



Appendix A: Park Provisioning Master Plan

March 2023

Council Report ES-02-23



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Land Acknowledgement

Burlington as we know it today is rich in history and modern traditions of many First Nations and the Métis. From the Anishinaabeg to the Haudenosaunee, and the Métis – our lands spanning from Lake Ontario to the Niagara Escarpment are steeped in Indigenous history. The territory is mutually covered by the Dish with One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement between the Iroquois Confederacy, the Ojibway and other allied Nations to peaceably share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes. We would like to acknowledge that the land on which we gather is part of the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit.

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Executive Summary

The City of Burlington is in a unique position within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area. It is one of the few municipalities that will accommodate almost all of their population growth within the city's existing built up area, in alignment with the Province's A Place to Grow plan and the City's Official Plan. Parkland having been traditionally dedicated at the time of development, will become more difficult to attain through the dedication process due to the small parcels and multiple owners that make up redevelopment applications. The City's last comprehensive review of its future park needs was completed in 2009 through the completion of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan.

This Park Provisioning Master Plan provides an overview of Burlington's existing parkland service levels and creates parkland provision targets for individual planning policy areas in the city, over the next 20 to 30 years. The City of Burlington has 691.5 hectares of active parkland that it owns, leases or manages and currently has a parkland service level of 3.7 hectares per 1000 people. Approximately 66% of Burlington residents are within a 400m or five minute walk to a park. The Region, through the adoption of Regional Official Plan Amendment (ROPA) No. 49 and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing approval with modifications determined that the city is anticipated to grow to 240,050 people by 2041, and to 265,160 people by 2051. An exercise is underway to determine the phasing of growth to the local municipalities to align with infrastructure delivery. To address growth pressures over the next 20 to 30 years it is recommended the city maintain a target service level of 3 hectares per 1000 at the end of the growth horizon with 80% of the population able to walk to a park within 400m from their residence. To achieve the recommended parkland service level targets in this report, the City will need to acquire approximately 104 hectares of land by 2051, through a combination of land dedication and City purchase.

This report provides park dedication policy guidelines and short, medium and long-term actions that the City should focus on to achieve the parkland future target service levels. These actions should continue to grow and evolve as legislation changes, demographics of the city change and mobility options change.

An update of Burlington's parks classification system is included to address the anticipated growth and redevelopment that is to occur over the next few decades. It's recommended that the parks system include six types of parks each providing a function and service to residents to meet their overall recreation and open space needs.

It's recommended that Council approve this report and approve the updated park classification system and future parkland target service levels contained within. This report and the information within it, is to be used to inform the update and review of the new Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan to be completed in 2024.

1 | Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

Parks provide residents with recreation and social gathering places that strengthen the community's well-being. Burlington's parks exist in a variety of forms and offer different functions to meet the needs of a diverse group of residents. Taken from the 2020 Love My Parks Survey completed by the City, Figure 1 lists the different activities Burlington residents like to do in the city's parks.

The City of Burlington undertook a strategic review of the City's parks system in 2009 that resulted in the completion of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan (PRCAMP). Since the PRCAMP was completed, Burlington has grown by more than 11,000 people and is anticipated to grow an additional 50,000 to 70,000 people over the next 20-30 years.

Parkland dedication through traditional means such as dedication at the time of development application will become more

challenging. This is due to a shift from accommodating growth in large, greenfield areas to growth mainly occurring through the redevelopment and intensification on smaller land parcels in existing urban areas. It is more difficult to achieve land dedication through the collection of bits and pieces of smaller parcels and land developers have less of an ability to provide land on smaller parcels without significantly impacting the physical viability of their development project.

1.1.1 Project Purpose

The Parks Provisioning Master Plan (PPMP) has been developed to establish a Council-approved parkland acquisition framework and targets for park provisioning service levels to guide the acquisition and planning of future parks over the next 20 to 30 year horizon. The 20 to 30 year horizon was utilized to align with Halton Region's Regional Official Plan Amendment 49 that plans for growth to 2051 in two periods, between 2022 to 2041 and 2041 to 2051.

Figure 1: What people like to do in Burlington parks



Regional Council adopted ROPA 49 that identified specific population and employment distribution to 2041 and a policy that directs a future amendment to the Regional Official Plan to forecast growth between 2041 and 2051. The Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, through their decision on ROPA 49, modified this growth strategy by deleting the framework and identifying a new distribution of population and employment growth to 2051. The Minister's decision also adds new urban land in the City and converts the Regional employment area designation. Work is underway to establish a planning vision for these areas impacted by the Minister's decision on ROPA 49.

The 20-30 year horizon also aligns with the City's Growth Analysis Study that forecasted growth out to 2041 and with the City's Major Transit Station Areas (MTSA), Area Specific Study that used a 2051 growth horizon for the MTSA's. The PPMP includes recommendations and actions to implement over the short, medium and long term for the different planning policy areas.

The PPMP is the first phase of parkland analysis work that will be incorporated into a new PRCAMP document. The information included in the PPMP will be included into the new PRCAMP and integrated with more in depth direction on park amenities, strategic direction for specific parks, projected infrastructure investment costs, and broader community engagement and input on the City's parks. In addition, the PPMP will set the framework and act as the parks plan to guide the City's parkland

dedication bylaws in alignment with provincial legislation and the Official Plan.

This report focuses primarily on the City of Burlington's parkland and refers to property owned, managed and leased by the City of Burlington. Other parkland within the City limits and adjacent to the City limits has been included for the purpose of setting the context and identifying opportunities to strengthen the City's parkland network. Public open space that is not classified as parkland is not included in this study unless otherwise specified.

1.2 Value of Parks

Publicly-owned parks are an integral part of urban and suburban living. They provide outdoor space to recreate and socialize that would not otherwise be available. Parks also allow people the opportunity to enjoy specific natural beauty and features such as Spencer Smith and City View Parks. Parks serve many other functions in society that contribute to a higher quality of life.

Studies have been conducted that indicate parks provide a public health benefit for people. Not only do parks provide physical benefits through recreation and exercise but parks also provide mental health benefits.

Parks can contribute to ecological functions such as water filtration, shade, in some cases as a wildlife corridor, and contribute to tree canopy. Parks can play a role in climate resiliency by absorbing storm water and by helping decrease the heat island effect in urban centres.

Parks provide economic benefit by creating an attraction for people to enjoy and thereby attract jobs and investment to a municipality. Parks adjacent to residential development usually create a premium for those nearby properties compared to others in the neighbourhood. Destination parks can also attract tourism to the region whether that is for sports tournaments, festivals, or performances. These attractions will draw people to use hotels and restaurants in the area as well.

1.3 Report Organization

This report is organized into the following sections:

- 1. Introduction:** The introduction provides an overview of the project and the importance of this work and how it fits in with other work happening at the City.
- 2. Burlington Parks & Open Space System:** Introduces the updated parks classifications and provides a summary of the methodology for defining current service levels and includes the future target service levels for the various planning policy areas.
- 3. Implementation Tools:** Identifies tools that may be used to achieve the parkland target service levels in the different areas of the city.
- 4. Recommendations & Strategic Actions:** Lists actions that should be implemented to achieve the parkland target service levels over the short, medium and long term.
- 5. Measuring Success:** Identifies how to determine if the City is being successful in meeting the prescribed target service levels and how to maintain a measurement of success.
- 6. Glossary:** Provides definitions for terms that have specific meaning in this report.

1.4 Planning Hierarchy

Provincial legislation sets the planning framework in Ontario, this is done mainly through the *Planning Act*, however there is other legislation that also guides the framework such as the *Development Charges Act, 1997* and the *Places to Grow Act, 2005* to name a couple.

Below the legislation level are provincial policies that further guide planning, growth and parks decisions. The Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 and A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe provide guidance to the Region of Halton in the creation of the Halton Region Official Plan and in turn the City of Burlington Official Plan. Both the Regional Official Plan and City's Official Plan establish policies that guide the location and intensity of future growth and the type and provision of the parks and open space system.

Bylaws such as the Parkland Dedication Bylaw, Development Charges Bylaw and Community Benefits Charge Bylaw are then used as tools to achieve parkland dedication, funding for growth related capital expenses, and community benefits

to mitigate the impacts of higher density and intensification.

In addition to the Official Plan and bylaws, the City completes non-statutory plans and policies to guide decision making to help achieve the City's long term vision. The Park Provisioning Master Plan is a non-statutory plan that sets the parkland dedication framework to support the requirements of the Parkland Dedication Bylaws in alignment with the Official Plan.

There must be alignment with all of these requirements, policies, and legislation for the planning system to operate efficiently and effectively.



1.5 Relationship To City Policies and Plans

Related Projects

The PPMP is one of many ongoing projects in the City of Burlington related to parks. Some of the projects listed below will also provide input into the new PRCAMP document:

- Asset Management Plan
- Burlington Accessibility Design Standards
- Climate Resilient Burlington
- Community Benefits Charge Study
- Development Charges Bylaw
- Framework for Community Recreation
- Housing Strategy
- Integrated Mobility Plan
- MTSA ASP Planning Project
- Multi-Year Accessibility Plan
- Parkland Dedication Bylaw Update

These projects have recently been to Council or are scheduled to be before Council Committee over the next twelve months. Alignment of the PPMP with these other studies is critical to provide a consistent message to Council as well as industry stakeholders and the public. To ensure alignment across projects, the PPMP included an interdisciplinary working group, utilized the most current information from the other projects, acknowledged the interconnectivity of other projects and identified challenges that may be faced by the City to achieve its strategic goals and vision.

Official Plan

Burlington Official Plan, 2020 was adopted by City Council in 2018 and approved with modifications by Halton Region in 2020. An interim version has been made available as there are appeals still in-progress to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) regarding the Official Plan. The City's Official Plan is to guide growth and development to 2031 and beyond in alignment with the Halton Region Official Plan, the Provincial Growth Plan, 2019 and the Provincial Policy Statements, 2020.

The Burlington Official Plan, 2020 provides policy objectives and direction regarding the purpose, intent, dedication, and location of parks within the city and identifies parks and open spaces as a valuable resource to residents which support recreation and community building acting as a building block to complete communities in Section 3.3 of the Official Plan. Key objectives are identified in Section 3.3.1 of the Official Plan, including the identification that parks and open space lands are valuable resources to residents which support recreation and community-building, and that an adequate and equitable supply of parks and public spaces are to be provided throughout Burlington.

The implementation of the parks classification system identified in the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Assets Master Plan, as updated and changed from time to time, is also identified as an objective in this section. Related parks classification and distribution policies are provided, providing specific reference to the Parks, Recreation,

and Cultural Asset Master Plan, while noting that park types, functions, amounts, and distribution can be changed and updated over time (S. 3.3.2 (a, d & e)).

With regards to parkland provision, the Official Plan notes that the majority of City parks will be acquired through dedication via the development approval process (S. 3.3.2 (d)). Specifically, 12.1.16 of the Official Plan provides direction regarding the parkland dedication amounts and rates to be used for residential, commercial and industrial, and mixed use developments. These directions will be implemented by in-progress updates to the parkland dedication bylaws (current bylaws are identified in Section 2.4 of this report below). The Official Plan also provides clear direction regarding the dedication of lands for active transportation connections between neighbourhoods, environmental protection, and waterfront public access (i.e. minimum 15 metre wide strip). Land dedication required for drainage infrastructure, shoreline protection, natural heritage areas, or hazards will not be accepted as parkland unless suitable for viable passive recreation uses.

Park Dedication Bylaws

The City of Burlington has two parkland dedication bylaws, By-Law 147-1993 applies to non-residential lands and By-Law 57-2005, as amended by By-Law 62-2022, applies to residential lands. Burlington's residential parkland dedication rate for land is the greater of 5% of total land area or one hectare for each 300 dwelling units; the non-residential parkland rate is 2% of the

total land area. For non-residential lands cash-in-lieu is preferred over parkland dedication in most instances.

In 2020, the *COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act* came into effect in the province and included a change to Subsection 42(4.26) of the *Planning Act* that stated all existing park dedication by-laws that use the alternative parkland dedication rates would expire on September 18, 2022. The City of Burlington uses the alternative parkland dedication rate in By-Law 57-2005, as amended, and therefore was required to pass a new park dedication by-law before the expiry date.

On July 7, 2022, City staff brought forward staff report ES-06-22 to recommend an amendment to By-Law 57-2005, the staff report included a Parkland Dedication By-law Review Background Report as an attachment. A review had been undertaken by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. to assess the City's need for parkland and the ability of the current Parkland Dedication By-law to meet these requirements based on the current growth forecast. By-Law 57-2005 was amended by By-Law 62-2022 in July 2022 to include revised alternative parkland dedication cash-in-lieu rates for medium to high density residential development as permitted under Subsection 42(3) of the *Planning Act*. The cash-in-lieu rates for residential development are as follows:

Low Density

Cash-in-lieu = value of the land to be developed as of the day before the day the building permit authorizing development is issued x 5%.

Medium Density

The lesser of:

- a. the number of units in the proposed development divided by 500 x the per hectare land value of the land to be developed as of the day before the day the building permit authorizing development is issued; or
- b. the number of units in the proposed development x \$33,400.

High Density

The lesser of:

- c. the number of units in the proposed development divided by 500 x the per hectare land value of the land to be developed as of the day before the day the building permit authorizing development is issued; or
- d. the number of units in the proposed development x \$23,600.

Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan

The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan (PRCAMP) is a comprehensive strategic plan guiding the delivery of parks, recreation and cultural services over a twenty year period and was completed in 2009. The directions and recommendations in the report were formed following extensive public engagement and technical analysis on the City's facilities and amenities. The recommendations stemming from the report were grouped into five sections:

- Policies and Strategies
- Parks, Open Spaces and Community

Trails Services

- Recreation Services
- Cultural Services
- Organizational Resourcing

In section 4, Parks, Open Spaces and Community Trails of PRCAMP, there are three recommendations. The first being Recommendation 15 of the master plan sets out the creation of the five existing classifications of parks. The detail summary of each park type is located in the PRCAMP and the Official Plan policies implement the use of the existing park types but refer back to the PRCAMP for the detailed classification descriptions. Following approval of the new PRCAMP, the Official Plan will also require updating to ensure alignment.

Indicated in Recommendation 16, the PRCAMP had determined the current provision of parks and open spaces was adequate and future park and open space development should focus on park enhancements instead of the provision of additional parks, however, included as one of the park directions in Table 4-1 of the PRCAMP report, is to respond to density increases and intensification impacts. This direction was in response to the recognition that some areas of the city would experience intensification over the next 10 to 20 years and as a result may become underserved if new lands were not added. Recommendation 16 also states the City should pursue creative approaches to park and open space acquisitions.

The third recommendation under section 4

of PRCAMP, is Recommendation 17. This recommendation provides specific recommendations regarding the development of community trails, the reciprocal use of school lands, direction for Lowville Park, Waterfront Parks, Mountainside Park, Sherwood Forest Park, Kilbride Park, and direction regarding the park renewal program, tennis courts, North Burlington, Sports Field Capacity, Water Play Opportunities and Community Gardens.

The City of Burlington will be completing an updated PRCAMP in 2024, prior to the PRCAMPs completion the Burlington Park Provisioning Master Plan will support decision making on park prioritization and land dedication and acquisition.



1.6 Bill 23 More Homes Built Faster Act

The Province passed Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022 in the fall of 2022. Bill 23 includes numerous changes to the Planning Act and other Acts pertaining to growth in an effort to have more housing built faster and cheaper.

Changes to how parkland and cash-in-lieu of parkland is dedicated is one of the major changes included in Bill 23. The changes most applicable affecting how this plan will be implemented include:

- A decrease and cap on the amount of land that can be dedicated under the alternative rate. The new rate is 1 hectare per 600 units, a decrease from the existing alternative parkland dedication rate of 1 hectare per 300 units. For parcels five hectares or less, a maximum conveyance of 10% of the land. For parcels greater than five hectares, a maximum conveyance of 15% of the land.
- A cap placed on the amount of money that can be provided as cash-in-lieu.
- A requirement to spend or allocate a minimum amount (60%) of parkland reserve funds every year, and
- The ability of developers to dedicate Privately Owned Public Space (POPS) and encumbered land.

The land dedication and cash-in-lieu maximums will make it more difficult for the City to achieve the recommended parkland service targets in this report from land

dedication at the time of development application than it already is.

The regulations guiding the requirement to spend or allocate funds is unknown at this time and therefore so are the implications.

The ability of developers to dedicate POPS and encumbered land will create additional administration at the time of dedication for POPS, leading to additional time processing applications. The land provided by developers as POPS or encumbered may not be suitable to service the open space and recreational needs of residents due to limitations on the use of the land.

At this time the degree of impact of the changes introduced in Bill 23 is unknown. Greater clarity on some of the impacts should arrive with the publication of the regulations. Other impacts will have to be monitored through the development application process to gain a full understanding of these changes may affect the PPMP.

1.7 Stakeholder Engagement Summary

Stakeholder engagement was focused on stakeholders that directly contribute to the provision, regulation and management of parkland and open space within the City of Burlington. Broader stakeholder and public engagement will occur during the review of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan.

Internal City stakeholder meetings occurred with departments and staff that are involved in the acquisition and management of parkland. External stakeholders were provided with a workbook to fill-out and provide comments as well as meetings. External stakeholders included:

- Halton District School Board
- Halton Catholic District School Board
- Conservation Halton
- Niagara Escarpment Commission
- Regional Municipality of Halton
- Bruce Trail Conservancy

Topics that were explored with external stakeholders included parkland supply, functionality and partnerships.

In addition to stakeholder meetings, a brief project awareness write-up was posted to the City of Burlington webpage.

Stakeholder engagement also occurred with the development industry to inform them of the proposed PPMP.



2 | Burlington Parks and Open Space System

2.1 Existing Park Classifications

One of PRCAMP's recommendations in 2009 was to formalize the current five level park and open space classification system that includes:

- City Parks
- Community Parks
- Neighbourhood Parks
- Parkettes
- Special Resource Areas and Linkages

Figure 2 identifies the existing percentage of park types in Burlington indicated in number of parks and in park area. The majority of Neighbourhood, Community, and City parks provide sportsfields across the city. It will be important to maintain the same balance of large and small parks to provide for organized recreational opportunities.

Figure 3 on the following page illustrates the location of Burlington parks and the existing

classification. Open space lands owned by the City but not classified as parks such as creek blocks are not illustrated on the map. Tyandaga Golf Course is another example of City owned open space that is not classified as a park since it is a pay to play golf course for half of the year, however the open space acts as a park during the winter months allowing tobogganing, snow-shoeing, cross country skiing, etc.

Included in the City Park type are three regional waterfront parks, these being Spencer Smith, Beachway, and Burloak. Under the Halton Region Official Plan, the Region is responsible for planning and funding major capital improvements plus land acquisition. The Region manages these parks in close collaboration with the City.

The Park Provisioning Master Plan (PPMP) provides a recommended updated parks classification system that is more representative of the types of parks that will be required in future to meet the needs of Burlington residents.

Figure 2: Existing Burlington Park Percentage Breakdown by Quantity and Area

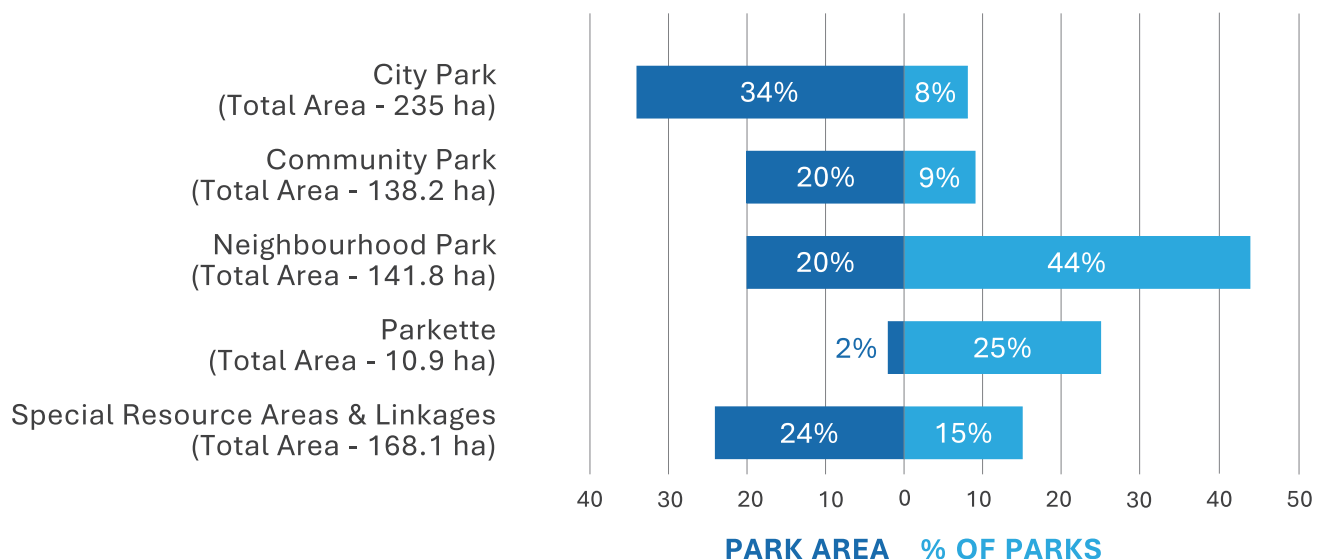
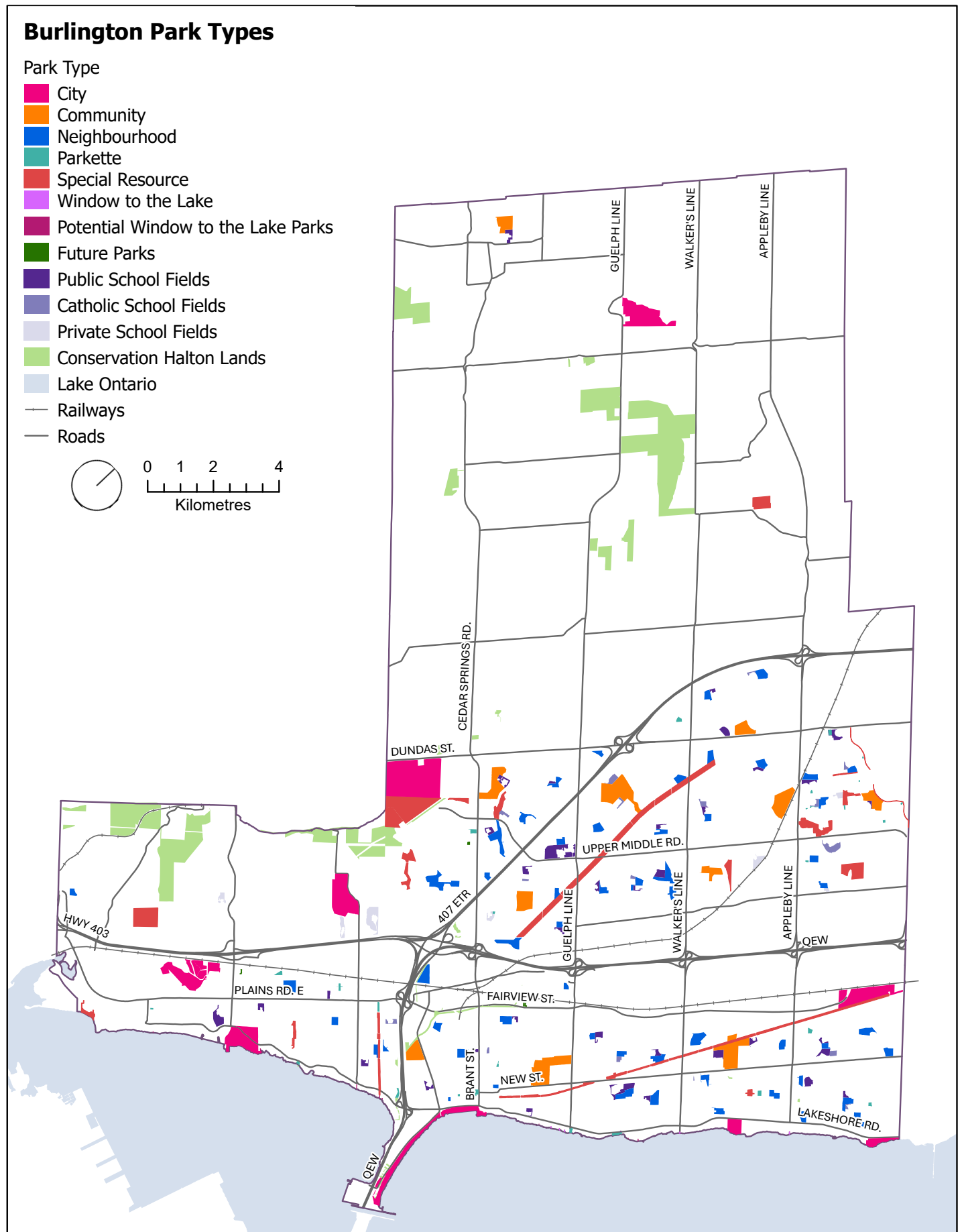


Figure 3: Existing Park Classifications



2.2 New Park Classifications

The proposed classification system closely aligns with Burlington's existing parks classifications while acknowledging the duplication of park type and functions as well as addressing park types that generally accompany urban intensification and redevelopment. It is recommended that the parks system include six types of parks each providing a function and service to residents to meet their overall recreation and open space needs.

The new park classifications include the following park types:

- Destination Parks
- Community Parks
- Neighbourhood Parks
- Urban Parks
- Linear Parks & Greenways
- Ecological Parks

The classification of parkland is important to the City in the planning, development and operation of a parkland and open space system. Parkland targets will vary for the different classifications and when planning for new parkland, knowing the classification requirements will help with determining the appropriate land characteristics required in the acquisition of land and the anticipated operating and capital budget impacts to the City budget. The new classifications will provide clarity on role and function of different park assets.

2.2.1 New Park Classification Fundamentals

A reclassification of each park has not been provided in this report and therefore a percentage breakdown of park types under the new classification is not included in this report. Staff will determine which parks are reclassified based on the following program and function descriptions each park should achieve.

Generally, existing parks will fall into the new classifications as described.

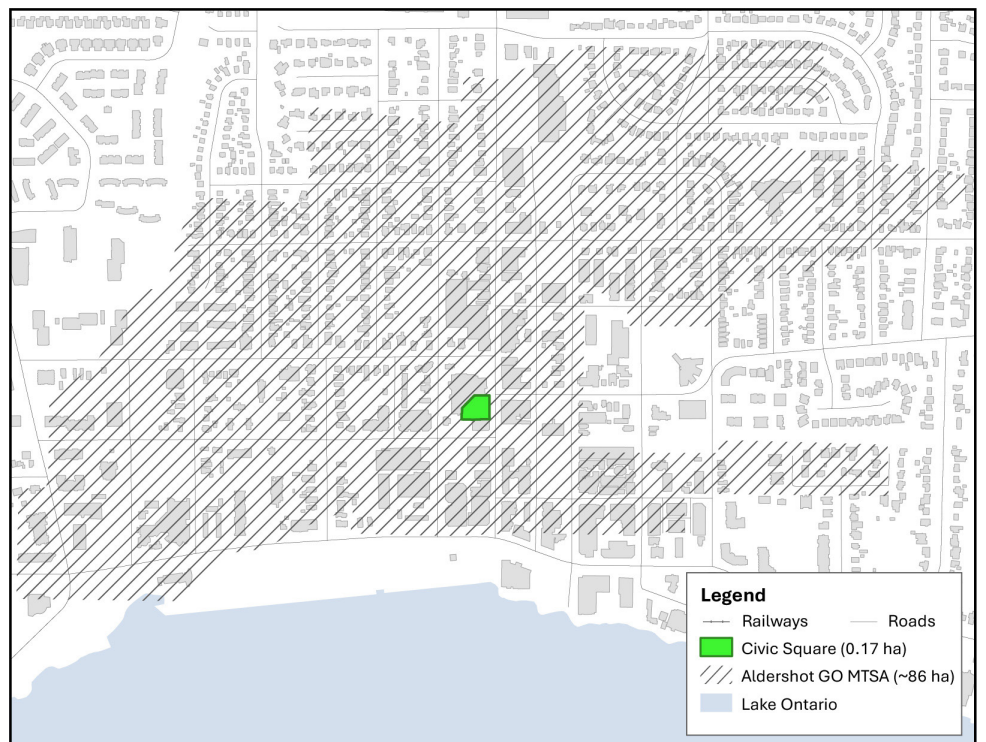
- Existing City parks that draw users from beyond city limits will become Destination Parks.
- Other existing City Parks and existing Community Parks will either become or remain Community Parks.
- Existing Parkettes and Windows to the Lake Parks will become Neighbourhood Parks along with existing Neighbourhood Parks.
- Existing Special Resource Parks will be split into Ecological Parks if the park is primarily a natural area or Linear Parks and Greenways if the parks are more manicured.
- Another new classification is Urban Parks, these parks may be existing or new parks that are located in high density areas and growth centres.

The park classifications provide clarity on the function of each park type, however parks within a particular classification should not all be treated equally in the amenities provided, size and maintenance

of each park. Those determinations should be based on factors such as geographic context, demographics, and anticipated use.

Figure 4 on this page is intended to give a sense of scale of different parks to help illustrate the size guidance provided for each park type on the following pages. Figure 4 illustrates the size of Sherwood Forest Park compared to the size of the Aldershot GO MTSA and the size of Civic Square in relation to the size of the Aldershot GO MTSA. This figure highlights that Neighbourhood parks and Urban parks will be the primary park type provided in the MTSAs.

Figure 4: Existing Park Size In Relation to the Aldershot GO MTSA Size



2.2.2 Destination Parks

Destination parks are designed to serve the leisure needs of all the residents of the city and also draw users from outside of the city. These parks usually offer unique features and receive a higher level of maintenance.

Program & Function

- Can include gathering and special event areas; unique one of a kind facilities within the City, such as destination-based water and large skate parks; location for indoor recreation facilities related to both permanent or portable structures; seated venues; and related activities.
- Can include important natural and ecological areas, be used for special events and festivals, and include unique geographic features.
- Can also include designated Regional

Waterfront Parks, where Halton Region plays a collaborative role in park planning and infrastructure improvements.

Key Features

- Should be accessible by City residents through multiple modes of transportation, including public transit, walking and cycling, and by vehicle.
- Provide community and neighbourhood-level amenities for adjacent residents and businesses.
- May include paid parking.

Size

Typically a larger park, however a destination park is not defined by size or location.

