



Town of Newmarket Council Information Package

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Circulation Date: April 26, 2019

Note: If a Member of Council wishes to include any of the enclosed documents on a future Council or Committee of the Whole agenda, please email Legislative Services at clerks@newmarket.ca.

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Proclamation, Lighting Requests and Community Flag Raising

Request Name	Type of Request	Proclamation Date	Lighting Date	Flag Raising Date
Bladder Cancer Awareness Month	Proclamation	May	n/a	n/a
Food Allergy Awareness Month	Proclamation Lighting	May	May 17	n/a
Lyme Awareness Day	Proclamation Lighting	May 1	May 1	n/a
Community Living Day	Proclamation Lighting Flag Raising	May 3	May 3	May 3-10
Fibromyalgia and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Week	Proclamation	May 12-18	n/a	n/a
Queen Victoria's 200 th Anniversary	Proclamation	May 18	n/a	n/a



April 16, 2019

Below is a copy of a Resolution adopted by Brantford City Council at its meeting held March 26, 2019. In keeping with City Council's direction, a copy is being distributed to other municipalities in the Province of Ontario.

C. Touzel
City Clerk

RESOLUTION

6.1 Single-Use Plastic Straws

WHEREAS section 8(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* requires that the powers of a municipality are to be interpreted broadly so as to confer broad authority on the municipality to enable the municipality to govern its affairs as it considers appropriate and to enhance the municipality's ability to respond to municipal issues; and

WHEREAS section 8(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* permits the municipality to pass by-laws under section 10 and 11 which: regulates or prohibits the matter; and to require persons to do things respecting the matter; and

WHEREAS section 10(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* permits single-tier municipalities to pass by-laws respecting the following matters: economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality, including respecting climate change; and

WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brantford wishes to consider regulating or prohibiting the sale and distribution of single-use plastic straws in the municipality in order to reduce: (a) littering; (b) the impact on landfills; (c) the impact on sewers; and (d) the contribution to climate change;

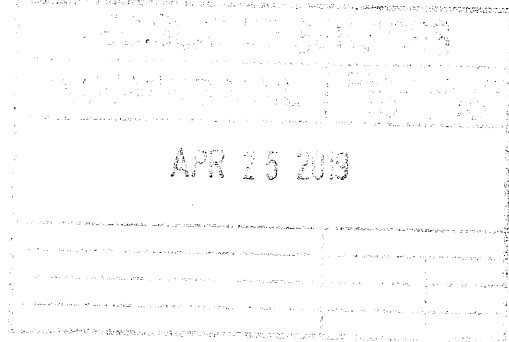
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT City Staff BE DIRECTED to:

1. Analyze the impacts of single-use plastic straws in the municipality; and how to reduce those impacts through the regulation and prohibition of single-use plastic straws;

2. Consult with the public and impacted industries, including but not limited to:
 - i. Retail Stores;
 - ii. Restaurants;
 - iii. Manufacturers and Distributors, as applicable;
 - iv. Chamber of Commerce;
 - v. Brantford Accessibility Advisory Committee; and
 - vi. Brantford Environmental Policy Advisory Committee;
3. THAT City Staff REPORT BACK to Council on the results of their analysis and consultation; along with a process, including timelines, to:
 - a. In the first phase, regulate the sale and distribution of single-use plastic straws, taking into account existing inventories and the sourcing of alternate suppliers; and
 - b. In the final phase, prohibit the sale and distribution of single-use plastics straws.
4. THAT a copy of this resolution BE FORWARDED to the MP and MPP Brantford-Brant, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and other municipalities in the Province of Ontario.

April 19, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: Vector-Borne Disease Program 2018/2019 Annual Update

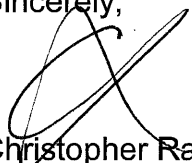
Regional Council, at its meeting held on April 18, 2019, adopted the following recommendation of Committee of the Whole regarding "Vector-Borne Disease Program 2018/2019 Annual Update":

1. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities for their information

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Joe La Marca, Director, Health Protection at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 74025 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachment

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Community and Health Services
April 4, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Community and Health Services and Medical Officer of Health

Vector-Borne Disease Program 2018/2019 Annual Update

1. Recommendations

The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities for their information.

2. Summary

This report is prepared for Council in order for it to carry out its legislative duties and responsibilities as the board of health under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*.

York Region Public Health's 2018 Vector-Borne Disease Program deliverables and planned activities for 2019 reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases in York Region.

- 2018 surveillance shows continued West Nile virus activity
- 2018 surveillance shows continued Lyme disease activity, including increased blacklegged ticks in natural forested areas and identification of one new Lyme disease risk area
- Vector-borne disease education and outreach is ongoing and heightened in response to increased risk levels in the community

3. Background

York Region Public Health delivers a comprehensive and collaborative program for vector-borne diseases focusing on surveillance, mosquito control, public education and outreach, and increased risk response

Vector-borne diseases are diseases transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected vector such as a mosquito or tick. In Ontario, vector-borne diseases of public health importance include West Nile virus, Lyme disease and Eastern Equine Encephalitis.

Surveillance is used to monitor the presence, location, time and intensity of vector-borne disease activity for vectors and humans, and influential ecological factors such as temperature and habitat suitability. These findings inform decision making to enhance prevention and response activities and reduce the risk in our communities.

Mosquito control uses techniques and management strategies to effectively decrease mosquito species that can spread West Nile virus.

Public education and outreach provides information to residents on current risk levels of vector-borne diseases in the community and how to reduce the risk of infection. Personal protection against insect bites and reducing vector breeding habitats by eliminating sites of standing water are effective ways to reduce vector-borne diseases.

Response to increased risk occurs when surveillance findings indicate potential increased risk to human health. This is achieved through enhanced surveillance, amplified vector control when possible, timely notification of regional, municipal, school board and conservation authority representatives and increased communications to the public.

Collaboration with multiple stakeholders supports the Region's comprehensive, coordinated Vector-Borne Disease Program. Stakeholders include regional departments, local municipalities, conservation authorities, school boards, Long-Term Care homes, community groups, health care providers, veterinarians and veterinarian technicians, First Nations, public health units across Ontario, Public Health Ontario, Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, additional provincial ministries, and Health Canada.

4. Analysis

SURVEILLANCE

West Nile Virus surveillance of mosquitoes and humans is used to determine risk of infection in the Region

West Nile virus is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito. It was first detected in North America in 1999, emerged in York Region in 2002, and has since become established in Ontario.

West Nile virus surveillance is the mainstay of the prevention and control of West Nile virus. Surveillance data on human cases and mosquitoes that test positive for West Nile virus help determine the risk of contracting West Nile virus in the Region and inform prevention, control and response activities. Surveillance information is available for residents at york.ca/westnile.

2018 surveillance shows continued West Nile virus activity circulating in York Region and Ontario

The number of confirmed human cases and mosquito traps that test positive for West Nile virus varies from year to year, depending on temperature and its influence on mosquito

breeding conditions. In 2018, 16 mosquito traps tested positive for West Nile virus (Attachment 1) and three human cases were reported. Table 1 provides an overview of York Region West Nile virus surveillance findings from 2012 to 2018.

West Nile virus activity levels in 2012 are used as a benchmark, demonstrating the influence of temperatures on positive activity in mosquitoes and humans. In 2012, record-breaking summer temperatures led to increased mosquito populations and more infected mosquitos, which impacted the number of humans infected. Similarly in both 2017 and 2018, slightly above seasonal temperatures contributed to increased positive mosquito traps and human cases. This is in contrast to 2014-2016, when seasonal or below seasonal temperatures were experienced.

Table 1
West Nile Virus Surveillance Summary, 2012 to 2018, York Region and Ontario

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Confirmed human cases	17	1	0	1	3	12	3
Positive mosquito traps	43	16	2	3	2	14	16
Ontario confirmed human cases	239	50	9	28	47	153	122

York Region Public Health monitors surveillance findings and temperatures across Ontario to identify risk levels for West Nile virus activity and assist the timing of response activities.

Lyme disease surveillance of blacklegged ticks and humans is used to determine risk of infection in the Region

Lyme disease is caused by the *Borellia burgdorferi* bacteria, which is spread through the bite of an infected blacklegged tick. Lyme disease is one of the most frequent vector-borne diseases in the temperate world.

The blacklegged tick has expanded its range northward from the United States into new regions in southern Canada. Areas of Ontario where blacklegged ticks are commonly found include the north shores of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Their habitat will continue to expand in coming decades due to climate change and increasingly compatible environments.

To measure local distribution and volume of blacklegged ticks and Lyme disease cases to help determine the level of risk in the community, York Region Public Health uses three surveillance techniques: passive tick surveillance, active tick surveillance and human case surveillance.

Passive tick surveillance identifies areas for additional active tick surveillance

Passive tick surveillance involves residents submitting ticks removed from humans to York Region Public Health for identification and subsequent testing if the tick is identified as a blacklegged tick. The voluntary notification of tick submission results from physicians and veterinarians to York Region Public Health is an additional form of passive surveillance.

There has been a steady increase in passive tick surveillance submissions due to expanding tick habitat as well as increased knowledge of Lyme disease by York Region residents. In 2018, 88 ticks were submitted to York Region Public Health's passive tick surveillance program and identified by the Public Health Ontario Laboratory. Thirty-seven ticks found in York Region were identified as blacklegged ticks; however no locally acquired blacklegged ticks tested positive for *Borellia burgdorferi* (Table 2).

Locations where locally acquired blacklegged ticks were found are concentrated in the Rouge and Humber Valley systems, southern shore of Lake Simcoe, York Regional Forest Tracts and the Oak Ridges Moraine. Ticks are introduced into these areas by migrating birds and transported through the natural habitat on terrestrial animals such as deer. Tick submissions help determine areas for additional active surveillance to identify Lyme disease risk areas.

Active tick surveillance in 2018 found a substantial increase of blacklegged ticks

Active tick surveillance (tick dragging) involves collecting ticks from their habitat by dragging a flannel cloth over and around vegetation to determine Lyme disease risk areas. York Region Public Health has conducted active tick surveillance to determine Lyme disease risk areas throughout the Region since 2011.

In 2018, York Region Public Health conducted tick dragging at 35 locations in the Region throughout the spring and fall in natural, forested public spaces (e.g. parks, conservation areas, river valley systems). Twenty-eight blacklegged ticks were found at nine locations, with one tick testing positive for *Borellia burgdorferi* (Table 2). This is a substantial increase in the amount of blacklegged ticks found through active tick surveillance and is due to the expansion of blacklegged tick habitat. The blacklegged tick will continue to expand its range across southern Canada, where human populations are concentrated and will likely result in an increase in human contact with blacklegged ticks. York Region's Active Tick Surveillance 2018 map (Attachment 2) shows the tick dragging locations and where blacklegged ticks were found. Surveillance results are available for residents at york.ca/lymedisease.

One new Lyme disease risk area was identified in the Humber Valley area of York Region through active tick surveillance in 2018

Public Health Ontario's Lyme Disease Map 2018 (Attachment 3) illustrates estimated risk areas in Ontario based on data from previous seasons. Most of York Region is in an estimated risk area for Lyme disease, with risk zones identified as wooded or brushy areas within a 20 km radius of a location where blacklegged ticks were found in successive spring and fall tick dragging sessions. As blacklegged ticks were found during 2018 spring and fall

tick dragging sessions in the Humber Valley (Boyd and Kortright Conservation Areas), wooded or brushy areas within a 20 km radius zone around this vicinity will be identified as a new Lyme disease risk area by Public Health Ontario in their 2019 map.

2018 surveillance shows continued Lyme disease activity circulating in York Region and Ontario

Human case surveillance is another method to determine the level of risk in the community. When a report of Lyme disease is received, a case investigation is conducted which includes confirming the diagnosis, collecting epidemiological information, and identifying location(s) where contact with a Lyme disease-bearing tick may have occurred.

Confirmed human cases of Lyme disease were reported in 2017; eight of the 18 confirmed cases were possibly acquired in York Region. Compared to 2017, Lyme disease activity in York Region decreased in 2018: there were eight confirmed human cases, five of which may have possibly been acquired in York Region. Prior to 2016, most confirmed human cases of Lyme disease were likely acquired outside of York Region.

Table 2 provides an overview of York Region Lyme disease surveillance findings from 2012 to 2018. The increased Lyme disease activity seen over 2012 through 2018 is anticipated to continue in York Region and Ontario as a result of expanding tick habitats related to climate change. The spike in human cases of Lyme disease in Ontario in 2017 may be related to an increased number of ticks; a large number of the increased cases in 2017 were disproportionately concentrated in eastern Ontario where Lyme disease is more prevalent. Surveillance, awareness and personal protection are the best defense against Lyme disease.

Table 2
Lyme Disease Surveillance Summary, 2012 to 2018, York Region and Ontario

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Confirmed human cases	2	13	6	8	5	18	8
Local blacklegged ticks - passive tick surveillance	1	4	7	11	15	35	37
Local blacklegged ticks - active tick surveillance	0	0	2	4	0	10	28
Positive <i>Borellia burgdorferi</i> local blacklegged ticks	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
Ontario confirmed human cases	107	182	163	379	331	927	564

York Region Public Health collaborates with multiple partners to monitor emerging vector-borne diseases and potential related threats

Climate change and the global movement of people, goods and animals impact the potential for emerging vector-borne diseases in Ontario. York Region Public Health works with multiple partners at local, provincial, federal and international levels to monitor vector-borne disease threats that may emerge in Ontario or are a risk to travellers. Examples include Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus and Zika virus.

Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito and has been detected in horses, emus and mosquitoes in Ontario. In 2018, no human cases were reported in the province, however there were cases in horses in Southern Ontario. Eastern Equine Encephalitis has not been detected in local horses or through York Region Public Health's mosquito surveillance program. However, advisories were sent to health care providers and veterinarians in the Region as a precaution, recognizing the size and importance of the horse industry locally.

Zika virus surveillance by the World Health Organization and US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention indicates a decline in cases; however, travellers are advised to prevent mosquito bites to protect against potential travel-related Zika virus infection. York Region Public Health continues to collaborate with partners and monitor surveillance in Ontario and reporting globally regarding emerging or re-emerging vector-borne diseases and related potential threats.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Larviciding and source reduction are the primary methods used to reduce the abundance of mosquitoes that can transmit West Nile virus

The most efficient method of reducing mosquitoes that could potentially carry West Nile virus is through larviciding. The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has authorized the use of larvicides to control mosquito populations under approved permits. In York Region, larvicides have been used for the past 16 years as the primary method of mosquito control.

The main mosquito vectors of West Nile virus in Ontario are the *Culex* species. These mosquitoes breed in natural or artificial containers of standing water including catch basins, ditches, sewage lagoons, and standing water around the home. Over 100,000 catch basins in the Region are treated with larvicides four times a season. In 2018, 127 rear yard catch basins were treated on a request basis. Larviciding is available at no cost to residents who have a catch basin in their backyard.

Targeting elimination of standing water is another effective means of reducing mosquito populations. Through education, the public can make significant impacts in reducing the number of mosquito breeding habitats around their homes and businesses. Reports of standing water by residents are investigated by York Region Public Health staff.

There are no control options for ticks: surveillance, awareness and personal protection are the primary methods of preventing Lyme disease.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Vector-borne disease education and outreach is ongoing and heightened to respond to increased risk levels in the community

Knowledge of risk of local vector-borne diseases and emerging blacklegged tick populations as well as personal protection messaging are critical to reducing the potential of locally acquired cases. In 2018, West Nile virus, Lyme disease and Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus awareness was achieved through education and outreach strategies, such as:

- Media releases and media interviews
- Information on Regional and municipal websites: york.ca/westnile, york.ca/lymedisease
- Social media messages on vector-borne disease personal protection: #FightTheBite
- Education resources widely distributed to: municipal and Regional offices, libraries, community and recreation centres, garden centres, golf courses, Sibbald Point Provincial Park and conservation areas, school boards and day care centres
- Fight the Bite! permanent tick signs posted at risk area trailheads
- Personal protection messaging, presentations, and distribution of educational resources at community events
- West Nile virus and Lyme disease advertisements in York Region Media Group publications, multicultural newspapers and municipal recycling calendars (Attachments 4 and 5)
- Timely communications to health care providers, veterinarians and veterinarian technicians

PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE TO INCREASED RISK IN THE COMMUNITY

York Region Public Health is continually monitoring and responding to increased risks due to vector-borne diseases in the community. Discovery of positive mosquito traps or blacklegged ticks subsequently increases surveillance, timely communication, education activities, and collaboration with community partners within the Region to decrease the risk to human health.

2019 VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE PROGRAM

Objectives for 2019 include continued focus on surveillance, mosquito control, education and outreach, increased risk response, and collaboration

The vector and human case trends experienced in York Region are reflective of the environmental and ecological influences on vector-borne diseases. The 2019 York Region Vector-Borne Disease Program will continue with its comprehensive and collaborative approach to managing vector-borne diseases in our community. Focal areas in 2019 include:

- Continued surveillance of West Nile virus, Lyme disease and Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus. York Region Public Health will monitor the presence, location, time and intensity of vector-borne disease activity to inform decision making to enhance prevention and response activities and reduce the risk in our communities
- Mosquito control through larviciding and standing water investigations will continue at the same levels as 2018
- Coordinated education and outreach activities will continue to provide information about personal protection measures to residents
- Collaboration with community partners will continue to enhance public awareness, surveillance initiatives and vector control strategies

5. Financial

Regional expenditures for the Vector-Borne Disease Program in 2018 totaled \$604,770 gross (\$138,770 net). The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care provided \$54,000 in additional one time funding for 2018. Table 3 provides a summary the budget and actual spending for the Vector Borne Disease Program in 2018. The program was managed within the approved Regional budget for Public Health.

Table 3
Vector Borne Disease Program 2018 Financial Summary

	2018 Budget	2018 Actual
Gross expenditures	551,606	604,771
Provincial funding	(412,000)	(466,000)
Net Levy	139,606	138,771

The Regional budget for this program for 2019 is \$551,606 gross (\$139,606 net), although provincial allocations have not yet been confirmed for 2019.

6. Local Impact

York Region Public Health will continue to collaborate with local municipalities, conservation authorities and school boards through the Vector-Borne Disease Liaison Committee. This group meets throughout the year to discuss vector-borne disease resources, surveillance trends, program updates, increased risk response and notifications. Local municipalities also participate in West Nile virus control measures through enforcement of local by-laws regarding standing water.

7. Conclusion

York Region Public Health is responsible for the prevention of and response to vector-borne diseases of public health significance. The Vector-Borne Disease Program focuses on West Nile virus and Lyme disease, and is continually monitoring for and adaptable to emerging vector-borne diseases (e.g. Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus).

West Nile virus and Lyme disease activity continues in York Region. In 2019, York Region Public Health will continue the mandated activities of the Vector-Borne Disease Program, including vector and disease surveillance, mosquito control, public education and outreach, increased risk response, and collaboration with partners. The program's comprehensive and collaborative approach effectively prevents and responds to the risk of vector-borne diseases in York Region to protect our communities.

For more information on this report, please contact Joe La Marca, Director, Health Protection at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 74025. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

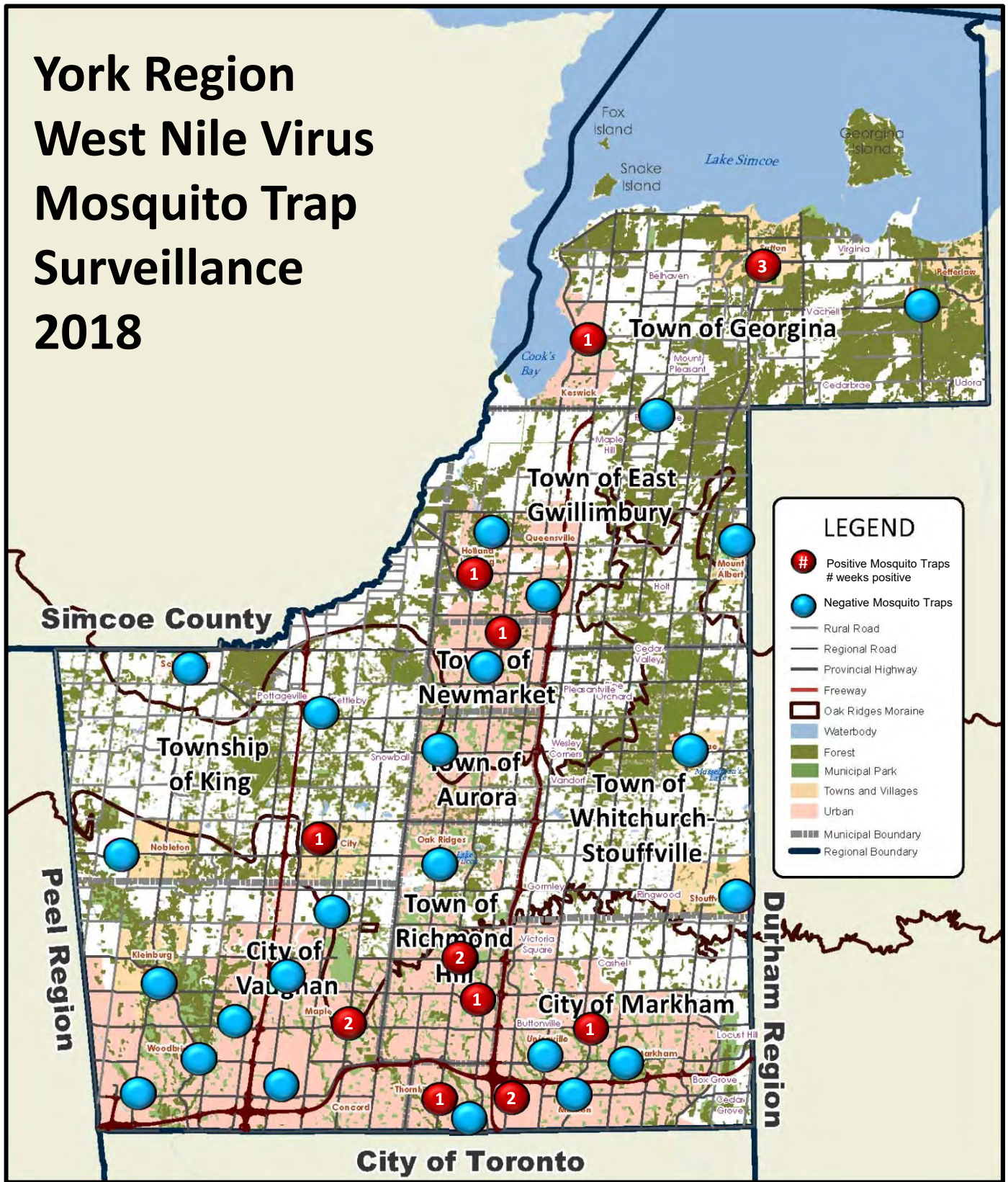
Recommended by: **Katherine Chislett**
Commissioner of Community and Health Services

Dr. Karim Kurji
Medical Officer of Health

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

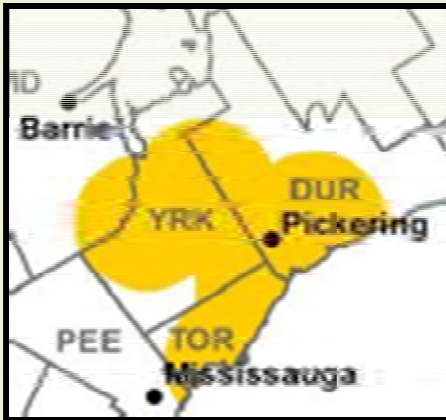
March 21, 2019
Attachments (5)
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York Region West Nile Virus Mosquito Trap Surveillance 2018

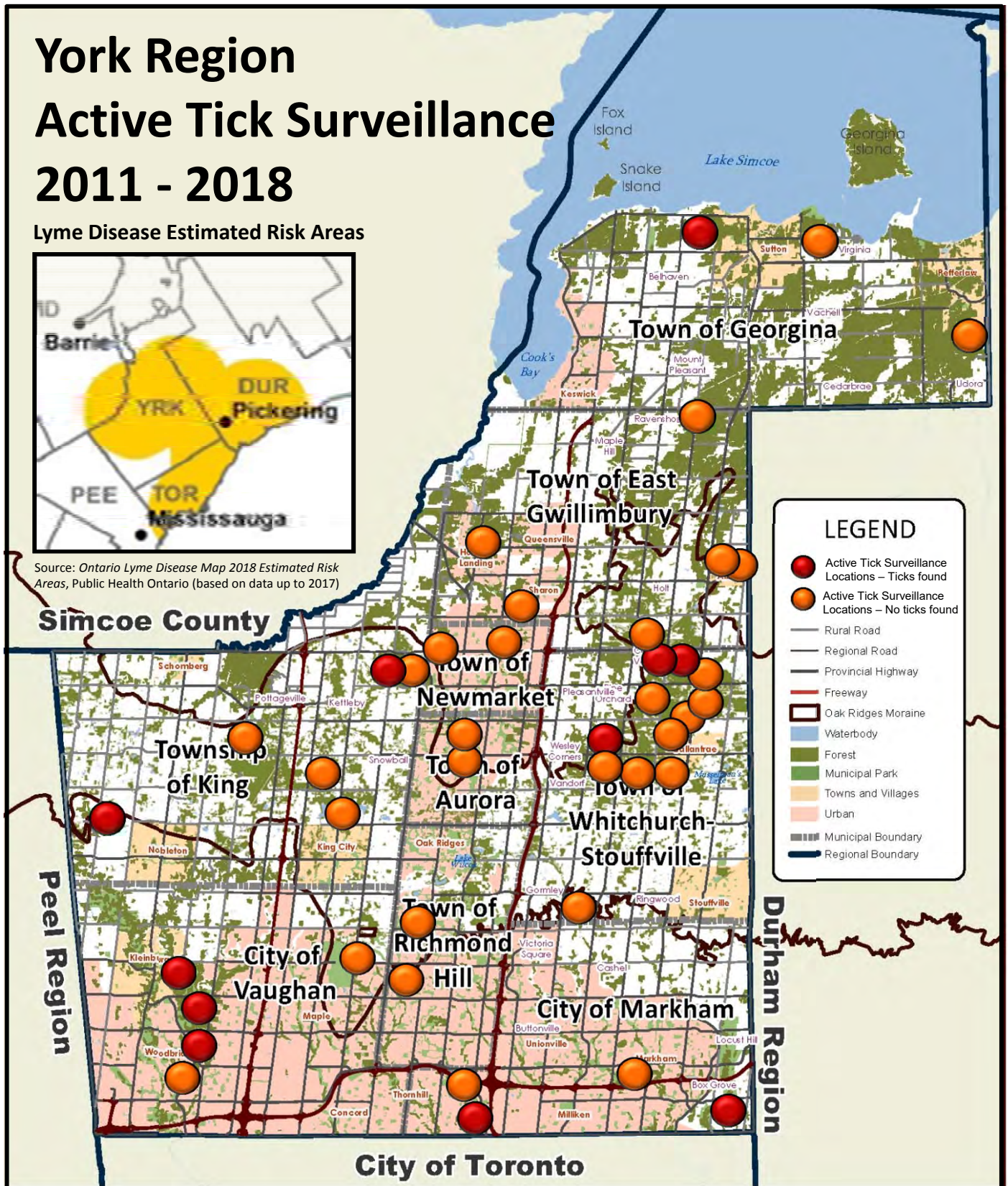


York Region Active Tick Surveillance 2011 - 2018

Lyme Disease Estimated Risk Areas



Source: Ontario Lyme Disease Map 2018 Estimated Risk Areas, Public Health Ontario (based on data up to 2017)

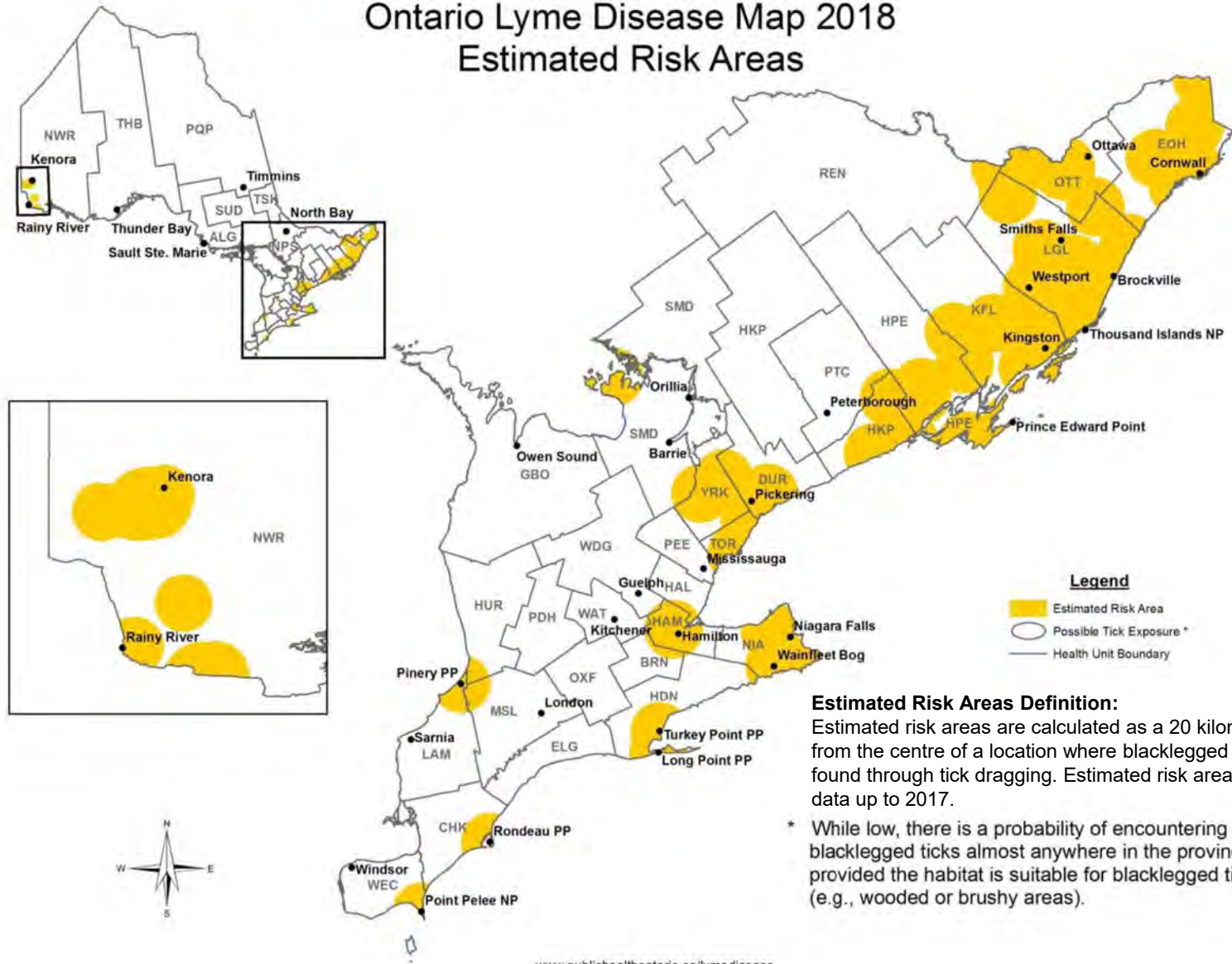


Vector-Borne Disease Program
2018/2019 Annual Update
April 4, 2019



York Region
Produced by:
The Regional Municipality of York
Zoonotic Diseases Program
Health Protection, Public Health
February 2019
Data © Queen's Printer for Ontario 2003-2019

Ontario Lyme Disease Map 2018 Estimated Risk Areas



Estimated Risk Areas Definition:

Estimated risk areas are calculated as a 20 kilometre radius from the centre of a location where blacklegged ticks were found through tick dragging. Estimated risk areas are based on data up to 2017.

* While low, there is a probability of encountering blacklegged ticks almost anywhere in the province, provided the habitat is suitable for blacklegged ticks (e.g., wooded or brushy areas).

FIGHT THE BITE! AGAINST BLACKLEGGED TICKS AND LYME DISEASE

What are blacklegged ticks?



Ticks are small bugs that feed off the blood of animals and humans. Adult ticks are the size of a sesame seed. Nymphs (adolescent ticks) are no bigger than a poppy seed.



Ticks can be found on tall grasses and bushes in wooded areas almost anywhere in Ontario including York Region.



Ticks attach themselves to people or animals who brush past. Most tick bites are painless and ticks can attach themselves and feed for up to five days.

What is Lyme disease?



Lyme disease is caused by a bacteria called *Borrelia burgdorferi* which is spread through the bite of an infected blacklegged tick. Not all ticks are infected with the bacteria.

Symptoms of Lyme disease may include:

- A skin rash
- Fatigue or weakness
- Headache
- Fever or chills
- Dizziness or confusion
- Muscle and joint pain
- Swollen lymph nodes

Most people will start to show signs of illness within one to two weeks. See your health provider if you develop symptoms of Lyme disease after a tick bite or after visiting a wooded or brushy area.



Protect yourself each time you are in a wooded or brushy area by:

- Wearing light-coloured, long pants, long-sleeved tops and closed footwear
- Using an insect repellent containing DEET or icaridin
- Walking in the middle of the trail
- Showering when you get home to remove unattached ticks
- Checking yourself, your family and your pets for ticks
- Removing attached ticks as quickly as possible

If you find a tick on yourself or a family member remove it quickly!

1. Grasp the tick with tweezers as close as possible to your skin and pull it straight out
2. Do not put anything on the tick or try to burn it off
3. Disinfect the area with rubbing alcohol
4. Wrap the tick in a moist paper towel and put in a screw-top container
5. Store it in the fridge until you can bring it into a York Region Public Health location



For more information on how you can protect yourself and your family from Lyme disease, visit york.ca/lymedisease or call Health Connection at 1-800-361-5653

FIGHT THE BITE! AGAINST WEST NILE VIRUS

What is West Nile virus?



West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne virus that is spread to humans from the bite of an infected mosquito.



The virus cannot be transmitted person-to-person by touching, kissing or sharing cups and utensils with someone who has the virus.

Most people infected with West Nile virus do not get ill at all. Those who do may experience flu-like symptoms within two to fifteen days, including:

- Fever
- Muscle weakness
- Stiff neck
- Confusion
- Headaches
- Sudden sensitivity to light



Sometimes West Nile virus can cause severe illness including meningitis and encephalitis (inflammation of the brain).

How to protect yourself

Whenever you spend time outdoors this summer, take the necessary precautions to protect yourself from mosquito bites.



Wear light-coloured, long-sleeved shirts and pants.



Use insect repellents containing DEET or icaridin.



Cover up at dusk and dawn when mosquitoes are most active.



Check to ensure your door and window screens are tight-fitting and in good repair.

How York Region protects you



York Region's West Nile Virus Program includes larviciding over 100,000 catch basins during the summer to control mosquito larvae.



York Region uses mosquito traps to capture and test for West Nile virus infected mosquitoes to determine where they are in the community.

Mosquito-proof your home



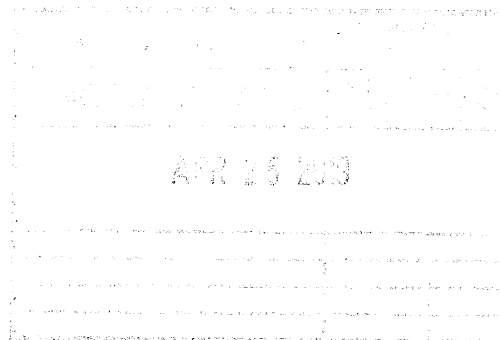
Clean up areas of standing water around your home weekly to prevent mosquitoes from breeding. Make sure to:

- Clean up pools / pool covers
- Turn over wading pools
- Empty out flower pots
- Clear eavestroughs, storm and roof gutters
- Clean bird baths
- Empty water in old tires

For more information on how you can protect yourself and your family from West Nile disease, visit york.ca/westnile or call Health Connection at 1-800-361-5653

April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: 2018 Development Activity Summary

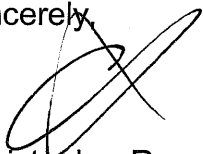
On April 18, 2019, Regional Council adopted the following recommendation:

1. This report be circulated to the Province for consideration as information related to the Housing Supply Action Plan and to the local municipalities.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Justin Wong, Planner at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71577 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachments

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Planning and Economic Development
April 11, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Corporate Services and Chief Planner

2018 Development Activity Summary

1. Recommendation

This report be circulated to the Province for consideration as information related to the Housing Supply Action Plan and to the local municipalities.

2. Summary

Council has delegated approval authority to the Chief Planner and Director of Community Planning and Development Services to issue approvals for development applications subject to such approvals being reported to Council semi-annually. Planning and engineering development applications are set out in Attachment 1.

Key Points:

- In 2018, development activity was higher than the previous four years, with the Region responding to 1,194 development applications
- 12,775 residential units received conditional approval in 2018, which is the highest over the past four years
- In 2018, 5,731 residential units were cleared for registration, which is a slight decrease over the previous two years
- Over the past five years, the number of residential units that received conditional approval (50,841) has exceeded the number of residential units cleared for registration (30,692), which suggests a healthy supply of residential units are ready to be cleared for registration

3. Background

The authority to approve certain development applications is delegated to staff in Planning and Economic Development subject to such approvals being reported to Council semi-annually

This report outlines 2018 development review and approval activities and a comparison of the previous five years. It includes a summary of the following approvals:

- Local Official Plan Amendments (OPA) with no Regional issues – delegated
- Local OPAs that are exempt from Regional approval – delegated
- Issuance of conditions of approval for plans of subdivision and condominium
- Clearance of Regional conditions for plans of subdivision and condominium to permit registration
- Regional site plan and engineering approvals – delegated

Issuance of conditions of approval and clearance of Regional conditions for plans of subdivision and condominium are not delegated to staff for approval. The Region is a commenting agency to the local municipalities for draft plans of subdivision and condominium, consent to sever, zoning by-law amendment and minor variance applications.

4. Analysis

Development activity remained strong in 2018 with the Region responding to 1,194 development applications

In 2018, Regional staff responded to 1,194 development applications, as follows:

- 62 Official Plan Amendment (OPA) application approvals
- 103 plans of subdivision and condominium applications – responses and issuance of conditions of approval
- 69 plans of subdivision and condominium applications – clearance of residential units for registration
- 125 site plan application responses and approvals
- 63 engineering application responses and approvals
- 440 pre-submission consultation applications
- 175 consent to sever applications
- 84 zoning by-law amendment applications
- 73 minor variance applications

As shown in Table 1, the number of development applications responded to and approved has steadily increased reaching its highest 2018, as compared with the previous four years. The increased number of subdivision, condominium and site plan applications and engineering plans being reviewed and receiving approval is a key indicator of strong development activity.

Table 1
Number of Regional Applications Responded to and Approved Per Year by Type from 2014 to 2019

Application Type (Responded to/Approved)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Official Plan Amendment	28	32	35	40	62
Subdivision/Condominium – Responded to/Conditional Approval	89	91	101	67	103
Subdivision/Condominium – Clearance for Registration	43	49	70	60	69
Site Plan	95	66	44	70	125
Engineering	48	60	67	46	63
Total	303	298	317	283	422

A breakdown of development applications by municipality and application type is provided in Attachment 1.

YorkTrax has improved staff’s ability to track responses provided on all development applications

With launch of the YorkTrax development tracking system in November 2017, Regional staff are able to track responses provided to municipalities on all applications. Tracking now includes pre-submission consultations, consent to sever, zoning by-law amendments and minor variances. Future development activity reports will provide trends and analysis on these applications as more data is collected.

Development Activity is anticipated to remain strong in 2019

Key stages in the planning approval process identified in Table 2 are an indication of development trends. Regional policy implementation, development approvals and construction are three general stages that provide an outlook for development. Overall,

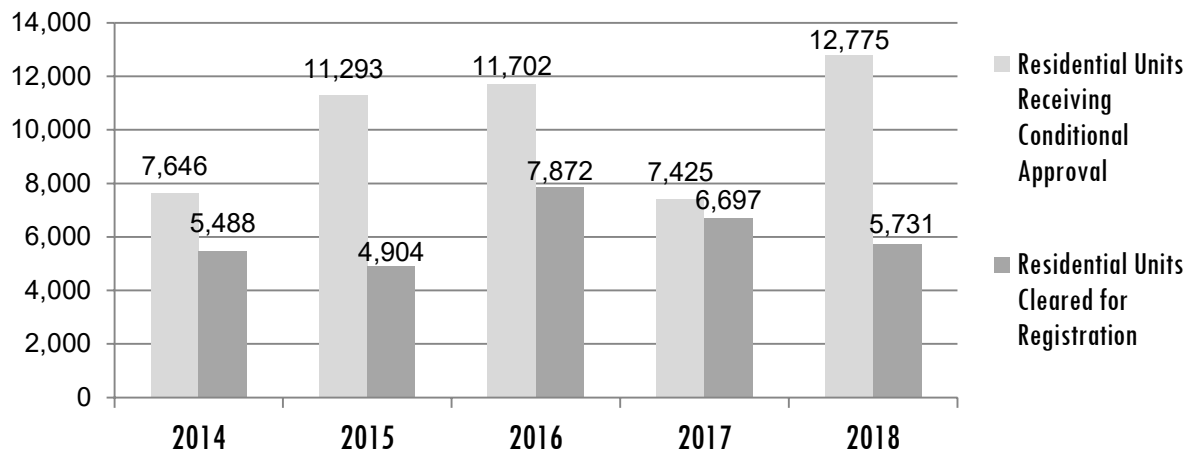
development continues to remain strong and growth is anticipated to remain strong in 2019 as a high number of subdivision and condominium applications received conditional approval in 2018.

Table 2
Development Trends by Planning Stage

Planning Stage	Application Type	Development Trends
Regional Policy	Official Plan Amendment	While the number of OPA applications does indicate development activity, they are not indicative of development trends. OPAs are required for applications that do not conform with existing Official Plan policies. Just under half of the OPAs reviewed in 2018 relate to changes to building height, density, built form and urban design.
Development Approvals	Draft Plan of Subdivision and Condominium – Commented/ Conditional Approval	Since 2014, the annual number of applications for which the Region provided comments and conditional approval for subdivision and condominium applications has gradually increased from 89 to 103 in 2018. This increase together with a consistent range of residential units receiving conditional approval over the five year period (7,425 to 12,775 units as shown on Figure 1 below) demonstrates that development activity continues to remain strong.
Construction	Site Plan, Engineering and Clearance of Subdivision and Condominium Conditions for Registration	<p>The number of site plan and engineering approvals combined reached its highest in 2018 (188) as compared with the previous four years and is tied to the approvals required for applications to proceed to clearance for registration. Subdivision and condominium clearances also reached its highest in 2018 as compared with the previous four years, with 69 applications.</p> <p>The number of applications proceeding to construction is generally tied to the number of applications receiving conditional approval. Given the number of applications receiving conditional approval reached a high of 103 in 2018, the Region will continue to experience strong growth as these applications proceed to construction.</p>

Figure 1

Residential Units Receiving Conditional Approval and Clearance for Registration from 2014 to 2018



A number of draft approved subdivisions are ready to move forward to registration

As shown on Figure 1, the number of residential applications commented on and units receiving conditional approval (50,841) exceeded the number of residential units cleared for registration (30,692) over the past five years. This suggests a healthy supply of residential units ready to be cleared for registration. Development applications awaiting servicing infrastructure will be subject to a servicing capacity report that will be considered by council in September 2019.

Regional staff participate on advisory committees and working groups for the planning of new development areas

Planning and Economic Development staff actively participate in a number of Regional and Local Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) and Project Working Groups. This includes urban expansion areas, new Secondary Plans and Key Development Areas. Input to these committees and working groups is important to ensure Regional interests are identified early in the planning process. The quick facts section for each municipality in Attachment 1 provides a list of committees and working groups in which staff were engaged in 2018.

5. Financial

Revenue from planning and engineering application fees increased

Fees are collected in accordance with Regional Bylaw No. 2010-15, as amended, for land use planning approvals and the plan review function. As shown in Table 3 below, Regional planning and engineering application fees collected in 2018 increased. Revenue from

combined planning and engineering application fees have been trending upwards over the past five years. The increased fee revenue in 2018 is a result of the increased number of applications received and complexity of applications.

Table 3
Fee Revenue for Development Planning and Engineering from 2014 to 2018

Section	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Development Planning	\$371,915	\$310,611	\$730,910	\$607,623	\$787,090
Development Engineering	\$978,272	\$1,306,330	\$2,039,194	\$3,425,846	\$3,712,141
Total	\$1,350,187	\$1,616,941	\$2,770,104	\$4,033,469	\$4,499,231

Development Charges revenue of \$431,906,331 represents a 15% increase from 2017

Development Charges are collected through approval of development to pay for development related infrastructure and services. In 2018, \$431,906,331 in development charges were collected. This is an increase of 15% over 2017 (\$376,736,640). The increase is partially attributed to units registered prior to the residential development charges rate increase in June 2018. Table 4 below outlines Development Charges collected from 2014 to 2018.

Table 4
Development Charges Collected from 2014 to 2018

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$264,197,066	\$258,274,065	\$338,547,685	\$376,736,640	\$431,906,331

6. Local Impact

Regional staff work closely with local municipal staff in a timely manner on development applications and approvals ensuring Regional and local policy objectives are met and approvals are met within the timelines prescribed by the Planning Act.

7. Conclusion

This report provides a summary of development applications responded to and approved by Regional staff in 2018 and highlights trends over the past five years. Overall, development activity reached its highest in 2018, as compared with the previous four years, with the Region responding to 1,194 development applications. Development applications reviewed by staff were predominately residential related. Trends indicate that development and growth in the Region continues to remain strong.

The number of residential development applications commented on and residential units that received conditional approval (50,841) continued to exceed the number of residential units cleared for registration (30,692). This difference suggests a healthy supply of residential units are ready to proceed to clearance for registration.

Regional staff will continue to work closely with local municipal partners to achieve Regional and local policy objectives. In addition, Regional staff ensures approvals are met within the timelines prescribed by the Planning Act.

For more information on this report, please contact Justin Wong, Planner at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71577. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by: **Paul Freeman, MCIP, RPP**
Chief Planner

Dino Basso
Commissioner of Corporate Services

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

March 29, 2019
Attachments (1)
9169039

2018 DEVELOPMENT **ACTIVITY** SUMMARY

MARCH 2019





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The purpose of the 2018 Development Activity Summary is to provide information to Council on planning and development application activity for 2018, report on delegated approvals, and provide a comparison for the past five years. In 2018, development activity reached its highest level with the Region responding to 1,194 development applications.

Regional staff actively participate in Technical Advisory Committees and Project Working Groups and continue to be involved with Local Planning Approval Tribunal (formerly Ontario Municipal Board) proceedings, which include hearings and mediation.

In general, development activity remained strong in 2018 and trends indicate that growth within the Region is anticipated to continue in 2019. Regional staff will continue to work closely with local municipal partners to achieve Region and local policy objectives.



DELEGATED APPROVAL AUTHORITY

2018 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

DELEGATED PLANNING and ENGINEERING APPROVALS ACTIVITY

LOCAL 'ROUTINE' OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENTS

These are minor applications with no outstanding Regional or local issues that the Chief Planner and Director of Community Planning and Development Services have been authorized by Council to approve.

