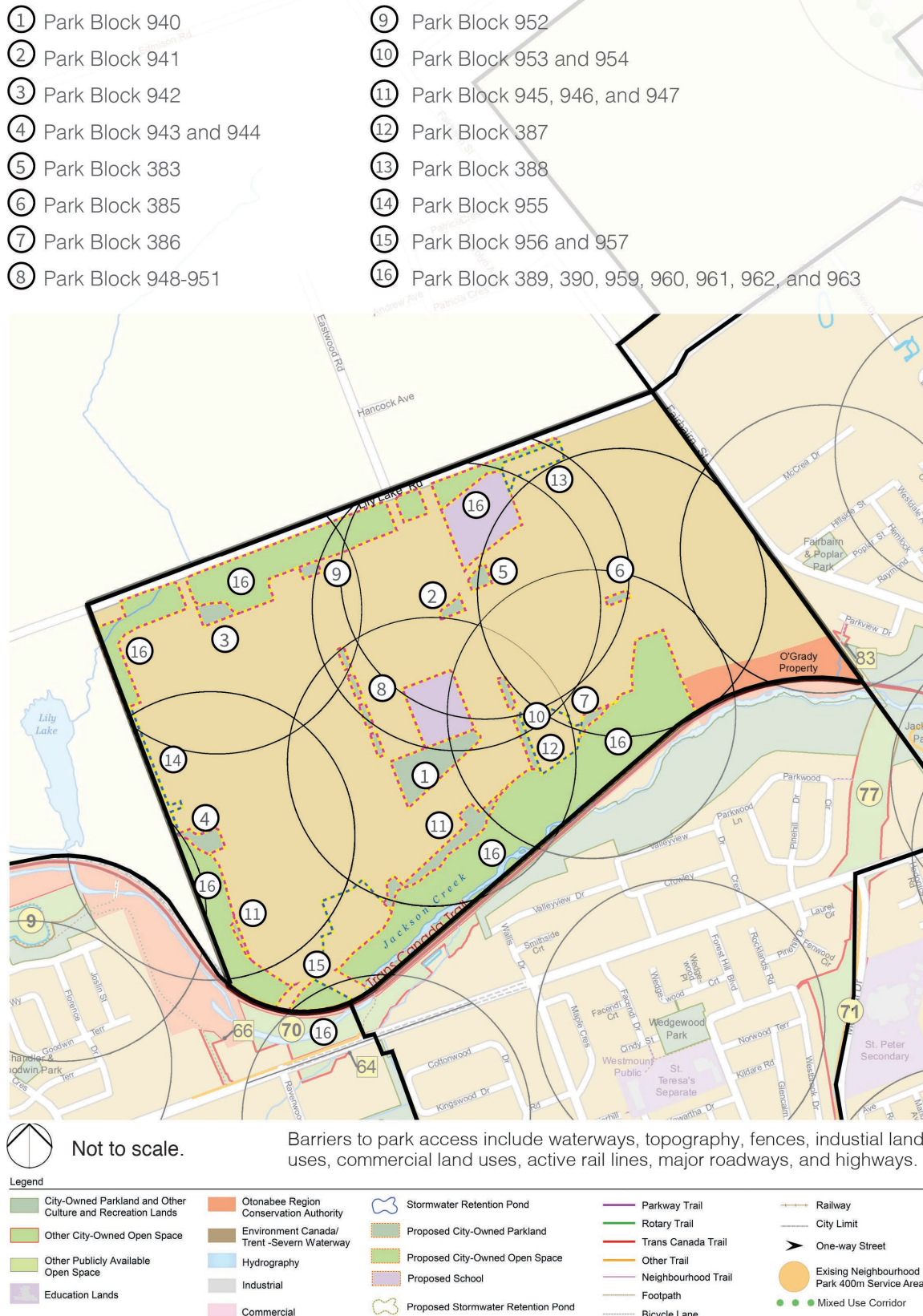
## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

10. **Blocks 953 and 954:** These two park sites are part of a potential north-south trail route that could link the Jackson Creek/Trans Canada Trail to the east-west trail that may be developed across the northern border of the community. Block 954 abuts a stormwater management site, with the opportunity to develop the two properties into an attractive passive open space property.
11. **Blocks 945, 946 and 947:** Classify these park properties as Community parkland. Each property abuts and provides additional buffering to soon-to-be City-owned natural heritage open space (Blocks 691 and 963).
12. **Block 387:** This stormwater management site should be designed to optimize its natural heritage and recreation potential, as an asset to the neighbourhood.
13. **Block 388:** This stormwater management site should be designed to optimize its natural heritage and recreation potential, as an asset to the neighbourhood.
14. **Block 955:** This stormwater management site should be designed to optimize its natural heritage and recreation potential, as an asset to the neighbourhood.
15. **Blocks 956 and 957:** These adjacent stormwater management sites should be designed to optimize their natural heritage and passive recreation potential, as an asset to the neighbourhood.
16. **Blocks 389, 390, 959, 960, 961, 962 and 963:** These are soon-to-be City-owned natural heritage open space properties are recommended to become Community parkland, likely with restrictions on public use.



## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-27 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 28: Lily Lake**



# Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

## Planning Area 29: Carnegie

**Location:** Bounded by the City limits on the north, Cumberland Avenue on the south, Hilliard Street on the west and a line extending south from the western edge of University Heights Park. Refer to **Map 7-28**.

For planning purposes, the City has divided this Planning Area into Carnegie East and Carnegie West.

**Current Population** (estimated as of September 1, 2018): 1,427

**Forecast Population** (Planning Area-Specific Development Charges Background Study, City of Peterborough, July 24, 2017): 4,773 (3,105 in Carnegie East and 1,668 in Carnegie West)

### Population Density

Most of the current population is located in Carnegie East. At full build-out, the mix of current and planned residential development for Carnegie East and West is expected to be:

- low density 2,123 residents (68%)
- medium density 865 residents (28%)
- high density 117 residents (4%)

For Carnegie West, the mix of planned residential development is expected to be:

- low density 1,082 residents (65%)
- medium density 458 residents (27%)
- high density 128 residents (8%)

The new Official Plan promotes intensification along the Water Street Mixed Use Corridor. Intensification in this area may increase residential density and population.

### Median Household Income

The household income profile of the portion of this Planning Area that was populated in 2016 reflected the second highest income cohort for the area west of Carnegie Avenue. The area east of Carnegie Avenue comprised the middle income cohort.

### Parkland and Other Open Space

To date, there is one park identified for this Planning Area.

- 1 undeveloped Neighbourhood park (Settlers Ridge site)

At 0.9 hectares, the Settlers Ridge park site is within the recommended size range for Neighbourhood parks. The property is currently undeveloped and, in its current physical state, displays some limitation to development as an adequate Neighbourhood park. It is a narrow property that slopes off quickly from the street into the creek valley. The addition of fill and

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

appropriate grading will add to the development potential of the property.

At the intersection of Cumberland and Carnegie Avenues is a 3.1 hectare stormwater management site with a pond, trails, a gazebo and considerable tableland, especially in the northern portion of the site. Even though this is a stormwater management area, the property has potential to be further developed to meet some of the Neighbourhood park needs of the adjacent neighbourhood.

In the northeast corner of the Planning Area is a 2.9 hectare City-owned open space site that contains a portion of Riverview Creek, wetland and forest cover. Adjacent to this property on the southwest is Settlers Ridge Neighbourhood park site.

Based on the standard of 1 hectare per 1,000 population, the Carnegie East Planning Area (when fully built out at 3,105 population) should provide 3.1 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland. With 0.9 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland currently provided, there is a shortfall of 2.2 hectares, based on the estimated full build-out population. Based on a projected population of 1,668, the Carnegie West Planning Area should provide a minimum of 1.7 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland when fully built out.

With intensification planned within the Water Street Mixed Use Corridor, there is potential for this Planning Area to increase in density and population, which, if additional Neighbourhood parkland is not provided, will exacerbate the already park-deficient situation and further reduce park equity.

### Access to Neighbourhood Parkland

Refer to **Map 7-28** and **Chapter Five** for the analysis of Neighbourhood parkland distribution and access to Neighbourhood parkland. With only one Neighbourhood park, approximately half of the currently developed portion of this Planning Area has inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland, especially the eastern and southern neighbourhoods.

### Neighbourhood Park Equity Score

Carnegie is one of 18 Planning Areas that displays poor Neighbourhood park equity, scoring poorly in four of five categories as noted below (refer also to **Table 7-1**):

- inadequate access to Neighbourhood parkland,
- the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland is below the target of 1 hectare:1,000 residents,
- low quality of Neighbourhood parkland, and
- above average density (when fully developed).

### Strategy to Improve Neighbourhood Park Equity

There are numerous options and opportunities to improve Neighbourhood park equity within this

## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

Planning Area.

