



2013

Interim Green Space Advisory Panel Report



*A.Y. Jackson is a jewel for all of Greater Sudbury.
This regional natural park is now larger, with the addition of
29.6 hectares of adjacent city owned land.
Photo credit: Naomi Grant*

Executive Summary

Green spaces are intrinsic to our community. Whether a neighbourhood playground, a nature trail, an urban hilltop, or a community garden, they contribute to our sense of place, a healthy, active lifestyle, and a healthy environment. In Greater Sudbury, the decades of reclamation and revegetation efforts bring a special appreciation and responsibility of stewardship for the green space we so enjoy.

On October 24th, 2007, City Council appointed the first Green Space Advisory Panel. The Panel work culminated in the *Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010*, which included a parks classification system, a surplus parkland disposal policy, an inventory of green spaces and green space opportunities, acquisition strategies and recommendations moving forward.

A new Panel was appointed in 2011, and given five primary objectives:

1. To complete a locational analysis of Green Space assets in areas across the City to identify where gaps exist;
2. To complete a connectivity analysis of Green Space assets to identify needs and opportunities to provide linkages;
3. To identify and examine additional Green Space opportunities and to refine existing information;
4. To monitor progress in implementing Green Space acquisition strategy; and,
5. To provide input to Official Plan Review.

The Panel has now completed many of these objectives. This has generated a great deal of information of value to the community. For example, the gap analysis is now complete, providing detailed information on which areas are lacking in parkland, as well as opportunities to fill those gaps. Information on green space opportunities has been refined, adding information from the gap analysis, further community input and site-specific circumstances. This has generated a short list of priority sites. In summary, these are important tools in meeting park needs in Greater Sudbury and in protecting key natural areas. This interim report has been prepared so that these tools are available for use by City Council and City staff, for the benefit of the community.

“To complete a locational analysis of Green Space assets in areas across the City to identify where gaps exist”

Every child and adult in Greater Sudbury should have access to sufficient park space and be within an easy walk of a park. Provision standards formalize goals for the amount and accessibility of green space for residents, and allow gaps to be identified.

There are two principal measures of park service standards:

- by service area: hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents
- by proximity: distance to parkland from residence

The general objective is four hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents, and that all residents are within 800m of a park. This is further refined by park type, as explained in Chapter 3.

Underserved areas (below 4 ha/1,000 residents) are Chelmsford, Downtown Sudbury, and Wahnapiatae.

A gap analysis identified three areas serviced by no park types. A total of sixty-nine areas were identified with some gap in parks service. The service areas with the most gap areas were:

- Downtown, and South End: 10 – 20 gap areas
- West End/Copper Cliff, New Sudbury, and Donovan/Flour Mill: 5 – 10 gap areas

The largest number of gaps were for natural parks (23), followed by neighbourhood parks (18), community parks (14), and linear parks (12).

Through subsequent work by the Panel, a total of twenty (20) gaps for natural parks, and three (3) gaps for linear parks have been filled by green space opportunities brought into the parks inventory. These additions to the parks inventory are found in the West End/Copper Cliff (3), South End (3), Donovan (2), Azilda (4), Wahnapiatae (1), Downtown (6), Lively (1), Valley (1), and New Sudbury (2) service areas. In several cases, creating safe pedestrian crossings would fill gaps by allowing access to existing parks. See Appendix V for more detail on these sites.

“To complete a connectivity analysis of Green Space assets to identify needs and opportunities to provide linkages”

Connectivity is an essential attribute of a functional parks system. Green space connectivity must look at both recreational connections and ecological connections. The Panel has completed considerable Natural Heritage System mapping where ecological connectivity is shown in riparian corridors along waterways and shorelines. This is complementary to the Natural Heritage Background Study. Further information on ecological connectivity will become available as watershed and subwatershed studies are completed. Both recreational and ecological connectivity were considered during the gap analysis.

Further discussion and research is needed to define the connectivity. Approaches considered range from simple guidelines and objectives, to visual assessments from comprehensive mapping, to quantitative metrics and analysis tools. Models from other municipalities and parks may provide a framework.

In terms of recreational connectivity, the Green Space Advisory Panel, the Sustainable Mobility Advisory Panel, and Rainbow Routes Association will continue to work cooperatively to look at trail connectivity for walkers and cyclists. Further consultation with these groups is needed. Safe pedestrian crossings are key for recreational connectivity.

Sites that have been added to the parks system have contributed to connectivity. For example, fifteen of these sites directly connected parks to each other, and/or filled in missing ‘pieces’ within existing parkland. Linear parks also contribute directly to connectivity. Eleven linear parks have been added, and an additional five have been expanded, through the work of the Panel.

“To identify and examine additional Green Space opportunities and to refine existing information”

In order to develop a comprehensive park system for green spaces, make informed decisions, properly manage existing parks and open space, and identify gaps and opportunities, an inventory of green spaces is required. The inventory of existing green spaces and green space opportunities is understood to be a living list that will be added to and updated over time.

The Panel has added and updated the inventory of green spaces in a number of ways:

1. New green space opportunities have been added, and existing information has been refined, as the Panel looked closely at green space mapping during the gap analysis.
2. Members of the Panel have brought forward new information, including some new green space sites.
3. Community input – most substantially through the 2012 Community Action Network (CAN) Summit.
4. In refining the mapping, City staff have identified further existing and potential green space sites.
5. Further work to obtain Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) status for Earth Sciences ANSI candidates in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR).

New sites identified have been added to GIS green space mapping. Some further work is needed to fully bring these new sites into the green space inventory.

“To monitor progress in implementing Green Space acquisition strategy”

In order to meet the vision of a balanced park system that is: accessible to all residents, meets parkland needs throughout Greater Sudbury, and protects areas of ecological, geological and cultural significance, an effective acquisition strategy is required.

A good deal of progress has been made in bringing city owned green space opportunities into the parks inventory, and some progress has also been made, and is on-going, in regards to private green space opportunities. Here is an overview:

Number of sites brought into the parks inventory	154
Hectares of parkland added	2,481.57
Number of original CGS green space opportunities brought into parks inventory	32
Number of private green space opportunities brought into parks inventory	9 (7 in full, 2 in part)
Number of gaps in parks services filled	23
Number of parkland properties sold	6
Number of private green space opportunities lost	1
Number of urban hilltops added	11
Number of shorelines or lakes added	40 (19 lakeshore)

Note that the majority of new parks are natural parks, which is consistent with current preferences of residents.

Further analysis of acquisition priorities and appropriate site-specific strategies for private green space opportunities.

The following factors have been carefully considered:

1. Acquisition priority ranking: does the site have a high conservation and/or recreation value, and is it at risk.

2. Gap analysis: does the site fill a recognised gap in parks service, and/or is it located in an under-serviced area.
3. Community impact: has the site been flagged by a Community Action Network, or other community group or significant community effort.
4. Practical considerations: what barriers and opportunities are specific to sites that shape what approaches are possible or likely to succeed.

Considering all of these factors, two sites emerge as immediate priorities for acquisition: Wembley P.S., and Long Lake P.S. Connect the Creek sites are also a priority.

Table of priority acquisition sites

SITE	FLAGGED AS HIGH PRIORITY SITE	GAP ANALYSIS – FILLS GAP, ACQUISITION MAY BE BEST OR ONLY SOLUTION	COMMUNITY IMPACT/INTEREST	IN AN UNDERSERVED AREA
Wembley P.S. schoolyard	X	X	X	X
Long Lake P.S. schoolyard		X	X	
Connect the Creek sites		X	X	

Note that other priority sites have also been identified for which other strategies (such as land use agreements) are better options than acquisition.

“To provide input to Official Plan Review”

The Official Plan guides land use in Greater Sudbury. As such, it has important implications for green space. The Panel submitted their final recommendations to the Official Plan Review in September 2012, and suggested mapping in February 2013.

The Panel’s recommendations focus primarily on two sections of the Official Plan: Section 7.0 Parks and Open Space, and Section 9.0 Natural Environment. In addition, some general recommendations relevant to green space were made.

Next Steps

With a little more than a year left in its mandate, the main tasks for the Panel are:

- Provide more information on green space priorities and acquisition strategies to help move implementation forward
- Complete the connectivity analysis
- Bring new sites identified by the Panel, the community, and staff, into the inventory of green spaces (with evaluation of values and acquisition priority as appropriate)

Defining priorities for the next term of the Panel will also be important.

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Note to the Reader: The green space inventory provided in this report is a living list and the total number green space sites are as of September 1, 2013.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Our vision:

The Greater Sudbury parkland system meets local, community and city-wide needs for accessible and safe outdoor recreation and education, contributes to a high quality of life for present and future residents, and preserves significant natural features and functions in perpetuity.

In many ways, green spaces define a community. Bring to mind a neighbourhood playground, a nature trail, a wetland, a community garden, the natural landscape that tells you you're home: all of these are green spaces. From childhood to old age, they form an integral part of our sense of place and our quality of life. They contribute to a healthy, active lifestyle, and a healthy environment. They provide natural services, improve community resilience and livability, lower green house gas emissions, and generate economic benefits. In Northern Ontario, access to open spaces and outdoor recreation is part of who we are. In Greater Sudbury, the decades of reclamation and revegetation efforts brings a special appreciation and responsibility of stewardship for the green space we so enjoy.

In the 2006 Official Plan, Council established two programs to be undertaken with respect to green space:

2.1 Parks and Open Space – Public Ownership Programs

“2. A park classification system to address the range of Parks and Open Space types and characteristics will be established to guide park acquisition, development, and management. The park classification system will have regard to natural beauty, environmental functions, and recreation value.”

“4. Further delineate natural environment areas in need of municipal protection along with appropriate strategies for conservation and acquisition.”



New section of the Junction Creek Waterway Park between Martindale and Kelly Lake roads. Photo Credit Rainbow ROUTES Assoc. www.rainbowroutes.com

On October 24th, 2007, Council appointed the Green Space Advisory Panel to implement these Official Plan programs.

The Panel was given the mandate to:

- Recommend to Council a Parks and Open Space Classification System which is suitable for the City of Greater Sudbury as per Official Plan program # 2.
- Recommend to Council natural assets which should be considered for inclusion in the City's Park and Open Space System as per Official Plan program # 4.

- Recommend to Council a rating or evaluation system which might assist Council in establishing acquisition priorities and making park and open space acquisitions.
- Review the City property inventory and recommend to Council properties to be included in the Leisure Services portfolio and identify those Leisure Services properties which should be declared surplus to parks and open space needs and disposed of as per Official Plan policy 7.2.1 (8).

This work culminated in the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010, which included:

- A Parks Classification System
- A list of existing parks classified according to the Parks Classification System
- A Surplus Parkland Disposal Policy
- A rating structure for potential acquisitions
- A list of green space opportunities.
- A discussion of acquisition strategies; and
- Recommendations for moving the work forward.

One of the recommendations in moving forward was to continue the Panel. Priorities for the Panel's second term included assessing connectivity, completing a gap analysis, advising and assisting with implementation, examining further opportunities, and advising on the Official Plan review.

A new Panel was appointed in 2011. Membership on the Panel consists of 13 citizen members with representation from the Wards and 14 expert and staff members. Citizen members are from all but one of the wards. A representative for Ward 7 did not come forward during this term of the Panel.

The Panel was given five primary objectives:

1. To complete a locational analysis of Green Space assets in areas across the City to identify where gaps exist;
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This interim report has been prepared so that these tools are available for use by Council and City staff, for the benefit of the community.

Chapter 2: Some Highlights, Ward by Ward

In this report, there is a wealth of information on green spaces in Greater Sudbury. Here are some highlights from each ward.



Ward 1

Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory

- An addition to the Junction Creek Waterway Park: a long-term agreement with CPR has allowed the addition of a new section of the Junction Creek Waterway Park between Martindale and Kelly Lake roads.
- An addition to the Southview Greenbelt: a creative agreement with the Greater Sudbury Catholic School Board has added several acres of green space, from the former Corpus Christi schoolyard.
- A new hilltop park in the west end: city owned green space opportunity 1-46 is now a new natural park. This is a wonderful opportunity to add natural trails for residents.

*West End Hilltop Park
Photo credit: Naomi Grant*

Champion a green space

- Residents would love to see a trail around Robinson Lake. A larger natural shoreline buffer would also protect water quality in the lake. Active development applications in this area provide the opportunity to work with the land owner and City staff to incorporate a natural trail into the site plan.
- From the beginning, a specific view from Corsi Hill has provided a visual record of the progress Greater Sudbury's celebrated regreening. It is well worth initiating a dialogue with the landowner to preserve this historic benchmark view.



*Martindale Road 1979
Photo Credit: VETAC*

*Ward 2***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory**

- Mickey Mouse Mountain in Copper Cliff has long been valued by residents. A creative agreement with the Greater Sudbury Catholic School Board brought it into the parks system, as a natural park.



- Another hilltop park in Copper Cliff: city owned green space opportunity 2-71 is now a natural park.
- Bringing city owned green space opportunity 2-73 into the parks inventory adds a linear park along a waterway in Lively

*Mickey Mouse Mountain
Copper Cliff
Photo Credit: Google Maps www.google.ca*

Champion a green space

- The Vermilion River is a natural and recreational jewel in Wards 2, 3 & 5. A collaborative effort similar to “Connect the Creek” that worked towards public access and natural parks along the Vermilion would be of great benefit to the community.

*Ward 3***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory***Trails and shoreline parks*

- A.Y. Jackson is a jewel for all of Greater Sudbury. This regional natural park is now larger, with the addition of 29.6 hectares of adjacent city owned land.
- City owned green space opportunity 3-62, a popular dog walking trail in Levack, is now parkland. It is one of several trails (linear parks) added to the parks inventory in Levack and Onaping.
- City owned green space opportunity 3-48 is now a natural park on Windy Lake.



Natural Park on Windy Lake, Photo Credit: Glenn Murray

Champion a green space

- Two unique natural areas: An impressive white pine forest (3-68) and a beautiful natural area and trails around Clear Lake (3-58) are two important natural areas that would also fill a need for a natural park. Exploring a use agreement would be of benefit to the community (3-58 and 3-68 are owned by mining companies).



- A natural park for Dowling: A riverside area well loved by residents and flagged by the CAN would fill a need for a natural park and trails in Dowling. The old pines and shoreline give it both high ecological and recreational value. Watch for opportunities through the planning process or future sale to bring part or all of private green space opportunity 3-60 into the parks system.

Clear Lake, Photo Credit: Glenn Murray

- Connecting Whitson Creek: several opportunities along Whitson Creek (3-66, 3-67, 3-69 & 4-51) provide potential for beautiful shoreline parks and trails. A “Connect the Creek” type community initiative could work towards this goal.
- The Vermilion River is a natural and recreational jewel in Ward 2, 3 & 5. A collaborative effort similar to “Connect the Creek” that worked towards public access and natural parks along the Vermilion would be of great benefit to the community.

Ward 4

Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory



Natural Trails in the Donovan, Photo Credit: Don Brisebois

- Donovan Mountain: This city owned green space on Frood is now a large natural park. This is also an important monitoring and educational site for the City’s greening efforts. This is a wonderful opportunity to enhance trails and educational signage for residents, with potential for partnerships with the new St. David School.
- Whitewater Lake access: This small city owned shoreline is now a natural park and recognized access point to Whitewater Lake.

Champion a green space

- Natural trails in the Donovan: city owned green space opportunity 4-45 has been flagged by the CAN as a great opportunity to fill a need for natural trails in the Donovan area. This is a wonderful opportunity to add trails and benches for residents.
- Connecting residents to green spaces in the Donovan: Adding signage along residential streets in the ‘Selkirk trail corridor’ (4-32), would connect residents to adjacent green spaces.

*Ward 5***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory**

- City owned green space opportunity 5-84 is now a natural park, adding 4.38ha of green space along the Whitson River in Val Caron.

*City owned Green Space, Val Caron
Photo Credit: Glenn Murray*

**Champion a green space**

- Improve access to existing parks: Improving pedestrian crossings of Notre Dame would help bridge this barrier between residents and parks.
- Connecting with College Boréal: Build on partnerships with College Boréal to better connect the community to the trails and natural spaces on campus.
- A crucial wetland: The Ponderosa wetland between Lasalle and the Kingsway protects this area from flooding, and has a very high habitat and ecological value. Together with adjacent hilltops (including Adanac and Rotary Park), this area is a functioning ecosystem in the heart of Sudbury. Watch for opportunities to protect the ecological health of private green space opportunity 5-59 & 12-49.
- The Whitson River and Vermilion Rivers are natural and recreational jewels in Ward 5. A collaborative effort similar to “Connect the Creek” that worked towards public access and natural parks along these rivers would be of great benefit to the community.



Ponderosa Wetland, Photo credit: Glenn Murray

*Ward 6***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory**

- City owned green space opportunity 6-25 is now a large (16.79 ha) natural park in Val Therese, bordering a creek.
- Sugar bush trail (6-40): Now a natural park, this is a wonderful opportunity for a beautiful trail in this area

Champion a green space

- A sugar bush that is part of our history: A spring visit to this traditional sugar bush is part of our local culture and history. Consider approaching the landowners to explore ways this cultural and historical value can be maintained for the long term.

*Natural Park in Val Therese
Photo Credit: Glenn Murray*

**A unique site**

The Vermilion River wetland, recognized as provincially significant is found in Ward 6. Maintaining the ecological health of this special area (site 6-38) is very important

*Ward 7***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory**

- A new natural park in Capreol: city owned green space opportunity 7-65 is now a new 8.8 ha natural park including the high point in town.
- The northern, city owned, 125.73 ha portion of the Capreol highlands, including walking and cross-country ski trails has been brought into the parks inventory.
- A riverside trail and natural park has been brought into the parks inventory in Garson (CGS opportunity 7-41a).

*Natural Park in Capreol
Photo Credit: Glenn Murray*



Champion a green space

- Meeting the need for a community park in Skead: Enhance Bowland's Bay Park to meet community park needs in Skead



Cedar Rapids – Vermilion River, Photo Credit: Linda Heron

- A unique natural area: Sites 7-66 & 68 is a beautiful and unique area with unique geological features (including an Earth Sciences ANSI candidate), containing shoreline and water features including rapids on the Vermillion, and an existing trail that is well used by residents. Ownership is mixed. Explore options to bring this area into the parks inventory or otherwise protect its green space values.