LOCAL 'EXEMPT' OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENTS

These are applications that are exempted under the provisions of the York Region Official Plan 2010, which the Director of Community Planning and Development Services can exempt from the approval process. The exemption enables the local municipality to make the final decision on the application.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR PLANS OF SUBDIVISION AND CONDOMINIUMS

As a commenting agency, the Region provides written correspondence to the local municipality which outlines Regional requirements and conditions of draft approval, which may include transit, water and wastewater, servicing allocation, roads, water resources, public health, financial and planning conditions.

FINAL APPROVAL FOR PLANS OF SUBDIVISION AND CONDOMINIUMS

As a commenting agency, the Region provides a letter to the local municipality outlining how each Regional condition of draft approval has been satisfied.

REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVAL

Staff has delegated authority to issue conditions of site plan approval on applications of Regional interest, and when necessary enters into site plan agreements with respect to these applications. These conditions include, but are not limited to, land requirements, water and wastewater, transportation, water resources, public health, land use planning, roads, access improvements and financial requirements.

REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

The Region provides engineering approvals for works proposed in the Region's Right-of-Ways as part of development applications and local municipal capital projects. These approvals are required to be in place before subdivision clearance can be issued by the Region.

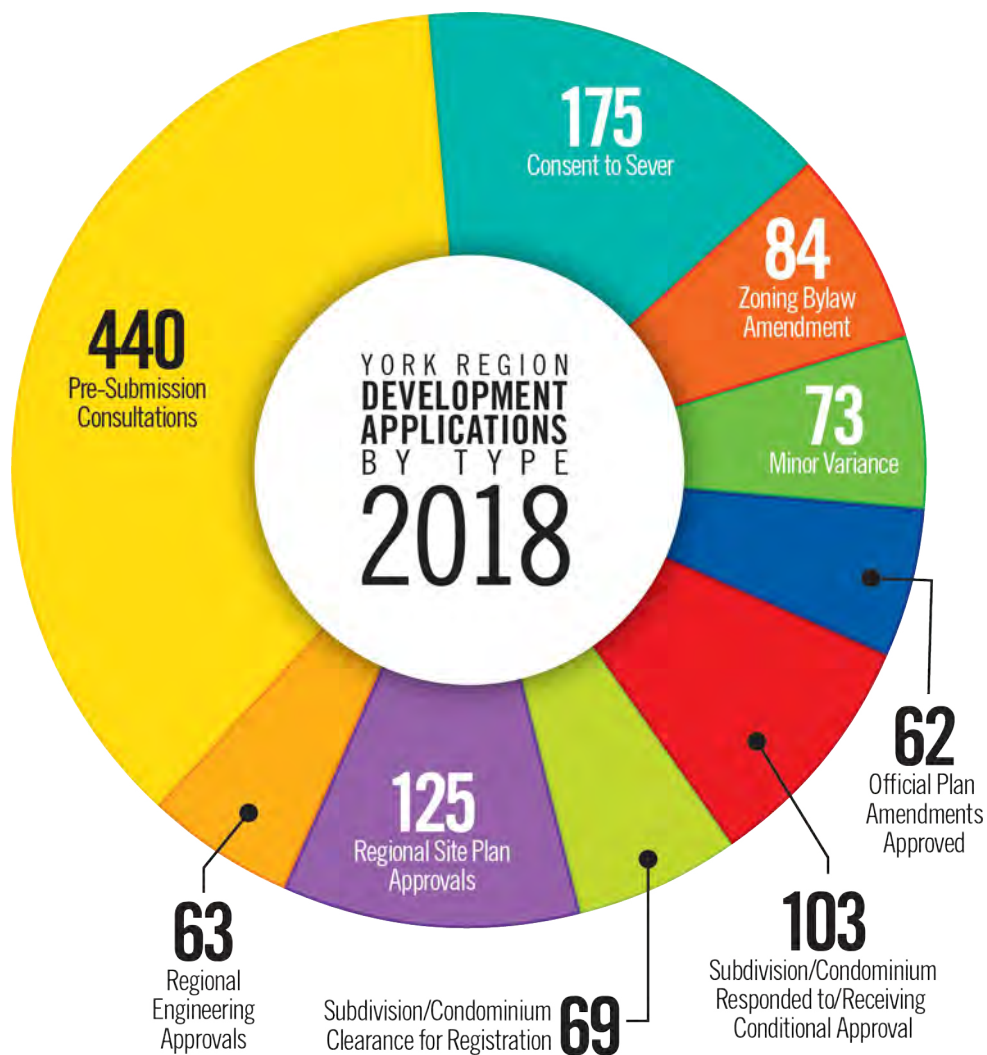
YORK REGION DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Regional staff responded to 1,194 development applications in 2018
- 12,775 residential units were responded to and received conditional approval in 2018
- 5,731 residential units were cleared for registration in 2018

FIGURE 1: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





YORK REGION DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 2: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

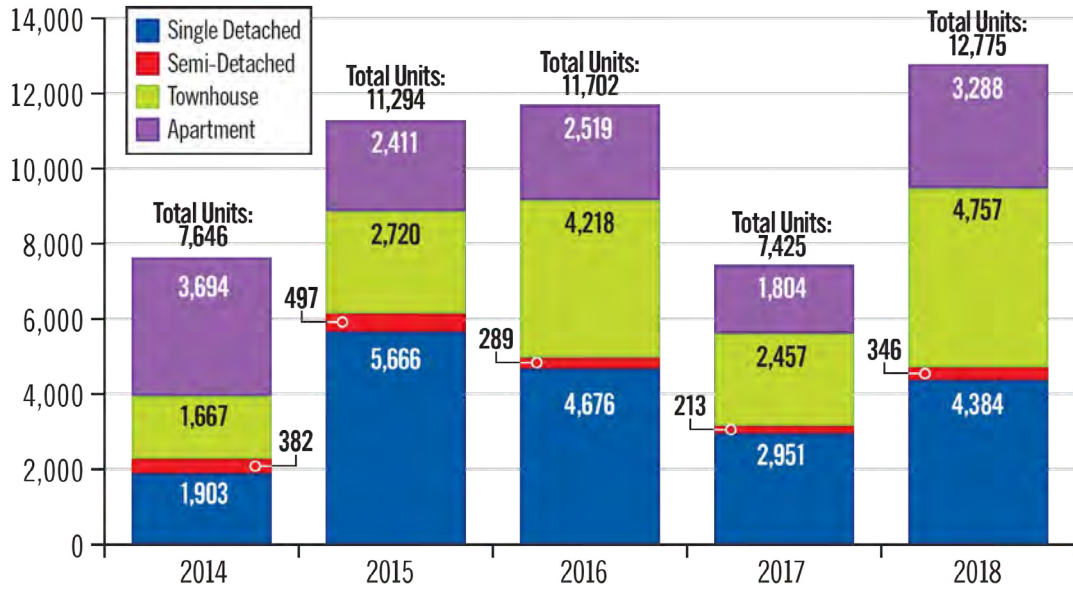
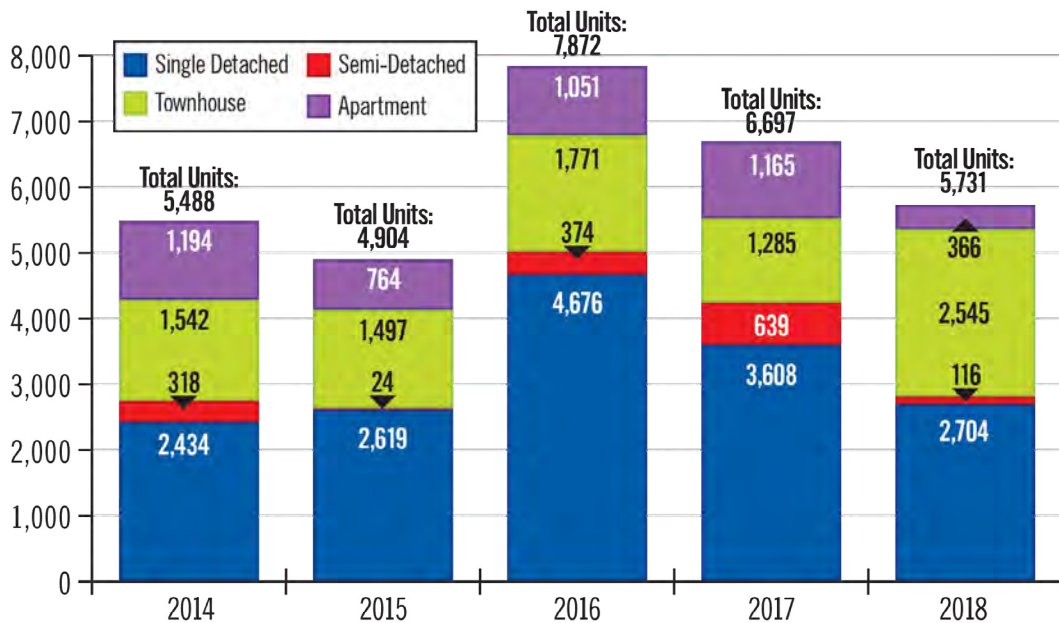
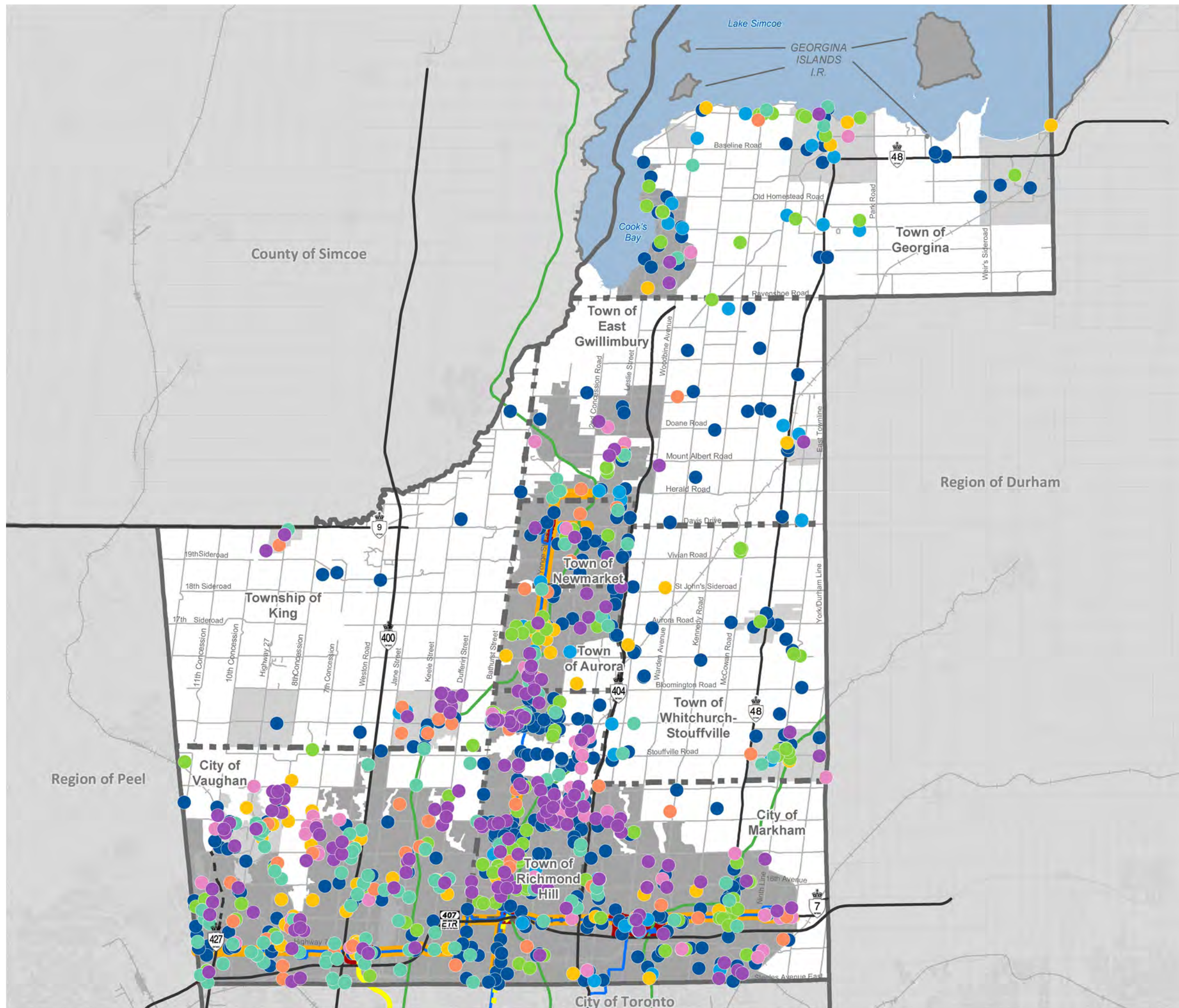


FIGURE 3: REGION-WIDE TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018



YORK REGION

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Centre*
- Regional Corridor*

* The Regional Centres and Corridors are identified in the Municipal Development profile maps.



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TOWN of AURORA

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

QUICKFACTS

- Aurora made up seven per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 78 development applications
- Regional staff responded to and participated in pre-consultation meetings held every two weeks

FIGURE 4: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWN of AURORA DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 5: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

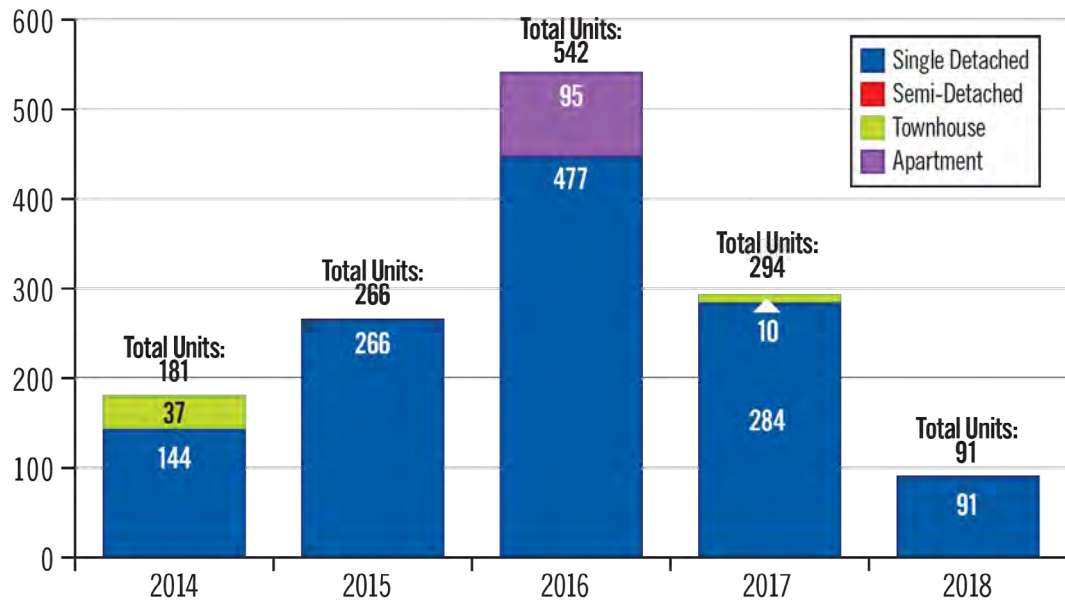
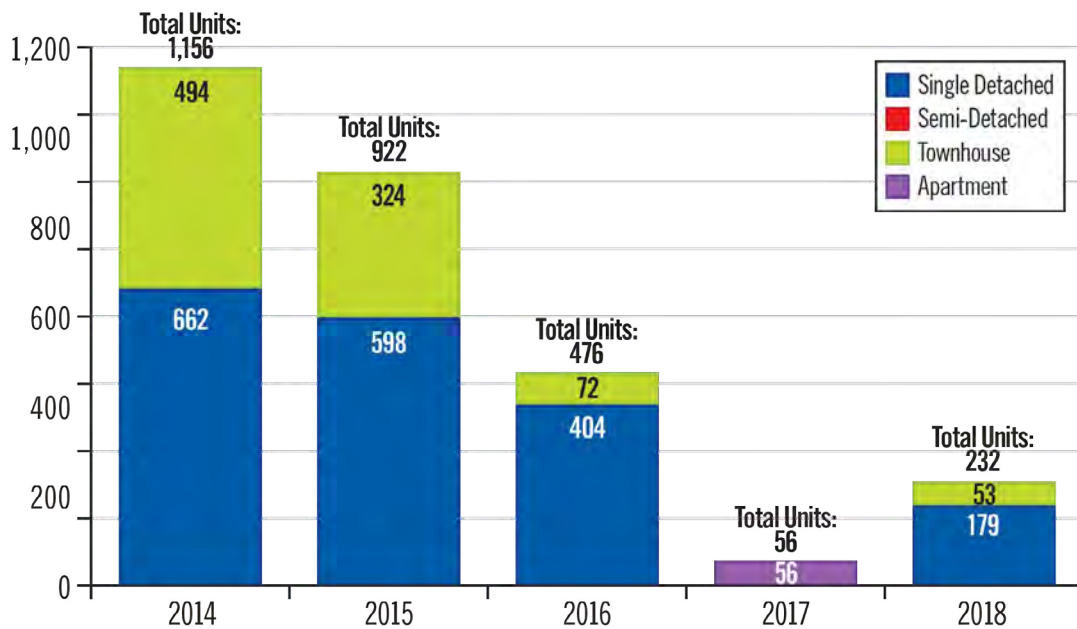
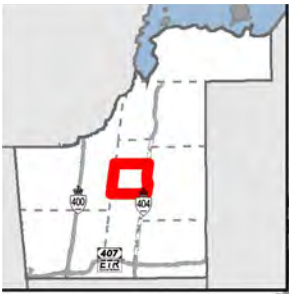


FIGURE 6: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018



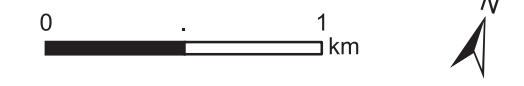


YORK REGION

TOWN of AURORA DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Corridor



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TOWN of AURORA

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 1: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 17 A 0044	OPA-2017-06	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	46 St John's Sideroad East	To permit the development of 68 stacked townhouse dwellings in 3 blocks on lands designated as "Stable Neighbourhood"
LOPA 17 A 0062 (First Submission)	OPA-2017-02	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	14029 Yonge Street	To permit reduced setbacks and site alteration in excess of that permitted within the Oak Ridges Moraine and Landform Conservation Areas to allow the development of 27 single detached lots This application relates to comments provided as part of the first submission
LOPA 17 A 0062 (Adopted OPA)	OPA 18	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	14029 Yonge Street	To permit reduced setbacks and site alteration in excess of that permitted within the Oak Ridges Moraine and Landform Conservation Areas to allow the development of 27 single detached residential units This application relates to the approval of the OPA
LOPA 18 A 0032	OPA-2018-01	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	306, 370, 434, 488 St John's Sideroad West	To amend the "Suburban Residential" designation to permit the development of 91 single detached residential units



TOWN of AURORA

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 2: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 17 A 0009	19T17A01/ SUB-2017-01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	14029 Yonge Street	27 single family detached units fronting on to a private lane
SUBP 18 A 0006	SUB-2018-01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	South of Wellington Street East and east of Bayview Avenue	10 future development blocks
CDMP 17 A 0043	CDM-2017-01	Draft Plan of Condominium	14029 Yonge Street	To facilitate the ownership of 27 single detached condominium residences on a private road
SUBP 12 A 0018	19T12A04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1001 St John's Sideroad	28 single detached lots
SUBP 14 A 0025	19T14A04/ SUB-2014-04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	14288 Yonge Street	11 single detached lots
SUBP 17 A 0048	SUB-2017-04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	323 River Ridge Boulevard	25 single detached lots
CDMP 18 A 0031	CDM-2018-01	Draft Plan of Condominium	74 Old Bloomington Road	6 condominium townhouse units

TABLE 3: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 A 0019	19T03A02	Registered Plan of Subdivision	14070 Yonge Street	29 single detached lots
CDMR 18 A 0005	19CDM7480	Registered Plan of Condominium	Northwest of Henderson Drive and Yonge Street	To facilitate the ownership of 53 townhouses

TOWN of AURORA

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 3: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
CDMR 18 A 0009	19CDM-16A05	Registered Plan of Condominium	555 William Graham Drive	To facilitate the ownership of two 4-storey mixed use condominium buildings with 179 residential units and 508 4 m ² of commercial space
CDMR 18 A 0021	19CDM-16A03	Registered Plan of Condominium	14222, 14314, 14358 & 14378 Yonge Street	To facilitate the ownership of 42 single detached dwellings
SUBR 18 A 0039	SUB-2015-05	Registered Plan of Subdivision	1756 St John's Sideroad	108 single detached lots
CDMR 18 A 0021	19CDM-16A03	Registered Plan of Condominium	14222, 14314, 14358 & 14378 Yonge Street	To facilitate the ownership of 42 single detached dwellings
CDMR 18 A 0034	19CDM17A04	Registered Plan of Condominium	15278 Yonge Street	To facilitate the ownership of 126 street townhouse units on a common element road
CDMR 18 A 0040	CDM-2018-01	Registered Plan of Condominium	74 Old Bloomington Road	To facilitate the ownership of 6 condominium townhouse units

TABLE 4: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP17 A 0003	SPA00217	Site Plan	15370 Leslie Street	To change the number of proposed units from 30 to 32 street townhouse units
SP17 A 0326	SP-2017-10	Site Plan	14314-14388 Yonge Street	5-storey retirement facility with a total of 248 units with 133 parking spaces
SP18 A 0112	SP-2018-05	Site Plan	1623 Wellington Street East	To develop 4 commercial buildings



TOWN of AURORA

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 4: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 A 0125	SP(EX)-2018-02	Site Plan	1 Henderson Drive	Proposed development of a temporary Seasonal Outdoor sales area (Garden Centre)
SP18 A 0128	N/A	Site Plan	Northwest corner of Yonge Street and St John's Sideroad	Proposed temporary sales trailer
SP08 A 0011	SPA01108	Site Plan	Southwest corner of Yonge Street and Elderberry Trail	Development of several recreation buildings

TABLE 5: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 15 A 0001	15 001 A	Engineering Application	14314 & 14338 Yonge Street, south of Henderson Drive	Engineering Submission
ENG 16 A 0001	16 001 A	Engineering Application	14070 Yonge Street	Engineering Submission - Intersection of Glensteepie Drive and Yonge Street

TOWN of EAST GWILLIMBURY

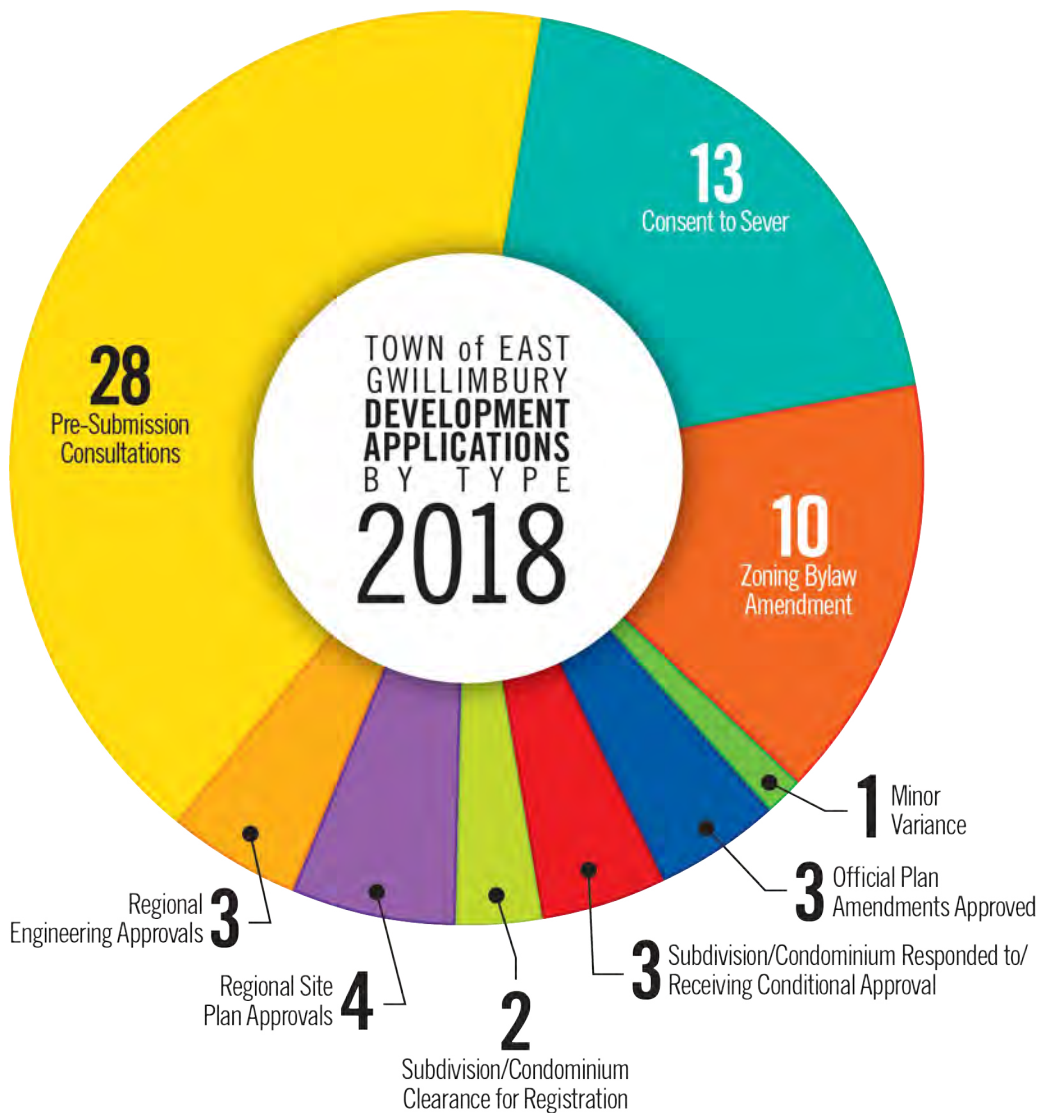
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- East Gwillimbury made up six per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 67 development applications
- Regional staff participated on the Green Lane Secondary Plan Technical Advisory Committee and the Civic Precinct Plan Study Stakeholder Advisory Committee
- Regional staff responded to and participated in in pre-consultation meetings held every two weeks

FIGURE 7: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWN of EAST GWILLIMBURY DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 8: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

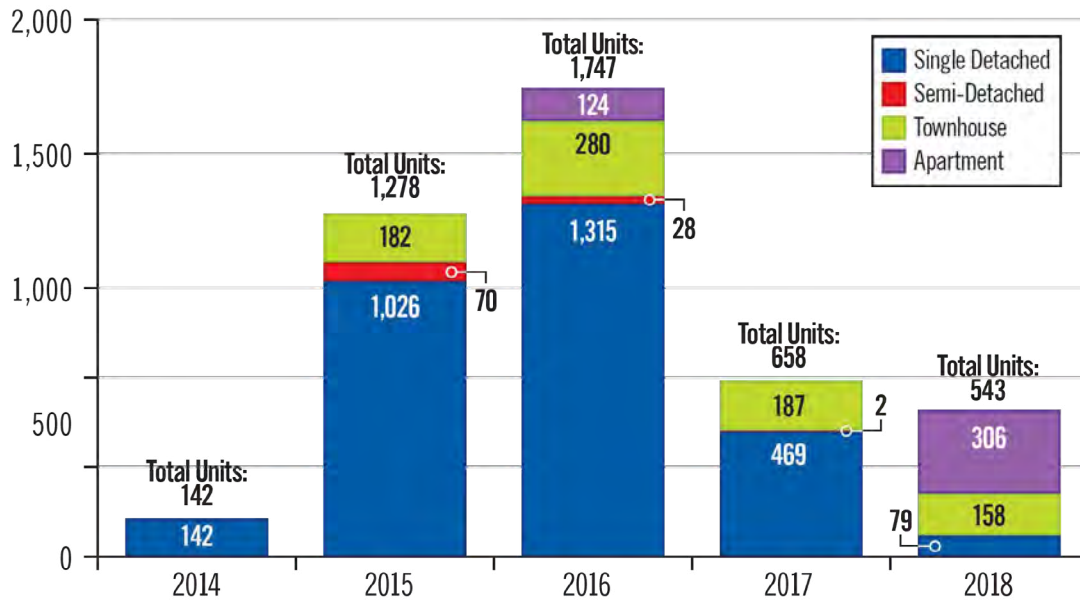
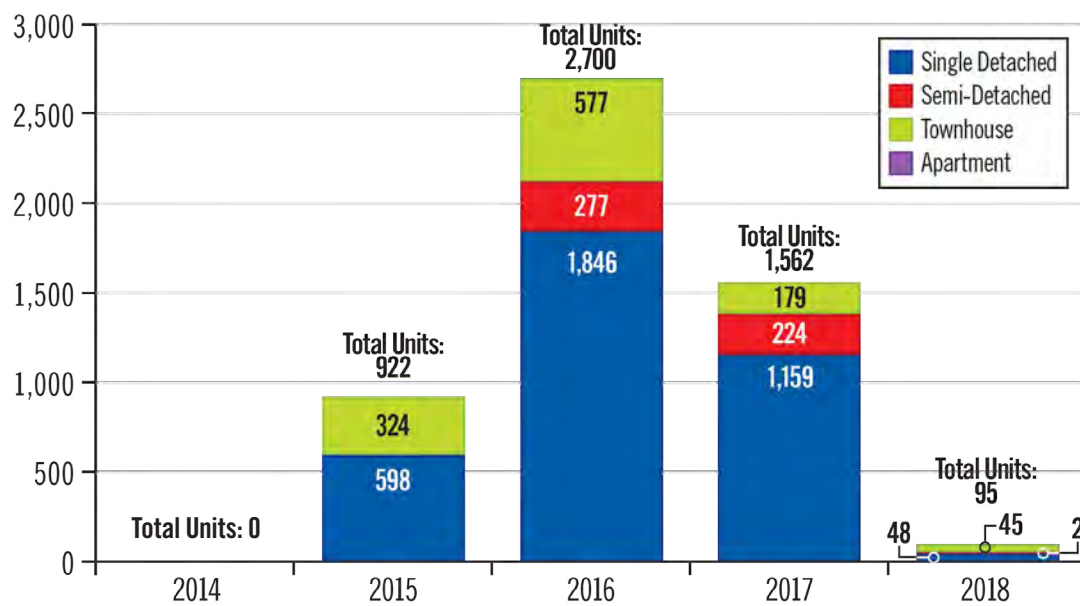
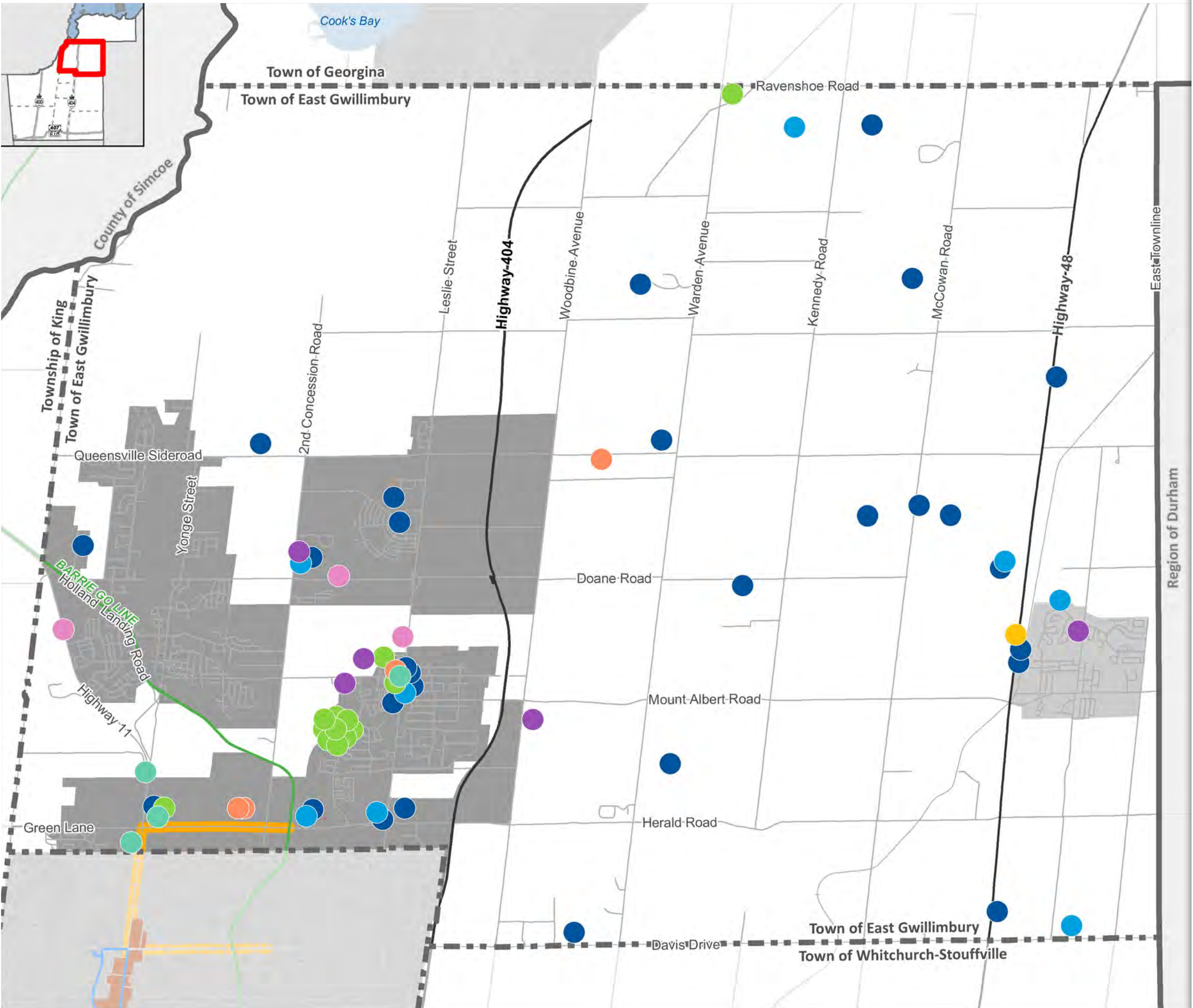


FIGURE 9: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018





YORK REGION

TOWN of EAST GWILLIMBURY DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Corridor



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TOWN of EAST GWILLIMBURY

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION



TABLE 6: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 14 E 0035	OPA 4-2018	Local Official Plan Amendment (Secondary Plan)	Bounded by the Town of Newmarket (Green Lane), south of Mount Albert, east of Yonge Street, west of Leslie Street	Town initiated OPA (Green Lane Secondary Plan) providing detailed land use designations, phasing and development policies to guide future development in the New Community Area
LOPA 16 E 0061	OPA 3-2018	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	Town of East Gwillimbury (Town-wide)	To amend the Town's Official Plan to conform to the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Water Protection Plan policies
LOPA 18 E 0005	OPA 5-2018	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	1420, 1432, 1442, 1452, 1460, 1472 & 1484 Mount Albert Road	7-storey seniors apartment, a 7-storey retirement residence and 66 townhouse units on a condominium road

TABLE 7: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 13 E 0019	19T13E02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	18879 & 18917 Woodbine Avenue	Revised plan proposing a commercial/ industrial subdivision
SUBP 18 E 0004	19T-17004	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1420, 1432, 1442, 1452, 1460, 1472, 1484 Mount Albert Road	To develop a 7-storey seniors apartment, a 7-storey retirement residence and 68 townhouse units on a condominium road
SUBP 18 E 0038	19T-18001	Draft Plan of Subdivision	19851, 19879 & 19935 2nd Concession Road	71 single detached lots and 14 part lots for future development and to develop 21 townhouse units



TOWN of EAST GWILLIMBURY

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 8: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 E 0026 (Phase 2)	19T-08E03	Registered Plan of Subdivision	South of Mount Albert Road and west of Murrell Boulevard	48 single detached lots and develop 18 townhouse units
SUBR 18 E 0065	19T-17E02	Registered Plan of Subdivision	19368 & 19378 Centre Street	2 semi-detached units and 27 townhouse units

TABLE 9: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP16 E 0026	SPE01016/ SPA 16 13	Site Plan	19101 Leslie Street and 3 & 5 Sharon Boulevard	Proposed redevelopment of subject site and adjacent two properties to the east
SP17 E 0018	SPE01317/ SPA 17 10	Site Plan	18582 Yonge Street	To develop a restaurant, convenience store and a gas bar
SP18 E 0099	SPA 18 03	Site Plan	18120 Yonge Street	To amend the existing site plan to permit the construction of a one storey retail commercial building consisting of 5 units
SP18 E 0287	SPA 18 08	Site Plan	18265 – 18387 Yonge Street	To develop two 1-storey retail commercial buildings

TOWN of **EAST GWILLIMBURY**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 10: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 13 E 0056	13 011 E	Engineering Application	Located between Yonge Street and Holland Landing Road, and west of Yonge Street	Engineering submission at the intersection of Crimson King Way and Highway 11 and intersection of a street and Holland Landing Road
ENG 16 E 0029	16 006 E	Engineering Application	South side of Doane Road , between Leslie and 2nd Concession	Engineering review of a stormwater management pond on the north side of Doane Road and grading along the south side of Doane Road
ENG 17 E 0044	D19 17002 E	Engineering Application	19101 Leslie Street, 3 & 5 Sharon Blvd	Proposed Sanitary Sewer along Leslie Street



In 2018
67 development
applications were
reviewed for
East Gwillimbury

TOWN of GEORGINA

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Georgina made up seven per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 87 development applications
- Regional staff responded to and participated in pre-consultation meetings held every two weeks

FIGURE 10: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWN of GEORGINA DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 11: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

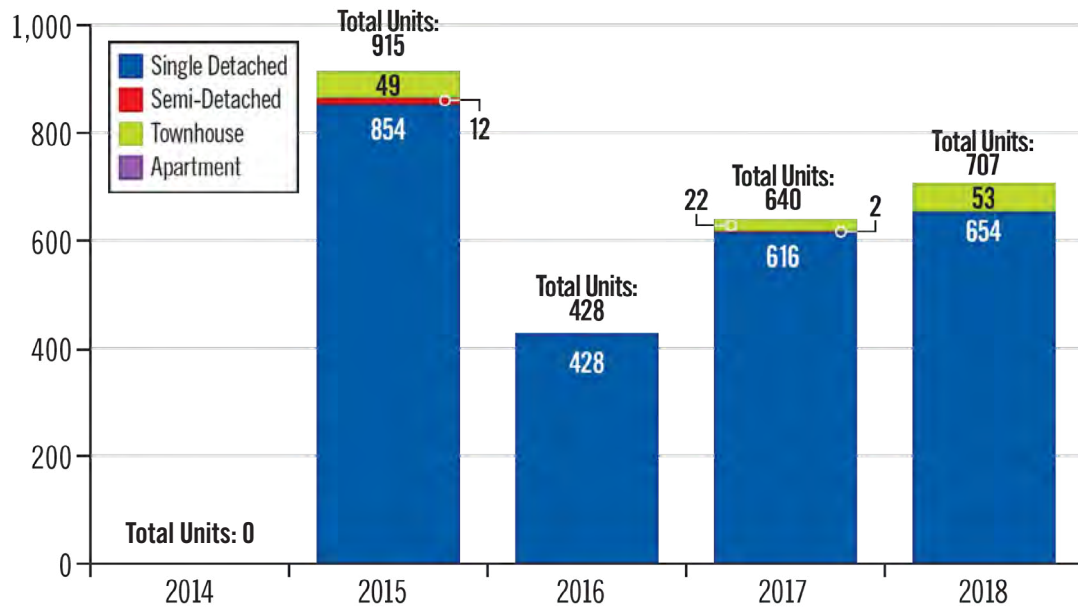
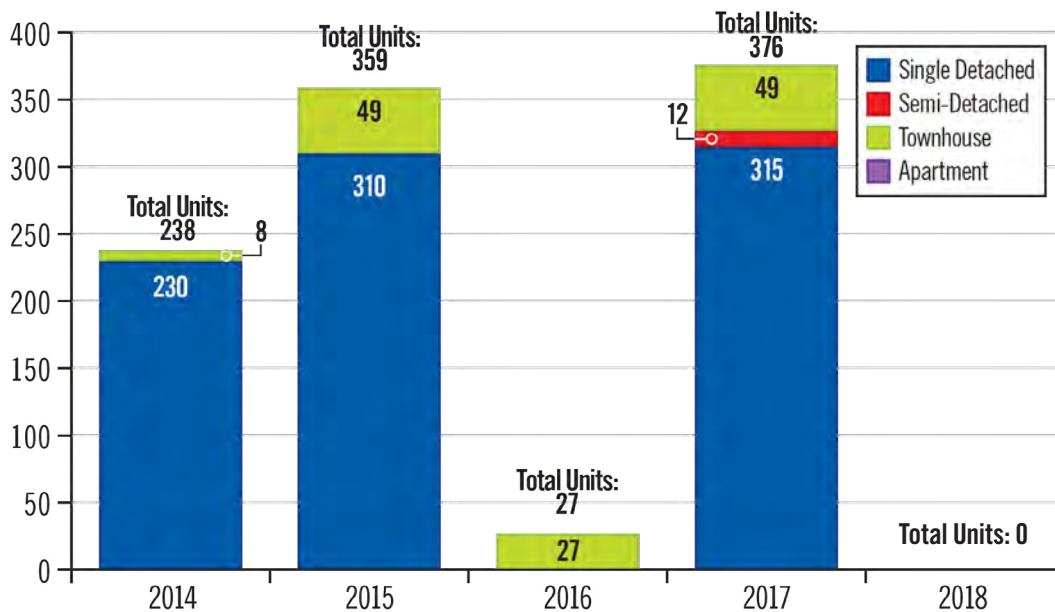


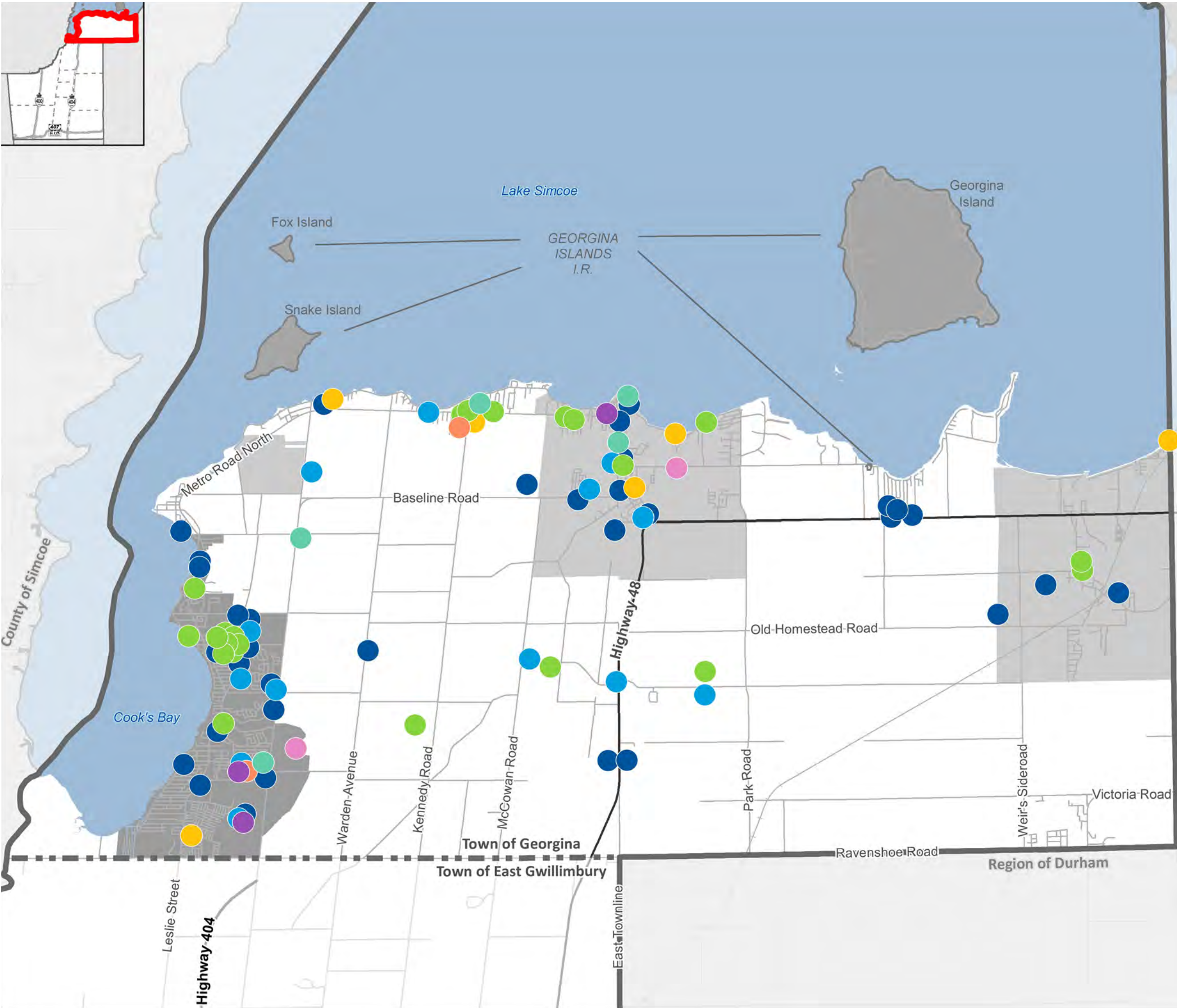
FIGURE 12: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018





YORK REGION

TOWN of GEORGINA DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments



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TOWN of GEORGINA

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 11: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 18 G 0018	OPA 132	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	757 Churchill Lane	To facilitate a proposed severance and development of an additional residential dwelling
LOPA 14 G 0001	OPA 135	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	106 Glenwoods Avenue	To exempt the subject lands from the requirement to prepare the Glenwoods Development Area Plan, as a prerequisite for approval of the Keswick Secondary Plan, and to permit an increase in residential density from 12.5 units to 15 units per gross residential hectare. This will permit the development of 88 single detached dwellings

TABLE 12: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 14 G 0010	19T13G01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	North of Glenwoods Avenue and West of Woodbine Avenue	88 single detached lots
SUBP 17 G 0012	19T17G01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	895 Lake Drive East and West Half of 2080 Metro Road North	T21 condominium townhouse units and 3 freehold townhouse units
SUBP 18 G 0043	19T18G01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	130 Joe Dales Drive, 30 Bostock Drive and 22942, 23126 & 23056 Woodbine Avenue	567 single detached units, 29 townhouse units and blocks for a multi-use recreation centre, fire hall, woodlots and commercial/employment uses



TOWN of GEORGINA

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 13: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP17 G 0023	SPG00517/ B 1 363	Site Plan	20993 & 20997 Dalton Road	Proposed gas bar and take-out restaurant
SP17 G 0300	SP-G-007-17	Site Plan	Southeast corner of Woodbine Avenue and Boyers Sideroad	Proposed mechanic shop
SP17 G 0318	B 1 346 2	Site Plan	Southwest corner of Dovedale Drive and Woodbine Avenue	Proposed automatic car wash facility
SP18 G 0030	B 1 364	Site Plan	20 Bonnie Boulevard	Proposed single storey YRP Marine Unit Police Station and a vehicular parking area
SP18 G 0033	B 1 373	Site Plan	481 Lake Drive East	Proposed addition to an existing farm