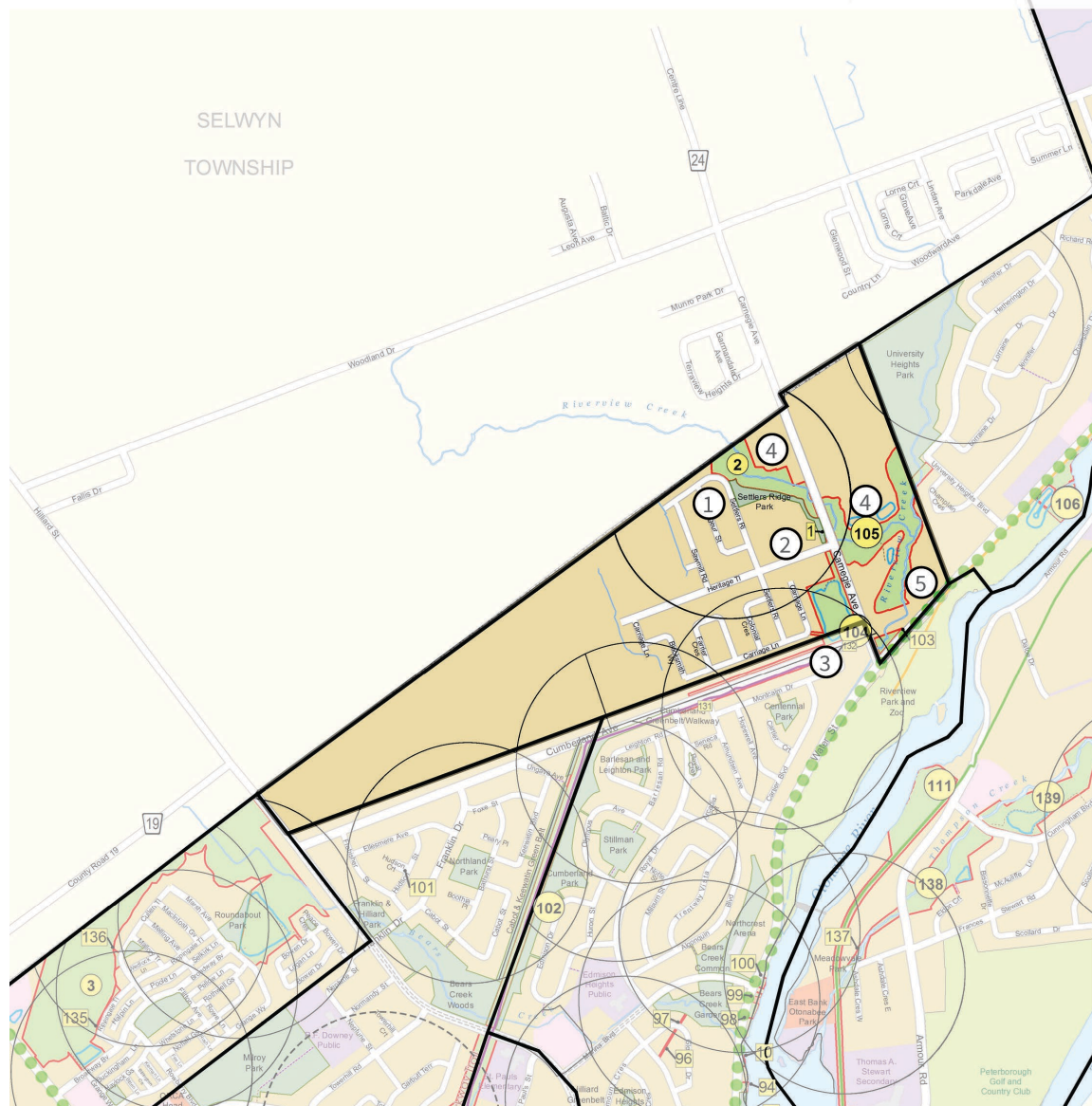
1. **Settlers Ridge Neighbourhood park site:** Develop to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality.
2. **Site 1 (City-owned open space):** This very small property should be added to Settlers Ridge Park.
3. **Site 104 (City-owned open space):** To help alleviate the shortage of Neighbourhood parkland in this part of the Planning Area, designate this 3.1 hectare stormwater management area as Neighbourhood parkland. Continue to develop the property to at least the minimum design features that are recommended for Neighbourhood parkland to optimize appeal and functionality. When the road pattern for the undeveloped block adjacent to this property on the north is planned, provide adequate street frontage along the northern property line to improve access and visibility.
4. **Site 2 and 105 (City-owned open space):** These properties comprise the valley of Riverview Creek from the northern boundary of the City almost to Water Street, including a tributary that flows south from within University Heights Park. Designate this property as Community parkland, likely with restrictions on public use. Investigate if the property can support a low intensity walking trail.
5. **Water Street Mixed Use Corridor:** When this corridor is planned, ensure adequate parkland (likely in the form of Urban Park Spaces), based on the recommended Parks and Open Space Planning and Provision Guidelines and Standards.



## Chapter 7 | Assessment of Neighbourhood Park Equity and a Strategy for Improvement

**Map 7-28 Strategy to Improve Access to Neighbourhood Parkland in Planning Area 29: Carnegie**

- ① Settlers Ridge Neighbourhood park site
- ② Site 1 (City-owned open space)
- ③ Site 104 (City-owned open space)
- ④ Sites 2 and 105 (City-owned open space)
- ⑤ Water Street Mixed Use Corridor



Not to scale.

Barriers to park access include waterways, topography, fences, industrial land uses, commercial land uses, active rail lines, major roadways, and highways.

City-Owned Parkland and Other Culture and Recreation Lands	Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Stormwater Retention Pond	Parkway Trail	Railway
Other City-Owned Open Space	Environment Canada/ Trent - Severn Waterway	Proposed City-Owned Parkland	Rotary Trail	City Limit
Other Publicly Available Open Space	Hydrography	Proposed City-Owned Open Space	Trans Canada Trail	One-way Street
Education Lands	Industrial	Proposed School	Neighbourhood Trail	Existing Neighbourhood Park 400m Service Area
	Commercial	Proposed Stormwater Retention Pond	Footpath	Mixed Use Corridor
			Bicycle Lane	

## Appendix A | **Parks and Other Open Space Inventory**





## City of Peterborough Parkland

### A. Regional Parks (12 sites)

Regional Park Name		Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1.	Ashburnham Memorial Park	50.8	20.6	Home of the Peterborough Museum and Archives. Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
2.	Beavermead	50.6	20.5	Comprising soccer fields, trails, a beach, a serviced campground, beach volleyball, Ecology Park.
3.	Del Crary	8.7	3.5	Home of the Fred Anderson Stage and adjacent to the Peterborough Marina and the Art Gallery of Peterborough.
4.	Evinrude Centre Site	7.9	3.2	Home of the Evinrude Centre (twin-pad arena and banquet hall).
5.	Harper	91.3	36.9	High-value natural heritage site.
6.	Johnson	5.4	2.2	Linking Beavermead Park to Lock 20 on the T-S Waterway & Rogers Cove Park.
7.	Kinsmen	19.5	7.9	Home of the Kinsmen Civic Centre (twin-pad arena). Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park, including a water play facility.
8.	Millennium	3.6	1.5	Comprising a small community building/café, a boathouse, trails, floral displays, sculptures and a small outdoor performance venue.
9.	Northcrest Arena Site	5.4	2.2	The future of this site is uncertain after the arena is retired.
10.	Peterborough Memorial Centre Site	7.6	3.1	Portion of Morrow Park east of Roger Neilson Way.
11.	Pioneer Road/site of future arena/pool	22.0	12.1	Currently undeveloped.
12.	R.A. Morrow Memorial	20.1	8.1	Not including the 3.1 ha. PMC site east of Roger Neilson Way.
Subtotal		292.9	121.8	1.43 ha./1,000 population

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

### B. Community Parks (38 sites)

Community Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Auburn Reach	3.3	1.3	
2. Bears Creek Woods	13.2	5.3	
3. Bonnerworth	7.2	2.9	
4. Burnham Point	3.3	1.3	
5. Cabot and Keewatin Green Belt	3.3	1.3	Parallels the Parkway ROW on north side.
6. Cedargrove	5.7	2.3	Storm water management site developed into parkland.
7. Chemong and Sunset	9.8	4.0	
8. Confederation Square	2.0	0.8	
9. Corrigan Hill	17.7	7.2	
10. Crescent Street	2.0	0.8	Wide boulevard between Crescent Street & Little Lake.
11. Cumberland Park	10.7	4.3	Parallels the Parkway ROW on south side.
12. Eastgate Memorial	38.1	15.4	
13. Farmcrest	40.0	16.2	Dog park.
14. Fleming	0.7	0.3	
15. Franklin and Hilliard	2.6	1.0	
16. Goose Pond	0.7	0.3	
17. Hamilton	5.4	2.2	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Community Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
18. Hilliard Greenbelt	1.7	0.7	Wide boulevard on east side of Hilliard from Langton St. north toward Marina Blvd.
19. Inverlea	7.6	3.1	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
20. Jackson	83.1	33.6	Includes land along the south side of the Jackson Creek between the park and roughly Wallis Drive – abuts Site 70 (City-owned open space). Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
21. James Stevenson	13.5	5.5	Contains and embedded Neighbourhood park.
22. Kawartha Heights	28.3	11.5	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
23. King Edward	5.9	2.4	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
24. Knights of Columbus	3.5	1.4	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
25. Louis Street Park	1.2	0.5	To be developed.
26. McNamara	2.7	1.1	Partnership with the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters.
27. Milroy	20.7	8.4	High level sports facilities.
28. Newhall	5.8	2.4	Otonabee River shoreline. Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
29. Nicholls Oval	35.1	14.2	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
30. Pioneer Memorial Cemetery	5.4	2.2	Pioneer cemetery.

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Community Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
31. Queen Alexandra Community Centre Site	1.4	0.6	Adjacent to Nicholls Place (joint development potential).
32. Rogers Cove	7.6	3.1	Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
33. Rotary	8.6	3.5	
34. Rubidge and Reid	1.4	0.5	2 sites that contain Jackson Creek & the Trans Canada Trail.
35. Sherbrooke Woods	11.8	4.8	
36. Sherin Boat Ramp	0.1	0.0	
37. Quaker	3.5	1.4	
38. University Heights	26.7	10.8	Natural heritage area. Contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>441.3</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>(2.1 ha./1,000 pop.)</b>

### C. Neighbourhood Parks (67 sites)

Neighbourhood Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Applewood	0.7	0.3	Very limited street frontage, undersize.
2. Barlesan and Leighton	1.1	0.4	Very limited street frontage, undersize.
3. Barnardo	3.0	1.2	Recent upgrades.
4. Bears Creek Common	1.9	0.8	Contains Bears Creek.
5. Bears Creek Gardens	5.7	2.3	Contains Bears Creek, oversize.