- A potential trail: Explore the potential of the abandoned rail line Garson (7-73) as a linear park.

Two unique sites in Ward 7

- Wolf Lake forest reserve (7-72) is one of the last old growth red pine forests in the world, and the only one known to be regenerating.
- The Kettle Lakes (7-71) are unique geological features, and a candidate ANSI site (work is on-going to seek ANSI status).

Ward 8

Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory

- City owned green space 8-54 adds a 2.31 ha natural park flanking Junction Creek.

Champion a green space

- Connect the Creek: Junction Creek Waterway Park runs through Ward 8, including a section that has yet to be completed. Completing this section will fill needs for natural and linear parks in Ward 8, while benefiting the whole community.
- Making the most of Twin Forks: The Ward 8 CAN has indicated a strong interest in revitalizing Twin Forks and connecting residents to the park, creek, and trails.



Junction Creek, Photo Credit: John Leonard

*Ward 9***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory**

- A new hilltop park in Wahnapiatae: the city owned portion of green space opportunity 9-56 is now a natural park.
- A vast new natural park: city owned green space opportunity 9-28 (acquired by the City from national defense) is now an expansive (1194.7 ha) wilderness area encompassing several lakes

Champion a green space

- A community park for Long Lake: Long Lake P.S. played a central role in the community. Now that it is closed, there is the opportunity to retain some of that value while filling needs for neighbourhood and community parks in the area. Support the acquisition of the schoolyard when it becomes available, after further reviewing community interest, and needs met by existing adjacent parkland.
- A park and trail along Coniston Creek: Private green space opportunity 9-59 has the potential to be a natural park and trail along Coniston Creek. Support Rainbow Routes in seeking a land use agreement.
- An ecological reserve: Alice Lake is a special natural area that has also been flagged by the CAN. Explore opportunities to secure the green space value of this area, e.g. through a use agreement.



*Coniston Creek
Photo credit: Naomi Grant*

*Ward 10***Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory**

- A hilltop park near downtown: city owned green space 10-78 is now a natural hilltop park serving the Wembley and hospital neighbourhoods, with one of the best views of the city. An agreement with the School Board secured the balance of this treasured natural area.
- CPR Bay: This shoreline along the north shore of Ramsey Lake is now a natural park.

Champion a green space

- A community park for the downtown area: The Wembley P.S. schoolyard has been an informal community park for residents, being the only open field in the downtown service area. It is also adjacent to Junction Creek. With Wembley Public School closed, there is the opportunity to fill needs for neighbourhood and community parks in the area. Support the acquisition of the schoolyard, when it becomes available.
- Connecting the downtown to existing green spaces: The Junction Creek Waterway Park flanks downtown. However, pedestrian access is not ideal. Improving pedestrian crossings of Paris, Elm, and Brady would help connect the downtown to these green spaces and trails.
- A green space adjacent to Ramsey Lake near Howey Drive (10-74) is the subject of an active OMB appeal. Watch for future opportunities for green space on this site.

Ward 11

Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory

- A new dog park in Minnow Lake: city owned green space 11-58 became Greater Sudbury's first dog park due to committed community effort.
- A hilltop park in Minnow Lake: 11-83 adds a large (10.4 ha) natural park, including an urban hilltop, to this area, connecting to existing parks and trails.

Champion a green space

- Fill a need for a natural park: Naturalizing an area in East End Playground (11-8) would fill a gap for a natural park in this area
- Kingsway hilltops: The Kingsway hilltops are a part of our landscape, and a natural corridor. Explore creating a Kingsway hilltop park.

Minnow Lake Dog Park

Photo Credit: Off Leash Dog Park Committee, Minnow Lake CAN

A unique site

Daisy Lake is a unique area in Greater Sudbury. This area has deliberately been left to re-vegetate naturally, without liming or plantings. As such, it is a valuable control area against which to compare revegetation efforts, and a valuable reminder and educational tool of historical industrial impacts.

Ward 12

Celebrate green spaces added to the parks inventory

- A hilltop park: city owned green space 12-23 is now a natural park (with a dual compatible use as a reservoir site). This hilltop is the highest point in Sudbury.

Champion a green space

- A trail in New Sudbury: The Ward 12 New Sudbury CAN is actively working towards a linear park off Woodbine. Support their efforts in completing this trail.
- Enhance a natural park in the Flour Mill: Work with the community to revitalize the Kathleen Morin hilltop (12-45) with clean-ups and possibly trails or other natural projects.
- Potential community value of the Cambrian College campus: Explore the possibility of partnerships with Cambrian College to develop trails on campus for the community
- The Ponderosa wetland between Lasalle and the Kingsway protects this area from flooding, and has a very high habitat and ecological value. Together with adjacent hilltops (including Adanac and Rotary Park), this area is a functioning ecosystem in the heart of Sudbury. Watch for opportunities to protect the ecological health of private green space opportunity 5-59 & 12-49.



City owned green space, Photo credit: Naomi Grant

Chapter 3: Gap Analysis

Background

Every child and adult in Greater Sudbury should have access to sufficient park space and be within an easy walk of a park. Provision standards formalize expectations and goals for the amount and accessibility of green space for residents, and allow gaps to be identified.

There are two principal measures of park service standards:

- by service area: hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents
- by proximity: distance to parkland from residence

In the Official Plan, Policy 7.2.1 7 states:

“To guide the development of a parks system, the City will use as a target for acquisition the objective of four (4) hectares of Parks and Open Space per 1,000 residents within 800 metres of residential areas, without having to cross a major barrier such as a railway line or Arterial Roads.”

Further standards were adopted by Council as part of the parks classification system.

- Neighbourhood Parks should be within a 10 minute walk (800m) without crossing major barriers, with a minimum of 0.25 ha per 1000 residents.
- Community Parks should serve communities and settlement areas, be within a 20 minute walk (1600m) without crossing major barriers, with a minimum of 1.5 ha per 1000 residents.
- Regional Parks serve the entire city, with a minimum of 2.25 ha per 1000 residents.
- Linear and Natural Parks should be within a 10 (800m) minute walk without crossing major barriers. For the latter, larger sizes (>2 ha) are preferable where possible.

In addition, natural parks will be identified based on natural value, independent of service standards or accessibility.

These provision standards translate into every resident being within an easy walk of a neighbourhood park, natural park and linear park, and being within a 20-minute walk or a short bike ride to a community park.

A gap analysis evaluates how well those standards are being met. It is an important tool in achieving a parks system that meets parks needs in all neighbourhoods and communities. An accurate assessment of gaps in parks service assists in directing acquisition and park development to meet the needs of under-served areas.



*A popular dog walking trail in Levack, is now parkland
Photo credit: Glenn Murray*

In the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010, a gap analysis was identified as a priority for further work of the Panel.

It was recommended that the Panel should complete:

1. An updated gap analysis by service area, considering both overall service and service by park type.

2. A gap analysis by proximity, considering both overall service and service by park type, and taking into account differences in proximity standards for different park types, and multiple roles of some parks.
3. An analysis of the contribution of identified green space opportunities to fill identified gaps, overall and by park type.
4. A gap analysis of connectivity.
5. Regard to present and anticipated demographics and anticipated growth.

It is important to note that the gap analyses for service area and proximity are complementary. Because they measure different aspects of park service, a deficiency in parkland can be flagged by either measure.

It should also be noted that park expectations will vary. Residents in rural areas of Greater Sudbury will not have the same expectation of being able to walk to a neighbourhood park from their home.



Current Mandate

One of the primary objectives of the Panel is:

“To complete a locational analysis of Green Space assets in areas across the City to identify where gaps exist”

The Panel has completed a gap analysis for the park service standards outlined above.

*Kingsway hilltop
Photo credit: City of Greater Sudbury*

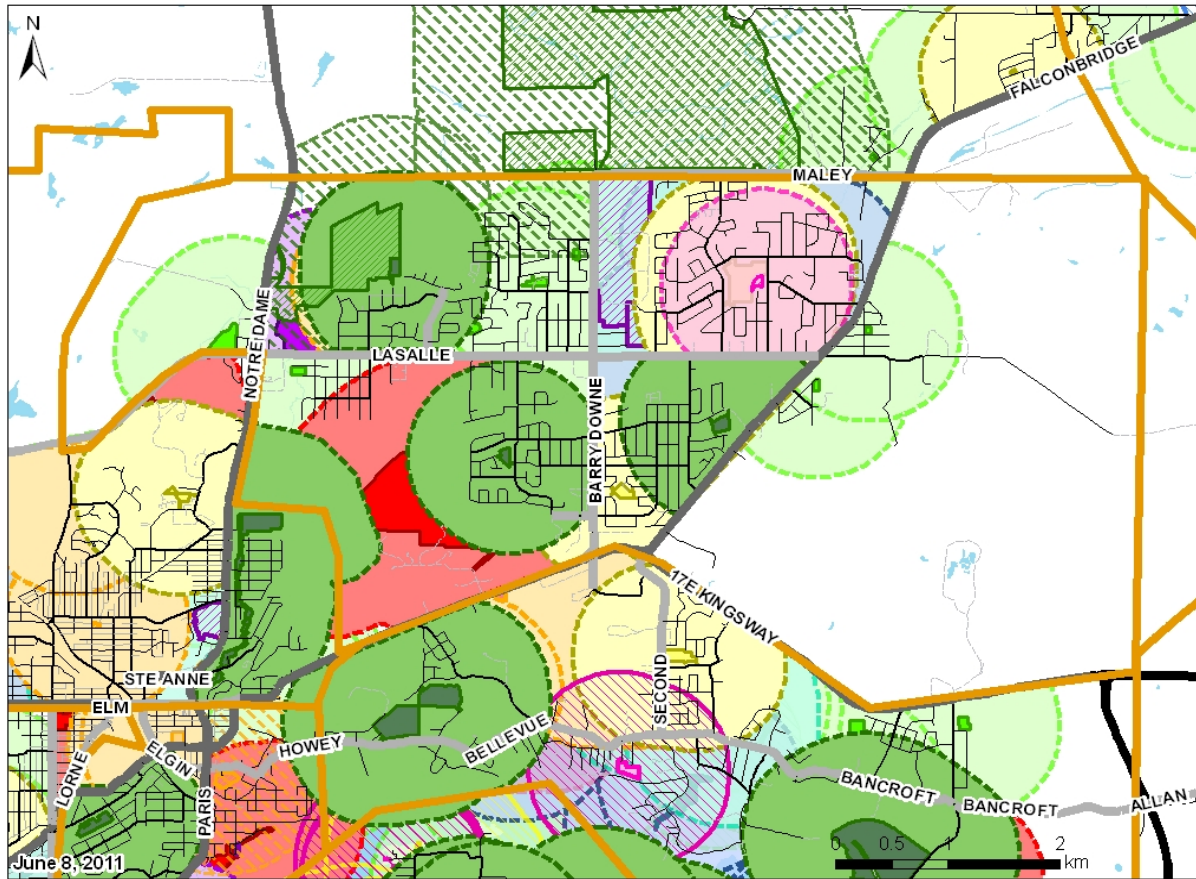
Methodology & Results

Gap analyses were carried out for the two principal measures of park service standards

- by service area: hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents
- by proximity: distance to parkland from residence

Underserved areas (below 4 ha/1,000 residents) are Chelmsford, Downtown Sudbury, and Wahnapiatae. See Appendix I.

The gap analysis by proximity was done through visual analysis of mapping. Existing parks and green space opportunities were mapped. A buffer zone showed the area served by that park. It was truncated by any barriers such as major arterial roads or railway lines. The radius of the buffer zone was set by the proximity standard for that park type. Service areas, schools, Rainbow Routes trails, and other relevant features were also visible on the mapping.



Distance to parkland from residence

The Panel carefully examined each service area. Ward representatives brought local knowledge to the analysis.

For all residential areas, a visual analysis of mapping determined:

- gaps: areas that are not within the desired distance from a park, without crossing a major barrier
- opportunities to fill gaps: green space opportunities, school properties, or any other opportunities within the gap area, that have potential to fill this park need. Where a number of opportunities were identified, the Panel indicated the preferred option. Where no opportunity to fill the gap was identified, the Panel considered other factors that might help to meet this park need, such as safe pedestrian crossing of a road acting as a barrier.

This analysis was carried out for overall access to parks, and by park type, for park types with a defined service standard (neighbourhood, community, natural, and linear parks).

The complete gap analysis by service area can be seen in Appendix II.

Only three areas were identified as serviced by no park types. In total, sixty-nine areas with gaps in parks service were identified. The service areas with the most gap areas were:

- Downtown, and South End: 10 – 20 gap areas
- West End/Copper Cliff, New Sudbury, and Donovan/Flour Mill: 5-10 gap areas

The largest number of gaps were for natural parks (23), followed by neighbourhood parks (18), community parks (14), and linear parks (12).

Through subsequent work by the Panel, a total of twenty (20) gaps for natural parks, and three (3) gaps for linear parks have been filled by green space opportunities brought into the parks inventory. These additions to the parks inventory are found in the West End/Copper Cliff (3), South End (3), Donovan (2), Azilda (4), Wahnapiatae (1), Downtown (6), Lively (1), Valley (1), and New Sudbury (2) service areas. In several cases, creating safe pedestrian crossings would fill gaps by allowing access to existing parks. See Appendix V for more detail on these sites.

The Panel further evaluated opportunities to fill identified gaps, including considering appropriate site-specific strategies. This analysis is summarized in Appendix III, providing practical information to address gaps in the parks system. From this analysis, sites that come forward as immediate priorities when considering acquisition are:

LONG LAKE P.S.	Fills gaps for community and neighbourhood parks in the Long Lake area. N.B. Further review needs met by existing adjacent parkland.
WEMBLEY P.S. SCHOOLYARD	Only opportunity to fill a gap for a community park in the downtown service area, especially the southern portion of this service area. Also fills gap for a neighbourhood park.
3-60 DOWLING RIVERSIDE	Fills a gap for a natural park in Dowling. Potential for linear park.
12-49 & 5-59 PONDEROSA FLOODPLAIN	Fills a gap for a natural park in the New Sudbury service area.
10-74 RAMSEY LAKE HILL ON HOWEY	Another opportunity to fill gap for natural park in Howey Drive area.
4-43 DONOVAN MOUNTAIN TO MCNEIL TRAIL	Fills a gap for a natural park in the Donovan area.
4-32 SELKIRK TRAIL	Fills gap for linear trail and connector in Donovan area.
9-59 CONISTON CREEK	Fills gap for a linear park in west Coniston. Support RRA in seeking a land use agreement.
9-61 ST. CHARLES LAKE NW SHORE	Fills gap for natural park in South End St. Charles area.
9-54 LAKES RECREATION AREA	Fills gap for natural and linear parks in St. Charles area.

Due to site-specific circumstances, Wembley P.S. and Long Lake P.S. schoolyards come to the fore as immediate priorities for potential acquisition. See Chapter 6 for further detail.

As seen in Appendices II & III, many gaps can be filled through other strategies such as land-use agreements, shared use of schoolyards, improvements to existing parks, and improvements to access (such as safe pedestrian crossings).

Note that many CAN's have identified a general need for more natural trails, active transportation trails, and natural parks. This is consistent with an overall preference among residents for passive recreation on trails and natural parks. Combined with the fact that the population is ageing, this suggests that natural and linear parks may be the highest priority for our City. Community gardens are another growing need relevant to park services and municipal green spaces.

As seen in Chapter 6, the information from the gap analysis is an essential piece when looking at acquisition priorities and implementing the green space strategy.

Chapter 4: Connectivity Analysis

Background

Connectivity is an essential attribute of a functional parks system. Recreation value and active living is enhanced by trail linkages and connectivity among parks. Conservation value and ecological function is improved by connectivity among large, contiguous habitat areas, whether through corridor linkages, or stepping stones of natural areas that allow movement of wildlife.

In the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010, connectivity was identified as one of the top priorities in moving forward. It was recommended that in the following term, the Panel should: use the GIS mapping completed to assess connectivity, and identify needed linkages; map existing recreational trails, waterway corridors, and potential habitat corridors and; investigate quantitative measures of connectivity.

Current Mandate

One of the primary objectives of the Panel is:

“To complete a connectivity analysis of Green Space assets to identify needs and opportunities to provide linkages”

Green space connectivity must look at both **recreational connections** and **ecological connections**. Some connections will play a dual role (e.g. a trail through a broad linear green space, or along a waterway). Connecting natural areas is good for both people and wildlife.



*Southview Greenbelt
Photo credit: Laura Young*

The Panel has completed considerable Natural Heritage System mapping where ecological connectivity is shown in riparian corridors along waterways and shorelines. This is complementary to mapping in the Natural Heritage Background Study. The MNR has indicated that riparian corridors are a preferred connector (Natural Heritage Reference Manual). The Natural Heritage System mapping also allows a comprehensive visual assessment of connectivity among natural features and assets, and among park lands.

During the gap analysis (see Chapter 3), both recreational and ecological connections were considered. Consideration was given to adding to ecological value by creating larger/more

contiguous natural areas, and by filling in gaps in natural areas or connectivity among natural areas. Access to linear parks, a rough measure of recreational connectivity, was evaluated during the gap analysis. Connectivity for residents was also considered in terms of access to parks. For example, large roads or other barriers (e.g. train tracks) cut connectivity. In numerous cases, recommendations were made in the gap analysis to improve pedestrian crossings in order to provide access to existing parkland.

Some of the key recommendations of this type were:

- Safe railway crossings needed for safe access to some parks
- Safe access to existing community parks needed in the Bethel and St. Charles areas
- Better pedestrian access and crossing are needed to connect the downtown core to the Junction Creek Waterway Park
- Improved pedestrian access is needed for James Jerome from the wider downtown service area
- Safe pedestrian crossings are needed for safe park access for many residents in the Flour Mill area, especially of Notre Dame
- Safe pedestrian crossing of Lorne Street is needed for safe park access in the West End
- MR 80 in Val Therese; Hill Street and Hwy 17 in Wahnapiatae; Main Street in Lively; and Hwy 144 in Dowling are also barriers to park access that could be improved with safe pedestrian crossings

Numerous sites added to the parks system through the work of the Panel have contributed to connectivity. For example, fifteen of these sites directly connected parks to each other, and/or filled in missing 'pieces' within existing parkland. Linear parks also contribute directly to connectivity. Eleven linear parks have been added, and an additional five have been expanded.