TABLE 14: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 18 G 0014	1752	Engineering Application	Black River Road/ Sutton WPCP	Engineering Submission - External sanitary forcemain and sidewalk
ENG 18 G 0018	1202	Engineering Application	23675 & 23965 Woodbine Avenue and 2596 & 2644 Glenwoods Avenue	Road Occupancy Permit application

TOWNSHIP of KING

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- King made up four per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 43 development applications
- Regional staff participate on the King Township Official Plan Technical Advisory Committee
- Regional staff responded to and participated in in pre-consultation meetings held every two weeks

FIGURE 13: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWNSHIP of KING

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 14: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

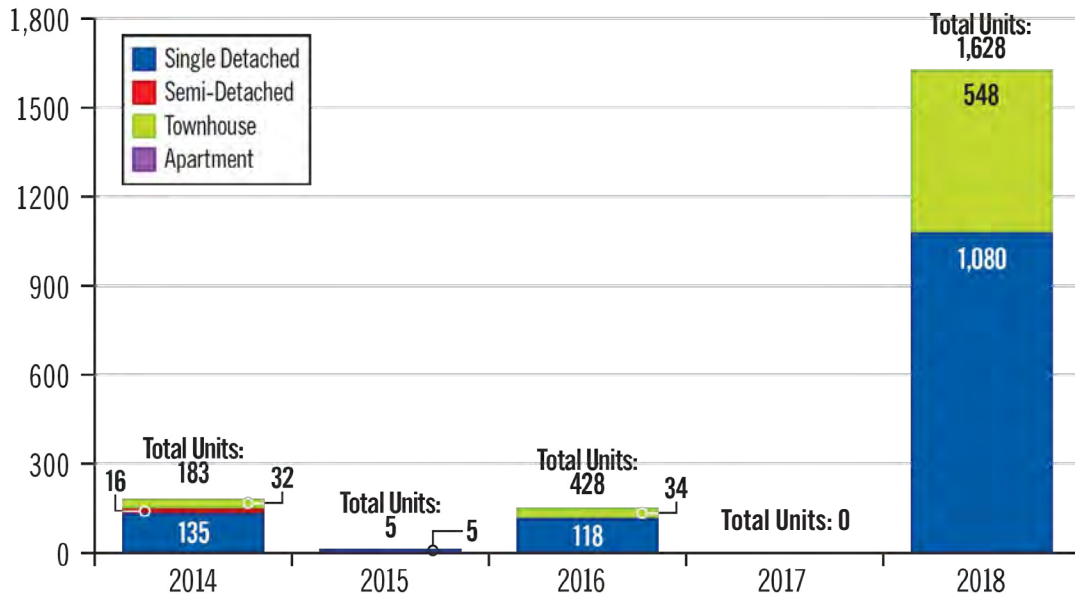
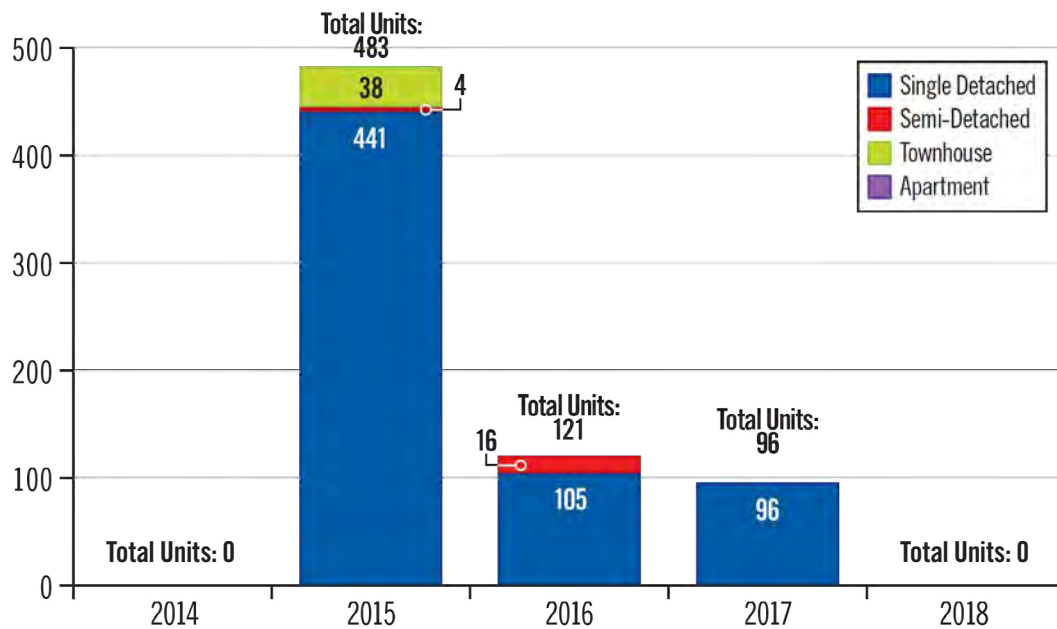
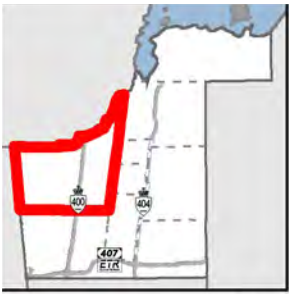


FIGURE 15: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018

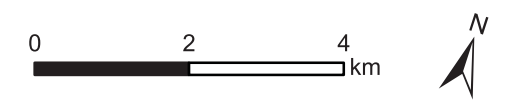
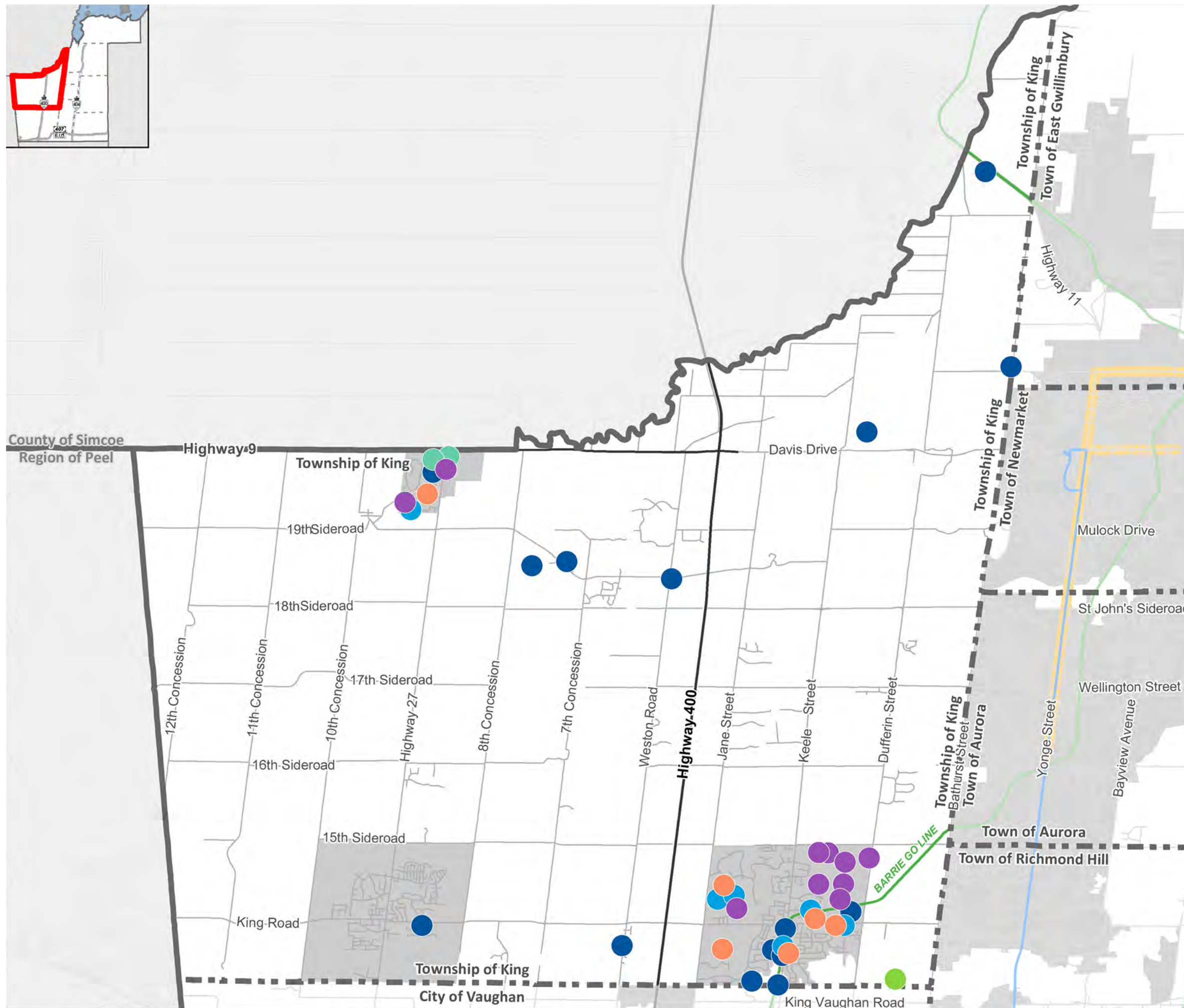




YORK REGION

TOWNSHIP of KING DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

- Consent to Sever
- Official Plan Amendments
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments



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TOWNSHIP of KING

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 15: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 16 K 0030	OP-2016-03	Local Official Plan Amendment (Council Decision)	2710 King Road and 13371 Jane Street	Re-designate from "Environmental Protection Area" and "Estate Residential 3 area" to "Low Density Residential 1 Area" and "Medium Density Residential Area" to permit 314 residential dwellings
LOPA 17 K 0025	OP-2017-03	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	66 Main Street	To permit the development of 32 two-storey townhouse units on lands designated as "Low Density Residential" and "Environmental Constraint Area"
LOPA 18 K 0013	OP-2018-01	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	10 Spring Hill Drive	To re-designate the subject lands from "Low Rise Residential 1" area to "Mixed Use Area" and provide site specific policies to permit the development of a commercial coffee house/restaurant with drive thru, patio and loading space with 36 parking spaces
LOPA 17 K 0024	OP-2016-05	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	12765, 12781 & 12789 Keele Street	Proposing a residential density of 63 3 units per hectare and a building height of 3-storeys to permit 28 stacked townhouse dwellings
LOPA 18 K 0025	OP-2018-02	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	204 Dew Street	To amend King City's Community Plan OPA 540 to permit 5 single detached units with access from a private condominium road
LOPA 18 K 0035	OP-2017-01	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	12805 & 12665 Jane Street	To allow alternative environmental protection zones and to re-designate the lands from "Low Density Residential 2 Area" and "Estate Residential 1 Area" to "Low Density Residential 5 Area" to permit 156 single and semi-detached units, 41 townhouse units and 67 lifestyle residential units



TOWNSHIP of KING

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 16: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 16 K 0017	19T16K01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	2710 King Road and 13371 Jane Street	63 single detached lots and 250 townhouse units
SUBP07 K 0013	19T06K02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1925 15th Sideroad	89 single detached lots
SUBP07 K 0014	19T06K03	Draft Plan of Subdivision	13376, 13386 & 13416 Dufferin Street	70 single detached lots
SUBP07 K 0019	19T06K08	Draft Plan of Subdivision	60 Tawes Trail	90 single detached lots
SUBP18 K 0017	19T-17-K02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	199 Church Street	51 single detached lots
SUBP 18 K 0026	19T18K01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	13196 Dufferin Street	55 single detached lots, a stormwater facility and lands for environmental and vegetation protection
SUBP 18 K 0027	19T-18K02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	South of 15th Sideroad and West of Dufferin Street	523 single detached lots, 48 townhouse units, 2 public parks, 2 stormwater management facilities, an elementary school and lands for environmental and vegetation protection
SUBP 18 K 0028	19T-18K03	Draft Plan of Subdivision	13630 Dufferin Street	6 single detached lots
SUBP18 K 0029	19T-18K04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	East of Keele Street and south of 15th Sideroad	41 single detached lots and lands for vegetation and environmental protection zones

TOWNSHIP of KING

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 17: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
CDMR 18 K 0044	19CDM18K05	Registered Plan of Condominium	10 Dr Kay Drive	Facilitate the ownership of a 22 unit commercial/retail plaza

TABLE 18: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 K 0152	SPD-18-25	Site Plan	34 Magnum Drive	Addition to an existing industrial building
SP16 K 0035	SPK00516	Site Plan	3 Rose Cottage Lane	To develop a retail commercial plaza



In 2018
186 development
applications were
reviewed for
Markham



CITY of MARKHAM

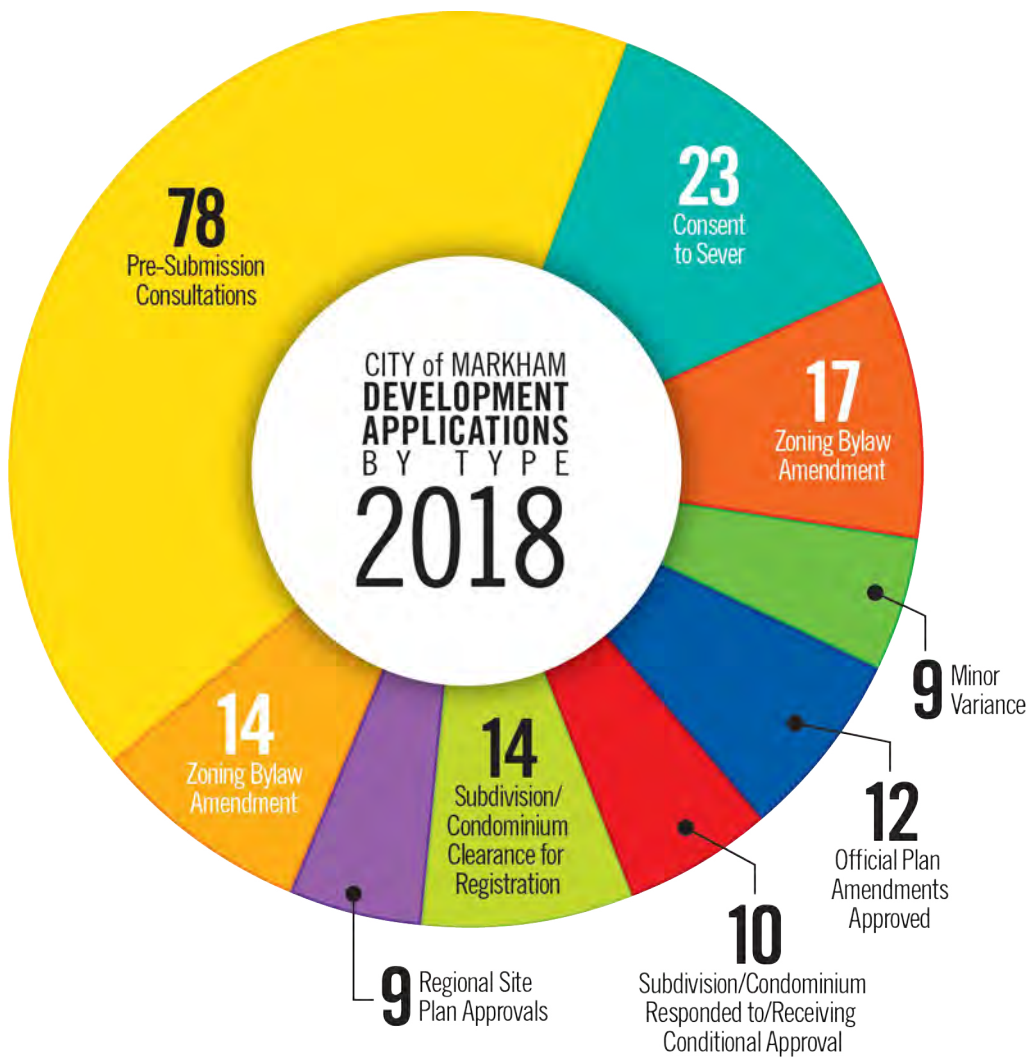
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Markham made up 16 per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 186 development applications
- Regional staff participate on the following committees/working groups:
 - Cornell Centre Advisory, Cornell Rouge National Urban Park Gateway Advisory, Markham Centre Advisory, Markham Future Urban Area Technical Advisory and Steering

FIGURE 16: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





CITY of MARKHAM DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 17: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

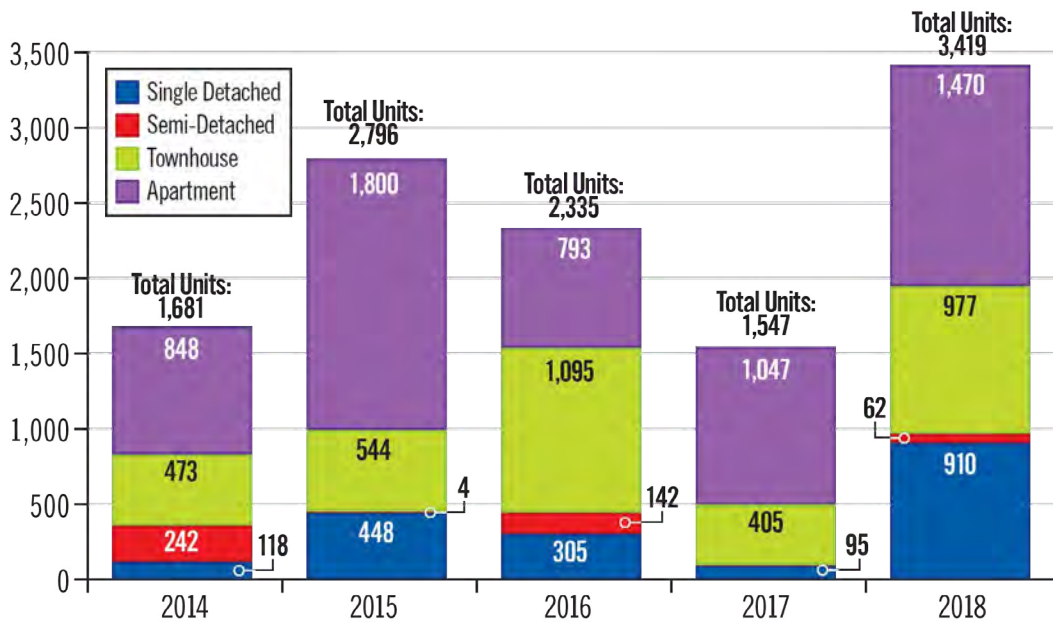
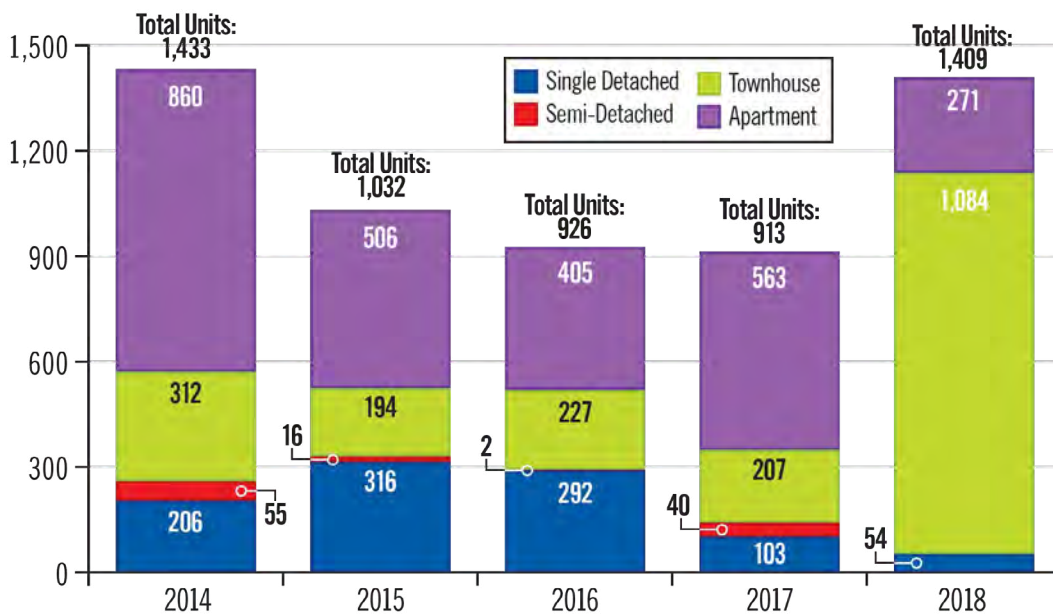
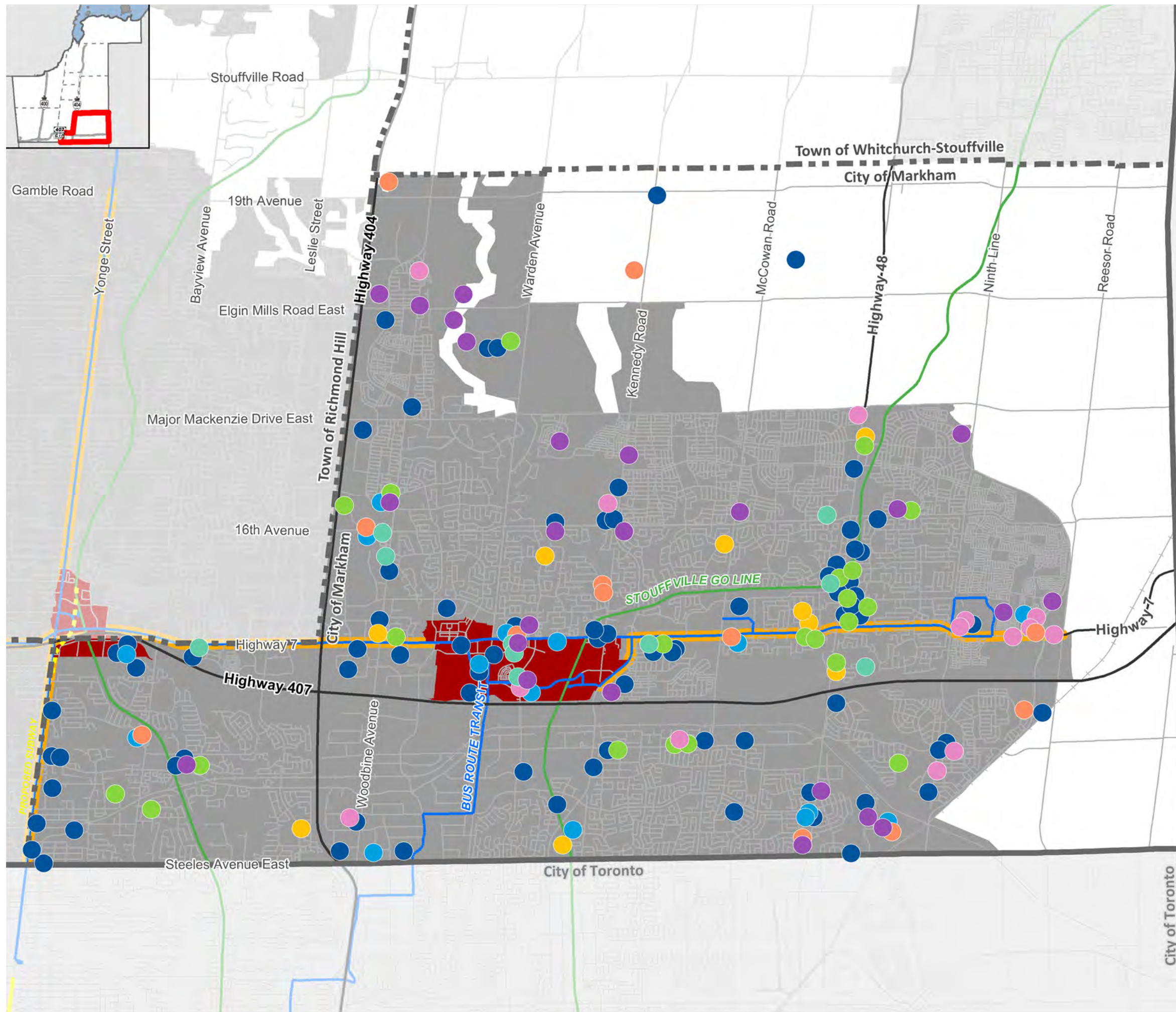


FIGURE 18: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018





- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Centre
- Regional Corridor



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TABLE 19: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 18 M 0010	OP 17 170770	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	206 Main Street Unionville	To permit the development of a 4-storey low-rise residential building and a 1 5-storey commercial addition to the existing Eckhardt Stiver House
LOPA 18 M 0023	OP 18 151031	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	2832 16th Avenue	To add a site specific policy that allows for a "Private School" as an ancillary use within the existing building
LOPA 15 M 0011	OPA 252	Local Official Plan Amendment (Council Decision)	North of Highway 7 and west of Donald Cousens Parkway	To allow for a greater range of densities and housing types to permit the development of condominium townhouse units and 80 freehold townhouse units
LOPA 15 M 0039	OP14 113856	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	6400 Steeles Avenue East	Re-designate from "Residential Low Rise" designation to "Residential High Rise" to permit the development of 1,773 residential dwelling units, two park blocks, a buffer/trail block, a parkette block and a storm-water management pond block
LOPA 16 M 0025	OP 14 123766	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	Marydale Avenue	To allow exclusive residential uses on the subject lands designated as "Mixed-use Mid Rise" for 136 townhouse units
LOPA 17 M 0017	OPA 25	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	10992 Kennedy Road	To facilitate expansion of the existing cemetery
LOPA 17 M 0018	OPA 21	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	520, 530, 540, 550, 590, 600 & 610 Copper Creek Drive	Re-designate from "Employment Area" and "Commercial" to "Neighbourhood Area," "Residential Mid-Rise" and "Mixed-Use Low-Rise" with exceptions to permit residential uses to permit 221 traditional and rear lane townhouse units



CITY of MARKHAM

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 19: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 18 M 0021	OP 18 171600	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	7859 Yonge Street	Re-designate from “Open Space” to “Urban Residential” and “High Density II Housing” to facilitate the development of a 12-storey residential building, a 14-storey residential building, and a public park
LOPA 18 M 0036	OPA 17	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	City of Markham	To regulate shared housing in the form of rooming house and short term accommodation by defining and not permitting the uses as of right in the City zoning by-law
LOPA 18 M 0038	OP 18 139486	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	5305 & 5307 Highway 7	Re-designate from “Residential Low-Rise” to “Residential Mid-Rise” to permit 32 stacked back-to-back townhouse units
LOPA 18 M 0040	OPA 27	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	2780 19th Avenue	Re-designate the subject lands from “Greenway” to “Business Park Employment” and remove the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan Area and Greenbelt Area boundaries in accordance with the amendments made to 2017 ORMCP and Greenbelt Plan
LOPA 18 M 0046	OP 18 233310	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	3882 Highway 7 East	To permit a 10-storey residential building containing 80 apartment units

CITY of **MARKHAM**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 20: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 14 M 0040	19T-14M10	Draft Plan of Subdivision	East side of Bur Oak Avenue and north side of Rustle Woods Avenue	74 freehold rear-lane townhouse units
SUBP 17 M 0001	19T-16M04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	4031 16th Avenue	Revised submission to create 7 single detached lots, a private road, open space and parkland
SUBP 17 M 0013	19T-17M01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	55, 63 & 83 Helen Ave and 7987 Kennedy Road	11 single detached lots, 29 street townhouse units and a park block
SUBP 17 M 0015	19T-17M03	Draft Plan of Subdivision	West side of Donald Cousens Parkway, north of Highway 7 East	13 single detached lots and three townhouse blocks consisting of 19 units
CDMP 18 M 0007	19CDM-18M03	Draft Plan of Condominium	9390 Woodbine Avenue	To facilitate and delineate the common elements and the 536 transferable commercial condominium tenure units
SUBP 14 M 0064	19T95M82	Draft Plan of Subdivision	Northeast corner of Castlemore Drive and Donald Cousens Parkway	122 back-to-back townhouses and 25 street townhouses
SUBP 15 M 0009	19T-14M06	Draft Plan of Subdivision	6400 Steeles Avenue East	1,773 residential dwelling units, two park blocks, a buffer/trail block, a parkette block and a stormwater management pond block
SUBP 16 M 0002	19T-14M01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	North of Steeles Avenue East, west of Markham Road	To develop 136 townhouse units and a park block



CITY of MARKHAM

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 20: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 18 M 0021	SU 18 181743 001	Draft Plan of Subdivision	3319 Elgin Mills Road and 10521 Woodbine Avenue	218 single detached lots, 44 rear lane townhouse units, 42 rear lane single detached lots, 1 heritage house and 3 units for residential reserves
SUBP 18 M 0022	SU 18 181743 002	Draft Plan of Subdivision	3319 Elgin Mills Road E and 10521 Woodbine Avenue	375 single detached lots, 245 rear lane townhouse units, 60 rear lane single detached lots, and 14 units for residential reserves

TABLE 21: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 17 M 0053	19T-13M02	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10975 Victoria Square Boulevard	140 townhouse units
SUBR 18 M 0013	19T-07M04	Registered Plan of Subdivision	3940 Highway 7	81 townhouse units
SUBR 18 M 0017	19T-14M09	Registered Plan of Subdivision	9350 & 9392 Kennedy Road	132 townhouse units, a single dwelling heritage house, park space and a public right-of-way
SUBR 18 M 0028	19T-98M19	Registered Plan of Subdivision	6350 Steeles Avenue East	196 semi-detached residential dwellings and 51 single detached residential dwellings
SUBR 18 M 0037	19T-16M05	Registered Plan of Subdivision	9329 & 9365 McCowan Road	150 townhouse units
SUBR 18 M 0040	19T-14M15	Registered Plan of Subdivision	9721 Kennedy Road	32 townhouse units

CITY of **MARKHAM**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 21: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 M 0041	19T-14M08	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10925 & 10945 Woodbine Ave	14 townhouse units
SUBR 18 M 0045	19T-15M03	Registered Plan of Subdivision	North of Elgin Mills Road and West of Woodbine Avenue	179 townhouse units, a park, open space and 0.3m reserves
CDMR 18 M 0001	19CDM-17M04	Registered Plan of Condominium	360 John Street	To create 101 residential units on parcels of tied land and common element areas
CDMR 18 M 0002	19CDM-16M03	Registered Plan of Condominium	9 and 15 Stollery Pond Crescent	To facilitate the ownership of one 6-storey building with 88 apartment units and one 8-storey building with 82 apartment units
CDMR 18 M 0008	19CDM-17M10	Registered Plan of Condominium	7325 Markham Road	To facilitate a standard condominium consisting of 271 residential apartment units and 394 parking spaces
CDMR 18 M 0016	19CDM-16M11	Registered Plan of Condominium	6330 16th Avenue	To facilitate the ownership of 160 residential townhouses and 2 single detached residential homes
SUBR 18 M 0067 (Phase 2)	19T-01M12	Registered Plan of Subdivision	8213 & 8233 Warden Avenue	To create 26 blocks for future residential and commercial developments within the Markham Centre area
CDMR 18 M 0033	19CDM18M04	Registered Plan of Condominium	15 & 25 Water Walk Drive	To facilitate the ownership of 613 residential dwelling units and 712 parking spaces



CITY of MARKHAM

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 22: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP17 M 0093	SPM06317	Site Plan	9064 - 9110 Woodbine Avenue	34 freehold townhouses and a condominium road
SP17 M 0301	SC 17 137260	Site Plan	Southeast corner of Highway 7 and South Park Road	Two residential condominium towers (37 and 34 storeys) connected by a 2-storey podium
SP17 M 0315	SC 17 176362	Site Plan	Southeast corner of Highway 7 and Verdale Crescent	A high-density residential development consisting of a 42-storey tower, 38 storey tower and a 16-storey tower (Uptown Block 3)
SP17 M 0315	SC 17 176362	Site Plan	Block 3 on Registered Plan 65M-4395	Uptown Block 3 - Application to facilitate a high-density residential development consisting of a 42-storey tower, a 38-storey tower and a 16-storey tower
SP18 M 0187	SC 18 160912	Site Plan	2939 16th Avenue	To construct a 3 5-storey townhouse building with 5 units
SP18 M 0224	SC 18 235906	Site Plan	34 Swansea Road	To facilitate the addition of 14 suites and 14 underground parking spaces at a senior's home
SP18 M 0294	SPC 18 180344	Site Plan	10 Dryden Court	To demolish the existing house and construct a new single family dwelling
SP18 M 0303	SPC 18 258323	Site Plan	7 Heritage Corners Lane	To facilitate the construction of a new detached garage with studio space above

CITY of **MARKHAM**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 23: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 16 M 0026	16 005 M	Engineering Application	9350 - 9392 Kennedy Road	Engineering submission for Kylemore (Yorkton)
ENG 16 M 0048	16 013 M	Engineering Application	6845, 6853, 6869 & 6889 14th Avenue	Grading and access review along 14th Avenue
ENG 17 M 0019	17 006 M	Engineering Application	9900 Markham Road	28 block townhouse units
ENG 17 M 0039	17 014 M	Engineering Application	Northeast corner of Highway 7 and Cornell Rouge Boulevard	Engineering submission for Donald Cousens Parkway and Rustle Woods Avenue & Highway 7 & Cornell Rouge Blvd
ENG 17 M 0041	17 015 M	Engineering Application	Northwest corner of Donald Cousens Parkway and Highway 7	Engineering Submission
ENG 17 M 0043	D19-4954	Engineering Application	4954 14th Avenue	Engineering Submission for an infill development
ENG 18 M 0002	19T-15M02	Engineering Application	10988,10987 & 11030 Woodbine Avenue	Engineering Submission
ENG 17 M 0011	17 003 M	Engineering Application	8651 9th Line	Engineering Submission
ENG 17 M 0014	17 004 M	Engineering Application	North side of Highway 7, east of Ninth Line	Engineering Submission - grading along Highway 7 and Ninth Line
ENG 17 M 0039	17 014 M	Engineering Application	Northeast corner of Highway 7 and Cornell Rouge Boulevard	Engineering Submission - DCP and Rustle Woods Avenue & Highway 7 & Cornell Rouge Boulevard



CITY of **MARKHAM**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 23: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 17 M 0041	17 015 M	Engineering Application	Northwest corner of DCP and Highway 7	Engineering Submission
ENG 18 M 0011	2000-023	Engineering Application	8213 & 8233 Warden Avenue, 170, 180 & 190 Enterprise Boulevard and 8081 Birchmount Road	Engineering Submission - Phase 2 to Stage 4 of this development - Completion of Simcoe Promenade, Extension of Post Road and Verdale Crossing
ENG 18 M 0015	TMIG 15160	Engineering Application	Steeles Avenue, north to John Street, from Highway 404 east to Victoria Park Avenue	Draft Final Project File Report for the Don Mills Channel Flood Reduction Study TMIG Project # 15160
ENG 18 M 0062	16-833	Engineering Application	7597 & 7605 9th Line and Block 228	8 single detached homes fronting on Ninth Line and Riverwalk Drive

TOWN of NEWMARKET

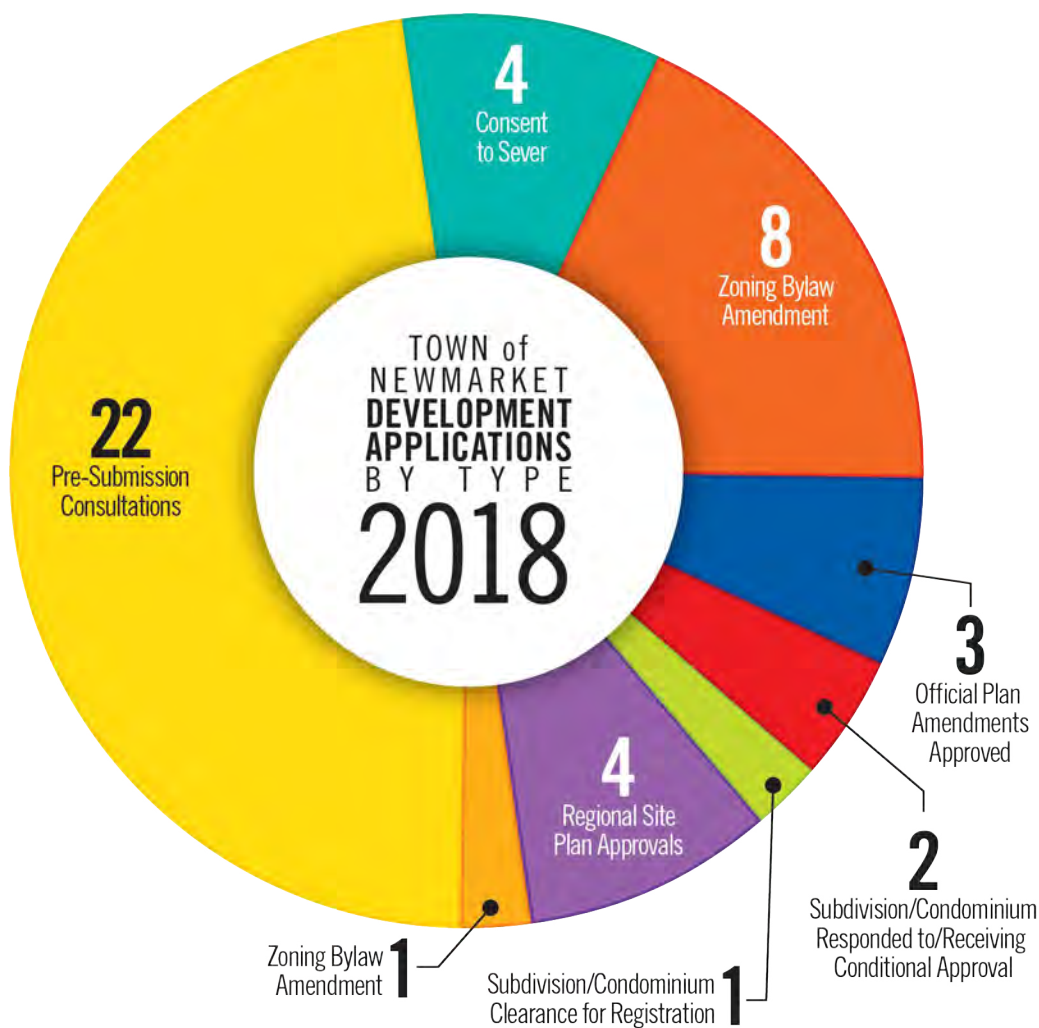
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Newmarket made up four per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 44 development applications
- Regional staff responded to and participated in pre-consultation meetings held every two weeks
- Regional staff participated on the following working groups:
 - Mulock GO Secondary Plan, Upper Canada Master Plan
- Regional staff have participated in initiatives related to Newmarket GO and Mulock GO Stations

FIGURE 19: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWN of NEWMARKET DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 20: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

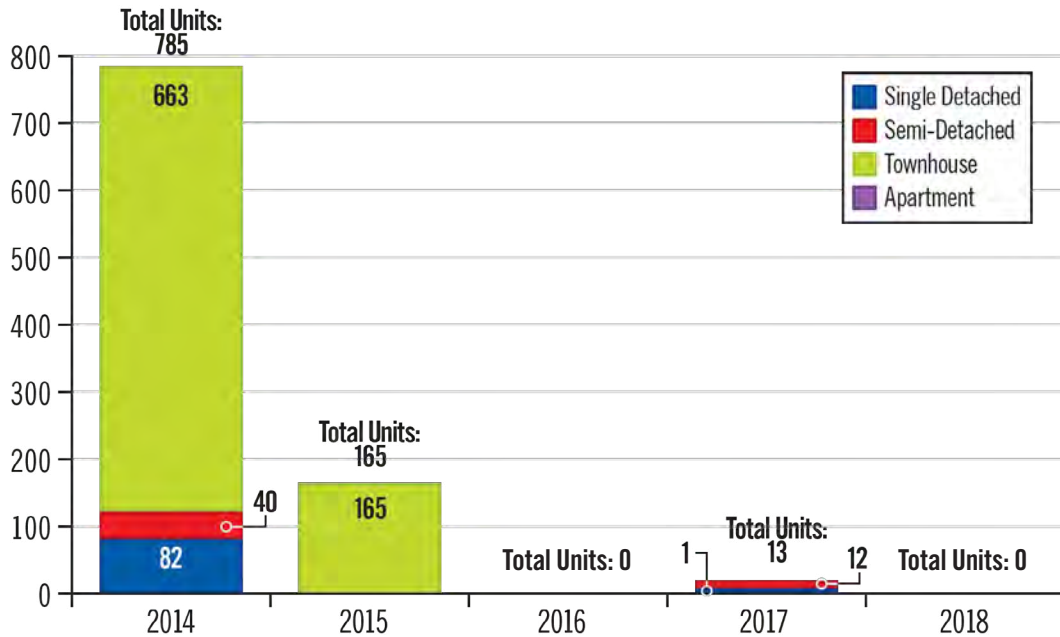
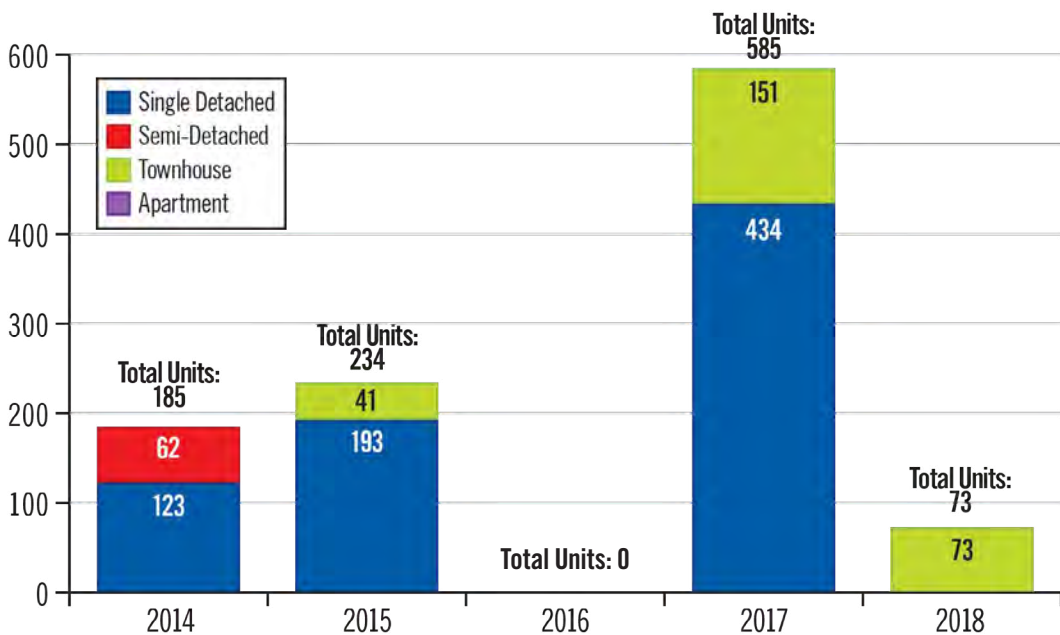
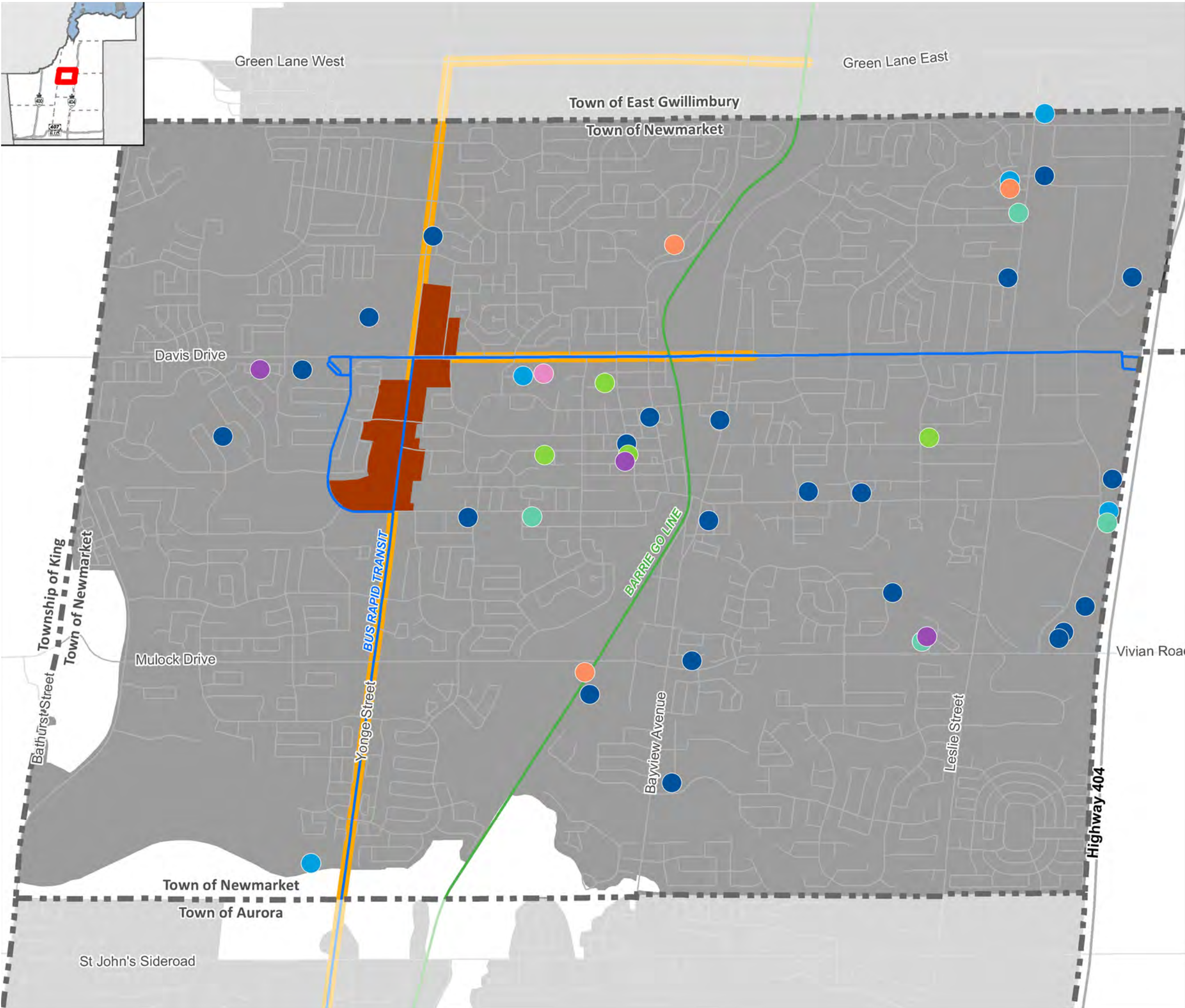
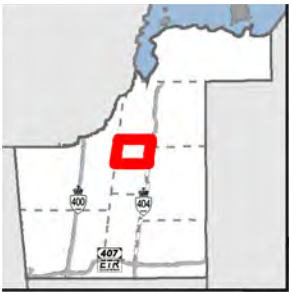