Examples

Spencer Smith Park, Burloak Regional Waterfront Park, Beachway Regional Waterfront Park



Destination Park Example - Spencer Smith Park

2.2.3 Community Parks

Community parks are larger parks designed and located to serve the outdoor recreational needs of several neighbourhoods within a larger residential district.

Program & Function

- Could include recreational fields and courts, including artificial turf facilities and lighting; spectator and user amenities, such as parking, seating, washrooms, and concessions; enhanced playground structures and large open play areas; specialized outdoor facilities, such as skateboard and water play areas; leash free, and community garden areas.
- Can include maintenance buildings, indoor recreation facilities, permanent/portable structures.
- Can include natural and ecological areas within parks.
- May be used for special sporting events and tournaments.

Key Features

- Located on arterial / collector roads to enhance access via walking and cycling, trails, vehicle and public transit. Parking and transit stops are encouraged.
- May be located adjacent to school properties.
- Potential co-location with indoor community and recreation facilities.
- May also provide neighbourhood-level amenities for adjacent residents and employees.

Size

Typically larger parks greater than five hectares.

Examples

Nelson Park, Ireland Park, Sherwood Forest Park, Central Park



Community Park Example - Central Park

2.2.4 Neighbourhood Parks

Neighbourhood parks are the foundation of the Burlington parks system currently representing 44% of the number of parks in the city, and thus relied upon to provide local park access to most residents.

Program & Function

- Could include a range of neighbourhood level open space and recreational services, such as playgrounds, passive areas for social gatherings and relaxation, open and flexible play areas, trails and pathways, programmable secondary and youth level recreational fields and courts; trail linkages.
- May include shade structures, skateboard, and water facilities, if these facilities are not available in the closest Community Park.

- Can include some naturalized woodlots and ecological areas and linkages within parks.

Key Features

- Predominantly located along collector or local roads, with a focus primarily walking and cycling access from the neighbourhood. Transit access may also be provided, as well as street parking. On-site parking may be provided as determined by the facilities and amenities on-site.
- Often located adjacent to schools to provide shared use of parking and playgrounds.

Size

Less than 7 hectares.

Examples

Lampman Park, Apeldoorn Park, Palladium Park, Pinemeadow Park



Neighbourhood Park Example - Pinemeadow Park

2.2.5 Urban Parks

Urban parks are designed and located to serve the recreational and open space needs of urban intensification areas or higher density neighbourhoods.

Program & Function

- Intended to be multi-functional with high quality urban design, urban parks should provide flexible green space and canopy cover in addition to hardscaped areas.
- Could include a range of community and neighbourhood level open space and recreational services, including seating areas and lawns for passive recreation and social gatherings, child-friendly amenities such as playgrounds and water play areas, small-scale winter recreation opportunities (e.g. skating), pathway connections, and playing courts.
- Designed to support both spontaneous, everyday use and routinely programmable space that can serve many functions.

Key Features

- Given location in urban intensification and growth areas, park design and siting will prioritize transit, walking and cycling access.
- Frontage on public streets, proximity to public transit, and park configuration should support the park's ability to be high quality, multifunctional space that will be well used.
- Design materials and ongoing maintenance will likely require greater investment given the likelihood that urban parks will be very well used by adjacent residents, workers, and visitors.
- May include promenades, squares and plazas.
- Consider connectivity to linear parks where applicable.

Size

No size or shape limitations.

Examples

Veteran Square or Civic Square



Urban Park Example - Civic Square

2.2.6 Linear Parks & Greenways

Linear parks are manicured parks that function as active transportation corridors and connections between open spaces, community facilities, and/or neighbourhoods with potential bump-out recreation/amenity opportunities. Greenways provide similar active transportation corridors and connections between open spaces and facilities but are more natural looking. Similar looking connections could be made in support of the larger objective of supporting seamless connectivity through the public realm within the road right-of-way, however these would not be considered parkland.

The appearance of Linear Parks and Greenways will vary greatly depending on the urban context the park and greenway is located.

Program & Function

- Could include multi-use pathways or trails to support walking and cycling connections, with additional park amenities such as seating areas, small play areas (e.g. playground equipment, water play, etc.), and trees and plantings.
- Linear parks will respond to the context in which they are proposed and should focus on providing safe connections.

Key Features

- Can include public access easements along utility corridors as well as City owned parkland.
- Can include recreational lease agreements on non-City owned lands.

Examples

Crosstown Trail, Francis Road Trail, Maple Trail, Orchard Pipeline Trail, Centennial Trail, Elgin Promenade



Linear Park Example - Centennial Trail

2.2.7 Ecological Parks

Ecological parks are areas of parkland predominantly in a natural state and/or which provide ecosystem services, as well as passive recreation opportunities that are primarily unprogrammed.

Program & Function

- Primarily conservation and/or preservation of ecologically important areas, and may include passive recreation uses.
- May include passive park usage such as trails, seating, and lookouts.
- Internal access and use limitations may apply due to environmental sensitivities and/or restrictions.

Key Features

- Areas which are part of the City's Natural Heritage System or are identified as having predominantly native vegetation or wildlife, wetlands, functioning as an ecological habitat, core area, or corridor.

Size

Size varies based on the environmental feature being protected.

Examples

Duncaster Park, Forestvale Park, Kerncliff Park, Shoreacres Park, Zimmerman Park



Ecological Park Example - Zimmerman Park

2.3 Measuring Parkland

2.3.1 Catchment Analysis

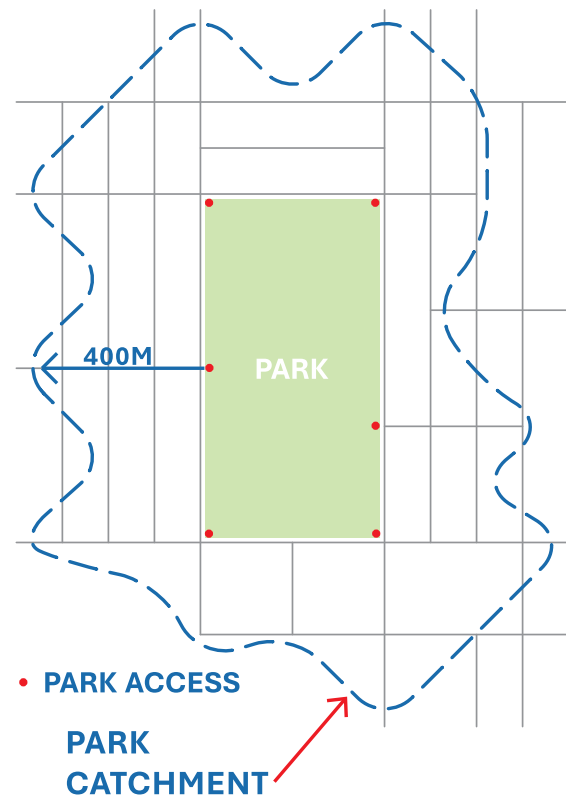
Identified under focus area four in the 2018-2022 Burlington's Plan - From Vision To Focus, the City aims for homes to be within a five minute walk of a park. Research has demonstrated that an approximately five minute walk is a reasonable, accessible distance that most people will walk to a local park before using a different mode of transportation (e.g. car, transit).

The development of a walking catchment around each park was created as illustrated in Figure 5. A walking catchment is more reflective of a person's access to parkland than calculating the number of people within a park buffer. A 400m catchment has been determined to be appropriate in Burlington's case as the appropriate walking distance for people to meet their local park needs within a five minute walk.

For destination and community parks, a larger catchment is more appropriate to analyze spatial dispersement since these parks are designed to service a larger volume of people. A larger catchment of 1.5 km has been established as an appropriate distance to the services provided in these parks classifications. The walking distance catchment is determined using pathways, sidewalks, trails and local roads without sidewalks. The walking distance is measured to the edge of the park where access can be gained in a reasonable manner (i.e. there are no steep grades, the area is not fenced). This method also factors

in barriers to access, such as highways, rail lines, creek channels, or where there are gaps in sidewalks, pathways, or trails.

Figure 5: Park Catchment

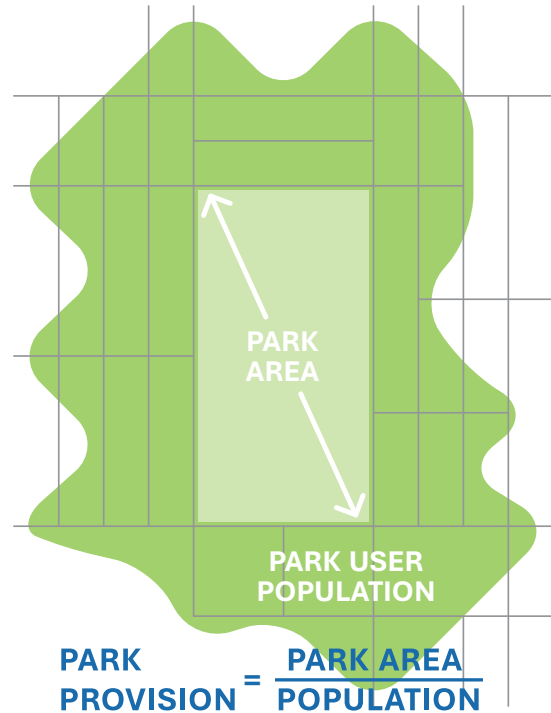


2.3.2 Park Pressure Analysis

The park pressure analysis utilizes the 400m walking catchments and federal census dissemination blocks to calculate the total number of people a park serves within the 400m walking catchment. This method takes into consideration population density within the 400m walking catchments providing a measurement of equity between the different catchment areas. This measure produces a square metres of parkland per person number. This measure complements the walking distance measure to provide another lens on parkland service level. Overcrowded parks is also an indication that additional parkland may be required in an area to address service needs of the community.

It should be noted that the park pressure analysis alone can lead to misinterpretation of how much park space is available. This is due to the effect of utilizing the dissemination blocks. If one portion of the dissemination block is well serviced by parkland in close proximity, the per capita park space may appear high even in areas of a dissemination block that may not be within 400m of a park.

Figure 6: Park Pressure



2.3.3 Park Function Analysis

The park function analysis examined the usable park space compared to natural areas and the distribution of sports fields and playgrounds across the city. The park function analysis does not consider the asset condition or functionality outside of the purpose of the infrastructure. This report examined at a broad level the location and number of rectangular fields, baseball diamonds and playgrounds. Asset condition would be a part of the corporate asset management plan review.

2.4 Burlington Population Growth

2.4.1 Existing Population and Demographics

The 2021 Census data indicates Burlington's 2021 population is 186,948 and is an increase of 3,634 (2.0%) since 2016. Burlington's growth rate continues to decline from previous census years and continues to increase in age. Figures 7 through 9 illustrate Burlington's age pyramid from the 2021 federal census and the age trends occurring in Burlington over the last 20 years. Monitoring population and demographic trends will be important to keeping the PPMP current.

Figure 8: Burlington Male/Female Population Distribution by Age (2021)

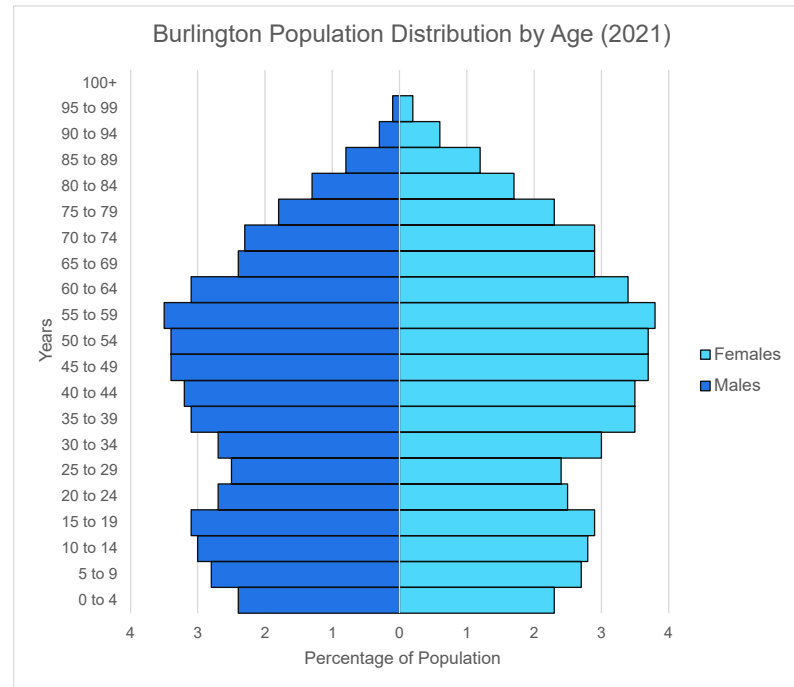


Figure 7: Population Trend of 65+ and 0 to 14 Age Groups

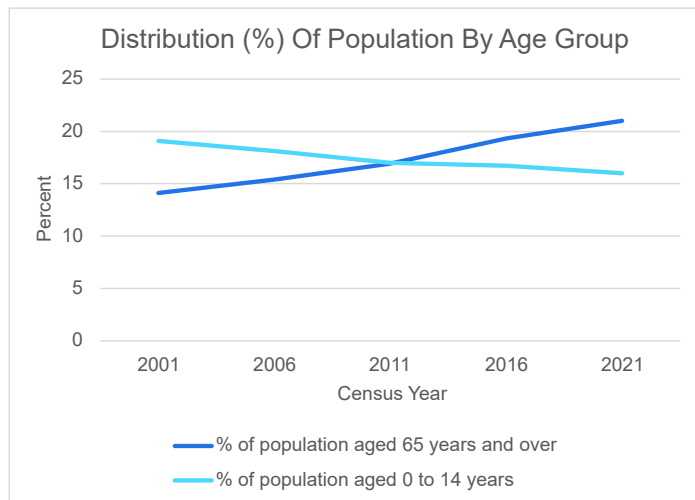
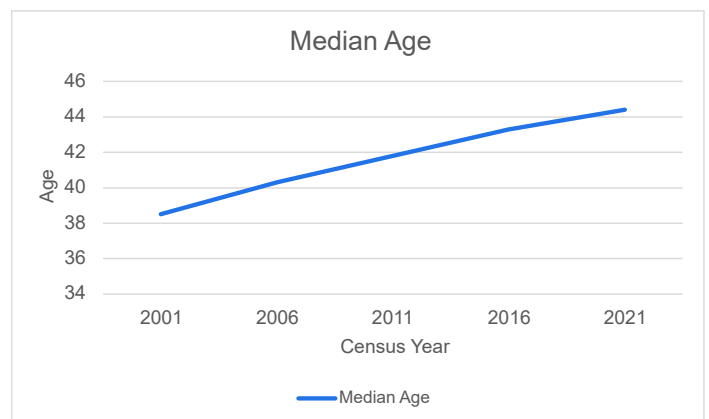


Figure 9: Burlington Median Age Trend Over Last 20 Years



2.4.2 Future Population and Demographics

The City of Burlington relies on the Region of Halton to provide a distribution of anticipated population and employment growth in alignment with the Region's Official Plan. Due to changing Provincial growth directions, the Region is constantly revising and updating Halton's growth projections for each lower tier municipality to remain in alignment. This report has used the most current information from Region of Halton Official Plan Amendment (ROPA) 49 as adopted by Regional Council in June 2022.

Halton Region has divided the City of Burlington into different policy areas and assigned anticipated population and employment growth numbers to each area out to the year 2041. A total population of 240,500 was anticipated for the City in 2041. This work was completed to inform Region of Halton Official Plan Amendment (ROPA) 49. The policy areas used in this study are derived from the Regional policy areas and are illustrated in Figure 10. For the purpose of this study some of the policy areas provided by the Region have been grouped together due to similar growth patterns.

Through the modified approval of ROPA 49, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing approved an anticipated population of 240,050 at 2041 and 265,160 at 2051 for the City of Burlington. This report uses the initial 2041 population growth breakdown by policy area provided by the

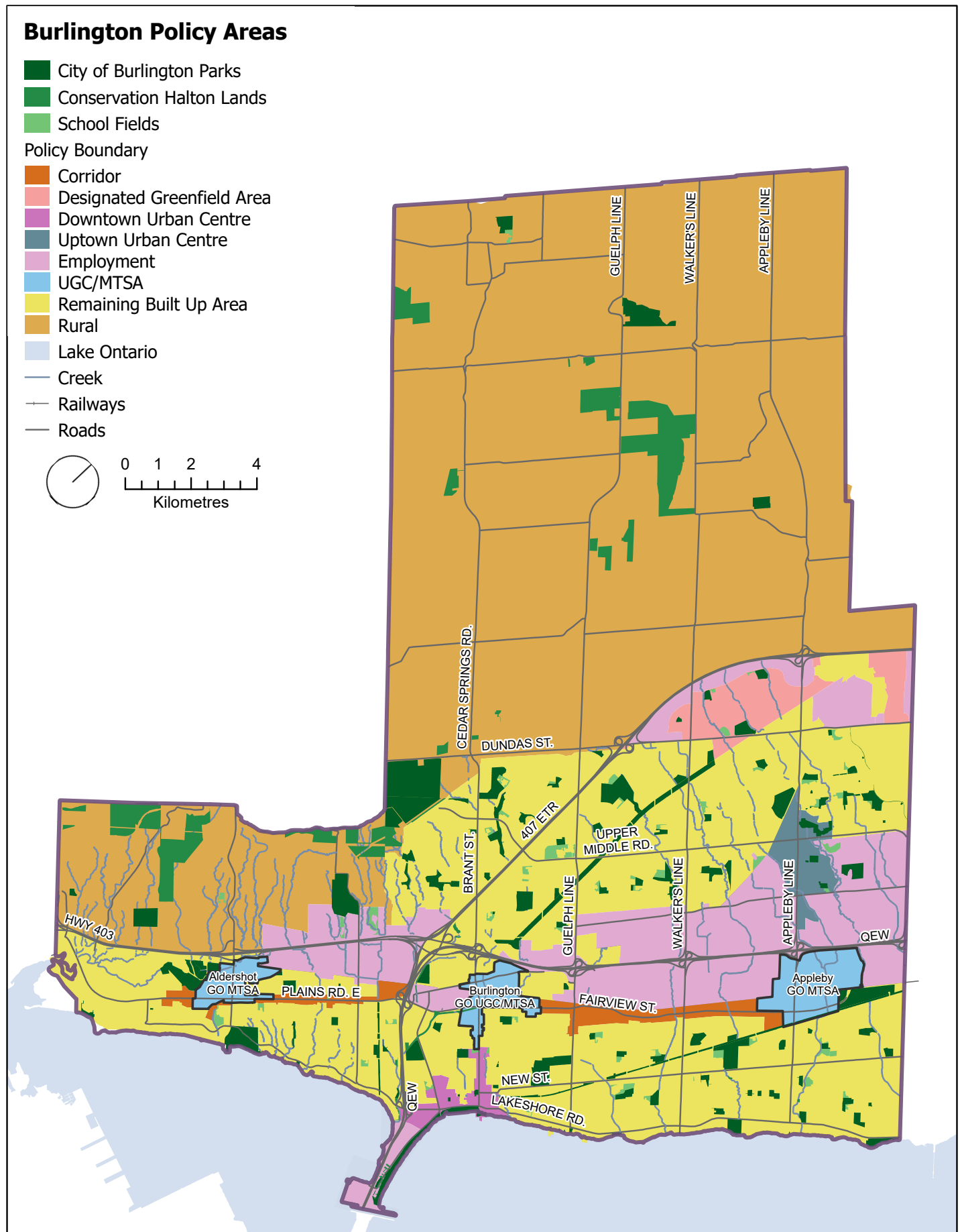
Region to complete parkland analysis and develop specific parkland targets for different areas of the city. The 2041 initial breakdown of population by area is used in this report as the most current information available. An analysis using the anticipated population of 265,160 for the City in 2051 as approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, has also been used to determine an overall Burlington parkland service level and implications at 2051.

In this report most of the growth is anticipated within the Built-Up Urban Area Centres and Corridors such as the MTSAs, downtown and uptown mixed use centres, and Plains Road corridor. Approximately 86% of the forecasted growth is to be accommodated in the Built-Up Area (BUA).

The Ministers decision also modified ROPA 49 to include new urban lands and converted lands from the Region's Employment Area. These changes as a result of the Minister's decision have not been captured in this report and will be subject to a separate process.

Increased population will create a declining parkland service level as represented in hectares per capita in most of the urban area.

Figure 10: Burlington Policy Areas



2.5 Current & Target Future Park Service Levels

Current Levels of Service

Current level of service was determined through the combination of the catchment analysis, park pressure analysis and park function analysis. The 2021 population from the 2021 Census was used to help determine existing service levels. It should be noted that the 2021 population for each policy area has been estimated since the 2021 census information does not align with the policy area boundaries. The 2041 anticipated population at the time of this report was used to help determine current service levels into the future should no additional parkland be acquired.

Parkland service levels were determined for the city as a whole and for the planning policy areas as utilized by Halton Region in support of the Region's ongoing Municipal Comprehensive Review. The policy area boundaries are represented in Figure 10 on the previous page. The City of Burlington consists of community areas that function differently and will take different levels of growth and thus have different parkland service needs. It was determined that measuring service levels and creating targets for different urban and rural areas is more equitable and also helps the City determine and distinguish parkland priorities.

In the existing parkland service level tables in this report, the metric 'Percent of Population Within 400m of a Park' for each policy area includes proximity to parks

within and outside of the policy area. Where as the metric 'Hectares of Parkland Per Population' only includes the parks within the policy area. The rationale for the discrepancy is to provide a more accurate representation of walkability but avoid the double counting of parkland between areas when calculating the hectares of parkland per population.

Target Future Levels of Service

This section identifies future parkland target service levels for the different identified areas of the city illustrated in Figure 10. Parkland supply targets should not be looked at uniformly across the city as different areas of the city require different parkland needs due to population density, built form composition and demographics. Creating a single citywide parkland supply target has many flaws and provides very little indication to how parkland service levels are being met in different neighbourhoods.

The following items were considered in the establishment of the parkland targets for the different policy areas:

- Access to private green space, private yard space
- Urban typology, i.e. dense urban MTSA or Downtown Urban Centre
- Population density, existing and anticipated
- Parkland function
- Proximity to park access within a 5 minute walk, 400m walking distance

In addition to creating a parkland service

level target in the form of area of parkland per resident, service level targets indicating accessibility have also been identified in the form of percentage of residents within 400m walking distance to a park and also to a park with a playground. A service level target has also been provided at the city wide level for diamonds and rectangular sports fields. For individual policy areas a target for diamonds and rectangular sports fields or multi-use field has been provided. Users of diamonds and rectangular sports fields are not necessarily determined from proximity to these facilities and it is not appropriate to have a target service level for each defined policy area. However, most residents should have an open space area where activities such as kicking or throwing a ball, throwing a frisbee, etc., could occur. This could take place on a diamond or rectangular sports field when not in use or on a flat grass area of a local park.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Priority acquisition areas have been conceptually identified for each policy area of the city, to aid in the prioritization of park acquisition and investment for those areas most in need.

Priority acquisition areas were developed for each policy area using the four criteria below:

- Area with 30 or fewer square metres of city parkland per capita within 400m
- Area that is expected to grow at least 10% from 2021 to 2041
- By 2041 area will have a 25% or greater decrease in per capita park area

- Areas not within 400 walkable metres of a park (in a walkability gap)

Priority acquisition area mapping illustrates how many of the four criteria may exist in any given location within the policy area. The purpose of the acquisition mapping is to provide an initial indication of where the lowest to highest priority location may be for parkland dedication and/or acquisition. The priority acquisition area mapping illustrates how many of the four criteria are being met in a location. The City should prioritize areas for further examination where all four criteria are existing in an area.

If all four criteria exist in an area, the priority acquisition area mapping should not be used in isolation to determine the highest priority areas for dedication and/or acquisition. These areas should be further narrowed down based on factors, such as meeting the needs of residential versus employment lands, the preservation of heritage and natural features, and the ability to meet public realm, connectivity and urban design goals of an area. The factors mentioned above should not be considered exhaustive.

Priority acquisition mapping for each policy area is included under each policy area section.

2.5.1 Citywide

Current Levels of Service

The City of Burlington has 691.5 hectares of public parkland that it owns, leases or manages (see Table 1). This number includes both usable and non-usable space within Burlington's defined parks but excludes other open space and natural areas owned by the City such as creek areas. An additional 460 hectares of natural open space and parks is owned by Conservation Halton, some of which is accessible to the public. Additional open space is provided in the form of school fields and playgrounds. A significant portion of residents, 66.6%, are within a five minute walk (400m) of a park. From a functional perspective, the City has a reasonable disbursement of park types within distance of the different planning policy areas. When looking at the analysis from a city-wide level, a walkability deficiency exists in the rural and North Aldershot area. Although areas of Aldershot are within 400m of a park, walkability in the Aldershot area may be challenging for some residents due to this area of the city largely being without sidewalks.

Included within City owned parkland are 60 ball diamonds and 53 rectangular fields. 11 of the diamonds are lit and 11 of the fields are lit. Additional diamonds and fields are also located on school sites and are shared with the City. The City has classified fields into A, B, C, and D based on a set of criteria. Class A fields can accommodate adults while class B, C and D fields are generally not full sized facilities and have limitations

on age use. Diamonds and fields with lights can accommodate a higher capacity due to longer hours of use. To create a uniform capacity measurement, lit fields are estimated to be the equivalent of 1.45 unlit fields. The current diamond and field capacity service level indicated in Table 1 reflects the combination of lit and unlit fields. If looking at only artificial turf fields, the City's current service level is one field per 26,707 residents.

Target Future Levels of Service

As the city grows and intensifies, it is anticipated that there will be greater use and demand for existing parks, as well as greater challenges in acquiring and developing new parks, particularly in existing urban areas. Accordingly, the citywide target future parks service levels identified in Table 2 take these forecasted changes and challenges into account.

For the City to meet a future parkland target service level of 3 hectares per 1000 population in 2051, a total of 104 hectares of parkland will need to be acquired to meet the future parkland target service level in 2051.

Determining an appropriate target for sports fields requires a detailed analysis of usage rates and sports trends which are not part of this study. The target rates included in Table 2 reflect the City maintaining its approximate current level of service. If this level of service was maintained only through the acquisition of new parkland a total of 18 diamonds and 15 fields would be required by 2041 and an additional 6 diamonds and 6

fields would be required by 2051. Using an average of 1 hectare for diamonds and 1.2 hectares for rectangular field sizing, this would represent an approximate need of 50 hectares for the diamonds and fields alone, not including parking, seating areas, buffers from property lines, etc. Re-purposing and adding lights to existing diamonds and rectangular sports fields would be necessary to minimize the land acquisition need.

Municipal Comparison

When comparing Burlington's current and future parkland service level target to neighbouring municipalities in Figure 11, Burlington compares favourably with a higher level of parkland per 1000 population. Most municipalities comparable to Burlington currently provide two to three hectares of municipally owned parkland per thousand residents and a range of one rectangular field per 1,500 to 3,500 residents.

Caution should be used when measuring across municipalities, since it may not be a direct comparison. Each municipality has a different method of classifying and counting parkland as it relates to service level targets. Some municipalities only include parks that can primarily be used for active recreation, while others may also include passive and natural areas into their parkland calculations. A more detailed summary of comparable municipalities can be found in Appendix A of the Park Provisioning Master Plan Progress Report dated April 2022.

Table 1: Citywide existing parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	18,705.4 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	186,948
HECTARES OF PARKS	691.5 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	66.6%
HECTARES OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION	3.70 ha per 1000 people
NUMBER OF DIAMONDS PER POPULATION (UNLIT UNIT EQUIVALENTS)	1:2,878
NUMBER OF RECTANGULAR FIELDS PER POPULATION (UNLIT UNIT EQUIVALENTS)	1:3,226

Table 2: Citywide future parkland target service levels

	FUTURE PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	80% of residents are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 3 hectares per 1000 people citywide
3	80% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure
4	1 diamond per 3,000 people (unlit unit equivalent)
5	1 rectangular sports field per 3,500 people (unlit unit equivalent)

Figure 11: Comparable Municipal Service Level Targets



2.5.2 Major Transit Station Areas

In alignment with A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe and the Halton Region Official Plan, Burlington's Official Plan, 2020, envisions urban redevelopment and intensification around the City's GO Stations that promotes "connected, walkable, transit-oriented communities that offer convenient access to employment opportunities, a full range of housing, public service facilities including schools and parks, and convenient access to various daily needs like shopping, services, and supports for residents throughout their entire lives." As noted in the Official Plan vision, access to high-quality, multi-functional public parks will be a key element in supporting urban intensification and maintaining Burlington's high quality of life for current and future residents.

Recommended preferred precinct plans for the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA and the Aldershot and Appleby GO MTSA were endorsed in principle by Council in January 2022, and the Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study and Final Report for the Downtown Burlington UGC/ Burlington GO MTSA and Aldershot GO MTSA was presented to Council in July 2022. The vision and objectives for the Appleby GO MTSA were also shared with Council at the July meeting which provided an updated precinct plan for Burlington and Aldershot as well as the policy directions which will inform the creation of ASPs at a later date.

The next step in the MTSA planning process will be to bring forward official plan amendments to formalize the area-specific planning policy directions for these priority growth areas. The parks and open space specific components of the future amendments will be informed by the analysis and recommendations of this PPMP.

MTSA Target Future Service Levels

The Burlington Official Plan directs the majority of growth to 2031 and beyond to be focused towards the three MTSA's, as well as the Uptown Urban Centre and the Downtown Urban Centre, and requires consideration of both standard and alternative parkland acquisition and provision tools for these growth areas.

In order to assess potential future park service levels within the MTSA's, an analysis of maximum possible parkland dedication through redevelopment was completed at the parcel, precinct, and MTSA level for each of the Aldershot GO, Appleby GO, and Burlington GO areas. The maximum possible parkland dedication was assumed to be at the build out (2041 and beyond) of each MTSA, as per the Area-Specific Plan (ASP) Planning Study Interim Report (December, 2021). The maximum possible amount of parkland dedication is presented for each MTSA using:

- the standard percentage of net developable land rates for residential (5%) and non-residential developments (2%) (i.e. S. 42.1 of the Planning Act);

- the alternative rate of one hectare per each 600 residential units for higher-density development (i.e. S. 42.3 of the Planning Act); and
- the potential new alternative rate for “transit oriented communities” (TOC¹) as provided for in Bill 109 (“More Homes for Everyone Act”), should the MTSA be designated as such by the Province in the future, of 10% for sites less than or equal to five hectares in size, and 15% for sites greater than five hectares.