Next Steps

Further discussion and research is needed to define the connectivity analysis and what it should include. Approaches considered range from simple guidelines and objectives, to visual assessments from comprehensive mapping, to quantitative metrics and analysis tools.

Models from other municipalities and parks may provide a framework. One example is 'Edmonton's Natural Connections Strategic Plan (2007)'

In terms of recreational connectivity, the Green Space Advisory Panel, the Sustainable Mobility Advisory Panel and Rainbow Routes Association will continue to work cooperatively to look at trail connectivity for walkers and cyclists.

Safe pedestrian crossings are key for recreational connectivity. Many specific problem crossings have been documented by both this Panel, and others. For example, crossings are a challenge for connectivity for the Junction Creek Waterway Trail

Chapter 5: Additional Green Space Opportunities

Background

In order to develop a comprehensive park system for green spaces, make informed decisions, properly manage existing parks and open space, and identify gaps and opportunities, an inventory of green spaces is required.

In its first term, the Panel was given the mandate to:

“Recommend to Council natural assets which should be considered for inclusion in the City’s Park and Open Space System as per Official Plan program # 4.”

“Review the City property inventory and recommend to Council properties to be included in the Leisure Services portfolio and identify those Leisure Services properties which should be declared surplus to parks and open space needs and disposed of as per Official Plan policy 7.2.1 (8).”

Fulfilling this mandate, the Green Space Advisory Panel completed an inventory in three parts:



- lands in the existing Parks and Open Space system;
- other public lands and other recreational lands;
- green space opportunities - natural assets which should be considered for inclusion in the City’s Park and Open Space System.

These inventories were compiled using GIS mapping, knowledge from the Panel and the wider community, and staff knowledge. Sites were classified using the draft Parks Classification System as appropriate, and other pertinent information was also noted, such as location, size, features and facilities, ownership, zoning and land designation. Green space opportunities were evaluated for conservation and recreational value and level of risk, and given a corresponding acquisition priority.

*Coniston Creek
Photo Credit: Naomi Grant*

Current Mandate

The inventory of existing green spaces and green space opportunities is understood to be a living list that will be added to and updated over time.

One of the primary objectives of the current Green Space Advisory Panel is:

“To identify and examine additional Green Space opportunities and to refine existing information”

This has been done in a number of ways:

1. New green space opportunities have been added, and existing information has been refined, as the Panel looked closely at green space mapping during the gap analysis (a locational analysis of green space assets throughout Greater Sudbury; see Chapter 3)
2. Panel members have brought forward new information, including some new green space sites
3. Community input:
 - During the November 8, 2012 CAN Summit, information on green spaces was presented, and Panel members led workshops to collect input from CAN's. This input centred on three questions: (a) Is there a Green Space with which your CAN has been involved? This could be a trail, development of a community garden, cleaning up a natural space or improving a playground site; (b) Considering your area, do you see opportunities for parkland which could be added/acquired? Considering the city as a whole do you see parkland acquisition opportunities?; (c) What gaps in service (thinking about the parks classification) do you think exist in your area, and in the city? Sites were also marked directly on maps. See Appendix IV for a summary of the input received at the CAN Summit. A recurring theme was the need for more natural trails, and walking/biking paths.
 - During the April 21, 2012 Walden CAN Environmental Conference, members of the Panel led a workshop to collect input on green space sites from the public.
 - Citizens have brought forward new sites through Panel members, both individually and at CAN meetings.
4. In refining the mapping, City staff have also identified further existing and potential green space sites, the Green Space Advisory Panel Report of 2010 identified currently vacant city owned lands which presented potential recreation value to the community and opportunities which could be brought into the parks inventory. A comprehensive review of all unoccupied city owned lands was performed and additional vacant city owned lands were identified for consideration. Each property was assessed in regard to its size, proximity to other parkland, topography, zoning, location and the opportunity it presented for adding value to the community green space inventory. In many instances these undeveloped lands respond to a need for additional natural parkland within specific service areas. This further analysis resulted in many additional city owned green space sites being brought into the parks inventory.
5. In conjunction with the MNR, expert Panel members and City staff are furthering work to obtain ANSI status for Earth Sciences ANSI candidates.

New sites identified have been added to GIS green space mapping.

Next Steps

Some further work is needed to fully bring these new sites into the green space inventory. As appropriate to each site, this could include: classification according to the Parks Classification System; evaluation of conservation and recreational value, level of risk, and acquisition priority; record of size, features and facilities, ownership, zoning and land designation, and other pertinent information. This work is well underway.

Chapter 6: Progress in Implementation

Background

The fourth primary objective of the current Green Space Advisory Panel is:

“To monitor progress in implementing Green Space acquisition strategy”

In order to meet the vision of a balanced park system that is: accessible to all residents, meets parkland needs throughout Greater Sudbury, and protects areas of ecological, geological and cultural significance, an effective acquisition strategy is required.

In the *Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010* an acquisition strategy was set out, guided by four main goals:

1. Protect ecologically valuable, environmentally sensitive, or unique natural assets.
2. Create and complete networks of physical linkages for people and wildlife.
3. Create and complete a balanced, interconnected parks system meeting local, community and regional passive and active recreational needs.
4. Protect the unique aesthetic and geographic character of the community.



*A popular dog walking trail in Levack, is now parkland
Photo credit: Glenn Murray*

In practical terms, these goals can be met by bringing green space opportunities with high/moderate recreation and conservation values into the parks inventory, and filling gaps in the existing parks system. Green space opportunities were given an **acquisition priority** of one to five (with 4 & 5 being high priority), based on their recreation and conservation values, and their level of risk.

The acquisition strategy includes a number of diverse tools to bring green space opportunities into the parks inventory, including:

- Bringing city owned green space opportunities into the parks inventory
- Agreement/transfer/purchase of crown land
- Acquisition through purchase by the City
- Acquisition through 5% parkland dedication
- Acquisition through land exchange
- Acquisition through donation
- Expropriation
- Lease, conservation or trail easement, or joint-use agreements
- Land use tools, and temporary tools

Many of these tools have been used by the City in moving forward.

- One hundred and thirty seven city owned green spaces have been brought into the parks inventory
- Seventeen private sites have been acquired to add to the parks inventory. These acquisitions have occurred through purchase, donation, land exchange, parkland dedication, and a combination thereof.
- Land use agreements and trail easements have also been used.

In order to be the most effective with limited resources available, creative solutions should be sought appropriate to the circumstances of each site, opportunities should be pursued as they arise, and the potential for grants and other outside funding should be explored, including the possibility of a local land trust.

Summary of progress

A good deal of progress has been made in bringing city owned green space opportunities into the parks inventory, and some progress has also been made, and is on-going, in regards to private green space opportunities. This is documented in detail in the sections below, and in the Appendices. However, here is an overview:

Number of sites brought into the parks inventory	154
Hectares of parkland added	2,481.57
Number of CGS properties brought into the parks inventory	137
Number of private properties brought into the parks inventory	17
Number of CGS green space opportunities brought into parks inventory	32
Number of private green space opportunities brought into parks inventory	9 (7 in full, 2 in part)
Number of gaps in parks services filled	23
Number of parkland properties sold	6
Number of private green space opportunities lost	1
Number of urban hilltops added	11
Number of shorelines or lakes added	40 (19 lakeshore)
Number of sites that fill in or connect existing sites	15
Number of sites that are an addition to an existing site	20

Note that the majority of new parks are natural parks, which is consistent with current preferences of residents. Urban hilltops are recognized as characteristic of the Greater Sudbury landscape, and are treasured by residents as natural areas within an urban neighbourhood, and as a viewpoint. Access to shorelines and water is also highly valued by residents, and adjacent natural areas is protective of water quality.

Bringing city owned green space opportunities into the parks inventory

Among those lands identified as having future green space potential are city owned green space opportunities. These are lands already owned by the City but vacant or used for other purposes.

The acquisition strategy recommends that these lands be zoned as parkland (or a compatible zoning category) and brought into the parks inventory.

During the preparation of the Comprehensive Zoning by-law, most city owned green space opportunities were zoned as “P”, or in a few cases, as some other compatible zoning designation (i.e. “I”, “OSC”, or other park related zoning).

City staff reviewed city owned green space sites, to determine which sites could be brought into the parks inventory. Of the city owned green space opportunities identified in The Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010, all but two have been brought into the parks system.

These two exceptions are:

- 4-45 Snowdon/Jean Hill: also set aside for possible future affordable housing, this site is still being discussed. In the meantime, discussions are underway with the Donovan CAN to develop trails and add benches in this area
- 11-54 Coniston Marshland: landfill attrition area

Many other city owned green space sites were also brought into the parks inventory, after a comprehensive review of city owned properties by staff.



Donovan Mountain, Photo credit: Glenn Murray

All of these new parks have value to the community, but here are a few highlights of some of the original city owned green space opportunities that are now parkland:

- A hilltop park in the West End (1-46) fills a gap for a natural park in that area. Residents are already enthusiastic about the potential for trails to enjoy this special area.
- A hilltop park in the Donovan (4-31) fills a gap for a natural park in that area. This large natural area is also an important monitoring site for the City's regreening efforts.
- 18.8 hectares of the Robinson Lake wetland (1-50) is now one of only a few ecological reserves in the City
- 29.6 hectares (3-23) has been added to one of our most treasured regional natural parks, AY Jackson
- Former National Defense lands donated to the City (9-28) have added over a thousand hectares of lakes and wilderness to the park inventory

A full listing of city owned green space opportunities and their current status can be found in Appendix V.

Evaluation of parks surplus by-law

In 2010, Council adopted the Park Disposal Policy recommended in the Final Report of the Green Space Panel, as a Schedule to By-Law 2008-174 (which governs procedures for the acquisition and sale of land by the City).

The Park Disposal Policy recognizes the special importance of parkland to residents. It outlines criteria which must be met before parkland can be considered surplus, requirements for public notice and input, and the use of funds from the sale of surplus parkland (which are divided equally between city-wide park needs and park needs within the ward the sale was made.)

Green space opportunities on Crown Land

Greater Sudbury contains a significant amount of Crown Land which is regulated by provincial policies under the jurisdiction of the MNR. Some green space opportunities are on Crown Land.

On November 15, 2012, a representative of the MNR presented to the Panel to explain the different land use designations and permitted land uses on Crown Land.

The Panel recommended a pro-active approach in maintaining the green space value of these lands. It was agreed that the Panel would share the locations and values of the green space opportunities identified on Crown Land with the MNR, with the intent to create a 'value' map with these sites so that they are flagged during MNR's consideration of appropriate land use and any proposed changes in land use designation. In addition, the Panel would be added to the list of stakeholders for these sites, to have the opportunity for input.

Moving forward, the Panel will continue to communicate with the MNR regarding the status and green space values of these sites.

Green space opportunities on private land

Between 2009 and 2012, twelve private properties have been added to parkland, five parks have been added through parkland dedications, and five parkland properties have been sold. Some parkland acquisitions are directly related to the acquisition strategy in the Green Space Advisory Panel Final Report 2010. Others came out of community efforts, while yet others were part of regular operations (e.g. parkland dedication). The method of acquisition also varied widely from donations, to purchase, to land exchanges, to a combination of all three.

Summary Table of Parkland Acquisitions and Sales 2009-2012

PARKLAND ACQUISITIONS		
12 properties	9 green space opportunity sites 4 gaps filled for a natural park	13.91 ha
PARKLAND DEDICATIONS		
5 properties		5.61 ha
PARKLAND SOLD		
6 properties	1 green space opportunity site	5.55 ha

For a complete listing of these sites and further information, see Appendix VI.

Some specific examples of note are:

- The Roxborough Greenbelt (10-28) was acquired in 2009 with a combination of a community contribution, ward funding, a donation, and a land exchange. This was initiated by a community effort, which continues as a neighbourhood stewardship group. This acquisition filled a gap for a natural park in the area, and also contributes positively to Junction Creek.
- Corpus Christi school (1-26) was acquired in 2012, adding to the Southview Greenbelt. This was a community effort, spearheaded by the Councillor of the Ward. . It was another creative acquisition involving land exchanges with the School Board. Financial costs to the City will be recouped by selling the front portion of the property as residential lots.
- The sale of part of 4-31 Donovan Mountain to the School Board impacted an important city owned green space. However, by including VETAC in the process, a positive outcome is expected, adding value to the community, and to the educational aspect of the site.

- The donation of CPR Bay adds parkland along the north shore of Ramsey Lake, and fills a gap for a natural park in this area.



CPR Bay, Photo credit: Naomi Grant

Refining information on private green space opportunities and acquisition priorities

The Green Space Advisory Panel has done considerable further analysis of acquisition priorities and appropriate site-specific strategies for private green space opportunities.

The following factors have been carefully considered:

1. *Acquisition priority ranking* (from the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010): does the site have a high conservation and/or recreation value, and is it at risk.
2. *Gap analysis*: does the site fill a recognised gap in parks service, and/or is it located in an under-served area.
3. *Community impact*: has the site been flagged by a Community Action Network, or other significant community group or community effort.
4. *Practical considerations*: what barriers and opportunities are specific to sites that shape what approaches are possible or likely to succeed.

Short list of private green space opportunities with a high acquisition ranking

In the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010, thirty-three private green space opportunities were given a high acquisition priority ranking of 4 or 5. These sites have a high conservation and/or recreation value, as well as a high or moderate risk of being lost.

The Panel reviewed each of these sites.



Depending on ownership, land-use designations and other site-specific conditions, different approaches are most appropriate for different sites. Sites were grouped accordingly, and appropriate actions were recommended for each.

A vast natural park: city owned green space 9-28 is now an expansive (1194.7 ha) wilderness area encompassing several lakes.

Photo credit: City of Greater Sudbury, May 2012

See Appendix VII to view this information for each site, grouped according to the suggested approach to secure the green

space value.

High priority sites

A few sites have come forward as immediate priorities:

3-60 DOWLING RIVERSIDE	Fills a gap for a natural park in Dowling. Potential for linear park. Includes shoreline and healthy stands of older pine. Well used by residents; informal trails. Flagged by CAN.	Watch for possible opportunities through change of ownership, or site-plan process.
7-68 & 7-66 THE CHUTES AND CAPREOL HIGHLANDS	Beautiful and unique site with unique geological features (including an Earth Sciences ANSI site), shoreline, water features and rapids, an existing trail, well used by residents.	Mixed private and public ownership. Seek further information – there is some uncertainty due to a proposed hydroelectric project near this site.
WEMBLEY P.S. SCHOOLYARD	Only opportunity to fill a gap for a community park in the downtown service area. Adjacent to Junction Creek. Well used by residents.	Expected to be on market soon, but date unknown.
10-74 RAMSEY LAKE HILL ON HOWEY	Opportunity to fill gap for natural park in Howey Drive area. Hilltop, and viewpoint over Ramsey Lake. Connectivity between two neighbourhoods – existing trail. Strongly valued by community.	Active OMB appeal. Watch for opportunities for green space for this site.

Wembley P.S. schoolyard comes to the fore as an immediate priority for potential acquisition. The Chutes and Capreol Highlands is also of high interest, but further information is required on this site. Current situations for 3-60 and 10-74 do not allow acquisition at this time.

Short list of private green space opportunities filling a gap in parks service and/or located in an under-serviced area

As explained in Chapter 3, the Panel evaluated opportunities to fill identified gaps in service standards, including considering appropriate site-specific strategies. This analysis is summarized in Appendix III, providing practical information to address gaps in the parks system.

Underserviced areas (below 4ha of parkland per 1000 people) are Chelmsford, Downtown Sudbury, and Wahnapiatae.

*Sites that fill a gap in parks service standards by proximity***Sites that come forward as immediate priorities:**

LONG LAKE P.S.	Fills gaps for community and neighbourhood parks in the Long Lake area. School and schoolyard highly valued by the community. N.B. Further review park needs met by adjacent existing parkland.	Expected to be on market soon, but date unknown.
WEMBLEY P.S. SCHOOLYARD	Only opportunity to fill a gap for a community park in the downtown service area, especially southern portion of service area. Also fills gap for neighbourhood park. Community park needs for northern portion of service area may be met by playing fields at Sudbury Secondary and Sacré Coeur. Adjacent to Junction Creek. Well used by residents.	Expected to be on market soon, but date unknown.
3-60 DOWLING RIVERSIDE	Fills a gap for a natural park in Dowling. Potential for linear park. Includes shoreline and healthy stands of older pine. Well used by residents; informal trails. Flagged by CAN.	Watch for possible opportunities through change of ownership, or site-plan process.
12-49 & 5-59 PONDEROSA FLOODPLAIN	Fills a gap for a natural park in the New Sudbury service area. Potential for linear park. High ecological and connectivity value. Large wetland adjacent to Junction Creek, completing larger natural system.	
10-74 RAMSEY LAKE HILL ON HOWEY	Another opportunity to fill gap for natural park in Howey Drive area. Hilltop, and viewpoint over Ramsey Lake. Connectivity between two neighbourhoods – existing trail. Strongly valued by community.	Active OMB appeal. Watch for opportunities for green space at this site.
4-43 DONOVAN MOUNTAIN TO MCNEIL TRAIL	Fills a gap for a natural park in the Donovan area.	Partly city owned. Current situation may meet needs.
4-32 SELKIRK TRAIL	Fills gap for linear trail and connector in Donovan area.	Along streets – no need for acquisition. Signage needed.
9-59 CONISTON CREEK	Fills gap for linear park in west Coniston. Shoreline. Flagged by CAN.	Explore land use agreement. RRA is pursuing this opportunity
9-61 ST. CHARLES LAKE NW SHORE	Fills gap for natural park. Shoreline.	Not deemed a priority at this time because there is no road access, and little development pressure on this site.
9-54 LAKES RECREATION AREA	Fills gap for natural and linear parks in St. Charles area. Beautiful area with many lakes, and good opportunity for connectivity.	Very large area that needs to be better defined.