FIGURE 21: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018

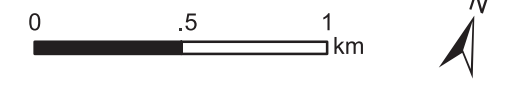




YORK REGION

TOWN of NEWMARKET DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Centre
- Regional Corridor



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TOWN of NEWMARKET

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 24: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 17 N 0058	D9-NP1712	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	1038 & 1040 Jacarandah Drive	Amend the existing "Residential Detached Dwelling 15m (R1-D)" Zone to permit a 3-storey, 30 unit condominium residential townhouse development
LOPA 18 N 0044	NP-P-18-03	Local Official Plan Amendment (Secondary Plan)	Mulock Go Station	Mulock Station Area Secondary Plan
LOPA 18 N 0047	Old Main Street	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	Old Main Street	Town-initiated Official Plan Amendment for the Old Main Street Tertiary Plan

TABLE 25: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
CDMP 18 N 0021	D7-NP 18 14	Draft Plan of Condominium	470 Crossland Gate	To secure the common element area and road tenure for 140 townhouse units
CDMP 18 N 0029	19CDMN-2018-004	Draft Plan of Condominium	400 Park Avenue	11 condominium units

TABLE 25: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 N 0068	19T13N28	Registered Plan of Subdivision	955 and 995 Mulock Drive	73 freehold townhouse units on a common element condominium road



TOWN of **NEWMARKET**

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 26: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP15 N 0099	SPN00115	Site Plan	17844 Leslie Street	An automotive service station, convenience store and a take-out restaurant
SP16 N 0122	SPN00816	Site Plan	955 and 995 Mulock Drive	73 three-storey townhouse units
SP18 N 0001	D11-NP1725	Site Plan	285 Harry Walker Parkway South	A stand-alone overflow parking lot with 151 parking spaces
SP18 N 0054	D 20 354 1	Site Plan	260 Eagle Street	27 condominium townhouse units

TABLE 27: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 18 N 0030	N/A	Engineering Application	230 Davis Drive	To develop an urban parkette

TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

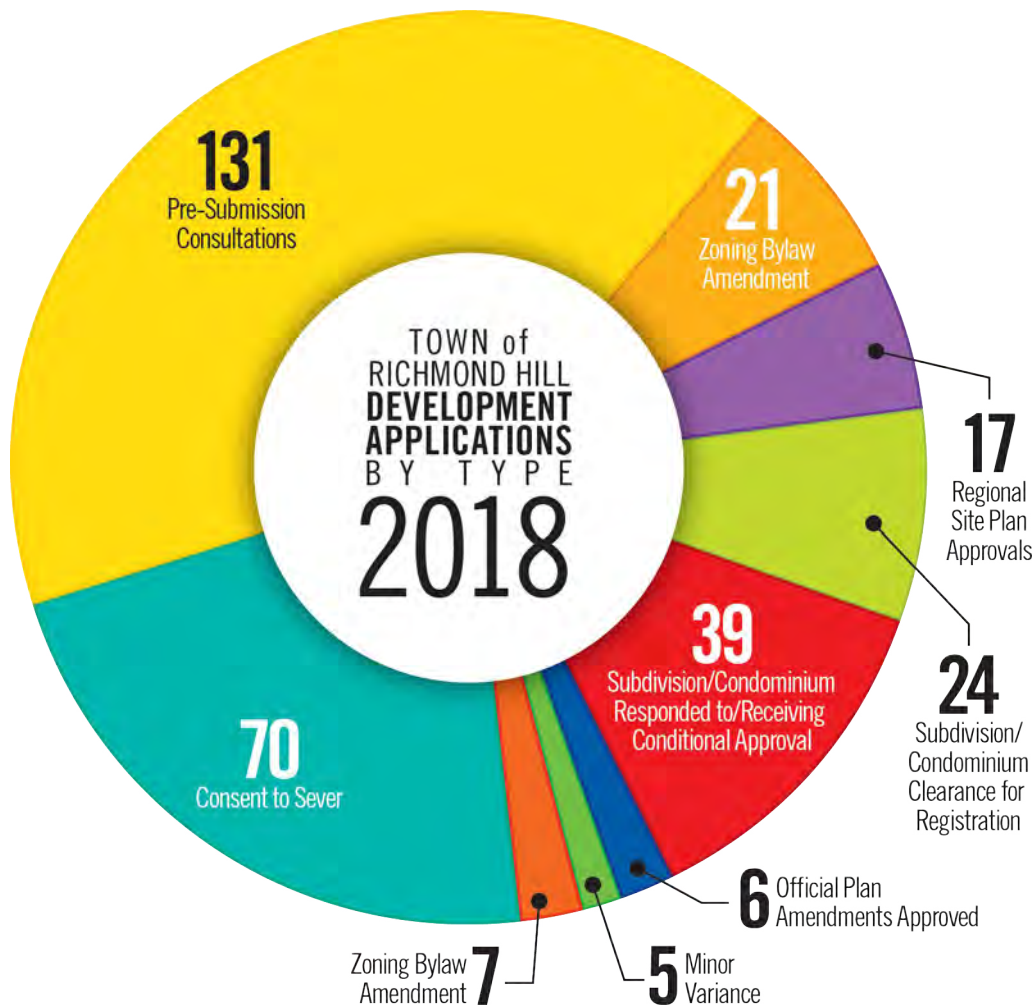
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Richmond Hill made up 27 per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 320 development applications
- Regional staff participated on the following committees and working groups:
 - Downtown Local Centre Secondary Plan, Yonge and Bernard Key Development Area Secondary Plan, Yonge and 16th Key Development Area Secondary Plan

FIGURE 22: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWN of RICHMOND HILL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 23: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

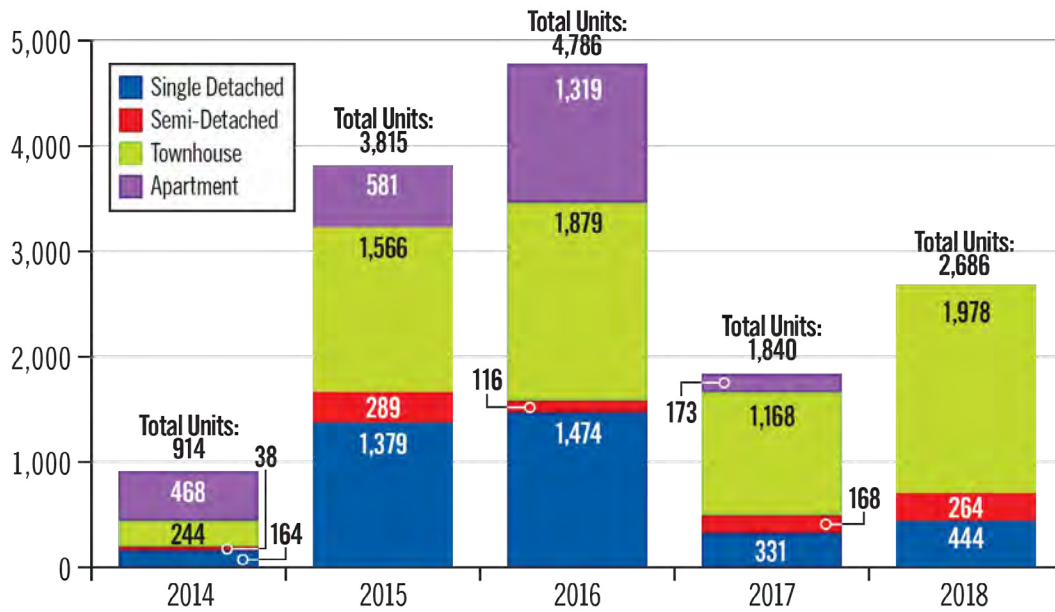
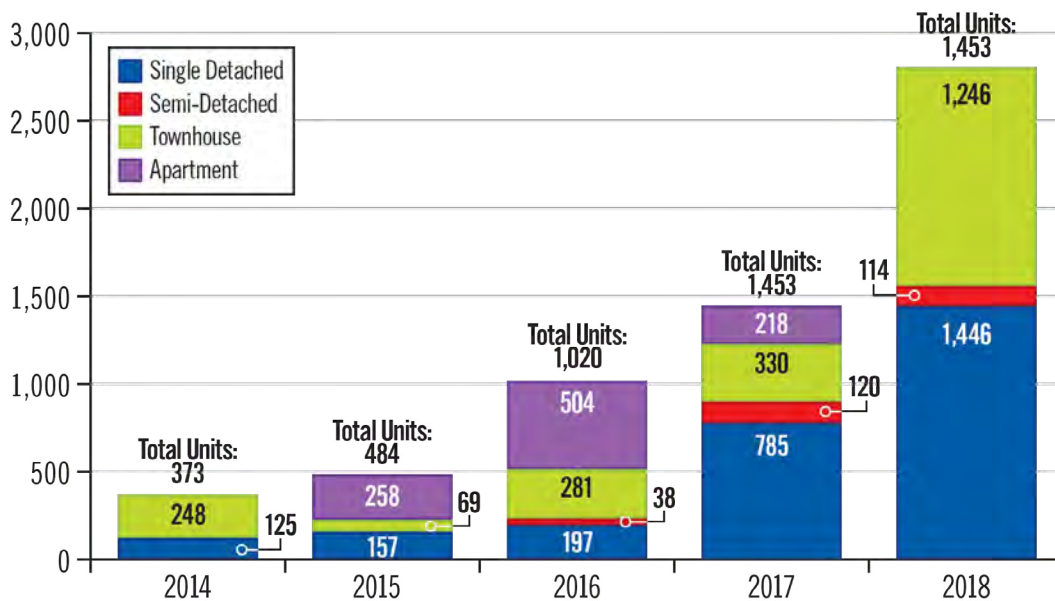
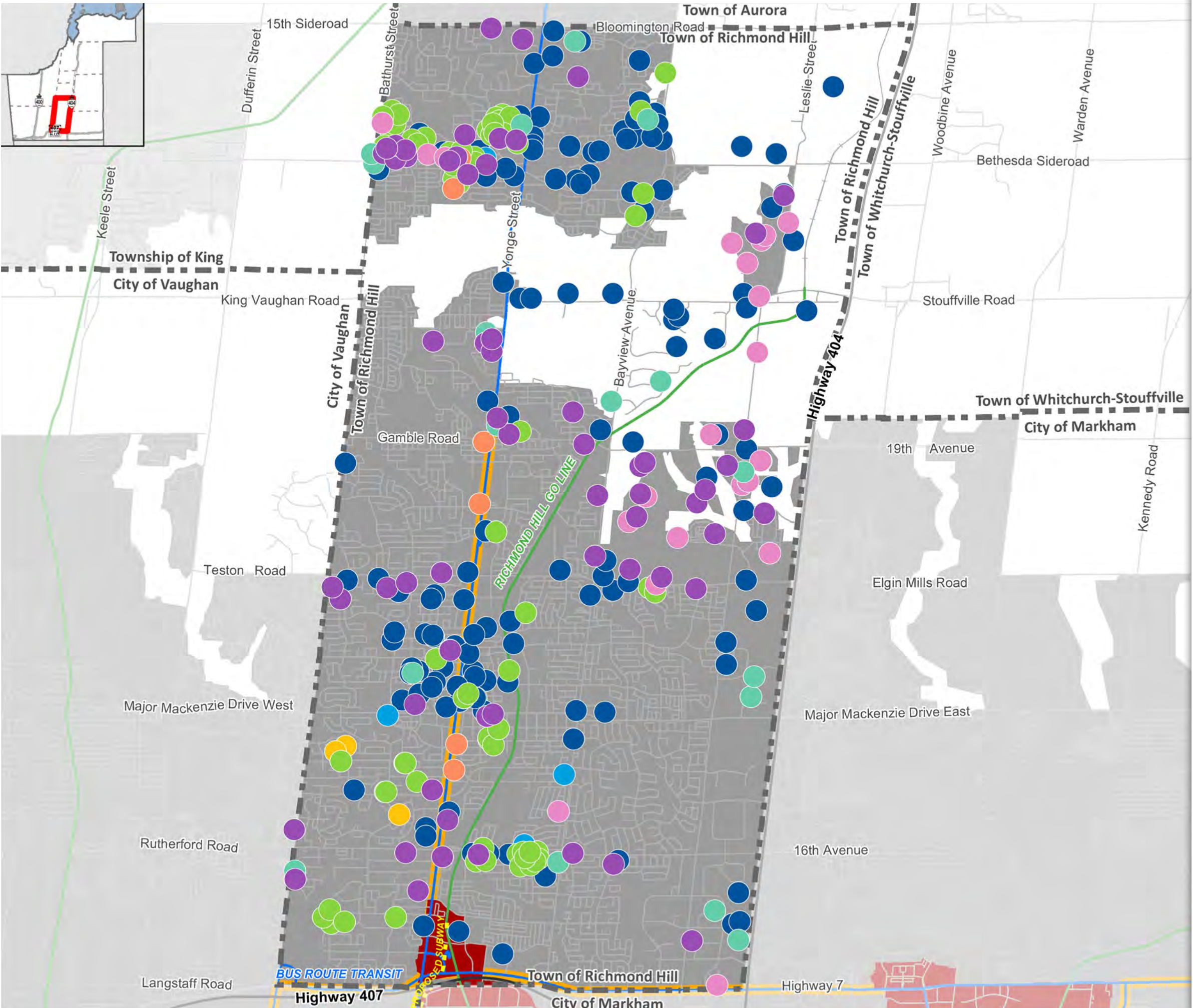


FIGURE 24: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018

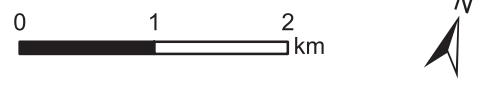




YORK REGION

TOWN of RICHMOND HILL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Centre
- Regional Corridor



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TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 28: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 17 R 0007	D01-17005	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	357 King Road	To remove the subject lands from being identified "Existing Neighbour Commercial Site" in the Town of Richmond Hill Official Plan to permit the development of 5 detached single dwellings
LOPA 18 R 0004	D01-17008	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 McCachen Street	To amend the "Neighbourhood" designation to permit the development of 36 townhouse units on a private road
LOPA 16 R 0011	D01-16005	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	9825 & 9839 Yonge Street, 11 & 17 Harding Boulevard, and 264, 258 & 254 Church Street	To permit a high density mixed-use commercial/residential development consisting of two 15-storey residential buildings linked by a 6-storey podium with ground floor retail/ commercial uses and 11 townhouse units along Church Street
LOPA 18 R 0020	D01-18001	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	11130 Yonge Street	To permit a mid-rise residential development consisting of one 8-storey apartment building with 114 apartment units
LOPA 18 R 0027	D01-18003	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	9675, 9697 & 9699 Yonge Street	To permit a high density mixed-use/residential development consisting of two 15-storey residential buildings with ground floor retail/ commercial uses
LOPA 18 R 0037	D01-14003	Local Official Plan Amendment	49 Gamble Road & 11488 Yonge Street	To permit a 10-storey residential building and 54 townhouses units on the subject lands



TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 29: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 14 R 0002	19T02R02/ D03-02002	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11289 Bayview Avenue	1 single detached lot, 168 semi-detached units, 77 townhouse units and 22 reserved residential units
SUBP 14 R 0018	19T13R16	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11190 Leslie Street	To develop 14 single detached lots and 118 townhouse units
SUBP 14 R 0051	19T14R14/ D03-14014	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1080 Elgin Mills Road East	Revised plan to develop 80 townhouse units on private lanes
SUBP 15 R 0001	19T03R10	Draft Plan of Subdivision	921 19th Avenue	345 street and block townhouses, parkland, stormwater management pond and Natural Heritage System
SUBP 17 R 0023	19T17R06	Draft Plan of Subdivision	12826 & 12844 Leslie Street	2 single detached lots and 44 street townhouse units
SUBP 18 R 0003	D03-17011	Draft Plan of Subdivision	4,6,8,10 & 12 McCachen Street	36 townhouse units on a private road
CDMP 12 R 0019	19CDM12R01 D05-12001	Draft Plan of Condominium	305 Bloomington Road	44 townhouse units and a common element road
CDMP 15 R 0010	19CDM15R01	Draft Plan of Condominium	0 19th Avenue & 5 Glen Meadow Lane	169 townhouse units and 2 single family residential units serviced from a common element roadway
CDMP 16 R 0033	19CDM16R09/ D05-16009	Draft Plan of Condominium	0, 272 & 286 King Road and 4, 6 & 8 Parker Avenue	Revised plan for 10 semi-detached and 33 townhouse units
CDMP 17 R 0038	19CDM-17R08	Draft Plan of Condominium	1335 Elgin Mills Road East	To facilitate the ownership of a medium density residential development comprised of 23 common element townhouse units

TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 29: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
CDMP18 R 0012	19CDM14R09/ D05-14009	Draft Plan of Condominium	40 & 60 Harris Avenue	To facilitate the ownership of townhouse blocks
CDMP18 R 0014	D05-18002	Draft Plan of Condominium	28 & 30 Fulton Way Holdings	To facilitate the ownership of two 2-storey buildings consisting of 18 industrial units
SUBP14 R 0042	19T14R02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	243 16th Avenue	11 townhouse units
SUBP14 R 0044	19T14R04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	930 Elgin Mills Road East	222 stacked townhouse units and 1 single family residential lot
SUBP15 R 0001	19T03R10	Draft Plan of Subdivision	921 19th Avenue	345 street and block townhouses
SUBP16 R 0004	19T14R16	Draft Plan of Subdivision	40 & 60 Harris Avenue	49 block townhouse units
SUBP16 R 0008	19T15R09	Draft Plan of Subdivision	0 Bayview Avenue	6 single detached lots and a commercial building
SUBP17 R 0004	19T16R12	Draft Plan of Subdivision	9113 and 9125 Bathurst Street	21 townhouse units
SUBP17 R 0005	19T16R13	Draft Plan of Subdivision	20, 24, 26 & 28 Weldrick Road West	41 townhouse units
SUBP17 R 0006	19T16R14	Draft Plan of Subdivision	28, 30, 32 Maple Grove Avenue	12 single detached lots
SUBP17 R 0019	19T17R02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	356 King Road	6 semi-detached units and 4 townhouse units
SUBP17 R 0021	19T17R04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	25, 45 & 61 Harris Avenue	44 townhouse units
SUBP17 R 0022	19T17R05	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11430 Leslie Street	263 single detached lots



TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 29: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 17 R 0026	19T17R09	Draft Plan of Subdivision	185, 191, 197, 203, 209 & 215 Major Mackenzie Drive	31 townhouse units
SUBP 17 R 0027	19T17R10	Draft Plan of Subdivision	251, 253 & 259 Oxford Street	14 single detached dwellings
SUBP 18 R 0001	D03-17012	Draft Plan of Subdivision	16 Scott Drive, 29 Edgar Avenue & 33 Edgar Avenue	7 single detached lots and an extension to Clinton Drive
SUBP 18 R 0003	D03-17011	Draft Plan of Subdivision	4,6,8,10 & 12 McCachen Street	36 townhouse units on a private road
SUBP 18 R 0010	D03-18001/19T-18R01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	158, 160, 162 & 170 Oxford Street	15 single detached dwellings
SUBP 18 R 0014	D03-18002	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1053 16th Avenue	60 semi-detached dwelling units and 7 townhouse units
SUBP 18 R 0015	D03-18003	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11280 Leslie Street	78 single detached lots, 64 street townhouse units, 3 medium density blocks, and blocks for a school, a stormwater management, park and natural heritage system
SUBP 18 R 0016	D03-18004/19T-18R04	Draft Plan of Subdivision	74 A Bond Crescent	4 single detached lots
SUBP 18 R 0018	D03-18005/19T18R05	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11580 Leslie Street	19 block townhouse units
SUBP 18 R 0023	D03-18006	Draft Plan of Subdivision	7, 9 & 11 Maple Grove Avenue and 6 Aubrey Avenue	2 single detached lots, 8 semi-detached units and 15 townhouse units

TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 29: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP18 R 0034	D03-18007	Draft Plan of Subdivision	12, 24 & 36 Beech Avenue & 319 Harris Avenue	12 semi-detached units and one medium density development block for 38 townhouse dwellings on a condominium road
SUBP18 R 0036	D03-18008	Draft Plan of Subdivision	159, 169, 177, 181 & 189 Carrville Road	40 townhouse units
SUBP18 R 0039	D03-18009	Draft Plan of Subdivision	129, 133 & 141 Arnold Crescent and 230 Major Mackenzie Drive West	63 condominium townhouse units, 7 detached lots and 1 future residential lot
SUBP18 R 0042	D03-18011	Draft Plan of Subdivision	102 19th Avenue and 6 Anglin Drive	13 single detached lots
CDMP17 R 0030	19CDM17R07	Draft Plan of Condominium	185, 191, 197, 203, 209 & 215 Major Mackenzie Drive	31 townhouse units
CDMP18 R 0004	D05-16012	Draft Plan of Condominium	107 Hall Street	To develop a common element road

TABLE 30: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 R 0002	19T-16R05	Registered Plan of Subdivision	168 & 176 Elgin Mills Road West	19 townhouse units
SUBR 18 R 0009	19T93R27	Registered Plan of Subdivision	East of Yonge Street, south of Bloomington Road	19 single detached lots and a street



TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 30: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 R 0012	19T-04R09	Registered Plan of Subdivision	North of Elgin Mills Road, east of Leslie Street	9 single detached lots, 38 semi-detached units and 121 townhouse units
SUBR 18 R 0018	19T09R07	Registered Plan of Subdivision	0 19th Avenue and 5 Glen Meadow Lane	2 single detached lots, 169 street townhouses, blocks for open space and neighbourhood area
SUBR 18 R 0025	19T-14R06	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10956, 11060 Leslie Street	666 residential units, comprised of 143 single detached units, 42 semi-detached units and 481 street townhouse units
SUBR 18 R 0031	19T12R12	Registered Plan of Subdivision	11011 Bayview Avenue	30 single detached units and 10 partial single detached units
SUBR 18 R 0032	19T12R13	Registered Plan of Subdivision	11061 Bayview Avenue	318 single detached lots, 106 block townhouse units, 24 partial single detached lots and future development blocks
CDMR 18 R 0012	19CDM-16R11	Registered Plan of Condominium	715,719 & 725 Carrville Road	To facilitate the ownership of 17 block townhouse units
CDMR 18 R 0013	19CDM15R09	Registered Plan of Condominium	9471 Yonge Street	To facilitate the ownership of 15 commercial unit and 450 high density residential units
SUBR 18 R 0031	19T12R12	Registered Plan of Subdivision	11011 Bayview Avenue	30 single detached units and 10 partial single detached units
SUBR 18 R 0032	19T12R13	Registered Plan of Subdivision	11061 Bayview Avenue	318 single detached lots and 106 block townhouse units
SUBR 18 R 0033	19T03R19	Registered Plan of Subdivision	12600 Leslie Street	354 single detached lots and 152 townhouse units

TOWN of **RICHMOND HILL**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 30: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 R 0046	19T07R08	Registered Plan of Subdivision	67 & 69 Puccini Drive	10 single detached units
SUBR 18 R 0048	19T10R03	Registered Plan of Subdivision	63 Puccini Drive, 600, 662 & 690 King Road and 2 & 4, Toscanini Road	37 single detached dwelling lots, 34 semi-detached units and 40 street townhouse units
SUBR 18 R 0049	19T11R07	Registered Plan of Subdivision	8B Toscanini Road	4 single detached lots and 7 partial lots which will be merged with the adjacent lots
SUBR 18 R 0051	19T13R07	Registered Plan of Subdivision	13049 Bathurst Street	14 street townhouse units and two partial blocks
SUBR 18 R 0052	19T13R08	Registered Plan of Subdivision	65 & 65A Puccini Drive	15 single detached lots and 6 partial lots which will be merged with the adjacent lands
SUBR 18 R 0053	19T13R09	Registered Plan of Subdivision	6 Toscanini Road & portion of 8B Toscanini Road	10 single detached lots and two partial lots
SUBR 18 R 0055	19T81R38	Registered Plan of Subdivision	South of Bloomington Road and west of Yonge Street	13 single detached dwellings and blocks designated for environmental protection areas
SUBR 18 R 0066	19T15R05	Registered Plan of Subdivision	107 Hall Street	22 townhouse units and 1 existing heritage dwelling
SUBR 18 R 0069	19T15R11	Registered Plan of Subdivision	222 & 224 Regent Street	10 single detached lots and two partial future single detached blocks
CDMR 18 R 0018	D06-16006	Registered Plan of Condominium	9185, 9201 & 9205 Yonge Street and 55 16th Avenue	907 apartment units



TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 30: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
CDMR 18 R 0029	19CDM-14R04	Registered Plan of Condominium	10703 Bathurst	To develop a common element road
CDMR 18 R 0031	19CDM17R01	Registered Plan of Condominium	11611 Yonge Street	169 apartment units

TABLE 31: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP15 R 0110	SPR00815/D06-14105	Site Plan	40 & 60 Harris Avenue	49 townhouse units
SP15 R 0132	SPR03115	Site Plan	13029 Bathurst Street	To develop a day nursery within an existing detached dwelling
SP18 R 0147	D06-18026	Site Plan	13715 Yonge Street	38 townhouse units with access on a private common element condominium road
SP18 R 0292	D06-18051	Site Plan	63 Fergus Avenue	A 2-storey single detached dwelling
SP18 R 0293	D06-18052	Site Plan	27 Kensington Drive	To facilitate an accessory structure (storage building)
SP18 R 0304	D06-18057	Site Plan	184 Richmond Street	To demolish the existing one and a half storey dwelling and construct a new two storey single-detached dwelling
SP18 R 0306	D06-18058	Site Plan	30 Sims Crescent	To convert the existing building from Industrial Warehouse use to Data Centre. The GFA and elevations of the building remain the same. The proposed use will require a new transformer and an adjustment to the parking

TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 32: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 14 R 0027	14 004 R	Engineering Application	Leslie Street - Between 19th Avenue and Stouffville Sideroad (sanitary), Leslie Street South of Bethesda Sideroad (watermain)	West Gormley External Sanitary Sewers (Stouffville Road and Leslie Street) and Watermain (Bethesda Sideroad and Leslie Street)
ENG 14 R 0038	14 007 R	Engineering Application	Northwest corner of King Road and Toscanini Drive	Intersection of King Road and Greywacke Street
ENG 14 R 0041	14 008 R	Engineering Application	Northwest corner of 16th Avenue and Bayview Avenue	First engineering submission
ENG 15 R 0020	15 003 R	Engineering Application	11121 Leslie Street, North of Elgin Mills Road	First engineering submission
ENG 16 R 0022	16 004 R	Engineering Application	Eastside of Leslie Street, South of Bethesda Sideroad	First engineering submission for Sedgewick Property Inc
ENG 16 R 0040	16 010 R	Engineering Application	West side of Leslie Street, South of Bethesda Sideroad	First engineering submission for Dickson 48 Property Inc
ENG 16 R 0043	16 011 R	Engineering Application	East side of Leslie Street, North of Stouffville Road	First engineering submission for Centerfield Property Inc
ENG 16 R 0046	16 012 R	Engineering Application	East side of Leslie Street, North of Stouffville Road	First engineering submission for Long Body Homes Inc
ENG 17 R 0012	17 003 R	Engineering Application	4456 & 11060 Leslie Street, North of Elgin Mills Road	Second engineering submission for Richmond Green subdivision
ENG 18 R 0007	13103	Engineering Application	11211 Bayview Avenue	Site alteration and construction access for related subdivision



TOWN of RICHMOND HILL

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 32: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 14 R 0027	14 004 R	Engineering Application	Leslie Street - Between 19th Avenue and Stouffville Sideroad (sanitary), Leslie Street, south of Bethesda Sideroad (watermain)	Second engineering submission for West Gormley External Sanitary Sewers (Stouffville Road and Leslie Street) and Watermain (Bethesda Sideroad and Leslie Street)
ENG 14 R 0038	14 007 R	Engineering Application	Northwest corner of King Road and Toscanini Drive	Second engineering submission for intersection of King Road and Greywacke Street
ENG 14 R 0041	14 008 R	Engineering Application	Northwest corner of 16th Avenue and Bayview Avenue	Second engineering submission
ENG 15 R 0020	15 003 R	Engineering Application	11121 Leslie Street, North of Elgin Mills Road	Second engineering submission
ENG 16 R 0022	16 004 R	Engineering Application	Eastside of Leslie Street, south of Bethesda Sideroad	Second engineering submission for Sedgewick Property Inc
ENG 16 R 0040	16 010 R	Engineering Application	West side of Leslie Street, south of Bethesda Sideroad	Second engineering submission for Dickson 48 Property Inc
ENG 16 R 0043	16 011 R	Engineering Application	East side of Leslie Street, north of Stouffville Road	Second engineering submission for Centerfield Property Inc
ENG 16 R 0046	16 012 R	Engineering Application	East side of Leslie Street, north of Stouffville Road	Second engineering submission for Long Body Homes Inc
ENG 17 R 0012	17 003 R	Engineering Application	4456, 11060 Leslie Street, north of Elgin Mills Road	Second engineering submission for Richmond Green subdivision

TOWN of **RICHMOND HILL**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 32: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 18 R 0007	13103	Engineering Application	11211 Bayview Avenue	Site alteration and construction access for related subdivision
ENG 09 R 0006	09 001 R	Engineering Application	1380 Stouffville Road	Engineering Submission - Signal and road works along Leslie Street and Stouffville Road
ENG 16 R 0012	16 002 R	Engineering Application	East side of Leslie Street, south of 19th Avenue	Engineering Application - Grading works along Leslie Street
ENG 16 R 0022	16 004 R	Engineering Application	East side of Leslie Street, south of Bethesda Sideroad	Engineering Submission - Sedgewick Property Inc
ENG 17 R 0020	17 006 R	Engineering Application	North side of Highway 7 between Leslie Street and Highway 404	Engineering Submission - Beaver Creek SWM Pond B Rehabilitation
ENG 17 R 0031	17 010 R	Engineering Application	1521 19th Avenue	Engineering Submission - Grading and works along 19th Avenue and Leslie Street
ENG 18 R 0005	14106	Engineering Application	1124, 1150, 1200, 1300 & 1380 Elgin Mills Road East	Engineering Submission - Sanitary sewers on Elgin Mills, west of Melbourne Drive
ENG 18 R 0007	13103	Engineering Application	11211 Bayview Avenue	Engineering Submission - Site Alteration and construction access



TOWN of **RICHMOND HILL**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 32: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 18 R 0009	19T-14R03	Engineering Application	East of Bathurst Street, north side of King Road between Toscanini Road and Parker Avenue	Engineering works within the King Road right-of-way and grading
ENG 18 R 0020	D19-14 006 R	Engineering Application	Along Leslie Street - From Bawden Drive to north of 19th Avenue	Watermain on Leslie Street (Phases 2A and 2B)
ENG 18 R 0026	D03-03013	Engineering Application	11546 Leslie Street	To facilitate 2 temporary entrances for fill import activities on the east and west parcels of development
ENG 18 R 0029	MA-15-789	Engineering Application	13215 & 13223 Bathurst Street and 10 Portage Avenue	Engineering Submission - Grading works along Bathurst Street

CITY of VAUGHAN

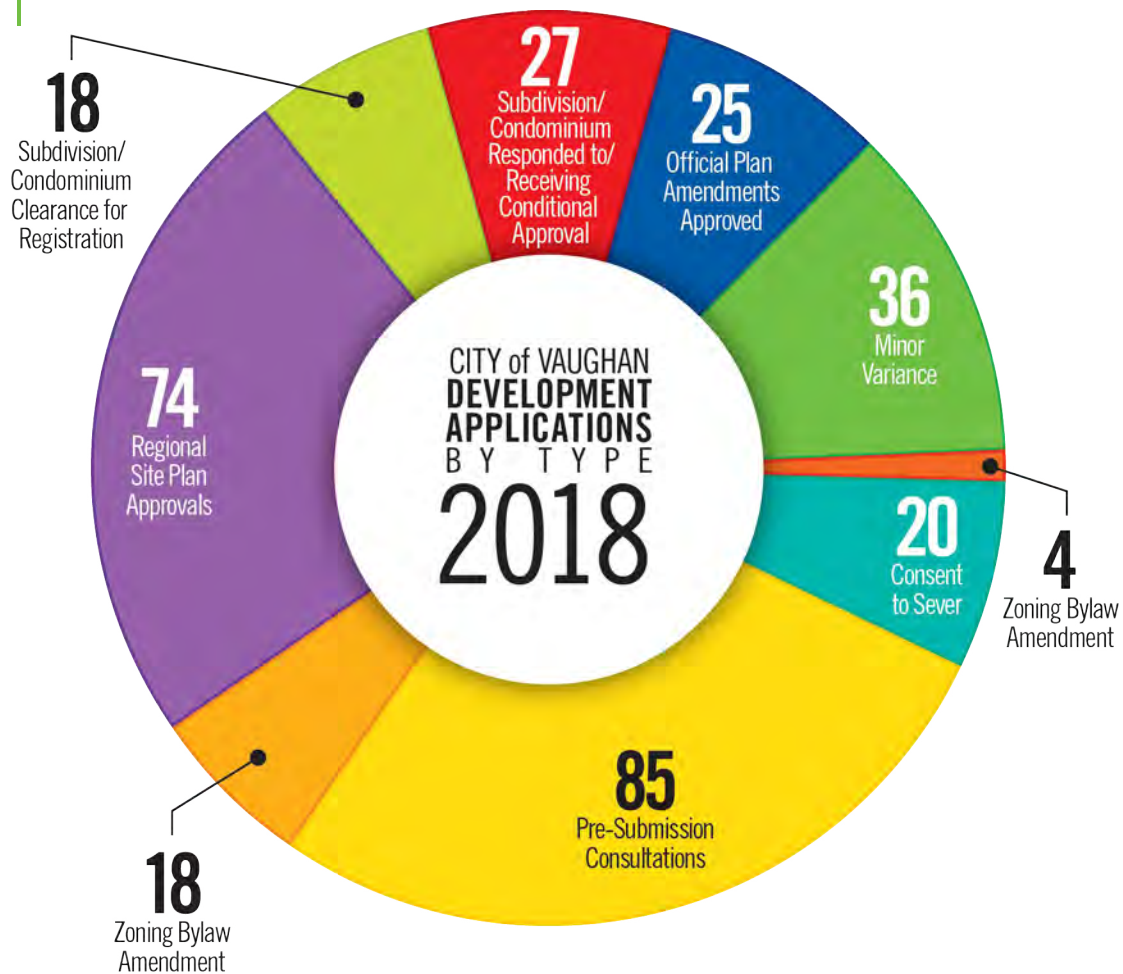
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Vaughan made up 26 per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 308 development applications
- Regional staff participated on the following committees and working groups:
 - Blocks 27 and 41 New Community Areas Technical Advisory, Weston 7 Secondary Plan and Comprehensive Zoning By-law Review Stakeholder Advisory

FIGURE 25: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





CITY of VAUGHAN DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 26: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

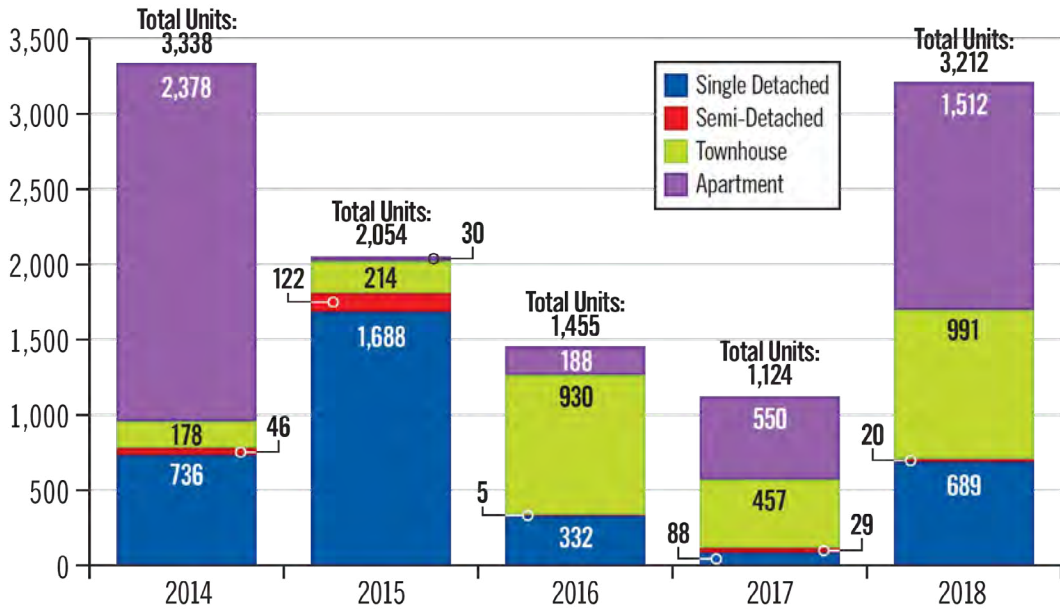
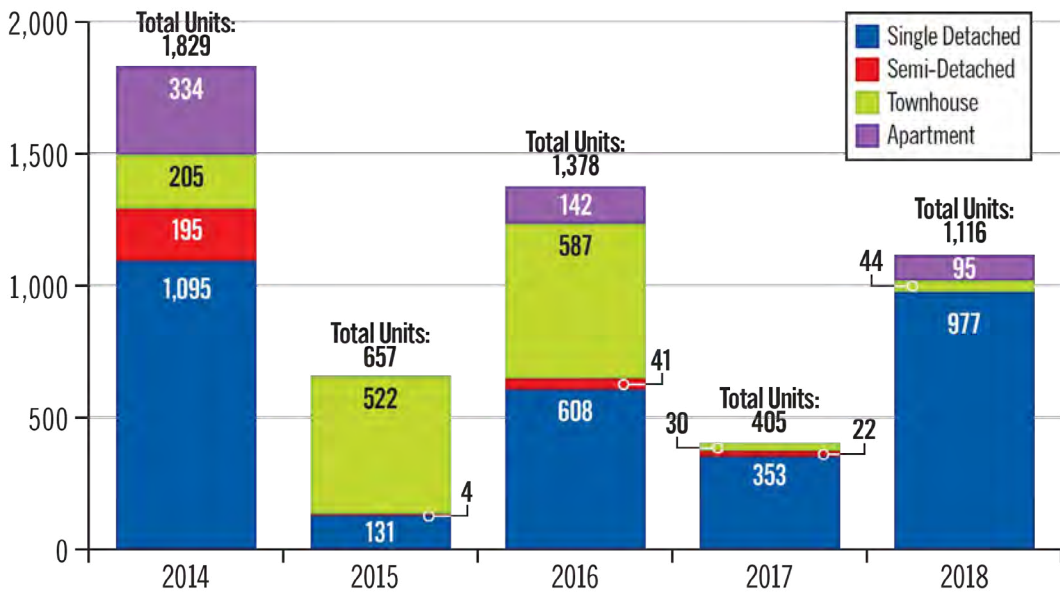
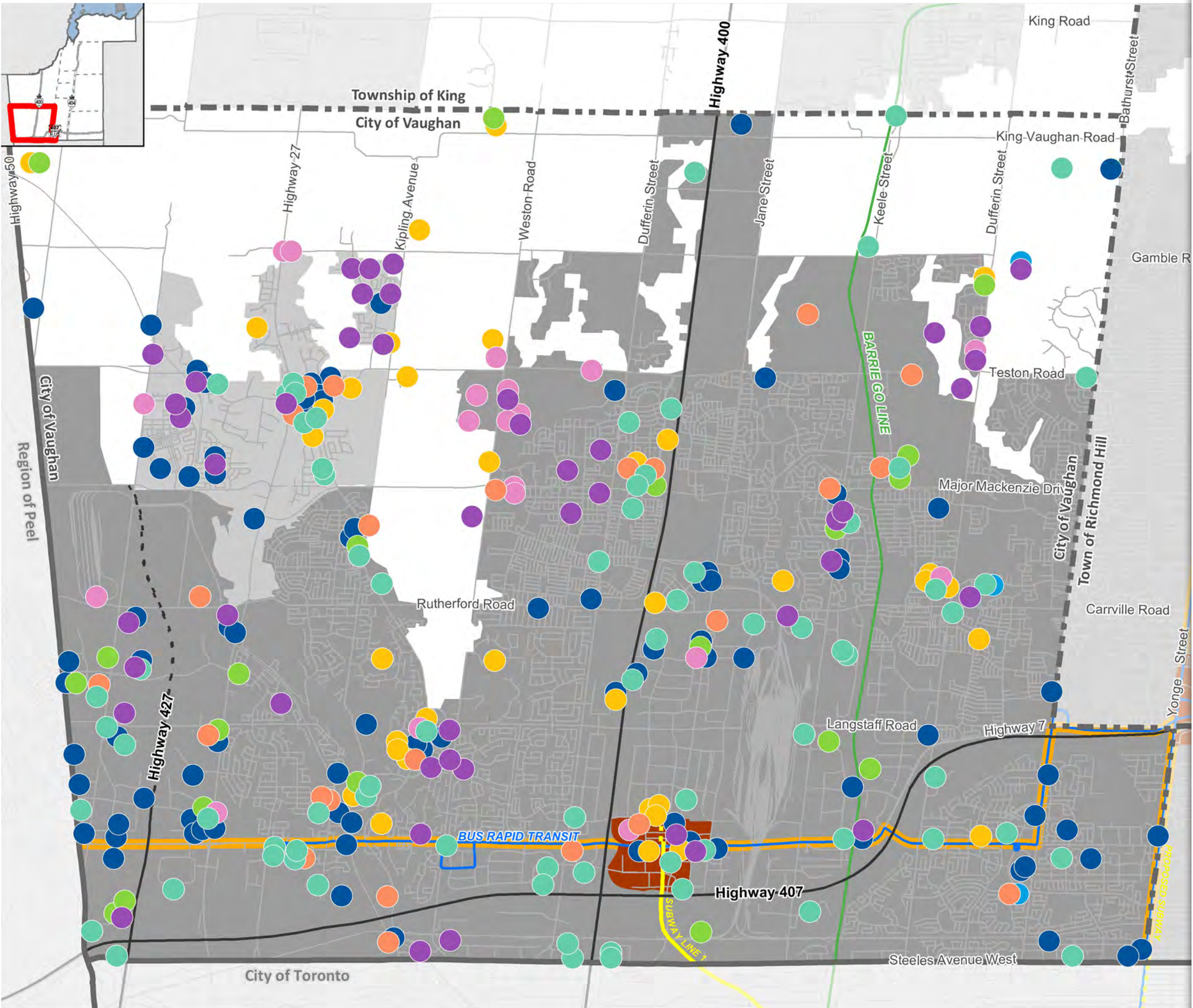


FIGURE 27: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018





YORK REGION

CITY of VAUGHAN DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments
- Regional Centre
- Regional Corridor



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TABLE 33: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 15 V 0027	OP06 028	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	2901 Rutherford Road & 0 Caldari Road	Re-designate from "Prestige Area" under OPA 450 (Employment Area Growth and Management Plan) to "Vaughan Centre Secondary Plan" and "High Density Residential" under OPA 600 to permit a high-density residential development comprised of 5 buildings, ranging in height from 24 to 32-storeys
LOPA 16 V 0046	OP16 010	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	9681 Islington Avenue and 9691 Islington Avenue	Re-designate from "Low-Rise Residential" to "Mid-Rise Mixed-Use" to facilitate the development of two residential buildings
LOPA 17V 0028	OPA 27	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	7082 Islington Avenue	Re-designate from "Mid-Rise Mixed Use" to "High-Rise Mixed-Use" and add a site specific policy to permit two 19-storey towers, two 22-storey towers and 135 townhouse units
LOPA 17V 0034	OP17 005	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	4433, 4455 & 4477 Major Mackenzie Drive	To to permit the development of a common element condominium townhouse development
LOPA 17V 0039	OP17 010	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	1600 Teston Road	Re-designate the subject lands from "Natural Areas and Countryside" to "Community Areas" and from "Natural Area" to "Low-Rise Residential" and "Infrastructure and Utilities" to permit 87 single detached units



CITY of VAUGHAN

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 33: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 17V 0051	OPA 26	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	Southwest Corner of Millway Avenue and Portage Parkway	To increase the building height from 25 to 55 storeys and increase density from 4.5 to 12.1 FSI to permit the development of a 55-storey residential apartment building containing 606 units
LOPA 17V 0055	OP17 011	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	6061 and 6079 Rutherford Road, 134 and 140 Simmons Street	To include policies relating to built form, urban design and compatibility policies to facilitate the development of 112 townhouse units
LOPA 18 V 0002	OP17 012	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	10489 Islington Avenue	To permit an additional upper floor for residential use, increase the maximum building height from 2-storeys to 3-storeys and increase the maximum FSI from 1.0 to 1.094, to allow a 3-storey mixed-use residential/commercial development and additions to the front and rear of existing building
LOPA 18 V 0007	Block 27	Local Official Plan Amendment (Secondary Plan)	North of Teston Road, east of Jane Street, south of Kirby Road and west of Keele Street	To facilitate the development a new community area in Vaughan
LOPA 18 V 0015	OPA 30	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	10083 & 10101 Weston Road	To increase the maximum permitted height for a townhouse dwelling from 2.5-storeys to 3-storeys to permit the development of 179 townhouse units
LOPA 18 V 0017	OP18 003	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	8010 Kipling Avenue	To permit the development of a 3-storey rental apartment building consisting of 45 apartment units



TABLE 33: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 16 V 0045	OP16 009	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	89 & 99 Nashville Road	Re-designate subject lands from "Mainstreet Commercial" and "Natural Areas" to "Low-Rise Mixed Use" to permit 25 dwelling units and the relocation of 2 existing heritage buildings
LOPA 17 V 0026	OP11 003	Local Official Plan Amendment (Routine)	77 & 87 Woodstream Boulevard	Re-designate the subject lands from "Prestige Employment" to "Mid-Rise Mixed-use" and allow a maximum height of 10-storeys and a maximum density of 2.5 FSI to develop a 15-storey residential building (containing 199 dwelling units), a 13-storey residential building (containing 166 dwelling units) connected by a 3-storey mixed-use podium (containing 1080 m ² of commercial space, and 800 m ² of amenity area) and 38 townhouse units
LOPA 18 V 0014	OP18 002	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	8500 Huntington Road	To permit a 6-storey, mid-rise stand-alone office building
LOPA 18 V 0017	OP18 003	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	8010 Kipling Avenue	To permit a 3-storey rental apartment dwelling within the Kipling Avenue Corridor Secondary Plan
LOPA 18 V 0019	OP18 006	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	8295 Islington Avenue	To increase the maximum permitted FSI from 0.5 to 1.4 and a maximum permitted height for a townhouse dwelling from 3.5-storeys (12m) to 4-storeys (12.4m) to develop six 4-storey townhouse dwellings
LOPA 18 V 0022	OP18 005	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	2901 Highway 7	To permit an increase in maximum building height from 34-storeys to 40-storeys and a maximum density of 5 times the FSI to develop two residential towers and a mid-rise component