Given that the final area specific plans and zoning bylaw updates for the MTSA are not available in time for incorporation by this report, additional analysis and assumptions were required to determine the specific net (re)developable lands and unit density forecasts within each MTSA based on available information (e.g. land use, building heights) in the MTSA ASP Planning Study, as well as GIS data and the latest aerial imagery from the City. Currently known or identified future parks within the MTSA are included in this analysis.

In order to forecast the maximum, reasonable amount of residential units and commercial development per developable parcel in accordance with each precinct’s proposed land use, a high-level estimation of units per type of built form was assessed. The high-level unit estimation determined which parkland dedication rate that could apply. For mixed-use precincts, a ratio was

¹ Transit oriented communities are defined by the Government of Ontario as “a development project of any nature or kind and for any usage in connection with the construction or operation of a station that is part of a priority transit project, and includes a development project located on transit corridor land” (“Transit Oriented Communities Act”, 2020).

estimated between residential and non-residential uses informed by the land use descriptions in the ASP Planning Study.

Where available, City data on pre-application and in-progress development application data was used to inform development statistics for parcels and precincts. Non-developable areas, including natural and hazard lands, existing and planned public roads, and facilities deemed unlikely to be redeveloped as another use (e.g. hospitals, new development), among others, were excluded from the calculations. These estimations were right-sized to the types and scales of development envisioned in the ASP Planning Study (e.g. low-rise, mid-rise, high-rise and mixed use). To supplement this analysis, a policy scan was conducted to identify neighbouring, comparable municipalities that have identified approximate unit density ranges per hectare by scale of redevelopment, such as the City of Hamilton.

This assessment generated a “bottom-up” estimate of unit growth based on the above inputs. To ensure the number of units is properly aligned with the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review and MTSA Area Specific Planning Study population forecasts at 2041 and at build out for each MTSA, persons per unit (PPU) estimates were used that align with City Planning staff expertise and the Development Charges 2019 Study (i.e. 1.5 PPU for mid to high density development).

Given the high-level nature of this analysis and assumptions required to complete the

assessment, a number of limitations are present that are important to consider. Given the existing parcel fabric in each MTSA and that growth will occur through redevelopment, park dedication sizes per parcel are generally small. Therefore, the total amount of estimated maximum parkland area presented below is not consolidated. Assembling parks that total the sizes below will require sharing agreements and other site plan control measures. Additionally, it is unlikely that each parcel within each MTSA will develop to its maximum density potential, or will do so on a similar time frame. Finally, these calculations are for land only, and do not reflect potential cash-in-lieu values.

This assessment, along with the existing park access analysis completed, allow for the PPMP to inform and provide recommendations to the next steps of MTSA planning and implementation with regards to the ideal placement and type of future parks, and where planned access and transportation network improvements will be most valuable from a parks perspective.

The MTSA priority acquisition maps in this report illustrate areas in each MTSA that have been identified as a priority based on a park provision analysis. The MTSA Area Specific Plans identify preferred park locations based on a community design perspective.

In addition to the priority acquisition mapping, the following guidelines have been provided to guide the location of parks in MTSA areas.

- Locate parks adjacent to the Nautral Heritage System and other open space to create a larger open space network.
- Space parks throughout the MTSAs to meet the 400m walking distance target.
- Locate parks close to heritage buildings/ site and environmental features to take advantage of views.
- Provide new parks at locations closest to the highest density precincts.
- Use parks for connectivity purposes where no other means is available.

Together, the MTSA ASPs and PPMP will inform and advance each other's aligned goals in achieving an urban community that advances the City's vision for the future.

Burlington GO Urban Growth Centre/MTSA

Current Levels of Service

Burlington GO UGC/MTSA's current parks service level is below the citywide average. Optimist Park is the main park accessible to most existing residents, which houses a wide variety of high quality parks infrastructure and programming. The southern portion of the MTSA is within walking distance of Wellington Park. As the city's Urban Growth Centre Burlington GO area is already constrained in terms of parks access and the amount of parkland available, and this will likely be exacerbated by increasing intensification of the area. It can also be expected that existing parks within the area, such as Optimist Park, will see increased use and visitation due to an increase in the population within existing park access catchments. Table 3 provides a snapshot of existing parkland service levels for the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA.

Figure 12 illustrates areas of the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA that are currently not within 400m walking distance of a park. Figure 13 shows the existing square metres of parkland within 400m walking distance per resident in the dissemination block.

Target Future Levels of Service

The Burlington GO UGC/MTSA will be the focal point for future mixed-use growth and development within the city anticipated to reach a population of 8,160 people by 2041. Given the high-level parks service estimate identified above, strategic placement of new parkland within this MTSA will be critical to ensure the growing city centre community

has accessible and multifunctional park space. This will require taking parkland dedication and conveyance as land wherever feasible through redevelopment of the area, and potentially employing some of the alternative parkland acquisition options (e.g. Strata parcels, Partnerships, etc.).

It will be important to locate parks centrally in the Burlington GO Central precinct to promote multi-modal accessibility and achieve walkability targets, given the intensity of development planned for this area. These parks should be designed and maintained to a higher standard and quality given the expected high usage of these spaces.

Table 4 indicates the future parkland service targets for the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA. To meet a future parkland target service level of 1 hectares per 1000 population in 2041, 7.76 hectares of new parkland will need to be acquired within the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA.

Similar to the other MTSA areas, given acquisition and dedication challenges and high amount of redevelopment, a focus for this area will be on providing access to parks for existing and future residents. As with the other MTSAs, the planned linear parks, active transportation and transit network improvements will be important to improve access for residents to existing and future parks as well. Priority should be placed on improving active and green transportation links between the Urban Growth Centre and the Downtown Urban Centre, such as through public realm improvements along Brant Street or through

new pathway connections along Hydro or utility corridors, as available. As noted above, the supply of parkland target may require alternative acquisition tools in addition to parkland dedication through the development process.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 14 illustrates that most of the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA is a priority area for parkland acquisition, with the highest priority area shown north of Fairview Street, based on parkland spacing and priority mapping. Figure 15 has been provided from the Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study & Final Report completed by Dillon Consulting to indicate the initial planning concept developed for this area.

Table 5 on the following page illustrates the estimated parkland dedication that may be possible in the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA using the potential land dedication rates, assuming no cash-in-lieu is provided. Table 5 demonstrates that it will be challenging to meet a service level of 1 hectare of parkland per 1000 people solely from land dedication at time of development.

The City will have to be proactive and develop a more refined concept plan with the land owners in the area to ensure parkland and linear connections can be provided in the most appropriate locations.

Table 3: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA existing parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	103 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	1,670
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	0.4 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	33.12%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	2.4 m ²

Table 4: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA future parkland target service levels

	FUTURE PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	100% of residents are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 1 hectare per 1000 people
3	100% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure

Table 5: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA Estimated Parkland Dedication Amount

<i>Estimated Parkland Dedication Amount By Rate Type¹</i>			
Burlington GO Precincts	Standard Dedication (Ha)	Alternative Rate (Ha)	Transit Oriented Community Rate (Ha)
Fairview Frequent Transit Corridor	0.22	1.24	0.47
Mid-Rise Residential	0.45	1.39	0.90
Upper Brant	0.08	0.34	0.18
Legion Node	0.37	0.08	0.08
Leighland Node	0.18	0.95	0.37
Drury Node	0.55	0.51	0.64
Queensway Main Street	0.22	1.43	0.50
Burlington GO Central	0.62	4.7	1.41
Urban Employment	0.07	0	0.37
MTSA TOTALS:	2.77	10.64	4.92

¹Although the alternative rate applies to all the proposed densities in the MTSA (as per the Official Plan, S. 12.1.16.2), it is assumed to not be feasible for all parcels given the amount of land required to be dedicated from development (e.g. nearly one-third to one-half of the available developable land in certain precincts). Therefore, it is assumed that a mixture of available dedication rates would be used to capture maximum feasible amount of parkland dedication. Above illustrates possible ranges for this analysis only.

Figure 12: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

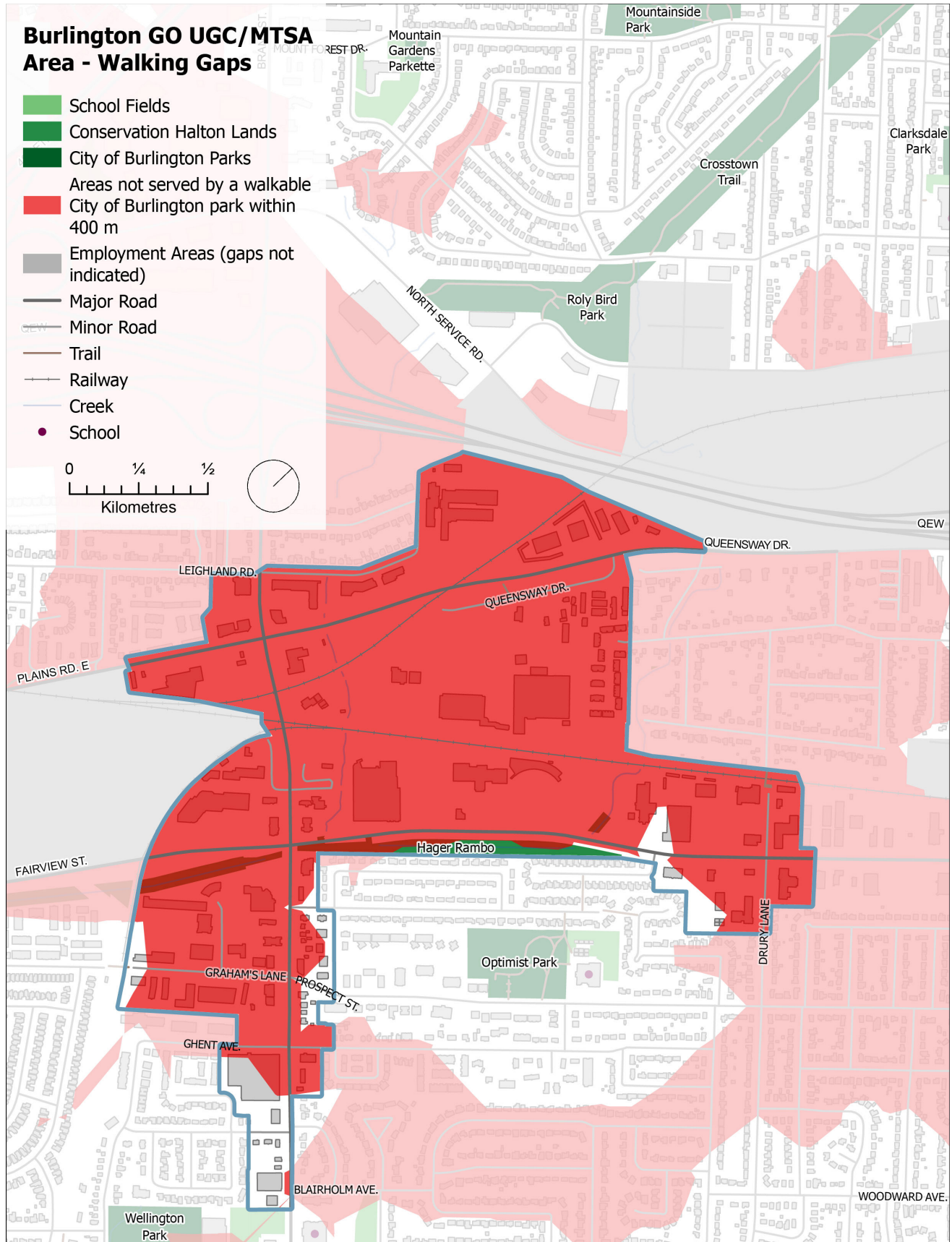


Figure 13: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA Existing Parkland Per Capita

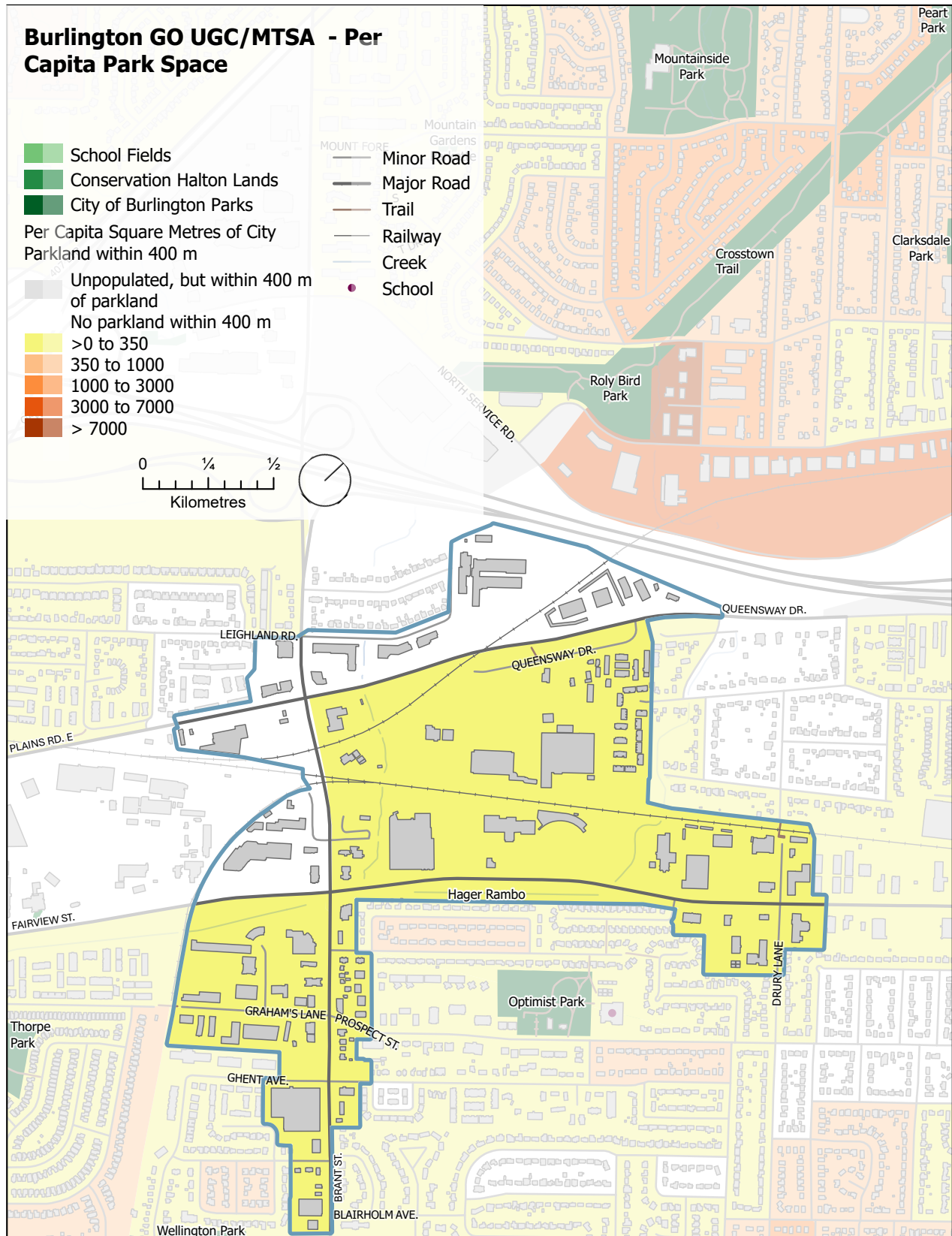


Figure 14: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA Parkland Priority Acquisition Areas

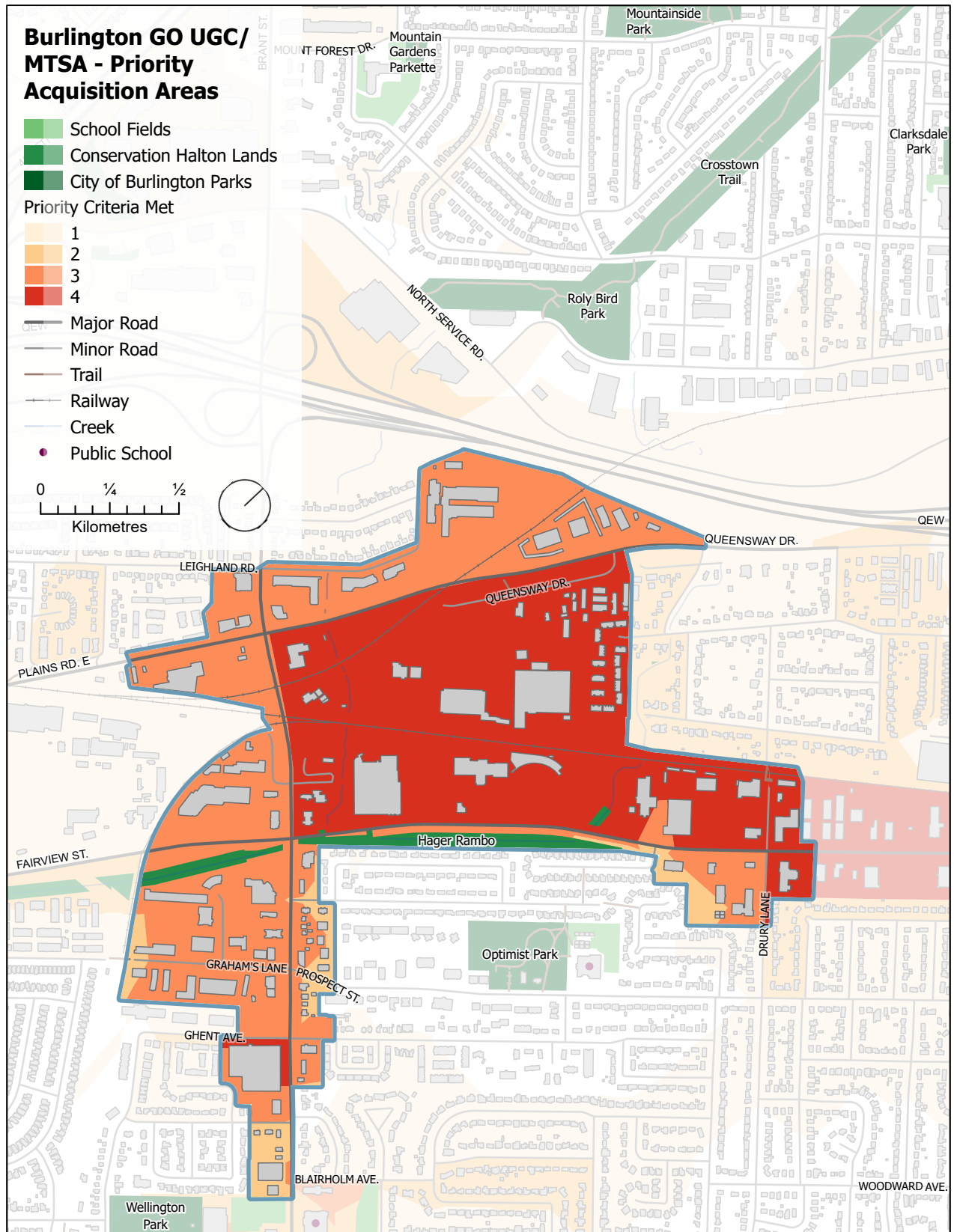
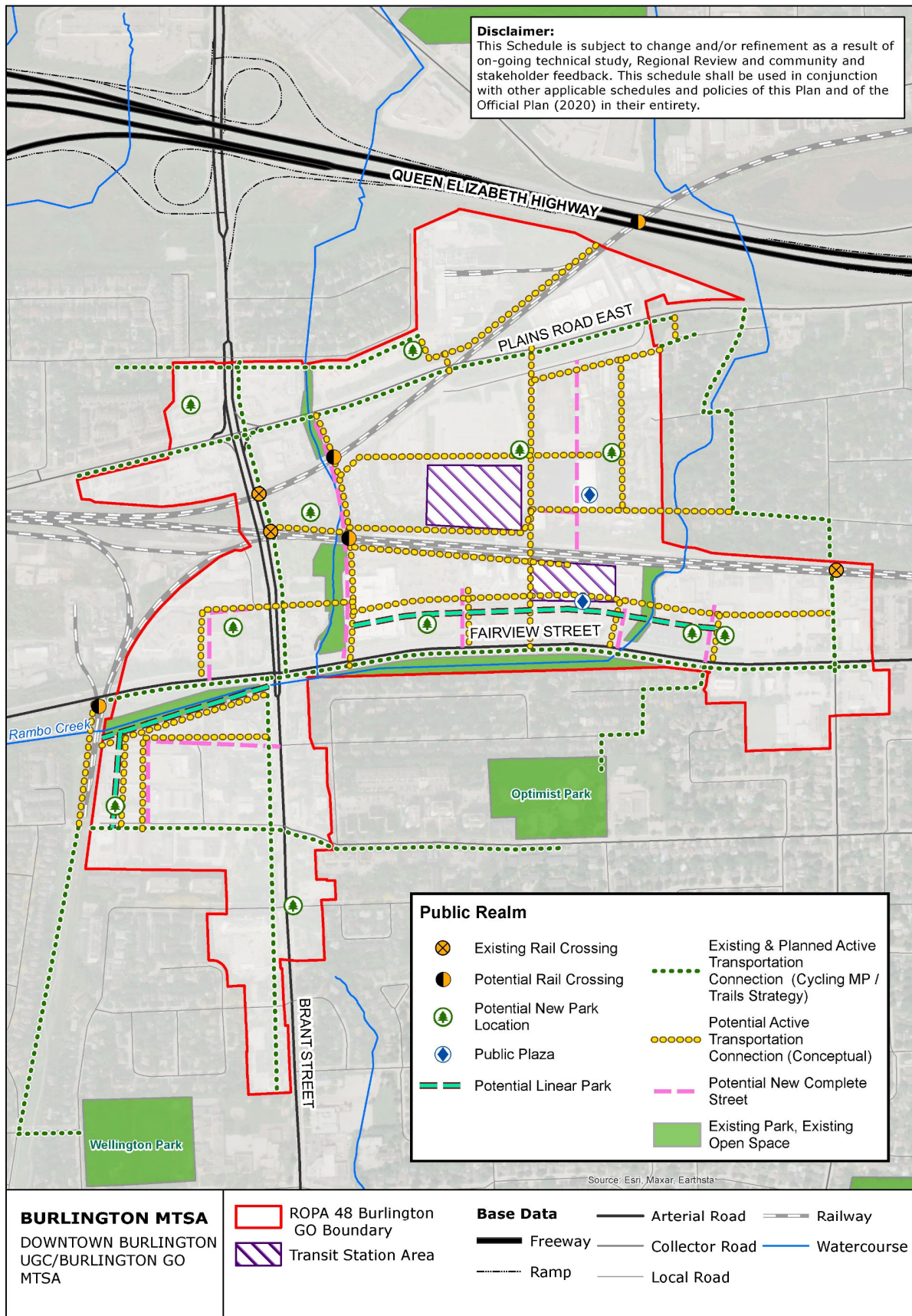


Figure 15: Burlington GO UGC/MTSA Public Realm Concept



Source: Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study & Final Report by Dillon

Aldershot GO MTSA

Current Levels of Service

The Aldershot GO MTSA is currently served by adjacent parkland (within 400m walking distance of the area) that is accessible only for approximately a tenth of current residents. Only those residents that are close to the entrance of Hidden Valley Park have a five minute walk to parkland. Some parkland in the vicinity could be made more accessible as the Aldershot GO MTSA develops. Table 6 illustrates the Aldershot GO MTSA existing service level.

Additional parkland and improved, multi-modal transportation network improvements through MTSA planning and development will be essential to improving park provision and increased accessibility to parks as the area intensifies.

Figure 16 illustrates areas of the Aldershot GO MTSA not within 400m walking distance of a park. Figure 17 shows the square metres of parkland within 400m walking distance per resident in the dissemination block.

Target Future Levels of Service

The Aldershot GO MTSA is forecasted to house a population of 10,000+ and 2,500+ jobs at full build out. At 2041 that population is anticipated to be 7,160 people. Table 7 illustrates the future parkland service levels for the Aldershot GO MTSA.

Table 8 summarizes the maximum estimated dedication for the Aldershot MTSA in each precinct, as per the ASP Planning Study.

Due to parcel fragmentation, to achieve any parks equivalent in size to the area summary totals presented would require further block planning, agreements, consolidation, and other planning and development mechanisms, if a number of smaller parks is not desired.

Given the possible dedication amounts noted, it will be challenging to provide the number of parks envisioned in the area-specific planning study for the Aldershot area. Therefore, alternative means of providing parks and open space should be considered to improve the level of service target for Aldershot, including proactive acquisition, and consideration for strata, POPS, and shared streets as additional spaces in addition to public parks.

To meet a future parkland target service level of 1 hectares per 1000 population in 2041, 6.62 hectares of new parkland will need to be acquired.

Ensuring access to high quality public parks will need to be prioritized, given the intensification of development proposed for the Aldershot GO MTSA. The Area Specific Planning Study for each MTSA, including Aldershot GO, envisions improved multi-modal transportation network improvements and increased connectivity, which will improve resident access to adjacent existing parks, such as Hidden Valley Park, in the future.

While the amount of parkland per population may be constrained due to acquisition challenges as noted above, the supply of parkland target is to be considered

an ambitious goal to be achieved through dedication from development and through other means, such as City purchases and partnerships, as well as improved access and connectivity to Hidden Valley Park.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 18 illustrates that a large portion of the Aldershot GO MTSA is meeting three priority criteria for parkland acquisition. While there is large portions of the MTSA near parkland, accessibility is limited to only a couple of locations. Again, the provision of linear parks and greenways will be important to improving the overall connectivity of parks. The Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study & Final Report public realm concept completed by Dillon Consulting shown in Figure 19 provides the overall precinct plan to support the vision as identified in the Dillon Final report that will ultimately inform the ASP and Official Plan Amendment.

Table 8 demonstrates that if cash-in-lieu is provided rather than land, it will be difficult to meet a service level of 1 hectare of parkland per 1000 people solely from land dedication at time of development.

Table 6: Aldershot GO MTSA existing parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	86 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	1,100
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	0.54 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	11.8%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	4.91 m ²

Table 7: Aldershot GO MTSA future parkland target service levels

	FUTURE PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	100% of residents are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 1 hectare per 1000 people
3	100% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure

Table 8: Aldershot GO MTSA Estimated Parkland Dedication Amount

<i>Estimated Parkland Dedication Amount By Rate Type²</i>			
Aldershot GO Precincts	Standard Dedication (Ha)	Alternative Rate (Ha)	Transit Oriented Community Rate (Ha)
Cooke Commons	0.13	0.64	0.28
Emery Commons	0.44	1.57	0.94
Aldershot GO Central	0.79	6.73	1.79
Aldershot Mainstreet	0.63	2.22	1.14
Midrise Residential	0.61	1.45	1.47
MTSA TOTALS:	2.61	12.61	5.63

²Although the alternative rate applies to all the proposed densities in the MTSA (as per the Official Plan, S. 12.1.16.2), it is assumed to not be feasible for all parcels given the amount of land required to be dedicated from development (e.g. nearly one-third to one-half of the available developable land in certain precincts). Therefore, it is assumed that a mixture of available dedication rates would be used to capture maximum feasible amount of parkland dedication. Above illustrates possible ranges for this analysis only.