Wembley P.S. and Long Lake P.S. schoolyards come to the fore as immediate priorities for potential acquisition. In both cases, there is community interest in the school building also.

However, this is beyond the mandate of this Panel. In regards to Long Lake P.S., further evaluation of community interest and needs met by existing adjacent parkland is needed. Support RRA in seeking a land use agreement for Coniston Creek site.

Community Impact

As explained in Chapter 5, considerable public outreach has been done to determine which green space sites are most valued by the community. On-going community efforts centred on a particular green space are also a very good indication of the impact of that green space for the community.

Sites that come forward as immediate priorities:

LONG LAKE P.S.	Fills gaps for community and neighbourhood parks in the Long Lake area. N.B. further evaluate park needs met by adjacent existing parkland School and schoolyard highly valued by the community.	Expected to be on market soon, but date unknown.
WEMBLEY P.S. SCHOOLYARD	Only opportunity to fill a gap for a community park in the downtown service area, especially southern portion of area. Also fills need for a neighbourhood park Adjacent to Junction Creek. Well used by residents.	Expected to be on market soon, but date unknown.
3-60 DOWLING RIVERSIDE	Fills a gap for a natural park in Dowling. Potential for linear park. Includes shoreline and healthy stands of older pine. Well used by residents; informal trails. Flagged by CAN.	Watch for possible opportunities through change of ownership, or site-plan process.
7-68 & 7-66 THE CHUTES AND CAPREOL HIGHLANDS	Beautiful and unique site with unique geological features (including an Earth Sciences ANSI site), shoreline, water features and rapids, an existing trail, well used by residents.	Mixed private and public ownership. More information needed for this site.
12-49 & 5-59 PONDEROSA FLOODPLAIN	Fills a gap for a natural park in the New Sudbury service area. Potential for linear park. High ecological and connectivity value. Large wetland adjacent to Junction Creek, completing larger natural system.	
10-74 RAMSEY LAKE HILL ON HOWEY	Another opportunity to fill gap for natural park in Howey Drive area. Hilltop, and viewpoint over Ramsey Lake. Connectivity between two neighbourhoods – existing trail. Strongly valued by community.	Active OMB appeal in progress. Watch for opportunities for green space for this site.
9-59 CONISTON CREEK	Fills gap for linear park in west Coniston. Shoreline. Flagged by CAN.	Support RRA in seeking a land use agreement
CONNECT THE CREEK SITES		

Long Lake P.S. and Wembley P.S. schoolyards are immediate priorities for acquisition. In both cases, there is community interest in the school building also. However, this is beyond the mandate of this Panel. In regards to Long Lake P.S., further evaluation of community interest and needs met by existing adjacent parkland is needed. More information is needed for 7-68 & 7-66 The Chutes and Capreol Highlands, as there is some uncertainty due to a proposed hydroelectric

project in that area. The potential for a land-use agreement for Coniston Creek 9-59 is positive. Rainbow Routes is pursuing this possibility. Connect the Creek sites are also priorities. The following additional sites were flagged by CAN's at the CAN Summit, and should be evaluated further:

New sites

- land south of Mickey Mouse mountain 2-63 (Copper Cliff), trail from Corsi hill (Ward 1), linear park off Woodbine (Ward 12)

Existing sites

- 9-49 Alice Lake (Coniston), 7-73 trail on old rail bed (Garson/Falconbridge), 1-45 Kelly Lake wetland & Junction Creek wetland at east end of Kelly Lake (Ward 1), 1-48 & 1-49a,b walking trail around Robinson (Ward 1)

Looking at all the factors together to determine immediate acquisition priorities

Considering all of these factors, two sites emerge as immediate priorities for acquisition: Wembley P.S. and Long Lake P.S.

Table of priority acquisition sites

SITE	FLAGGED AS HIGH PRIORITY SITE	GAP ANALYSIS – FILLS GAP, ACQUISITION MAY BE BEST OR ONLY SOLUTION	COMMUNITY IMPACT/INTEREST	IN AN UNDERSERVED AREA
Wembley P.S. schoolyard	X	X	X	X
Long Lake P.S. schoolyard		X	X	
Connect the Creek sites		X	X	

As can be seen, many sites are flagged for more than one reason.

Next Steps

The Panel will continue the work of monitoring and supporting implementation of the Green Space Acquisition Strategy, beginning with the priority sites identified above.

A great deal of progress has been made in bringing city owned green spaces into the parks system, and in further defining priorities and approaches for private green space opportunities. Some of the challenges in regards to private green space opportunities are:

- limited resources: the value of many green space opportunities are well beyond the parks budget, or current funding put aside for green space acquisitions
- interest of land-owner: the land-owner may have no interest in selling.
- current planning status: once a site is the subject of a Planning Hearing or OMB hearing, there are limits on what actions can be taken, and time available to do so

Further work that will be a focus for the remainder of this term will be:

- Funding strategies for acquisitions
- Monitoring efforts to pursue acquisition of those sites identified as priorities
- Further defining and implementing other approaches for securing green space
- Considering high value – low risk, and moderate value green space opportunities

Chapter 7: Input to the Official Plan Review

The Official Plan guides land use in Greater Sudbury. As such, it has important implications for green space. These range from access to parkland to protection of natural areas. Similarly, protecting green space and other natural heritage addresses many planning concerns including parks and recreation services, landscape fragmentation, biodiversity, climate change, lake water quality and protection of drinking water sources, ecosystem health, and the healthy community model.



A.Y. Jackson
Photo credit: Naomi Grant

Current mandate

One of the primary objectives of the Panel is:

“To provide input to Official Plan Review “

This recognizes the importance of the Official Plan and land use designations in meeting objectives related to green space.

In the fall of 2011, a GSAP working group was formed to bring work back to the larger panel on a number of topics, including input on the Official Plan Review. The working group provided regular updates and looked for direction from the full panel. The final recommendations were agreed to by the Panel in September 2012, and submitted to planning staff for their consideration in the Official Plan Review. In February 2013, the Panel also approved and submitted suggested mapping for the Official Plan.

The Green Space Advisory Panel recommendations focus primarily on two sections of the Official Plan: Section 7.0 Parks and Open Space, and Section 9.0 Natural Environment. In addition, some general recommendations relevant to green space were made.

In regards to Section 7.0 Parks and Open Space, recommendations were made to incorporate material from the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel, and further work of the Panel, into the Official Plan. Some specific items include the park classification system, the surplus parkland disposal policy, and reference to green space inventories, mapping, priority rankings, and gap analysis results.

In regards to Section 9.0, Natural Environment, the recommendation was made to take a Natural Heritage System approach. Recommendations focussed on moving forward in most effectively protecting significant natural areas, features and functions for the long-term. This builds on current Official Plan policies, schedule 3 (mapping of known Natural Heritage for CGS), and the Natural Heritage Background Study. A Natural Heritage System complements and supports watershed based planning and the City's biodiversity objectives. It takes the next step from identifying isolated natural features to a natural heritage system as per the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 (PPS).

As defined in the PPS, a *"Natural heritage system: means a system made up of natural heritage features and areas, linked by natural corridors which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystems. These systems can include lands that have been restored and areas with the potential to be restored to a natural state."*

Overall objectives for the proposed Natural Heritage System are to:



- maintain a functioning natural landscape
- recognize that the natural features and areas are not isolated, but act as an interconnected system
- protect representative landforms and vegetation
- protect especially unique and sensitive areas

Donovan Mountain
Photo credit: Glenn Murray

Specific policies are recommended for components of the Natural Heritage System, including:

- Provincially Significant Wetlands
- Other Wetlands
- Surface Water Resources – Lakes, Rivers & Streams
- Fish Habitat
- Water Recharge Areas
- Urban Hilltops

- Habitat for Species at Risk
- ANSI Site – Provincial & Local/Regional ANSI Candidates
- Sites of Geological Interest
- Reclaimed Areas
- Natural Parks & Ecological Reserves
- Private Green Space Opportunities – Classified as Ecological Reserves
- Private Green Space Opportunities – Classified as Natural Parks

Connectivity, an essential characteristic of a natural heritage system, follows shorelines of waterbodies, waterways, and wetlands.

Some of the general recommendations made were to:

- Provide a funding strategy for long-term protection of high priority private green space opportunities.
- Identify & recognize Heritage Trees.
- Provide incentives for private owners to: restore natural shoreline buffers; protect components of the natural heritage system; contribute to community green space.
- For development proposed for an identified green space opportunity, require: consultation with GSAP and additional neighbourhood consultation.
- Prepare management plans for all City green space.

Next Steps

The Panel has completed its submissions to the Official Plan Review. GSAP intends to present to the Planning Committee to further explain their recommendations as part of the public hearings for the draft of the Official Plan.

Natural Heritage System mapping has value to the Panel well beyond recommendations to the Official Plan Review. This mapping is an important tool for the Panel in continuing to map and evaluate green space. The Panel will continue to add to this mapping as new information becomes available, and will continue to define further work needed.

Wolf Lake
Photo Credit: Naomi Grant



Chapter 8: Moving Forward

Work to be completed in the remainder of this term:

The current term of the Green Space Advisory Panel was given five primary objectives:

1. To complete a locational analysis of Green Space assets in areas across the City to identify where gaps exist;
2. To complete a connectivity analysis of Green Space assets to identify needs and opportunities to provide linkages;
3. To identify and examine additional Green Space opportunities and to refine existing information;
4. To monitor progress in implementing Green Space acquisition strategy;
5. To provide input to Official Plan Review.

With a little more than a year left in its mandate, most of these objectives have been met.

The main remaining tasks for the Panel are:

- Further work on providing direction on implementation – how to best move forward to bring green spaces into the parks system, or otherwise secure them, given the resources available.
- Complete the connectivity analysis
- Complete the work to bring new sites identified by the Panel, the community, and staff, into the inventory of green spaces (with evaluation of values and acquisition priority as appropriate)

Finally, the Panel should provide suggestions for the main priorities and objectives for its next term, in continuing this work.

Public outreach and education

People have a special interest and connection to green spaces, whether it's their neighbourhood park, a favourite trail, or a natural space they love.

The Green Space Advisory Panel has generated a wealth of information about Greater Sudbury's parks and green spaces. Much of this information would be of great interest to residents and community groups.

Some examples of information of value to the community are:

- Detailed mapping of all park types, and other recreational lands
- Information on gaps in park needs, and opportunities that can be pursued to fill them
- Green space opportunities of value to the community, and site-specific strategies that may enable them to be brought into the parks inventory
- New parks – location and attributes
- Natural heritage mapping

Wider value

The information and mapping generated by the Panel is of great value as a working tool for the Panel, City staff, and Council in regards to green space objectives for Greater Sudbury.

However, it is also a wonderful reference tool, for the public, and for visitors, to discover more of the City of Greater Sudbury. It points residents to some of the truly unique features of this area, and to see and explore the connectivity of the numerous green space areas.

It is also a showcase and educational tool for the City's on-going greening, biodiversity, and environmental work, including protecting water quality in this City of Lakes. The prominence of water in Greater Sudbury's landscape is clearly evident, along with the connectivity along waterways, and the importance of wetlands and riparian buffers in maintaining ecological health.

The Panel hopes that this resource is well used for discovery and enjoyment of our community, as well as for environmental work and education, tourism, and promotion of the unique natural attributes of Greater Sudbury.

Appendix I - Gap Analysis by Service Area: Hectares of Parkland per 1,000 Residents

Existing CGS/Other Public Green Space Inventory by Service Area - DRAFT			# of sites												Total # of sites	Area of sites (ha)												Total Green Space (ha)	Total Hectares per 1000 population
Community / Service Area	2011 Census Population	Community Area (ha)	Community Park	Neighbourhood Park	Linear Park	Natural Park	Ecological Reserve	Forest Reserve	Regional Park	Historical/Cultural/S pecial Purpose Park	Facility	School	Provincial Park	Community Park		Neighbourhood Park	Linear Park	Natural Park	Ecological Reserve	Forest Reserve	Regional Park	Historical/Cultural/S pecial Purpose Park	Facility	School	Provincial Park				
Azilda	4,297	3,467	1	5	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	15	4.4	18.1	2.3	6.4	0	0	10.2	0	0	3.3	0	44.7	10.40		
Chelmsford	7,147	1,320	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	20	4.5	1.7	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	21.1	0	27.5	3.85			
Rayside-Balfour Rural	3,113	28,553	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	176.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.5	56.70			
Rayside-Balfour	14,557	33,339	2	21	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	38	8.9	196.3	2.3	6.6	0	0	10.2	0	0	24.4	0	248.7	17.08		
SoutheastTownships	1,232	14,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-			
Northeast Townships	43	67,319	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	3127.8	2370.6	0	0	0	0	2888.3	8386.7	195,039.53			
Townships	1,275	82,309	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	0	0	0	3127.8	2370.6	0	0	0	0	0	2888.3	8386.7	6,577.80		
Dowling	1,712	754	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	8.1	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	18.9	11.04			
Levack	1,403	545	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	2.5	3.6	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	15.9	11.33			
Onaping	639	204	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3.4	1.2	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	12.68			
Onaping Falls Rural	1,120	25,304	1	1	0	7	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	16	3.5	0.2	0	1320.2	0	0	63.1	20.8	0	0	138.8	1546.6	1,380.89		
Onaping Falls	4,874	26,806	6	9	6	8	-	-	5	1	-	3	1	39	17.5	5	8.3	1325.1	0	0	63.1	20.8	0	10.9	138.8	1589.5	326.12		
Garson	6,392	774	3	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	22.8	8.7	8.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	50.4	7.88			
Falconbridge	683	299	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5.4	0.1	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.4	13.76			
Coniston	2,149	1,314	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	9.8	0.1	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	14.1	6.56			
Wahnapiatae	1,349	3,550	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	2.74			
Nickel Centre - Rural	2,659	32,614	0	5	0	12	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0	2.5	0	1501.7	90.1	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	1595	599.85		
Nickel Centre	13,232	38,550	11	18	3	15	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	54	41.7	11.4	12.7	1502.7	90.1	0	0	0.7	0	13.3	0	1672.6	126.41		
Lively	6,365	1,837	2	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	18	26.9	7.3	11.2	38.3	0	0	7.1	5.7	3.6	14.6	0	114.7	18.02		
Naughton	758	418	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	17.2	0	0	0	0	0	174.9	0	0	0	192.1	253.43			
Whitefish	288	64	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	5	0	13.8	47.92			
Walden Rural	3,153	76,718	2	3	2	15	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	26	4.1	39.6	26.5	1710.2	0	4722.5	0	1.7	0	0	83.7	6588.3	2,089.53		
Walden	10,564	79,037	7	8	4	18	-	2	3	2	1	7	1	53	48.2	48.2	37.7	1748.5	0	4722.5	189.5	7.4	3.6	19.6	83.7	6908.9	654.00		
Downtown - Sudbury	2,717	179	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	7	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	3.4	1.2	1.9	0	8.1	2.98		
Kingsmount/Bell Park - Sudbury	4,688	296	0	4	6	7	0	0	6	0	2	5	0	30	0	3	3	14	0	0	26.3	0	0.2	4.8	0	51.3	10.94		
Donovan - Sudbury	6,021	538	0	7	1	8	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	25	0	13.6	4.3	52.3	0	0	24.5	2.5	0	14.4	0	111.6	18.54		
Flour Mill - Sudbury	6,815	382	1	5	0	16	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	29	1.3	5.9	0	18.7	0	0	0	0.7	0	16.9	0	43.5	6.38		
Minnow Lake - Sudbury	11,303	28	1	12	5	8	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	35	2.8	20.6	4.9	80.9	0	0	132.9	31	0	6.4	0	279.5	24.73		
New Sudbury - Sudbury	24,329	3,584	3	20	7	10	0	0	1	1	2	14	0	58	11.4	19.3	22.9	77.2	0	0	101.4	0	18.4	105	0	355.6	14.62		
South End - Sudbury	17,443	3,609	6	15	1	18	3	0	4	3	2	10	0	62	271.3	11.6	3.2	1131.2	439.7	0	34.7	0.2	1.6	30.5	0	1924	110.30		
Rural South End - Sudbury	4,086	14,798	1	4	1	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	17	1.4	4.4	11.5	1339.6	86.7	0	0	0.2	0.4	3	0	1447.2	354.19		
West End - Sudbury	8,185	478	1	6	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	18	17.2	5.6	4	6.7	0	0	2.3	0.4	0.1	6	0	42.3	5.17		
Copper Cliff	2,604	729	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	5.7	2	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	1.2	4.6	0	19.2	7.37		
Sudbury - Rural	312	2,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-			
Sudbury	88,503	27,202	14	76	27	76	4	-	16	18	11	48	-	290	311.1	86	55.4	2726.3	526.4	0	322.1	38.4	23.1	193.5	0	4282.3	48.39		
Val Therese	8,102	1,188	0	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	19	0	21.4	0	1.9	0	0	30.2	0	0	4.2	0	57.7	7.12		
Hanmer	5,945	1,443	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	13	21.3	11.4	0	4	0	0	0	0	15.1	0	51.8	8.71			
Val Caron, McCrea Heights, Blezard Valley	6,330	3,045	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	23	20.7	11.2	0	12.6	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	38.7	0	83.7	13.22		
Valley East Rural	3,601	52,802	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20.9	0.8	0	231.1	361.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	614.6	170.67		
Valley East	23,978	58,478	9	29	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	16	-	65	62.9	44.8	0	249.6	361.8	0	30.2	0.1	0.4	58	0	807.8	33.69		
Capreol	3,276	639	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	13	5.8	3.1	0	8.8	0	0	0	2.3	0	4.9	0	24.9	7.60		
Capreol Rural	10	13,238	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	126.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126.6	12,660.00		
Capreol Total	3,286	13,878	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	14	5.8	3.1	0	135.4	0	0	0	2.3	0	4.9	0	151.5	46.10		
TOTAL	160,269	359,598	50	166	41	136	9	2	26	28	13	87	3	561	496.1	394.8	116.4	10,822.0	3,348.9	4,722.5	615.1	69.7	27.1	324.6	3,110.8	24,048.0	7,829.6		

Note: This table is subject to change as the green space inventory is updated.