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TABLE 33: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 18 V 0024	OP18 007	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	2338 Major Mackenzie Drive	To permit a maximum Floor Space Index of 1.5 for the proposed development of 83 stacked back-to-back townhouse dwellings over four blocks together with commercial use fronting Major Mackenzie Drive
LOPA 18 V 0026	OP18 009	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	7386 Islington Avenue	To refine the boundary between the “Natural Areas” and “Low-Rise Residential” designations by increasing the “Low-Rise Residential” designation to permit 43 three-storey townhouse units within 8 residential blocks on a common element road
LOPA 18 V 0029	OP18 010	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	3600 Major Mackenzie Drive	To permit a 4-story, multi-unit self-storage building facility
LOPA 18 V 0033	OP18 011	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	8440 Highway 7	To exceed the maximum building height of 10-storeys within the split “Employment Commercial Mixed-Use” and “General Employment” designations and permit hotel uses outside of an intensification corridor to permit a one-storey stand-alone eating establishment and a 12-storey hotel with ancillary offices connected to the existing banquet hall
LOPA 18 V 0042	OP18 012	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	927 Clark Avenue West	Re-designate the subject lands from “Low Rise Residential” to “Mid-Rise Residential” to permit a 6-storey residential apartment building consisting of 79 apartment units to accommodate 123 residents with developmental disabilities



TABLE 33: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 18 V 0043	Weston 7 Secondary Plan (Phase 1)	Local Official Plan Amendment (Secondary Plan)	Weston Road and Highway 7 in southern Vaughan	To facilitate and identify Weston Road and Highway 7 (Weston 7) as a place for intensification in the form of compact, mixed use development with transit-supportive density The Secondary Plan has been divided into 3 Phases Phase 1 focuses on defining the role of Weston Road and Highway 7 area as a Primary Center and establish a vision and land use alternatives that will guide change and the scope of subsequent works required
LOPA 18 V 0057	OP18 017	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	120 Eagle Rock Way	To permit a 16 storey residential apartment building containing 107 residential units with at grade retail space and an underground parking structure to be constructed during Phase II
LOPA 18 V 0060	OP18 021	Local Official Plan Amendment (Exemption)	10568 Islington Avenue	To amend the “Mainstreet Commercial” designation within the Kleinberg Core in Order to provide a site specific definition of “Half storey” and site-specific policy regarding measuring Building Height This will facilitate the development of a 3-storey mixed-use residential development with at grade commercial units and underground parking

TABLE 34: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP12 V 0043	19T12V03	Draft Plan of Subdivision	South of Campania Court and west of the CP Railway	Extension of draft approval



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TABLE 34: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP16 V 0041	19T16V03	Draft Plan of Subdivision	10130 & 10144 Weston Road	177 total residential dwelling units comprised of 59 street townhouse units, 78 back-to-back townhouses and 40 standard townhouse units
SUBP17V 0007	19T16V09	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1890 Highway 7	To create mixed use blocks, combining residential and commercial uses with open space and parkland blocks
SUBP17V 0032	19T17V06	Draft Plan of Subdivision	7082 Islington Avenue	1512 apartment units and 292 townhouse units
SUBP17V 0033	19T17V07	Draft Plan of Subdivision	10671 Huntington Road	251 residential units
SUBP17V 0034	19T17V08	Draft Plan of Subdivision	737 & 739 Nashville Road	48 detached lots, a linear park, and retain the two existing houses fronting onto Nashville Road
SUBP17V 0035	19T17V09	Draft Plan of Subdivision	1600 Teston Road	87 single detached lots
SUBP17V 0046	19T-17V013	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11000 Dufferin Street	8 single detached lots
SUBP17V 0047	19T-17V011	Draft Plan of Subdivision	6061 and 6079 Rutherford Road, 134 and 140 Simmons Street	112 townhouse units within a residential development block
SUBP18 V 0012	19T-18V002	Draft Plan of Subdivision	10083 & 10101 Weston Road	179 townhouse units
CDMP16 V 0037	19CDM16V01	Draft Plan of Condominium	8451 & 8457 Islington Ave	To facilitate a private common element condominium road and visitor parking spaces

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TABLE 34: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
CDMP 16 V 0042	19CDM16V06	Draft Plan of Condominium	8254, 8266 & 8272 Pine Valley Drive	To facilitate the ownership of 22, three-storey townhouse dwelling units fronting onto a private common element condominium road
CDMP 18 V 0001	19CDM-17V010	Draft Plan of Condominium	7895 Jane Street	To secure tenure for residential development consisting of block townhouses, one 35-storey apartment building and three levels of underground parking
CDMP 18 V 0009	19CDM-18V001	Draft Plan of Condominium	192, 196, 198, 199 & 201 Pine Grove Road	To facilitate the ownership of 104 townhouse units
CDMP 18 V 0018	19CDM-18V002	Draft Plan of Condominium	225 Gibraltar Road	To facilitate standard condominium tenure for an employment building comprised of 10 units and 163 parking spaces
SUBP 13 V 0042	19T13V01	Draft Plan of Subdivision	9846 Keele Street	4 semi-detached units
SUBP 16 V 0013	19T15V14	Draft Plan of Subdivision	9560 & 9570 Keele Street	17 townhouse units
SUBP 16 V 0045	19T16V07	Draft Plan of Subdivision	5445 Kirby Road	9 single detached lots
SUBP 18 V 0019	19T-18V05	Draft Plan of Subdivision	2901 Highway 7	One residential mid-rise building (7-storeys) and two residential high-rise towers (34 and 40-storeys), containing a total of 936 residential units
SUBP 18 V 0031	19T18V007	Draft Plan of Subdivision	North of Major Mackenzie Drive, west of Highway 27	13 single detached lots and 3 part lots for future detached lots
SUBP 18 V 0035	19T18V004	Draft Plan of Subdivision	11333 Dufferin Street	410 single detached lots



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DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 34: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL (cont'd)

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP 18 V 0037	19T18V006	Draft Plan of Subdivision	89 & 99 Nashville Road	19 single detached lots, 2 semi-detached units and 4 townhouse units
SUBP 18 V 0047	19T18V011	Draft Plan of Subdivision	9151 Huntington Road	Two one-storey employment buildings and two future development blocks
SUBP 18 V 0048	19T18V009	Draft Plan of Subdivision	8811 Huntington Road	Three one-storey employment buildings
SUBP 18 V 0049	19T18V010	Draft Plan of Subdivision	6560 Langstaff Road	Four one-storey employment buildings for warehousing
CDMP 16 V 0042	19CDM16V06	Draft Plan of Condominium	8254, 8266 and 8272 Pine Valley Drive	22 three-storey townhouse dwelling units fronting onto a private common element condominium road
CDMP 18 V 0023	19CDM18V003	Draft Plan of Condominium	70 Hanlan Road	To facilitate the conversion of an existing single storey industrial building with 13 units to permit a condominium tenure

TABLE 35: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 V 0011	19T14V11	Registered Plan of Subdivision	South side of Kirby Road, West of Kipling Avenue	34 residential lots
SUBR 18 V 0020	19T-13V08 Phase 2A	Registered Plan of Subdivision	North of Teston Road, west of Kipling Avenue	46 residential units

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 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 35: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 V 0021	19T-13V09 Phase 2A	Registered Plan of Subdivision	South of Kirby Road, west of Kipling Avenue	68 residential units
SUBR 18 V 0022	19T-13V09 Phase 2B	Registered Plan of Subdivision	South of Kirby Road, west of Kipling Avenue	114 residential units
SUBR 18 V 0023	19T-13V09 Phase 2C	Registered Plan of Subdivision	South of Kirby Road, west of Kipling Avenue	35 residential units
SUBR 18 V 0024	19T-13V08 Phase 2B	Registered Plan of Subdivision	North of Teston Road, west of Kipling Avenue	194 residential units and a part lot
SUBR 18 V 0029	19T13V10	Registered Plan of Subdivision	Northwest corner of Dufferin Street and Rutherford Road	44 residential townhouse units
SUBR 18 V 0036	19T-16V10	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10533 and 10555 Huntington Road	To develop 125 single detached residential units and 8 single family dwelling part lots
SUBR 18 V 0044	19T-15V13	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10820 Dufferin Street	To develop 7 single family dwelling units
CDMR 17 V 0021	19CDM17V04	Registered Plan of Condominium	Northwest corner of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Lawford Road	To facilitate the ownership of a common elements condominium
CDMR 18 V 0003	19CDM17V02	Registered Plan of Condominium	3865 Major Mackenzie Drive West	To facilitate the ownership of 13 commercial units, 25 residential units and 71 parking spaces
CDMR 18 V 0007	19CDM17V06	Registered Plan of Condominium	9909 & 9939 Pine Valley Drive	To facilitate the ownership of 95 residential units
SUBR 18 V 0030	19T03V05	Registered Plan of Subdivision	4333 Teston Road and 10601, 10699 & 10733 Pine Valley Drive	158 single detached residential units



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DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 35: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - CLEARANCE for REGISTRATION (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBR 18 V 0036	19T16V10	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10533 & 10555 Huntington Road	125 single detached lots and 8 single detached part lots
SUBR 18 V 0038	19T06V10W	Registered Plan of Subdivision	10355 Pine Valley Drive	43 single detached lots
SUBR 18 V 0056	19T15V15	Registered Plan of Subdivision	9891 Keele Street	22 townhouse units
CDMR 18 V 0028	19CDM17V07	Registered Plan of Condominium	4650 Highway 7	To facilitate the condominium tenure for a 59 unit townhouse development with 14 visitor parking spaces
CDMR 18 V 0032	19CDM17V01	Registered Plan of Condominium	100 and 200 Tesma Way and 2499 Rutherford Road	To develop a 34 unit industrial building

TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP11 V 0111	DA 15 072	Site Plan	77 & 87 Woodstream Boulevard	Three 4-storey buildings and two 10-storey buildings with an underground parking component
SP14 V 0124	SPV03314	Site Plan	8025 & 8033 Jane Street	A 6-storey storage facility
SP16 V 0210	SPV00616	Site Plan	1277 Rutherford Road	219 stacked townhouse dwellings within 8 buildings on an underground parking structure
SP16 V 0215	SPV01116	Site Plan	8451 & 8457 Islington Avenue	36 three-storey townhouse dwelling units



TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP16 V 0229	SPV02416	Site Plan	9869 and 9891 Keele Street	4th circulation review of a site plan to facilitate the development of townhouse units
SP16 V 0285	SPV08216/ DA 16 064	Site Plan	Southwest corner of Davos Road and Weston Road	4 semi-detached dwellings and 19 townhouse units
SP16 V 0316	SPV11716	Site Plan	12370 Keele Street	A one-storey warehouse building with a 2-storey accessory office and 20 parking spots
SP17V 0186	SPV00717	Site Plan	2908 & 2916 Highway 7 East	Two towers for EXPO City Tower 3 & 4 (39-storeys)
SP17V 0200	SPV02117	Site Plan	North of Highway 7 and west of Jane Street	Two 55-storey residential towers on a podium consisting of 7 levels of above-grade parking
SP17V 0201	DA 17 011	Site Plan	North of Rutherford Road and east of Islington Avenue	A 10 bedroom hospice palliative care facility
SP17V 0208	SPV02817	Site Plan	7875 Highway 50	Industrial building to be constructed in 2 phases
SP17V 0209	SPV02917	Site Plan	8470 Keele Street	Proposed development of an industrial facility with a 2-storey office
SP17V 0214	SPV03417	Site Plan	9560 Islington Avenue	6-block residential development consisting of 104 back-to-back stacked townhomes
SP17V 0215	SPV03517	Site Plan	7990 Highway 27	5th circulation for the proposed development of a Pioneer Gas Station
SP17V 0219	SPV03917	Site Plan	6535 Langstaff Road	4th circulation for the proposed development of a gas bar, service station, car wash



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TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP17V 0242	SPV06317	Site Plan	7171 Regional Road 50	Single use industrial building
SP17V 0248	SPV07017	Site Plan	1970 Highway 7	2nd submission Site Plan Application to facilitate the development of an eating establishment with drive through
SP18 V 0009	DA 17 119	Site Plan	111 Gibraltar Road	A 2-storey industrial warehouse building with an accessory office uses
SP18 V 0010	DA 17 107	Site Plan	69 Clarence Street	Single family detached home
SP18 V 0011	DA 17 115	Site Plan	161 Four Valley Drive	To facilitate an additional 41 parking spaces
SP18 V 0018	DA 17 116	Site Plan	North of Major Mackenzie Drive & West of McNaughton	4 commercial buildings
SP18 V 0023	DA 17 109	Site Plan	79 and 85 Vedette Way	5 street townhouses in one block
SP18 V 0031	DA 17 117	Site Plan	505 Cityview Boulevard	Proposed wireless communication structure
SP18 V 0032	DA 17 120	Site Plan	3604 Major Mackenzie Drive West	Minor site and elevation changes to the approved elevations and demising walls
SP18 V 0035	DA 18 001	Site Plan	9100 Jane Street	Minor amendment to an approved site development application to facilitate changes to the building signage of an existing multi-unit building
SP18 V 0056	DA 18 008	Site Plan	434 Steeles Avenue West	An upgrade to the southerly exterior elevation of the existing motor vehicle sales establishment



TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 V 0059	DA 18 006	Site Plan	130 Racco Parkway	Two 4-storey commercial and medical office use buildings and a 2-storey parking garage
SP18 V 0060	DA 18 009	Site Plan	10110 Islington Avenue	An addition to the existing 1-storey elementary school and parking lot expansion
SP18 V 0067	DA 17 113	Site Plan	10513 Islington Avenue	A mixed-use redevelopment inclusive of a new two and a half storey building containing restaurant uses on the ground floor and 3 residential units above
SP18 V 0086	DA 18 016	Site Plan	221 Jacob Keffer Parkway	Addition of two loading doors and to increase the paved area to provide access to the proposed doors
SP18 V 0087	DA 18 020	Site Plan	1 Bass Pro Mills Drive	Addition to Vaughan Mills Mall
SP18 V 0089	DA 18 018	Site Plan	11610 Keele Street	Alterations to the existing elevations of the Tim Horton's eating establishment
SP18 V 0091	DA 18 010	Site Plan	111 Royal Group Crescent	Review of an existing industrial/manufacturing building with ancillary office uses
SP18 V 0092	DA 17 076	Site Plan	27 Main Street	Two-storey single detached residential dwelling
SP18 V 0094	DA 18 019	Site Plan	99 Great Gulf Drive	An industrial warehouse with accessory office uses and 99 surface parking spaces
SP18 V 0113	DA 18 021	Site Plan	3600 Steeles Avenue West	Exterior changes to an existing hotel



CITY of VAUGHAN

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 V 0117	DA 18 025	Site Plan	8500 Huntington Road	To facilitate the construction of a 6-storey office building with underground and surface level parking
SP18 V 0124	DA 18 023	Site Plan	800 Tesma Way	Proposed parking lot expansion for the existing employment use
SP18 V 0134	DA 18 033	Site Plan	5585 Highway 7 West	Alteration of existing car dealership
SP18 V 0142	DA 18 031	Site Plan	3600 Major Mackenzie Drive	Development of a 4-storey, multi-unit self-storage building facility
SP18 V 0143	DA 18 034	Site Plan	815 Teston Road	Proposed conversion from a bank building to a child care center
SP18 V 0146	DA 18 030	Site Plan	7476 Kipling Avenue	Development of stacked townhomes with underground parking and courtyard
SP18 V 0149	DA 18 040	Site Plan	250 Sweetriver Boulevard	Construction of a 78 84 m ² addition to accommodate a vehicle delivery area
SP18 V 0153	DA 18 044	Site Plan	2 Auto Park Circle	Addition of a 2 storey pavilion to the existing motor vehicle sales establishment
SP11 V 0111	DA 15 072	Site Plan	77 & 87 Woodstream Boulevard	Three 4-storey buildings and two 10-storey buildings on the subject lands with an underground parking component
SP13 V 0105	DA 13 014	Site Plan	New Westminster Drive	Two residential apartment buildings (17 and 20-storey) containing 388 residential units
SP17V 0190	SPV01117	Site Plan	3400 Steeles Avenue	Addition of 16 rooms and public areas of an existing hotel
SP17V 0210	DA 17 024	Site Plan	325 & 377 Woodbridge Avenue	An addition to the existing school and the reconfiguration of the driveway access



TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 V 0010	DA 17 107	Site Plan	69 Clarence Street	To develop a single family home
SP18 V 0022	DA 17 105	Site Plan	10 Bell Court	Construction of a single detached home and the removal of an existing dwelling
SP18 V 0032	DA 17 120	Site Plan	3604 Major Mackenzie Drive West	Minor site and elevation changes to the approved elevations and demising walls specifically respecting Phase 2 from the previously approved Site Development File DA 15 051 These changes are required to accommodate new tenants, and impact the approved Site Plan, Elevations and Grading Plan
SP18 V 0060	DA 18 009	Site Plan	10110 Islington Avenue	An addition to the existing 1-storey elementary school (Ecole Elementaire La Fontaine) and parking lot expansion The addition is for a new Daycare and Literacy Hub
SP18 V 0086	DA 18 016	Site Plan	221 Jacob Keffer Parkway	Addition of two loading doors and to increase the paved area to provide access to the proposed doors
SP18 V 0134	DA 18 033	Site Plan	5585 Highway 7 West	Alteration of an existing car dealership
SP18 V 0175	DA 18 046	Site Plan	Marc Santi Boulevard & Crimson Forest Drive	115 common element condominium townhouse dwellings
SP18 V 0177	DA 18 043	Site Plan	1416 Centre Street	A 26 seat, outdoor patio associated with the existing eating establishment
SP18 V 0179	DA 18 007	Site Plan	123 Auto Park Circle	Construction of an addition to the existing Car Dealership, minor changes to the facade, parking, curbing, driveways and landscaped area



CITY of VAUGHAN

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 V 0188	DA 18 049	Site Plan	99 Peelar Road	An addition to an existing banquet hall
SP18 V 0192	DA 18 054	Site Plan	2 Chrislea Road	Elevation and minor site alterations to the existing retail warehouse building
SP18 V 0207	DA 18 055	Site Plan	1680 Creditstone Road	Development of a covered outdoor reception area for the existing banquet hall
SP18 V 0219	SC 18 225068	Site Plan	1 Station St	To construct two heritage semi-detached dwelling
SP18 V 0220	DA 18 057	Site Plan	South of District Avenue and East of Grand Trunk Avenue	44 street townhouse units
SP18 V 0235	DA 18 059	Site Plan	40 Klein Crescent	A single detached dwelling
SP18 V 0237	DA 18 060	Site Plan	3310 Steeles Avenue	Exterior elevation changes to the existing eating establishment (Tim Hortons)
SP18 V 0238	DA 18 058	Site Plan	27 Director Court	A single storey employment building
SP18 V 0251	DA 15 091	Site Plan	10432 & 10422 Islington Avenue	A 3-storey building for residential and commercial uses (dance studio) and a 2-storey amenity building
SP18 V 0255	DA 18 061	Site Plan	12060 Bathurst Street	Construct a steel mono-pole telecommunications tower
SP18 V 0260	DA 18 065	Site Plan	8811 Huntington Road	Three 1-storey employment buildings
SP18 V 0266	DA 18 096	Site Plan	36 Atkinson Avenue	Construct an indoor pool (double height) and barrier free change room to support the expansion of the Kayla's Children Centre



TABLE 36: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP18 V 0269	DA 18 071	Site Plan	71 Colossus Drive	To expand the existing automobile gas bar by adding a row of pumps for 8 gasoline fueling stations to the existing 16 fueling stations
SP18 V 0274	DA 18 093	Site Plan	19, 25, 37, 53 & 67 Keyes Court	Four 1-storey employment warehouse buildings
SP18 V 0280	DA 11 086	Site Plan	South of King-Vaughan Road, west of Highway 400	To permit the continued use of an existing portable dry batch concrete production plant and accessory buildings
SP18 V 0295	DA 18 087	Site Plan	4499 Highway 7	Development of a 4-storey, multi-unit self-storage building facility
SP18 V 0297	DA 17 042	Site Plan	10568 Islington Avenue	A 2 5-storey mixed-use building with 16 residential units and 7 ground floor retail units

TABLE 37: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 16 V 0051	16 014 V	Engineering Application	Intersection of Old Huntington Road and Mactier Road	Engineering Submission
ENG 16 V 0054	16 017V	Engineering Application	Southeast corner of Pine Valley Drive and Teston Road	Engineering Submission
ENG 16 V 0060	16 023 V	Engineering Application	10640 & 10460 Pine Valley Drive	Engineering Submission
ENG 16 V 0064	16 027V	Engineering Application	Intersection of Street 19 and Pine Valley Drive - South of Teston Road	Intersection design for Street 19 (South Leg) and Pine Valley Drive



CITY of VAUGHAN

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 37: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 17V 0018	17 005 V	Engineering Application	Teston Road - Between Pine Valley and Weston Road	Underground works along Teston Road connecting with property adjacent to Pine Valley Drive
ENG 17V 0024	17 007V	Engineering Application	Intersection of Highway 27 and Kirby Road	Intersection of Highway 27 and Kirby Road
ENG 17V 0034	17 011 V	Engineering Application	Southeast corner of Gran Trunk Avenue and District Avenue	Engineering Submission
ENG 17V 0036	17 012 V	Engineering Application	10820 Dufferin Street, North of Teston Road	Underground works on Dufferin Street (Sanitary Sewer/Watermain) construction
ENG 18 V 0006	1492	Engineering Application	East and West side of Pine Valley Drive North and South on Pine Valley Drive, south of Teston Road	Pine Valley Drive road improvements
ENG 16 V 0064	16 027V	Engineering Application	Intersection of Street 19 and Pine Valley Drive - south of Teston Road	MOSAİK Engineering Submission - Intersection Design for Street 19 (South Leg) & Pine Valley Drive
ENG 17V 0024	17 007V	Engineering Application	Intersection of Highway 27 and Kirby Road	Engineering Submission - Intersection of Highway 27/Kirby Road
ENG 17V 0027	17 008 V	Engineering Application	Westside of Islington Road, south of Langstaff Road	Engineering Submission
ENG 17V 0029	17 009 V	Engineering Application	Westside of Pine Valley Drive, north of Major Mackenzie Drive	Engineering Submission
ENG 17V 0040	17 014 V	Engineering Application	Southeast corner of intersection of Pine Valley Drive and Major Mackenzie Drive West	Engineering Submission - Storm, Sanitary and Watermain along Major Mackenzie Drive West, Southside of Major Mackenzie Drive

CITY of **VAUGHAN**
 DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 37: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS (continued)

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 18 V 0008	2015-4297	Engineering Application	4405 Major Mackenzie Drive West and 11 Woodend Place	Engineering Application - Grading works along Major Mackenzie Drive and Intersection of Woodend Place and Major Mackenzie
ENG 18 V 0025	1999	Engineering Application	Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, Northwest Quadrant	To construct three new roads in the northwest quadrant of the VMC
ENG 18 V 0027	18-7001	Engineering Application	North of Rutherford Road between Highway 50 and Huntington Road	Engineering Submission - Watermain and sanitary connection to existing servicing
ENG 18 V 0061	19T-12RW	Engineering Application	South of Bass pro Mills Drive and West of Jane Street	Extension of Bass Pro Mills Drive from Romina Drive to Jane Street



308 development applications for Vaughan were reviewed in 2018



TOWN of WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

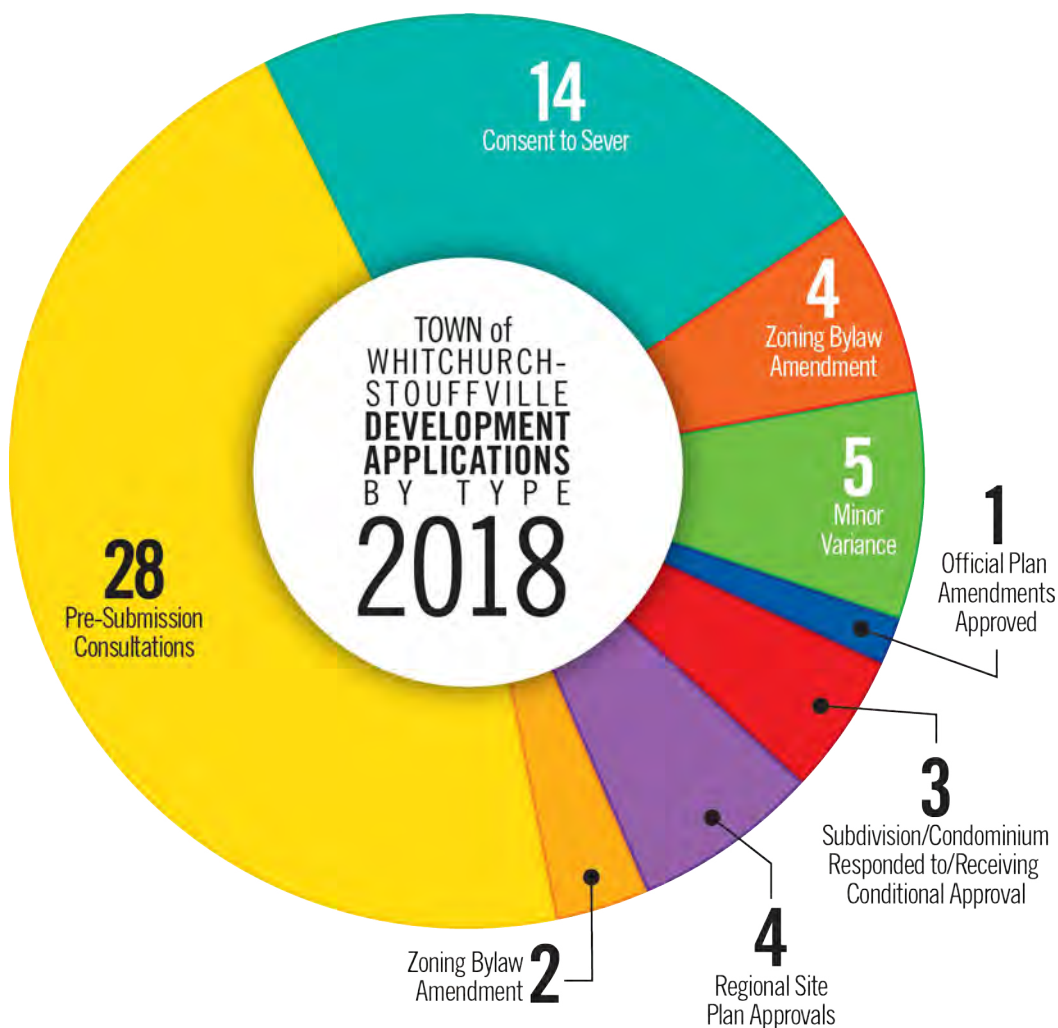
DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018



QUICKFACTS

- Whitchurch-Stouffville made up five per cent of development applications in York Region
- Responded to 61 development applications
- Regional staff participated on Whitchurch-Stouffville's Gateway Mixed-Use Area/Western Approach Land Use Study working group

FIGURE 28: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RESPONDED to and APPROVED by TYPE in 2018





TOWN of WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

FIGURE 29: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Responded to/ Receiving Conditional Approval) 2014 to 2018

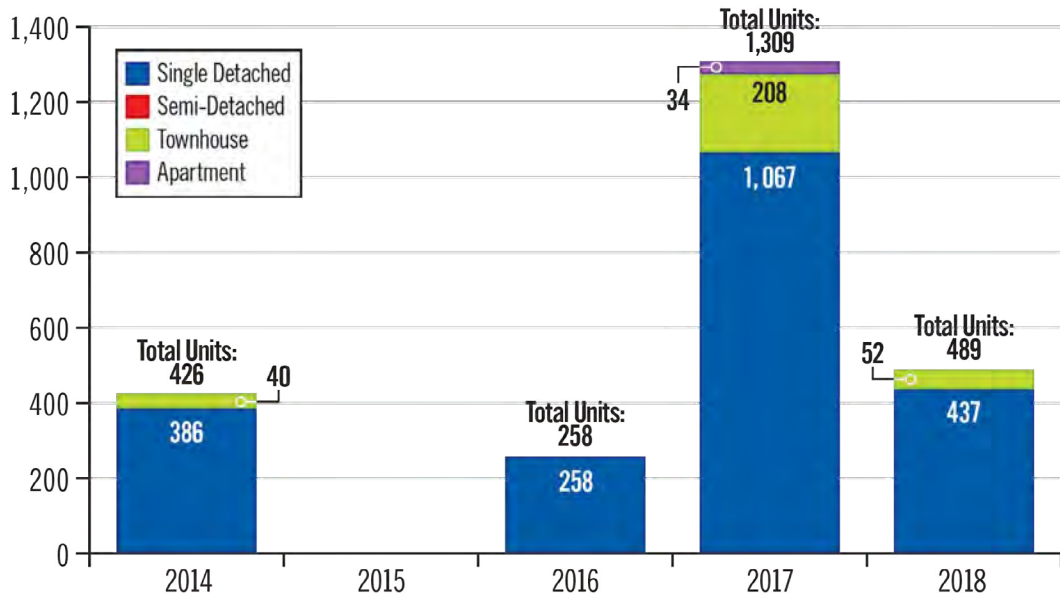
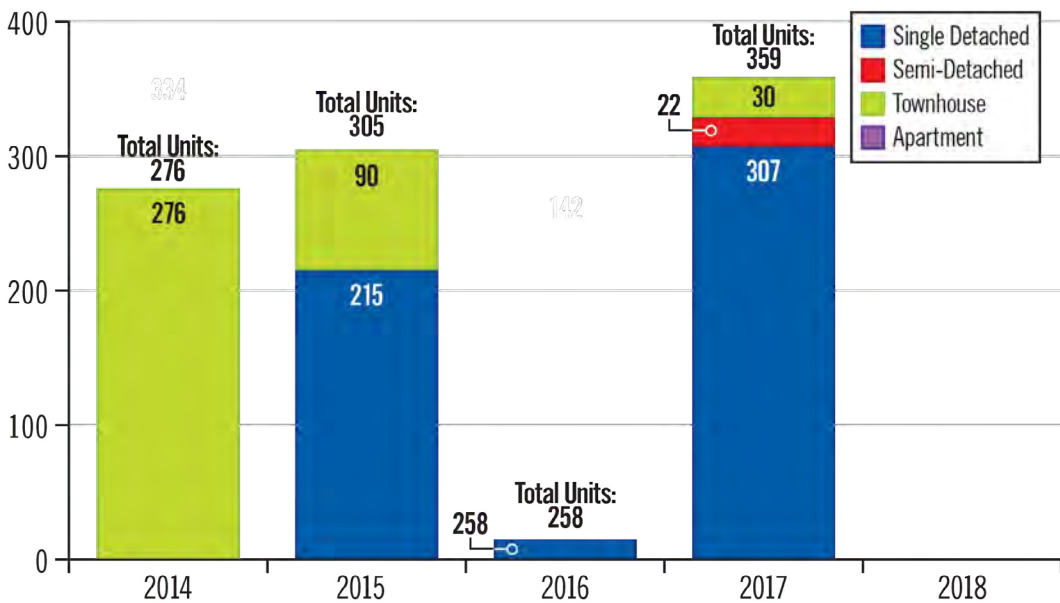
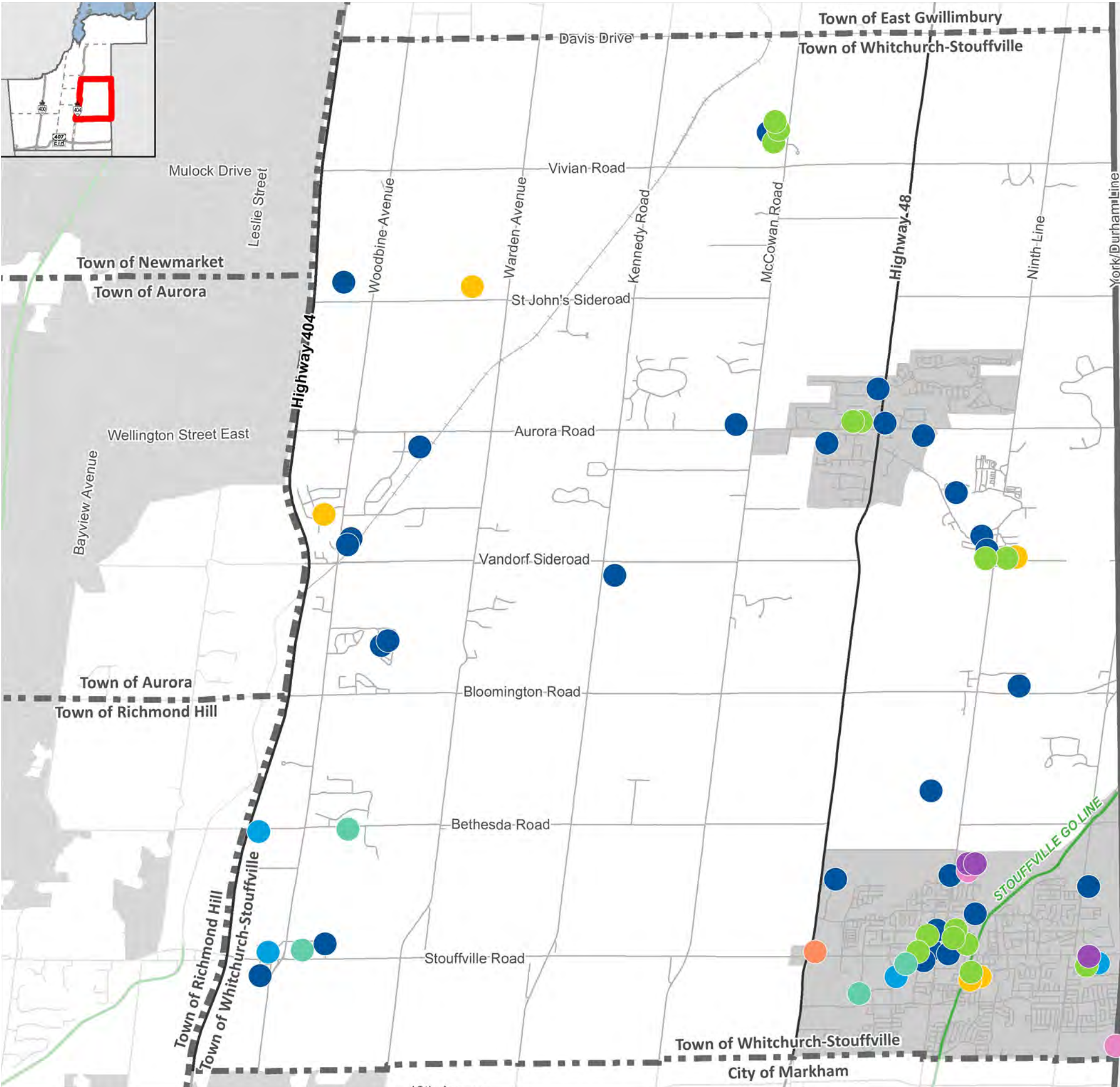


FIGURE 30: TYPE of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Clearances for Registration) 2014 to 2018





YORK REGION

TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE DEVELOPMENT PROFILE 2018

- Consent to Sever
- Engineering Applications
- Official Plan Amendments
- Minor Variances
- Pre-Submission Consultations
- Site Plan Applications
- Subdivision/Condominium Applications
- Zoning Bylaw Amendments



Produced by: The Regional Municipality of York, Corporate Services
 Department, Planning and Economic Development Branch
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TOWN of WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018



TABLE 38: OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
LOPA 18 W 0030	OPA 145	Local Official Plan Amendment (Secondary Plan)	Highway 48 (north-south) and Stouffville Road (east-west)	To amend the community of Stouffville Secondary Plan to revise schedules F and F-3 and add Schedule F2A, in support of revised lands under designations, policies and guidelines

TABLE 39: SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM - RESPONDED to/RECEIVED CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

Regional File Number	Local file Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SUBP17W 0038	19T-17W02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	12785 Ninth Line	146 residential lots, a secondary school block, an open space block, environmental blocks and reserve blocks
SUBP17W 0041	19T(W)-17 004	Draft Plan of Subdivision	6853 Main Street	40 rear-loaded units and 12 front loaded units
SUBP17W 0038	19T-17W02	Draft Plan of Subdivision	12785 Ninth Line	146 residential lots, a secondary school block, an open space block, environmental blocks and reserve blocks



TOWN of WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

DETAILED APPLICATION INFORMATION 2018

TABLE 40: REGIONAL SITE PLAN APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
SP16 W 0329	SPW00816	Site Plan	2346 Stouffville Road & 17 Gormley Industrial Avenue	Redevelopment of an existing site to develop another industrial building on site
SP17W 0259	SP-W-006-17	Site Plan	5827 Main Street	72 townhouse condominium units
SP17W 0260	SPA17 022	Site Plan	162 & 176 Sandiford Drive	A long-term care facility with 4 six-storey buildings containing 1,030 suits
SP18 W 0305	SPA-2018-026	Site Plan	2487 Bethesda Side Road	A two-storey single detached unit

TABLE 41: REGIONAL ENGINEERING APPROVALS

Regional File Number	Local File Number	Application Type	Location	Description
ENG 18 W 0004	16:372:D	Engineering Application	11731 Tenth Line	Engineering Submission
ENG 18 W 0031	1508	Engineering Application	12785 Ninth Line	Proposed temporary construction access for the Savena Cove subdivision



For more information on development activity in York Region please contact:

PLANNING

1-877-464-9675 Extension 71508

york.ca/developmentservices

2018 DEVELOPMENT **ACTIVITY** SUMMARY

For more information on development activity in York Region please contact:

PLANNING

1-877-464-9675 Extension 71508

york.ca/developmentservices



April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: Implementation of Construction Act Prompt Payment and Mandatory Adjudication Provisions

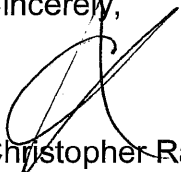
On April 18, 2019, adopted the following recommendations:

1. Council endorse the request by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario that the Ministry of the Attorney General consider amendments to the Construction Act related to implementation of Prompt Payment and Adjudication, as described in Attachment 1.
2. The Chair advise the Attorney General of Council's support for the amendments to the Construction Act suggested by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.
3. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Dan Kuzmyk, Deputy Regional Solicitor, at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71401 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachments

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Finance and Administration
April 11, 2019

Report of the Regional Solicitor

Implementation of *Construction Act* Prompt Payment and Mandatory Adjudication Provisions

1. Recommendations

1. Council endorse the request by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario that the Ministry of the Attorney General consider amendments to the *Construction Act* related to implementation of Prompt Payment and Adjudication, as described in *Attachment 1*.
2. The Chair advise the Attorney General of Council's support for the amendments to the *Construction Act* suggested by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.
3. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities.

2. Summary

This report seeks Council's endorsement of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario's ("AMO") March 7, 2019 request to the Ministry of the Attorney General ("the Ministry") to consider four amendments related to implementation of the Prompt Payment and Adjudication regime under the *Construction Act*, which are scheduled to come into force on October 1, 2019.

Key Points:

- Significant amendments to the *Construction Act* relating to prompt payment and mandatory adjudication are scheduled for implementation on October 1, 2019
- These changes dramatically impact municipal owners and expose them to risk for failure to comply
- AMO has requested that the Ministry consider amending specific sections of the *Construction Act* that will assist in mitigating risk associated with prompt payment and allow sufficient time to prepare for the mandatory adjudication regime

- AMO has also requested that municipalities endorse AMO's requested amendments and communicate the endorsement to the Ministry

3. Background

The *Construction Lien Act* was amended in late 2017

In early 2015, the Ministry initiated a consultation and review process intended to modernize the *Construction Lien Act* which had not had any significant amendments or modernization since 1983. The main policy considerations driving the review were promptness and security of payment for contractors and efficiency in resolving construction disputes. Ultimately, to reflect the transformative nature of the changes, the name of the *Construction Lien Act* was changed to the *Construction Act*.

Regional staff were very involved in the consultation leading up to the amendments

The Ministry heard from over 60 stakeholders, including contractors' and suppliers' associations, owners' associations and numerous Provincial ministries. York Region, the City of Toronto and AMO were also stakeholders who had a seat at the table. Participating public agencies included Infrastructure Ontario, Metrolinx, the Toronto Transit Commission and the Toronto Community Housing Corporation. In a subsequent phase of the review process, York Region also contributed a senior staff lawyer to the expert Advisory Panel which provided technical information and advice, much of which was ultimately included in the *Construction Act* and supporting regulations which became law in December, 2017.

The Prompt Payment and Adjudication provisions scheduled for implementation on October 1, 2019 will impose strict time lines on owners, and where payment disputes arise, an adjudicator may be appointed

Modernization of the *Construction Lien Act* is intended to ensure that suppliers and contractors are paid promptly for goods and services and that construction disputes would be resolved quickly and economically. However, since both of these areas involve significant changes to the existing contractual and administrative landscape, the Ministry elected to delay implementation until October 1, 2019, to allow all stakeholders to prepare for the new regime.

Once implemented, prompt payment will require owners to pay general contractors within 28 days after the owner receives the invoice from the contractor. Where payment is not made within 28 days, contractors will have the right to charge mandatory interest on late payments, beginning when the amount is due.

Where owners do not agree that goods or services have been provided as described in an invoice, the owner will be permitted to deliver a notice of non-payment to the contractor within 14 days of receiving the invoice. The notice of non-payment will trigger an adjudication process which will provide interim, binding decisions on disputes related to

goods and services provided for in construction contracts. The general consensus among owners is that 14 days is not a sufficiently long period, as further discussed below.

4. Analysis

An Authorized Nominating Authority will be appointed to administer and oversee adjudicators

The adjudicators who ultimately decide construction disputes will be experts with extensive experience in the industry and experience or training in dispute resolution. A yet to be identified “Authorized Nominating Authority” (ANA) will, among other things, develop and oversee training and qualification for adjudicators, maintain a registry of qualified adjudicators and establish a code of conduct for adjudicators.

The Ministry initially indicated that the ANA would be in place by late 2018, but in fact the public procurement process is still underway which puts significant pressure on all parties to be ready for October 1, 2019

Under the *Construction Act* regulations, a private (ie. non-governmental) body will be designated by the Attorney General to act as ANA following a public application process. Although the Ministry had initially indicated that the ANA would be elected by Fall, 2018, the application process has not yet concluded, with a Request for Expressions of Interest having been posted in January, 2019 and a Call for Applications having been posted on March 15, 2019.

The first step for the new ANA will be to identify and train selected adjudicators with respect to process and conduct of arbitrations, provide an adjudicator registry, and communicate with contractors. Given these complex tasks, there is significant concern among owners, which is shared by York Region staff and AMO, that the October 1 deadline should be extended, which would require an amendment to the *Construction Act*.

Staff support AMO’s request that the Ministry consider amendments to the *Construction Act*, particularly with respect to timing of implementation, in order to better support prompt payment administration and facilitate orderly and effective transition to the new adjudication regime

In consultation with municipal owners, including York Region, AMO has asked the Ministry to consider making four amendments to the *Construction Act*, as described in *Attachment 1*. The requested amendments, along with staff comments, are described below:

AMO Requested Amendment #1: Owners should be provided more than 14 days to publish a notice of non-payment to ensure that due diligence is done before payment of a proper invoice is required. AMO has suggested a minimum of 21 days.

Comment: The current 14 day window for payment certification is too short to allow a fulsome review of construction services performed in all contexts. Regional projects, for example, can involve requests for substantial payment, often requiring detailed and large scale testing and analysis by payment certifiers. This will result in risk to owners related to overpayment or payment for incomplete, deficient or defective work. This does not represent prudent stewardship of taxpayer funds.

AMO Requested Amendment #2: The time period between December 24 to January 2 of each calendar year should be excluded from the calculation of time with respect to Prompt Payment and Adjudication.

Comment: Most municipal government offices, including York Region, are closed between December 24 and January 2. Effectively removing eight days from municipal owners' already tight 14 day certification timeline will unreasonably limit the ability to properly certify work submitted for payment immediately prior to the holiday period, and expose owners to risk of late payment.

AMO Requested Amendment #3: The date for implementing the Prompt Payment and Adjudication regimes should be postponed from October 1, 2019 to one year post-establishment of the ANA.

Comment: Six months before the present implementation date, there are significant unknowns related to the adjudication process, including the identity of the ANA, whether there will be a sufficient number of potentially qualified adjudicators, and what the certification process will look like.

AMO Requested Amendment #4: The Ministry should create and communicate practice guides, interpretation bulletins and webinars to educate owners, contractors and subcontractors on the new regimes.

Comment: Once the unknowns surrounding the ANA and adjudicators have been clarified, owners and contractors will need to educate themselves on how to administer and manage projects which are likely to be subject to potentially complex and resource-intensive preparation for, and participation in, an adjudication process, while still working to complete the project. In fact, the Expert Advisory Panel recommended that the involved Ministries provide education, awareness and support for industry participants with respect to the *Construction Act* amendments, none of which have been done or would appear to be on the horizon a mere six months from implementation.

Staff have been preparing for the Prompt Payment and Adjudication regime, and will be ready for October 1, 2019 if implementation proceeds as scheduled

Staff have been preparing for the Prompt Payment and Adjudication regime, and will be ready for implementation on October 1, 2019, if necessary. Legal Services presented a series of education sessions in early 2018 to provide staff with *Construction Act* amendment updates and education and to provide the context and framework for the required changes. As well, a cross-corporate Working Group led by Legal Services and supported by internal process improvement and change management experts has been formed and the group is

working with representatives from all departments to review and update existing construction contracts, forms, documents, processes and systems related to construction administration, certification and payment.

Expert external construction lawyers have also been retained to provide additional support and guidance, particularly with respect to best practices, document management and recommended workflow associated with dispute adjudication.

5. Financial

There is no financial impact associated with the recommendations in this report. All cost implications associated with preparing for and implementing amendments associated with the *Construction Act*, including the Prompt Payment and Adjudication regime, have been included in approved capital program budgets.

6. Local Impact

There are no direct local impacts associated with this report

7. Conclusion

Staff recommend that Council endorse AMO's request to the Ministry of the Attorney General to amend the *Construction Act* as described in this report, and that Council's endorsement be communicated to the Ministry.

For more information on this report, please contact Dan Kuzmyk, Deputy Regional Solicitor, at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71401. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by: **Joy Hulton**
Regional Solicitor

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

March 29, 2019
Attachments (1)
9281342

Sent via email: caroline.mulroney@pc.ola.org

March 7, 2019

The Honourable Caroline Mulroney
Attorney General
McMurtry-Scott Building, 11th Floor
720 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2S9

Dear Attorney General Mulroney:

I would like to outline the ongoing concerns that municipal governments have with the *Construction Act, 2017*, and to reiterate my request to meet with you on this item. Without legislative amendments and support from the Ministry for implementation, we do not believe that the prompt payment and mandatory adjudication regimes will work effectively by the time the legislation is to come into force.

AMO, and our members, have always supported the principle of prompt payment, as evidenced by various municipal governments that already have policies in place that protect workers and suppliers. That is why we have played an active role in modernizing the *Construction Lien Act* since the work on prompt payment began.