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Neighbourhood Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
6. Block 238, Parklands (Broadway Blvd.)	3.2	1.3	Partially developed.
7. Block 241, Parklands (Grange Way)	0.6	0.3	Undeveloped, undersize.
8. Block 234, Parklands (Cullen Trail)	0.4	0.2	Undeveloped, undersize.
9. Block 369, Jackson Creek Meadows (Chandler Cres.)	3.4	1.4	Undeveloped.
10. Blocks 43 & 44, Willowcreek (Laurie Ave.)	0.4	0.2	Undeveloped, undersize.
11. Blodgett	2.0	0.8	Very limited street frontage, undeveloped.
12. Bridlewood	7.2	2.9	Largely wooded, oversize, abuts Harper Park.
13. Brinton Carpet	2.5	1.0	The only facility is a junior ball diamond.
14. Cameron Tot Lot	0.6	0.3	Minimally developed, undersize.
15. Centennial	1.5	0.6	Very limited street frontage, minimally developed, small.
16. 158 Chandler Crescent site	0.8	0.3	Not officially named, partially developed, undersize.
17. Chelsea Gardens	4.6	1.9	Oversized for a Neighbourhood park.
18. Collison	0.7	0.3	Minimally developed, undersize.
19. Corrigan	0.2	0.1	No frontage, undersize.
20. Dainard	1.3	0.5	Undeveloped, small.
21. Denne	1.4	0.6	Undeveloped, very poor access and visibility from the neighbourhood, small.



## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Neighbourhood Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
22. Dixon	1.4	0.6	Minimally developed, small.
23. Dominion	0.3	0.1	Minimally developed, undersize.
24. Earlwood	1.0	0.4	Very limited street frontage, undersize.
25. Edmison Heights	0.6	0.2	Very limited street frontage, undersize.
26. Fairbairn and Poplar	1.7	0.7	Dominated by ball diamond, minimal other development, small.
27. Giles	3.6	1.5	Largely wooded.
28. Glenn Pagett	0.4	0.1	Minimal development, undersize.
29. Golfview Heights	3.9	1.6	Minimally developed, slightly oversize.
30. Grove	1.3	0.5	No street frontage, abuts school, minimal development, small.
31. Hastings	1.2	0.5	Minimally developed, small.
32. Humber	0.4	0.2	Limited street frontage, undeveloped, abuts school, undersize.
33. 1497 Ireland Drive site	0.3	0.1	Not officially named, on hold for development, undersize.
34. John Taylor Memorial	0.9	0.4	Waterplay feature, undersize.
35. Keith Wightman	3.1	1.3	Minimally developed, accessed only via adjacent school.
36. Kiwanis	7.9	3.2	Large open areas, oversize.
37. Manor Heights	1.2	0.5	Very limited street frontage, small.
38. Mapleridge	7.0	2.8	Largely wooded, minimal frontage, oversize.

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Neighbourhood Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
39. Meadowvale	0.8	0.3	Undeveloped, Thompson Creek runs through, undersize.
40. Nevin	0.8	0.3	Undeveloped except for pathway, undersize.
41. Northland	3.0	1.2	Above average facility inventory.
42. Oakwood	2.3	0.9	Undeveloped, limited frontage, small
43. Queen Alexandra	1.2	0.5	Minimally developed, small, abuts Nicholls Place & Queen Alex. Community Centre.
44. Raymond and Cochrane	1.3	0.5	Undeveloped, no frontage, adjacent to undeveloped city-owned open space to the east.
45. Redwood	3.2	1.3	Undeveloped, entirely wooded, minimal frontage.
46. Rideau	0.5	0.2	No frontage, partially developed, undersize.
47. Roland Glover	2.8	1.1	Minimally developed.
48. Roper	7.6	3.1	Some redundant facilities, significantly oversize.
49. Roundabout	1.8	0.7	Newly developed park, adjacent to a storm water management area.
50. Settlers Ridge site	2.3	0.9	Undeveloped, site limitations, not officially named, adjacent to City-owned open space containing Riverview Creek.
51. Sherbrooke	1.2	0.5	Pleasant park, small.
52. Simcoe and Bethune	1.0	0.4	Upgraded basketball courts, undersize.

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Neighbourhood Park Name	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
53. Stacey Green	3.3	1.3	Moderately developed, adjacent to Crawford Rail Trail.
54. Stenson	10.5	4.3	Significantly oversize, contains storm water retention area, partially wooded.
55. Stewart	0.7	0.3	Community garden, pleasant, undersize.
56. Stillman	4.5	1.8	Moderately developed, no frontage, slightly oversize.
57. Turner	1.7	0.7	Moderately developed.
58. Union Street	0.5	0.2	Playground-focused, pleasant, undersize.
59. Valleysmore	2.7	1.1	Moderately developed.
60. Vinette	1.0	0.4	Undersize
61. Walker	5.5	2.2	Dominated by 2 soccer pitches, significantly oversized.
62. Wallis Heights	3.6	1.5	Minimally developed, limited frontage from Bridle Dr., largely wooded.
63. Waverley Heights	5.6	2.3	Minimally developed, significantly oversized.
64. Wedgewood	3.4	1.4	Dominated by 2 soccer fields, lightly developed, abuts 2 schools.
65. Weller	0.4	0.2	Moderately treed, pleasant, undersize.
66. Wentworth	1.2	0.5	Atypical design, passive, adjacent to City-owned open space site, small.
67. Whitefield	2.4	1.0	Minimally developed, adjacent to major high-density area.
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>0.75 ha./1,000 population</b>

**D. Pocket Parks (14 sites)**

<b>Pocket Park Name or Land Description</b>	<b>Area (ac.)</b>	<b>Area (ha.)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1. Barnardo and Wolsely	0.1	0.0	Traffic island, display garden.
2. Charlotte and Park	0.1	0.0	Traffic island.
3. Clonsilla and Lansdowne	0.6	0.3	Undeveloped boulevard.
4. McCormick Property	0.3	0.1	Traffic island.
5. Nicholls Place	0.2	0.1	Traffic island.
6. Oriole Crescent Park	0.2	0.1	Traffic island.
7. Park and Hunter	0.1	0.0	Traffic island.
8. Parkhill and Stewart/Smith Town Hill	0.1	0.0	Traffic island, historic site.
9. Peace Crescent	0.2	0.1	Traffic island.
10. Queen and Hunter	0.1	0.0	Intersection of Queen & Hunter streets (southeast corner).
11. Reid and McDonnel	0.1	0.0	Intersection of Reid & McDonnel streets (northwest corner).
12. Romaine and Monaghan	0.1	0.0	Intersection of Romaine St. & Monaghan Rd. (southwest corner).
13. Royal Crescent Park	0.3	0.1	Traffic island.
14. Tinker Property	0.1	0.0	Undeveloped site on Burnham St., low value.
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.013 ha./1,000 population</b>

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

**Total City Parkland:** 892.8 ac. / 364.8 ha.; 4.3 ha. / 1,000 Population

**Total City-Owned (non-parkland) Open Space:** 611.0 ac. / 247.6ha.; 149 properties (134 of the properties totalling 235 hectares are recommended to become parkland.)

## Educational Lands

### A. Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board (KPRSB)

KPRSB Secondary Schools (5 sites)	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Adam Scott Secondary and Intermediate	15.1	6.1	
2. Crestwood Secondary	22.2	9.0	
3. Kenner Collegiate Secondary	17.7	7.1	
4. Peterborough Alternative & Continuing Education (PACE) – former PCVS	2.0	0.8	
5. Thomas A. Stewart Secondary	28.0	11.3	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>	

KPRSB Elementary Schools (15 sites)	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Armour Heights Public	3.8	1.5	Scheduled to close in near future
2. Edmison Heights Public	8.6	3.5	
3. Highland Heights Public	5.1	2.1	
4. James Strath Public	8.8	3.6	
5. Kawartha Heights Public	6.2	2.5	
6. Keith Wightman Public	5.3	2.2	
7. King George Public	6.0	2.4	
8. Otonabee Valley Public	5.7	2.3	
9. Prince of Wales Public	8.0	3.2	



## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

10. Queen Elizabeth Public	7.0	2.8	
11. Queen Mary Public	3.9	1.6	
12. R.F. Downey Public	8.5	3.5	
13. Roger Neilson Public	5.0	2.0	
14. Westmount Public	5.0	2.0	
15. 1555 Glenforest Boulevard (vacant property)	7.0	2.9	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	

**Total KPRSB Lands:** 179.0 ac. / 72.6 ha.

### B. Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board (PVNCCDSB)

PVNCCDSB Secondary Schools (2 sites)	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Holy Cross Secondary	28.9	11.7	
2. St. Peter Secondary	18.4	7.5	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	

PVNCCDSB Elementary Schools (8 sites)	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Immaculate Conception	2.5	1.0	
2. Monsignor O'Donoghue Elementary	7.7	3.1	
3. St. Alphonsus Separate	5.0	2.0	
4. St. Anne's Elementary	3.5	1.4	
5. St. Catherine's Separate	8.9	3.6	
6. St. John's Elementary	3.1	1.2	

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

7. St. Patrick's Separate	4.9	2.0	
8. St. Paul's Elementary	6.3	2.6	
9. St. Teresa's Separate	4.4	1.8	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	

Total PVNCCDSB Lands: 93.7 ac. / 37.9 ha.

### C. Conseil scolaire de district catholique Centre-Sud (CC de DCC-S)

CC de DCC-S Elementary + Secondary School	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Monseigneur-Jamot	7.7	3.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	

### D. Post-Secondary Education

Fleming College	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Sutherland Campus (including Bowers Park @ 20.8 acres/8.42 hectares)	200.0	80.9	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	

Trent University	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Trent University Symons Campus	1,373.9	556.4	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,373.9</b>	<b>556.4</b>	

Total Post-Secondary Lands: 1,573.9 ac. / 637.3 ha.

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Total Education Lands: 1,854.3 ac. / 750.9 ha.

### Other Public and Publicly Available Open Space

Environment Canada	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Trent-Severn Waterway Lands	268.6	108.8	Including Westclox Park (8.4 acres/3.4 hectares)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>108.8</b>	

Otonabee Region Conservation Authority	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. East Bank Otonabee Park	5.4	2.2	
2. McMann Park	7.1	2.9	
3. ORCA Head Office	1.2	0.5	
4. Whitlaw Park	1.0	0.4	
5. Whitfield Wetland Conservation Area	36.6	14.8	
6. Jackson Creek properties (O'Grady, Middleton)	83.0	33.6	
7. Other Lands	1.7	0.7	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Peterborough Utilities Group	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Riverview Park and Zoo	51.1	20.7	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	

County of Peterborough	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Victoria Park	3.5	1.4	
2. Heritage Jail Park	0.3	0.1	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	

Total Other Public and Publicly Available Open Space: 459.5 ac. / 186.0 ha.