Existing CGS Green Space Inventory by Service Area - DRAFT			# of sites												Total # of sites	Area of sites (ha)												Total Green Space (ha)	Total Hectares per 1000 population
Community / Service Area	2011 Census Population	Community Area (ha)	Community Park	Neighbourhood Park	Linear Park	Natural Park	Ecological Reserve	Forest Reserve	Regional Park	Historical/Cultural/Special Purpose Park	Facility	School	Provincial Park	Community Park		Neighbourhood Park	Linear Park	Natural Park	Ecological Reserve	Forest Reserve	Regional Park	Historical/Cultural/Special Purpose Park	Facility	School	Provincial Park				
Azilda	4,297	3,467	1	5	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	4.4	18.1	2.3	6.4	0	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	41.4	9.63		
Chelmsford	7,147	1,320	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4.5	1.7	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.4	0.90		
Rayside-Balfour Rural	3,113	28,553	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	176.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.5	56.70		
Rayside-Balfour	14,557	33,339	2	21	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	8.9	196.3	2.3	6.6	0	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	224.3	15.41		
SoutheastTownships	1,232	14,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
Northeast Townships	43	67,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
Townships	1,275	82,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
Dowling	1,712	754	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.1	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7.59		
Levack	1,403	545	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2.5	3.6	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.9	7.77		
Onaping	639	204	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3.4	1.2	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	12.68		
Onaping Falls Rural	1,120	25,304	1	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	12	3.5	0.2	0	137	0	0	63.1	0	0	0	0	203.8	181.96		
Onaping Falls	4,874	26806	6	9	6	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	32	17.5	5	8.3	141.9	0	0	63.1	0	0	0	0	235.8	48.38		
Garson	6,392	774	3	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	22.8	8.7	4.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.4	5.69		
Falconbridge	683	299	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	8.05		
Coniston	2,149	1,314	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9.8	0.1	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	4.98		
Wahnapitae	1,349	3,550	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	2.74		
Nickel Centre - Rural	2,659	32,614	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	2.5	0	250.4	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	253.6	95.37		
Nickel Centre	13,232	38,550	11	18	1	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	42	41.7	11.4	4.7	251.4	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	309.9	23.42		
Lively	6,365	1,837	2	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	14	26.9	7.3	11.2	38.3	0	0	7.1	5.7	3.6	0	0	100.1	15.73		
Naughton	758	418	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	17.2	0	0	0	0	0	174.9	0	0	0	0	192.1	253.43		
Whitefish	288	64	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	8.8	30.56		
Walden Rural	3,153	76,718	2	3	2	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	4.1	39.6	26.5	347.1	0	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	419	132.89		
Walden	10,564	79,037	7	8	4	14	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	39	48.2	48.2	37.7	385.4	0	0	189.5	7.4	3.6	0	0	720	68.16		
Downtown - Sudbury	2,717	179	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.2	0	0	4.2	1.55		
Kingsmount/Bell Park - Sudbury	4,688	296	0	4	6	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	23	0	3	3	14	0	0	26.3	0	0	0	0	46.3	9.88		
Donovan - Sudbury	6,021	538	0	7	1	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	21	0	13.6	4.3	52.3	0	0	24.5	2.5	0	0	0	97.2	16.14		
Flour Mill - Sudbury	6,815	382	1	5	0	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	24	1.3	5.9	0	18.7	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	26.6	3.90		
Minnow Lake - Sudbury	11,303	28	1	12	5	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	32	2.8	20.6	4.9	80.9	0	0	132.9	31	0	0	0	273.1	24.16		
New Sudbury - Sudbury	24,329	3,584	3	20	7	8	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	42	11.4	19.3	22.9	23.6	0	0	101.4	0	18.4	0	0	197	8.10		
South End - Sudbury	17,443	3,609	2	14	1	16	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	43	12.5	10.4	3.2	30.6	19	0	24.9	0.2	1.6	0	0	102.4	5.87		
Rural South End - Sudbury	4,086	14,798	0	4	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	13	0	4.4	11.5	1282.7	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0	0	1299.2	317.96		
West End - Sudbury	8,185	478	1	6	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	15	17.2	5.6	4	6.7	0	0	2.3	0.4	0.1	0	0	36.3	4.43		
Copper Cliff	2,604	729	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	5.7	2	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	14.6	5.61		
Sudbury - Rural	312	2,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
Sudbury	88,503	27,202	9	75	27	71	2	-	15	17	9	-	-	225	50.9	84.8	55.4	1515.2	19	0	312.3	36.4	22.9	0	0	2096.9	23.69		
Val Therese	8,102	1,188	0	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	21.4	0	1.9	0	0	30.2	0	0	0	0	53.5	6.60		
Hanmer	5,945	1,443	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21.3	6.5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.8	5.35		
Val Caron, McCrea Heights, Blezard Valley	6,330	3,045	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	7.8	11.2	0	12.6	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0	0	32.1	5.07		
Valley East Rural	3,601	52,802	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	20.9	0.8	0	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.9	11.08		
Valley East	23,978	58,478	8	28	-	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	45	50	39.9	0	36.7	0	0	30.2	0.1	0.4	0	0	157.3	6.56		
Capreol	3,276	639	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	11	5.8	3.1	0	8.8	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	20	6.11		
Capreol Rural	10	13,238	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	126.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126.6	12,660.00		
Capreol Total	3,286	13,878	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12	5.8	3.1	0	135.4	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	146.6	44.61		
TOTAL	160,269	359,598	44	164	39	115	2	-	25	26	11	-	-	426	223.0	388.7	108.4	2,472.6	19.0	-	605.3	46.9	26.9	-	-	3,890.8	230		

Note: This table is subject to change as the green space inventory is updated.

Existing Other Public Green Space Inventory by Service Area - DRAFT			# of sites											Total # of sites	Area of sites (ha)											Total Green Space (ha)	Total Hectares per 1000 population
Community / Service Area	2011 Census Population	Community Area (ha)	Community Park	Neighbourhood Park	Linear Park	Natural Park	Ecological Reserve	Forest Reserve	Regional Park	Historical/Cultural/Special Purpose Park	Facility	School	Provincial Park		Community Park	Neighbourhood Park	Linear Park	Natural Park	Ecological Reserve	Forest Reserve	Regional Park	Historical/Cultural/Special Purpose Park	Facility	School	Provincial Park		
Azilda	4,297	3,467										2		2										3.3		3.3	0.77
Chelmsford	7,147	1,320										5		5										21.1		21.1	2.95
Rayside-Balfour Rural	3,113	28,553												0												0	-
Rayside-Balfour	14,557	33,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.4	0	24.4	1.68
Southeast Townships	1,232	14,990												0												0	-
Northeast Townships	43	67,319				4	3						1	8				3127.8	2370.6						2888.3	8386.7	195,039.53
Townships	1,275	82,309	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	0	0	0	3127.8	2370.6	0	0	0	0	0	2888.3	8386.7	6,577.80
Dowling	1,712	754										2		2										5.9		5.9	3.45
Levack	1,403	545										1		1										5		5	3.56
Onaping	639	204												0												0	-
Onaping Falls Rural	1,120	25,304				2				1			1	4				1183.2				20.8			138.8	1342.8	1,198.93
Onaping Falls	4,874	26,806	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	7	0	0	0	1183.2	0	0	0	20.8	0	10.9	138.8	1353.7	277.74
Garson	6,392	774			1							3		4			4.1							9.9		14	2.19
Falconbridge	683	299			1									1			3.9									3.9	5.71
Coniston	2,149	1,314										1		1										3.4		3.4	1.58
Wahnapiatae	1,349	3,550												0												0	-
Nickel Centre - Rural	2,659	32,614				5	1							6				1251.3	90.1							1341.4	504.48
Nickel Centre	13,232	38,550	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	12	0	0	8	1251.3	90.1	0	0	0	0	13.3	0	1362.7	102.99
Lively	6,365	1,837										4		4										14.6		14.6	2.29
Naughton	758	418												0													-
Whitefish	288	64										3		3										5		5	17.36
Walden Rural	3,153	76,718				4		2					1	7				1363.1		4722.5					83.7	6169.3	1,956.64
Walden	10,564	79,037	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	14	0	0	0	1363.1	0	4722.5	0	0	0	19.6	83.7	6188.9	585.85
Downtown - Sudbury	2,717	179								1		1		2								2		1.9		3.9	1.44
Kingsmount/Bell Park - Sudbury	4,688	296									2	5		7									0.2	4.8		5	1.07
Donovan - Sudbury	6,021	538										4		4										14.4		14.4	2.39
Flour Mill - Sudbury	6,815	382										5		5										16.9		16.9	2.48
Minnow Lake - Sudbury	11,303	28										3		3										6.4		6.4	0.57
New Sudbury - Sudbury	24,329	3,584				2						14		16				53.6						105		158.6	6.52
South End - Sudbury	17,443	3,609	4	1		2	1		1			10		19	258.8	1.2		1100.6	420.7		9.8			30.5		1821.6	104.43
Rural South End - Sudbury	4,086	14,798	1			1	1					1		4	1.4			56.9	86.7					3		148	36.22
West End - Sudbury	8,185	478										3		3										6		6	0.73
Copper Cliff	2,604	729										2		2										4.6		4.6	1.77
Sudbury - Rural	312	2,583												0												0	-
Sudbury	88,503	27,202	5	1	-	5	2	-	1	1	2	48	-	65	260.2	1.2	0	1211.1	507.4	0	9.8	2	0.2	193.5	0	2185.4	24.69
Val Therese	8,102	1,188										3		3										4.2		4.2	0.52
Hanmer	5,945	1,443		1								5		6		4.9								15.1		20	3.36
Val Caron, McCrea Heights, Blezard Valley	6,330	3,045	1									8		9	12.9									38.7		51.6	8.15
Valley East Rural	3,601	52,802				1	1							2				212.9	361.8							574.7	159.59
Valley East	23,978	58,478	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	20	12.9	4.9	0	212.9	361.8	0	0	0	0	58	0	650.5	27.13
Capreol	3,276	639										2		2										4.9		4.9	1.50
Capreol Rural	10	13,238												0												0	-
Capreol Total	3,286	13,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	4.9	1.49
TOTAL	160,269	359,598	6	2	2	21	7	2	1	2	2	87	3	135	273.1	6.1	8.0	8,349.4	3,329.9	4,722.5	9.8	22.8	0.2	324.6	3,110.8	20,157.2	7,599.4

Note: This table is subject to change as the green space inventory is updated.

Appendix II. Gap Analysis by Service Area: Proximity Service Standard

Service Area - New Sudbury

Overview of park types in this service area:

Residents – all within 800m of a park of some kind. There are all park types except for special purpose park and ecological reserve.

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
South of Lasalle, just east of Notre Dame	Neighbourhood park	Felix Ricard school			Consider partnership with Felix Ricard, and flagging in case of closure
West side of service area (west of Barrydowne)	Community park	There are a number of schools that could be partnered with (or acquired with school closures): south of Lasalle: St. Raphael, Felix Ricard north of Lasalle: Carl Nesbitt, St. Andrew, Ernie Checkeris			
North of Lasalle, west of Barrydowne	Natural park	No (unless there are opportunities for natural areas in any of the schools north of Lasalle listed above)			NDCA lands CGS12-57 is now parkland
West end, south of Lasalle	Natural park	Private opportunities 12-49, 5-59			12-49 and 5-59 are adjacent to each other and to Junction Creek – high natural value as part of a bigger a whole
West side of service area (west of Barrydowne)	Linear park	Completion of Junction Creek Waterway Park would serve area south of Lasalle, as would trails in 12-49 and 5-59 if acquired No opportunities identified north of Lasalle, but explore existing trails near power line corridor near Nickeldale			CGS 11-64 added along Junction Creek, fills part of this need

Final Comments

The east side of New Sudbury is better served than the west. There is an important urban wetland and adjacent natural area including the Adanac Regional Park and Rotary Trail which would be completed by acquiring 12-49, and 5-59, which would also meet needs for natural and linear parks. This is connected to by Junction Creek and the Junction Creek Waterway Park, giving this whole complex a high natural value, and good connectivity. Completing the Junction Creek Waterway Park

would add to this and fill needs for linear parks. The potential to fill gaps for community and natural parks north of Lasalle should be explored through possible partnerships with Carl Nesbitt, St. Andrew's, or Ernie Checkeris schools.

Service Area – Minnow Lake

Overview of park types in this service area:

Minnow Lake has all types of park types, except for ecological reserve. Lots of new residential development is anticipated in this area.

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Near 2 nd Ave and Kingsway	Natural Park Linear park	Watch for opportunity through Silver Hills development			
Near Moonlight and Kingsway	Natural park Linear park				Look for opportunity for natural area in 11-8 East End playground

Connectivity

Proposed Rainbow Routes Association trails and bike routes are important. There is a gap through 11-31 to join 2nd Avenue. A safe railway crossing is needed to 11-15.

Final Comments

This area is well served by parks. Opportunities with the Silver Hills development and in 11-8 East End playground should be pursued to fill gaps for natural and linear parks. Keep in mind that there is much new residential development occurring in this area. Ramsey Lake and Minnow Lake provide shoreline opportunities that are of recreational and conservation value, especially in this dense urban watershed. Second Avenue should be considered a barrier for this service area. Partnering with Felix Ricard could fill needs for neighbourhood and community parks.

Service Area – South End

Overview of park types in this service area:

This is a large service area that has both urban and non-urban areas. All park types except ecological reserve are found (although there are opportunities for this park type).

There are some important existing green spaces that are not publicly owned: Laurentian University lands, NDCA Lake Laurentian Conservation Area, Daisy Lake Provincial Park, and Science North being the most significant.

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Small gap in the Alice Street area, east of Long Lake Road, due to the barrier of Long Lake Road	All	No			
Residents along most of Long Lake, and along Tilton, Clearwater and Lohi Lakes Residents along McFarlane and Raft Lakes Residents along Richard Lake	All				Outside of urban areas – different expectations of levels of service
Richard Lake area	Neighbourhood park	no			
Long Lake area	Neighbourhood park	One neighbourhood park at the east end of Long Lake, in partnership with Long Lake P.S.			Long Lake P.S. should be flagged to acquire the property for park space if the property is declared surplus and offered for sale (after further analysis of park needs met by existing adjacent park)
McFarlane Lake Area (Except for one neighbourhood park, at north east) – plus check private opportunity 9-60 at same end	Neighbourhood park	9-60 at same end as existing neighbourhood park (NE)			
Nepahwin Avenue	Neighbourhood park Natural park			Yes	Filled to some extent by CGS 10-80A which is now parkland. Fencing may block access. Partnership with Idylwyld golf course might provide additional space
South of Walford between Regent and Paris	Neighbourhood park	Filled by McLeod P.S		Yes	Pursue a park partnership with McLeod school, and flag for acquisition if sold (not likely to close)
North east of St. Benedict school	Neighbourhood park	Filled by St. Benedict school			Pursue park partnership with St. Benedict school
Richard Lake area	Community park	No			

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Long Lake area	Community park	Opportunity to fill gap with Long Lake P.S		Yes	Long Lake P.S. should be flagged to acquire the property for park space if the property is declared surplus and offered for sale (after further analysis of park needs met by existing adjacent park)
Bethel Lake area	Community park	Partnership with Algoma Having a safe accessible route to LU track would also fill this need.			
Area bounded by Paris, Regent and Walford	Community park	Opportunity to fill this gap with partnership with McLeod or Lockerby schools.			Pursue partnership with McLeod or Lockerby schools
Robinson area, west of Regent	Community park				Robinson Park could be seen to fill this gap, as it has soccer fields.
St. Charles area	Community park				Could meet this need by providing a safe accessible route to CountrySide or to McLeod/Lockerby schools - currently need to cross difficult barriers
Area between Walford, Paris, and Regent	Natural park	North end served by natural section of Lily Creek/James Jerome park; south end could possibly be served by partnership with McLeod P.S. (naturalized area of schoolyard), and private opportunity 10-72.			
Moonglo area	Natural park	Gap could be filled with CGS opportunity 1-50 (ecological reserve); also have access to boardwalk to Robinson Park.			1-50 now part of the parks inventory; CGS 1-59 & 1-60 have also added a natural park in this area
St. Charles area	Natural park	St. Charles playground does have a small natural area and access to the lake; west side could be served by private opportunity 9-61.			

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Long Lake area	Natural park	West/south side served by private opportunity 9-62 (MNR); east end might be served by the private opportunity 9-53 (linear). There is also a possible future opportunity for a small park with a new subdivision at the east end (9-29)			
St. Charles area	Linear park	Potential for trails in large natural area with private opportunities 9-61, 9-54			CGS 1-40 now a simpler linear park in this area
Area between Walford, Paris, and Regent	Linear park	South end: possibility of trails in private opportunity 10-72; possible linear connection to James Jerome for north end of this area with private opportunity 10-71 which would also serve Maki area.			
Richard Lake	Linear park	No			
CKSO Road/McFarlane Lake area	Linear park	Could possibly fill gap with trails in private opportunities 9-52 (large natural park; CGS/MTO)			
Long Lake area	Linear park	East end: private opportunity for linear park 9-53; potential for trails in large natural area in private opportunity 9-62 (MNR). This still leaves the middle section and the north side of the lake without trails.			

Connectivity

The north of this area is quite well connected. The south of this area is not at all. Having active transportation trails along Regent and Paris would connect people to residential areas and parks in the south end.

Final Comments

- Partnerships with schools, or purchase of school properties would fill a number of gaps: McLeod (natural, linear, neighbourhood, community?); Long Lake (neighbourhood, community?); St. Benedict (neighbourhood, community?).
- Private opportunities 9-53 and 9-63 could fill gaps in natural and linear parks at either end of Long Lake.