While the *Construction Act* has been modernized in many respects, we recognize that the most significant pieces of legislation come into force on October 1, 2019. With that date fast approaching, AMO is asking the Ministry to consider four amendments:

1. Owners should be provided more than 14 days to publish a notice of non-payment to ensure that due diligence is done before payment of a proper invoice is required (e.g. 21 business days);
2. The time period between December 24th to January 2nd of each calendar year should be excluded from the calculation of time with respect to Prompt Payment and Adjudication, similar to the recently proposed federal legislation;
3. The date for implementing the Prompt Payment and Adjudication regimes should be postponed from October 1, 2019, to 1-year post-establishment of the Authorized Nominating Authority (ANA); and
4. That the Ministry create and communicate practice guides, interpretation bulletins, and webinars in alignment with Recommendations 97 & 98 of the [Expert Panel's Report](#) to educate owners, contractors, and subcontractors on the new regimes.

The proposed 28-day timeline for owners to pay contractors on the receipt of a “proper invoice” does not provide enough time for municipal staff to inspect and certify whether the work has been completed properly. Municipal governments require the ability to certify work before payment is remitted to protect our property taxpayer dollars. This Act essentially prohibits certification before payment, which is problematic and should be reconsidered. Otherwise, the Act leaves municipal taxpayers vulnerable to increasing construction project costs as well as legal fees.

Further, most municipal governments are closed for the holidays or maintain a much reduced staffing level during December 24th to January 2nd. It is important that municipalities are not forced into impossible timelines when those imposed by the legislation are already so tight.

Many details about the Authorized Naming Authority (ANA) are still to be determined. We recognize that the proposed regulations have provided some clarity, and that Expressions of Interest for ANA members were released in January 2019. In order to have the ANA working by October 1st, the Province must develop a certification regime for the adjudicators, ensure that there are sufficient adjudicators to meet demand, and ensure they have all been certified. Only once these details are in place can owners, contractors and subcontractors be educated on how this mechanism will work in practice.

This Act, in its current form, makes Ontario the first jurisdiction in the world to have prompt payment and adjudication regimes run simultaneously. We all need to get it right, and owners are willing to do their part to get ready. To achieve this we strongly encourage the Ministry to create practice guides, interpretative bulletins, and webinars to communicate how to prepare for these regimes prior to coming into force.

One consideration the Ministry should explore is creating a centralized web database hosted for all construction in the province for notices and additional project information. A website commissioned by the Province could have cost-recovery fees and be more affordable than the current proposed vehicle.

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of these issues, and look forward to meeting to discuss how we can make the *Construction Act* a success for all of Ontario. The Ministry can reach out to AMO staff to clarify any details needed.

Sincerely,

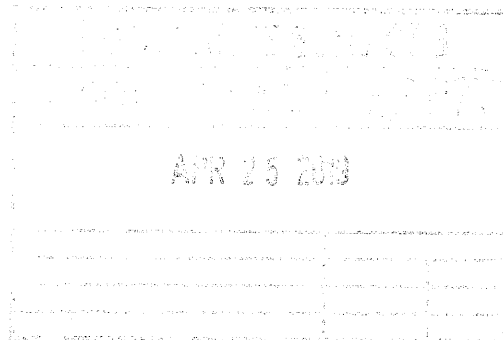


Jamie McGarvey
AMO President
Mayor, Town of Parry Sound

cc: The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: 2018 Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement

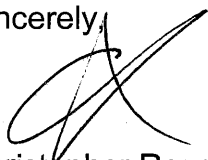
On April 18, 2019, Regional Council adopted the following recommendation:

1. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the local municipalities and the Building Industry and Land Development Association, York Region Chapter.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Edward Hankins, Director, Treasury Office at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71644 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachments

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Finance and Administration
April 11, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Finance

2018 Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement

1. Recommendations

The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the local municipalities and the Building Industry and Land Development Association, York Region Chapter.

2. Summary

This report provides a year-end summary of development charge activity and reserve balances for 2018, as required under the *Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended (the Act)*.

Key Points:

- As of December 31, 2018, the development charge reserve balance was \$337.9 million
- The Treasurer's Reserve Fund Statement is in compliance with the *Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended*
- Development charge draws exceeded collections by \$43.1 million during 2018

3. Background

Development charges are a key funding source for the Region's capital plan

Development charges are imposed to recover growth-related capital costs from residential and non-residential developments. The majority of York Region's capital expenditures are due to growth, so development charges are a major source of funding for the Region's capital plan.

Development charge reserve reporting is required by the *Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended*

The Act outlines specific reporting requirements for development charge reserves. Sections 33 and 43 of the Act require that:

- A municipality that has passed a development charge bylaw shall establish a separate reserve fund for each service to which the development charge relates and fund only eligible capital costs from the reserve fund
- The Treasurer of the municipality shall provide Council a financial statement relating to development charge bylaws and reserve funds established.

The financial statement must identify all assets where capital costs were funded under a development charge bylaw. Municipalities are also required to identify all other sources of funding applied to each project funded with development charges and provide details on activities for each development charge reserve for the year.

4. Analysis

As of December 31, 2018, the development charge reserve balance was \$337.9 million

The development charge reserve balance, as at December 31, 2018, was \$337.9 million as shown on Table 1, a decline of \$34.4 million from 2017.

Table 1

Development Charge Activity in 2018 (in \$ millions)

Service	Opening Balance	Collections³	Draws	Interest	Closing Balance¹
Regional Roads	356.8	137.1	160.0	7.9	341.8
Water Supply ⁴	(16.6)	84.0	98.5	(0.3)	(31.4)
Wastewater Servicing ⁴	(103.3)	168.4	140.8	(1.6)	(77.4)
General Services ²	<u>135.4</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>75.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>104.9</u>
Total	372.3	431.9	475.0	8.8	337.9

Note 1: Reserve balance includes opening balance plus collections, expenditures and interest accrual.

Note 2: General Services includes transit, subway, waste diversion, police, paramedic services, public health, senior services, social housing, public works, growth studies, court services and GO Transit.

Note 3: Development charge collections are reported net of development charge credits.

Note 4: Water Supply and Wastewater Servicing components of this reserve have deficits as a result of the need to build capacity in this infrastructure in advance of planned growth. These deficits will be reduced as the growth occurs in the future and the related development charges are received.

The Treasurer's Reserve Fund Statement is comprised of five schedules

Attached to this report are five schedules (see Attachment 1) which make up the financial statement required by the Act:

- Schedule 1 summarizes the development charge reserves established under the authority of *the Act, 1997*, and the Development Charge Bylaw:
- Schedule 1 (A) provides a further breakdown of the General Services column on Schedule 1.
- Schedule 1 (B) provides details of the development charge credits shown on Schedule 1.
- Schedule 2 shows the 2018 general services capital project expenditure details.
- Schedule 3 shows the 2018 roads-related development charge expenditure details.
- Schedule 4 shows the 2018 water supply-related development charge expenditure details.
- Schedule 5 shows the 2018 wastewater servicing-related development charge expenditure details.

The Treasurer's Reserve Fund Statement is in compliance with the *Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended*

As of December 31, 2018, this reserve fund statement is in compliance with the *Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended*. The Region has not imposed any voluntary payments or required construction of a service not authorized under the Act.

5. Financial

Development charge collections exceeded the 2018 forecast

Development charge collections in 2018 were \$431.9 million, which was \$21.6 million more than the forecast of \$410.3 million.

Development charges fund debt payments as well as growth infrastructure

Development charges fund infrastructure in one of two ways; it pays for growth infrastructure directly, or it pays down debt that was issued in order to build growth infrastructure. In 2018,

\$475 million was taken out of the Development Charge reserves; \$241.5 million was for debt servicing for Development Charge funded projects, while a further \$233.5 million was used to fund capital projects directly.

As at December 31, 2018, the Region had \$2.4 billion of debt outstanding that will be funded through future development charge collections out of a total debt of \$2.7 billion.

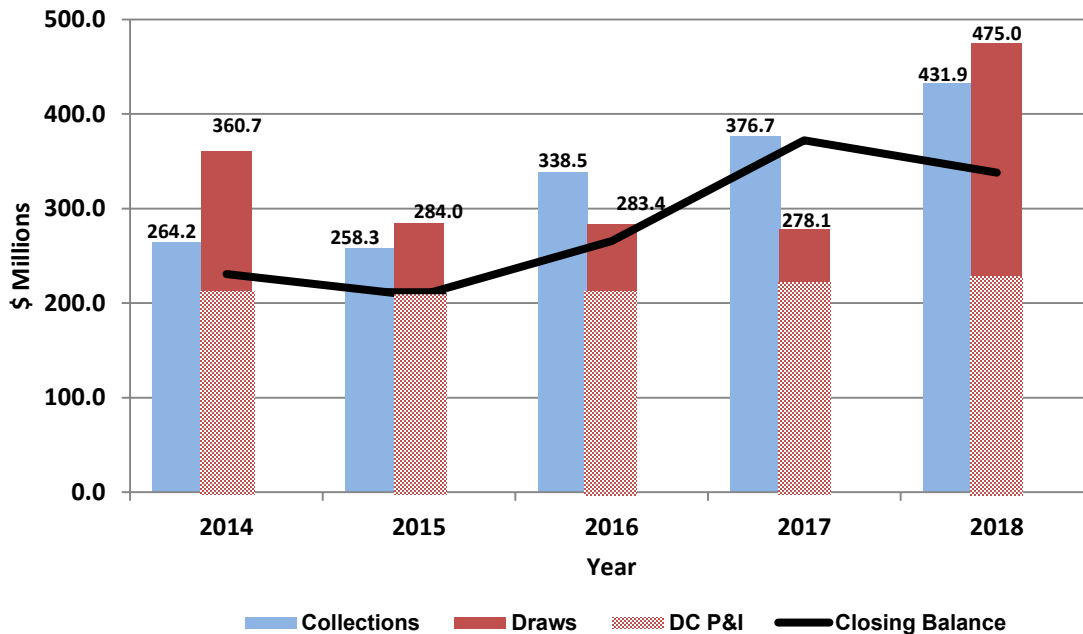
As per the Capital Financing and Debt Policy, it is the Region’s practice to maintain a cash balance in the Development Charge Reserves equal to a range of 75 to 100 per cent of the projected annual principal and interest payments during the fiscal year for growth-related debt. In this way the Region manages the total balance in the Development Charge Reserves against uncertainties in the development charge collections and fluctuations in the level of outstanding debt from year-to-year.

Chart 1 compares development charge collections and draws during the past five years. This chart demonstrates that for four of the past five years, the closing balance of the reserves have always been above the principal and interest that has to be repaid.

Chart 1

York Region 2014 - 2018 Development Charge

Collections and Draws Comparison (in \$M)



6. Local Impact

Development charges are an important revenue source for funding growth-related infrastructure, which benefits all municipalities in York Region.

7. Conclusion

The 2018 Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement presented in this report satisfies the Region's reporting obligations pursuant to the *Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended*.

For more information on this report, please contact Edward Hankins, Director, Treasury Office at 1-877-464-9675 ext.71644. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by:

Laura Mirabella, FCPA, FCA
Commissioner of Finance and Regional Treasurer

Approved for Submission:

Bruce Macgregor
Chief Administrative Officer

March 26, 2019
Attachments (1)
9146462

**Regional Municipality of York
Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018**

	General Services ¹	Regional Roads	Water Supply	Wastewater Servicing	2018 Total
Opening Balance at January 1, 2018	\$135,403,126	\$356,822,041	(\$16,565,763)	(\$103,347,825)	\$372,311,579
Development Charges Collected (Gross) ²	42,464,934	137,091,314	83,969,234	169,267,751	432,793,233
Development Charge Credits Issued ³				(886,903)	(886,903)
Development Charges Collected (Net)	\$42,464,934	\$137,091,314	\$83,969,234	\$168,380,849	\$431,906,331
Interest ⁴	2,752,766	7,922,748	(284,634)	(1,621,121)	8,769,760
Revenue Sub -Total	\$45,217,700	\$145,014,062	\$83,684,600	\$166,759,728	\$440,676,090
Expenditures	\$75,661,500 ⁵	\$160,023,407 ⁶	\$98,529,574 ⁷	\$140,828,715 ⁸	\$475,043,196
Closing Balance at December 31, 2018	\$104,959,326	\$341,812,696	(\$31,410,736)	(\$77,416,812)	\$337,944,473

NOTES :

1. See Schedule 1(A) for breakdown.
2. Adjusted to reflect gross DC collections before the deduction of DC credits.
3. See Schedule 1(B) for breakdown.
4. Interest earned or internal borrowing cost.
5. See Schedule 2 for breakdown.
6. See Schedule 3 for breakdown.
7. See Schedule 4 for breakdown.
8. See Schedule 5 for breakdown.

**Regional Municipality of York
General Services Details
Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018**

	Opening Balance January 1, 2018	Development Charges Collected (Gross)	Development Charges Collected (Net)	Interest	Revenue Sub-Total	Expenditures	Closing Balance December 31, 2018
Growth Studies	\$9,706,771	\$21,643	\$21,643	\$202,161	\$223,804	\$1,428,318	\$8,502,257
Police	12,922,718	6,769,452	6,769,452	281,745	7,051,197	10,949,432	9,024,483
Paramedic Services	3,714,161	2,280,927	2,280,927	86,540	2,367,467	8,759,897	(2,678,268)
Public Health	8,913,203	670,308	670,308	201,158	871,467		9,784,670
Senior Services	19,192,196	14,903	14,903	419,793	434,696		19,626,892
Social Housing	8,238,882	1,352,442	1,352,442	151,650	1,504,092	3,748,138	5,994,835
Public Works	17,912,904	1,683,094	1,683,094	406,907	2,090,001	368,140	19,634,764
Subway	32,189,173	17,518,815	17,518,815	651,856	18,170,671	26,295,642	24,064,202
Transit Infrastructure	22,239,421	9,605,082	9,605,082	364,079	9,969,162	17,324,813	14,883,769
GO Transit	172,045	1,963,952	1,963,952	15,342	1,979,294	1,730,303	421,036
Court Services	95,267	277,616	277,616	(33,652)	243,964	5,056,816	(4,717,586)
Waste Diversion	106,385	306,699	306,699	5,188	311,887		418,272
2018 Total	\$135,403,126	\$42,464,934	\$42,464,934	\$2,752,766	\$45,217,700	\$75,661,500	\$104,959,326

NOTES :

**Regional Municipality of York
Development Charge Credits Issued
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018**

Municipality	Subdivision	Developer	Hard Services			
			Regional Roads	Water Supply	Wastewater Servicing	Total
Town of East Gwillimbury	19T-08E03 Phase 2	West Sharon Holdings Inc.			\$886,903	\$886,903
Total Development Charge Credits Issued ¹					\$886,903	\$886,903

NOTE :

1. To register for a plan of subdivision, developers are required to pay development charges for hard services (i.e., regional roads, water supply and wastewater servicing). Development charge credits issued are direct reductions against these applicable hard services. The remaining development charges are collected at the building permit stage. Net development charge collections consist of gross collections less credits.

**Regional Municipality of York Development Charge Reserve
Capital Program Expenditures
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018**

Service Category	Project Number	Project Description	Development Charge Reserve Funding	Other Project Funding			2018 Total Project Funding
				Tax Levy Funding	User Rate Funding	Other ¹	
Growth Studies	90000	Business Management	417,172			16,353	433,525
	95000	Long Range Strategic Planning	495,000			117,107	612,107
	35000	Development Tracking System	516,146			57,350	573,496
			1,428,318	0		190,810	1,619,128
Police	26160	Debtenture Payments ²	4,678,044			6,256,918	10,934,962
	29017	Specialized Equipment Purchasing	665,000	338,104			1,003,104
	29010	Vehicles	935,698	3,239,661			4,175,359
	29042	Radio System	55,901	193,544		75,000	324,445
	29043	District 4 Renovation	1,239,574	137,730			1,377,304
	29020	Special Equipment Training	63,619	26,868		(4,948)	85,539
	29031	District 3 Marine Headquarters	1,250,543				1,250,543
	29040	Training Facility	216,937			(216,937)	0
	29046	Substation Outlook	971,168	107,608		(2,694)	1,076,082
	29051	Community Safety Village Expansion	493,729	54,859			548,588
	29034	In Car Printers	29,357	586,219			615,576
	29035	Closed Circuit System	102,956	356,463			459,419
	29014	Specialized Equipment	47,481	164,392			211,873
	29011	Business Intelligence	34,096	118,051			152,147
	29050	Air Support Rehabilitation	24,745	85,676			110,421
	29023	Technical Investigations	114,583	396,721			511,304
		Allocation of Financing Costs for 2018	26,001				26,001
		10,949,432	5,805,896	0	6,107,339	22,862,667	
Paramedic Services	54190	Debtenture Payments ³	462,825			41,311,216	41,774,041
	54580	Paramedic Services Station 31 - Vaughan Southwest	6,703	745			7,448
	54665	Paramedic Services Station 22 - Gormley	28,601	3,178			31,779
	54640	Paramedic Services Station 16 - Newmarket Northwest	786,593	1,835,384			2,621,977
	54645	Paramedic Services Station 19 - Newmarket Southeast	752,548	1,755,946			2,508,494
	54675	Paramedic Services Station 29 - Thornhill Markham	44,338	21,348			65,686
	54420	Paramedic Services Station 13 - Holland Landing	98,753	47,548			146,301
	54601	Paramedic Services Station 27 - Markham Northwest	35,838	3,982			39,820
	54638	Paramedic Services Land Acquisition Growth	3,701,317	2,135,533			5,836,850
	54650	Paramedic Services Station 25 - Markham Southeast	2,419,729	268,859			2,688,588
	54301	Paramedic Services New Vehicles	411,071	45,675			456,746
	Allocation of Financing Costs for 2018	11,579				11,579	
		8,759,897	6,118,198	0	41,311,216	56,189,311	
Social Housing	67675	Richmond Hill Hub	281,007			1,047,825	1,328,832
	67510	Social Housing Predevelopment	11,858	82,019			93,877
	67916	Woodbridge Redevelopment	3,455,274	8,167,525		4,432,000	16,054,799
			3,748,138	8,249,544	0	5,479,825	17,477,507
Public Works	99900	Fleet	368,140				368,140
Subway	90996	Spadina Subway Extension	25,913,027	14,416,592		6,696,489	47,026,108
		Allocation of Financing Costs for 2018	382,615				382,615
			26,295,642	14,416,592	0	6,696,489	47,408,723
Court Services	14780	Annex	5,056,816	66,668,595			71,725,411
Transit Infrastructure	90000/38001	Debtenture Payments ²	22,373,134	13,760,847		48,622,842	84,756,823
	81582	Transit Garage North	1,223,730	7,517,196			8,740,926
	81583	Transit Garage South East	6,298	7,915			14,213
	82150	Bus Loops & Stops Expansion	478,085	1,163,126			1,641,211
	82155	Major Mackenzie West Terminal	337,896	69,208			407,104
	84399	Mobility Plus Bus Expansion	22,891				22,891
	84599	Conventional Bus Expansion	191,749	2,804,327			2,996,076
	90992	Bus Rapid Transit and Light Rail Transit Studies	(7,849,576)	14,706,234		1,834,786	8,691,444
	90999	Transport Upgrades and Initiatives	540,608	5,114			545,722
			17,324,813	40,033,967		50,457,628	107,816,408
GO Transit	15800	GO Transit (Metrolinx)	1,730,303				1,730,303
Regional Roads		See Schedule 3 for Details	160,023,407	16,288,940		15,437,719	191,750,066
Water Supply		See Schedule 4 for Details	98,529,574	98,010		(1,665,641)	96,961,943
Wastewater Servicing		See Schedule 5 for Details	140,828,715			(2,848,661)	137,980,054
Total Capital Programs			\$475,043,196	\$157,679,742	\$0	\$121,168,724	\$753,889,662

NOTES :

1. Other consists of proceeds from debenture issues, third party recoveries, other capital reserves, provincial/federal grants, fees and charges.
2. Debtenture payments include both principal and interest.
3. The development charge reserve funding for Business Management was used to fund 2018 Development Charge Background Study-related work.

Regional Municipality of York Development Charge Reserves
Regional Roads Capital Program Expenditures
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

Project Number	Project Description	Development Charge Reserve Funding	Tax Levy Funding	Other Project Funding ¹	2018 Total Project Funding
85650	Major Mackenzie Drive -Canadian Pacific Railway to Hwy 27	\$24,118,514	\$2,483,432		\$26,601,946
80680	Bayview Avenue - Elgin Mills Road to 19th Avenue	12,260,917	462,095	231,602	12,954,614
81968	Mid Block Crossing - Highway 404 North of 16th Avenue	10,620,981		1,162,370	11,783,351
81320	Major Mackenzie Drive - Highway 27 to Pine Valley Drive	7,888,841	883,326		8,772,167
97100	St John's Side Road - Bayview Avenue to Woodbine Avenue	5,671,165	605,732	3,738,845	10,015,742
39970	Miscellaneous Development Charge Credit Payments to Developers ³	5,064,267	615,621		5,679,888
85620	2nd Concession - Green Lane to Doane Road	4,624,275	112,170		4,736,445
81944	Major Mackenzie Drive - Weston Road to Highway 400	3,539,760	8,895		3,548,655
82685	Highway 404 Northbound Offramp Extension at Highway 7	3,299,962	202,861	2,524,351	6,027,174
39950	Miscellaneous Capital Improvements ²	2,875,935	355,453	174,212	3,405,600
81045	Central Snow Management Facility	2,697,262	141,961		2,839,223
84860	Highway 9 at Bathurst Street	2,554,017	283,780		2,837,797
81020	King Road and Highway 27	2,505,855	278,428	1,184,394	3,968,677
84044	Viva Next	2,111,109	190,000		2,301,109
96770	Keele Street - Steeles Avenue to Highway 7	1,947,306	76,470		2,023,776
96020	Bathurst Street - Green Lane West to Yonge Street	1,727,681	34,616		1,762,297
39990	Miscellaneous Signal Electric Improvements	1,707,248	189,694	112,105	2,009,047
83450	Major Mackenzie Drive - Highway 27 To Highway 50	1,622,884	222,308		1,845,192
84190	Leslie Street - John's Side Road to Mulock Drive	1,490,880	(20,001)	441,776	1,912,655
85660	Major Mackenzie Drive - Pine Valley Drive to Weston Road	1,396,071	15,958	937,570	2,349,599
39930	Bridge & Culvert Rehabilitation	1,379,506	2,446,385	44,532	3,870,423
99890	Intelligent Traffic System	1,336,918	163,000		1,499,918
81932	Major Capital Intersection Improvements	1,195,021	182,977		1,377,998
81030	Leslie Street and 19th Avenue	1,114,531	190,738	546,403	1,851,672
80430	Regional Streetscaping	945,178	236,295		1,181,473
85790	Southeast Main Yard	883,430	88,448		971,878
85560	Rutherford Road - Keele Street to Dufferin Street	846,103			846,103
91000	Debenture Payments	38,572,704			38,572,704
72600	Tree Funding	683,030			683,030
	Allocation of Financing Costs for 2018	220,561			220,561
	Various Programs (97) ⁴	13,121,496	5,838,298	4,339,559	23,299,353
Total Regional Roads Capital Programs		\$160,023,407	\$16,288,940	\$15,437,719	\$191,750,066

NOTES :

1. Other project funding consists of proceeds from debenture issues, third party recoveries, other capital reserves, provincial/federal grants, fees and charges.
2. Miscellaneous Capital Improvements consists of funding for intersection improvement projects undertaken by the Region such as traffic signal installations, street lighting installations and minor geometric improvements.
3. Miscellaneous Development Charge Credit Payments to Developers consists of the payout of the development charge credit for work undertaken by developers such as intersection improvements.
4. Consists of 97 minor road projects using development charge reserve funding.

Regional Municipality of York Development Charge Reserves
Water Supply Capital Program Expenditures
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

Project Number	Project Description	Development Charge Reserve Funding	User Rate Funding	Other Project Funding ¹	2018 Total Project Funding
75450	Glenway Reservoir Expansion	\$4,053,470			\$4,053,470
75510	2nd Concession Water Main to Doane Road	2,521,472		(\$322,029)	2,199,443
75400	East Vaughan Pumping Station	2,253,697		(795,663)	1,458,034
72180	Woodbine Ravenshoe Watermain	2,074,248			2,074,248
75690	South Maple Pumping Station Upgrade	2,064,023			2,064,023
70120	Orchard Heights Pumping Station Upgrade	1,531,798			1,531,798
72500	Georgina Water Station - Georgina Water Treatment Plant	1,236,580		(255,181)	981,399
74260	Kennedy Watermain Milliken Pumpin Station to Major Mackenzie Drive	1,130,958			1,130,958
72490	East Gwillimbury Water Meter Chambers	958,248			958,248
73170	King City - Additional Water Supply Watermain	906,408		148,720	1,055,128
76290	Bathurst Watermain Elgin to Jeff Reservoir	855,446			855,446
75620	Richmond Hill Pugsley Pumping Station Optimization	731,067			731,067
79670	Water System Capacity Assessment	472,614			472,614
72170	Water System Capacity Assessment	453,236			453,236
71180	Georgina Water System - Keswick North Elevation Tank	444,135			444,135
75600	Queensville Elevated Tank Number 1	438,839	1,338		440,177
75530	Green Lane and Leslie Street - Newmarket Central Watermain	382,847		63,528	446,375
78180	East Vaughan Water Servicing	377,050			377,050
76120	Ballantrae Production Well 3	374,666	96,672		471,338
72450	Elgin Mills Watermain at Bayview	369,248		(87,742)	281,506
73210	Aurora Elevated Tank	302,154			302,154
75520	King City Elevated Tank and Watermain to Town	192,466		264,254	456,720
78360	Orchard Heights Reservoir Inlet Upgrade	69,996			69,996
78310	Nobleton Water Wastewater Servicing	66,742		289,405	356,147
75700	Water Servicing Richmond Hill - Langstaff Road	62,128		75,067	137,195
72520	Pressure District # 6 Nashville Road Watermain	34,166			34,166
73300	Water Master Plan Update	23,984			23,984
70050	Wellington and Leslie Street Water Main	8,836		(1,046,000)	(1,037,164)
72390	Water for Tomorrow Program	(3,198)			(3,198)
76300	North Richmond Hil Elevated Tank No. 2	(95,191)			(95,191)
73160	Nobleton Water Supply Watermain	(119,565)			(119,565)
78270	Ballantrae Water Servicing	(148,111)			(148,111)
77480	Kleinburg Additional Water Sources	(1,004,178)			(1,004,178)
74210	Pumping District 6 Markham Bypass	(1,084,288)			(1,084,288)
46950	Debenture Payments	76,478,075			76,478,075
	Allocation of Financing Costs for 2018	115,507			115,507
Total Water Supply Capital Programs		\$98,529,574	\$98,010	(\$1,665,641)	\$96,961,943

NOTES :

1. Other project funding consists of proceeds from debenture issues, third party recoveries, other capital reserves, provincial/federal grants, fees and charges.
2. Negative amounts in Development Charge Funding represent adjustments from a prior period.
3. Negative amounts in Other Project Funding represent adjustments from a prior period.

**Regional Municipality of York Development Charge Reserves
Wastewater Servicing Capital Program Expenditures
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018**

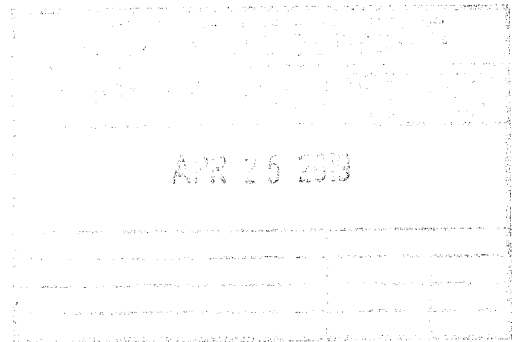
Project Number	Project Description	Development Charge Reserve Funding	User Rate Funding	Other Project Funding ¹	2018 Total Project Funding
73720	York Durham Sewer System - Duffin Creek Water Pollution Control Plant Expansion	\$17,438,318		\$90,631	\$17,528,949
79740	Peel Sanitary Sewer Cost Shared	8,769,429		(804,139)	7,965,290
74270	Upper York Sewage Servicing	7,596,555		(3,492,814)	4,103,741
79890	York Durham Sewer System - Leslie Pumping Station Upgrades	6,231,671		(957,539)	5,274,132
72530	Duffin Creek Stage 1-2 Upgrades	3,875,672	1,086,108	2,271,071	7,232,851
70080	Upper York Sewage System - Interim Servicing Solution	520,452			520,452
75310	East Vaughan Wastewater Servicing	518,285		(25,358)	492,927
75640	Waste Water System Capacity Monitor Studies	436,968			436,968
77100	York Durham Sewer System Bathurst Collector	326,513			326,513
75650	Waste Water Servicing Richmond Hill LangStaff	245,919			245,919
75780	Duffin Creek Laboratory Expansion	140,410			140,410
78310	Nobleton Water Wastewater Servicing	82,247		69,487	151,734
75810	Humber Pumping Station Electrical Upgrade	30,303			30,303
79100	York Durham Sewer System Wastewater Master Plan Update	12,973			12,973
74030	16th Avenue - Stone Mason to Woodbine Avenue	5,907			5,907
72240	Keswick Water Pollution Control Plant Environmental Assessment Study	5,318			5,318
75330	Green Lane Sewer Diversion	(117,438)			(117,438)
77200	York Durham Sewer System - Humber Foremain to Peel	(780,785)			(780,785)
72580	Inflow and Infiltration Reduction Implementation	(2,435,714)			(2,435,714)
44950	Debenture Payments	97,702,660			97,702,660
	Allocation of Financing Costs for 2018	223,052			223,052
Total Wastewater Servicing Capital Programs		\$140,828,715	\$1,086,108	(\$2,848,661)	\$139,066,162

NOTES :

1. Other project funding consists of proceeds from debenture issues, third party recoveries, other capital reserves, provincial/federal grants, fees and charges.
2. Negative amounts in Development Charge Funding represent adjustments from a prior period.
3. Negative amounts in Other Project Funding represent adjustments from a prior period.

April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: **2019 Speed Limit Revisions**

Regional Council, at its meeting held on April 18, 2019, adopted the following recommendations of Committee of the Whole regarding "2019 Speed Limit Revisions":

1. Existing speed limits on Regional roads listed in Table 1 of this report be revised as detailed.
2. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the Towns of East Gwillimbury, Georgina, Newmarket and Richmond Hill, Township of King and Chief of York Regional Police.
3. The Regional Solicitor prepare the necessary bylaws.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Joseph Petrunaro, Director of Roads and Traffic Operations at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 75220 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachment

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Transportation Services
April 4, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Transportation Services

2019 Speed Limit Revisions

1. Recommendations

1. Existing speed limits on Regional roads listed in Table 1 of this report be revised as detailed.
2. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the Towns of East Gwillimbury, Georgina, Newmarket and Richmond Hill, Township of King and Chief of York Regional Police.
3. The Regional Solicitor prepare the necessary bylaws.

2. Summary

This report seeks Council approval to implement the recommended speed limit revisions detailed in Table 1 of this report. The revisions reflect changing land use and increased urbanization, promote speed limit consistency and improve traffic operations.

3. Background

The recommended speed limit revisions are based on principles defined in the Regional Speed Limit Policy

In 2011, Council approved and adopted a [Speed Limit Policy](#) that provides guidelines to assist in ensuring a consistent approach in setting speed limits on Regional roads. The guidelines reference industry standards that help the policy remain current as industry-accepted best practices evolve. The Highway Traffic Act, Section 128, gives a municipal council the authority, by bylaw, to revise speed limits under 100 km/h in its jurisdiction.

The Regional road network is monitored to balance traffic flow and safety

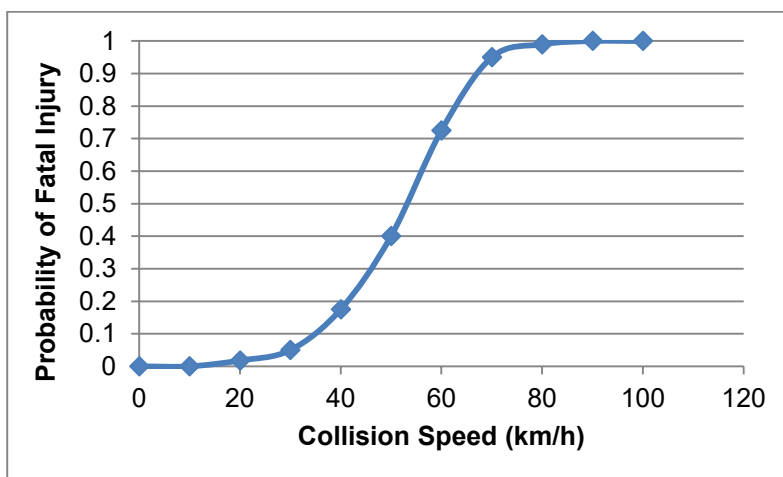
The Region's road network is a dynamic system. The critical parameters of roadside environment, road geometry, adjacent land use and access frequency are considered when establishing a speed zone. These parameters may change over time due to new development, transit routes or road widening. It is important speed limits be monitored and periodically reviewed to reflect changing parameters and address risks to road users.

Staff monitors and reviews the Regional road network to ensure speed limits are updated in accordance with the Region's speed limit policy and are set at appropriate levels for the road.

The Regional road network supports all modes of travel. As the Region continues to grow, traffic flow is increasingly interrupted by various factors, such as traffic volume, traffic signals, rail crossings and transit facilities. These may require motorists to come to a complete stop, which highlights the importance of travel speed in relation to the ability of motorists to stop safely.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between vehicle collision speeds and the probability of a fatal pedestrian injury. Pedestrian fatality rates rise drastically in a pedestrian/vehicle collision as vehicle speeds increase.

Figure 1
Pedestrian Fatality Rate in Relation to Vehicle Travel Speed



Source: Wegman, F.C.M. & Aarts, L.T. (eds.) (2006). Advancing sustainable safety; National Road Safety Outlook for 2005-2020. SWOV, Leidschendam.

4. Analysis

Setting speed limits based on land use and operational justification encourages compliance and improves traffic operations

Justifications for speed limit revisions are:

- Changing land use – Urbanization resulting from new development and infrastructure can include changing land uses and traffic patterns along a road corridor. When communities are built adjacent to Regional roads, operating conditions of these roads must change to reflect increases in volumes, intersections, driveway connections, turning movements, pedestrians, cyclists and transit activities.
- Promoting consistent speed limits – Speed limits that change frequently within short distances on the same road can result in driver confusion and low compliance. Limiting the number of speed zone changes encourages driver compliance.
- Improving traffic operations – Credible speed limits that match driver expectations for a given roadway improve traffic operations, increase speed limit compliance, provide a clear reminder to violators and reduce arbitrary enforcement and conviction tolerances. With the appropriate speed limit, the amount of time drivers have to react to potential hazards is also increased. Speed limits are determined in accordance with existing roadway elements and characteristics.

Several Regional road sections have been identified for speed limit revisions

Proposed speed limit revisions on Regional roads are detailed in Table 1. Maps of these locations are included as Attachments 1 through 3.

Table 1
Speed Limit Revisions

Road	Municipality	Existing Speed	Proposed Speed (effective April 19, 2019)	Justification
1 Bathurst Street (Y.R. 38) from Davis Drive West (Y.R. 31) to 300 metres north of Davis Drive West (Y.R. 31) (Attachment 1)	Town of Newmarket and Township of King	80 km/h	60 km/h	Improved traffic operation and consistent speed limit
2 Bathurst Street (Y.R. 38) from 300 metres north Davis Drive West (Y.R. 31) to 265 metres north of Green Lane West (Y.R. 19) (Attachment 1)	Towns of East Gwillimbury and Newmarket and Township of King	80 km/h	70 km/h	Consistent speed limit
3 Woodbine Avenue (Y.R. 8) from Metro Road North (Y.R. 78) to Lake Drive North (Attachment 2)	Town of Georgina	80 km/h	50 km/h	Consistent with adjacent residential area in the vicinity
4 Stouffville Road (Y.R. 14) from 100 metres east of Bayview Avenue (Y.R. 34) to 100 metres east of Gormley Road East (Attachment 3)	Town of Richmond Hill	70 km/h	60 km/h	Changing land use

Benefits of reduced operating speeds outweigh the marginal travel time increases that would result from the recommended speed limit revisions in this report.

Citizens are notified of new speed limits through signage

When speed limits are changed on Regional roads, a NEW sign is placed above each speed limit sign at the beginning of the speed zone. The NEW sign remains in place for approximately 60-90 days.

5. Financial

Costs associated with the manufacture and installation of new speed limit signs is included in the approved 2019 Transportation Services Operating Budget.

6. Local Impact

The recommendations contained in this report have been shared with local municipal staff.

7. Conclusion

Staff recommends implementation of speed limit revisions on the Regional roads described in this report. The recommended revisions would enhance traveller experience by ensuring speed limits are consistent and in accordance with existing roadway characteristics and surrounding environments.

Bylaw amendments are required before speed limit revisions may be implemented. Pending Council's approval, the Regional Solicitor will prepare the necessary bylaws and forward applicable copies to the Towns of East Gwillimbury, Georgina, Newmarket and Richmond Hill, Township of King and the Chief of York Regional Police.

For more information on this report, please contact Joseph Petrunaro at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 75220. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

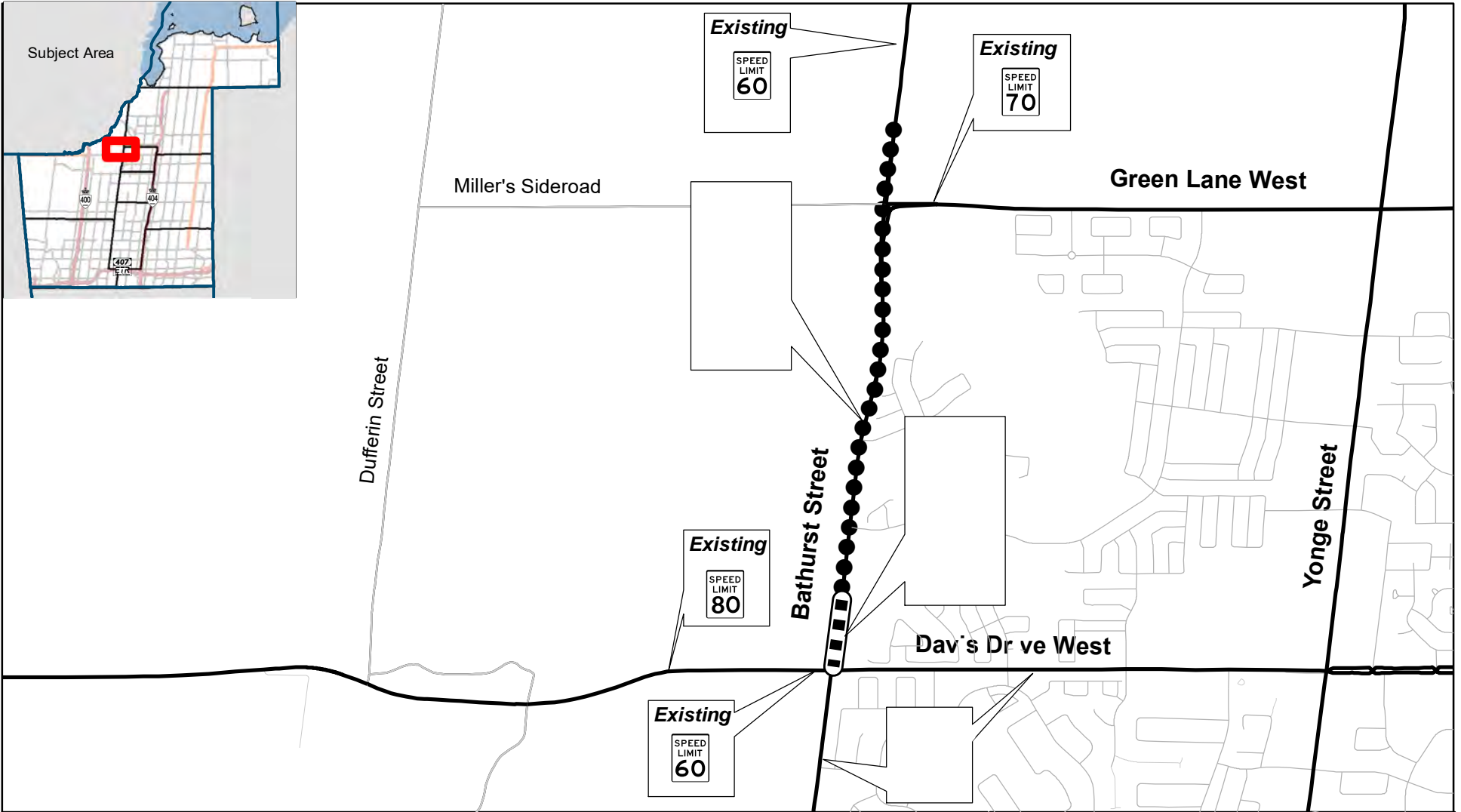
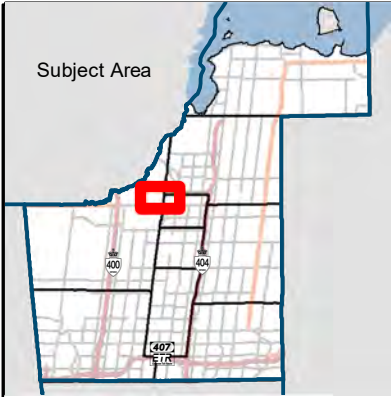
Recommended by:

Paul Jankowski
Commissioner of Transportation Services

Approved for Submission:

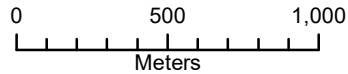
Bruce Macgregor
Chief Administrative Officer

March 21, 2019
Attachments (3)
9068548



Bathurst Street (Y.R. 38)
Town of East Gwillimbury
Township of King
Town of Newmarket
 2019 Speed Limit Revisions
 April 4, 2019

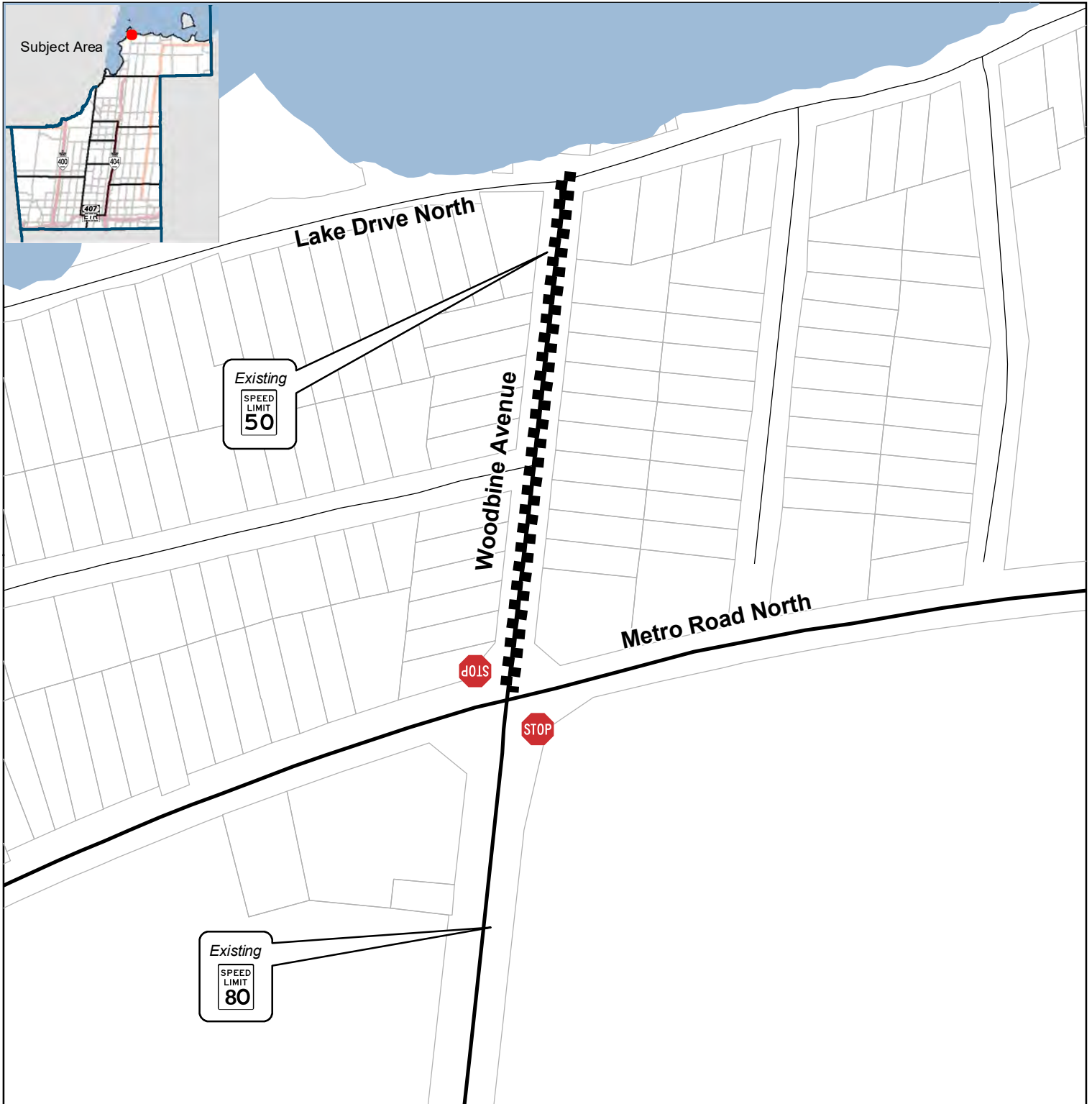
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Legend

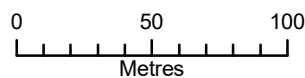
- 80 to 60 km/h
- 80 to 70 km/h
- Regional Road
- Local Road








**Woodbine Avenue (Y.R. 8)
Town of Georgina**

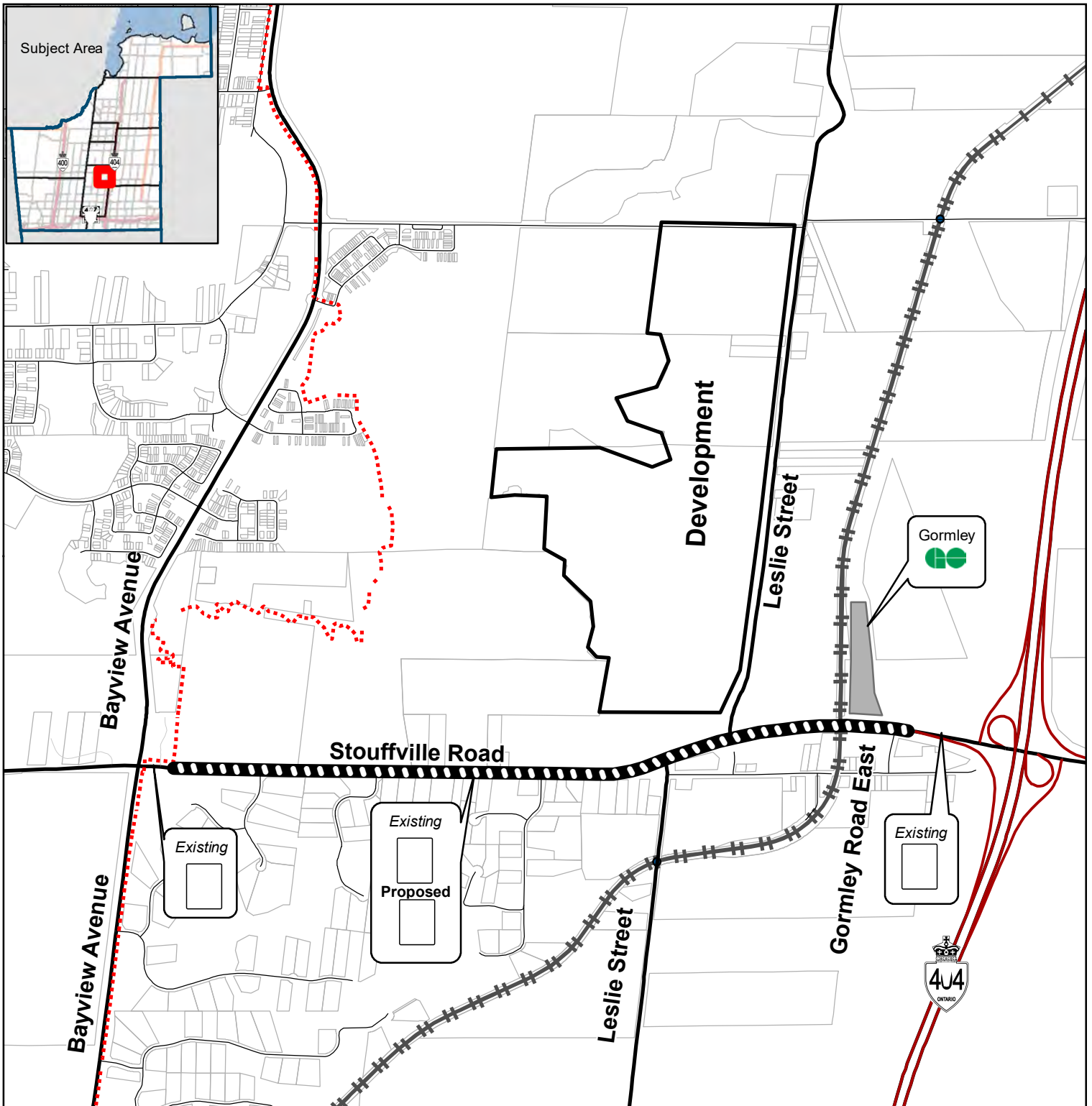
2019 Speed Limit Revisions
April 4, 2019



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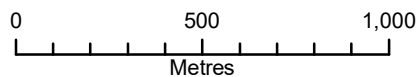
- Legend**
-  50 km/h
 -  Regional Road
 -  Local Road










**Stouffville Road (Y.R. 14)
Town of Richmond Hill**

2019 Speed Limit Revisions
April 4, 2019



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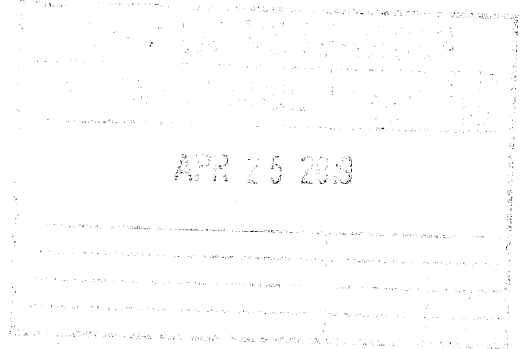
Legend

-  70 to 60 km/h
-  Regional Road
-  Local Road
-  Railway Track
-  Lake to Lake Cycling Route and Walking Trail



April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update

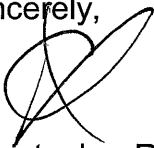
Regional Council, at its meeting held on April 18, 2019, adopted the following recommendation of Committee of the Whole regarding "Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update":

1. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the local municipalities.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Salim Alibhai, Director of Capital Planning and Delivery at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 75229 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachment

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Transportation Services
April 4, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Transportation Services

Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update

1. Recommendation

The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the local municipalities.