Figure 16: Aldershot GO MTSA Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

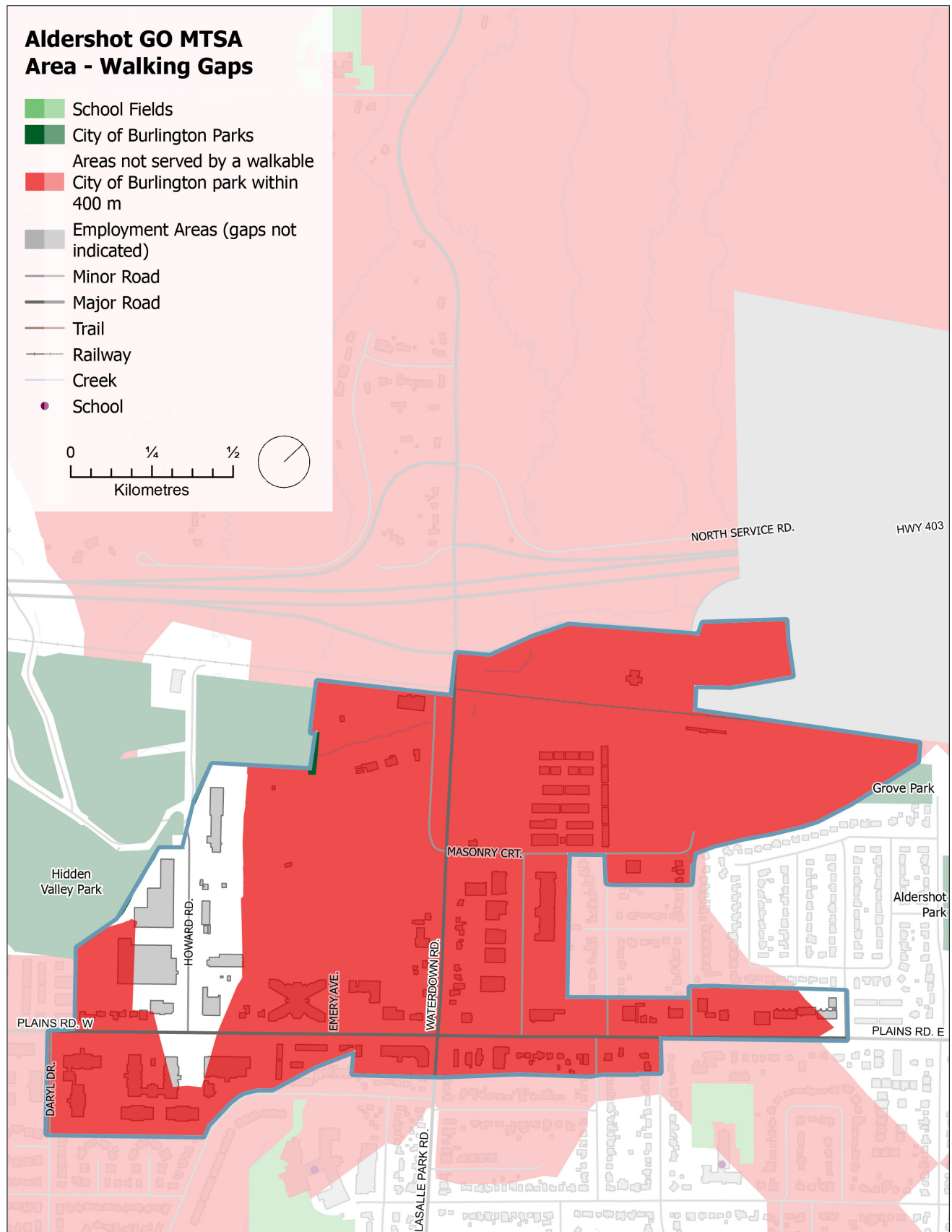


Figure 17: Aldershot GO MTSA Existing Parkland Per Capita

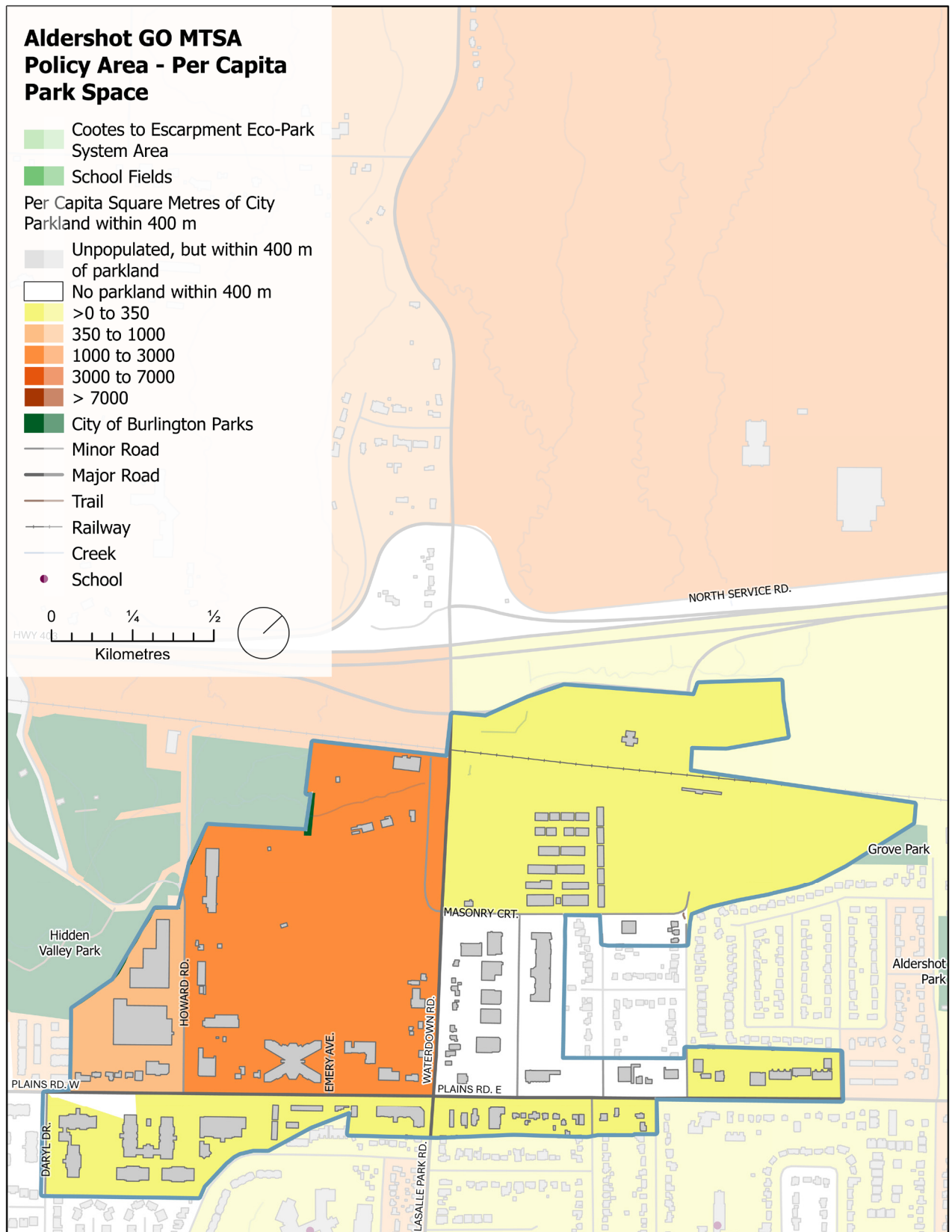


Figure 18: Aldershot GO MTSA Parkland Priority Acquisition Areas

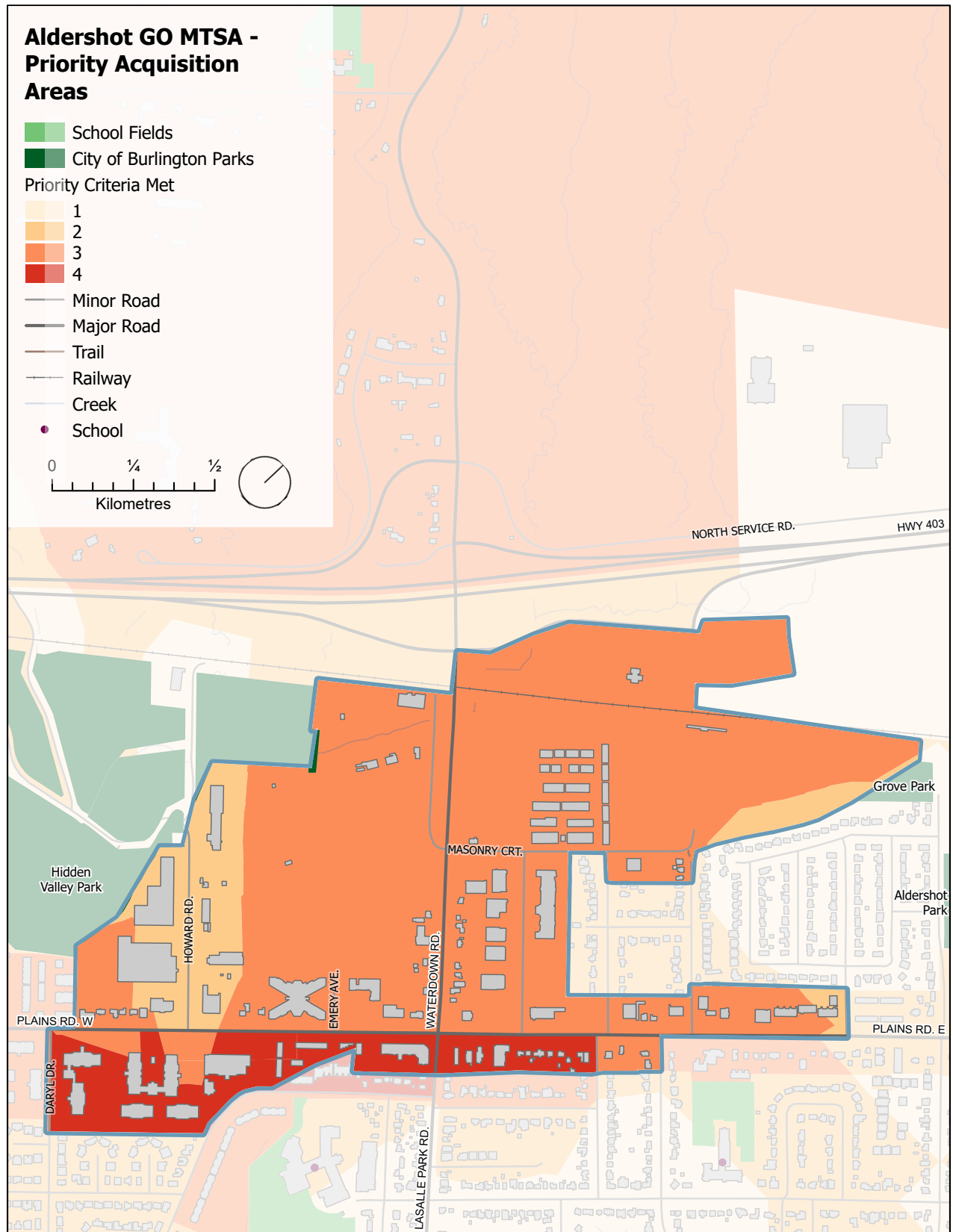
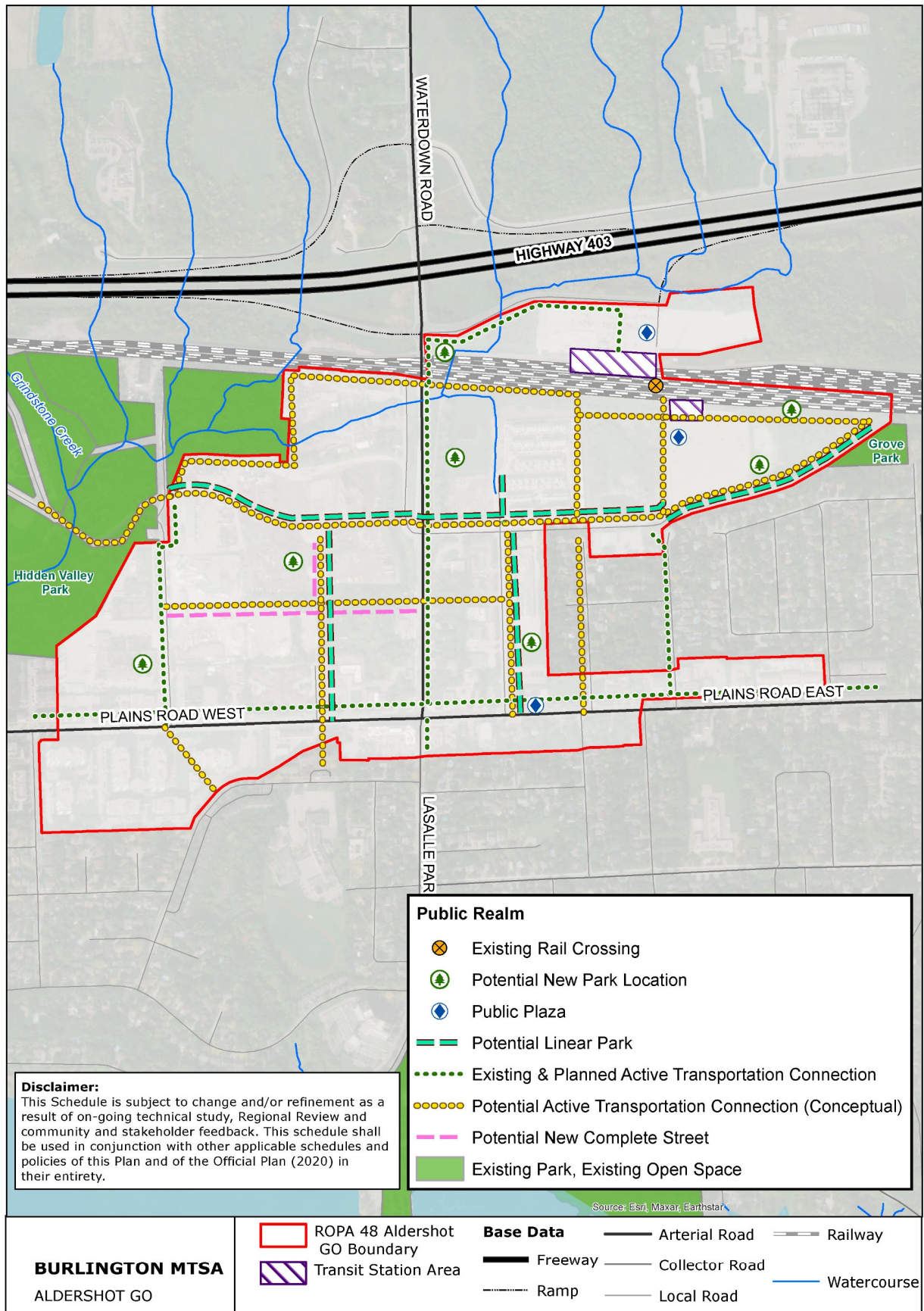


Figure 19: Aldershot GO Public Realm



Source: Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study & Final Report by Dillon

Appleby GO MTSA

Current Levels of Service

The Appleby GO area is currently a well-established employment centre within the city, with many businesses and industrial uses in the area. Consequently, of the three MTSA areas, Appleby is statistically the best served by park space today, with a substantial amount available adjacent to the MTSA boundary and within 400m of the area. This is primarily due to a low number of existing residents within the existing MTSA. However, the significant number of amenities and space available at Sherwood Forest Park is the key driver to this high level of service. Leveraging the abundance of accessible park space will be an important feature to support the existing employment uses and attract new employment and mixed-use development to this MTSA. Table 9 illustrates the Appleby GO MTSA existing service level.

Figure 20 illustrates areas of the Appleby GO MTSA not within 400m walking distance of a park. Figure 21 shows the existing square metres of parkland within 400m walking distance per resident.

Target Future Levels of Service

The Appleby GO MTSA is planned to retain and strengthen its existing function as an employment centre, with the number of jobs within the area forecasted to increase three-fold over the next thirty years to an anticipated 4,210 people. Appleby GO MTSA does also include some significant growth in residential units as well. Along with future park dedication through redevelopment

applications, Appleby should be well suited to support both the daytime needs of workers for gathering and relaxation, as well as the multi-purpose role parks play for nearby residents.

If development proceeds according to plans for the Appleby GO MTSA, parkland through land dedication should be sufficient to properly service resident and employment growth in the area. Additional measures or proactive acquisitions may need to be taken by the City in the Fairview Frequent Transit Corridor precinct, however, as the forecasted park dedication totals may not be sufficient to provide the number of parks and open spaces envisioned for the corridor.

Table 10 indicates the future parkland service level targets. The service level for Appleby is higher than the Burlington GO UGC/MTSA and the Aldershot GO MTSA to account for proximity to Sherwood Forest Park. Sherwood Forest Park provides a larger community recreation function and thus should not completely offset the need for local parkland in the MTSA area. To meet a future parkland target service level of 1.5 hectares per 1000 population in 2041, 2.88 hectares of new parkland will need to be acquired. The Appleby GO MTSA is currently well served with the amount of parkland within the area, and this is projected to continue through build out based on potential parkland dedication amounts. A focus will need to be improved access across different transportation modes to parkland within the MTSA, while continuing to support this area's focus as an

employment centre and attractive place for workers and residents alike. There is potential for all parkland within this MTSA to be acquired through dedication via development.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 22 illustrates that most of the existing residential development is higher priority area for parkland. This is primarily due to projected growth in the MTSA and the decline of square metres of parkland per person. The priority acquisition map highlights that although it seems like Appleby GO MTSA is well served, there remains to be parkland acquisition requirements as future development occurs. The Appleby GO priority acquisition map demonstrates a clear example that the priority acquisition mapping is to used as a starting point to determine the highest priority location for parkland. Knowing the area north of the railway tracks will remain employment lands, focus can be given to other locations on the map where the four criteria have been met.

Table 11 on the following page illustrates the estimated parkland dedication that may be possible in the Appleby GO MTSA using the potential land dedication rates, assuming no cash-in-lieu is provided. Table 11 demonstrates that it may be possible to achieve a greater portion of land in this area the other MTSA areas due to the current low density, employment type land uses in the area and larger parcel sizes.

Figure 23 is showing the public realm concept developed in and included as part of the Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study Interim Report.

Table 9: Appleby GO MTSA existing parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	179 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	1,140
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	3.44 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	71%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	30.18 m ²

Table 10: Appleby GO MTSA future parkland target service levels

	FUTURE PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	100% of residents are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 1.5 hectares per 1000 people
3	100% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure

Table 11: Appleby GO MTSA Estimated Parkland Dedication Amount

<i>Estimated Parkland Dedication Amount By Rate Type³</i>			
Appleby GO Precincts	Standard Dedication (Ha)	Alternative Rate (Ha)	Transit Oriented Community Rate (Ha)
Mid-Rise Residential	0.21	0.43	0.42
Fairview Frequent Transit Corridor	0.73	4.01	1.56
Urban Employment	1.00	0	5.00
General Employment	0.83	0	4.13
Appleby GO Central	0.57	5.29	1.28
Appleby GO Central - Employment Only	0.22	0	1.57
MTSA TOTALS:	3.57	9.73	13.96

³Although the alternative rate applies to all the proposed densities in the MTSA (as per the Official Plan, S. 12.1.16.2), it is assumed to not be feasible for all parcels given the amount of land required to be dedicated from development (e.g. nearly one-third to one-half of the available developable land in certain precincts). Therefore, it is assumed that a mixture of available dedication rates would be used to capture maximum feasible amount of parkland dedication. Above illustrates possible ranges for this analysis only.

Figure 20: Appleby GO MTSA Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

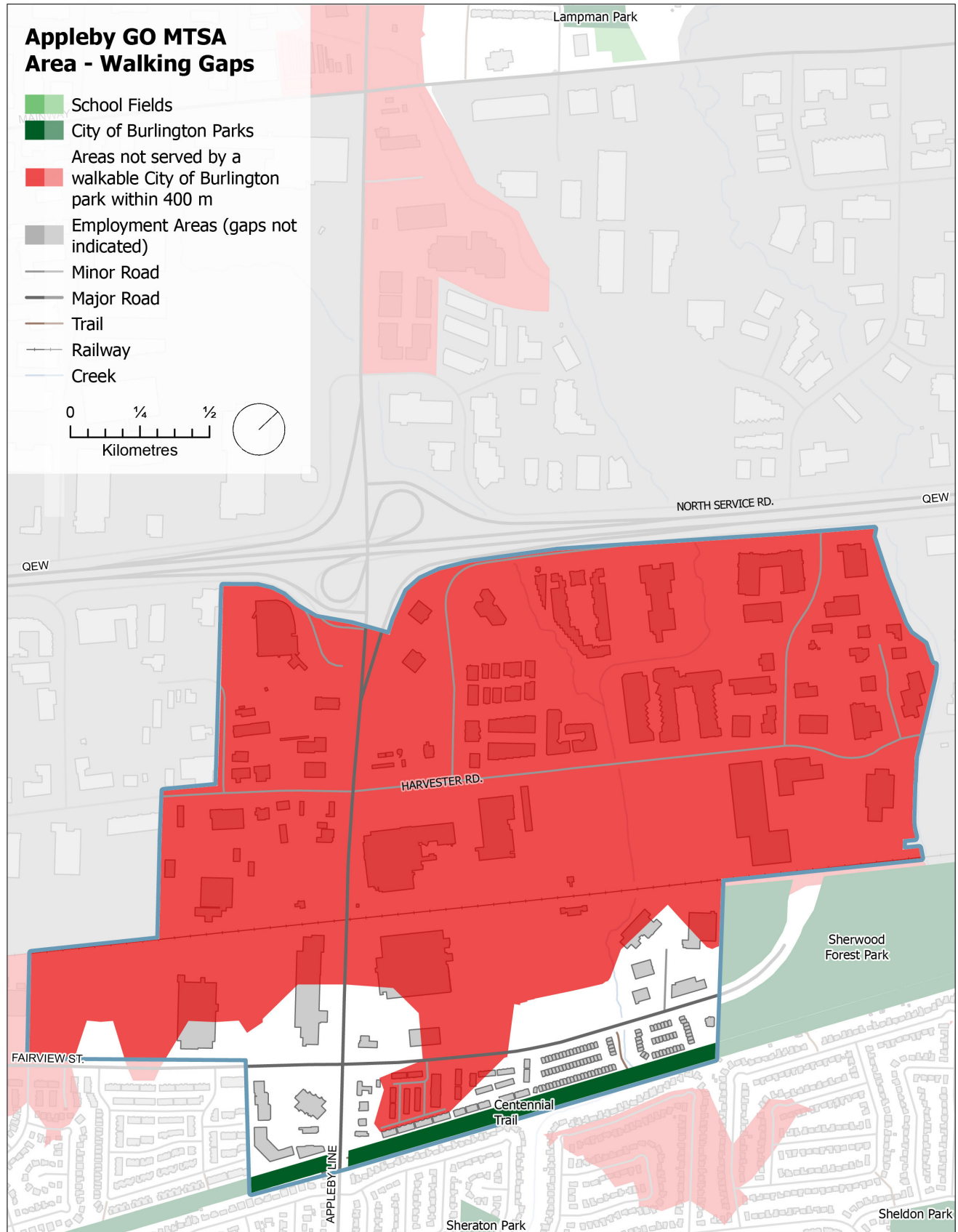


Figure 21: Appleby GO MTSA Existing Parkland Per Capita

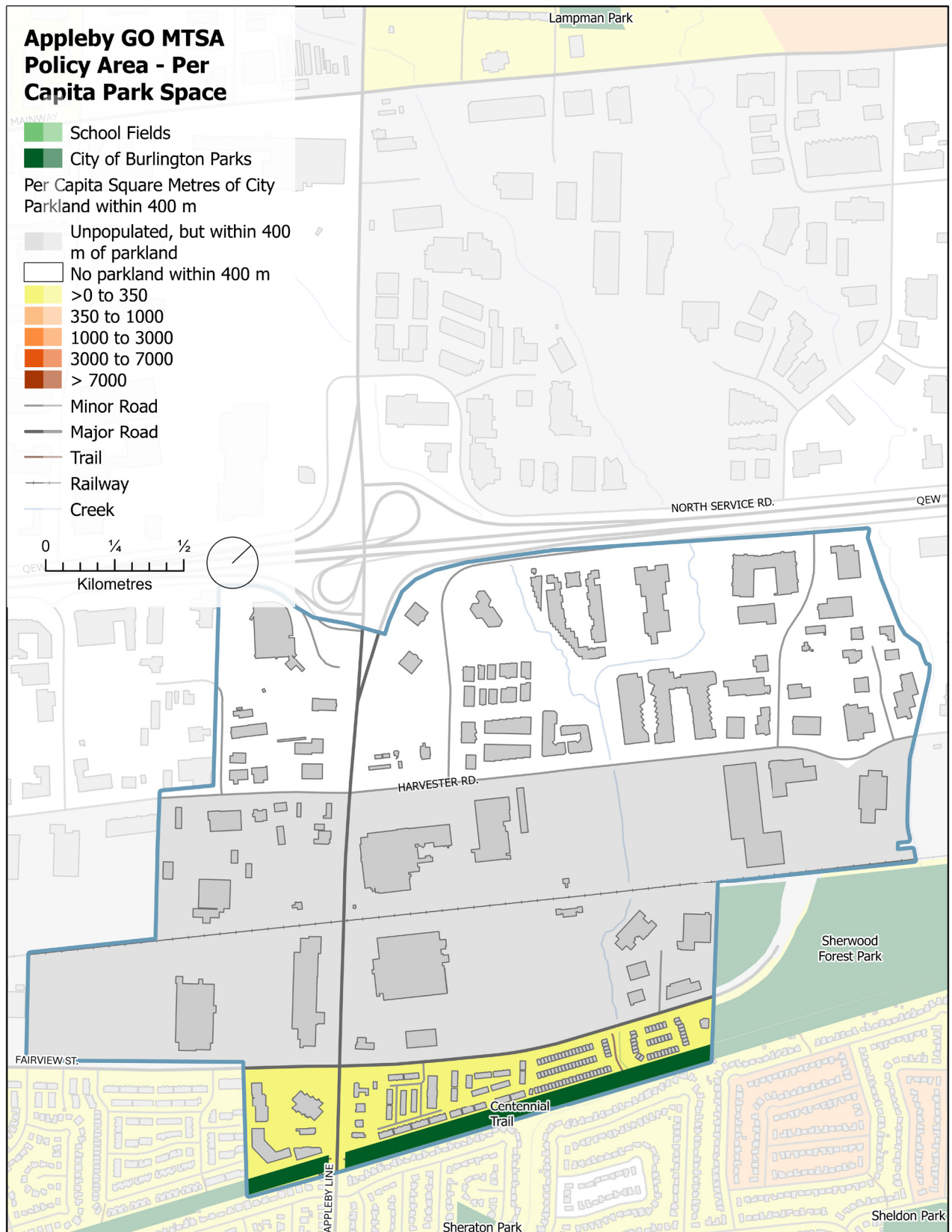


Figure 22: Appleby GO MTSA Parkland Priority Acquisition Areas

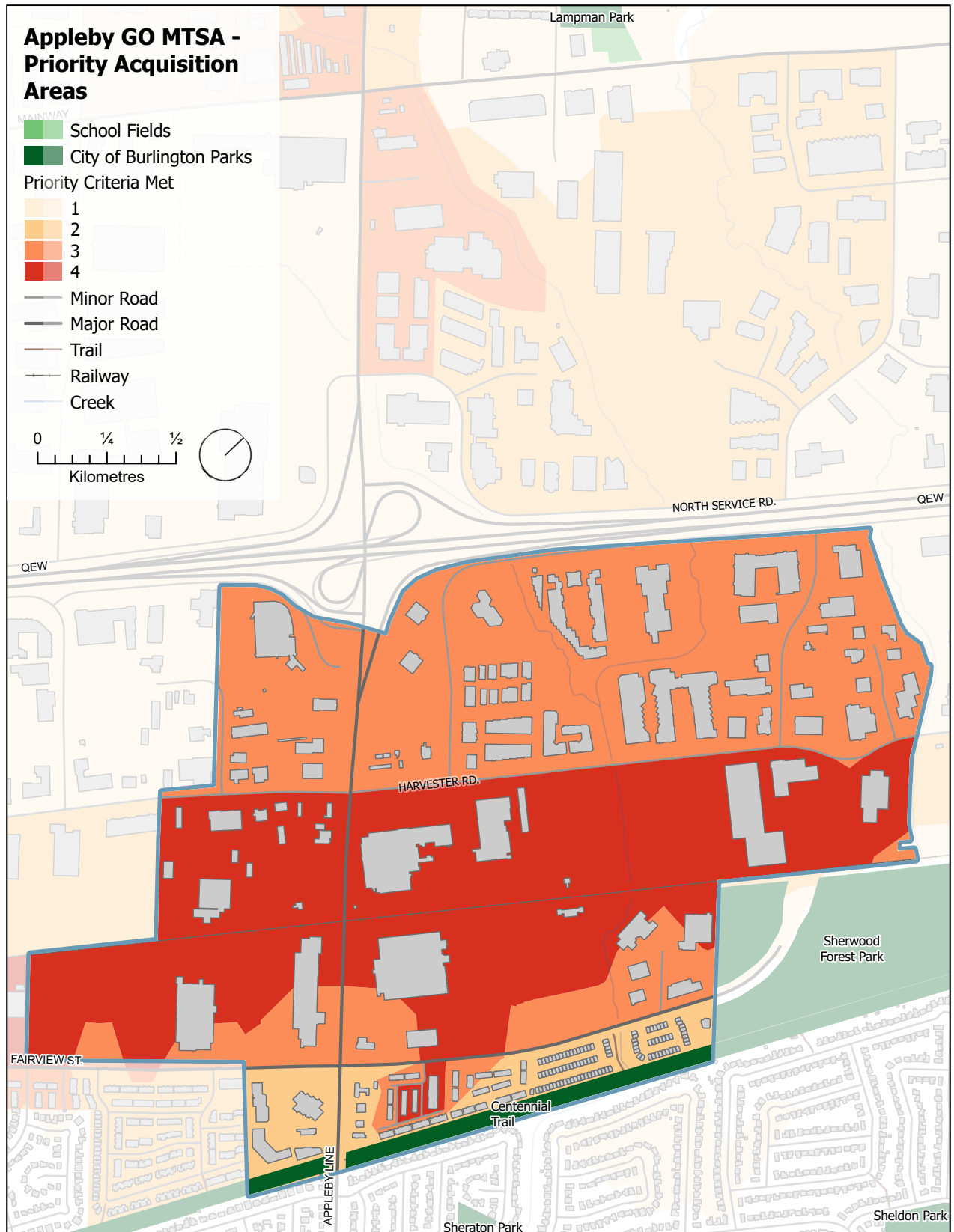
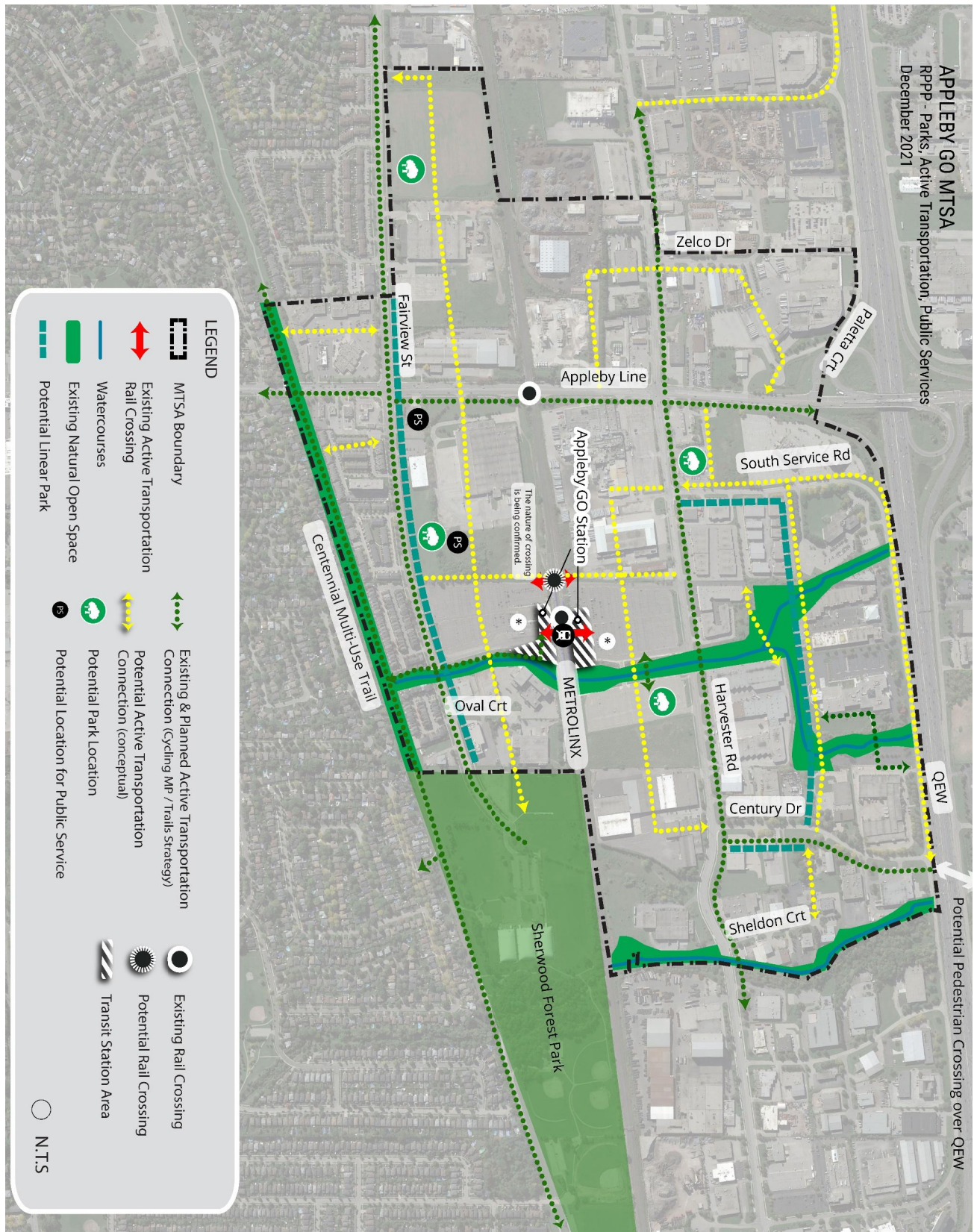


Figure 23: Appleby GO Public Realm



Source: Major Transit Station Areas, Area Specific Planning Study Interim Report by Dillon

2.5.3 Downtown Urban Centre

Current Levels of Service

The Downtown Urban Centre represents the city's most densely populated area. It is also the area where many non-residents travel to to use Spencer Smith Park on the waterfront. This area must rely on sports fields outside of the area with the exception of the small Lion's Park field.