- Private opportunities 9-52 could fill gaps for natural and linear parks in McFarlane Lake area; and private opportunity 9-60 would provide public access to waterfront.
- Bethel and St. Charles areas need safe access to existing community parks.
- Active transportation trails would improve connectivity in the south end of this service area (not well connected).
- There is the issue of service standards for non-urban lakeshore residents (e.g. Long Lake, Richard Lake, and McFarlane Lake).

Service Area – Downtown

Overview of park types in this service area:

All park types except a community park and ecological reserve are found. There are two schools marked. A further two, Wembley P.S. and St. Michael's, are now closed. Note that the schoolyard for Wembley P.S. serves as an informal community park for the surrounding neighbourhood, and the back section of the St. Michael's property (now City owned parkland) is part of a ravine and hilltop site (adding to surrounding city owned green space). There is no 'other recreational lands' in this service area, which is a very urban one.

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Triangular gap bounded by Paris and the Kingsway/Brady, South of Lloyd	All	None			Improve pedestrian access across Paris and Lloyd Streets to existing green spaces. Create a parkette on underused grey space in partnership with a private landowner
North of Howey Drive, east of Paris	Neighbourhood	School partnership: Ecole Sauvé		Yes	Flag this schoolyard in case of closure
East of Regent, bounded by Wembley, Winchester, and Douglas	Neighbourhood	Acquire Wembley P.S. schoolyard School partnership: Alexander P.S.	Wembley P.S.		Wembley P.S. has closed but is being used temporarily for McLeod students. It is expected to be up for sale Alexander P.S. has no play structure
Entire service area	Community park	School: Acquire Wembley P.S. schoolyard No further opportunities for balance of service area		Yes	Improve accessibility to Lily Creek, Carmichael, and Wembley - Consider community park potential of 10-29 with future development.
Area west of Paris	Natural Park	CGS & school: 10-78 (now parkland) CGS: 10-67, 10-82 Existing natural area within Riverside Park, adjacent to 10-82	10-78 (hilltop and ravine; contributes to integrity of CGS natural park; high acquisition priority)		10-78 now parkland CGS 10-67 & 10-82 also now part of parks inventory

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Area east of Paris	Natural Park	None			Access to Bell Park, with shoreline – consider naturalized area (e.g. natural buffer along shoreline)
South of Howey	Natural Park	Private: 10-68, 10-74	10-74 (hilltop, protective of lake water quality and drinking water source) 10-68 (shoreline)		10-68 is now parkland. N.B. public access is blocked by railway, this site is still well used by residents
North of Howey	Natural Park	CGS: 12-23 (now a park) Private: 10-79	12-23, 10-79	Both needed to fill entire gap	12-23 now in parks inventory 10-79 functioning as natural trail, as is
Downtown core	Natural Park	None			Improve access to Junction Creek Waterway Park on both sides
South of Howey	Linear	Private: 10-74		Yes	<i>see above</i>
North of Howey	Linear	Private: 10-79		Yes	<i>see above</i>
Downtown Core	Linear	None			Improve access to Junction Creek Waterway Park on both sides

Connectivity

This area is quite well served by trails. Completing the Junction Creek Waterway Park will complete connectivity on one end. Private opportunities 10-74 and 10-79 will be important additions to connectivity. Improving signage would be helpful in following trails, especially when they cross a barrier or go through a built up area. Crossing barriers is the biggest challenge to connectivity: main streets such as Regent, Paris, etc, and the CP tracks.

Final Comments

- A partnership with École Sauvé would fill a gap for a neighbourhood park.
- Acquiring Wembley P.S. property (recently closed) would fill a gap for a neighbourhood park and for a community park.
- Bringing CGS opportunities into parks system would fill gaps for natural parks.
- Private opportunities 10-74, and 10-79 fill gaps for natural and linear parks.
- Where gaps cannot be filled, improving access and safe crossing of barriers can often meet the distance desired (e.g. for downtown core; for access to community parks).

Service Area – Donovan, Flour Mill

Overview of park types in this service area:

This service area is north of downtown, with the Donovan and Flour Mill neighbourhoods in the south-east corner of the area. Private lands are in the west, and College Boreal is in the north of this service area. All park types except ecological reserve are found.

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
South-east corner of the service area (east of the train tracks, west of Notre Dame).	Neighbourhood park	This could be filled by partnering with both Lansdowne and Sacré Coeur schools (with improvements to pedestrian access to Sacré Coeur. Private opportunity 4-44 could also fill the gap in the western portion.			
The area east of Notre Dame—Notre Dame is a barrier.	Community park	No			Improving pedestrian crossings across Notre Dame would help.
The area south-west of Frood is not served by a community park.	Community park				Elm West neighbourhood park does have ball fields and an outdoor rink, so may fill the need.
South of Frood	Natural park	Private opportunity 4-43		Yes	
North of Frood and Morin	Natural park	Public opportunities 4-31 (improve pedestrian crossing across Frood), 4-45			4-31 now in parks inventory
South of Morin	Natural park	12-45		Yes	CGS 12-45 now in parks inventory
Selkirk area	Natural park	Public opportunity 4-46 and/or opportunity 5-64 (College Boreal)			4-46 now in parks inventory Adjacent to Selkirk neighbourhood park and Terry Fox complex (5-64) which have natural areas
Most of central service area	Linear park	Could be filled by trails in public opportunity 4-31 and 12-45, which also fill natural park gaps. Public opportunity 4-32 (street connections) connects residents to the south to Selkirk parks and trails Private opportunity 4-42 would be a large linear park connecting this area to Azilda	NOTE: This is an active railline.		

Connectivity

East of Notre Dame, the Junction Creek Waterway Park is a great connector. Connectivity could be improved in the rest of this service area.

Final Comments

- Partnering with both Lansdowne and Sacré Coeur schools would fill gaps for neighbourhood parks.
- Improving pedestrian crossing of Notre Dame would help access the one community park. Elm West neighbourhood park could fill the need for a community park – use this potential.
- There are many gaps for natural parks, but there are opportunities to fill these gaps: public opportunities 4-31 (now park), 4-45, 4-46, 12-45A (now park), private opportunities 4-43, 5-64.
- 4-31 and 12-45 also have informal trails that could fill gaps for linear parks.

Service Area – West End/Copper Cliff

Overview of park types in this service area:

Copper Cliff has neighbourhood parks, one central community park, and a facility. The West End has all park types except for natural park – however, the Junction Creek Waterway Park serves this need for the southern portion (assuming completion of 1-39, which is anticipated shortly).

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Copper Cliff	Natural Park	Look for opportunities within larger neighbourhood parks for natural areas (e.g 2-63, 2-22) Possible private opportunity 2-79 (tobogganing hill) - would serve all residents. Also, potentially 2-68 (linear park along Cooper Cliff trail), serving southern half of Copper Cliff.	2-70		Use agreement in place for 2-79:
Copper Cliff	Linear Park	Private opportunity 2-68 along Copper Cliff trail for southern half of Copper Cliff			Now complete
South of Lorne	Community Park				Safe crossing of Lorne would provide access to Delki Dozzi
West End, west portion, north of Lorne	Natural Park	CGS opportunity 1-46 (now park) Private opportunities 4-49, 1-52, 1-41			1-46 now in parks inventory Safe crossing of Lorne would provide access to the Junction Creek Waterway Park

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
West End, north of Lorne	Linear Park				Safe crossing of Lorne would provide access to the Junction Creek Waterway Park for west portion

Connectivity

Completing the trail connector between Copper Cliff trail and Junction Creek Waterway Park will connect this service area to downtown area and south end. Completing the Junction Creek Waterway Park and improving pedestrian crossing of Lorne are important.

Final Comments

- Private opportunity 2-70 (use agreement in effect) will fill the gap for a natural park.
- Safe crossing of Lorne to access Delki Dozzi and the Junction Creek Waterway Park would help meet needs for linear, community and natural parks.
- There are a number of opportunities to fill gaps for natural parks in the northern part of the West End: CGS opportunity 1-46 (now park), private opportunities 4-49, 1-52 and 1-41.

Service Area – Azilda

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Gap exists near Landry/St. Jean area	Neighbourhood	Parkland in Charlebois Subdivision would fill gap Also 2 schools Franco-Nord and St. Marie service this area			
No natural or linear parks	Natural	Whitewater Lake Park could be considered natural park 4-55 is small city owned waterfront property (now park)	4-55	Yes	4-55 now in parks inventory, along with CGS 4-119 & 4-56 N.B. No road access to 4-56

Service Area – Chelmsford

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No cultural, historical or special purpose park	Special purpose (cultural, historical, etc)				No opportunities identified
No linear park	Linear	3-66 3-67 3-69 4-51			All of the opportunities would connect to provide a linear park along Whitson River
Community park is central but peripheral areas are beyond 1600m	Community				Highway 144 is barrier for south part of Chelmsford Community is surrounded by green space and forest

Service Area – Hanmer

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Gap by trailer park north of Gravel Drive	Neighbourhood				No opportunities identified at this time

Service Area – Val Caron

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
South side of Main St. at Municipal Road 80	Neighbourhood	Ecole Jean-Paul would fill this gap Also parkland in Jushro subdivision would fill gap Leo Gerard Park, a special purpose park, could fill this gap			This parcel of land is now referred to as Hidden Valley

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
McCrea Heights Donaldson Crescent area	Neighbourhood			There may be vacant private lands available.	Street is isolated from other residential areas and relatively small A .5 km ATV trail is also used for walking Power line ROW is used for snowmobiling and other winter activities There is candidate ANSI site in area
Guilleville	Neighbourhood	Laurentian Park would fill this gap			Laurentian Park was not originally identified in GSAP report. It is also a popular boat launch on Whitson Lake.

Service Area –Bleazard

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Bleazard Valley Peter and Beverly Street area	Neighbourhood	No opportunities are currently identified in the Green Space Report	There is a privately owned property in the area.	Yes	This area is separated from nearby residential neighbourhoods by a major road (Main St.) Bleazard Valley playground is across Main St. The only current recreation area in this neighbourhood is a well used drainage course connecting with the Flake subdivision.

Service Area – Val Therese

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Philippe Street area	Neighbourhood				This area is separated from other residential areas by MR 80
No natural park in Val Therese	Natural	North part of Howard Armstrong Centre could fulfil this role 6-13 Dominion Drive Park would fill this gap			CGS 6-25 now a large, natural park

Service Area – Skead

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No significant gaps					
No community or regional park	Community Regional				Bowland's Bay Park on Tower Road could serve broader community park function

Service Area – Falconbridge

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No significant gaps					There is a potential for a linear park along water line connecting to Skead

Service Area – Garson

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No significant gaps					7-73 Abandoned rail line has potential for linear park All of Junction Creek has potential as a linear park

Service Area – Coniston

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Gap at west edge of Coniston at end of Caruso Street	Neighbourhood				N.B. CGS 9-74 & 9-72 added to parks inventory as natural parks in this general area, but not adjacent to residential neighbourhoods
No Linear park in Coniston	Linear	9-59 Coniston Creek		Yes	This potential Linear park could also link to Coniston Arena and hilltop and Centennial Park area

Service Area – Wahnapiatae

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Gap in Jessica, Andrew, Dryden area	Neighbourhood				This small neighbourhood is cut off by a major road (Hill St.)
No Natural park	Natural	9-56 partly city owned Hilltop north of Hwy 17			9-56 (CGS portion) now in parks inventory HWY 17 is a barrier
No Linear Park	Linear				Opportunity may exist along Wahnapiatae River but may be issue with access at Coniston Dam

Service Area – Lively

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
Gap in John Street, Selma area	Neighbourhood				Within 800m of Meatbird Park but major road is a barrier (Main St.)
No Linear park in Lively	Linear				CGS 2-75 added as linear park
Gap in Jacobson, Hill and Lloyd areas	Neighbourhood				Small area bordered by major roads which act as barriers

Service Area – Naughton

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No gaps identified					

Service Area – Whitefish

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No gaps identified					

Service Area – Dowling, Levack, Onaping

Gap analysis

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No neighbourhood park west side of Dowling	Neighbourhood	3-59		Yes	3-59 would cover much of gap area but not all Check status of this site

GAP	PARK TYPE	OPPORTUNITY TO FILL GAP	PREFERRED OPTION(S)	ONLY ONE OPTION TO FILL GAP	OTHER APPROACHES AND COMMENTS
No community park north of Hwy 144	Community	3-59			As above There is community park south of HWY 144 but highway is a barrier
Only 1 natural park in Dowling – gap exists in west part of Dowling	Natural	3-72 3-73 3-60	3-60		3-72 is south of Hwy 144 so highway barrier would exist 3-73 is NE of Dowling and has natural park potential but would not fill gap Linear property on south side of river could be natural park with trail potential
No natural park in Levack	Natural	3-70	3-70	Yes	
No natural park in Onaping except for Windy Lake water access	Natural	3-58 Clear Lake 3-68 former ski trail area	3-58		Both are mining lands – use agreement possible? Highway 144 is barrier but desirable due to white pine forest and historical ski trail use

- Generally note that there is much green space in area but mostly private ownership.

Appendix III. Opportunities to Fill Gaps in the Parks System

RE: Summary of gap analysis results, based on proximity service standards, for consideration for acquisition priorities for private green space opportunities.

List of private green space opportunities and school sites (for those schools expected to go on the market fairly soon) that would fill a recognized gap.

Former school sites that would fill important gap if acquired

Long Lake P.S. - Expected to close

Service Area: South End; gap area: Long Lake Area

Filling gap for: neighbourhood park, community park (schoolyard)

Other notes: this school and schoolyard has a high value to the Long Lake community. Further assess park needs met by existing adjacent park.

Wembley P.S. – In temporary use by McLeod P.S. Students, closing fall 2014

Service Area: Downtown; gap: entire service area (community park), east of Regent, bounded by Wembley, Winchester and Douglas (neighbourhood park)

Filling gap for: neighbourhood park, community park (schoolyard)

Other notes: School yard valued as play area by residents – only open space for running around. Adjacent to Junction Creek Waterway Park. Acquisition of school yard discussed favourably by panel. Only opportunity to fill gap for community park. Community interest in school building for Arts Junction.

Sites filling a gap for which acquisition may be desirable, and that appear to be a priority based on the gap analysis and possibly other values

3-72 lands adjacent to Dowling Community Centre, 3-73 Onaping River Corridor, 3-60 Dowling Riverside Park

Service Area: Dowling/Levack/Onaping; gap area: Dowling, west side

Filling gap for: natural park

Other notes: 3-60 is the preferred site. This site has also been flagged as a high priority site.

12-49 & 5-59 Ponderosa Flood Plain

Service Area: New Sudbury; gap area: west end, south of Lasalle

Filling gap for: natural park, potential for linear park

Other notes: High natural value – wetlands adjacent to Junction Creek, completing larger natural system. High connectivity value.

Acquisition priority 2 because of low perceived risk of development.

10-74 Ramsey Lake hill on Howey Drive

Service Area: Downtown; gap area: south of Howey

Filling gap for: natural park, linear park

Other notes: 10-74 hilltop adjacent to Ramsey Lake: development proposal now before OMB. CPR Bay 10-68 Ramsey Lake shoreline has now been acquired and fills this gap to some extent. N.B. safe public access to 10-68 is blocked by railway tracks (but still well used by residents). Watch for opportunities for green space on this site.

9-61, St Charles Lake NW shore; 9-54 5 lakes recreation area

Service Area: South End; gap area: St. Charles area

Filling gap for: natural park; linear park

Other notes: 9-61 on west side of lake – no land access. A possible alternative is to build on naturalized area and lake access at St. Charles playground. 9-54 is a large area that may need to be further defined.

The panel discussed these areas as high priority sites, and decided they were not immediate priorities.

Sites filling a gap for which there may be other options than acquisition, and that appear to be a priority based on the gap analysis and possibly other values. Some of these have public ownership.

4-42 CPR tracks, Azilda to Sudbury

Service Area: Donovan/Flour Mill; gap area: service area

Filling gap for: linear park

Other notes: Would connect residents from this service area to Azilda. Agreement with CPR may be an alternative to acquisition.

3-66 Whitson Creek, 3-67, 3-69 Whitson River & 4-51 Whitson River

Service Area: Chelmsford; gap area: all

Filling gap for: linear park

Other notes: All of the opportunities would connect to provide a linear park along the Whitson River. Large scale waterway – best approach may be a community effort similar to 'Connect the Creek'.

9-59 Coniston Creek

Service Area: Coniston; gap area: west edge of Coniston

Filling gap for: linear park

Other notes: could also link to Coniston arena and Centennial Park area. Private ownership. Use agreement may be a good possibility. Acquisition priority 2 (Con 3, rec 2, risk 3)

9-62 Broder station (MNR), 9-53 Long Lake school right of way access, 9-29 Long Lake Park – Pennala Subdivision

Service Area: South End; gap area: Long Lake Area

Filling gap for: natural park, linear park (9-53, 9-62)

Other notes: less expectation for natural parks outside of urban area

3-70 Onaping River at High Street (Privately Owned)

Service Area: Dowling/Levack/Onaping; gap area: Levack

Filling gap for: natural park

Other notes: owned by private company – potential for park use agreement?

3-58 Clear Lake, 3-68 former Tamarack ski trails

Service Area: Dowling/Levack/Onaping; gap area: Onaping

Filling gap for: natural park

Other notes: 3-58 is preferred site, but 3-68 also desirable due to white pine forest and historical use (HWY144 is a barrier). Both are owned by mining companies – explore use agreements.

Sites that do not appear to be a priority from first look at gap analysis. Some of these have good existing situations (e.g. use agreement).

10-72 McLeod/Walford woodlot

Service Area: South End; gap area: area between Walford, Paris & Regent, south end

Filling gap for: natural park, linear park

Other notes: possible alternative – partnership with McLeod P.S. 10-71 also private opportunity for linear park. Potentially gone with new school construction

10-79 linear park from Larch to 2nd Avenue

Service Area: Downtown; gap area: north of Howey

Filling gap for: natural park, linear park

Other notes: combine with CGS 12-23 to fill entire gap. Trail exists for city access. Best left as is.

2-70 Garrow Street tobogganing hill

Service Area: West End/Copper Cliff; gap area: Copper Cliff

Filling gap for: natural park

Other notes: This site is the best option for filling this gap. There is an existing agreement with owner for park use of this site.