Other Publicly Available Open Space	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
1. Naval Association facility and property	6.7	2.7	The City is in the process of acquiring this property over a ten-year period (to be completed by 2023)
2. Highland Park Cemetery	50.4	20.4	
3. Little Lake Cemetery	32.7	13.2	
4. St. Peter's Cemetery	10.1	4.1	
5. Peterborough Golf and Country Club	125.7	50.9	

## Appendix A | Parks and Other Open Space Inventory

Other Publicly Available Open Space	Area (ac.)	Area (ha.)	Notes
6. Kawartha Golf and Country Club	187.1	75.7	
7. Liftlock Golf land	60.0	24.3	
8. A segment of the Crawford Rail Trail - from Hawley St. to Monaghan Rd.	2.8	1.1	Owned by Lansdowne Mall Inc. (remainder of Crawford Rail Trail is owned by the City)
9. Maple Ridge Community Centre site	1.5	0.6	Contains an older adult recreation facility
10. McDonnell Street Activity Centre site	2.1	0.8	Including the Peterborough Lawn Bowling facility
11. Canadian Canoe Museum	1.7	0.7	
12. Leased site north of James Strath Elem. School	3.7	1.5	Owned by the Anglican Diocese of Canada. The KPR School Board leases the land from them. The lease is on a year-to-year basis. Property currently developed for sports facilities.
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>484.5</b>	<b>196.0</b>	

Total Other Public and Publicly Available Open Space: 944.3 ac. / 382.0 ha.





## Appendix B | **Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area**



## Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

### Introduction

In this appendix, an analysis of the quantity of Neighbourhood parkland in each of the Planning Areas is documented. This contributed to the description of the parks and open space system in **Chapter Two**, prioritization of Neighbourhood parks to be rejuvenated in **Chapter Four**, and the analysis of Park Equity in **Chapter Seven**.

**Map B-1** illustrates the areas of the City that are above and below the recommended standard of one hectare per 1,000 population.

Refer to **Table B-1** for the details and analysis of Neighbourhood parkland quantity and the ratio of parkland to population within each Planning Area.

### Observation and Conclusions

Of the 29 Planning Areas, four are not residential (Trent, Nassau, P.I.D.O., Major Bennett). Lift Lock, Lily Lake and Coldspring Planning Areas have very little population and are future development areas, even though Lift Lock and Lily Lake have draft plans of subdivision comprising a significant portion of each area. Jackson Creek, Chemong and Carnegie Planning Areas are partially developed. Lansdowne Planning Area is lightly populated. The remaining 18 Planning Areas represent well established residential areas.

The new City of Peterborough Official Plan contains a Central Area that comprises the main downtown and the Hunter Street commercial area. Within the Central Area is an Urban Growth Centre identified by Places to Grow. In addition, six major roads are defined as Mixed Use Corridors (Lansdowne Street, Clonsilla Avenue, Charlotte Street, Chemong Road, Water Street and George Street). Within these corridors and the Central Area, high density residential and mixed-use development will be encouraged. Within the remaining Delineated Built Boundary of the City, intensification is also encouraged, but at a lower density. Within Designated Greenfield Areas, mixed use and higher residential density is encouraged. Refer to **Map 7-1**.

As residential density increases throughout the City, and if little or no additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided, the 'quantity deficit' will increase and parkland equity will decline. Currently, there is a City-wide shortfall of almost 21.7 hectares of Neighbourhood parkland - based on the recommended standard of one hectare per 1,000 population.

### Planning Areas That Currently Exceed the Recommended Standard for Neighbourhood Parkland

In the following eight Planning Areas, the ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population is close to or exceeds the recommended standard of one hectare per 1,000 population.

**Lansdowne** (3.49 ha./1,000 population)

- The amount of Neighbourhood parkland is overstated due to limited usability of

## Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

Bridlewood Park.

- There may be few opportunities to increase neighbourhood parkland as population increases.

**Chemong** (2.6 ha./1,000 population)

- This generous ratio will be reduced as the area is fully populated – depending on how much additional Neighbourhood parkland is provided through future developments.

**Sir Sandford Fleming** (1.75 ha./1,000 population)

- The oversize nature of Stenson Park overstates the surplus.
- There are few opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland.

**Edmison Heights** (1.65 ha./1,000 population)

- The surplus is undermined by the poor quality of Neighbourhood parks.
- There are no opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland.

**Otonabee** (1.36 ha./1,000 population)

- There are few opportunities to increase neighbourhood parkland as population increases.

**Auburn** (1.31 ha./1,000 population)

- Additional development and future parks will alter the current ratio.

**Jackson Creek** (1.07 ha./1,000 population)

- Additional development and additional Neighbourhood parkland will alter the current ratio.

**Greenhill** (0.99 ha./1,000 population)

- There are few opportunities to increase neighbourhood parkland as population increases.

### Planning Areas That are Currently Below the Recommended Standard for Neighbourhood Parkland

For 14 Planning Areas that accommodate or will accommodate residential development, the ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population is below the recommended standard of one hectare per 1,000 population. Eight Planning Areas are well below the recommended standard - at half or less than half of the recommended target. Not included in the 14 are Lily Lake, Lift Lock and Coldsprings which are a mixture of greenfield and developing residential areas. Even though there are draft approved plans of subdivision in Lily Lake and Lift Lock Planning Areas, there is currently insufficient population to establish a ratio of parkland to population.

**University Heights** (0.0 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, University Heights (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are no opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

**Ashburnham** (0.0 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, embedded Neighbourhood parks have been developed in

## Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

four higher level parks.

- There are numerous opportunities to increase access to Neighbourhood parkland.

### **South Central** (0.09 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, King Edward (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are a few opportunities to marginally improve access to Neighbourhood parkland, as the population increases.

### **North Central** (0.1 ha./1,000 population)

- There are a few opportunities to marginally increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### **Bonnerworth** (0.19 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, Hamilton (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are several opportunities to slightly increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### **Monaghan** (0.33 ha./1,000 population)

- Help to off-set the shortfall, Knights of Columbus (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are few opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### **Downey** (0.4 ha./1,000 population)

- There are a few opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### **Highland** (0.41 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, Jackson (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are few opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### **Sunset** (0.53 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, Inverlea (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are few opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### **Kenner** (0.55 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, Newhall (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There is little opportunity to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increase.

### **Beavermead** (0.72 ha./1,000 population)

- There are no opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

## Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

### Westmount (0.79 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, Jackson (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are no opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

### Carnegie (0.9 ha./1,000 population)

- Additional development and potentially some additional Neighbourhood parkland will alter the current ratio.
- A stormwater management area that has been developed to create a park-like setting will increase access to Neighbourhood parkland in Carnegie East.

### Kawartha (0.94 ha./1,000 population)

- Helping to off-set the shortfall, Kawartha Heights (Community) Park contains an embedded Neighbourhood park.
- There are few opportunities to increase Neighbourhood parkland, as population increases.

## Pattern of Above and Below the Recommended Standard for Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland

Five of the eight developed and developing Planning Areas that are **well below** the recommended quantity standard for Neighbourhood parkland comprise the central and oldest area of the City – a large area bounded by Parkhill Road on the north, Lansdowne Street on the south, the Trent Canal and Otonabee River on the east, and Medical Drive and Ford Street on the west. The other three Planning Areas that are **well below** the recommended target for quantity of Neighbourhood parkland are north of Parkhill Road (Highland, Downey and University Heights).

Six other developed and developing Planning Areas are also **below** the recommended standard for Neighbourhood parkland (although not as deficient as the eight noted above). All but Kawartha are contiguous to those eight Planning Areas that are well below the recommended target. As illustrated on **Map B-1**, together, they comprise a north-south axis through the central part of the City. As residential density increases in these areas, the already poor ratio of Neighbourhood parkland to population will worsen.