2. Summary

This annual report provides Council with an update on 2018 accomplishments and projects that will be delivered in 2019 to service the Region's growing communities under the Transportation Services Roads and Transit Capital Program.

Key Points:

- Communities continue to benefit from a Regional transportation network that serves more than 600,000 commuters every day, including 70,000 transit riders.
- Residents are provided with better, more efficient access to work, home, schools and other destinations across the Region.
- In 2018, Transportation Services invested \$217 million throughout the Region in roads and transit infrastructure programs for growth and asset management. Construction was completed on a number of projects, buses were purchased and work continued on pre-construction activities such as environmental assessment studies and detailed design.
- In 2019, \$339 million will be invested in roads and transit infrastructure programs for growth and asset management. Construction is planned at over 100 locations and pre-construction work will continue to prepare projects for delivery in future years.

3. Background

Transportation Services is investing \$2.8 billion through the Growth and Asset Management Programs over the next 10 years to better serve the Region's growing communities

The 2019 10-Year Roads and Transit Capital Program (Program), with a budget of \$2.8 billion, is divided into a Growth Program, valued at approximately \$1.5 billion, and an Asset Management Program, valued at approximately \$1.3 billion. Transportation Services is responsible for delivering approximately 42 per cent of the Regional 10-Year Capital Plan. The delivery of this program provides York Region residents with a better and more efficient transportation network.

Transportation Services is investing more than \$339 million in 2019 for Regional growth and asset management projects; 39 per cent of the Region's total capital investment for the year. This investment is in addition to the \$301 million being invested in the rapid transit network in York Region through projects undertaken by the York Region Rapid Transit Corporation (YRRTC). Rapid transit projects are funded jointly by the Region and Metrolinx. These investments reflect Council's support of growing a Regional transit system, building road and transit system improvements and maintaining transportation assets to provide an efficient transportation network and enhance the traveller experience. Attachments 1 and 2 show the locations of current projects, with the exception of some asset management projects. Projects to be undertaken under the Program in 2019 by Transportation Services (excluding YRRTC projects) are summarized in Attachment 3.

The Growth Program focuses on expanding the Regional road and transit network to offer travellers a range of services and options

Transportation Services builds Regional roads to a high standard so that people and goods can travel more easily and support economic growth. An increasingly integrated travel network links public transit, private vehicle, cycling and walking options to give travellers greater flexibility and convenience, while managing traffic flow and reducing pollution.

The Growth Program focuses on building system improvements to increase the capacity of the Regional road and transit network, including:

- Road reconstruction and widening
- Building new links in the Regional road network
- Midblock crossings of Provincial highways
- Major bridge replacements and upgrades
- Intersection upgrades to improve traffic operations
- Streetscaping

- Green infrastructure, including street tree and landscape plantings, irrigation systems and other supporting technologies
- Fibre optic cables or conduits, where appropriate
- Active transportation facilities
- Building or expanding transit terminals and operations and maintenance facilities
- Expansion of transit bus fleet
- Traveller amenities including shelters, electronic signs to provide real-time information, waste/recycling receptacles and bike racks

The Asset Management Program focuses on rehabilitation and replacement of the Region's \$4 billion in existing transportation assets

Transportation Services manages more than \$4 billion in infrastructure, including Regional roads, cycling lanes, bridges, traffic signal controlled intersections, transit terminals, fleet vehicles and maintenance facilities. Beginning in 2019, the Region's investment in the Asset Management Program will increase significantly, with an additional \$546 million being invested over the next 10 years. This reflects Transportation Services' priority to extend the life of Regionally-managed assets and reduce life cycle costs.

The Asset Management Program focuses on rehabilitation and replacement of existing transportation assets, including:

- Pavement repair, preservation and rehabilitation
- Bridge and culvert rehabilitation or replacement
- Roadside safety device improvements
- Intersection improvements, including reconstruction of traffic control signals and upgrades to meet Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) requirements
- Transit terminal, station and bus stop repairs and improvements
- Transit fleet midlife overhaul
- Transit fleet retirement and replacement
- Transit facility maintenance and rehabilitation

The Municipal Streetscape Partnership Program provides funding to local municipalities on a cost-share basis to support streetscape design enhancements on Regional Roads

Through the Municipal Streetscape Partnership Program, a component of the Roads Growth Program, the Region provides cost-share funding to local municipalities to support streetscape design enhancements on Regional roads. This includes elements such as street tree planters, decorative street lighting, banner poles, street furniture, gateway features,

planting, coloured crosswalks and public art. Streetscape design supports a context sensitive approach to designing vibrant communities in an urbanizing Region. Living elements, such as street trees, support healthy communities by providing many co-benefits including, improved public health, energy savings and improved storm water management.

The Municipal Streetscape Partnership Program has an annual budget of \$1 million available for capital cost-sharing, subject to annual capital budget approval by Council. Approved applications for funding and projects completed in 2018 under the program are summarized in Attachment 4. Operation, maintenance and long-term rehabilitation of enhanced streetscape features are the responsibility of the local municipality.

In addition to any streetscape design enhancements delivered through the Municipal Streetscaping Partnership Program, the Region looks to incorporate streetscape design enhancements in all capital projects. These enhancements vary depending on the location and context of the project.

The Pedestrian and Cycling Municipal Partnership Program provides funding to local municipalities on a cost-share basis for projects that support walking and cycling in the Region

The Pedestrian and Cycling Municipal Partnership Program, a component of the Roads Growth Program, assists with the implementation of local-led walking and cycling infrastructure that forms part of the Regional-scale network. This includes design and construction costs, but excludes property acquisition, new curbs, gutters or sidewalks, interlocking pavers, landscaping and end of trip facilities, such as parking lots.

The Pedestrian and Cycling Municipal Partnership Program has an annual budget of \$500,000 available for capital cost sharing, subject to annual capital budget approval by Council. Approved applications for funding and projects completed in 2018 under the program are summarized in Attachment 5. Ownership, operation, maintenance and long-term rehabilitation of the improvements are the responsibility of the local municipality.

In addition to any infrastructure delivered through this program, the Region looks to incorporate pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in all capital projects. The pedestrian and cycling infrastructure included in the Region's projects may include on-street bike lanes, cycle tracks, paved shoulders, multi-use paths or sidewalks, depending on the project location and context. These facilities may be within the Region's right-of-way on the road or boulevard, or off-road, such as through a park.

4. Analysis

In 2018, work was advanced on many infrastructure projects to provide residents with a better and more efficient Regional transportation network

With an investment of \$217 million, better and more efficient access to work, home, schools and other destinations across the Region has been provided to residents through a number

of Transportation Services projects, including road widenings, a newly constructed mid-block crossing that serves as a vital link between key business areas, addition of 19 lane-kilometres of road and 33 kilometres of cycling lanes and an enhanced suite of transit services. A list of 2018 accomplishments is included as Attachment 6.

Programs and projects planned for 2019 will support the Region's growing communities

In response to the Region's growing population, there is a continued focus on urbanizing and widening existing rural roads. Service reliability and delivering quality transit service continues to be a priority to support the Region's transportation and mobility needs. Several multi-year contracts were awarded in 2017 and 2018 and work on these will continue in 2019. Several new contracts will also be tendered in 2019.

Travellers in the Region's growing communities need safe, reliable and efficient services. This is a priority for the Region and construction, taking place at over 100 locations in 2019, is being managed to proactively minimize disruptions to travellers while building and maintaining a world-class transportation network. This includes ensuring projects are scheduled so that parallel Regional roads are not under construction simultaneously, whenever possible.

As noted previously in this report, projects scheduled for 2019 that will continue to build system improvements in the Region are listed in Attachment 3.

In 2019, \$339 million will be invested in Roads and Transit programs

With an investment of \$248 million the Growth Program, construction will continue on 14 major capital infrastructure projects and work will commence on 10 new projects. The projects include road widenings, major intersection improvements to add lanes, a snow management facility, expansion of bus garage and a new bus terminal.

Under the Asset Management Program, \$91 million will be invested in roads and transit infrastructure and fleet. Construction is planned at more than 80 locations throughout the Region to keep the road assets in a state of good repair including road rehabilitation and resurfacing, bridge and culvert rehabilitation and intersection improvements. Under the Fleet Retirement and Replacement Program, 21 buses will be purchased, including VIVA, conventional and electric buses.

Pre-construction activities are programmed to prepare projects for construction in future years

On average, it takes eight to ten years to deliver major capital infrastructure projects. Environmental assessment studies need to be undertaken, projects designed, permits and approvals from regulatory authorities obtained, property acquired and utilities moved before construction can commence. While the Region endeavours to deliver these projects in a timely manner, there are numerous external influences that are required to be managed for a timely and successful project outcome. In recent years project delivery has been delayed due

the need to acquire land from Provincial institutions, which the Region cannot expropriate, negotiating cost-sharing agreements with rail companies, obtaining environmental permits from Federal and Provincial agencies that have limited resources, managing competing priorities of utility companies and adapting to changing Federal and Provincial laws and regulations. To minimize delays in delivering projects, staff has programmed and will continue pre-construction work on 27 projects to prepare these projects for construction in future years.

Planning of projects is coordinated with other departments and agencies

Coordinating with Environmental Services and other agency infrastructure programs, including local municipalities, rail authorities, York Region Rapid Transit Corporation, YTN Telecom Network Inc. and the Ministry of Transportation of Ontario (MTO) is an important factor when planning construction projects within the Region. Effective coordination may result in financial benefits and help reduce disruption to travellers.

Examples include:

- Coordinating construction on Major Mackenzie Drive, from the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks to Highway 27, with MTO's proposed Highway 427 extension
- Coordinating the widening and grade separation of Rutherford Road with Metrolinx's expansion of the Rutherford GO station
- Coordinating road and YRT bus terminal construction on Major Mackenzie Drive, from Highway 400 to Jane Street, to coincide with the Mackenzie Vaughan Hospital
- Coordinating the proposed widening of 16th Avenue with MTO's Highway 404 widening project
- Coordinating the installation of water, wastewater and telecom infrastructure and planting street trees as part of road construction projects

Transportation Services has been recognized by several organizations for exceptional work on a number of projects in recent years

In addition to creating an efficient transportation network, Transportation Services continues to deliver projects that enhance communities. Most recently, 'The Bayview Corridor Project' was recognized by the Ontario Public Works Association as Project of the Year in the Transportation \$10 million to \$50 million category, for not only improving mobility for motorists, pedestrians and cyclists but also for enhancing the surrounding environment and improving the habitat for brook trout through improved water quality, increased green areas and stream lengths. This project has also received the 2018 Engineering Project of the Year Award, Large-Sized Company Category, from the Professional Engineers Ontario York Chapter.

Other award winning projects from recent years include:

- The 2nd Concession Project

- Transportation Association of Canada Environmental Achievement Award
 - The Ontario Public Works Association 2017 Project of the Year Award
 - The Professional Engineers of Ontario 2017 Project of the Year Award
 - The Ontario Society of Professional Engineers 2018 Engineering Project or Achievement Award
- Warden Avenue Road Improvements
 - The Ontario Public Works Association 2016 Project of the Year Award
 - Precast/Pre-stressed Concrete Institute 2015 Design Award Winner

These awards demonstrate the quality of planning, design and execution that go in to each and every project carried out by the Region to meet the Region's travellers' needs as well as the needs of the communities these projects serve. Whenever possible, projects are designed to improve mobility for all corridor users while protecting the environment in our fast-growing region, showcase the beauty of the natural environment, connect growing communities and encourage healthy activities such as cycling and walking.

5. Financial

The 2019 10-Year Roads and Transit Capital Program has an approved budget of \$339 million for 2019

The 2019 10-Year Roads and Transit Capital Program is on track to meet the 90 per cent delivery target of the 2019 budget. Meeting the budget target is an important indicator that project milestones are being achieved.

Resources are allocated appropriately to align with the vision and strategy previously approved by Council in the Transportation Master Plan. Policies and procedures are in place to minimize the Region's exposure to risk and to actively manage that exposure, while adhering to the highest standards of quality, transparency and accountability. All policies and procedures are reviewed regularly.

The 2018 actuals and 2019 capital budget for Roads and Transit are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Roads and Transit 2018 Actuals and 2019 Capital Budget

Program	2018 Actuals* (Millions)	2019 Budget (Millions)
Roads	\$174.4	\$250.0
Transit	42.4	89.4
Total	\$216.8	\$339.4

*2018 Actuals are unaudited

As the Region makes increased capital investments in the Growth Program, there will be a corresponding need to increase the operating budget to routinely maintain the new infrastructure. Options to minimize impacts to the operating budget are carefully considered during the design phase.

With an additional \$301 million being invested in rapid transit infrastructure, a total of \$641 million is being invested in 2019 in the Region’s transportation infrastructure

The planning, design and construction of Regional roads and transit infrastructure is undertaken by Transportation Services while investment in the Region’s rapid transit network and related infrastructure is led by York Region Rapid Transit Corporation.

The total investment being made in the Region’s transportation infrastructure in 2018 and 2019 is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2
2018 Actuals and 2019 Capital Budget

Program	2018 Actuals* (Millions)	2019 Budget (Millions)
Transportation Services	\$216.8	\$339.4
York Region Rapid Transit Corporation**	236.4	301.2
Total	\$453.2	\$640.6

*2018 Actuals are unaudited

**YRRTC Actuals and Budget include York Region and Metrolinx funding

6. Local Impact

Staff continues to work closely with local municipal staff to ensure concerns are addressed and local municipal infrastructure needs such as watermains, sewers, streetlights, sidewalks, streetscaping and multi-use paths are included in Regional projects, where possible. In 2019, \$13.3 million in local municipal infrastructure is included in Regional projects. This infrastructure work is funded by the local municipalities and has been rolled into Regional projects to gain efficiencies, providing local municipalities with cost or time savings and reducing the overall impact to travellers.

Ongoing transit growth and rehabilitation programs support the continued delivery of safe and reliable transit service and amenities to municipal travellers in the Region. Transportation Services continually strives to maintain service levels, while operating more efficiently.

Projects related to streetscaping and cycling and pedestrian facility improvements also enhance the traveller experience as they contribute to more liveable neighbourhoods and communities by creating public spaces that encourage social interaction, promote active transportation and healthy living.

7. Conclusion

The Region continues to invest significant resources in the expansion and maintenance of Regional road and transit system improvements, with a number of large projects underway that will be advanced or fully delivered during 2019. As urbanization continues, traffic volumes rise and more transit options are added, Transportation Services will continue to look for ways to serve travellers with a range of travel options to maximize road network capacity, while ensuring the Region's assets are properly maintained in ways that are financially sustainable.

For more information on this report, please contact Salim Alibhai, Director of Capital Planning and Delivery, at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 75229. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.





Recommended by: **Paul Jankowski**
Commissioner of Transportation Services

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer




March 22, 2019
Attachments (6)
9087108

2019 Growth and Asset Management Programs Construction Map

Construction

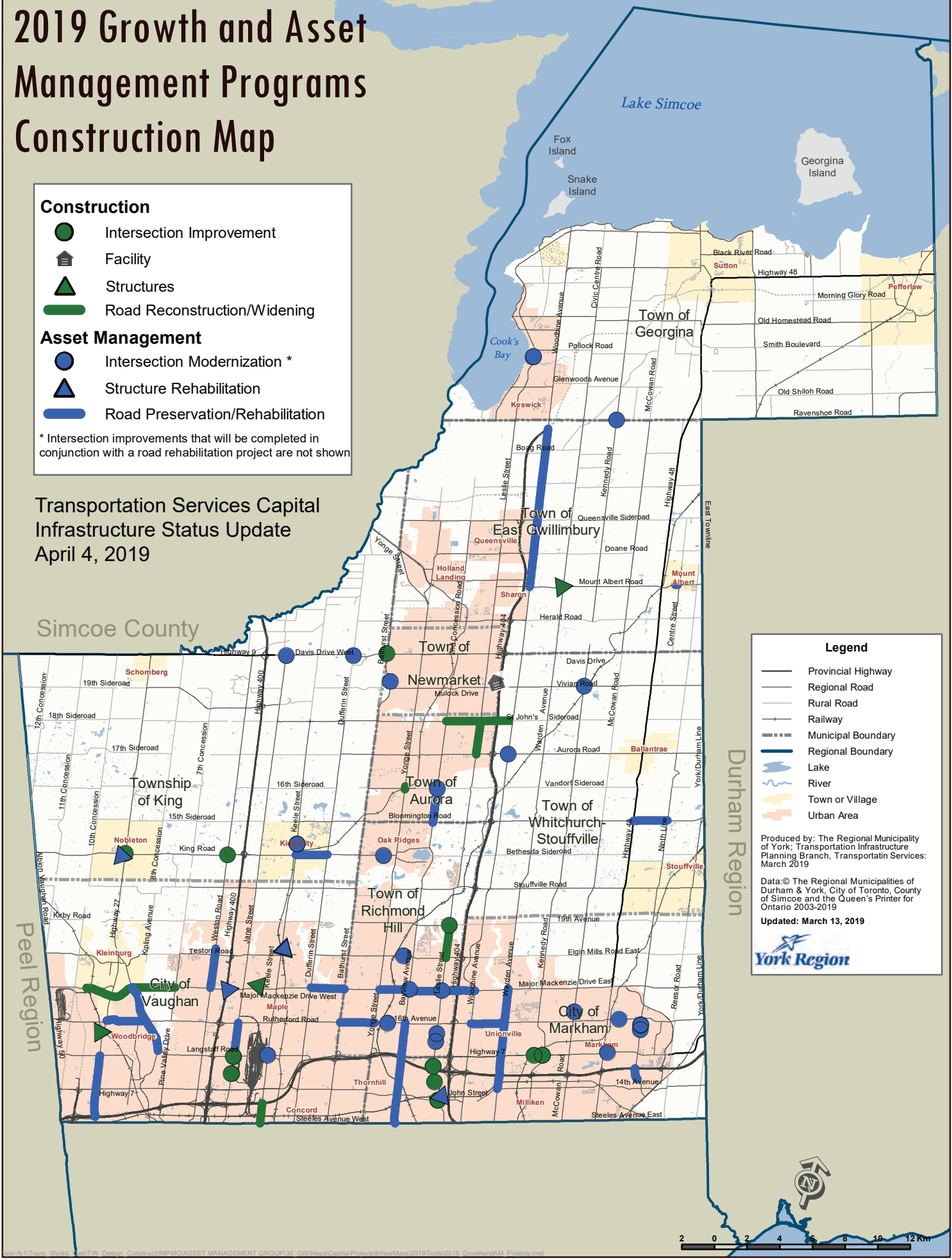
-  Intersection Improvement
-  Facility
-  Structures
-  Road Reconstruction/Widening

Asset Management











-  Intersection Modernization *
-  Structure Rehabilitation
-  Road Preservation/Rehabilitation

* Intersection improvements that will be completed in conjunction with a road rehabilitation project are not shown

Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update
April 4, 2019




Legend

-  Provincial Highway
-  Regional Road
-  Rural Road
-  Railway
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Boundary
-  Lake
-  River
-  Town or Village
-  Urban Area

Produced by: The Regional Municipality of York; Transportation Infrastructure Planning Branch, Transportation Services; March 2019

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Updated: March 13, 2019




Durham Region

Peel Region




2019 Growth Program Pre-Construction Map

Detailed Design

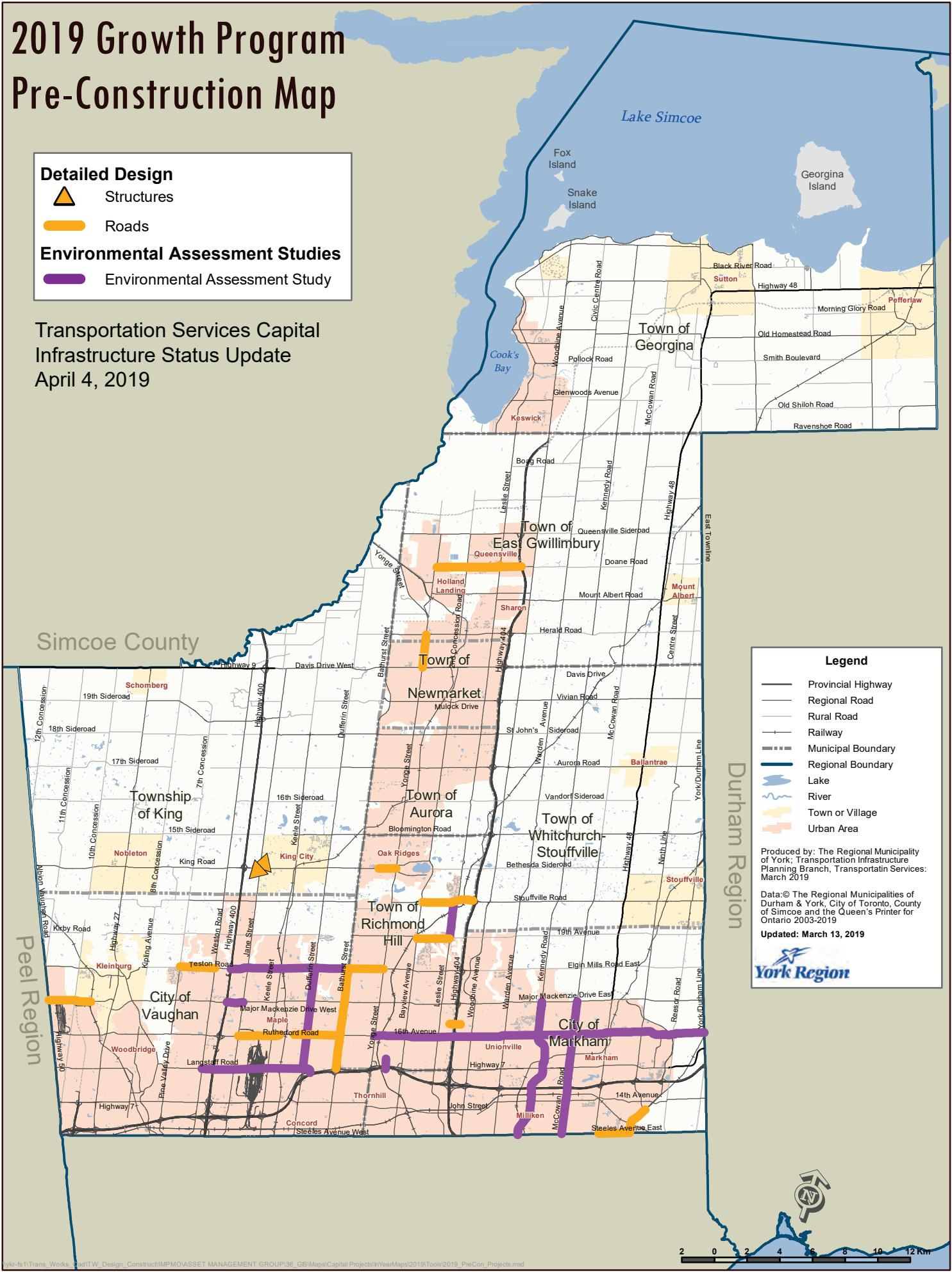
 Structures

 Roads











Environmental Assessment Studies

 Environmental Assessment Study

Transportation Services Capital
Infrastructure Status Update
April 4, 2019




Legend

-  Provincial Highway
-  Regional Road
-  Rural Road
-  Railway
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Boundary
-  Lake
-  River
-  Town or Village
-  Urban Area

Produced by: The Regional Municipality of York; Transportation Infrastructure Planning Branch, Transportation Services; March 2019

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Updated: March 13, 2019



Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update Summary of Current Projects

Committee of the Whole
Transportation Services
April 4, 2019

GROWTH PROGRAM - CONSTRUCTION

Roads - Major Capital – Construction - 19 Projects

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost	Construction Completion
Continuing Construction – 10 Contracts			
Bathurst Street and Davis Drive Intersection Improvements	Town of Newmarket/ Township of King	\$6.8M	2019
Central District Snow Management Facility, Harry Walker Parkway	Town of Newmarket	\$5.1M	2019
Highway 7 Intersection Improvements, at Main Street (Unionville) and at Kennedy Road	City of Markham	\$2.1M	2019
Jane Street Intersection Improvements, at Pennsylvania Avenue/MacIntosh Boulevard and at Langstaff Road	City of Vaughan	\$1.8M	2019
King Road and Highway 27 Intersection Improvements	Township of King	\$6.5M	2019
Leslie Street and 19 th Avenue Intersection Improvements	Town of Richmond Hill	\$6.2M	2019
Major Mackenzie Drive Widening, from CPR Tracks to Islington Avenue	City of Vaughan	\$107M	2021
Mount Albert Road at Warden Avenue, Retaining Wall	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$1.8M	2019
Leslie Street Widening, from Don Hillock Drive to Broughton Lane	Town of Aurora	\$31.4M	2019
St. John's Sideroad Widening, from Bayview Avenue to Woodbine Avenue	Town of Aurora/Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	\$43.2M	2019
New Construction – 9 Contracts			
Bayview Avenue, Lake-to-Lake Cycling Route, from Bloomington Road to Vandorf Sideroad	Town of Aurora	\$1.3M	2019
Highway 27 Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge Replacement	City of Vaughan	\$23M	2022

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost	Construction Completion
Keele Street Widening, Steeles Avenue to Highway 407	City of Vaughan	\$40M	2021
King Road at Weston Road Intersection Improvements	Township of King	\$5.9M	2020
Leslie Street Widening, from Elgin Mills Road to 19 th Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill	\$17.1M	2020
Leslie Street Intersection Improvements, at West/East Commerce Valley Drive, at Green Lane/Summerdale Drive and at John Street	City of Markham	\$3.4M	2019
Major Mackenzie Drive Widening, from Islington Avenue to Pine Valley Drive	City of Vaughan	\$54.9M	2021
Major Mackenzie Drive Culvert Replacement, east of McNaughton Road	City of Vaughan	\$5.5M	2019
Yonge Street, north of Industrial Parkway	Town of Aurora	\$4.8M	2019

Transit – Construction – Projects

Project Name	Municipality	Total Project Cost	Construction Completion
Construction – 4 Contracts			
Expansion and Renovation of North Operations, Maintenance and Storage Facility – 18110 Yonge St.	Town of Newmarket/ Town of East Gwillimbury	\$35.5M	2019
Major Mackenzie West Terminal, opposite Mackenzie Vaughan Hospital	City of Vaughan	\$8.5M	2020
Transit Shelter, Concrete Platform and Bus Stop Sign Expansion	Various	\$0.4M	2019
Viva Purple Expansion – four new stations on Highway 7, Main Street (Unionville) and Kennedy Road	City of Markham	\$0.6M	2019

ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - CONSTRUCTION

Roads - Rehabilitation/Preservation - 21 Projects

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Crack Sealing	Various Locations	\$0.7M
Grind and Pave	Various Locations	\$1.8M
Road Rehabilitation		
Bayview Avenue, Bloomington Road to Vandorf Sideroad	Town of Aurora	\$31.9M
Bayview Avenue, 30m north of Steeles Avenue to 45m south of 16 th Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill/ City of Markham	
Bloomington Road, Highway 48 to Ninth Line	Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	
Carrville Road, 50m east of Bathurst Street to 37m west of Yonge Street	City of Richmond Hill	
Highway 27, 120m south of Toronto RV Road to 45m south of Langstaff Road	City of Vaughan	
Major Mackenzie Drive (Intersections Only), Bayview Avenue and Leslie Street	City of Richmond Hill	
Major Mackenzie Drive, 45m west of Dufferin Street to 140m west of Bathurst Street	City of Vaughan	
Rutherford Road, 100m east of Highway 27 to 65m west of Islington Avenue	City of Vaughan	
Warden Avenue, 50m north of 14 th Avenue to 45m south of 16 th Avenue	City of Markham	
Weston Road, 35m north of Major Mackenzie Drive to 380m north of Teston Road	City of Vaughan	
Woodbine Avenue, Mount Albert Road to Highway 404	Town of East Gwillimbury	
Road Preservation		
16 th Avenue, Woodbine Avenue to Warden Avenue	City of Markham	\$3.9M

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Islington Avenue, Langstaff Road to Major Mackenzie Drive	City of Vaughan	
Jane Street, Langstaff Road to Rutherford Road	City of Vaughan	
King Road, Keele Street to Dufferin Street	Township of King	
Major Mackenzie Drive, Yonge Street to Woodbine Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill/ City of Markham	
Mount Albert Road, 150 metre section west of Centre Street	Town of East Gwillimbury	
Ninth Line, Copper Creek Drive to Highway 407	City of Markham	
Warden Avenue, 16 th Avenue to Major Mackenzie Drive	City of Markham	

Roads - Structure Rehabilitation – 4 Projects

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Leslie Street at CN Rail, 160m north of John Street - Substructure Work	City of Markham	\$0.8M
Keele Street Rail Bridge, 310m north of Teston Road	City of Vaughan	\$2.4M
King Road Culvert, 300m west of Highway 27	Township of King	\$0.1M
Major Mackenzie Drive Culvert, east of Highway 400	City of Vaughan/Ministry of Transportation	\$0.6M

Roads - Intersection Improvements – 56 Projects

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
16th Avenue and Berwick Crescent	Town of Richmond Hill	\$130K
16th Avenue and Williamson Road	City of Markham	\$165K
Bathurst Street and Clearmeadow Boulevard	Town of Newmarket	\$165K
Bayview Avenue and Vandorf Sideroad	Town of Aurora	\$275K

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Davis Drive West and Dufferin Street	Township of King	\$35K
Davis Drive West and Jane Street	Township of King	\$220K
Elgin Mills Road and Edward Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill	\$130K
Highway 7 and Albert Street / Cosburn Road	City of Markham	\$300K
Keele Street and East Humber Drive	Township of King	\$35K
Keele Street and Langstaff Road	City of Vaughan	\$330K
Kennedy Road and Ravenshoe Road	Town of East Gwillimbury/ Town of Georgina	\$35K
Kennedy Road and Vivian Road	Town of Whitchurch- Stouffville	\$35K
King Road and Parker Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill	\$60K
Leslie Street and East/West Beaver Creek Road	Town of Richmond Hill	\$330K
Leslie Street and East/West Wilmot Street	Town of Richmond Hill	\$330K
McCowan Road and Wilfred Murison Avenue / James Parrott Avenue	City of Markham	\$165K
Ninth Line and Fincham Avenue	City of Markham	\$400K
Ninth Line and Tiers Gate / White's Hill Avenue	City of Markham	\$600K
The Queensway South and Richmond Park Drive	Town of Georgina	\$200K
Woodbine Avenue and Aurora Road	Town of Whitchurch- Stouffville	\$200K
Illumination (~15 locations)	Various Locations	\$250K
Bayview Avenue and Proctor Avenue*	City of Markham	\$1.76M
Bayview Avenue and Hunt Club Court/Laureleaf Road*		
Bayview Avenue and John Street*		
Bayview Avenue and Green Lane/Shouldice Hospital*		
Bayview Avenue and Romfield Circuit South/Willowbrook Road*		
Bayview Avenue and Dunsinane Drive*		

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Bayview Avenue and Romfield Circuit North/Sycamore Drive*		
Bayview Avenue and Langstaff Road East*		
Bayview Avenue and Creswick Drive/Highway 7 Ramp*	Town of Richmond Hill	\$880K
Bayview Avenue and High Tech Road*		
Bayview Avenue and Bantry Avenue/Briggs Avenue*		
Bayview Avenue and Blackmore Avenue/Springbrook Drive*		
Bayview Avenue and Vandorf Sideroad*	Town of Aurora	\$220K
Bloomington Road and Ninth Line*	Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	\$220K
Carrville Road and Avenue Road*	Town of Richmond Hill	\$220K
Highway 27 and Royal Gate Boulevard*	City of Vaughan	\$660K
Highway 27 and Ashbridge Circle/Zenway Drive*		
Highway 27 and Medallion Boulevard/Milani Boulevard*		
Major Mackenzie Drive East and Bayview Avenue*	Town of Richmond Hill	\$1.10M
Major Mackenzie Drive West and Leslie Street*		
Major Mackenzie Drive West and Dufferin Street*		
Major Mackenzie Drive West and Sir Benson Drive*		
Major Mackenzie Drive West and Ilan Ramon Boulevard*		
Rutherford Road and Napa Valley Drive/Vaughan Mills Road*	City of Vaughan	\$660K
Rutherford Road and Forest Fountain Drive*		
Rutherford Road and Clarence Street*		
Warden Avenue and Markham Town Square Plaza Entrance*	City of Markham	\$1.32M
Warden Avenue and Apple Creek Boulevard/Glencove Drive*		
Warden Avenue and Baycliffe Road/Carlton Road*		
Warden Avenue and 16th Avenue*		
Warden Avenue and 14th Avenue/Alden Road*		
Warden Avenue and Clegg Road*		

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Weston Road and Canada Drive*	City of Vaughan	\$220K
Woodbine Avenue and Mount Albert Road*	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$440K
Woodbine Avenue and Queensville Sideroad*		

*Traffic Signal Rebuild in conjunction with Road Rehabilitation Project

Transit – Ongoing Rehabilitation and Preventative Maintenance

Project Name	Total Project Cost
Bus Shelter, Concrete Platform, and Bus Stop Sign Replacement	\$1.4M
Transit Terminal Rehabilitation – Promenade Terminal and Bernard Terminal	\$0.3M
Operations, Maintenance, and Storage Facility Rehabilitation – Various locations	\$1.2M
Transit Fleet Mid-Life Overhaul – Asset Life Extension (37 Conventional Buses)	\$9.3M
Transit Fleet Retirement and Replacement – Purchase of 8 Conventional Buses, 7 Viva Buses and 6 Electric Buses	\$20.4M

GROWTH PROGRAM – PRE-CONSTRUCTION

Roads – Environmental Assessments – 10 Studies

Project Location	Municipality
Continuing Environmental Assessments – 8 Studies	
16 th Avenue, Yonge Street to Woodbine Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill/City of Markham
16th Avenue, from Woodbine Avenue to York-Durham Line	City of Markham
Dufferin Street, from Langstaff Road to Teston Road	City of Vaughan
Kennedy Road, from Steeles Avenue to Major Mackenzie Drive	City of Markham
Langstaff Road, from Weston Road to Highway 7	City of Vaughan
Leslie Street, from 19th Avenue to Stouffville Road (Environmental Assessment Addendum)	Town of Richmond Hill
Major Mackenzie Drive, from Highway 400 to Jane Street	City of Vaughan
McCowan Road, from Steeles Avenue to Major Mackenzie Drive	City of Markham
New Environmental Assessments – 2 Studies	
Red Cedar Avenue/Cedar Avenue Extension, from Langstaff Road to High Tech Road	Town of Richmond Hill/City of Markham
Teston Road, from Highway 400 to Bathurst Street (Individual Environmental Assessment)	City of Vaughan

Roads – Detailed Design – 16 Projects

Project Location	Municipality
Continuing Detailed Design – 14 Projects	
19 th Avenue, Bayview Avenue to Leslie Street	Town of Richmond Hill
Bathurst Street, from north of Highway 7 to Elgin Mills Road	City of Vaughan/ Town of Richmond Hill

Project Location	Municipality
Doane Road, from Yonge Street to Highway 404	Town of East Gwillimbury
East Humber River Bridge, Jane Street north of King Road	Township of King
King Horne Bridge, King Road east of Highway 400	Township of King
Elgin Mills Road, from Bathurst Street to Yonge Street	Town of Richmond Hill
King Road, from Bond Crescent to Yonge Street	Town of Richmond Hill
Major Mackenzie Drive, from Highway 50 to Canadian Pacific Railway	City of Vaughan/Peel Region
Mid-Block Crossing, Highway 404 north of 16th Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill/ City of Markham
Rutherford Road, from Jane Street to Westburne Drive	City of Vaughan
Rutherford Road, from Peter Rupert Avenue to Bathurst Street	City of Vaughan
Steeles Avenue, from Tapscott Road to Donald Cousens Parkway	City of Markham/City of Toronto
Teston Road, from Pine Valley Drive to Weston Road	City of Vaughan
Yonge Street, from Davis Drive to Green Lane	Town of Newmarket/ Town of East Gwillimbury
New Detailed Design – 2 Projects	
Ninth Line, Steeles Avenue to Box Grove By-Pass	City of Markham
Stouffville Road, Bayview Avenue to Highway 404, including jog elimination at Leslie Street	Town of Richmond Hill

Transit –Design – 1 Project

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost	Construction Completion
New Design – 1 Project			
55 Orlando Garage Expansion	Town of Richmond Hill	\$65M	2022

Transit – Fleet Procurement

Project Name	Total Project Cost
Transit Fleet Expansion - Purchase of 3 Viva Buses and 2 Mobility Buses	\$4.1M

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**Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update
Municipal Streetscape Partnership Program Summary**

Committee of the Whole
Transportation Services
April 4, 2019

Funding Approved in 2018

In 2018, funding for the following projects was approved under the Municipal Streetscape Partnership Program:

Applicant	Project	Total Project Cost	Regional Contribution
City of Vaughan	Islington Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive	\$295K	\$97K
City of Vaughan	Centre Street (Bathurst Street-Dufferin Street)	\$228K	\$114K
Township of King	King Road (2585 King Road-Dufferin Street)	\$2.32M	\$765K
City of Markham	Warden Avenue & Highway 7 Civic Gateway	\$239K	\$79K

Construction Completed in 2018

In 2018, construction was completed on the following projects under the Municipal Streetscape Partnership Program:

Applicant	Project	Total Project Cost	Regional Contribution
Town of Georgina	Dalton Road Crosswalks	\$252K	\$126K

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Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update Pedestrian and Cycling Municipal Partnership Program Summary

Committee of the Whole
Transportation Services
April 4, 2019

Funding Approved in 2018

In 2018, funding for the following projects was approved under the Pedestrian and Cycling Municipal Partnership Program:

Applicant	Project	Total Project Cost	Regional Contribution
Township of King	Multi-use path along King Road	\$628K	\$175K
Town of Newmarket	Multi-use path along Davis Drive and Bathurst Street	\$678K	\$75K
City of Vaughan	Multi-use path along McNaughton Road	\$619K	\$250K

Construction Completed in 2018

In 2018, construction was completed on the following project under the Pedestrian and Cycling Municipal Partnership Program:

Applicant	Project	Total Project Cost	Regional Contribution
City of Vaughan	Phase 2: Bicycle route network within Vaughan (pavement markings and signage)	\$19K	\$9.5K

9138000

Transportation Services Capital Infrastructure Status Update Summary of 2018 Accomplishments

Committee of the Whole
Transportation Services
April 4, 2019

GROWTH PROGRAM

Roads - Major Capital – Construction - 6 Projects Completed

Project	Municipality	Total Project Cost
19th Avenue Widening, from Linda Margaret Crescent to Bayview Avenue	Town of Richmond Hill	\$58.8M
Bayview Avenue Widening, from Elgin Mills Road to Stouffville Road		
Highway 404 Midblock Crossing, north of Highway 7 and northbound off-ramp extension	City of Markham/Town of Richmond Hill	\$58.5M
Leslie Street, Lake-to-Lake Cycling Route, from Steeles Avenue to Highway 7	City of Markham	\$4.7M
Major Mackenzie Drive, from Donald Cousens Parkway to Ninth Line	City of Markham	\$1.1M
Southeast District Road Maintenance Facility, Warden Avenue (sheds and site works only)	City of Markham	\$1.6M

Roads – Environmental Assessments – 3 Studies Completed

Project Location	Municipality
Highway 404 Midblock Crossing, north of Major Mackenzie Drive	City of Markham/Town of Richmond Hill
Major Mackenzie Drive, from McNaughton Road to Keele Street (Operational Improvements)	City of Vaughan
Teston Road, from Highway 400 to Bathurst Street (Individual Environmental Assessment) – Terms of Reference	City of Vaughan

Transit – Construction – 2 Projects Completed

Project	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Major Mackenzie Drive East Parking Facility	Town of Richmond Hill	\$1.3M
New concrete pads, shelters, bus stop signs and posts at various locations	Various	\$1.6M

Transit – Fleet Procurement

Project	Total Project Cost
Transit Fleet Expansion – Purchased 5 conventional buses and 2 Mobility Plus buses	\$3.3M

ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Roads - Rehabilitation/Preservation - 15 Projects Completed

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Crack Sealing	Various Locations	\$0.4M
Grind and Pave	Various Locations	\$1.5M
Road Rehabilitation		
14th Avenue, 40m west of Ninth Line to 295m east of Ninth Line	City of Markham	\$0.2M
Bayview Avenue, 50m north of Major Mackenzie Drive to 50m north of Elgin Mills Road	Town of Richmond Hill	\$1.7M
Green Lane, 550m east of Bathurst Street to 390m east of Leslie Street	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$1.8M
Rutherford Road, 230m east of Islington Avenue to 100m east of Pine Valley Drive	City of Vaughan	\$1.8M
Ninth Line, 30m north of Steeles Avenue to Donald Cousens Parkway	City of Markham	\$0.3M

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Yonge Street, 95m south of John Street to 135m south of Langstaff Road	City of Vaughan/City of Markham	\$2.4M
Yonge Street, 825m south of St John's Sideroad to 25m north of St John's Sideroad	Town of Aurora	\$0.8M
Road Preservation		
15th Sideroad from Keele Street to Bathurst Street	Township of King	\$0.5M
Highway 7, Yonge Street to Bayview Avenue	City of Markham	\$0.6 M
Keele Street, 15m north of Major Mackenzie Drive to 220m north of Teston Road	City of Vaughan	\$0.6M
Yonge Street, 370m north of Bloomington Road to 84m south of Industrial Parkway South	Town of Aurora	\$0.4M

Roads - Structure Rehabilitation – 4 Projects Completed

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
East Humber River Bridge, Jane Street north of King Road – Interim Repair	Township of King	\$155K
King Horne Bridge, King Road east of Highway 400 – Interim Repair	Township of King	\$100K
Major Mackenzie Drive Culvert, east of McNaughton Road – Interim Repair	City of Vaughan	\$175K
Warden Avenue Bridge, 1.95km north of Herald Road - Rehabilitation	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$655K

Roads - Intersection Improvements – 24 Projects Completed

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Bloomington Road and Ninth Line	Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	\$220K

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Don Mills Road and Simonston Boulevard	City of Markham	\$305K
Dufferin Street and Country Day School	Township of King	\$225K
Highway 27 and King-Vaughan Road	City of Vaughan	\$175K
Weston Road and 17th Sideroad	Township of King	
Jane Street and Avro Road	City of Vaughan	\$395K
Keele Street and Cromwell Road/Fieldgate Drive	City of Vaughan	\$280K
King Road and Greenside Drive	Township of King	\$460K
Teston Road and St. Joan of Arc Avenue	City of Vaughan	
Weston Road and King-Vaughan Road	City of Vaughan	
Major Mackenzie Drive and Mingay Avenue	City of Markham	\$170K
Mount Albert Road and Centre Street	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$490K
Mulock Drive at Newmarket High School	Town of Newmarket	\$120K
Green Lane and GO Station*	Town of Newmarket	\$75K
Rutherford Road and Emily Carr Secondary School*	City of Vaughan	\$125K
Bayview Avenue and Centre Street/Farmstead Road*	Town of Richmond Hill	\$375K
Bayview Avenue and Crosby Avenue/Redstone Road*		
Bayview Avenue and Windhurst Gate/Frank Endean Road*		
Bayview Avenue and Stone Road (north) *	Town of Aurora	\$85K
Yonge Street and Uplands Avenue*	City of Markham	\$560K
Yonge Street and Centre Street*		
Yonge Street and John Street*		
Yonge Street and St. Andrew's College*	Town of Aurora	\$130K
Yonge Street and St. John's Sideroad*		

*Traffic Signal Rebuild in conjunction with Road Rehabilitation Project

Transit – Ongoing Rehabilitation and Preventative Maintenance

Project Location	Municipality	Total Project Cost
Major Mid-life Structural Refurbishing and Mechanical Overhaul – 26 conventional buses and various structural rehabilitation on Viva 40 foot buses	N/A	\$6.5M
Transit Fleet Replacement – Purchased 21 conventional buses and 18 Mobility Plus buses	N/A	\$15.3M
Replaced concrete pads, shelters and bus stop signs and posts at various locations	Various	\$1.2M
Operations, Maintenance, and Storage Facilities Rehabilitation – 55 Orlando Ave, 8300 Keele Street	N/A	\$0.3M

EMERGENCY REPAIRS

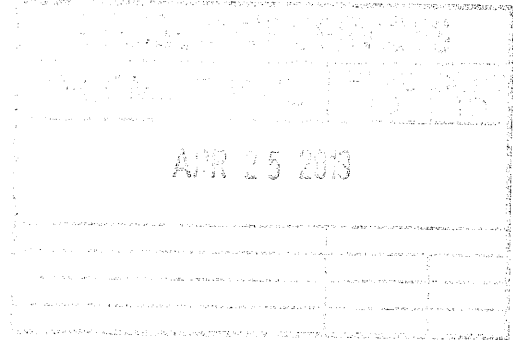
Roads – Emergency Repair Work – 7 Projects Completed

Project	Municipality	Cost
Highway 11 at Morning Sideroad – Slope repair	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$360K
Mount Albert Road, west of Warden Avenue – Slope repair	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$25K
Pine Valley Drive, south of Alderson Avenue – Sink hole repair	City of Vaughan	\$35K
Ravenshoe Road at Canal Street – Culvert repair	Town of Georgina	\$60K
Warden Avenue, south of Queensville Sideroad – Slope repair	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$15K
Yonge Street at Holland Landing Road – Slope repair and storm sewer replacement	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$500K
Yonge Street at Silverline Helicopters – Subdrain installation, slope and boulevard repair	Town of East Gwillimbury	\$325K

9119531

April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 - 2038

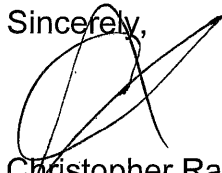
Regional Council, at its meeting held on April 18, 2019, adopted the following recommendations of Committee of the Whole regarding "It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 - 2038":

1. Council approve "It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 – 2038".
2. Council approve the fees for permitted activities in the York Regional Forest, as set out in Attachment 3 and authorize Schedule A of the fees and charges bylaw (Bylaw 2010-15) to be amended to implement these fees.
3. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities and local Conservation Authorities for information.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Laura McDowell, Director, Environmental Promotion and Protection at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 75077 or Ian Buchanan, Manager, Natural Heritage and Forestry at ext. 75204 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachment

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Environmental Services
April 4, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Environmental Services

It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 - 2038

1. Recommendations

1. Council approve "It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 – 2038".
2. Council approve the fees for permitted activities in the York Regional Forest, as set out in Attachment 3 and authorize Schedule A of the fees and charges bylaw (Bylaw 2010-15) to be amended to implement these fees.
3. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities and local Conservation Authorities for information.