3-59 New park in middle of Dowling

Service Area: Dowling/Levack/Onaping; gap area: Dowling, west side

Filling gap for: neighbourhood park, community park

Other notes: Only opportunity to fill gap. There is a community park south of HWY 144, but the highway is a barrier. Check current status.

5-64 Terry Fox Complex, connecting trailway.

Service Area: Donovan/Flour Mill; gap area: Selkirk area

Filling gap for: natural park

Other notes: this gap can also be filled by CGS opportunity 5-64. Also, this need might be met by natural areas in Selkirk neighbourhood park and Terry Fox complex. Build on partnerships with College Boréal.

4-43 Donovan Mountain to McNeil trail

Service Area: Donovan/Flour Mill; gap area: south of Frood

Filling gap for: natural park

Other notes: only opportunity to fill this gap. Partly city-owned, plus mining land. The Ward 4 representative indicated that this site is not a priority for acquisition. Residents are using it well, as is.

4-32 Selkirk Trail

Service Area: Donovan/Flour Mill; gap area: Selkirk

Filling gap for: linear park

Other notes: would connect residents from the south to Selkirk Park and trails. This 'trail' is along existing streets and provides connectivity to green spaces on either side. Signage would be helpful.

Appendix IV: Summary of the Input Received at the November 8, 2012 Community Action Network (CAN) Summit

Capreol CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Capreol Peace Park; Riverfront restoration; Cemetery garden; 5 playgrounds; Memorial Park at Mill Centre; NORMHC Garden of Life; Outdoor Rink
Green space opportunities	Norman Beach. <i>This is now formally recognized parkland.</i>
Gaps	

Coniston CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Tennis courts revamped; Planted 300 trees on the Jean Tellier trail; create community gardens-apiary bees at Centennial Park; water from splash pad to be used for community garden; bring the old Coniston ballfield back to life; refurbish tennis and badminton courts
Green space opportunities	Create a new trail and continue on to Minnow Lake; protect the Alice Lake green space and enhance with a snow shoe trail; restore Coniston Creek and stock with brook trout, and possibly a trail.
Gaps	

Copper Cliff & Walden CANs	
Projects for existing green space	
Green space opportunities	Lands south of Mickey Mouse Mountain (south of 2-63)
Gaps	

Donovan/Elm West CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Community garden in Victory Park; improving Victory Playground, Elm West, Heritage Park and Beatty Street clean-up City owned green space valued: 4-45 and 4-31. <i>4-31 now parkland; trail development in 4-45 being explored with CAN.</i>
Green space opportunities	Purchase St. David's School
Gaps	4-45 and 4-31 should become natural usable parks with walking and bike trails. There is a gap for natural parks and connected trail systems.

Garson/Falconbridge CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Site plan for the Garson Arena property.
Green space opportunities	Create trail on old rail bed and revitalize and restore (mining company property); Develop a trail in Garson; Long term planning for regreening and restoration.
Gaps	Trails; Resolve issues with ATV's.

Onaping Falls CAN	
Existing green space projects	Small park in front of Dowling mall
Green space opportunities	3-58 Clear Lake off Hwy 8 for swimming and fishing Going into Levack, a set of waterfalls from Mosquito Lake into the Onaping River, past the bridge off Hwy 8 3-60 Dowling - potential riverside park and trail
Gaps	Bike path connecting Onaping through Dowling, Chelmsford, right to Sudbury

Valley East CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Near Valley Youth Centre
Green space opportunities	
Gaps	Not many trails in or around Val Therese (mostly on private land)

Ward One CAN	
Projects for existing green space	
Green space opportunities	Kelly Lake Wetland/West End Robinson (very high wildlife activity); Walking trail around Robinson (where possible); Access path from top of Corsi down SE to Southview; Walking/biking path down far end of Southview; Junction Creek wetland at east end of Kelly Lake
Gaps	Bike path down Southview Access to Kelly Lake/Junction Creek area which are ecologically important green spaces (trails and boardwalk)

Ward 8 CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Rejuvenation of Twin Forks (connect with Junction Creek Waterway Park); Community garden at seniors' residence on Lasalle; street trees and plantings along Lasalle The Laurentian trails are very important city wide.
Green space opportunities	Natural space between St. Charles Grassy Park (8-16) and St. Bernadette school (closing) Purchase St. Bernadette school for a community centre Try to work with Cambrian College for more trails and park space
Gaps	More trails needed, especially natural trails More shade trees in parks

Ward 12 (New Sudbury Chapter) CAN	
Projects for existing green space	Ridgecrest
Green space opportunities	Working on a potential linear park off Woodbine, connecting to Montrose and Windmere (follows an existing trail used by residents; crosses Hydro One, City and private property) Interest in St. Andrew's school as a recreation centre if the school were to close.
Gaps	More trails needed, especially natural trails, and x-country ski trails More shade trees in parks More 'Herby's' in parks.

Azilda, Chelmsford, Minnow Lake, South End, Ward Twelve (Flour Mill and Uptown Chapters) were not in attendance at the workshop.

Appendix V(i): City owned green space opportunities (from the final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010)

City-owned green space opportunities brought into the parks inventory (before April 2013)

SITE NUMBER, SITE NAME, AND ZONING	PARK TYPE, AND LAND AREA (HA)	FEATURES	COMMENTS
1-14 Southview Drive Greenbelt (P)	Natural Park (4)		
1-46 Hilltop south of Robert Street (OSP)	Natural Park (6.7)	Hilltop.	Fills gap Trails wanted.
1-50 Robinson Lake Wetland east & extension (OSC/R1/5)	Ecological Reserve (18.8)	Wetland	Fills gap
2-71 Copper Cliff Hill (P)	Natural Park (5.7)	Hilltop	
3-23c,d,e (P), 3-23e (RU) AY Jackson adjacent lands	Regional Natural Park (29.6)		
3-37 Vermilion south shore property (OSC)	Natural Park (61.4)	Shoreline	
3-48 near Boy Scout camp on Windy Lake (OSC)	Natural Park (5)	Shoreline	
4-31 Donovan Mountain (OSP)	Natural Park (34.8)	Hilltop. Trails. VETAC site.	Fills gap
4-46 Terry Fox & Cambrian Arena hilltop and connector (P)	Natural Park (3.4)		Fills gap
7-65 Area between Balsam Cres. And German Mountain/Graveyard, Capreol (P)	Natural Park (8.8)	Hilltop	
9-28 Former National Defense Lands (P)	Natural Park (1,194.7)	Lakes	
10-25 Centennial Parkland (P)	Natural Park (1.1)		
10-67a,b,c Boland/York Woodlots (P)	Natural Park (1.5)		Fills gap
10-76L Ramsey Lake Norway Island (OSC)	Natural Park (0.1)		
10-78 Dead Man's Canyon – hill and ravine behind/south of Wembely, behind former St. Michael's (P)	Natural Park (8.4)	Hilltop. Trails. VETAC site.	Fills gap
10-82 Riverdale addition (P)	Natural Park (0.7)		Fills gap
12-23 lands north of Lonsdale/tower (P)	Natural Park (19.4)		Fills gap

Total number of sites added: 17

Number of hectares added: 1404.10

City-owned green space opportunities not brought into the parks inventory

Site number, site name, and zoning	Park Type, and land area	Other comments
4-45 Snowdon/Jean Street Hill (R2-2)	Natural Park (4)	Community would like trails and benches. Possible site for future social housing. Still determining whether this site will be brought into parks inventory.
11-54 Coniston Marshland	Natural Park (63.4)	Landfill attrition site. Considered part of their operation, in natural state.

APPENDIX V(ii) - City owned properties added to the parks inventory (after April 2012)

ID	Park_Name	Location	Zoning	Park Classification	Ha	Hilltop	Shoreline	Fills Identified gap
'7-75	Capreol Beach Area	Capreol Beach Area	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.18		YL	
'11-58	Rio Can - Second Ave Dog Park	Rio Can - Second Ave Dog Park	OSC	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	5.17			
'3-62	Levack Dog Walk	Levack Dog Walk	P/R2-2	Linear Park	0.53			
'10-80A	Walford Rd East (ROW)	Walford East ROW	R2	Natural Park	0.08			Y
12-66	Marymount to Notre Dame	Marymount to Notre Dame	P	Natural Park	0.80			
'4-52	Parkwood/Poplar Proposed Greenspace	Parkwood/Poplar Greenspace	R2	Natural Park	0.39			
'6-25	Desmarais Subdivision - CGS owned land	Desmarais Subdivision - CGS owned land	A	Natural Park	16.79		YC	Y
'9-26	McFarlane Lake - South Lane Road	McFarlane Lake - South Lane Road Boatlaunch	OSC	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	0.25			
'5-69	Laurentian Park	McCrea Heights - Whitson Lake North side	P	Neighbourhood Park	3.90		YL	
'5-70		CGS - Whitson Lake - Unoccupied Park land	P	Natural Park	1.39			
'6-40		Hanmer - CGS owned Unoccupied Parkland	RU	Natural Park	4.00		YC	
'5-71		Val Caron - Unoccupied Parkland	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.75			
4-55	Natural Park	Whitewater Lake Azlda - Unoccupied Parkland	P	Natural Park	1.11		YL	Y
'4-56		Whitewater Lake Azlda - Unoccupied Parkland	P	Natural Park	3.61		YL	Y
'4-57		Centennial Park - Azilda, Whitewater Lake	P	Linear Park	2.27		YC	
'4-58		Chelmsford - Bruyere Street Unoccupied Parkland	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.14			
'3-74		Chelmsford Greenspace	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.06			
'3-75		Chelmsford Greenspace	P	Natural Park	0.19			
'3-78		Onaping Greenspace	OSC	Linear Park	1.60			
'3-79		Onaping Greenspace	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.28			
'3-80		Onaping Greenspace	OSC	Linear Park	1.08			
'3-81		Onaping Green Space	OSC	Linear Park	0.85			
'2-73		Lively Greenspace - Niemi	P	Linear Park	0.39			Y
'2-74		Lively Greenspace - Niemi	P	Natural Park	1.55		YC	
'2-76		Lively Greenspace	P	Natural Park	35.03		YC	
2-70		Lively Greenspace	RU	Natural Park	1.71			
'9-64		Vintage Green Playground	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.19			
'9-65		Field Street - Pond Hollow Addition	P	Natural Park	0.14			
'9-68		Pond Hollow Extention	P	Natural Park	0.16			
'9-69	Trailridge Greenspace Park	Trailridge Drive	P	Natural Park	1.07			
'1-58		Moonglow Greenspace	OSC	Ecological Reserve	0.22			
'1-59		Moonglow Greenspace	P	Natural Park	3.39	Hilltop		
1-40A		Moonglow Greenspace	OSC/1 R1	Linear Park	3.16		YC	Y
'1-61		Kelly Lake Road	OSC	Natural Park	1.59			
'1-65		Martindale Road	OSC	Linear Park	0.14			
'1-66		McLeod/Lilac green space	P	Linear Park	0.14			
10-84		Lily Creek	OSC	Natural Park	1.31		YC	
'10-85		Green space behind the Walford	R2-2	Natural Park	0.28			
'10-87		Ramsey Lake Road	P(1)	Regional Park	0.20			
'10-88		Bell Park - Parking Lot for old Hospital	P	Regional Park	0.93			
'10-89		Paris/John Street Parkette	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.17			
'10-90		Bell Park Extention	P	Regional Park	0.21			

ID	Park_Name	Location	Zoning	Park Classification	Ha	Hilltop	Shoreline	Fills Identified gap
'10-91		Kilpatrick Avenue	OSC/R2-3	Linear Park	0.13			
'10-92		Roxborough	P	Natural Park	0.08			
'10-93		Riverside Drive	OSC	Linear Park	0.05			
'11-61		Lonsdale	P	Natural Park	0.37			
'12-50		Junction Creek extension	P	Natural Park	0.48		YC	
'12-51		Junction Creek extension	P	Natural Park	0.10			
'12-52		Junction Creek extension	P	Natural Park	0.17			
'12-53		Junction Creek extension	P	Natural Park	0.11			
'12-54		Leslie Street	P	Natural Park	0.05			
'4-59		West End	OSP	Natural Park	7.26			
'4-74		West End	OSP	Natural Park	0.15			
'4-80		West End	OSC	Natural Park	0.21			
'4-88		West End	R2-3	Natural Park	0.67			
'4-92		West End	OSC	Natural Park	0.22			
'4-117		Nicolet Street	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.40			
'12-56			M1-1	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	0.11			
'5-72			R1-5	Natural Park	0.79			
'5-74			OSP	Linear Park	1.02		YC	
'12-57		New Sudbury	P	Natural Park	3.52		YC	Y
'11-64		Attlee Avenue	OSC	Linear Park	1.87		YC	Y
'11-70		Attlee Avenue	R1-5	Natural Park	0.09			
'11-73		Soloy Drive	OSC	Natural Park	2.79		YC	
'8-54		Benita	P	Natural Park	2.31		YC	
'8-55		Grenoble	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.35			
'7-89		O'Neil Drive West	OSP	Natural Park	0.24		YC	
'3-83		Rural - Lockerby Mine Access Road	OSC	Natural Park	31.98			
'2-80		Rural - Lockerby Mine Access Road	OSC	Natural Park	35.29			
'2-82		Rural - Lockerby Mine Access Road	OSC	Natural Park	56.78			
'3-87		Rural - Lockerby Mine Access Road	OSC	Natural Park	34.53			
'2-91			RU	Natural Park	116.11		YL	
'2-93		Fairbank Lake Road	P	Natural Park	29.50			
'2-94		Fairbank Lake Road	P	Natural Park	2.04			
'2-95		Remove from Opportunity add to CGS	OSC	Natural Park	90.29		YL	
'2-99		Long Lake Park	P	Natural Park	0.38			
'2-100		Long Lake Park	P	Natural Park	0.43			
'2-101		Long Lake Park	P	Natural Park	0.24			
'2-102		Long Lake Park	P	Natural Park	0.27			
'9-70		Chief Lake Road Park	R1-2	Natural Park	0.29			
'9-71		South Lane Road	R1-1	Natural Park	0.21			
'9-72		Daisy Lake Area	OSC	Natural Park	0.21			
'9-74		Daisy Lake Area	RU	Natural Park	0.59			
'9-75		Daisy Lake Area	RU	Natural Park	157.72		YC	
'11-74		Daisy Lake Area	P	Natural Park	30.18		YL	
'11-76		Moonlight Beach Road	P	Regional Park	4.91			

ID	Park_Name	Location	Zoning	Park Classification	Ha	Hilltop	Shoreline	Fills Identified gap
'11-77		Hwy 17 By-pass	OSC	Natural Park	55.74			
'11-79		Autumnwood Crescent	P	Natural Park	1.18			
'7-90		East Bay Road	P	Natural Park	0.84		YL	
'7-91		MacIennan Drive	R1-2	Natural Park	0.58		YL	
'7-93		Ella Lake Park & Playground	RU	Community Park	0.32			
'7-94		Ella Lake Park & Playground	SLS	Community Park	0.25			
'7-95		Ella Lake Park & Playground	P	Community Park	3.38			
'7-96		Garson Lake Area	RU	Natural Park	25.76			
'7-97		Garson Lake Area	RU	Natural Park	51.63			
'5-75		Scenic Drive Area	RU	Natural Park	8.22		YLC	
'4-119		Whitewater Lake	P	Natural Park	0.82		YL	Y
4-118		Fire Route P Whitewater Lake	RU	Natural Park	0.76			
'3-89		Gordon Lake Road	P	Natural Park	4.10			
'3-90		Dowling Fields	ROAD?	Community Park	8.08		YL	
'3-91		Abbe Street Totlot	R1-5	Neighbourhood Park	0.08			
'5-76		Carol Richard Park Extension	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.31			
'6-46		Valley Acres Playground	TRAIL?	Natural Park	1.93		YC	
'6-57		Leger Crescent Park	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.22			
7-98	Brady Park	Brady Park Garson	P	Community Park	15.28			
'7-99		Bowland's Bay Boat Launch	P	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	0.01			
9-56a	Northeast Hilltop - Wahnapiatae	Wahnapiitei Land Rec Hill	RU	Natural Park	10.70	Hilltop	YC	
11-83		Kingsway @ Hargreaves	OSP	Natural Park	10.37	Hilltop		
9-11		Goodview Road	R1	Neighbourhood Park	0.14			
'7-41a	Garson Park	Garson Park - CGS area	P	Linear Park	4.72		YC	
'4-122		Pine Street former Water Tower site	R2-3	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	0.17			
'7-107		Capreol - Unoccupied Greenspace	P	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	1.64			
'10-99		Douglas to Riverside	OSC/Road	Linear Park	0.06			
'5-84		Main Street Val Caron	P	Natural Park	4.38		YC	
5-65	Leo Gerard Park	Main Street Val Caron	R3	Cultural/Historical/Special Purpose Park	0.07			
'5-85		Hillsdale Val Caron	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.68			
11-72	Downe Playground	Downe Street	P	Neighbourhood Park	0.06			
'7-66	Capreol Highlands Around Ski Area	Capreol - Highlands / Ski Area	P	Natural Park	126.62	Hilltop	YL	
12-45a	Kathleen-Morin Hilltop	Kathleen/Bond/Morin Hill	R4.D59-24	Natural Park	4.34	Hilltop		
3-100a		High Street, Levack	OSC	Linear Park	1.59			
		SUM			1,057.95			

Total number of sites added: 120

Note: sites highlighted in purple were being maintained as parks, but had been missed in the parks inventory

APPENDIX VI(i) - Summary of Parkland Acquisitions and Sales 2009-2011
**PARKLAND PROPERTIES
2009 - 2010 - 2011 SALES & ACQUISITIONS**