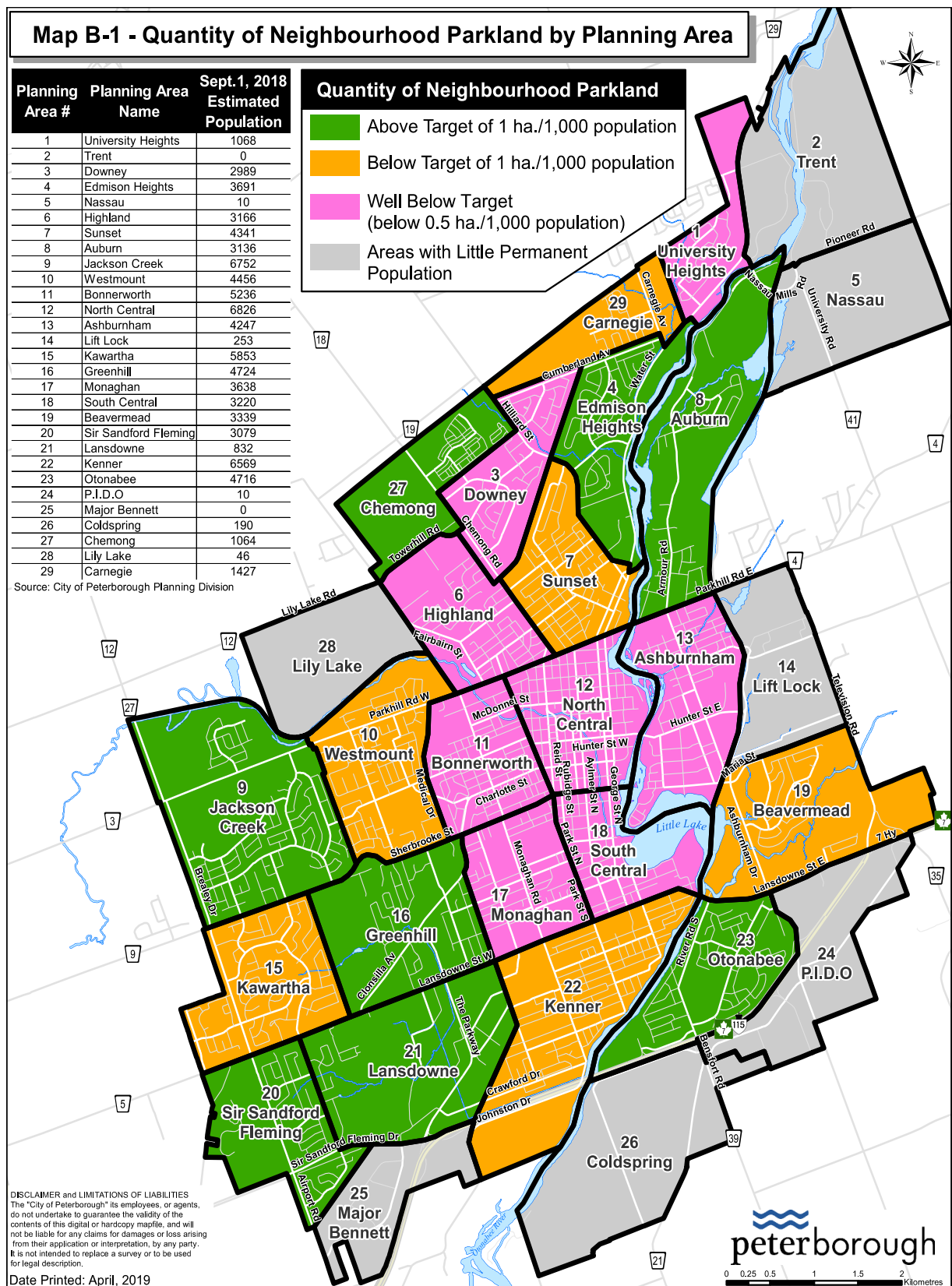
## Parkland Equity

**Chapter Seven** reported on Park Equity by Planning Area, which adds ‘access to parkland’ and ‘inclusivity’ to the ‘quantity of parkland’ element of Neighbourhood parkland equity.

See Map B-1: Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area and Table B-1: Analysis of the Quantity and Ratio of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area on the following pages.



## Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area



## Appendix B | **Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area**

Table B-1: Analysis of the Quantity and Ratio of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area, City of Peterborough, 2019

Planning Area		Estimated Population (Sept. 1, 2018)	Projected Full Build-out Population	Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland		Ratio of NP to Current Pop. (City av. is 0.75 ha./1,000 pop.)	Surplus (Shortfall)	Ratio of NP to Projected Full Build-out Pop.	Surplus (Shortfall)	Notes
				Ha.	Ac.					
1	University Heights	1,068	Will likely increase	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	(1.07 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains University Hts. CP with embedded NP. Trent intensification node may increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are no opportunities to increase NP.
2	Trent	0	0	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	-			Insufficient population to calculate adequacy.
3	Downey	2,989	Will likely increase	1.2	3.0	0.4 ha./1,000	(1.8 ha.)	Could worsen	Could worsen	PA contains Milroy, Bears Creek Woods & Franklin & Hilliard CPs. Chemong intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are a few opportunities to increase NP.
4	Edmison Heights	3,691	No increase likely	6.1	15.3	1.65 ha./1,000	2.4 ha.	No change	No change	PA contains Cumberland CP. NP surplus is weakened by the poor quality of NPs. There are no opportunities to increase NP.
5	Nassau	10	Little increase	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	-			Insufficient population to calculate adequacy.
6	Highland	3,166	Will increase	1.3	3.3	0.41 ha./1,000	(1.87 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains Jackson CP with an embedded NP. Chemong intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are a few opportunities to increase NP.
7	Sunset	4,341	Will increase	2.3	5.6	0.53 ha./1,000	(2.04 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains 4 CPs (including Inverlea which contains an embedded NP). Parkhill/Water intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are no opportunities to increase NP.
8	Auburn	3,136	Will increase	4.1	10.2	1.31 ha./1,000	0.98 ha.	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	The Trent intensification node & other development will increase density & pop. in northern portion of the PA. Additional parkland from future developments is anticipated. There are a few opportunities to increase NP.
9	Jackson Creek	6,752	7,510	7.2	17.8	1.07 ha./1,000	0.45 ha.	Unknown	Unknown	There will be more res. development & additional NP conveyed in the northwest & central west areas of this PA.
10	Westmount	4,456	Will increase	3.5	8.4	0.79 ha./1,000	(0.96 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains Jackson CP with an embedded NP. Clonsilla/Sherbrook intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are no opportunities to increase NP.
11	Bonnerworth	5,236	Will increase	1.0	2.4	0.19 ha./1,000	(4.24 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains 2 CPs. (including Hamilton Park which contains an embedded NP.). Clonsilla/Sherbrook intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are several opportunities to

RP: Regional Park; CP: Community Park; NP: Neighbourhood Park; PA: Planning Area; Pop: population; S. S. Fleming: Sir Sandford Fleming

## Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

Planning Area		Estimated Population (Sept. 1, 2018)	Projected Full Build-out Population	Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland		Ratio of NP to Current Pop. (City av. is 0.75 ha./1,000 pop.)	Surplus (Shortfall)	Ratio of NP to Projected Full Build-out Pop.	Surplus (Shortfall)	Notes
				Ha.	Ac.					
										slightly increase NP.
12	North Central	6,826	Will increase	0.6	1.5	0.1 ha./1,000	(6.23 ha.)	Will worsen	Will worsen	PA contains 1 Reg. & 5 CPs (none with embedded NPs.). This PA will increase in density & pop. & may not generate much additional NP. There are a few opportunities to increase NP.
13	Ashburnham	4,247	Unlikely to increase	--	-	0.0 ha./1,000	(4.25 ha.)	Likely improve	Likely improve	PA contains 1 RP, 5 CPs. & a Suburban PP (including 4 embedded NPs in the higher level pks.). There are numerous opportunities to increase access to NP.
14	Lift Lock	253	4,115	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	(0.25 ha.)	Unknown	Unknown	There will be more res. development & additional NP conveyed in this PA.
15	Kawartha	5,853	Will likely increase	5.8	14.5	0.94 ha./1,000	(0.05 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains Kawartha Hts. CP (with an embedded NP). Lansdowne West intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are no opportunities to increase NP.
16	Greenhill	4,724	Will likely increase	4.7	11.4	0.99 ha./1,000	(0.02 ha.)	Unknown	Unknown	PA contains Kinsmen CP (with an embedded NP). Lansdowne West intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are few opportunities to increase NP.
17	Monaghan	3,638	Will likely increase	1.2	2.9	0.33 ha./1,000	(2.44 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains Evinrude Centre RP & Knights of Columbus CP (with an embedded NP). Clonsilla/Sherbrooke intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are few opportunities to increase NP.
18	South Central	3,220	Will increase	0.3	0.7	0.09 ha./1,000	(2.92 ha.)	Will worsen	Will worsen	PA contains Del Crary RP & King Edward CP (with an embedded NP). Lansdowne/Memorial intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are a few opportunities to marginally increase NP.
19	Beavermead	3,339	Will increase	2.4	5.9	0.72 ha./1,000	(0.94 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains Beavermead & Johnson RPs & Eastgate Memorial & Farmcrest CPs. Lansdowne/Ashburnham intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There are no opportunities to increase NP.
20	S. S. Fleming	3,079	No increase likely	5.4	13.2	1.75 ha./1,000	2.3 ha.	Likely improve	Likely improve	Oversized nature of Stenson Pk. overstates surplus. A few opportunities to increase NP.
21	Lansdowne	832	Will likely increase	2.9	7.2	3.49 ha./1,000	2.1 ha.	May worsen	May worsen	PA contains Harper RP. Quantity of NP is over-stated, since most of Bridlewood Pk. is natural heritage. Lansdowne West intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP.
22	Kenner	6,569	Will increase	3.6	9.0	0.55 ha./1,000	(3.0 ha.)	Likely worsen	Likely	PA contains Morrow/PMC RP & Newhall CP (with an embedded NP). There

**RP:** Regional Park; **CP:** Community Park; **NP:** Neighbourhood Park; **PA:** Planning Area; **Pop:** population; **S. S. Fleming:** Sir Sandford Fleming

Appendix B | Analysis of the Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland by Planning Area

Planning Area		Estimated Population (Sept. 1, 2018)	Projected Full Build-out Population	Quantity of Neighbourhood Parkland		Ratio of NP to Current Pop. (City av. is 0.75 ha./1,000 pop.)	Surplus (Shortfall)	Ratio of NP to Projected Full Build-out Pop.	Surplus (Shortfall)	Notes
				Ha.	Ac.					
									worsen	is little opportunity to increase NP.
23	Otonabee	4,716	Will increase	6.4	15.5	1.36 ha./1,000	1.7 ha.	Likely worsen	Likely worsen	PA contains Corrigan Hill CP. Lansdowne/Ashburnham intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP. There is little opportunity to increase NP.
24	P.I.D.O.	10	No increase	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	-			Industrial area.
25	Major Bennett	0	0	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	-			Industrial area.
26	Coldspring	190	12,421	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	-	Unknown	Unknown	There will be much more res. development & NP conveyed in this PA.
27	Chemong	1,064	6,152	3.2	7.9	3.0 ha./1,000	2.1 ha.	Unknown	Unknown	Only Chemong East is under development, with 4 NPs in City ownership. Chemong West will provide additional NP. Chemong intensification node will increase density & pop. & may not provide much additional NP.
28	Lilly Lake	46	7,600	-	-	0.0 ha./1,000	(0.05 ha.)	Unknown	Unknown	There will be much more res. development & NP conveyed in this PA.
29	Carnegie	1,427	4,773	0.9	2.2	0.9 ha./1,000	(0.53 ha.)	Unknown	Unknown	There will be much more res. development & NP conveyed in this PA.
Total		84,878	117,717 + intensification	63.7	157.0	0.75 ha./1,000	(21.2 ha.)			