While park acquisition has been identified in key locations in the City's Official Plan, the area will be significantly constrained to improve upon the amount of parkland per person moving into the future. Table 12 indicates the Downtown Urban Centre's existing parkland service level.

Figure 24 illustrates areas of the Downtown Urban Centre not within 400m walking distance of a park. Figure 25 shows the existing square metres of parkland within 400m walking distance per resident.

Target Future Levels of Service

The Downtown Urban Centre is anticipated to have a population of 12,340 people in 2041 gaining approximately 4,000 residents. Table 13 indicates the future parkland target levels. Similar to Appleby GO MTSA, the Downtown Urban Centre has a large amount of parkland that draws people from outside of the immediate area. Parks along the waterfront serve a larger catchment and therefore to account for this, the service target has been set at 1.2 hectares to accommodate future parkland needs to provide services for the local community.

To meet a future parkland target service level of 1.2 hectares per 1000 population in 2041, 1.81 hectares of new parkland will need to be acquired. This assessment supports Official Plan policies which promote comprehensive block planning to properly site new parks, as well as consideration for POPS within the downtown to supplement public parkland dedication. Given the focal point of growth and redevelopment within the Downtown Urban Centre, additional and alternative parkland acquisition will likely be required.

Without further lot consolidation or agreements among developers and the City, it will be challenging to accomplish the Official Plan's direction to acquire urban squares and parks within the downtown with a minimum size of 0.1 to 0.5 hectares through land dedication alone. To achieve these size minimums, additional purchase or partnerships by the City would be required throughout most of the Downtown.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 26 illustrates that there are pockets of the Downtown Urban Centre that meet the four acquisition criteria and should be the highest priority. Other priorities should include the acquisition of parks as informed by the Official Plan such as the specific locations along Brant Street and areas along the waterfront.

Table 12: Downtown Urban Centre current parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	104.4 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	8,640
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	13 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	81.16%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	15.05 m ²

Table 13: Downtown Urban Centre future parkland target service levels

	FUTURE PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	100% of residents are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 1.2 hectares per 1000 people
3	100% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure

Figure 24: Downtown Urban Centre Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

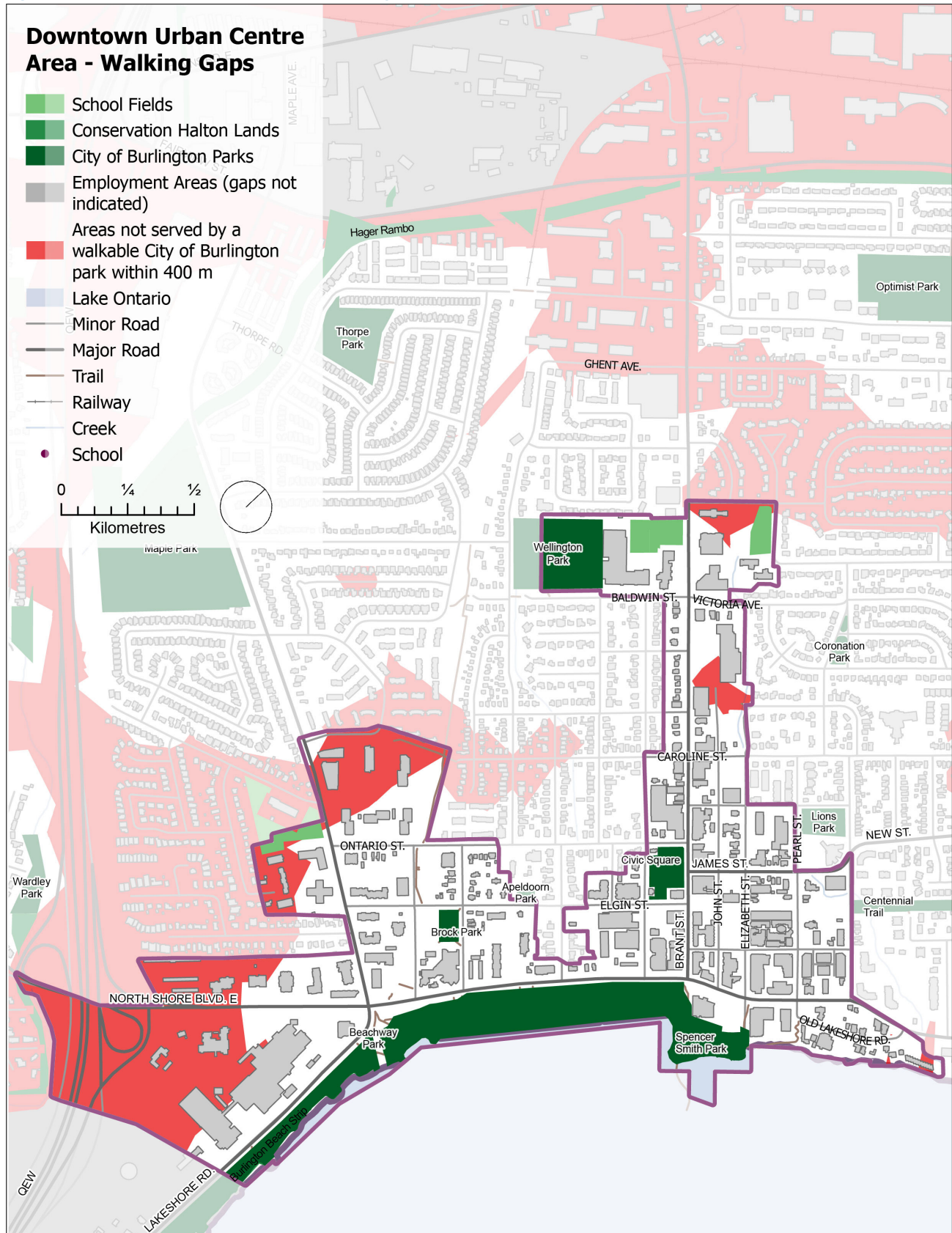


Figure 25: Downtown Urban Centre Existing Parkland Per Capita

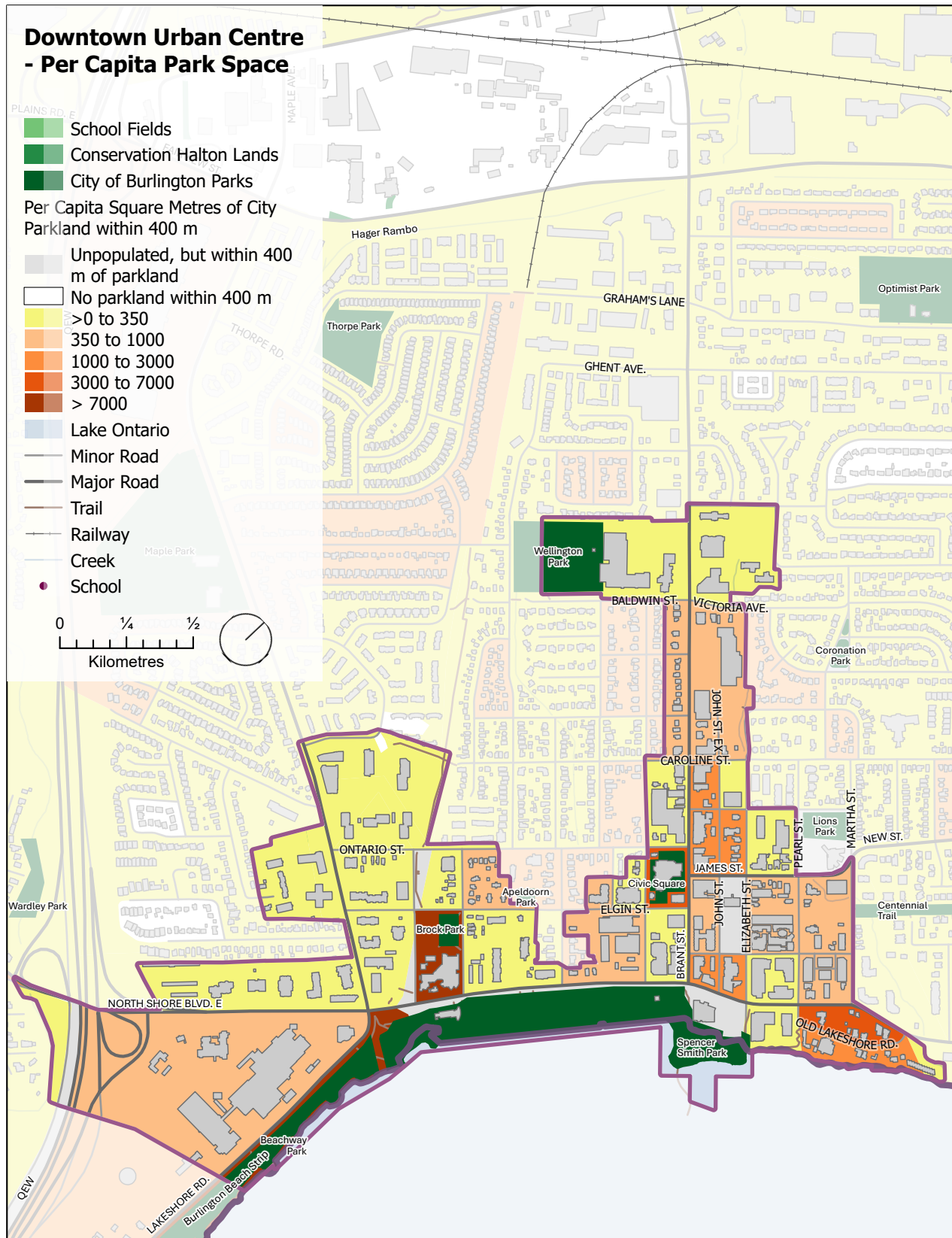
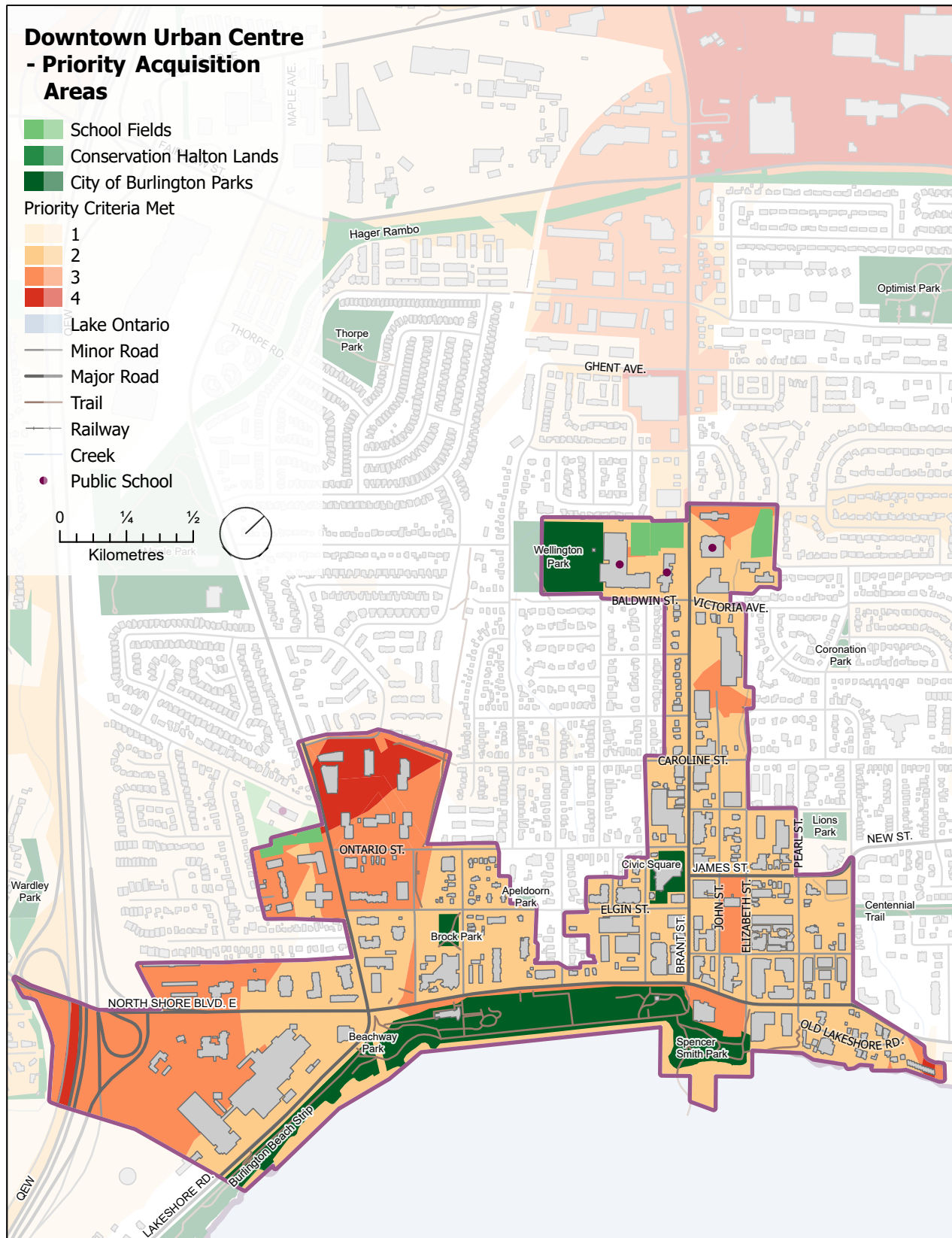


Figure 26: Downtown Urban Centre Priority Acquisition Areas



2.5.4 Uptown Urban Centre

Current Levels of Service

The Uptown Urban Centre is located along Appleby Line, north of the QEW and currently includes a mix of residential and non-residential areas including the Millcroft Shopping Centre. Residential development is located on the east side of Appleby Line while non-residential uses are located on the west side of Appleby Line. The Uptown Urban Centre is designated a Primary Growth Area in the Burlington Official Plan.

Table 14 provides the existing service level for the Uptown Urban Centre. Almost all of the residential area is within 400m of existing parkland as shown in Figure 27, however a large portion of the parkland in this area is the Orchard Woodlot Park that provides no active park space and is part of the City's Natural Heritage System. Immediately adjacent to this policy area is the Millcroft Park but there is no connectivity to the park from this area due to the railway tracks. Figure 28 illustrates the amount of parkland per population in the area. Some areas of the Uptown Urban Centre have little to no population which distorts this measurement in this area.

Target Future Levels of Service

A population of 6,710 people is anticipated in the Uptown Urban Centre by 2041 with most of the new residential growth occurring in a mid to high rise mixed use built form. Table 15 indicates the parkland service level targets for this area. This will require additional parkland primarily on the west

side of Appleby Line. A target service level of 2 hectares per 1000 people is recommended to ensure adequate parkland is provided west of Appleby Line. To meet this future parkland target service level an additional 1.64 hectares of land will be need to be acquired.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 29 highlights the highest priority locations are in the current commercial and employment areas. In the future, establishing a pedestrian/cyclist crossing of the railway tracks to Millcroft Park should be a high priority as part of any redevelopment of the Millcroft Shopping Centre to create better connectivity to commercial services and to maximize the use of Millcroft Park.

Table 14: Uptown Urban Centre existing parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	159.63 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	5,450
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	11.78 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	94.2%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	21.61 m ²

Table 15: Uptown Urban Centre future parkland target service levels

	PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	100% are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 2 hectares per 1000
3	95% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure
4	95% of residents in 600m of a multi-use field

Figure 27: Uptown Urban Centre Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

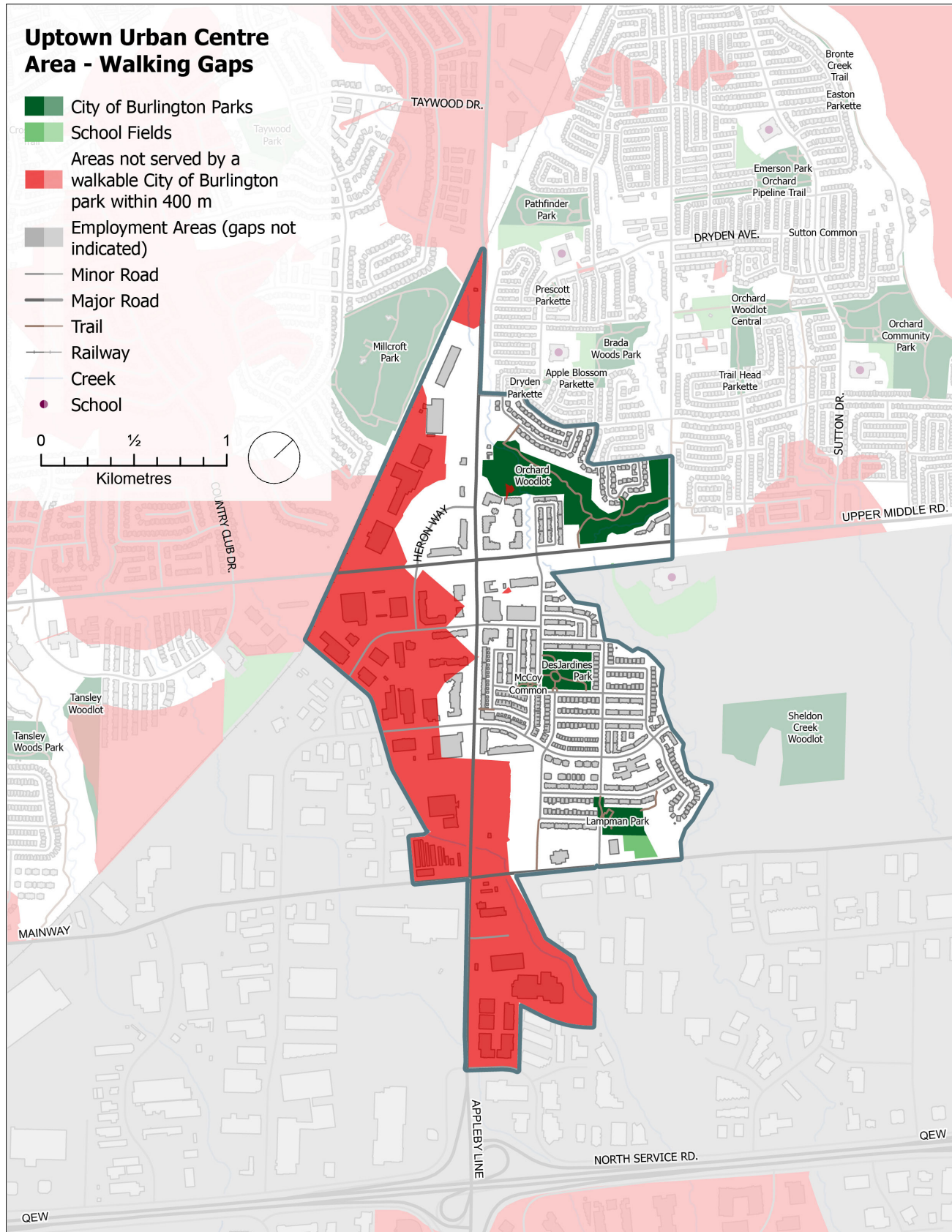


Figure 28: Uptown Urban Centre Existing Parkland Per Capita

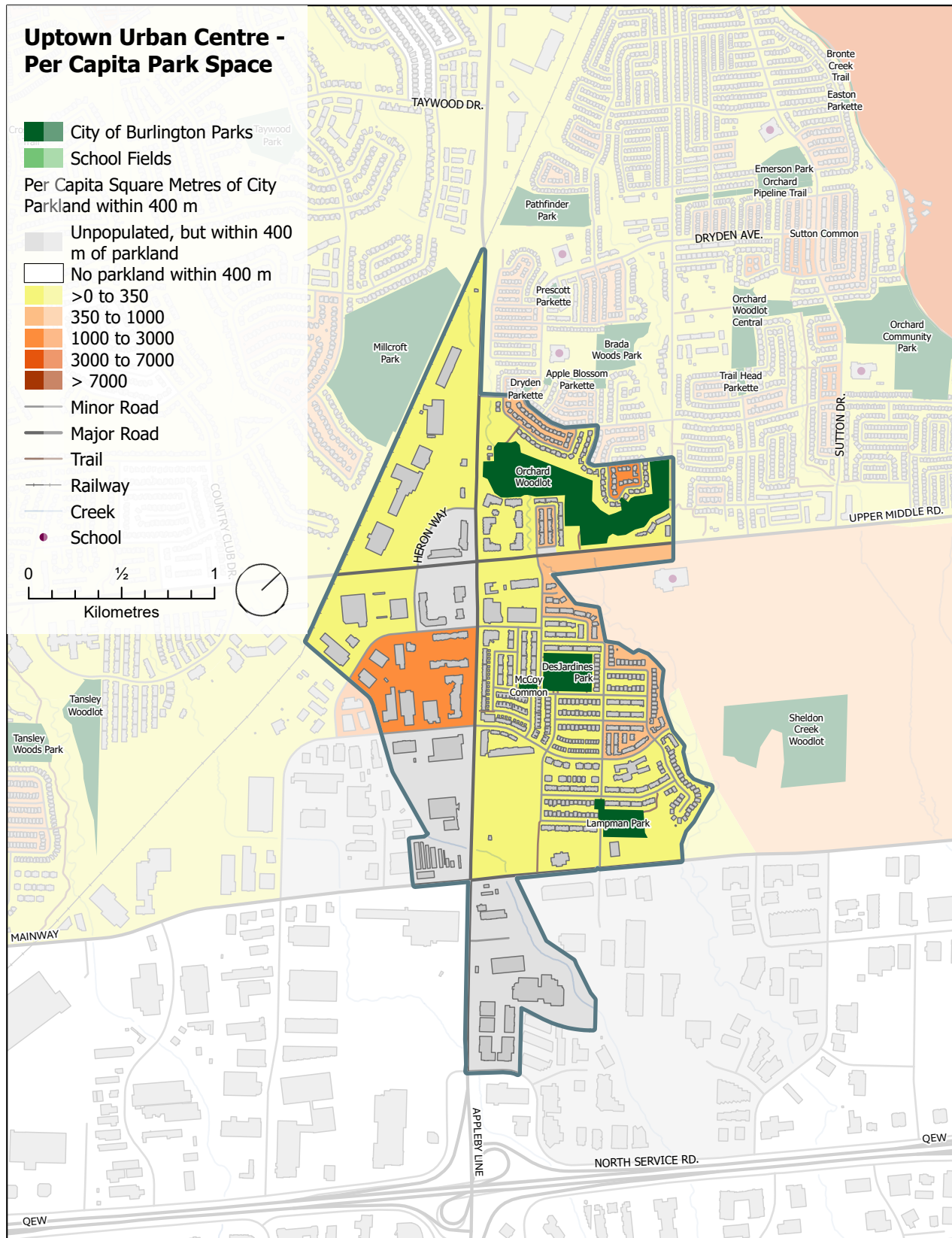
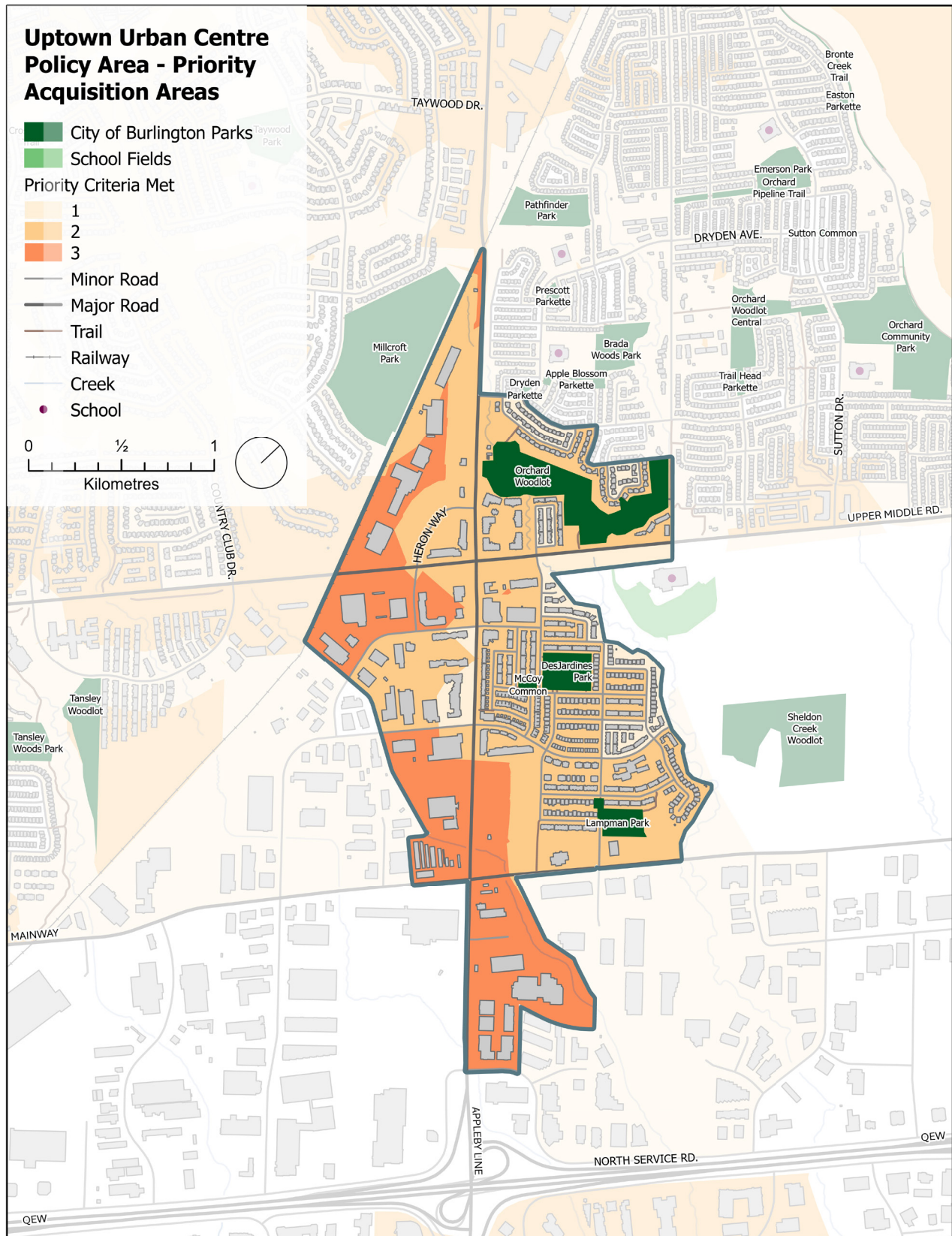


Figure 29: Uptown Urban Centre Priority Parkland Acquisition Areas



2.5.5 Corridors

Current Levels of Service

The Plains Road and Fairview Road corridors contain a relatively small population with a corresponding small amount of parkland. These two corridors have traditionally been mostly non-residential and therefore parkland dedication has not been a priority in this area. Burlington's Official Plan 2020 has identified the corridors as Secondary Growth Areas, these areas will transition over many years to mixed use development in a mid-rise form. The existing population within the corridors is anticipated to triple over the next 20-30 years to an anticipated 12,920 people. The corridors will also link together the three MTSA areas creating an increased need for linear connections either in the form of linear parkland or on street pathways. Table 16 illustrates the existing parkland service level. Figures 30 and 31 illustrate the existing five minute walkability to parkland in the corridors. Figures 32 and 33 highlight the per capita park space. Along the corridors there are large sections that have no population.

Target Future Levels of Service

The priority in the corridors will be improving upon the connectivity and urban design of the connections rather than acquiring large amounts of parkland. Given the narrow corridor and the adjacency to the employment lands, parkland dedication along the corridor would be more suitable for cash-in-lieu except in key locations

where new parkland could service residents from all sides of the park. The future parkland service level is identified in Table 17.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figures 34 and 35 highlight large areas of the corridors are of the highest priority. As stated above the focus along the corridors should be the development linear parks and greenways and connecting to larger parks outside of the corridors.