#	Date SOLD	Location	Greenspace Number Location	Legal Description	Size
1 *ar	October 1, 2010	Vacant land on Bruyère and Hazel Streets, Chelmsford	n/a	PIN 73347-1176(LT), being Lot 22, Plan M-461; and PIN 73347-1268(LT), being Block 9, Plan M-1304; Township of Rayside	1,396 sq. m. (15,022 sq. ft.) (0.14ha)
2 *ar	May 13th, 2011	Vacant lot on Racicot Drive, Garson	n/a	PIN 73496-0523(LT), being Lot 11, Plan 53M-1346, Township of Garson, City of Greater Sudbury	514.25 sq. m. (5,535.26 sq. ft.) (0.05 ha)
3 *ar	May 13th, 2011	Vacant lot on Racicot Drive, Garson	n/a	PIN 73496-0574(LT), being Lot 13, Plan 53M-1360, Township of Garson	514.23 sq. m. (5,531.52 sq. ft.) (0.05 ha)
4 *ar	May 13th, 2011	Vacant lot on Racicot Drive, Garson	n/a	PIN 73496-0474(LT), being Lot 17, Plan 53M-1324, Township of Garson	514.25 sq. m. (5,535.39 sq. ft.) (0.05 ha)
1 *ar	June 26th, 2009	Vacant land at 3 Main Street, Chelmsford	n/a	<u>1stly</u> : PIN 73351-0171(LT), pt Lot 16, Plan M-4, Part 1, Plan 53R-13740; <u>2ndly</u> : PIN 73351-0172(LT), pt Block A, Plan M-4, Part 2, Plan 53R-13740; and <u>3rdly</u> : PIN 73351-0227(LT), pt Block A, Plan M-4, Part 3, Plan 53R-13740; Balfour Twp	6,772 sq. ft. (0.06 ha)
2 *trg	2009	Roxborough, Sudbury	10-28	Lot 6, Concession 3, Plan M-95	7.3 acres (3 ha)
3 *trg	October 4, 2011	322 McNaughton Terrace, Sudbury	Part of 10-2D	PIN 73583-0529(LT), part of Block F, Plan 5SA, Part 1, Plan 53R-16533, Township of McKim	492.66 sq.m. (5,303 sq.ft.) (0.05 ha)

5% Parkland Dedication

#	Date	Location	Greenspace Number Location	Subdivision
1 *cg	March 26th, 2009	Sunrise Ridge Road, Sudbury		Sunrise Ridge Subdivision <u>1stly</u> : PIN 02132-1264(LT), Block 35, Plan 53M-1342 - (5.58 acres, 2.26 ha) <u>2ndly</u> : PIN 02132-1268(LT), Block 39, Plan 53M-1342 - (7.39 acres, 2.99 ha)
2 *cg	April 29th, 2010	Rebecca Street, Val Caron		Confederation Park Subdivision <u>1stly</u> : PIN 73501-2129(LT), Lot 18, Plan 53M-1384 - (6,168.47 sq.ft., 0.06 ha) <u>2ndly</u> : PIN73501-2130(LT), Lot 19, Plan 53M-1384 - (6,059.01 sq.ft., 0.06 ha)
3 *cg	May 12th, 2011	Tuscany Trail, Sudbury		Vintage Green Subdivision PIN 73475-1493(LT), part of Lot 5, Concession 5, Parts 46, 47 and 48, Plan 53R-19170, Township of Broder - (19,889.66 sq.ft., 0.18 ha)
				1 ha = 10,000 sq.m. = 2.47 acres = 107,639 sq.ft.

APPENDIX VI(ii) - Summary of Parkland Acquisitions and Sales 2012-2013					
PARKLAND PROPERTIES 2012-2013 SALES & ACQUISITIONS					
#	Date SOLD	Location	Greenspace Number Location	Legal Description	Size
1 *kbl	May 16th, 2013	Frood Road, Sudbury (for St. David's school)	4 - 31	SRO, part of PIN 02179-0004(LT), part of Lot 7, Concession 4, Township of McKim	12.9 acres (5.2 ha)
2 *kbl	April 24th, 2013	Amberwood Drive, Naughton	n/a	PIN 73381-0028(LT), Lot 18, Plan 53M- 1248, Township of Graham;	6,850 sq.ft. (0.06 ha)
#	Date ACQUIRED	Location	Greenspace Number Location	Legal Description	Size
1 *trg	September 19th, 2012	811 Robinson Road, Sudbury Corpus Christi School	1 - 26	PIN 73597-0195(LT), Lots 97, 98 & 99, Plan M-329, part of Lot 178, Plan M- 329, Concession 1, Township of McKim	5.36 acres (2.17 ha)
2 *kbl	May 16th, 2013	St. Michael School	10 - 47	Part of PIN 73584-0515(LT), part of Block C, Plan 66S, part of Lot 6, Concession 3, Township of McKim	2 acres (0.8 ha)
3 *kbl	May 16th, 2013	Power Street, Sudbury Mickey Mouse Mountain	2 - 63	PIN 73371-0157(LT), Lot 44, Plan M- 1026, part of Lot 12, Concession 2, Township of McKim	4.3 acres (1.7 ha)
4 *trg	November 1, 2012	135 Eyre Street, Sudbury (Lougheed Park - gifted)	n/a	PIN 73586-0438(LT), Lots 101 to 106, 118 to 120, Plan 8SA, part of lane on Plan 8SA, Township of McKim	1.07 acres (0.43 ha)
5 *kbl	December 3, 2012	Vacant land on Berry Island, Sudbury	10 - 76(f)	PIN 73579-0091(LT), formerly Parcel 41, S.E.S., Berry Island in Lost or Ramsey Lake, Township of McKim	3,561.16 sq.m. (38,332 sq.ft.)

#	Date ACQUIRED	Location	Greenspace Number Location	Legal Description	Size
6 *trg	December 13, 2012	Vacant land on Bethel Lake Court, Sudbury	10 - 20A	PIN 73592-0503(LT), part of Lot 2, Concession 2, Part 8, Plan 53R-15260, Township of McKim	1,015 sq.m. (10,925.37 sq.ft.)
7 *kbl	March 19th, 2012	Vacant land on Merrygale Drive, Sudbury	n/a	PIN 73592-0487(LT), part of Lot 6, Plan 53M-1358, Part 23, Plan 53R- 19693, Township of McKim	1.18 acres (0.48 ha)
8 *trg	September 7, 2012	part of 777 Martindale Road, Sudbury	Part of 1-39	Part of PIN 73588-0822(LT), part Lot 8, Concession 2, Parts 8 to 13, Plan 53R- 19731, Township of McKim	1,608.63 sq.m. (17,315.15 sq.ft. / 0.16 ha)
9 *trg	August 28, 2013	Vacant lands north of Ramsey Lake, Sudbury		Part of PIN 73582-0307(LT), part of Lot 3, Concession 3, Part 1, Plan 53R- 18480, Township of McKim, City of Greater Sudbury	
10 *kbl	October 22, 2013	Vacant Swansea Island, Sudbury		PIN 73559-0022(LT), Swansea Island in Ramsey or Lost Lake, Township of Neelon, City of Greater Sudbury	1,17 acres
11 *kbl	October 25, 2013	part of 171 Douglas Street, Sudbury		Part of PIN 73585-0607(LT), being part of Lot 95, Plan M-95, designated as Part 21, Plan 53R-20107, Township of McKim, City of Greater Sudbury	111.48 sq.m. (1,200 sq.ft.)

5% Parkland Dedication

#	Date	Location	Greenspace Number Location	Subdivision
1	September 17th, 2012	36 Shelbourne Street, Sudbury		Hazelton Subdivision Lot 22, Plan 53M-1393, Neelon Twp., from Timestone Corporation - (5,983.55 sq.ft.)
2	February 28, 2013	Katmic Subdivision - Phase 3B		Part of PIN 73503-1540(LT), Blocks 16 and 17, Plan 53M- 1406, City of Greater Sudbury
3	May 1, 2013	Moonlight Ridge - Phase 2		PIN 73575-0605(LT), Block 36, Plan 53M-1394, Township of Neelon, City of Greater Sudbury

Appendix VII: Private green space opportunities given a high acquisition priority in the Final Report of the Green Space Advisory Panel 2010

Information for each site, grouped according to the suggested approach to secure the green space value. Sites flagged as particularly of interest are highlighted.

1. Acquisition/protection of entire site is desirable

(a) 3-60 Dowling Riverside Park

- This site was viewed very favourably by the panel for a number of reasons: it includes shoreline; it includes healthy stands of older pine; it is currently well used by residents and contains informal trails; it fills a gap for a natural park in Dowling, its financial value is attainable.

- Gap This is the preferred site to fill a gap for a natural park. Also potential as linear park.

- **Action:** Watch for opportunities to secure part or all of the property through the planning process, or through a future sale.

(b) 7-68 Green Falls/ the Chutes and 7-66 privately owned section of the Capreol highlands and adjacent shoreline

- This site was viewed favourably by the panel as a beautiful and unique site with unique geological features (including an Earth Sciences ANSI candidate), containing shoreline and water features including rapids on the Vermillion, and an existing trail that is well used by residents.

- Gap no

- **Action:** Gather further details on this site. Uncertainty due to proposed hydroelectric project in this area.

(c) 9-61 site on west side of St. Charles Lake

- This site had both favourable and unfavourable attributes. It includes shoreline on a small lake that is seeing increasing development pressure, and it fills a need for a natural park in the area. However, there is no road access to this site making it difficult for residents to use (also the City does not like to own land with no road access). In addition, a good portion of this site is zoned 'RU' – it is at no immediate threat of development (with 3 rural lots possible in the future). For these reasons, the panel felt this was not among the highest priority sites at this time.

- Gap This site is one option to fill a gap for a natural park in the St. Charles area.

(d) 5-56 ATV trail and drainage into Whitson

- The Ward rep reported this is a ditch that drains water into the Whitson during spring melt, and which is used as an ATV trail. There was not seen to be great intrinsic or connecting value to this site.

- Gap no

2. Acquisition/protection of a specific area/feature of the site is desirable

(a) 1-38 Corsi Hill.

Corsi Hill, and the line of sight from a specific viewpoint on Corsi Hill, has been the benchmark for regreening progress for more than 3 decades. The most important feature to preserve is the viewshed from this historic viewpoint. Retaining trees planted during regreening is also desirable.

- Gap no

- **Action:** Consultation with the owner, with city staff, VETAC, and possibly Ward 1 CAN and GSAP to come to an agreement to protect the viewshed and some regreened vegetation. Look into possibility of heritage status for viewshed.

(b) 1-48 Robinson Lake, north shore

The most important feature is maintaining a natural shoreline and a linear trail along the shoreline.

This site is on company and other private property. It looked like public access may be difficult. The general sense seemed to be that south side of Robinson was a higher priority. No clear direction was given for this site.

- Gap no

(c) 1-49 Robinson Lake, south shore

The most important feature is maintaining a natural shoreline and a linear trail along the shoreline.

- Gap no

- 1-49a: Private ownership. A completed development application for a portion of this site includes common access to the shoreline, with townhouses at a distance from the shore. Ward 1 CAN has been speaking with the developer about retaining a shoreline buffer, and public access to the shoreline (with trail along shoreline).

Action: Discussion with owner, with city staff, Ward 1 CAN, and possibly GSAP and Robinson Lake Stewardship Committee to come to an agreement to maintain a natural shoreline, and shoreline trail.

- 1-49b: currently for sale. Mostly outside of Living Area 1 – residential subdivision development will not happen outside of this area (without an Official Plan Amendment). Due to the high cost, and lower risk, no plan of action was suggested by the panel at this time.

(d) 10-69 Keast

The feature/area of interest is the Creighton fault; the northern end providing connectivity from the existing parkland on Bethel Lake to Ramsey Lake; the Ramsey Lake shoreline (steep and rocky – maintaining in natural state would be protective of water quality in Ramsey Lake)

This site is in an area well served by parkland, and would have a high costs. On the other hand, this site contains geological interest, shoreline, and adds to connectivity.

There is a complete development application for this site.

- Gap no

- **Action:** Use the opportunity during staff discussions with the developer about the complete application to see what concessions might be made in regards to the features of interest.

Consider CUPD to leave more green space along shoreline.

Consider including GSAP in these discussions.

(e) 11-55 peninsula in Ramsey Lake, near Moonlight beach.

Ramsey Lake shoreline is the feature of interest.

Due to the properties of the site, only 2-3 lots would be possible, if this site were to be sold and severed. Due to this fairly low impact, the prohibitively high value of this property, and quite large public green space/parkland adjacent to this site (Moonlight beach and Ramsey Lake NE shorelands), the panel decided this site was not a priority at this time.

Gap: no

(f) 10-50 Wembley P.S.

Wembley P.S. has been closed. It is currently being used by McLeod students while their new school building is in construction. It is expected that Wembley P.S. will be put up for sale in the near future.

The school yard is currently well used by neighbourhood families. This site fills a gap for a neighbourhood park, and for a community park. It is also adjacent to the Junction Creek Waterway Park.

The panel viewed acquisition of the schoolyard very favourably. Staff indicated they would be notified by the school board before the sale was opened up to the public, and that they would indicate their interest at that time.

- Gap Fills gap for neighbourhood park and community park. Only opportunity for community park for Downtown service area.
- **Action:** Act to acquire schoolyard when sale of property is circulated. Consider earlier talks with school board.

3. Site is subject of active OMB appeal

(a) **10 – 74 Howie Drive** curling club site, adjacent to Ramsey Lake

This site is part of a larger property that is the subject of an OMB appeal

Its values are: connectivity between two neighbourhoods along an existing trail; hilltop and viewpoint over Ramsey Lake; maintaining green space adjacent to Ramsey Lake (to crest of hill, to avoid drainage into lake); strongly valued by community; history of community use; fills a gap for a natural park in this area

- Gap Fills gap for natural and linear parks.
- **Action:** Watch for green space opportunities on this site

4. Support Connect the Creek project

(a) 8-53 part of Connect the Creek work in New Sudbury

For this particular piece, acquisition may not be feasible for the trail. There may be other pieces to complete the Junction Creek Waterway Park that are feasible and require additional funding.

- Gap no
- **Action:** City staff bring desired/feasible Connect the Creek acquisitions to the attention of the panel.

5. Property has recently been rezoned to a more protective zoning

(a) **10-76 Ramsey Lake islands** (not built on)

This site has both favourable and unfavourable attributes. They are bird habitat, and maintaining natural islands within Ramsey Lake is positive for lake water quality. There is low risk to these sites. There is water access only. In general, the panel did not feel this site was a priority at this time because of the low risk of development, and the preference for initial green space acquisitions to have a strong benefit for people in the community. However, bringing islands into the parks system as opportunities arise is positive.

- Gap no

6. Existing agreement meets needs

(a) **1-39 CPR lands along Junction Creek** at Martindale Road (part of Junction Creek Waterway Park). Twenty year agreement with CP has been reached. Part of Junction Creek Waterway Park.

- Gap no

(b) **2-79 Tobogganing hill.**

Existing lease agreement for tobogganing hill.

- Gap This site is the best option for filling a gap for a natural park in Copper Cliff

7. Agreement with owner (use agreement or easement) may be best option

Acquisition not an option (generally mining lands)

(a) 2-66 O'Donnell Roast Beds

Historic value. Could be contamination concerns.

- Gap no
- **Action:** Work towards agreement with owner and MOE to preserve this as a historic site. Consider seeking Cultural heritage designation.

(b) 9-63 Kelly Lake Island

Agreement is required with owner. - Gap no

(c) 7-71 Kettle Lakes

May also obtain ANSI status (see below).

- Gap no
- **Action:** City staff continue dialogue with owner to ensure long term protection of Kettle Lakes. Continue to seek ANSI status.

Easement may be best option

(d) 6-36 sugar bush

Historic, cultural value. Cost of acquisition likely prohibitive.

- **Action:** Approach owner about possible cultural easement on traditional sugar bush.

8. May be better left as is – existing condition meets needs informally; seeking formal status may put this use at risk

(a) 10-79 + 11-59 Linear park Larch/2nd Ave/Bancroft

This gravel trail is a water easement for city access. It is well used by residents. Requesting a trail easement to make it an official trail might lead to liability concerns and opposition from some property owners. Best to leave as is.

Gap: 10-79 fills a gap for natural and linear parks north of Howey

9. Past OMB decision met community needs for this space

(a) 12-45 Kathleen Morin hilltop

Past OMB decision, which was very inclusive of the community (led by Better beginnings Better Futures) met community needs for this space – perhaps no need to revisit.

Gap: only opportunity to fill gap for natural park, linear park in this area.

(b) 10-83 Bennett Lake

A settlement was reached among the parties, arriving at a compromise position that does protect the watershed and trail access to a large extent.

(c) 11-56b Silver Hills

Watch for opportunities to connect green spaces, and provide linear trails.

10. Reassess with change of ownership or status

(a) **4-44 Kathleen/Eva St. lot**

N.B. Donovan CAN did clean up in this area.

Gap: no

(b) **10-70 Lily Creek escarpment/marsh**

Gap: no

11. Provincial status

(a) **7-72 Chiniguchi and Dewdney Lake forest reserve**

Wolf Lake – N.B. panel has previously sent two letters to the City indicating support of park status for this area (mining exploration continues on existing claims and leases within the forest reserve)

Gap: no

(b) **7-71 Kettle Lakes** – may obtain ANSI status

Panel members and city staff have started the process with the MNR to assess ANSI status for this and other candidate ANSI sites.

Gap: no

12. Large scale waterway – best approach may be more protective policies for shorelines and/or community driven “Connect the Creek” approach

(a) **2-67 Vermillion River**

Gap: no

(b) **4-51 & 5-54 Whitson River**

(c) **3-66 Whitson Creek** (Chelmsford)

Gap: 4-51 and 3-66 fill gaps for a linear park in Chelmsford

13. Very large area – needs to be further defined

(a) **5-58 Whitson Lake and McCrea Lake** – all adjacent undeveloped lands

Gap: no

(b) **9-54 5 lakes recreation area** (St. Charles, Middle, Hannak, Robinson Lakes)

N.B. this area has been discussed favourably by the panel.

Gap: This site is one option to fill a gap for natural and linear parks in the St. Charles area

14. Lost

(a) **11-56a linear park connection** Adanac-Minow Lake (north end)

Now developed (commercial centre south of Silver City)

Gap: no