RP: Regional Park; CP: Community Park; NP: Neighbourhood Park; PA: Planning Area; Pop: population; S. S. Fleming: Sir Sandford Fleming

RP: Regional Park; CP: Community Park; NP: Neighbourhood Park; PA: Planning Area; Pop: population; S. S. Fleming: Sir Sandford Fleming



# Appendix C | **Community Consultation**



### Consultation Process and Overview of Results

Approximately 40 individuals and organizations were consulted through two Stakeholder Forums, a First Nation meeting, two Arenas Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee and Accessibility Advisory Committee information sessions, and a meeting and report review with Peterborough Public Health. Many residents were represented by the groups, agencies and organizations that attended these sessions. The findings and recommendations of the community engagement process have been incorporated into this report and the **Parks Development Standards** document under a separate cover. The following are the main themes and messages that emerged from the forums, meetings and information sessions conducted in support of this study.

#### Linear Facilities and Activities

A common theme that was at the top of the list of popular activities and desired facilities was the need for a more effective layout of parks, linkages and other open space. Trails and connections were often identified at both stakeholder forums, and the importance of connectivity was expressed at the First Nation meeting. Residents of Peterborough envision fully integrated trail systems that connect parks with the rest of the City, and encourage complete communities.

#### Natural Heritage Features

The need for preservation and management strategies for natural heritage sites was a high priority that was expressed at the forums and the First Nation meeting. Underscored was the requirement to identify, sustain, and enhance natural heritage resources, especially 'high-value' sites/areas. There was concern that the City's natural heritage resources are not receiving appropriate attention.

#### Parks and Open Space

The need for park management plans was also emphasized through the community consultation process. Additionally, individuals remarked about how some parks are unkempt and outdated. The desire for provision of additional shade within parks, as well as a tree preservation or rehabilitation program were listed as high priorities.

Residents expressed a desire for a more engaged community consultation process in the development of new parks and that future parks and retrofits should have more diversity and inclusivity in park facilities. Parks designed for all season use, low maintenance, and more natural materials was noted. The desire for community gardens and ovens with running water onsite was also expressed. Residents noted the increasing priority to provide park-based sources of inexpensive, quality food. Overall, residents requested increased focus to be placed on a strengthened connection with nature.

### Accessibility and Inclusivity

The importance of better physical accessibility to and within parks was discussed during every consultation event. A strong desire was expressed for parks to serve a wider purpose than traditionally defined. Residents expressed the desire for parks to be designed for barrier-free connectivity, and to incorporate features for all ages - not only for children to enjoy, but also for adults and seniors. Designing parks with health and climate change in mind was another noted theme.

### Partnerships and Strategic Alliances

During the stakeholder forums and the First Nation meeting, it was expressed that partnership opportunities could be further explored for park maintenance, management and stewardship, as well as accessing private spaces such as private boulevards and courtyards to the public.

### Arts and Culture

There was a strong desire to recognize and acknowledge the history of many parks, especially in relation to indigenous groups. Suggestions to accomplish this included: to introduce native species back into parks (such as Great White Pine, Tobacco, Sage, and Sweet Grass) and have signage to describe the history and significance of the area. It is important to the residents of Peterborough as well as the local First Nation community for the City to incorporate an Indigenous Consultation process during the development phase of new and retrofit projects.

Another theme was to engage local artists to encourage art installations within some parks with rotating and permanent art features.

### A Healthy Community

Another strong theme included the desire to use Public Health guidelines to help design and develop new and retrofit park projects. Many residents expressed the desire for more shade through tree planting and safer spaces through the provision of needle-drop offs.

Appendix D | **Tableland to  
Accommodate Culture and  
Recreation Facilities  
Required at Full Build-Out  
of the City**



## Appendix D | **Tableland to Accommodate Culture and Recreation Facilities Required at Full Build-Out of the City**

### **Introduction**

Although there is a reasonable supply of Regional and Community parkland with more anticipated to be added from the inventory of City-owned (non-park) open space, there is currently insufficient Regional and Community parkland in larger sites that is tableland in quality - the quality of land required to accommodate the types of outdoor and indoor culture and recreation facilities that are typically located on this level of parkland. That would include facilities that consume large quantities of land such as multi-facility community complexes; Premier and Level A and B ball diamonds and rectangular fields; cricket pitches; multiple lit tennis courts; multiple beach volleyball courts; lawn bowling facilities; major outdoor performance venues; public art galleries; a community museum; public libraries and other complementary facilities and features. These facilities require sufficient tableland to also accommodate sufficient parking, circulation, landscaping and buffering. Higher level ball diamonds and rectangular fields, as well as lit tennis courts, beach volleyball courts and indoor ice pads are recommended to be clustered to optimize land requirements, share support facilities and assist programming.

The City has been fortunate to be able to partner with Trent University, Fleming College and the school boards to locate many of these facilities on educational lands. However, the opportunity to continue to follow this strategy is limited by the availability of remaining land.

As the remainder of the undeveloped areas of the City are planned and built-up areas are redeveloped and intensified, it is important to understand how much tableland-quality Regional and Community parkland will be required to accommodate needed facilities as the population increases. Since it is ideal to cluster facilities as noted above, large sites are required (4-40 hectares). For example, Morrow/PMC Park is 11.2 hectares, Nichols Oval is 14.2 hectares, Kinsmen Park is 7.9 hectares, Milroy Park is 8.4 hectares, and Eastgate Memorial Park is 15.4 hectares (although not all of it is tableland).

Currently, there is a shortage of Level A and B ball diamonds, Level A rectangular fields, and 35,000 - 73,000 square feet of library space. As the population of the City increases, additional facilities will be required in most categories. In **Table D-1**, a calculation was made of the facilities required to meet an estimated full build-out population of approximately 130,000, based on the facility provision standards recommended in Vision 2025, The Ten-Year Strategic Plan for Recreation, Park, Arenas and Culture (2016). The approximate amount of tableland required to accommodate those facilities was also estimated (see **Table D-1**).

### **How the Population Estimate was Calculated**

The full built-out population was estimated based on the following assumptions and influenced by analysis and emerging policy direction associated with the current Official Plan review:

- The current boundary of the City remains unchanged.



## Appendix D | **Tableland to Accommodate Culture and Recreation Facilities Required at Full Build-Out of the City**

- The designated greenfield area, as defined by the 'Places to Grow – the Growth Plan for Greater Golden Horseshoe', develops to an average density of 50 residents and jobs per hectare. (See **Appendix E** for more about the Growth Plan.)
- 50% of all new dwellings that are built need to be located within the designated built-up area of the City to meet the Growth Plan intensification target. Therefore, any new dwellings in the designated greenfield area need to be matched by new dwellings in the designated built-up area.
- No portion of the designated greenfield area is designated for employment areas. (See note below.)
- The population that could be achieved through intensification within the designated built-up area was estimated to 2041, while for the designated greenfield area, the population is estimate to full build-out.
- The estimate assumes a gradual decrease in persons per unit within the intensification areas.

Further details about the calculation are as follows:

- Estimated the existing population, persons per unit, and jobs in the designated greenfield area using 2016 census data and building permit data.
- Estimated the net area of the designated greenfield area across which the density target of 50 residents/jobs applies (1,000 hectares).
- Estimated total residents and jobs required across the designated greenfield area and then subtracted existing residents and jobs to obtain the number of new residents and jobs required in the designated greenfield area to full build-out.
- Estimated the split between jobs and residents for the required growth (utilized the existing ratio of 11% jobs: 89% residents).
- Estimated the total number of dwellings required in the designated greenfield area based on the average persons per unit (PPU) for the designated greenfield area in 2016.
- Estimated the existing population and number of dwellings in the designated built area using 2016 census data.
- Estimated the population of new dwellings in the designated built-up area based on 2.06 PPU.
- Estimated the number of new dwellings required in the designated built-up area to match the number required in the designated greenfield area.
- Total population is based on the existing population plus the estimated population for the designated greenfield area and intensification of the designated built-up area.

The detailed calculation resulted in an estimated population of 129,272. For the purpose of the calculation of facilities and tableland requirements, the figure was rounded up to 130,000.

It should be noted that through the process to prepare the new Official Plan, some of the land currently assigned to the designated greenfield area may need to be designated for employment area uses. If so, that may reduce the estimated full build-out population. However, since the

## Appendix D | **Tableland to Accommodate Culture and Recreation Facilities Required at Full Build-Out of the City**

population estimated for intensification of the designated built-up area only extends to 2041, some additional population may be able to be accommodated through intensification after 2041.

### **Tableland Required and Implications**

As illustrated in **Table D-1**, the total tableland required has been calculated to be approximately 51 hectares. That would be the amount of additional tableland-quality Regional and Community parkland required to accommodate the needed facilities identified in **Table D-1**. However, that number assumes the overly optimistic near perfect fit of facilities to sites. It is more likely that 60-75 hectares will be required.

Ideally, this land should be assembled into two or three large sites to optimize programming and efficient utilization of support facilities/features, as well as to provide suitable-size sites to support clusters of facilities. Sites of 20-40 hectares or larger are recommended. For comparison purposes, Jackson Park (including the adjacent Jackson Creek lands) is 33.6 hectares, Beavermead Park is 20.5 hectares, Ashburnham Memorial Park is 20.5 hectares, Nicholls Oval is 14.2 hectares, the site of the future arena and pool at Trent University is 12.1 hectares, Morrow Park/the PMC site is 11.2 hectares, and Kawartha Heights Park is 11.5 hectares.

In terms of an implementation strategy, by developing additional artificial turf fields, up to 50% fewer full-size rectangular fields would be required. There may still be some opportunity to locate additional outdoor and indoor sports facilities on education lands. Hopefully, there will be opportunities to assemble a suitable site or two within yet-to-be planned greenfield areas and via repurposed lands. The inventory of City-owned (non-parkland) open space will not yield much if any land of adequate quality and size. Refer to **Table D-1** on the following pages.