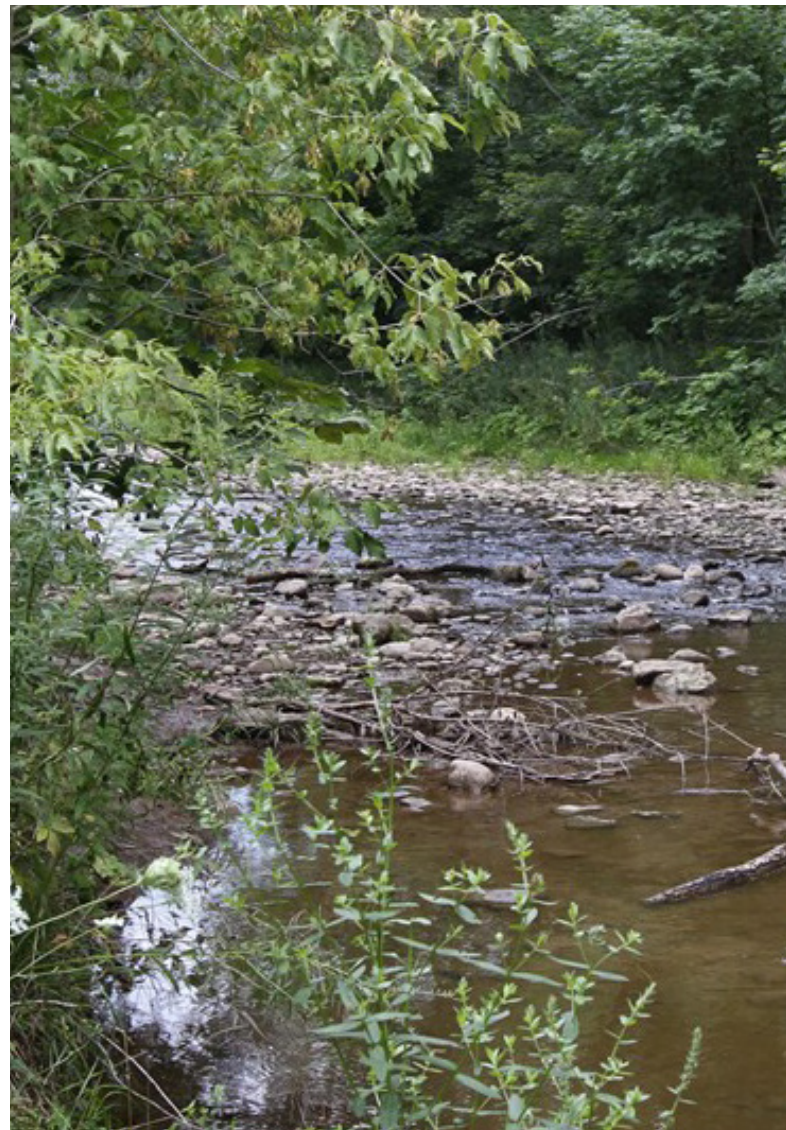


Table 16: Corridors existing current parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	204.8 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	3,970
HECTARES OF PARKS	1.77 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	37.9%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION	4.46 m ²

Table 17: Corridors future parkland target service levels

	PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	100% of residents are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 0.2 hectares per 1000
3	100% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure
4	95% of residents within 600m of a playfield/multi-use field

Figure 30: East Corridor Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

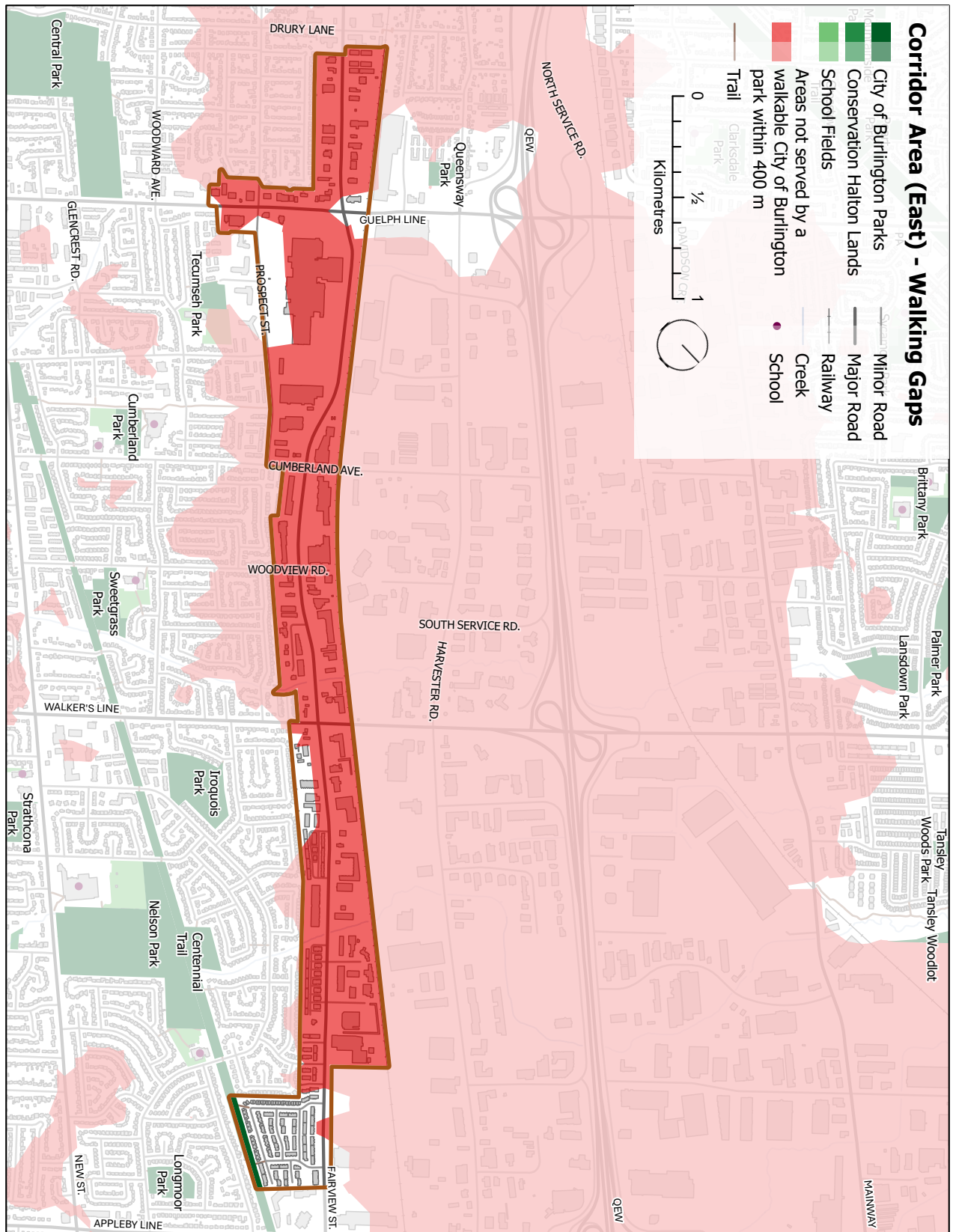


Figure 31: West Corridor Existing Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

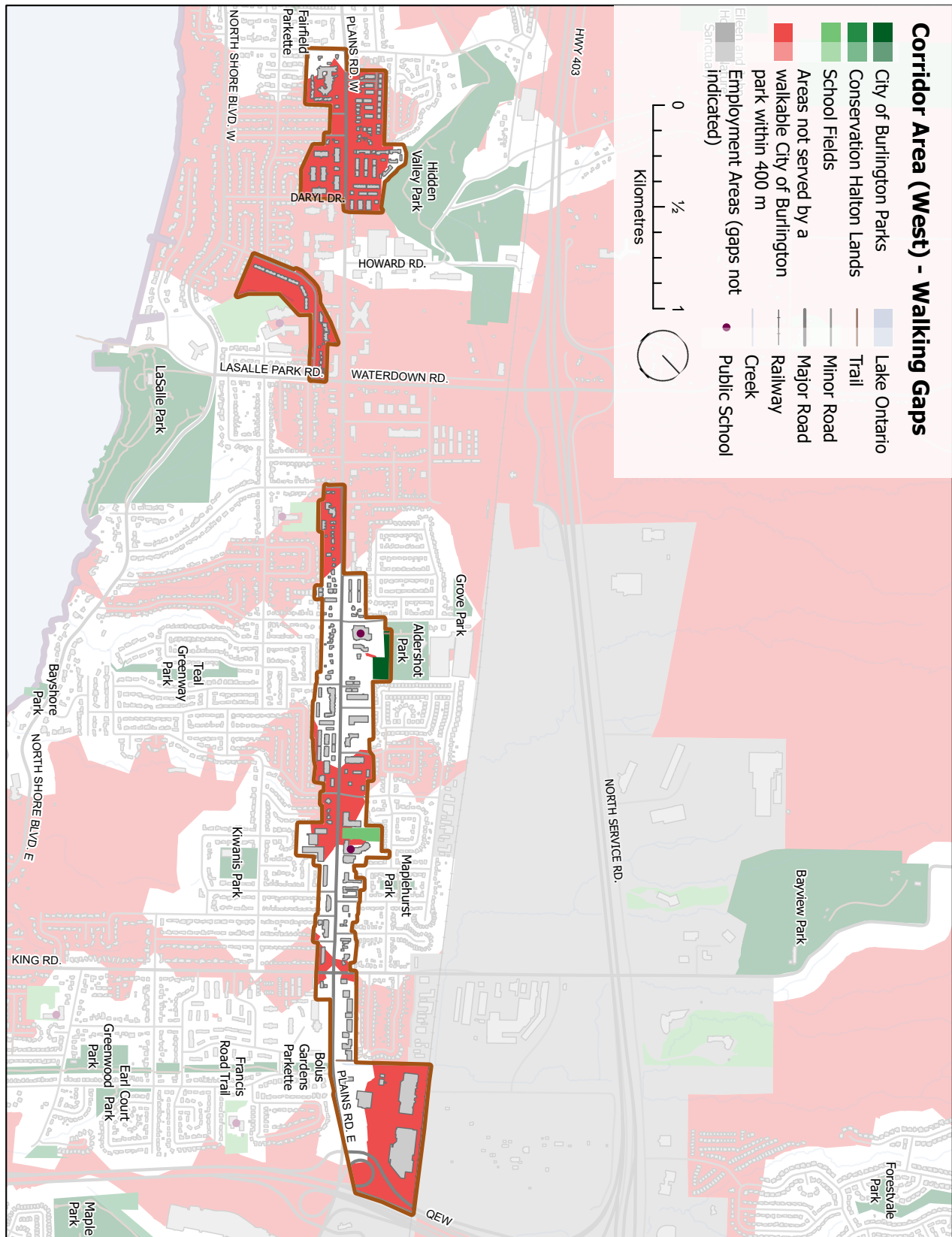


Figure 32: East Corridor Existing Parkland Per Capita

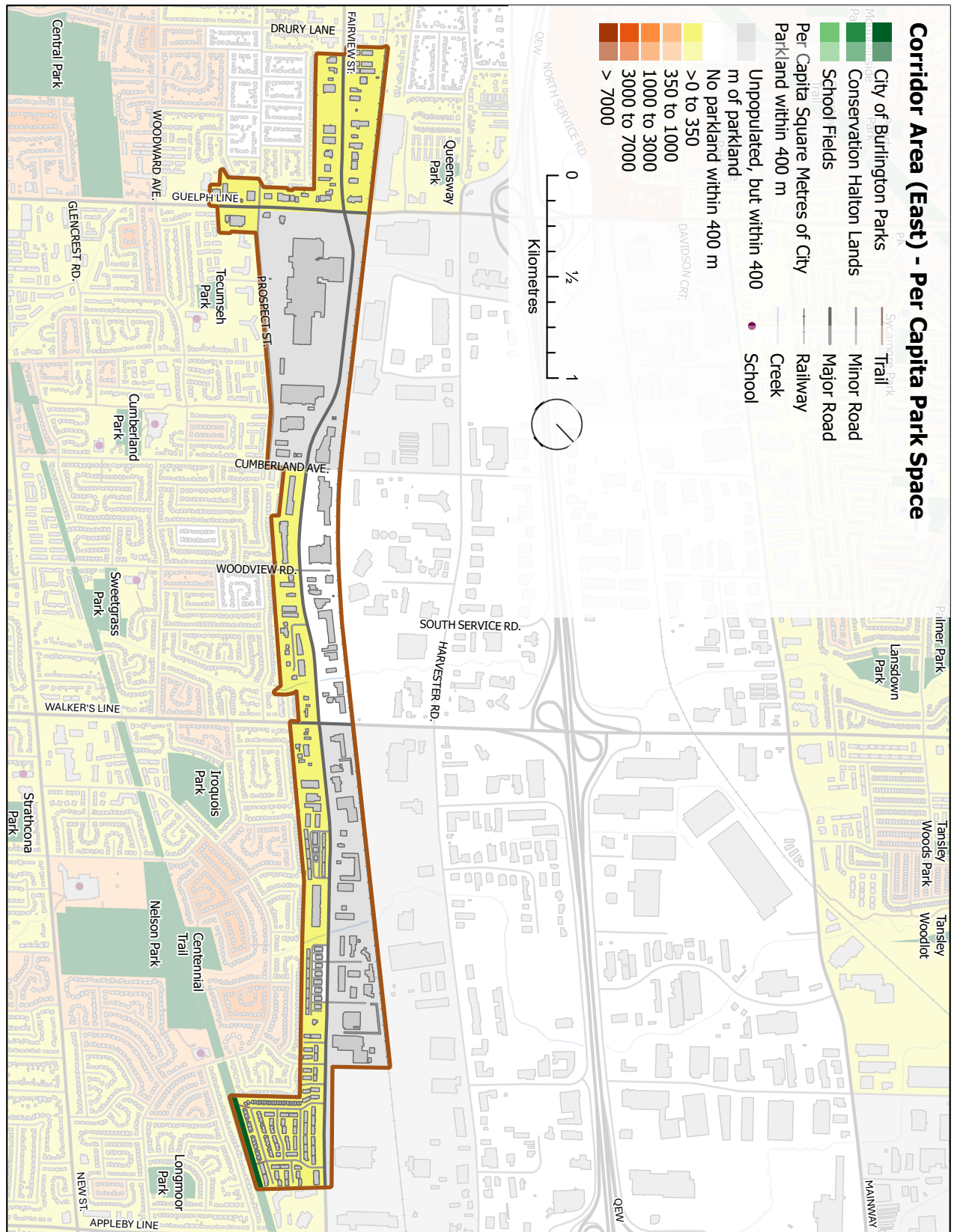


Figure 33: West Corridor Existing Parkland Per Capita

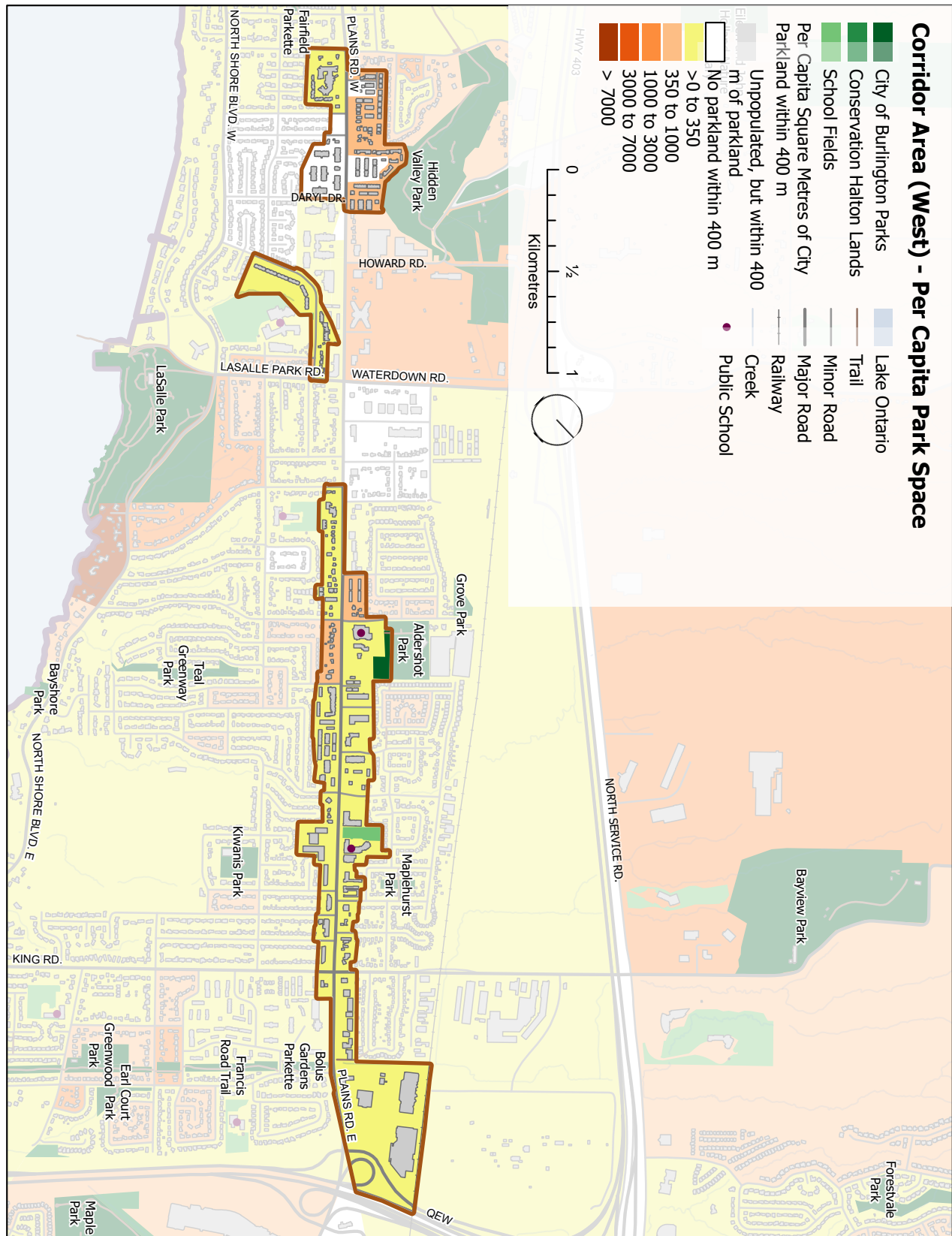


Figure 34: East Corridor Priority Parkland Acquisition Area

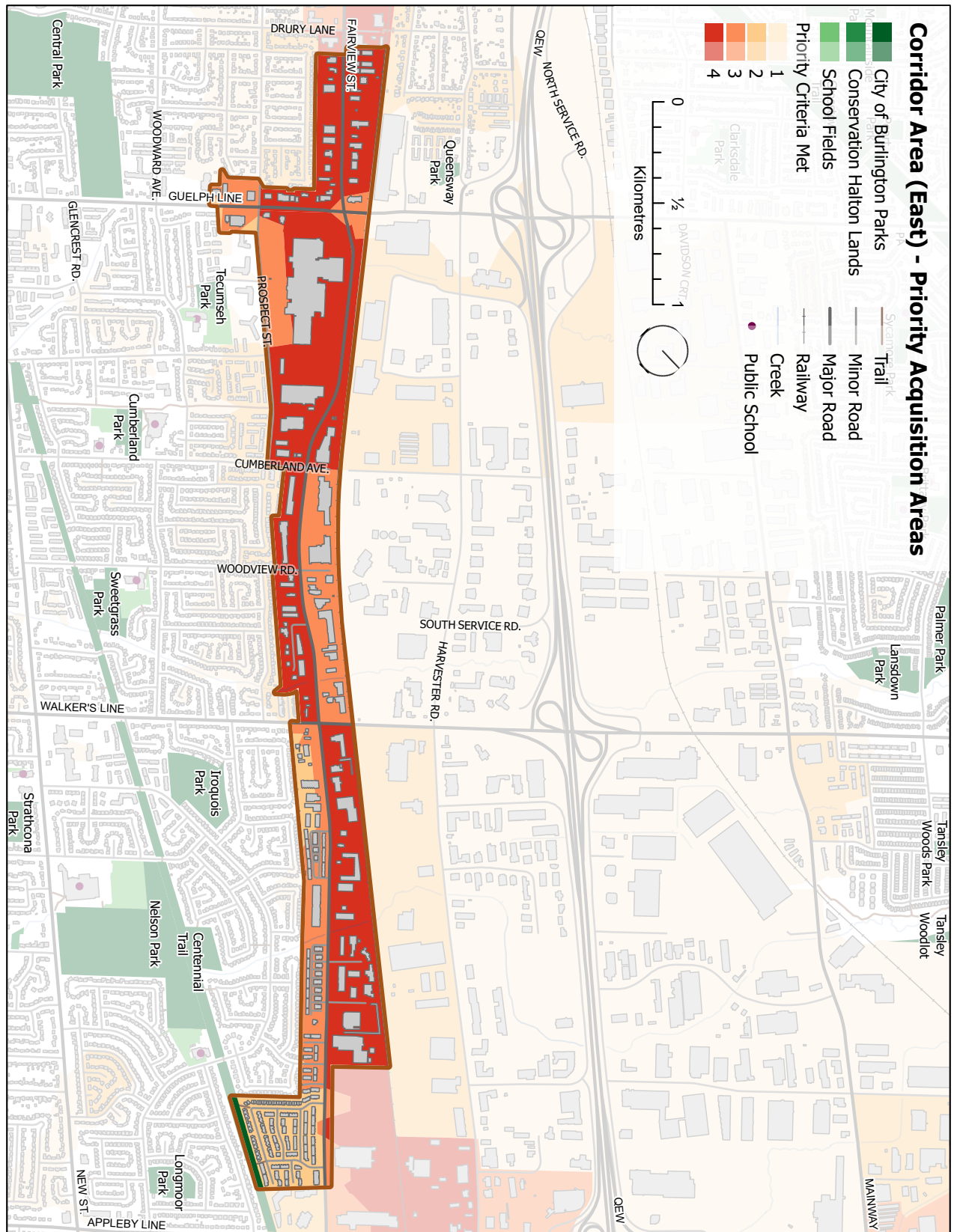
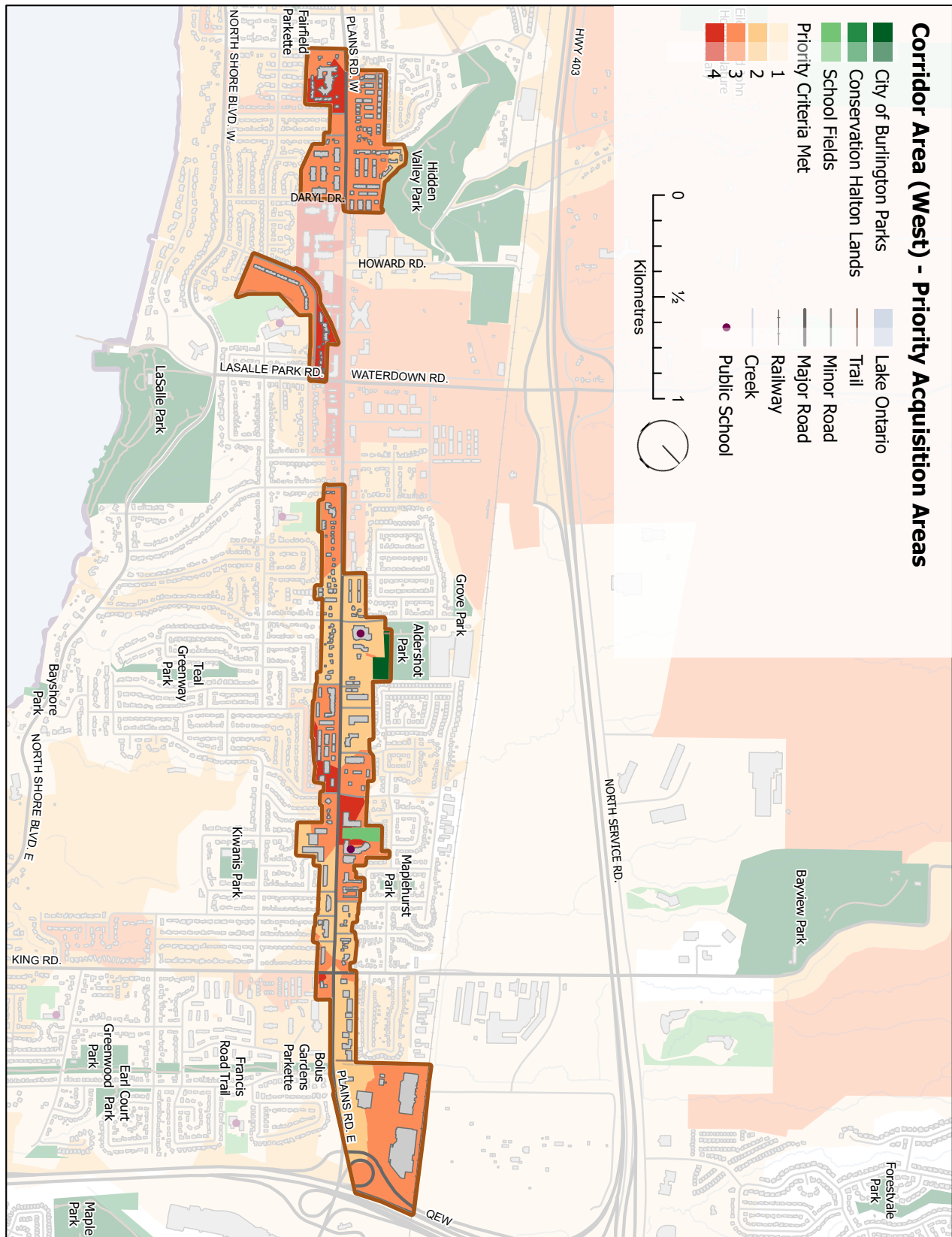


Figure 35: West Corridor Priority Parkland Acquisition Area



2.5.6 Designated Greenfield Areas

Current Levels of Service

Designated greenfield areas are new and recently completed communities. Parkland within these communities has occurred through the dedication of parkland at the time of development in accordance with the Planning Act and the park dedication bylaw resulting in the 5% parkland dedication for residential development. The Designated Greenfield Areas are mostly built out or planning is already underway. Table 18 illustrates the existing service level for the Greenfield Area.

Figure 36 illustrates existing areas not within 400m walking distance of a park. Approximately half of the greenfield area is not within 400m walking distance. Figure 37 shows the existing square metres of parkland within 400m walking distance per resident in the dissemination block.

Target Future Levels of Service

In Designated Greenfield Areas the goal of achieving the 5% parkland dedication in land should be maintained. The designated greenfield areas are not expected to see much growth over the next 20 to 30 years as a result of the area already having been developed. Table 19 identifies the future target service levels for the area. To meet a future parkland target service level of 1 hectares per 1000 population in 2041, 4.16 hectares of new parkland will need to be acquired.

Priority Acquisition Areas

The priority in the Designated Greenfield Areas should be acquiring land dedication from the remaining development in the best location possible to service the most people and ensuring the future road pattern provides the most connectivity possible. Other opportunities, however minor, to improve the connectivity through the provision of additional sidewalks and pathways should also be explored.



Table 18: Designated Greenfield Areas current parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	305.54 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	12,400
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	13.31 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	54.29%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	10.73 m ²

Table 19: Designated Greenfield Areas future parkland target service levels

	PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	95% are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 1 hectare per 1000
3	60% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure
4	60% of residents within 600m of a playfield/multi-use field

Figure 37: Designated Greenfield Area Existing Parkland Per Capita

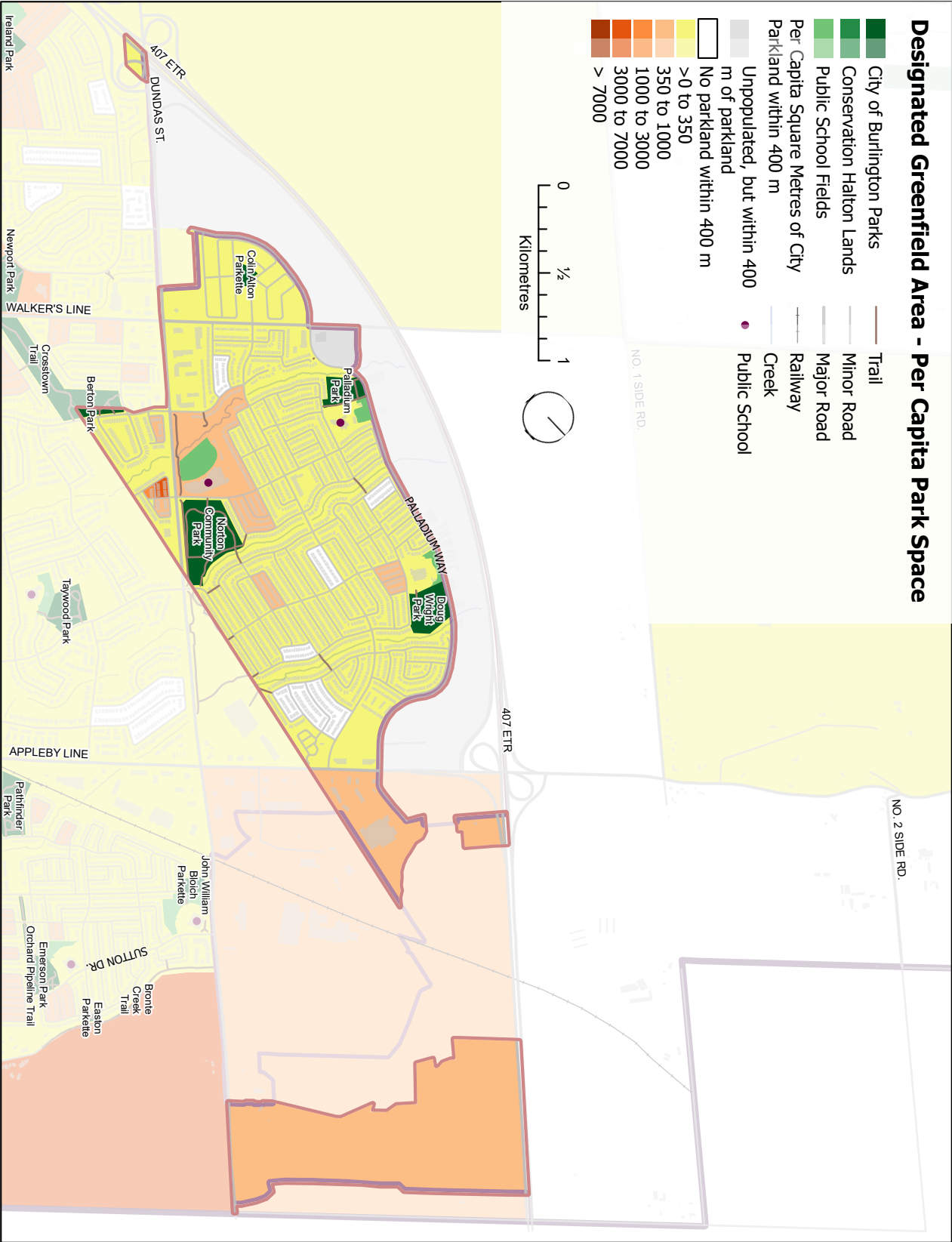
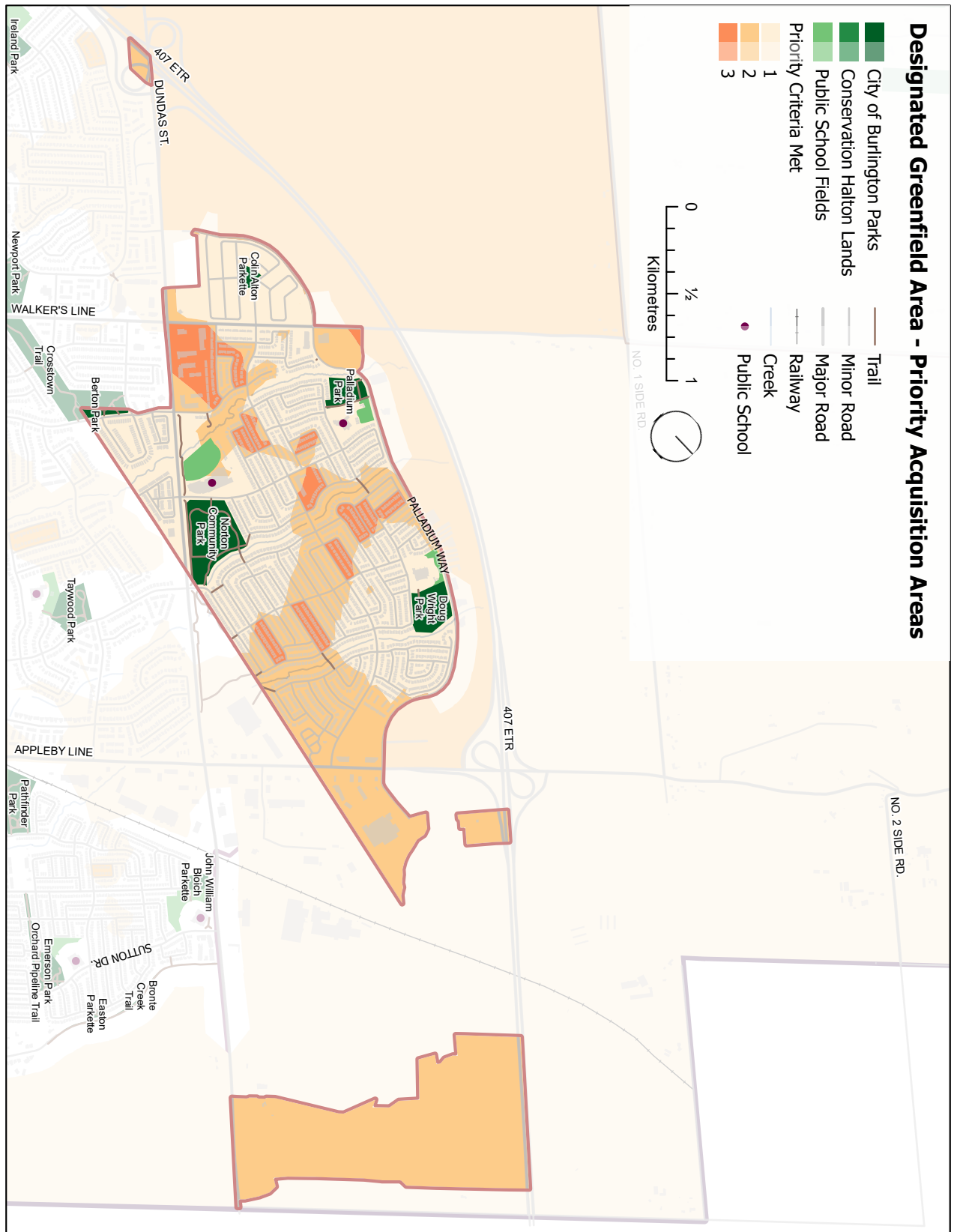


Figure 38: Designated Greenfield Area Acquisition Priority Map



2.5.7 Remaining Built Up Areas

Current Levels of Service

The remaining built up areas include the established neighbourhoods north and south of the QEW, including the uptown urban centre and the residential area of Aldershot. These areas primarily consist of low density residential development with community serving commercial, employment and institutional uses. This area of the city consists of neighbourhoods that have been constructed throughout the last century and earlier and therefore neighbourhoods are going through different population lifecycles. Areas within the remaining built up areas contain greater parkland hectares and connectivity to parkland than others. The majority of parkland within the city can be found in this area providing a range of local parks to more regional and destination parks and along with them a variety of playground and recreational amenities. Park usage is likely to vary significantly within this policy area due to the varying demographics in proximity to parkland and the amenities available at each park. Table 20 provides a summary of the existing parkland service level.

