Elfrida Growth Area Study

Visioning and Design Workshop 1

June 22, 2017

https://www.hamilton.ca/elfrida
Day 2: June 22, 2017 – DESIGN DAY

Each of the three different development options will explore variables in:
The **natural heritage system**

**Urban structure**
- road system,
- park system,
- location of neighbourhoods and centres
- distribution of density

**Approach to stormwater management**
KEY DIRECTIONS- transportation

1. Foster a connected and accessible on-road and off-road pedestrian path network which promotes a culture of walking

2. Build an extensive on-road and off-road cycling network which can connect cyclists for utilitarian, commuting and recreational uses

3. Create an expanded transit network that can support ridership demand until the implementation of rapid transit through the proposed LRT / BRT routes (25-year horizon)

4. Design a complete street network that would be supportive of all modes of travel as well as supporting vehicle and goods movement (including agricultural equipment) demands
1. Conservation and protection of identified cultural heritage resources should be upheld through appropriate planning and design measures as identified in applicable legislation.

2. Conservation and protection of cultural heritage landscapes should occur through implementing development and site alteration activities that protect, maintain, and enhance those areas.

3. Non-designated, and non-registered cultural heritage properties shall be appropriately identified, evaluated, and conserved through applicable legislation.

4. Protect, conserve, and mitigate archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential through applicable legislation; avoid harmful disruption or disturbance of known archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential.

5. Include Indigenous consultation as part of work program.
1. Agricultural lands where the use would likely remain agricultural will be identified, evaluated, and considered throughout the planning and design process.

2. Any adverse impacts on agricultural operations and on the agri-food network from expanding settlement areas would be avoided or, if avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated as determined through an agricultural impact assessment.

3. Integrating and mitigation of public feedback (questions/concerns) of future effects during transition from agricultural setting to a more urban setting with inclusion of urban agriculture.
1. Identify and explore land use design options that enhance or are compatible with the Natural Heritage System.

2. Identify and integrate compatible recreation opportunities that connect the community to the Natural Heritage System.

3. Consider enhancement opportunities and opportunities to integrate non-core features into the design (e.g. hedgerows).
1. Currently, the Primary Trade Area has nearly 2.3 times the amount of shopping centre-type space per capita compared to the City of Hamilton average

2. There is room for considerable population growth within the Primary Trade Area (which encompasses the Elfrida Study Area, and beyond) – in the range of 35,100 persons – without a requirement for additional provision of retail-commercial lands

3. This does not restrict local, neighbourhood commercial uses
What words or phrases should be captured in a Vision Statement for Elfrida Growth Area?

- Green space
- Safety
- Connected
- Housing options
- Transit supportive
- Inclusive
- Multi-use
- Diverse
- Quality
- Accessible
- Age-Friendly
- Retirement Community
- Open Space Network
- Choice of Housing
- Pedestrian
- Clean water
- Accessibility to Main Attractions
- Connectivity
DRAFT DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Develop in an environmentally appropriate manner that protects and restores the natural environment.

2. Encourage the responsible use of resources to ensure long-term sustainability, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce demands on energy, water, and waste systems.

3. Manage growth over time that is logical, efficient, and cost effective.

4. Plan for a diverse community with a mix and range of land uses to ensure a balance of residential, employment, community facilities, and services.
5. Develop a well-designed and connected community of residential neighbourhoods that provide for a range of housing types and choices.

6. Ensure an efficient transportation network that includes mobility options, is transit supportive, includes active transportation – walking and cycling - and accommodates vehicles.

7. Provide an interconnected system of streets and pedestrian appealing streetscapes.

8. Provide for a connected and integrated parks, open spaces, and trials system.

9. Use green infrastructure to make use of the absorbing and filtering abilities of plants, trees, and soil to protect water quality, reduce runoff volumes, and recharge groundwater supplies.
Complete Communities

Places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and settlement areas that offer and support opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to conveniently access most of the necessities for daily living, including an appropriate mix of jobs, local stores, and services, a full range of housing, transportation options and public service facilities.

Complete communities are age-friendly and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts.
Compact Built Form

A land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses … all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for infrastructure.

Compact built form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots, as well as townhouses and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail.

Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and active transportation, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads to encourage active transportation.
Daily activities and amenities within 400 metres (5 minute walk) of residences to support walking, cycling, and local transit within the community.
PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY AND WALKABLE STREETS
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND OPEN SPACE

- Urban agriculture
- Natural heritage
- Parks and open space
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

water use and management

renewable energy
SOCIETAL NEEDS

community centre and library

life spectrum

schools
THE SECONDARY PLAN WILL...

Seize the potential to use existing infrastructure and to integrate into the existing communities

Utilize existing and planned transportation networks

Feature an inter-connected and multi-modal transportation network

Place an emphasis on transit and pedestrian connections to encourage active and alternative transportation choices
THE SECONDARY PLAN WILL...

Include environmentally sound policies that promote **sustainable development**

Conserve the **natural and cultural heritage**

Protect **source water** and encourage **low impact development** techniques

Consider **agricultural policies** and how to provide **support for continued agriculture**
THE SECONDARY PLAN WILL...

Contribute to the City implementing its provincial targets for **population growth and intensification**

Be designed as a **compact urban community**

Be a model of **excellence** in **urban development**