## Appendix D | Tableland to Accommodate Culture and Recreation Facilities Required at Full Build-Out of the City

**Table D-1: Estimated Tableland Requirements to Support Required Outdoor and Indoor Culture and Recreation Facilities (including support facilities) of the Type and Scale of Facilities Typically Located in Regional and Community Parks for a Projected Full Build-out Population of 130,000**

Type of Facilities Typically Located in Regional and Community Parks	2019 Facility Supply (in parks & other lands)	Recommended Provision Standard (facilities/pop.)	Additional Number of Facilities Required for 130,000 Population	Additional Tableland Required (ha.) <sup>5, 6</sup>
Multi-Facility Community Complexes <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	1:25,000	1.2 (1-2 complexes - could include expansion of an existing facility)	8.0 – 10.0
Premier Ball Diamonds	4	1:21,000	2.2	4.68
Level A Ball Diamonds	5	1:9,500	8.7	10.42
Level B Ball Diamonds	15 <sup>4</sup>	1:4,300	15.2 <sup>4</sup>	15.96
Artificial & Premier Natural Turf Rectangular Fields <sup>2</sup>	7	1:17,000	0.6	0.6
Level A Rectangular Fields <sup>2</sup>	6	1:10,000	7	5.41
Level B Rectangular Fields	14	1:10,000	-1.0	-0.42
Cricket Pitches (dedicated)	1 <sup>3</sup>	1/community	1	1.91
Lit Tennis Courts (clusters)	16	1 publicly avail. crt./5,250	8.8 (1-2 locations)	0.74
Beach Volleyball Courts (clusters)	8	1 pub. avail. crt./10,000	5	0.1
Lawn Bowling Facility	1	1/community	0	0

## Appendix D | Tableland to Accommodate Culture and Recreation Facilities Required at Full Build-Out of the City

Type of Facilities Typically Located in Regional and Community Parks	2019 Facility Supply (in parks & other lands)	Recommended Provision Standard (facilities/pop.)	Additional Number of Facilities Required for 130,000 Population	Additional Tableland Required (ha.) <sup>5, 6</sup>
Major Outdoor Performance Venue	1	1/community	0	0
Public Art Gallery (regional & other venues)	1	1:45:000	2.8 (likely includes an expanded/replaced AGP)	Included in Multi-Facility Community Complexes
Community Museum	1	1/community	0	0
Public Libraries (main & branches)	1+1 28,792 sf + 4,350 sf	0.8-1.25 gross sf./capita	70,860 – 129,360 sf. (2+ facilities, including replacement of existing branch library)	1.56
Total of Additional Tableland Required at Full Build-out				50.96

<sup>1</sup> The four facilities included as existing **Multi-Facility Community Complexes** are the Peterborough Sport and Wellness Centre, the Balsillie Family YMCA, the Trent University Athletic Centre and the planned Twin Pad Arena/Indoor Pool complex (Pioneer Road).

Each future complex could include some combination of multiple ice pads, a dedicated older adult facility, a dedicated youth facility, a fitness facility, one or more gymnasia, multipurpose program rooms of various sizes, a performance venue, an art gallery, a visual arts/craft facility, a branch library and other complementary components. The provision strategy may include expansion of one or more existing facilities. One of the venues could have an 'arts' focus, including a gallery.

<sup>2</sup> To increase usability and reduce the requirement for tableland, as many **Premier and Level A (full-size) rectangular fields** as possible should be lighted and be constructed in or converted to artificial turf.

<sup>3</sup> The **cricket pitch** located in Milroy Park overlaps the soccer fields. It is recommended that, as demand warrants, a dedicated cricket pitch be provided somewhere in the City, ideally located with other rectangular fields.

<sup>4</sup> The future role of **Morrow Park** may not include all of the Level B ball diamonds, leading to the potential need to find other land to accommodate them. That land requirement has been included in the Level B ball diamonds estimate. Indoor ice pads, ball diamonds, rectangular fields,

## Appendix D | **Tableland to Accommodate Culture and Recreation Facilities Required at Full Build-Out of the City**

lit tennis courts and beach volleyball courts should be clustered to optimize land and share support facilities.

<sup>5</sup>To estimate the amount of tableland required to accommodate additional facilities and associated support facilities/features, larger parks in Peterborough, Whitchurch-Stouffville, King Township and the City of Mississauga were analyzed to determine an average 'add-on' factor for support facilities/features (e.g., parking lots, pathways, buffering around facilities, service buildings, plantings, etc.). It was determined that the 'add-on' factor should be approximately 30% - which was added to the typical footprint for each type of facility to estimate the total quantity of land required for each.

<sup>6</sup>To calculate the estimated quantity of tableland required to accommodate additional public libraries space (likely branch library facilities), existing sites in Peterborough, Belleville and Kingston were analyzed to determine an average 'add-on' factor for support facilities (e.g., parking lots, pathways, plantings, etc.). It was determined that the 'add-on' factor should be approximately 30% - which was added to the additional square footage required for of libraries. This calculation assumes that additional library space will be single story. However, it is recognized that these facilities may be multi-story and they will likely be co-located with other complementary facilities – which would reduce land requirements.

Appendix E | **Relevant Excerpts from  
Places to Grow – Growth  
Plan for the Greater  
Golden Horseshoe (2017)**





## Appendix E | Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

### Introduction

The following are excerpts from Place to Grow – the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017) that are particularly relevant to the determination of current and future residential density in Peterborough and how the community will grow and develop, as well as this review of parks and open space, and the preparation of standards and guidelines for park planning, design and development – the focus of this study.

**Places to Grow** is the Ontario government's initiative to plan for growth and development in a way that supports economic prosperity, protects the environment, and helps communities achieve a high quality of life. The Places to Grow Act, 2005 enables the development of regional growth plans that guide government investments and land use planning policies.

**The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2006** (Growth Plan, 2006) was the first growth plan to provide a framework for implementing Ontario's vision for building stronger, prosperous communities by better managing growth in this region. It established the long-term framework for where and how the region will grow, while recognizing the realities facing our cities and smaller communities and acknowledging what governments can and cannot influence. It also demonstrated leadership for improving the ways in which our cities, suburbs, towns and villages will grow over the long-term.

**The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017**, builds upon the success of the initial Growth Plan, 2006 and responds to the key challenges that the region continues to face over the coming decades with enhanced policy directions.

To address the many challenges facing the region and to ensure the protection and effective use of finite resources, the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, together with the Greenbelt Plan, the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, and the Niagara Escarpment Plan, builds on the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) to establish a unique land use planning framework for the GGH that supports the achievement of complete communities, a thriving economy, a clean and healthy environment, and social equity.

In implementing these provincial plans, the Province recognizes the importance of consulting with First Nations and Métis communities on planning matters that may affect their rights and interests.

### Guiding Principles

1. Support the achievement of complete communities that are designed to support healthy and active living and meet people's needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime.
2. Prioritize intensification and higher densities to make efficient use of land and infrastructure and support transit viability.
3. Provide flexibility to capitalize on new economic and employment opportunities as they emerge, while providing certainty for traditional industries, including resource-based

## Appendix E | Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

sectors.

4. Support a range and mix of housing options, including second units and affordable housing, to serve all sizes, incomes, and ages of households.
5. Improve the integration of land use planning with planning and investment in infrastructure and public service facilities, including integrated service delivery through community hubs, by all levels of government.
6. Provide for different approaches to manage growth that recognize the diversity of communities in the GGH.
7. Protect and enhance natural heritage, hydrologic, and landform systems, features and functions.
8. Support and enhance the long-term viability and productivity of agriculture by protecting prime agricultural areas and the agri-food network.
9. Conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.
10. Integrate climate change considerations into planning and managing growth such as planning for more resilient communities and infrastructure – that are adaptive to the impacts of a changing climate – and moving towards low-carbon communities, with the long-term goal of net-zero communities, by incorporating approaches to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### Where and How to Grow

To better co-ordinate planning for growth across the region, this Plan provides population and employment forecasts for all upper- and single-tier municipalities in the GGH. These growth forecasts are a foundational component of this Plan. They are to be reviewed in consultation with municipalities at least every five years.

### Compact and Complete Communities

This Plan is about accommodating forecasted growth in complete communities. These are communities that are well designed to meet people's needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime by providing convenient access to an appropriate mix of jobs, local services, public service facilities, and a full range of housing to accommodate a range of incomes and household sizes. Complete communities support quality of life and human health by encouraging the use of active transportation and providing high quality public open space, adequate parkland, opportunities for recreation, and access to local and healthy food. They provide for a balance of jobs and housing in communities across the GGH to reduce the need for long distance commuting.

They also support climate change mitigation by increasing the modal share for transit and active

## Appendix E | Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

transportation and by minimizing land consumption through compact built form. Building compact and complete communities, and protecting agricultural lands, water resources and natural areas will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure communities are more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

To support the achievement of complete communities that are healthier, safer, and more equitable, choices about where and how growth occurs in the GGH need to be made carefully. Better use of land and infrastructure can be made by directing growth to settlement areas and prioritizing intensification, with a focus on strategic growth areas (see below for definition), including urban growth centres and major transit station areas, as well as brownfield sites and greyfields (see definition below). Concentrating new development in these areas provides a focus for investments in transit as well as other types of infrastructure and public service facilities to support forecasted growth, while also supporting a more diverse range and mix of housing options. However, to protect public safety and prevent future flood risks, growth should generally be directed away from hazardous areas, including those that have been identified as Special Policy Areas in accordance with the Public Policy Statement.

**Strategic Growth Areas:** Within settlement areas, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified by municipalities or the Province to be the focus for accommodating intensification and higher-density mixed uses in a more compact built form. Strategic growth areas include urban growth centres, major transit station areas, and other major opportunities that may include infill, redevelopment, brownfield sites, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings, or greyfields. Lands along major roads, arterials, or other areas with existing or planned frequent transit service or higher order transit corridors may also be identified as strategic growth areas.

**Greyfields:** Previously developed properties that are not contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

### Urban Growth Centres

The Growth Plan, 2006 identified 25 urban growth centres and this Plan continues to recognize those urban growth centres as regional focal points for accommodating population and employment growth. The continued revitalization of urban growth centres as meeting places, locations for cultural facilities, public institutions, and major services and transit hubs with the potential to become more vibrant, mixed-use, transit-supportive communities is particularly important. Downtown Peterborough is one of the Urban Growth Centres. Urban Growth Centres are discussed in more detail later.

Forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan (2041) will be allocated based on the following:

- a) The vast majority of growth will be directed to settlement areas that:
  - have a delineated built boundary,
  - have existing or planned municipal water and wastewater systems, and

## Appendix E | **Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)**

- can support the achievement of complete communities.
- Growth will be limited in settlement areas that:
  - are un-delineated built-up areas,
  - are not serviced by existing or planned municipal water and wastewater systems, or
  - are in the Greenbelt Area.
- b) Within settlement areas (including the City of Peterborough), growth will be focused in:
  - delineated built-up areas;
  - strategic growth areas;
  - locations with existing or planned transit, with a priority on higher order transit where it exists or is planned; and
  - areas with existing or planned public service facilities.
- c) Development will be directed to settlement areas, except where the policies of this Plan permit otherwise.
- d) Development will be generally directed away from hazardous lands.
- e) The establishment of new settlement areas is prohibited.

### **Policies to Support Complete Communities**

Applying the policies of this Plan will support the achievement of complete communities that:

- a) Feature a diverse mix of land uses, including residential and employment uses, and convenient access to local stores, services, and public service facilities;
- b) Improve social equity and overall quality of life, including human health, for people of all ages, abilities, and incomes;
- c) Provide a diverse range and mix of housing options, including second units and affordable housing, to accommodate people at all stages of life, and to accommodate the needs of all household sizes and incomes;
- d) Expand convenient access to:
  - a range of transportation options, including options for the safe, comfortable and convenient use of active transportation;
  - public service facilities, co-located and integrated in community hubs;
  - an appropriate supply of safe, publicly accessible open spaces, parks, trails, and other recreational facilities; and
  - healthy, local, and affordable food options, including through urban agriculture.
- e) Ensure the development of high quality compact built form, an attractive and vibrant public realm, including public open spaces, through site design and urban design standards;
- f) Mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, build resilience, reduce greenhouse gas

## Appendix E | Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

- emissions, and contribute towards the achievement of low-carbon communities; and
- g) Integrate green infrastructure and low impact development.

### Delineated Built-up Areas

By the year 2031, and for each year thereafter, a minimum of 50% of all residential development occurring annually within each upper- or single-tier municipality will be within the delineated built-up area.

By the time the next municipal comprehensive review is approved and in effect, and each year until 2031, a minimum of 50% of all residential development occurring annually within each upper- or single-tier municipality will be within the delineated built-up area.

Until the next municipal comprehensive review is approved and in effect, the annual minimum intensification target contained in the applicable upper- or single-tier official plan that is approved and in effect as of July 1, 2017 will continue to apply.

All municipalities will develop a strategy to achieve the minimum intensification target and intensification throughout delineated built-up areas, which will:

- encourage intensification (see definition below) generally to achieve the desired urban structure;
- identify the appropriate type and scale of development and transition of built form to adjacent areas;
- identify strategic growth areas to support achievement of the intensification target and recognize them as a key focus for development;
- ensure lands are zoned and development is designed in a manner that supports the achievement of complete communities;
- prioritize planning and investment in infrastructure and public service facilities that will support intensification; and
- be implemented through official plan policies and designations, updated zoning and other supporting documents.

**Intensification:** The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites;
- the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- infill development; and
- the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

### Urban Growth Centres

Urban growth centres are existing and planned downtown areas shown in Schedule 4 of the Plan and as further identified by the Minister on April 2, 2008.

## Appendix E | Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

Urban growth centres will be planned:

- as focal areas for investment in regional public service facilities, as well as commercial, recreational, cultural and entertainment uses;
- to accommodate and support the transit network at the regional scale and provide connection points for inter- and intra-regional transit;
- to serve as high-density major employment centres that will attract provincially, nationally, or internationally significant employment uses; and
- to accommodate significant population and employment growth.

Urban growth centres will be planned to achieve, by 2031 or earlier, a minimum density target of 150 residents and jobs combined per hectare for each of the Downtown Barrie, Downtown Brantford, Downtown Cambridge, Downtown Guelph, Downtown Peterborough and Downtown St. Catharines urban growth centres.

### Designated Greenfield Areas

These are lands within settlement areas but outside of delineated built-up areas that have been designated in an official plan for development and are required to accommodate forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan. Designated greenfield areas do not include excess lands, which are lands within settlement areas but outside of delineated built-up areas that have been designated in an official plan for development but are in excess of what is needed to accommodate forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan.

New development taking place in designated greenfield areas will be planned, designated, zoned and designed in a manner that:

- supports the achievement of complete communities,
- supports active transportation, and
- encourages the integration and sustained viability of transit services.

The designated greenfield area of each upper- or single-tier municipality will be planned to achieve within the horizon of this Plan a minimum density target that is not less than 80 residents and jobs combined per hectare. This is proposed to be changed for Peterborough to 50 residents and jobs combined in Amendment No. 1 to the Growth Plan. That is the same density target that has been in place since 2006 for greenfield areas.

### Public Service Facilities

Public service facilities refer to lands, buildings and structures for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs, and cultural services. Public service facilities do not include infrastructure.

Planning for public service facilities, land use planning and investment in public service facilities will be coordinated to implement this Plan.

## Appendix E | **Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)**

Public service facilities and public services should be co-located in community hubs and integrated to promote cost-effectiveness.

Priority should be given to maintaining and adapting existing public service facilities and spaces as community hubs to meet the needs of the community and optimize the long-term viability of public investments.

Existing public service facilities that are located in or near strategic growth areas and are easily accessible by active transportation and transit, where that service is available, should be the preferred location for community hubs.

Municipalities will collaborate and consult with service planning, funding, and delivery sectors to facilitate the co-ordination and planning of community hubs and other public service facilities.

New public service facilities, including hospitals and schools, should be located in settlement areas and preference should be given to sites that are easily accessible by active transportation and transit, where that service is available.

### **Protecting What is Valuable**

The following policy categories comprise this section of the Plan:

- Water resource systems;
- Natural heritage system;
- Key hydrologic features, key hydrologic areas and key natural heritage features;
- Lands adjacent to key hydrologic features and natural heritage features;
- Public open space;
- Agricultural system;
- Cultural heritage resources;
- A culture of conservation; and
- Climate change.

### **Natural Heritage System**

The Province will map a Natural Heritage System for the GGH to support a comprehensive, integrated, and long-term approach to planning for the protection of the region's natural heritage and biodiversity. The Natural Heritage System mapping will exclude lands within settlement area boundaries that were approved and in effect as of July 1, 2017.

Municipalities will incorporate the Natural Heritage System as an overlay in official plans, and will apply appropriate policies to maintain, restore, or enhance the diversity and connectivity of the system and the long-term ecological or hydrologic functions of the features and areas as set out in the policies in this subsection and the policies in subsections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4.

Within the Natural Heritage System:



## Appendix E | Relevant Excerpts from Places to Grow – Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

- a) new development or site alteration will demonstrate that:
  - there are no negative impacts on key natural heritage features or key hydrologic features or their functions;
  - connectivity along the system and between key natural heritage features and key hydrologic features located within 240 metres of each other will be maintained or, where possible, enhanced for the movement of native plants and animals across the landscape;
  - the removal of other natural features not identified as key natural heritage features and key hydrologic features is avoided, where possible. Such features should be incorporated into the planning and design of the proposed use wherever possible;
  - except for uses described in and governed by the policies in subsection 4.2.8, the disturbed area, including any buildings and structures, will not exceed 25 per cent of the total developable area, and the impervious surface will not exceed 10 per cent of the total developable area;
  - with respect to golf courses, the disturbed area will not exceed 40 per cent of the total developable area; and
  - at least 30 per cent of the total developable area will remain or be returned to natural self-sustaining vegetation, except where specified in accordance with the policies in subsection 4.2.8; and
- b) the full range of existing and new agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses, and normal farm practices are permitted. However, new buildings or structures for agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, or on-farm diversified uses are not subject to policy 4.2.2.3 a) but are subject to the policies in subsections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4.

The natural heritage systems identified in official plans that are approved and in effect as of July 1, 2017 will continue to be protected in accordance with the relevant official plan until the Natural Heritage System has been issued.

In implementing the Natural Heritage System, upper- and single-tier municipalities may, through a municipal comprehensive review, refine provincial mapping with greater precision in a manner that is consistent with this Plan.

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Beyond the Natural Heritage System, including within settlement areas, the municipality:

- will continue to protect any other natural heritage features in a manner that is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement; and
- may continue to protect any other natural heritage system or identify new systems in a manner that is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement.
- If a settlement area is expanded into the Natural Heritage System in accordance with the policies in subsection 2.2.8, the portion that is within the revised settlement area boundary will:
  - be designated in official plans;
  - no longer be subject to policy 4.2.2.3; and
  - continue to be protected in a manner that ensures that the connectivity between, and diversity and functions of, the natural heritage features and areas will be maintained, restored, or enhanced.

### Public Open Space

This policy area is particularly important to this study of parks and open space in Peterborough. The Growth Plan states the following:

- Municipalities, conservation authorities, non-governmental organizations, and other interested parties are encouraged to develop a system of publicly accessible parkland, open space, and trails, including in shoreline areas, within the GGH that:
  - clearly demarcates where public access is and is not permitted,
  - is based on a coordinated approach to trail planning and development, and
  - is based on good land stewardship practices for public and private lands.
- Municipalities are encouraged to establish an open space system within settlement areas, which may include opportunities for urban agriculture, rooftop gardens, communal courtyards and public parks.



## Appendix F | **Publications and Resources**



## Appendix F | Publications and Resources

The following documents were reviewed to provide context for this parks and open space review.

1. City of Peterborough Official Plan, consolidated December 2014
2. City of Peterborough Comprehensive Zoning By-Law 97-123, consolidated December 31, 2017
3. Community Profiles, 2016, Statistics Canada
4. Ontario Planning act, RSO 1990
5. Places to Grow – the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)
6. Park Equity in Cities: Vancouver and VanPlay, Landscape Paysages, Fall 2018
7. Public Space Design and Indigenous Urbanism, Landscape Paysages, Fall 2018
8. Exploring Indigenous Landscapes in Toronto, Landscape Paysages, Fall 2018
9. Final Report, Vision 2015, A 10-Year Strategic Plan for Recreation, Parks, Arenas and Culture, 2016
10. Background Report, Vision 2015, A 10-Year Strategic Plan for Recreation, Parks, Arenas and Culture, 2016
11. Township of King, Park Development Standards, January 2015