Figure 39 illustrates within certain neighbourhoods the walkability to parkland within 400m is more challenging than in other neighbourhoods. Figure 40 shows the existing square metres of parkland within 400m walking distance per resident in the dissemination block.

Target Future Levels of Service

Remaining built up areas are anticipated to receive a large portion of population growth over the next 20-30 years with an anticipated population of 164,020 by 2041. This growth however will be spread over a large area and will limit the ability to achieve meaningful parkland dedication in any given area as a result of new development. Opportunities to improve connectivity and function of park space should be a primary goal within this area. School closures may also present another opportunity to increase the existing public usable park space and maintain playground amenities. Areas adjacent to the corridors and MTSAs would also be target areas within the remaining built up area to look at non-traditional methods of parkland acquisition.

Table 21 provides a summary of the future parkland service targets. As a result of development not necessarily being concentrated in particular areas, a decrease in parkland service level in the form of hectares per 1000 is anticipated. However, the opportunity to improve upon the accessibility of parkland within walking distances should be considered a priority. In some areas this may be best created through improved and new path and trail connections. In other areas it may be a result of new parkland acquired or created.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 41 indicates the Aldershot area should be the highest priority neighbourhood for addressing parkland service level deficiencies due to future anticipated growth. Due to challenges in the Remaining Built Up Areas in acquiring new parkland a large focus should be placed on improving connectivity to existing parks and ensuring each park space is providing an effective function for residents.



Table 20: Remaining Built Up Areas current parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	5,658.71 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	150,880
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	433.46 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	71%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	28.73 m ²

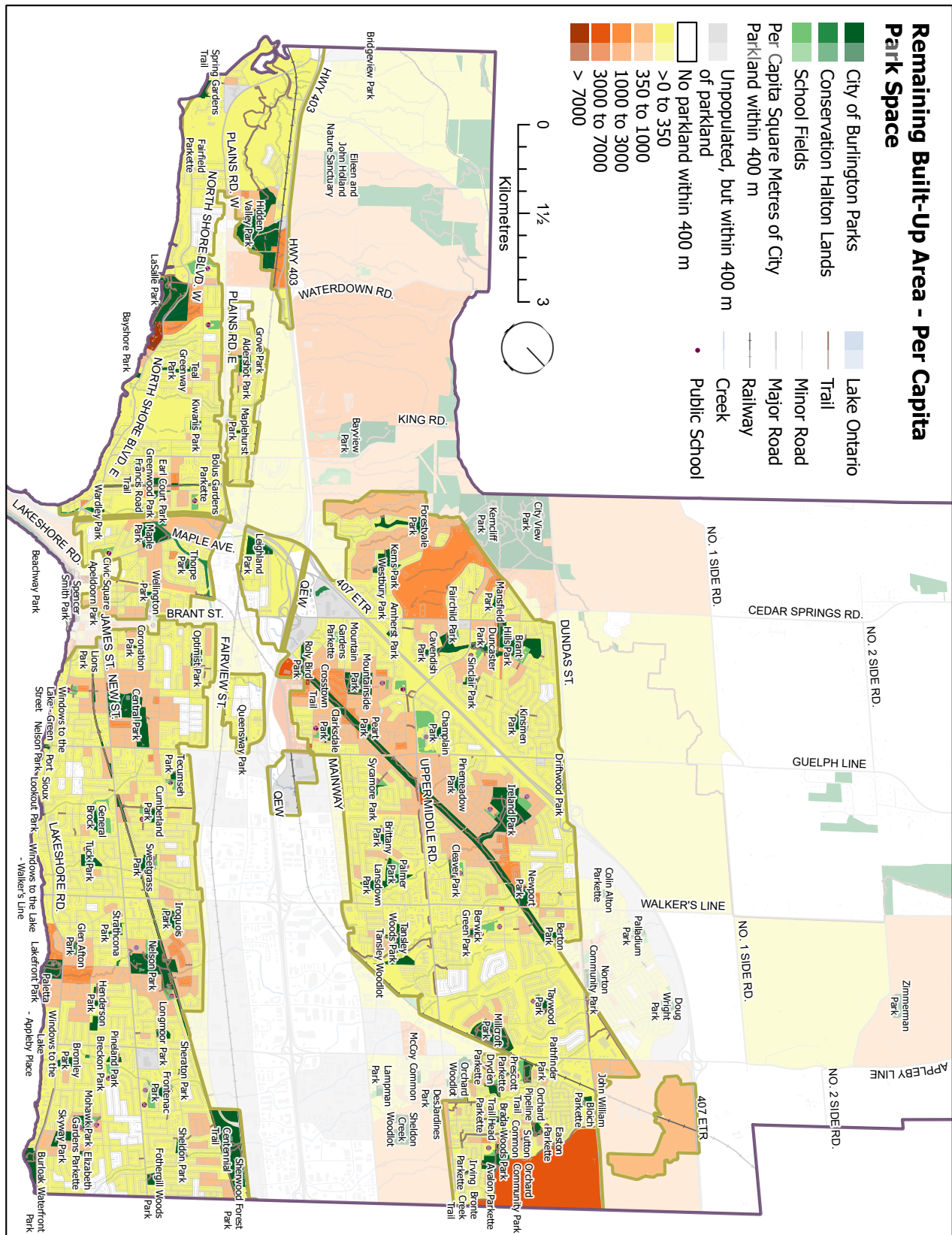
Table 21: Remaining Built Up Areas parkland target service levels

	PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	85% are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 2.8 hectares per 1000
3	85% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure
4	80% of residents in 600m of a playfield/multi-use field

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Figure 40: Remaining Built-Up Area Existing Parkland Per Capita



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2.5.8 Employment Areas

Current Levels of Service

The employment lands generally follow the QEW/403 highway corridor and constitute light industrial, business parks and logistics warehousing. These lands will be protected as employment lands into the future with no residential uses. The City in alignment with the non-residential park dedication by-law has primarily taken cash-in-lieu of land for parkland dedication. Most of the employment area contains no parkland. The vast majority of parkland that is located in the Employment Area is the Burlington Beach lands. Table 22 summarizes the existing parkland service level in the Employment Area. Figure 42 illustrates that virtually all of the Employment Area is not within a 400m walk to a park and Figure 43 illustrates the per capita park space. Most of the Employment area is either unpopulated or there is no parkland within the dissemination block.

Employment areas are generally areas of the city where the priority is to take cash-in-lieu of parkland dedication. Park space within employment areas is usually disconnected from residential areas and services a low percentage of residents. Many industrial and office developments also have the ability to provide green amenity space on their own property for the enjoyment of employees lessening the need to provide public parkland to service the employees in the area.

For the reasons above there is no general parkland dedication target to be achieved in

the employment areas. Parkland dedication in employment areas is to be determined on a case by case basis. If there is an identified priority to improve predetermined park and trail connectivity, or for a large community or regional park, parkland dedication shall be taken. Otherwise cash-in-lieu will be the default position.

Figure 44 has been provided to demonstrate most locations within the Employment Area meet only one priority acquisition criteria.

Table 22: Employment Areas current parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	1,920.5 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	10
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	22.22 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	13.55%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	22,220 m ²

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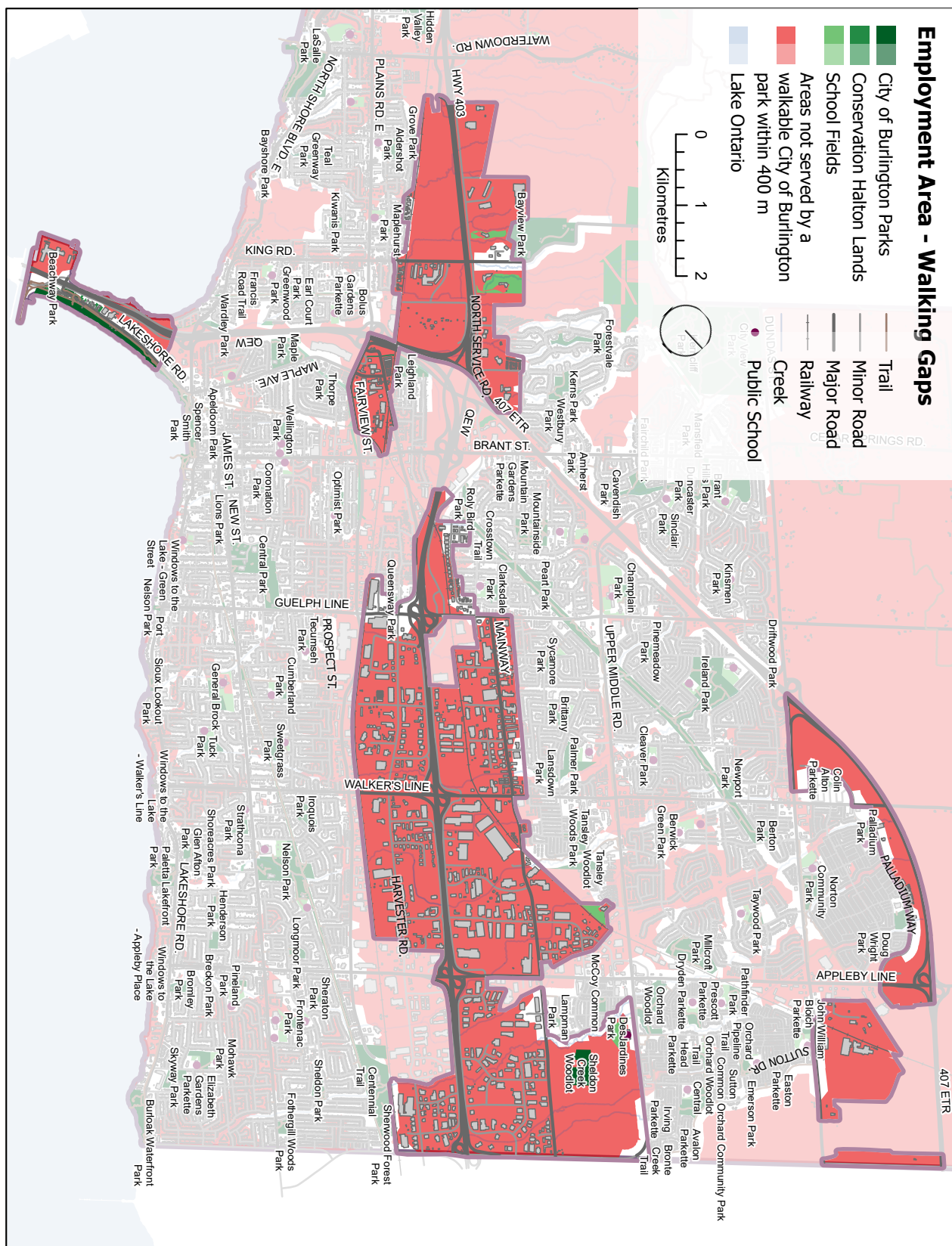


Figure 43: Employment Area Existing Parkland Per Capita

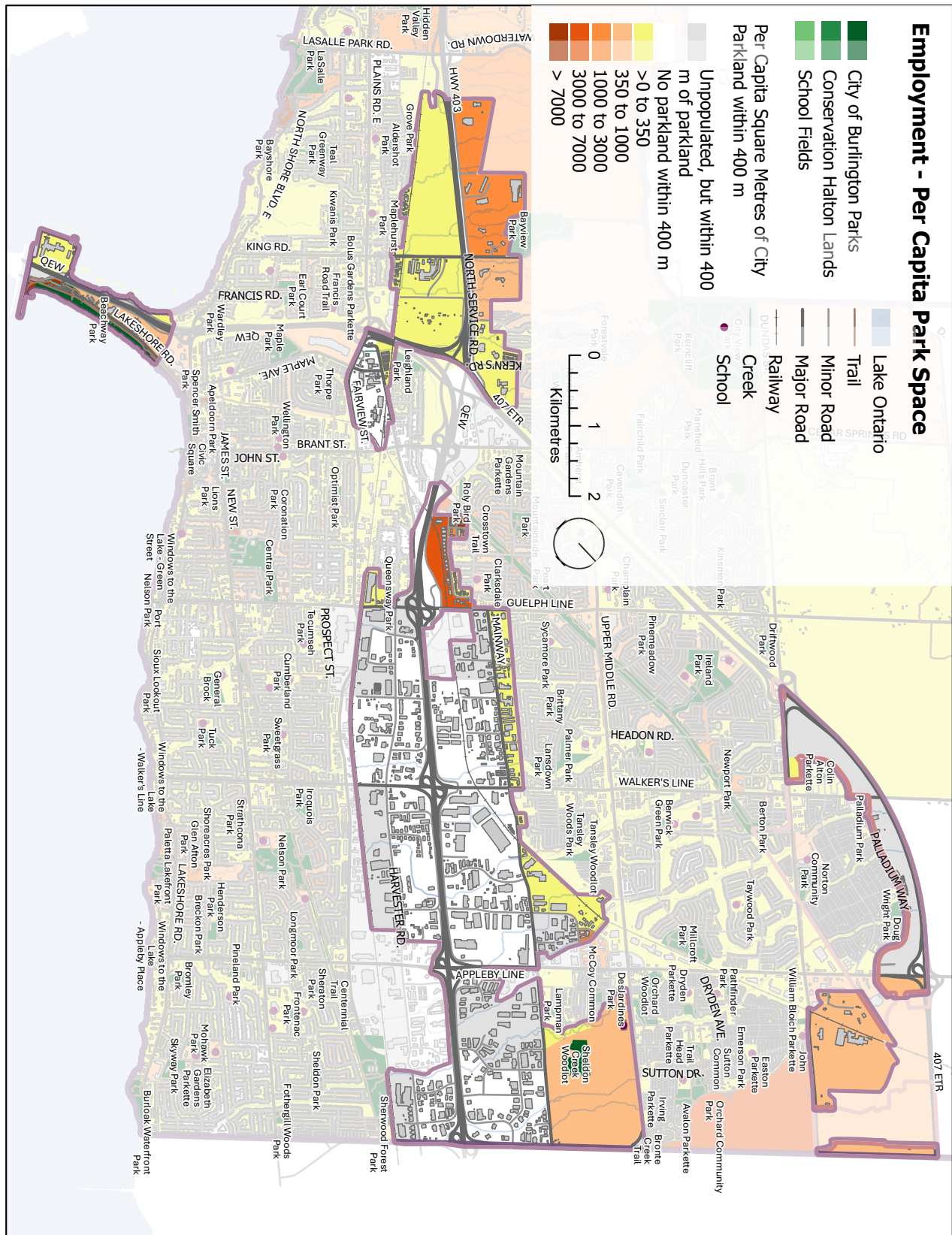
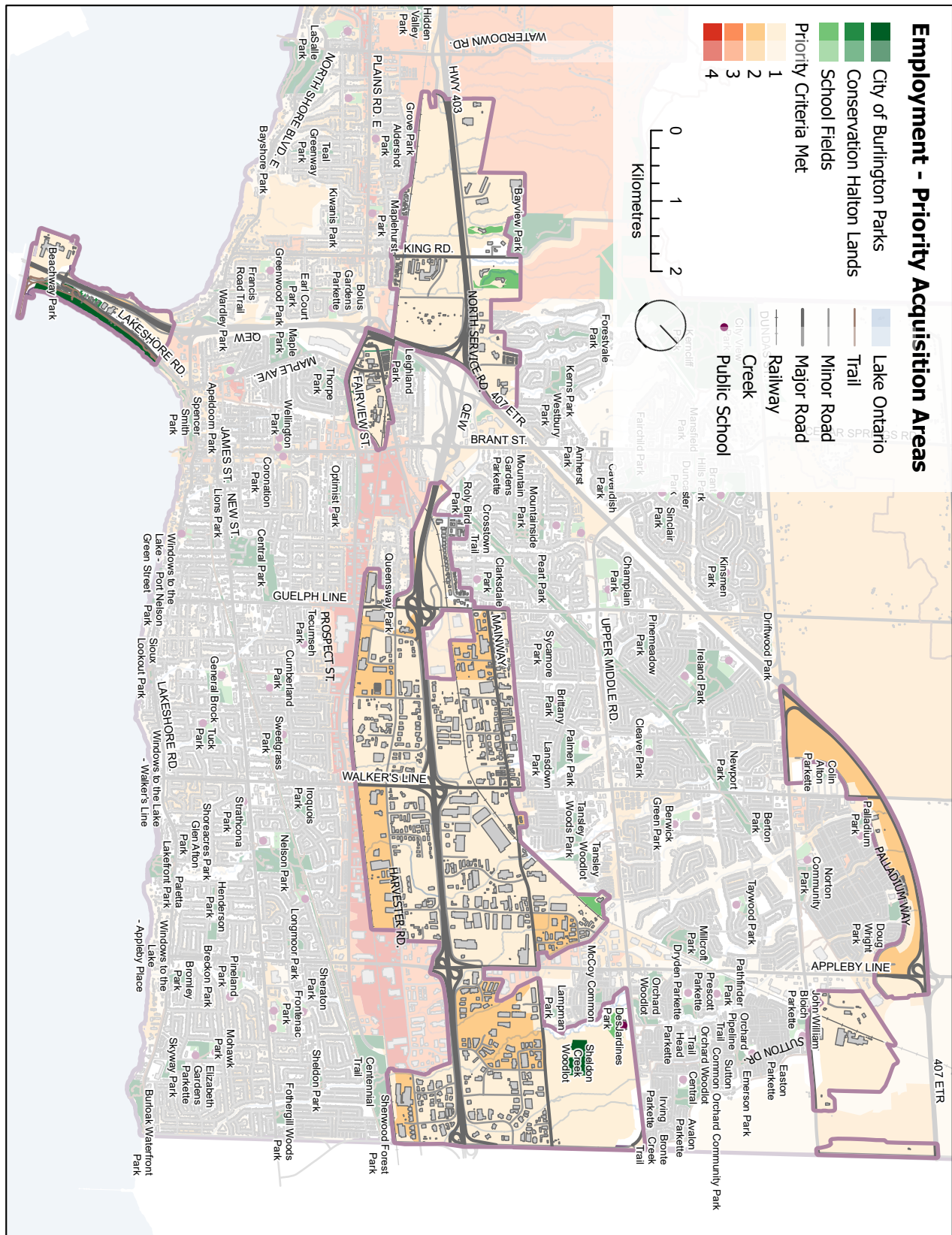


Figure 44: Employment Area Parkland Priority Acquisition Areas



2.5.9 Rural Areas

Current Levels of Service

The rural area of Burlington contains a mixture of agricultural lands, the Niagara Escarpment and associated forested areas, and hamlet/rural subdivision areas. This area is generally described as being north of Highway 407 east of Guelph Line and north of Dundas Street west of Guelph Line. This area is to remain as a rural area in the City's Official Plan and is anticipated to receive very little growth over the next 20-30 years. Table 23 provides a summary of the existing parkland service level.

Due to the low population as well as the rural and agricultural function of the area, there are only a handful of City owned parks within the rural area, with a park located in Lowville and Kilbride to service the concentration of people in these areas. Outside of the hamlets of Lowville and Kilbride, access to parks is primarily by private vehicle. Conservation Halton lands and private recreation in the form of golf courses play a significant role in the park and open space system in the rural area. Mount Nemo is a large park that is owned and operated by Conservation Halton. The Cootes to Escarpment EcoPark System is also mainly located within this policy area and includes lands owned by groups outside of the City and Conservation Halton such as the Bruce Trail Conservancy.

Figure 45 illustrates, not surprisingly, that most of the rural area is not within 400m walking distance of a park.

Target Future Levels of Service

The rural area is anticipated to have a population of 7,510 people by 2041 reflecting an increase of approximately 2,000 people with most of the anticipated growth to occur in the North Aldershot area.

Table 24 provides the future parkland service targets. The requirement for parkland dedication in rural areas should be determined through the development of secondary plans. Most rural subdivisions don't require parkland dedication due to the large lot sizes within the subdivisions. Other methods are available to the City to acquire and protect natural and woodlot areas through the development process. In rural areas, the opportunity to leverage partnerships with Conservation Halton, the Bruce Trail Conservancy and others to create regional trail connections should be a priority in the rural area. In the Kilbride community, parkland dedication should be taken as land for all subdivisions.

Parkland dedication in the rural area should be achieved in a manner that does not unnecessarily strain future operating budgets and strategically targets areas of the highest priority. If a need is not demonstrated for land in a particular area, cash-in-lieu should be considered in the rural area.

The City has a unique opportunity within the rural areas to acquire quarry and aggregate lands to create large park and open spaces for a multitude of recreational purposes. There are many great examples of old quarry lands that have been converted to parkland

including the Royal Botanical Gardens as an example. Partnerships with aggregate operators can provide a benefit beyond the acquisition of land, these partnerships can also lead to capital cost sharing in the construction of the park as part of the obligation to rehabilitate the lands. The Nelson Quarry is already an example of a willing partner. A partnership with Canada Brick should also be explored in the future in North Aldershot. As with any partnerships, the City will need to ensure its requirements are met, however opportunities to acquire such large tracts of land are rare.

Priority Acquisition Areas

Figure 47 illustrates that a lack of existing City parkland and some growth in certain areas may need future park consideration.

Currently, the Region's Official Plan has determined that urban expansion into North Aldershot is not supported and the area is to remain as rural and the Natural Heritage System. Should more urban type growth eventually be permitted in the North Aldershot area as a result of legislative changes, it would be expected that parkland would be dedicated at the time of subdivision. Connecting the Bruce Trail and providing better overall connectivity should be the main goal in the rural area where applicable.

Table 23: Rural Areas current parkland service levels

TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	9,932.96 ha
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS (2021)	5,750
HECTARES OF PARKS IN POLICY AREA	189.70 ha
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF A PARK	10.42%
M² OF PARKLAND PER POPULATION WITHIN POLICY AREA	329.91 m ²

Table 24: Rural Areas future parkland target service levels

	PARKLAND TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	12% are within a 400m walking distance of a park
2	Residents have access to 4 hectares per 1000
3	10% of residents within 400m of a playground/exercise structure
4	5% of residents in 600m of a playfield/ multi-use field

Figure 45: Rural Area Accessible Parkland Walkability Gaps

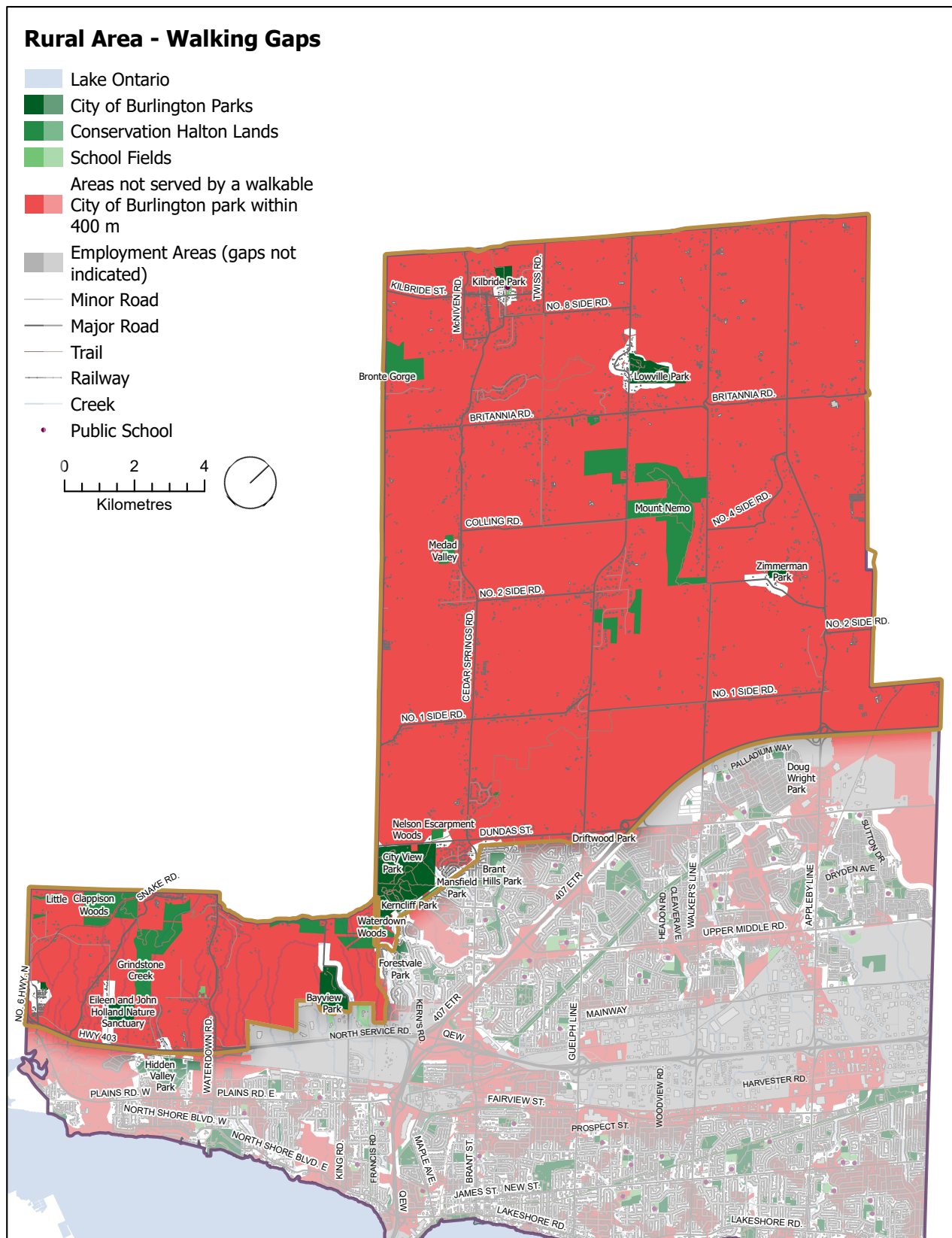


Figure 46: Rural Area Existing Parkland Per Capita (2021)

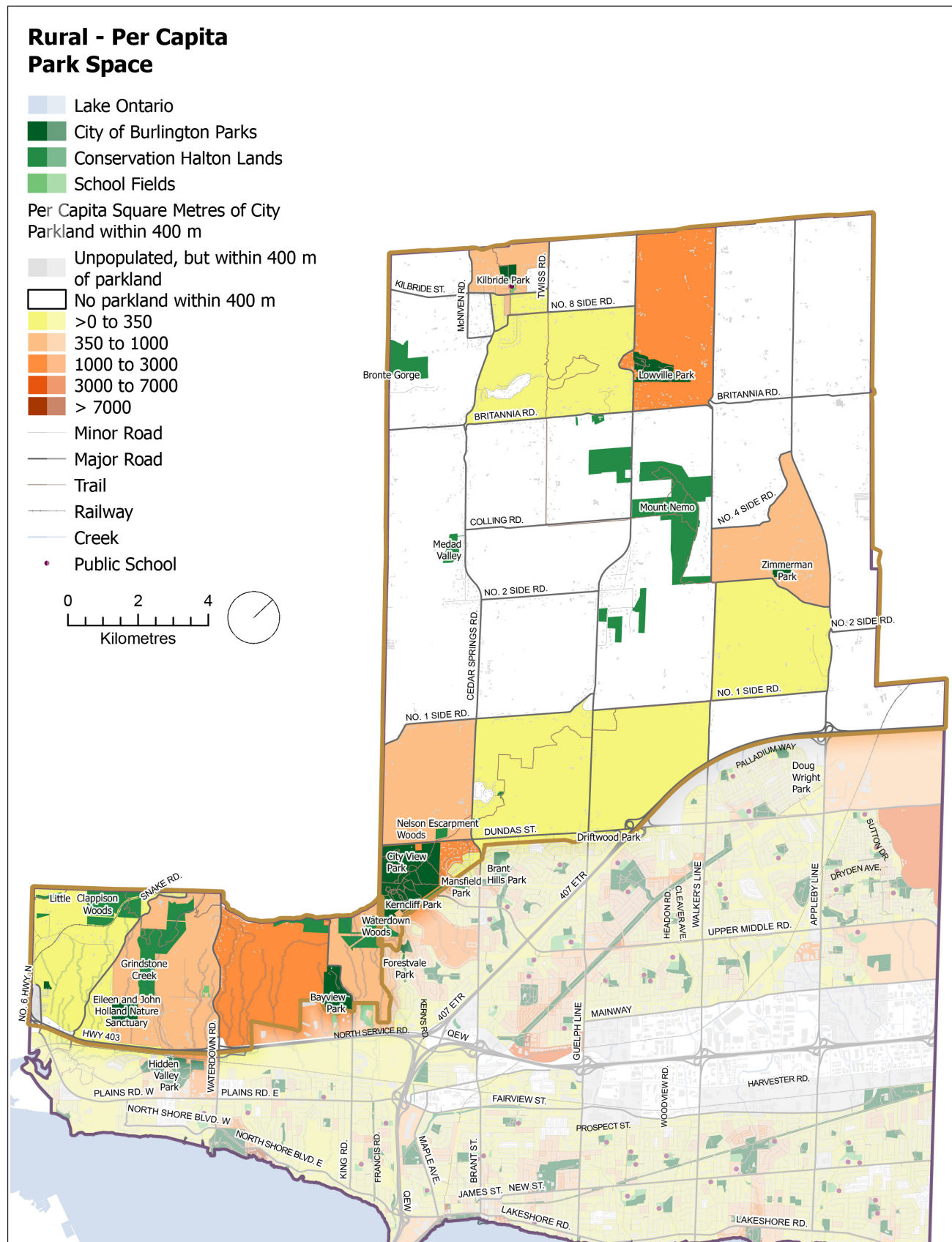
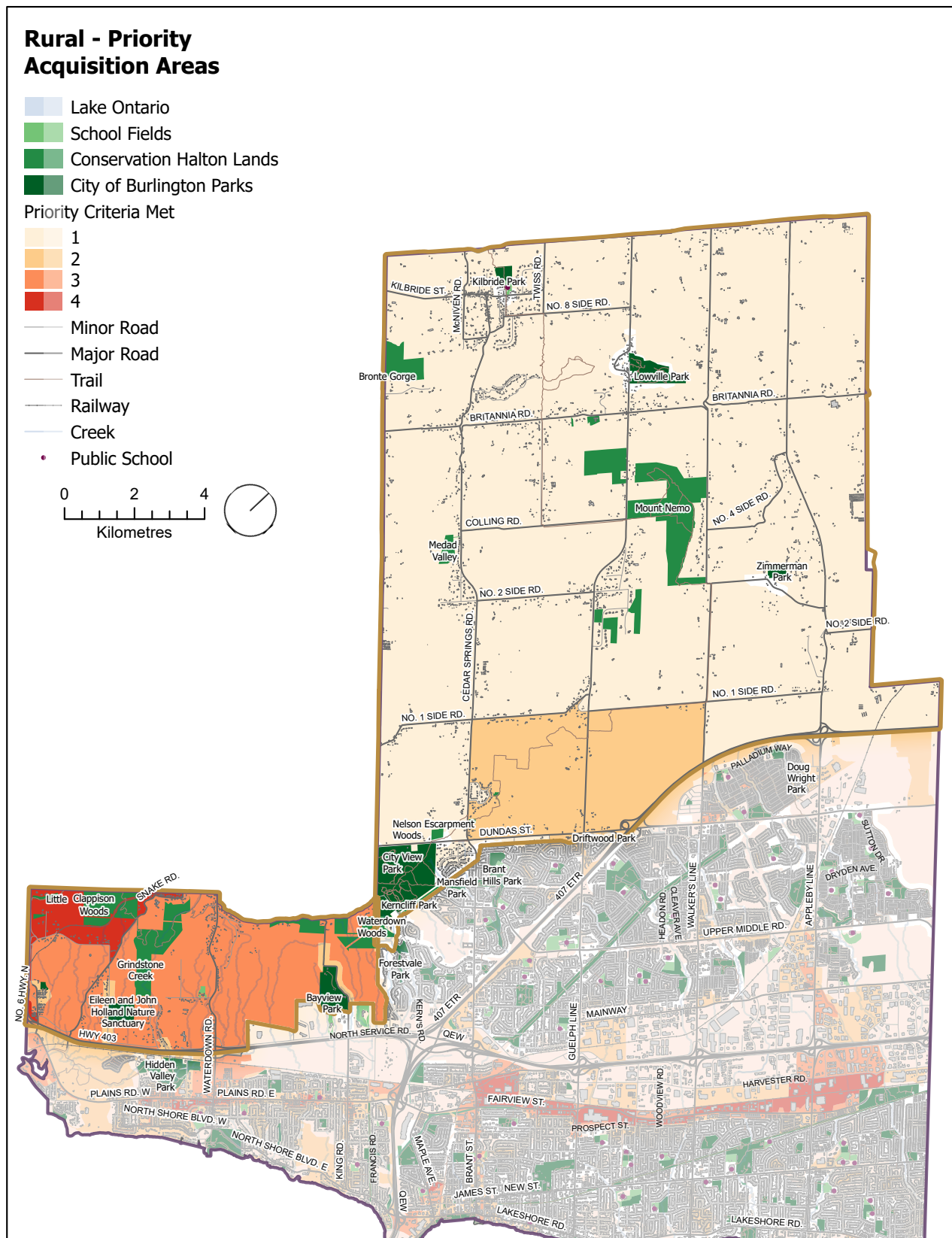


Figure 47: Rural Area Parkland Priority Acquisition Areas



2.6 Parkland Gaps & Infrastructure Needs

Through the determination of current service levels and adjusting for added population identified in the growth projections, gaps were identified in accessibility/walkability, amount of parkland in certain areas and overall future diamond and rectangular field need. The identification of infrastructure gaps such as missing sidewalks were also included in the analysis. Through additional parkland, paths, trails and sidewalks, service levels could be improved to help achieve the parkland target levels of service.

2.6.1 Parkland Gaps and Priority Areas

Tables 25 and 26 on the following pages identify the future parkland required based on the future parkland service level targets identified at a citywide level and identified for each individual policy area where residential development is expected. Citywide, 104 hectares of new parkland is required to be added by 2051 to meet the identified future service level target of 3 hectares per 1000 people. Table 26 illustrates the service level targets for the individual policy areas and resulting land requirements to achieve those targets by 2041. The 2041 targets are framed to provide local parkland needs for each policy area.

Indicated in section 2.5.1 of this report, to meet recreational service needs, it is estimated that 18 new diamonds and 15

new rectangular sports fields are required by 2041 representing approximately 36 hectares in land requirements to maintain existing service levels. An additional 14 hectares would be required for recreational diamond/field needs by 2051.

Providing all new field and diamond needs on new parkland is not reasonable moving forward. It is expected that some of the new field and diamond requirements could be met through other methods such as upgrading existing fields and diamonds with lights or to a standard that would accommodate increased use by a greater range of users. Where new sports parks are needed, they may have to be located further away from densely populated areas due to the limited ability to acquire large tracts of land where the anticipated growth is to occur.

When looking at the future parkland need from an individual policy area, the total amount of land required is 51.48 hectares by 2041. It should be noted that where a service level target has been met, it does not automatically convey that no further parkland dedication and/or acquisition is required. The City should always strive for land dedication in residential areas and other strategic plan or Official Plan goals may require the dedication of land above and beyond the future service level targets.

To meet these targets the City will need to be proactive in the acquisition of land and look to potentially new or rarely used tools to acquire parkland in order to meet its service needs.

2.6.2 Infrastructure Gaps

Burlington's urban area is bisected by many creeks, three major highways, utility corridors, and two rail lines. Facilitating the crossing of these features by infrastructure will support a well-connected path and trail system. This could include new stand-alone pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and improved pedestrian and cycling connections on existing bridge and underpasses.

In some areas of Burlington there is a lack of on-street sidewalks providing connectivity to parkland and other community services. To access most parkland in Aldershot by foot, a person must travel on the side of the street. Over time and based on priority of redevelopment activity and in alignment with the IMP, a program could be created to construct a set number of linear metres of new sidewalks each budget cycle.



Table 25: Future Parkland Required - Based on Future Citywide Service Level Target

POLICY AREA	EXISTING PARKLAND (HA)	CURRENT/ ANTICIPATED POPULATION	SERVICE LEVEL TARGET	TOTAL PARKLAND AT SERVICE LEVEL TARGET(HA)	ADDITIONAL PARKLAND REQUIRED (HA)
Citywide (Year 2021)	691.5	186,948	3.7 hectares per 1000 people	691.5	-
Citywide (Year 2051)	691.5	265,160	3 hectares per 1000 people	795.5	104

Table 26: Future Parkland Required - Based on Future Policy Area Service Level Targets

POLICY AREA	EXISTING PARKLAND (HA)	ANTICIPATED POPULATION	SERVICE LEVEL TARGET	TOTAL PARKLAND AT 2041 SERVICE LEVEL (HA)	ADDITIONAL PARKLAND REQUIRED (HA)
Burlington GO/UGC MTSA	0.4	8,160	1 hectare per 1,000 people	8.16	7.76
Aldershot GO MTSA	0.54	7,160	1 hectare per 1,000 people	7.16	6.62
Appleby GO MTSA	3.44	4,210	1.5 hectares per 1,000 people	6.32	2.88
Downtown Urban Centre	13	12,340	1.2 hectare per 1,000 people	14.81	1.81
Uptown Urban Centre	11.78	6,710	2 hectares per 1,000 people	13.42	1.64
Corridors	1.77	12,920	0.2 hectares per 1,000 people	2.58	0.81
Designated Greenfield Areas	13.31	17,470	1 hectare per 1,000 people	17.47	4.16
Remaining Built Up Areas	433.46	164,020	2.8 hectares per 1,000 people	459.26	25.8
Rural Areas	189.7	7,510	4 hectares per 1,000 people	30.04	0*
TOTALS	667.4	240,050	-	559.22	51.48

*If land dedication or cash-in-lieu of land is required by legislation through the development application process, the City will still require dedication to meet their overall park, recreation and open space requirements.

2.6.3 Natural Open Space Considerations

In Burlington, natural open spaces may be dedicated through parkland dedication, as environmentally protected areas. Natural open space areas can provide multiple benefits such as wildlife corridors, habitat protection areas, tree canopy protection, reducing heat island effects, water filtration, etc. Natural open space areas can also contribute to climate resiliency and psychological and physical health. A large component of the natural open space system is within Cootes to Escarpment EcoPark System, illustrated on the following page.

The Cootes to Escarpment EcoPark System is a collaboration among government agencies, that today collectively protect nearly 2,200 ha of open space and nature sanctuary between Cootes Paradise Marsh, Hamilton Harbour and the Niagara Escarpment, within the cities of Hamilton and Burlington. The EcoPark System, and the Cootes Paradise Marsh in particular, contains some of the most important sensitive ecological habitat and amount of biodiversity in the province and country. Protected areas within the EcoPark System within Burlington include areas primarily comprised of natural heritage, trails and associated amenities, and more active park and recreation areas, such as City View Park, Bayview Park and the Tyandaga Golf Course.

Since 2007, nine local government and not-for-profit agencies, including the City of Burlington, have been working together with a shared vision to protect and help connect these lands through land securement, stewardship, education and other actions outlined in the EcoPark System 2021-2030 Strategic Plan. Each partner owns and manages their own land that is located within the EcoPark System. The Parks Provisioning Master Plan project includes a high-level assessment of potential opportunities to connect or add to the existing protected EcoPark System areas within Burlington, with priority given to the City's goals to improve trail connectivity and provide parks within the system that also provide active and passive recreation services in addition to natural heritage protection.

Continuing acquisition of natural open space areas to improve city-wide park connectivity and improve the EcoPark System through the North Aldershot area is an identified opportunity that can leverage partnerships with other organizations such as Conservation Halton and the Bruce Trail Conservancy. Through the Management Plans prepared for the EcoPark System, gaps in connectivity have been identified in the Waterdown – Sassafras Woods Heritage Lands, Burlington Heights Heritage Lands, Lower Grindstone Heritage Lands, and the Clappison – Grindstone Heritage Lands.

Figure 48: Cootes to Escarpment EcoPark System Vision Map



3 | Implementation Tools

3.1 Decision Making

The acquisition of parkland will be determined through strategic park planning and the availability of funding. To ensure transparent and consistent decision making, the use of a parkland decision matrix is recommended to determine the prioritization of parkland acquisition. The decision matrix is meant to be followed after determining and updating parkland service levels. The decision matrix includes two streams of decision-making. One stream follows the development process

and is focused on determining where and how developers should contribute to the parkland dedication requirements. The second stream is focused on the City's active acquisition of parkland through land purchase. The decision-making matrix is illustrated in Figures 49 and 50.

Opportunistic parkland acquisition should always occur even when there may not be an immediate demonstrated priority for the land at the time. The continued population growth beyond the projected timeframe of this report will continue to add pressure to Burlington's park system.

Figure 49: Development Stream Decision Making Matrix

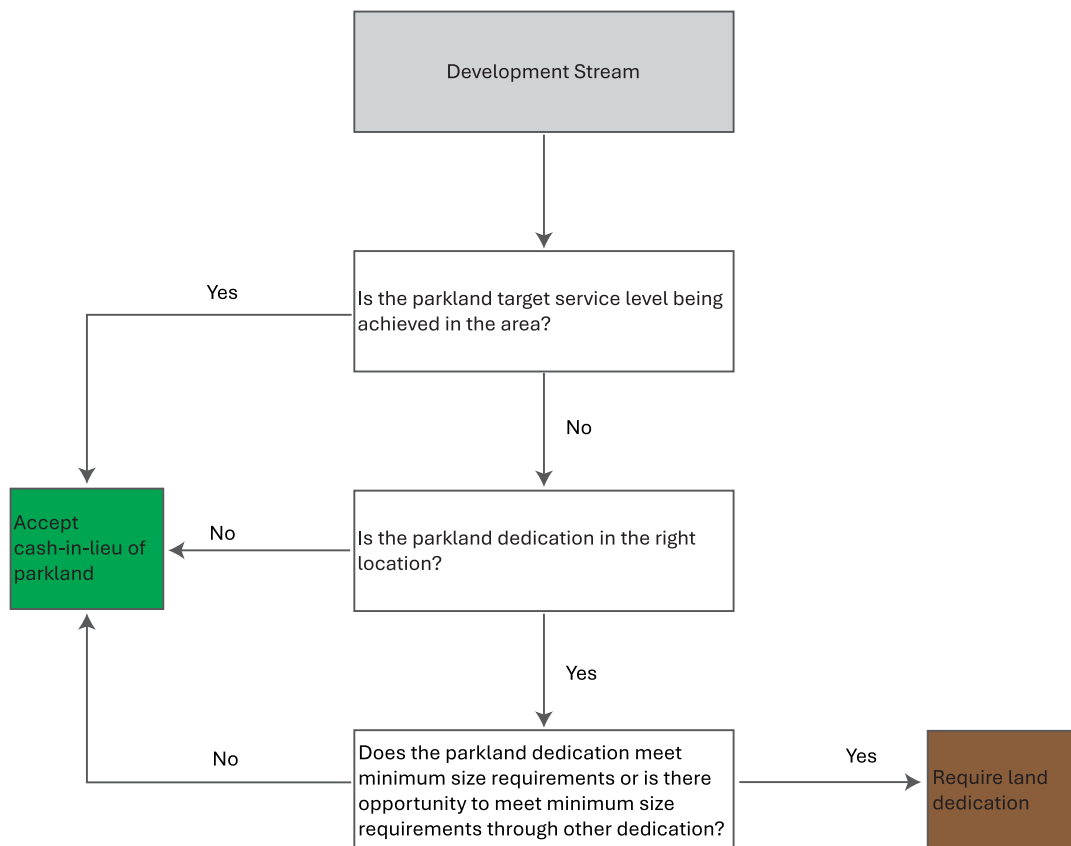
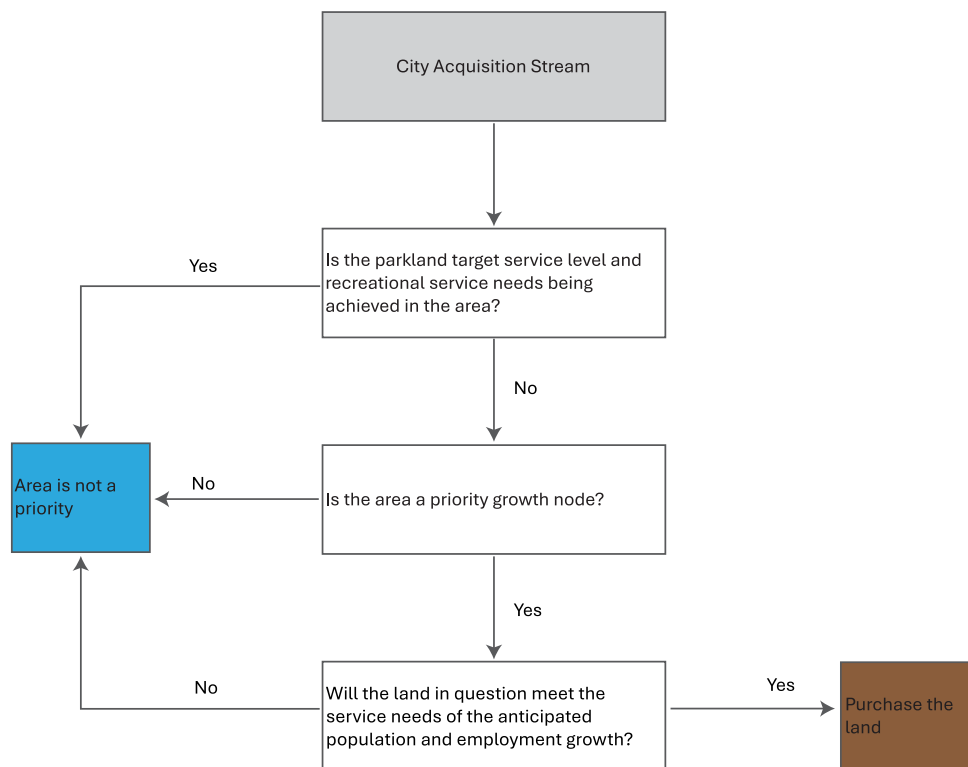


Figure 50: City Acquisition Stream Decision Making Matrix



3.2 Land Acquisition and Dedication Tools

3.2.1 POPS and Strata Parks

Bill 23 now requires municipalities to accept privately owned public space (POPS) in lieu of public dedication. If the City is not in agreement with the POPS proposed by the developer, the City may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT).

The City of Burlington has existing experience with providing publicly accessible parkland through a privately owned public space (POPS) agreement. Most municipalities in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area prior to Bill 23, would only selectively, under unique circumstances, allow POPS to be credited as parkland. Most municipalities would allow POPS at any time if no credit for parkland was being given.

There has been a growing body of academic research highlighting some of the challenges encountered with POPS, specifically with regards to perceptions of ‘public-ness’, inclusion (i.e. who is able to use the space), safety, and quality. Burlington has been using placemaking and urban design guidelines to provide guidance to POPS development.

The two biggest risks with POPS replacing public land as parks, is ensuring public access is maintained and the space is providing the necessary open space and recreation service to the community. A challenge with POPS that will have to be

overcome is ensuring what has been agreed upon at the beginning of the development process is what is delivered at the end of construction. To alleviate this issue, it is suggested an agreed upon method is developed with the development industry to determine the final parkland dedication breakdown following construction.

Strata parks refers to multiple owners on a single parcel of land or building, typically with some jointly owned areas. With regards to parks, strata ownership most typically takes the form of a public park being developed on top of a privately or separately owned structure, such as an underground parking garage, freeway tunnel, or stormwater storage infrastructure. Similar to POPS, several comparable municipalities permit strata parks to be considered where parkland provision need is highest. Policies regarding strata parks most often note the need to consider the risks and challenges inherent in the strata model given different ownership, including maintenance, access (especially if park is not to be accessible from the ground plane), and development challenges (e.g. construction timing, utility conflicts, lifecycle management). A strata park has not been developed in Burlington to date.

A challenge with both POPS and strata parks is the ability to plant vegetation and set footings in the ground for recreational activities. This is due to a concrete structure such as a parking garage usually located underground. Building the underground structure deeper adds more costs to a development, therefore the top of the

structure is normally located close to grade providing minimal depth for top soil and footings for basketball poles as an example.

The parkland dedication criteria contained in Appendix 1 has been developed to help provide guidance for developers around the provision of POPS and strata parks.

3.2.2 Off-Site Dedication

Very few comparable municipalities allow off-site land dedication as a credit towards on-site dedication. Off-site dedication opportunities are likely to be rare for most developers, however off-site dedication is a valuable tool that the City should allow.

The intent of Section 42 of the Planning Act is to provide land for parks, recreation and open space that contributes to healthy and vibrant communities. Therefore the goal of the City should be to take land instead of cash-in-lieu when given the opportunity. Ideally land dedication should occur at the location of development, however this may not be practical or desirable in some cases. A developer may be able to offer another piece of land in a different location where the City is interested in assembling land. Even if the land to be provided is not necessarily in an area of high priority, the land may be used as leverage in the future to acquire other land or more regional recreational uses could be provided on the land where location is less of an issue.

Off-site dedication will have inherent challenges like any other tool. Since the land is not part of the development

application, a separate rezoning application will likely be required to apply the appropriate land use.

3.2.3 Other Acquisition and Dedication Tools

The list below identifies the existing tools that Burlington currently uses in the acquisition of parkland. Some of the listed tools will become more important to the acquisition of land and may be utilized in a new manner such as expropriation. Expropriation in a voluntary manner should be explored in the MTSA and Downtown Centre areas where regular land dedication from development may be difficult to achieve a desired park location or required amount of parkland. The City could then form agreements where developers pay back the cost of the land through their parkland dedication.

Another tool that should be explored is the Community Planning Permit System. It is a land use planning tool that can help municipalities acquire infrastructure or park acquisition or monetary contribution in exchange for offering a more streamlined and transparent approval process for an area.

Burlington's existing tools that have been used to provide parkland:

1. Parkland dedication via development process (e.g. new active parkland)
2. Open space dedication (e.g. natural heritage conveyance)
3. Purchase new land (e.g. City View Park)

- 4.** Purchase surplus school sites (e.g. Robert Bateman High School lands)
- 5.** Purchase by Halton Region to expand existing City parks (e.g. Beachway & Burloak Park)
- 6.** Land Exchange (e.g. Palmer Park)
- 7.** Private Donation (e.g. Eileen and John Holland Nature Sanctuary)
- 8.** Reciprocal Agreements (e.g. playgrounds on school sites)
- 9.** Lease (e.g. between the City and the Crown for Leighland Park)
- 10.** Privately Owned Public Space (e.g. CLV Developments)
- 11.** Master Park License Agreement (e.g. Centennial Multi-Use Trail)
- 12.** Easements (e.g. Some hydro corridors)
- 13.** Management Agreement (e.g. Kerncliff Park)
- 14.** License to Occupy Crown Land (e.g. Trail on Federal Land)
- 15.** Expropriation

4 | Recommendations & Strategic Actions

4.1 Recommendations and Strategic Actions

To achieve the City's goal of having homes within a five minute walk of a park, strategic actions and recommendations have been developed. Strategic actions have been provided in this section of the PPMP and recommendations have been included in Council Report EICS-02-23 to help guide the City towards success in meeting the parkland service level goals outlined in this report.

As with trying to achieve any goal, continuous assessment will be required to determine the best course of action and this report is meant to be updated on a regular basis by staff to ensure service level targets are achievable and still applicable as the city continues to grow.

The strategic actions in this section have been categorized into short, medium and long term with short term being defined as actions to implement over the next 2-4 years, medium term as over the next 5-10 years and long term as beyond 10 years. These actions are recommendations that the City should focus on to achieve the parkland future target service levels. These actions should continue to grow and evolve as legislation changes, demographics of the city change and technology evolves.

4.1.1 Short Term

Short term actions are items that could be reasonably completed over the next four years and would provide clarity and expectations surrounding parkland dedication. These short-term actions would also start to build the foundation to achieve the longer term target service levels. There is no identified priority within the short-term actions, it is anticipated that some actions may be easier to achieve or opportunities will present themselves over the course of the next four years.

1. Approve parkland dedication criteria – Parkland dedication criteria would complement the parkland dedication bylaw and outline the land attributes required for public land dedication, private open space and parkland acquisition objectives.
2. Work strategically with other departments and initiatives such as the Integrated Mobility Plan to actively improve the connectivity of parkland within the city.
3. Seek funding opportunities from other levels of government to improve park access and connectivity. Ex. Funding for bridge structures.
4. Through the review of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Assets Master Plan identify the parkland priorities that can be achieved in conjunction with recreation and cultural priorities.
5. Identify lands with limited development potential that may be suitable for park use.

6. Support linear parks as part of parkland dedication provided they:
 - Are not provided at the expense of parkettes and neighbourhood parks,
 - Provide sufficient space for development of the pathways and associated amenities (benches),
 - Facilitate or enhance connectivity between neighbourhoods and communities,
 - The connection could not have otherwise been made through the transportation network and facilitate improved connections to the transit system.
7. Where possible, complete comprehensive block planning in high growth urban areas in alignment with approved plans and studies, to ensure parks are properly sited within redevelopment areas, and land dedication is appropriately coordinated to support functional park space.
8. Working with legal, finance, real estate and Community Planning staff, develop a proactive strategy to acquire land in the MTSA and Urban Centres for parkland.

4.1.2 Medium Term

Medium term actions will likely span across multiple years and will take time to execute and realize the benefits.

1. Partner with the school boards to expand and/or create new shared park opportunities that would benefit both the City and the school boards.
2. Collaborate with Conservation Halton and the Bruce Trail Conservancy to actively acquire parkland that could benefit and serve the mandate of all three organizations, and continue to improve park, trail, and natural area connectivity.
3. Streamline parkland acquisition processes so the City can be ready to act when new opportunities for parkland acquisition become available.
4. Seek out philanthropic contributions to add parkland and open space within the city.
5. Improve connectivity by extending the pathway and cycling network on utility right-of-ways through expanded or new partnerships.
6. Investigate opportunities for acquisition of surface parking and derelict buildings to convert to parkland in the urban area.
7. Investigate opportunities to proactively purchase land in undeveloped areas and finance through future incremental tax revenue.

4.1.3 Long Term

Long term actions require additional planning and in some cases the preparation of potential master plans. These actions tie into larger strategies and usually take multiple years to execute.

1. Partner with the school boards to understand potential school closure criteria and potential closure locations, in order to assess possible future purchases for park and City use.
2. Purchase excess school sites when the opportunity arises to secure expanded parkland or to hold in reserve as potential parcels to swap with developers for parkland.
3. The City will strive to achieve the target service levels for the different planning policy areas within the city, as identified in Section 2 of this report.
4. Form partnerships with aggregate site owners and operators to explore the viability of quarry rehabilitation to public parkland.
5. Ensure all parks are planned, maintained and developed in accordance with the intended classification.



5 | Measuring Success

Ongoing monitoring is necessary to track the success of parkland acquisition and its impact to achieving the identified target service levels in this report. Annual or bi-annual monitoring will allow the City to adjust priority areas over the course of this plan. Table 27 outlines the indicators and corresponding metrics to be measured to track service level targets.

Table 27: Indicators and metrics to measure success

INDICATOR	METRIC	UNIT MEASUREMENT
Access to parkland	Number of people within 400m walking distance of a park	Percent of people within catchment
Parkland capacity	Park area per person	Hectares per 1000 people
Parkland functionality	Percent of people within 400m walking distance of a playground	Percent of people within catchment
	Percent of people within 400m walking distance of a multi-use field	Percent of people within catchment
	Number of diamonds per person	Ratio of 1 diamond to number of people
	Number of rectangular sports fields per person	Ratio of 1 rectangular sports field to number of people

6 | Glossary

Greenfield Development: New development on a previously undeveloped site.

Land Dedication: The method of government land acquisition through subdivision and development applications where land is transferred in accordance with applicable legislation to the City or other government.

Multi-Use Field: an open relatively flat manicure grass area where informal play of kicking or throwing a ball may occur.

Natural Areas/Open Space: Areas containing natural vegetation designated as undevelopable land and is not formally designated as a park.

Neighbourhood: a self-defined geographic area within the city where people describe as where they live.

Park/Parkland: Property owned, leased or managed by the City of Burlington and is formally designated as a park.

Primary Growth Area: is the identified highest priority area to accommodate the city's forecasted growth, be the predominant location for tall buildings, receive the greatest growth infrastructure investment.

Privately Owned Publicly Accessible Open Space (POPS): an area of private land specifically designed and reserved for use by the general public for active or passive recreational use. The ownership and maintenance resides with the private

land owner.

Secondary Growth Area: are areas expected to transition over the next 20 to 30 years and will generally provide a lower density and built form than Primary Growth Areas.