2. Summary

This report seeks Council approval of It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 – 2038, and the associated fees for permitted activities. A summary of the management plan is presented in Attachment 1 and the full management plan can be viewed at York.ca.

Key Points:

- Management of the York Regional Forest has demonstrated leadership in forest management, environmental restoration and public use for over 90 years
- It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 – 2038 sets forth the following vision for the Forest:

"As the heart of the Region's natural landscape, a healthy and ecologically diverse York Regional Forest sustains its communities and inspires its people"
- An approved management plan supports objectives in the Regional Official Plan and is a requirement to maintain Forest Stewardship Council certification

3. Background

2018 marked the end of the existing 20 year management plan for the York Regional Forest. In anticipation of the plan ending, staff undertook a comprehensive process, including stakeholder engagement, to develop a renewed management plan for the York Regional Forest.

For over 90 years our work on the York Regional Forest has demonstrated excellence in sustainable forest management and restoration

Following arrival of Europeans in the 1600's, significant areas of York Region were cleared for settlement, lumbering and agriculture. By the late 1800's the impacts of deforestation were evident, especially on the Oak Ridges Moraine. Rivers and streams alternated between drying and flooding, water tables became unstable, and extensive areas of blow sands covered roads and crops. No longer able to support agriculture these lands were abandoned. These impacts prompted the province to take action, and through the *Reforestation Act, 1921* (the Act), tens of millions of trees were planted across southern Ontario to stabilize soils and restore forest cover.

Under the Act's Agreement Forest Program, the Province partnered with municipalities to establish 56 agreement forests across southern Ontario. Through this program the Province provided and planted trees and managed forests on degraded lands held by municipalities. The York County Agreement Forest, now the York Regional Forest, was established in 1924 with the planting of trees in the Hollidge Tract, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. By 1994 the York Regional Forest had grown to 18 tracts of land spanning 2,031 hectares.

Following a review of the Agreement Forest Program in 1994, the Province concluded that management of the agreement forests should be transferred to forest owners. As a condition of transfer, the Region prepared the 1998 - 2018 forest management plan. In 2000 management of the York Regional Forest was officially transferred to the Region.

Since 1998 York Region has managed the Forest continuing the legacy of leadership in sustainable forest management

At its meeting on December 10, 1998 Council adopted the York Regional Forest Management Plan 1998 – 2018. The plan placed a strong emphasis on the ecological sustainability of the York Regional Forest while recognizing the many social and economic values it provides. During the past twenty years there have been many significant achievements associated with the York Regional Forest, including becoming the first public forest in Canada to achieve Forest Stewardship Council certification.

Today the York Regional Forest is comprised of 23 tracts of land totalling 2,400 hectares with over 148 kilometres of trails, including 4.3 kilometres of accessible trails. The York Regional Forest is an integral part of the Regional Greenlands system and a network of publicly available greenspace that includes National and Provincial parks and local municipal open space areas. Today the York Regional Forest is a destination for residents to participate in nature oriented recreational activities including walking/dog walking, nature appreciation,

cycling, horseback riding, and skiing/snowshoeing and hosts over 600,000 visits annually throughout all seasons.

4. Analysis

A comprehensive engagement plan was implemented to solicit input from residents, key stakeholders and forest users

In anticipation of the ending of the 1998 – 2018 forest management plan, a comprehensive forest management planning process was implemented. Figure 1 summarizes the process followed to develop the plan including engagement with residents, Indigenous peoples, stakeholders and forest users. Development of the plan was completed over two years to provide multiple opportunities for public input.

The public was engaged throughout the process through user surveys, workshops and information sessions. In addition, a technical working group provided detailed input into the management plan. Stakeholders, including the York Regional Forest Advisory Team, represented a wide cross-section of forest interests (Attachment 2).

Figure 1
Forest management planning and engagement process



Public feedback was instrumental in guiding development of the renewed forest management plan

During the engagement process residents identified that existing management direction was working well and should continue. Residents also identified key drivers and risks that should be considered in the renewed management plan including; the need to balance environmental protection and increasing public use, the importance of environmental education and connecting people with the forest, and managing impacts associated with climate change (e.g. extreme weather and invasive species). York Regional Forest users felt the existing rules related to public use were appropriate but suggested the need for more education to help provide clarity around expectations and perhaps more signage.

Input received throughout the process was incorporated into development of the plan including its vision, goals and actions. Feedback received during the final review of the draft management plan supported the plan's vision and future direction for the York Regional Forest.

Management of the York Regional Forest will continue to support protection of ecological features and functions while providing a multitude of benefits to residents

Building on the direction set in the previous management plan and with input from stakeholders, the following updated vision was developed for the York Regional Forest:

- As the heart of the Region's natural landscape, a healthy and ecologically diverse York Regional Forest sustains its communities and inspires its people

Achieving this vision will be guided by three broad goals, each representing elements of the vision. These goals will guide management decisions and activities over the next 20 years and include:

1. Strengthen Ecological Integrity - Continue to strengthen the health, diversity, resiliency and sustainability of the York Regional Forest
2. Foster an Understanding of the Broader Benefits - Demonstrate that the Forest provides a wealth of environmental and social benefits, making it key to the Region's vision of healthy, thriving communities
3. Inspire People - Encourage public use that inspires respect for the Forest and a connection with nature

Specific objectives and actions have been developed for each goal (see Attachment 1) and are key to setting work priorities. A comprehensive monitoring program will provide a framework for assessing progress towards the vision.

Providing an exceptional visitor experience through compatible public use and educational programming will remain a cornerstone of the York Regional Forest

The previous forest management plan identified acceptable and prohibited activities in the York Regional Forest, which are collectively referred to as the “rules of the forest”. Users felt existing rules were reasonable, but more public education was required. The renewed plan continues to identify these acceptable and prohibited uses, and has added two new activities including allowing scientific research, and prohibiting paint ball guns and fireworks (see Attachment 1).

Two new uses, geocaching and operations of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) have been addressed in the plan. Geocaching has been added to the list of acceptable uses with the restriction that all caches be located within 2 metres of a trail. Operation of unmanned aerial vehicles has been added to the prohibited list due to noise, safety and privacy concerns, which is consistent with National and Provincial parks.

The Region delivers environmental education programs within the York Regional Forest, including guided walks, forest festivals, and group specific programs. Programming is focused on introducing users to the forest, and educating residents on the rich history, management and appropriate use, which in turn helps foster a sense of environmental stewardship.

Off-leash dog walking was identified as a growing use requiring further engagement and study

Dog walking is one of the most popular activities in the York Regional Forest. The most recent forest use survey indicated 52 per cent of respondents walked dogs in the forest. During development of the plan, users expressed support for dog walking, but there were varied opinions on whether dogs needed to be leashed. The current rule states that the York Regional Forest is not an off leash dog park, and that dogs must be under control at all times and leashed around other forest users. Some users, including dog walkers, identified negative experiences with off leash dogs, while others identified walking their dog off leash as the main reason to visit the York Regional Forest. Other users indicating they stopped using specific tracts or the entire forest due to off leash dogs. In 2014 a specific fenced off leash dog area was constructed at the Bendor and Graves Tract, Town of East Gwillimbury. While extensively used, the off leash area does not provide the walking in nature opportunity many dog walkers desire.

During development of the plan it was clear that dog walking is very important to many York Regional Forest users and finding a solution would require more dialogue and study. As one of the ten actions proposed in the renewed forest management plan, the Region will be undertaking a comprehensive review of dog walking opportunities, including local municipal by-laws, with the goal of providing clear direction and address feedback from forest users.

Organized events and commercial activities will continue to be managed through forest use permits

Each year the Region receives a number of requests (five to ten) from external organizations to host charitable events or undertake commercial activities (e.g. film production) in the York Regional Forest. These activities have the potential to impact other forest users, negatively affect forest ecology and can increase the Region's risk exposure. To manage impacts, event organizers are required to obtain a forest use permit. Permits allow staff to review proposed events and activities to ensure compatibility, modify events and activities to address concerns, and obtain appropriate insurance.

The renewed management plan continues to use forest use permits to manage organized events and commercial activities, including fees and charges to offset costs incurred by the Region (Attachment 3). The proposed fees and charges are in alignment with similar permits issued by the Region and reflect rates charged by other organizations for commercial activities.

The vision and goals for the York Regional Forest will be achieved through a series of actions and continuing existing best practices

The renewed management plan will be delivered through successive five year forest operating plans detailing the type and location of management activities, such as harvesting, tree planting and infrastructure improvements. Existing best practices will continue to be used to manage the York Regional Forest. Forest certification by the Forest Stewardship Council ensures our management meets or exceeds global sustainability standards demonstrating transparency to a more engaged public. The plan identifies ten specific actions to be implemented over the first ten years of the plan (Attachment 1). These actions address public feedback and new challenges pertaining to climate change, invasive species, increasing forest use, education and monitoring.

Monitoring will be an integral component of implementing the plan and help track progress towards achieving the vision and goals.

Management of the York Regional Forest supports the sustainable natural environmental goal of the Regional Official Plan

It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 – 2038 supports the York Regional Official Plan 2010 triple bottom line objectives and policies. The plan supports the Regional Official Plan 2010 objective to protect and enhance the Regional Greenlands System and its Natural Features components and specifically policy 2.2.51, that York Regional Forests shall be sustainably managed in a manner that enhances their ecological, educational and recreational functions to ensure their health in perpetuity.

Implementation of the plan aligns with 2019 – 2023 Strategic Plan strategic priority areas; support community health, safety and well-being, and build sustainable communities and

protect the environment, including the objective of enhancing and preserving green space. The Plan also supports five of the eight goal areas and multiple actions in Vision 2051.

5. Financial

The renewed management plan will build on existing programs and partnerships and will be funded through existing Natural Heritage and Forestry operating and capital budgets. The approved 2019 Natural Heritage and Forestry division budget includes \$1 million operating and \$0.4 million capital for management of the York Regional Forest. The 10 year capital plan for Natural Heritage and Forestry includes \$4.8 million for the York Regional Forest. As actions are implemented any additional funding requirements will be brought forward for Council's consideration as part of future budget processes. External funding sources including provincial and federal funding programs and partnership opportunities will be explored to support implementation.

6. Local Impact

The York Regional Forest is a key component of the public open space system and complements services provided by Federal and Provincial parks, local municipal green spaces, and lands owned by Conservation Authorities. Implementation of the renewed management plan supports local municipal initiatives to provide residents with outdoor nature oriented recreational activities. Local municipal staff were engaged through the key stakeholder workshops and provided input throughout development of the plan.

7. Conclusion

It's in Our Nature: Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019 – 2038 sets a vision and goals for the management of the York Regional Forest. The plan ensures the forest's long term sustainability and balances the need to protect ecological features and functions while providing benefits to the residents of the Region. Key actions are proposed to address challenges associated with climate change, invasive species and increasing use. Monitoring and reporting will ensure progress is assessed, and practices are continually improved. This management plan ensures the legacy of the York Regional Forest will continue.

For more information on this report, please contact Laura McDowell, Director, Environmental Promotion and Protection at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 75077 or Ian Buchanan, Manager, Natural Heritage and Forestry at ext. 75204. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by: **Erin Mahoney, M. Eng.**
Commissioner of Environmental Services

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

March 22, 2019
Attachments (3)
#9110519



It's in our

NATURE

Management Plan for the York Regional Forest

2019-2038 SUMMARY



It's in our



Management Plan for the York Regional Forest



*Ontario Archives. White Pine Stump.
Ontario. Circa 1900's*



*Source unknown. Bare sand and white
pine stumps. Ontario. Circa 1900's.*

The York Regional Forest has its origins in the provincial *Reforestation Act* of 1921, which responded to the devastating impacts of deforestation across southern Ontario and especially on the Oak Ridges Moraine. Through the Act's Agreement Forest Program, the province provided and planted trees and managed forests on degraded lands held by many southern Ontario counties. The York County Agreement Forest, now the York Regional Forest, began in 1924 with the planting of trees on land owned by the county in what is now the Hollidge tract in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville.

In 1998, York Region developed a 20 year forest management plan to guide the York Regional Forest. Two years later, the agreement with the province was terminated and the Region officially assumed full management responsibility.

The previous management plan focused on:

- ecological integrity
- recreational and educational use
- silvicultural management

A major goal of managing the Forest has been to bring it closer to its condition before European settlement.

Early history

After the last glacier retreated from what is now southern Ontario roughly 12,500 years ago, nomadic Indigenous peoples roamed a landscape of tundra and lived off the land by hunting, fishing and gathering.. Despite more permanent settlements and growth in indigenous agriculture over the following centuries, at least 80 per cent of what is now York Region was covered with mature and diverse forests at the time of first European contact in the 1600's.

Increasing European settlement and lumbering in the 1800's cleared almost all of these woodlands. By late in that century, the devastating impacts were clear. Rivers and streams alternated between drying out and flash flooding, water tables became unstable, and "blow sands" covered roads and fields. Impacts were felt most strongly on the Oak Ridges Moraine, a massive ridge deposited by glaciation and characterized by light, sandy soil. Farms were lost, and commerce and travel hampered. These conditions, worsened by further abandonment of farms after the First World War, prompted provincial action through the *Reforestation Act* of 1921. This led to the creation of 59 Agreement Forests across southern Ontario. Initial management focused on planting rows of conifers, such as red and white pine, to stabilize the soil.

These plantations were thinned from time to time, allowing more light to reach what is called the "understory," where a mix of other trees, shrubs and plants could grow. This process began to move the Forest from areas of single-species reforestation to mixed woodlands more typical of south-central Ontario. The Region's first plan (1998-2018) successfully continued and enhanced this work, and this new management plan reaffirms and strengthens the direction it set.

Why a Forest Management Plan is important

A well-designed management plan is critical to achieving specific goals for a forest, such as sustainability and biodiversity, by setting out the related principles, practices and actions. When the Region assumed management of the Forest, developing a forest management plan was a provincial requirement.

The management plan also links to third-party certification and key Regional plans:

- Certification by the Forest Stewardship Council in 2000 required the management plan to align with that organization's principles
- The Regional Official Plan (2010) *policy 2.2.51* states that the Regional Forest is to be sustainably managed

In 2017, including the Regional Forest as part of the Region's green infrastructure asset management plan highlighted its ongoing contributions to the Region as well as its investment needs. Recognizing the value of the Forest as infrastructure requires a plan to meet asset management goals, and the new Forest Management Plan is designed with that in mind.

Achievements of the previous plan

The Regional Forest grew and flourished under the 1998-2018 Forest Management Plan. It now consists of 23 tracts totaling roughly 2,400 hectares, with the Region's Greening Strategy adding 344 hectares since 2001. Reflecting an early focus on deforested areas where farming had failed, most of the tracts are located on the Oak Ridges Moraine.

Under the plan, reforested areas have continued the transition to more mixed, native woodlands. The Forest today is roughly split between reforestation and natural tree communities. Fourteen tracts contain Legacy Conservation Forests, which are areas within the Regional Forest that warrant special attention because of their unique and important natural features and functions. In addition, the Region has added new habitats – prairie, meadow and oak savanna – and encouraged more native species in forested areas. These measures have strengthened biodiversity of plant and wildlife species.

The Regional Forest is also a place where people can re-connect with nature and learn more about the benefits of trees. It welcomes more than 600,000 visits a year from residents of the Region and beyond, and hosts dozens of environmental education events each year.

York Regional Forest is recognized for excellence in forest management, invasive species management, accessibility and public programs.

Milestones achieved over the last two decades under the previous Forest Management Plan:

- 2000:** Became the first public forest in Canada to be Forest Stewardship Council certified
- 2010:** Regional Forest Advisory Team received the Oak Ridges Moraine Hero's award
- 2012:** Created a Legacy Conservation Forest Strategy to designate areas of the Forest with unique ecological features and functions
- 2013:** Developed and implemented Accessibility Design Guidelines for York Regional Forest trails
- 2017:** Received the Forest Stewardship Council Leadership award for the Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre in the Hollidge tract
- 2018:** The Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre became the first building in Canada to be Living Building Challenge certified

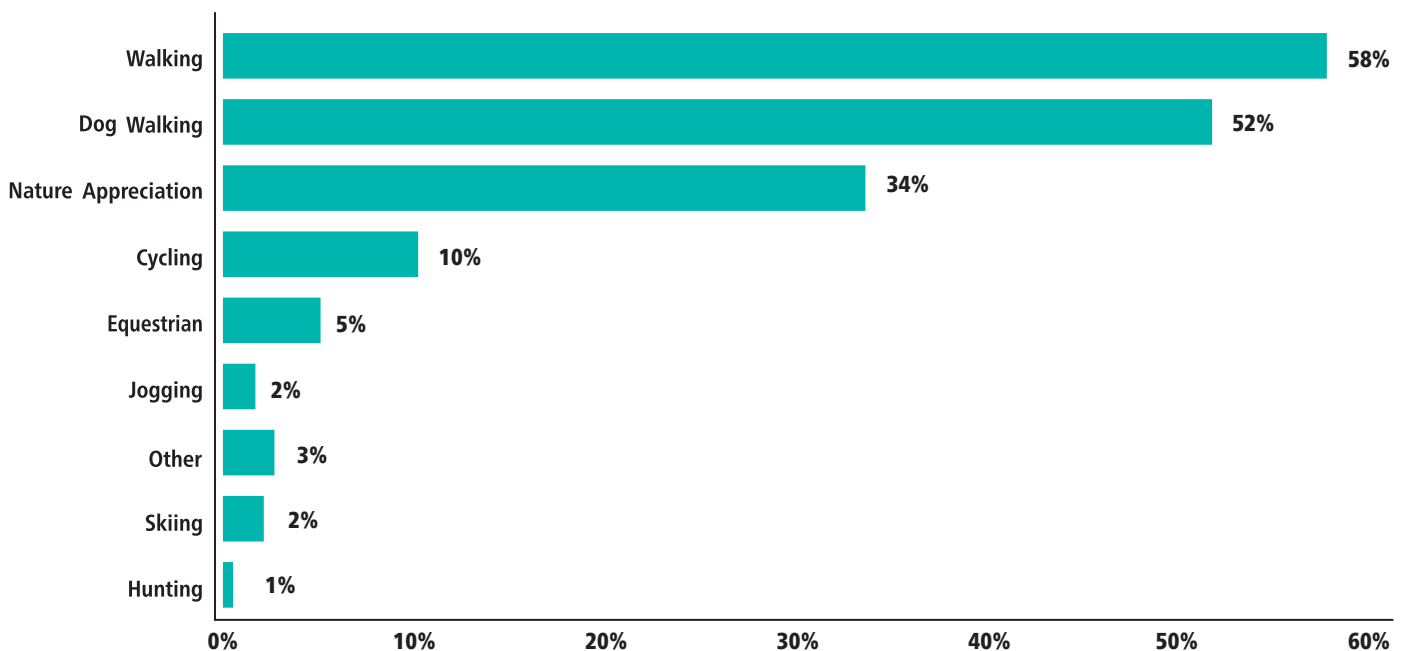
The Regional Forest is a destination

Recreation and personal well-being are important social benefits of the Forest. Its trail network of almost 150 kilometres, portions of which are designed to be accessible to people of varying abilities, welcomes a wide range of visitors and activities. The trail connections between Forest tracts and other natural areas enrich the recreational possibilities.

When compared to previous surveys, a user survey completed in 2016-17 showed that types of uses have not changed significantly over the years. Walking, often with a dog, and nature appreciation remain the top reasons to visit the Forest. The survey also showed that the Forest is a year-round destination, with residents enjoying the Forest across the seasons.

Top Public Uses in 2016-2017 Forest User Survey

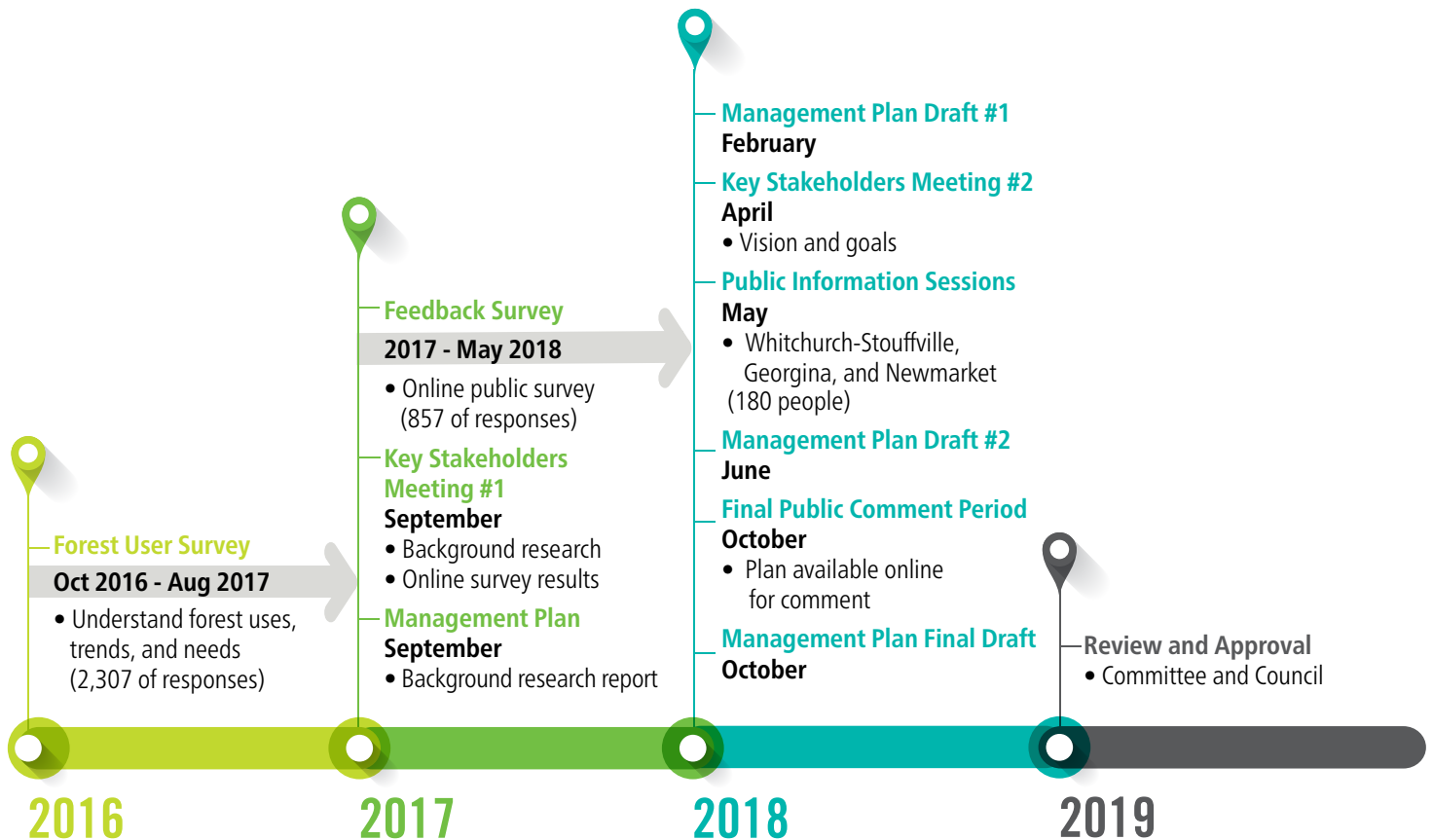
NOTE: Respondents could select more than one activity - percentages add up to more than 100%



How this Plan was developed

In developing this Plan, the Region drew on the expertise, advice and views of a wide range of people, including a technical advisory team, a group comprising key stakeholders, and the Regional Forest Advisory Team. In addition, several public open houses allowed for broad community engagement. Other work

included developing and analyzing the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 surveys, and researching best practices in forest management and use of public lands.



What the Region heard through engagement with residents:

- Existing management practices are sound
- Balancing environmental protection while providing benefits to residents is key
- The plan must address impacts of climate change and invasive species
- There is a need to manage increasing use and review dog-walking activities
- Existing public use rules work well and the focus should be on education

The vision and goals

The work put into developing the Plan was critical to crafting the following vision for the Forest:

**As the heart of the Region's natural landscape,
a healthy and ecologically diverse York Regional Forest
sustains its communities and inspires its people.**



The Vision for the Forest will be achieved through the following three goals and related objectives and actions under each goal:

Goal 1: Strengthen Ecological Integrity

Continue to strengthen the health, diversity, resiliency, and sustainability of the York Regional Forest

Objectives:

- Protect ecological features and improve ecosystem integrity and biodiversity
- Use innovative practices to restore and protect the Forest
- Implement best practices to prevent and mitigate impacts of invasive species
- Manage the Forest to increase ecological resilience and minimize the impacts of climate change

This goal reflects the ongoing restoration of the Forest from barren land to conifer plantations and then, over the past several decades, to a much more diverse system of native plant communities and wildlife habitats. This has moved it toward greater ecological integrity.

For the York Regional Forest, ecological integrity means a condition that is characteristic of its natural region, including the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, and abiotic factors like soil, rock and climate.

The Region advances the Forest's ecological integrity by several means, including silvicultural management. Silvicultural management is a way of actively influencing the speed and pattern of growth in the forest. This involves, for example, thinning trees to provide more light, water and other resources to native species underneath and, where natural regeneration is not taking place, underplanting with native species. These practices replicate natural disturbance in woodlands. In non-woodland areas, the Region uses other ecological restoration tools, for example controlled burns in prairie habitat to encourage fire-dependent plant species and remove competing vegetation.

The Region adapts and refines its management practices as it works to mitigate threats from climate change and invasive species. Impacts of climate change, such as destructive wind bursts, ice storms and periods of drought, are already being felt in the Forest. Climate change will continue to bring more volatile and extreme weather along with warmer temperatures. A key action under the new plan is to assess the Forest's vulnerability to climate change and develop an adaptation plan.

Non-native invasive plants, insects and pathogens are also threats to the Forest. Invasive plants, such as dog-strangling vine, garlic mustard and buckthorn, can quickly take over a forest site, crowding out native species. Non-native insect threats include the emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, Asian long-horned beetle, and hemlock woolly adelgid. As well, invasive fungal diseases are putting the health of a number of species at risk.

Key actions for Goal 1

Short-term (2019-2023)

1. Assess the vulnerability to climate change and develop an adaptation and mitigation plan
2. Update invasive species inventories, review mitigation practices, and develop an invasive species action plan

Medium-term (2024-2028)

1. Review Legacy Conservation Forest Strategy
2. Review science-based silvicultural practices to inform management and operating procedures
3. Develop an information system to capture ecological features, species at risk, invasive species and infrastructure assets

Goal 2: Foster an Understanding of the Broader Benefits

Demonstrate that the Forest provides a wealth of environmental and social benefits, making it key to the Region's vision of healthy, thriving communities.

Objectives:

- Review and assess the environmental and social benefits of the Forest
- Ensure the Forest continues to demonstrate leadership through science, innovation and sharing best practices

This goal recognizes the increasing environmental and social benefits of the Forest that extend beyond its boundaries.

The Forest provides important ecosystem services to communities by:

- Absorbing carbon dioxide, which is a major greenhouse gas, storing the carbon in the tissues of trees and other vegetation in a process known as sequestration, and releasing the oxygen into the environment. The Region's Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan (2017) estimated that every year, the Forest sequesters 5,717 tonnes of carbon
- Reducing air pollution caused by particles and gases like ozone, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide, all of which are linked to respiratory problems. Each year, the Forest captures 166,800 kilograms of polluting substances
- Naturally managing the flow of water by absorbing rainwater and snow melt, which helps to manage the risk of flooding, filters out many contaminants and reduces the need for costly built infrastructure. The Forest absorbs 642,600 cubic metres of rainwater and snow melt each year

Woodlands also provide social benefits like reducing stress and encouraging a more active lifestyle. While these benefits are more difficult to quantify, studies have shown that the availability of green space is associated with reduced mortality, obesity, depression, anxiety and cardiovascular disease, and even with healthier newborns. Natural spaces give people a place to restore their mental health, reduce their level of stress, and spend quality time with others.

Research into the Japanese practice of "forest bathing," in which people spend time walking in deep in the woods, away from technology and other distractions, has shown that calming impacts are greater than from walking in urban areas.

Key actions for Goal 2

Short-term (2019-2023)

1. Develop a comprehensive monitoring framework that includes ecological and social values

Medium-term (2024-2028)

1. Review and refine forest stewardship and education programs to capture the broad benefits of the Regional Forest

Studies have shown that forests improve:

- Air quality
- Water quality and quantity
- Migratory bird habitat
- Carbon sequestration
- Mental health and well-being
- Community cohesion
- Outdoor recreation and physical activity
- Stormwater interception
- Local biological diversity
- Natural shade and UV Ray protection

Studies have shown that forests reduce:

- Risk of developing chronic diseases
- Flood risk
- Urban heat island effect
- Energy consumption
- Climate change
- Airborne pollutants

The Region's current educational programs help users better understand and respect the Forest:

- **Guided Walks**
Attendance at these monthly themed walks in various tracts has increased in recent years, especially among families with children. On average, nearly half those attending an event are doing so for the first time.
- **Forest Festivals**
Seasonal festivals connect people with nature through a variety of activities. Visitors learn about the Forest, how it was established, how the Region manages it for future generations, and sustainable forestry practices.
- **Nature's Classroom**
These educational sessions for groups of 10 to 25 people are designed to teach participants about the forest ecosystem and its importance to the community. Each session includes a guided forest hike and programs focus on diverse themes including trees, wildlife, the Forest at night, fitness activities and snowshoeing.

The Region offers a variety of other educational and outreach programs in the Forest and at the Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre, an award-winning building in the Hollidge Tract designed to complement and integrate with the forest surrounding it.

In 2017, the Region completed the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan. The plan is one of the first plans in Canada to recognize green assets and its supporting built infrastructure. The plan highlighted the ongoing contributions and investment needs of the York Regional Forest.

This will ensure that environmental and health benefits of the York Regional Forest are optimized for residents over the long term, and that assets are managed sustainably over their life cycle.



Goal 3: Inspire People

Encourage public use that inspires respect for the Forest and a connection with nature.

Objectives:

- Provide an exceptional visitor experience
- Ensure that public use and facilities are managed to protect the Forest and keep visitors safe

The Region gets feedback and educates Forest users about etiquette, rules and Forest safety through signage, events, its website and the Regional Forest Advisory Team. As well, the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan makes recommendations on providing a safe and functional environment.

The management plan reflects a review of acceptable and prohibited activities.

Acceptable Activities:	Prohibited Activities:
Walking, running, hiking	Lighting fires
Dog walking	Private access/entranceways
Cycling and mountain biking	Paint balling, air gun, or pellet gun use
Horseback riding	Littering or Dumping
Cross-country skiing	Camping
Snowshoeing	Encroachment
Snowmobiling (only on OFSC trails)	Damaging or removing trees, plants, fungi or other materials
Nature appreciation and wildlife viewing	Operation of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones)
Hunting (limited to specific tracts in the Town of Georgina)	Cooking or heating devices (use of BBQ or other portable cooking devices is prohibited)
Fishing	Fireworks
Permitted activities by clubs, associations and for profit organizations (requires a Forest Use Permit)	Property and trail altering or trail creation
Scientific research (requires a Forest Use Permit)	Use of unauthorized vehicles, including ATV's and dirt bikes
Geocaching	Alcohol consumption
	Smoking

The new management plan builds on this by setting out guiding principles to assess proposed new activities in the Regional Forest. These guiding principles can be summarized as follows:

- The environmental impact of the activity must be manageable
- The activity must not detract from other users' enjoyment of the Forest
- The activity must not put Forest users or the Region at an unacceptable level of risk
- The activity must consider costs to the Region

Compliance is achieved through education and enforcement. Education opportunities include Forest Festivals, Nature's Classroom, other programs and events promoting education and stewardship, and the work the Regional forest Advisory Team (RFAT). Enforcement tools include legislation and support from a York Regional Police liaison officer.

Certain organized uses by clubs, associations, service groups and for-profit organizations such as film production may be permitted, but only under a Forest Use Permit. Scientific research also requires a Forest Use Permit.

Key actions for Goal 3

Short-term (2019-2023)

1. Review dog walking practices and options to better balance visitor experience with ecological integrity
2. Develop a visitor experience plan to enhance residents' connections with nature

Medium-term (2024-2028)

1. Develop a trails strategy to guide management of trail infrastructure, support wayfinding and contribute to an exceptional visitor experience

York Region will continue to be recognized as a leader in working with nature, communities and people for the benefit of the Forest.

Putting the Plan into Action

The Plan will be implemented through five-year operating plans. These operating plans will deliver the 10 key actions to advance the Plan's vision, goals and objectives, as well as ongoing management practices such as harvesting and capital improvements. Successful existing practices and initiatives will continue.

The Region will regularly monitor the Forest and survey users to assess the impacts of the actions, and will use results of monitoring to adjust plans as necessary.

Into the next century of restoration

The renewed forest management plan will usher in a second century of restoration in the York Regional Forest, which will mark its one-hundredth year in 2024. This new plan will guide the care and management of the Forest to 2038, and continue work to nurture more native plant and animal species. At the same time, it will recognize and build on the value of the Forest to the communities around it and people who visit it. A key goal will be balancing increasing and varied public use with ecological protection.

While focusing on the 20 years to 2038, actions will be informed by a much longer-term vision for the forest, one that acknowledges a time frame measured in the centuries over which forests evolve and makes the Forest an enduring legacy to future generations.

It's in our NATURE

Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019-2038

Summary of Participation in Forest Management Plan Development

York Regional Forest Advisory Team

Canadian Recreational Horse and Rider Association

Durham Mountain Biking Association/York Mountain Biking Association

Forest Education, Nature's Classroom

Georgina Sportsmen Alliance/Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters

Huronian Loggers Association

Local Resident/Forest Neighbour

Oak Ridges Trail Association

Ontario Trail Riders Association

Richmond Hill Naturalists

South Lake Simcoe Naturalists

York Regional Police

Indigenous peoples

Chippewas of Georgina Island

Metis Nation of Ontario - Toronto and York Metis Council

Technical Advisory Team

County of Simcoe

Lake Simcoe and Region Conservation Authority

Nature Conservancy of Canada

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

York Region Environmental Services

York Region Legal Services

Key Stakeholders Group

Regional Forest Advisory Team

Technical Advisory Team

Forest Gene Conservation Association

Forests Ontario

York Region District School Board

Mycological Society of Toronto

Oak Ridges Moraine Land Trust

Ontario Woodlot Association

Parks Canada

City of Markham

City of Vaughan

Town of Aurora

Town of Georgina

Town of East Gwillimbury

Township of King

Town of Newmarket

Town of Richmond Hill

Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

York Region:

Community and Health Services, Accessibility

Corporate Services, Long Range Planning

Community and Health Services, Health Living

Community and Health Services, Seniors Strategy

Environmental Services, Environmental Promotion and Education

Finance, Risk

Office of the CAO, Emergency Management

Transportation Services, Active Transportation

Residents

Forest User Survey

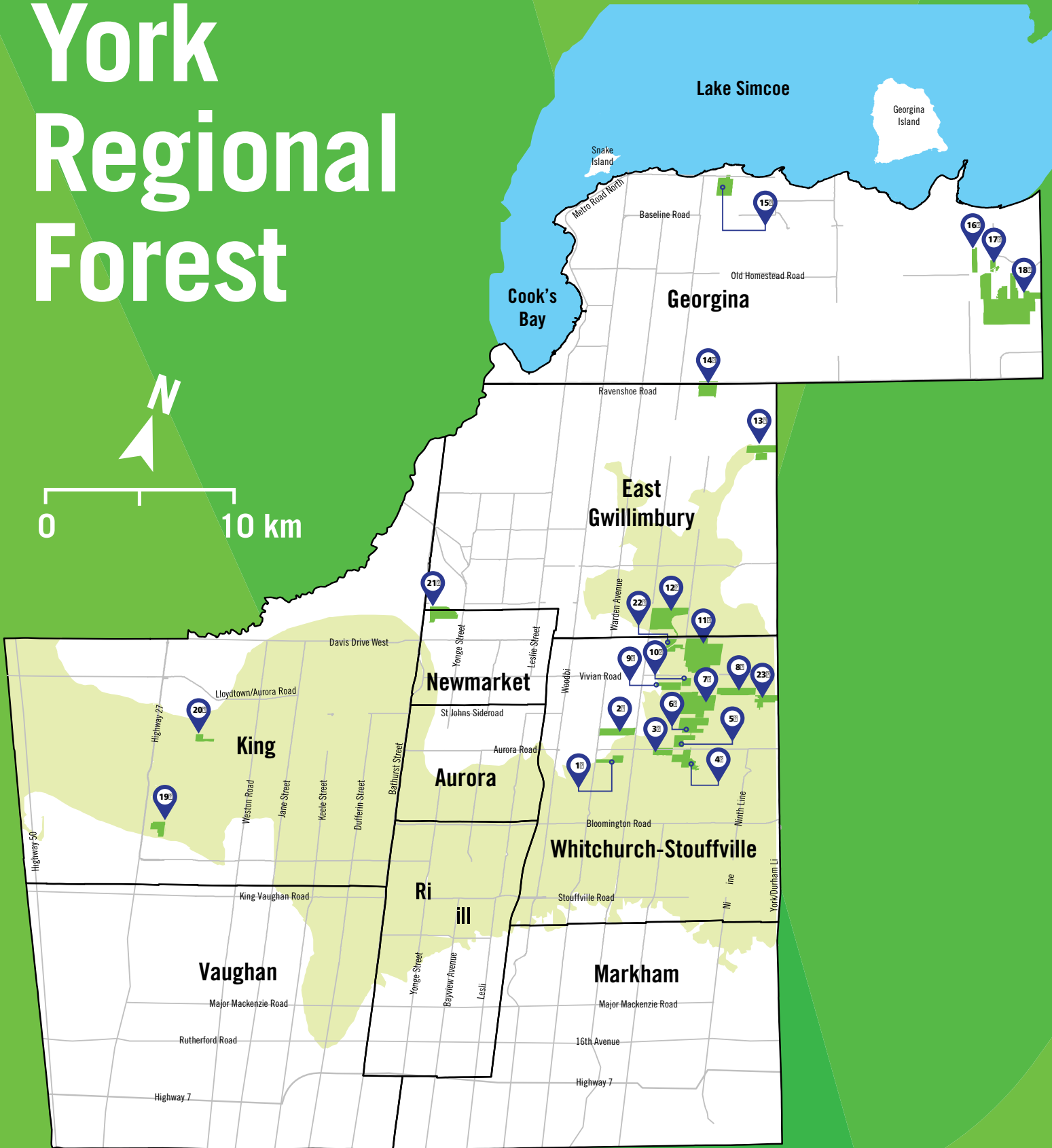
Public Open Houses

Online Feedback





York Regional Forest



0 10 km



Legend

-  York Regional Forest Tracts
-  Oak Ridges Moraine
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Road

York Regional Forest

23 tracts, totalling 2,379 hectares

1	Robinson Tract	(43 ha)	13	Zephyr Tract	(87 ha)
2	Porritt Tract	(80 ha)	14	Brown Hill Tract	(83 ha)
3	Dainty Tract	(41 ha)	15	Metro Road Tract	(84 ha)
4	Clarke Tract	(85 ha)	16	Cronsberry Tract	(39 ha)
5	Patterson Tract	(50 ha)	17	Godfrey Tract	(20 ha)
6	Hall Tract	(109 ha)	18	Pefferlaw Tract	(579 ha)
7	Eldred King Woodlands	(221 ha)	19	Nobleton Tract	(44 ha)
8	Hollidge Tract	(83 ha)	20	Happy Valley Tract	(26 ha)
9	Scout Tract	(48 ha)	21	Peggy's Wood	(19 ha)
10	Mitchell Tract	(21 ha)	22	Davis Drive Tract	(49 ha)
11	North Tract	(332 ha)	23	Drysdale Woods	(55 ha)
12	Bendor and Graves Tract	(181 ha)			



DISCOVER

YOUR YORK REGIONAL FOREST



MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE YORK REGIONAL FOREST
2019-2038 | SUMMARY

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Management Plan for the York Regional Forest 2019-2038

Summary of Participation in Forest Management Plan Development

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York Region:

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Corporate Services, Long Range Planning

Community and Health Services, Health Living

Community and Health Services, Seniors Strategy

Environmental Services, Environmental Promotion and Education

Finance, Risk

Office of the CAO, Emergency Management

Transportation Services, Active Transportation

York Regional Forest – Fees and Charges

1) Not-for-Profit (charitable) organizations:

Forest Use Permit application fee: no charge

2) For-profit (commercial) organizations:

Forest Use Permit application fee: \$460

- Non-intensive coordinated events/activities:
 - no additional fee
- Intensive coordinated events/activities (e.g. film production):
 - additional \$1,100 per day fee

***Note:**

- Rationale for permits, fees and charges is to help regulate activities, minimize risks and offset costs
- All activities are subject to the rules and guidelines regarding permitted uses, as set out in the Plan
- If Regional staff need to be present during the event, the Forest Use Permit holder may pay additional fees
- Staff may waive the requirement for a permit based on an assessment of the proposed activity.

It's in our

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Management Plan for the York Regional Forest

2019-2038




York Region

APRIL 2019

It's in our

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Executive Summary

This document describes a new, 20-year management plan for the York Regional Forest, herein referred to as the "Plan". The Plan will apply from 2019 to 2038 and is founded on the following vision:

As the heart of the Region's natural landscape, a healthy and ecologically diverse York Regional Forest sustains its communities and inspires its people.

The Plan will usher in the second century of modern stewardship of the Forest, which was created in 1924 as part of the provincial Agreement Forest program to restore degraded lands in southern Ontario.

In the 1920s, widespread clearing and the abandonment of farms on the Oak Ridges Moraine had created a virtual desert, and the province's work after 1924 focused on planting thousands of red pines and other conifers in an effort to stabilize the light sandy soil.

In 1998, York Region developed a 20 year forest management plan to guide the York Regional Forest. Two years later, the agreement with the province was terminated and the Region officially assumed full management responsibility.

Over the course of that plan, the Region added 344 hectares to the Forest by acquiring 13 new properties. The additions brought the Forest to its current size of 2,379 hectares or close to 6,000 acres held in 23 tracts of land, most of them concentrated along Highway 48 in the northern half of the Region.

Through its first plan, the Region worked to move the Forest closer to its ecological state before European settlement, a shift that had already started under provincial management. In pre-settlement times, mature and diverse forests of maple, oak, white pine, cedar and other species dominated the landscape. For further biodiversity, the Region also started to add new habitat types such as prairie and oak savanna.

The Plan brings this direction to the forefront by emphasizing the goal of ecological integrity. Ecological integrity means that the Forest reflects the make-up and abundance of native species and biological communities, which include biotic components, and its non-living or abiotic factors like rock, soil and climate.

Ecological integrity is important as a goal in itself, because it brings the Forest into a long-term balance that gives it greater resiliency. This, in turn, is likely to increase the broader environmental and social benefits it provides beyond its borders, like absorbing greenhouse gases and reducing pollution.

Recreation and well-being are other important social benefits of the Forest. Its trail network of almost 150 kilometres, portions of which are accessible to people of all abilities, welcomes a wide range of activities, particularly walking (often with a dog), running, nature appreciation, cycling and horseback riding. The connections between Forest tracts and to other natural areas enrich the recreational possibilities.

With the steady growth in the Region's population, public use has gone up substantially, with visits estimated to have reached 600,000 in 2017. Access to this green space will become ever more essential as the Region continues to grow and urbanize.

While the social benefits are important, growth – especially in the northern reaches of the Region – will increase the pressures of recreational use. Over the same period, climate change and invasive plants, insects and pathogens will make the goal of ecological integrity more challenging. Balancing the needs of the Forest against the impacts of heavier public use will be critical.

The vision therefore reflects the overarching importance of the Forest's health and biodiversity, which are key to its ability to sustain communities and inspire people. The Plan's three major goals build on that commitment and show how it will be reflected in practice.

The first goal sets out ecological integrity as the Plan's cornerstone:

Goal 1: Strengthen Ecological Integrity

Continue to strengthen the health, diversity, resiliency, and sustainability of the York Regional Forest.

The objectives under this goal are to:

- Protect ecological features and improve ecosystem integrity and biodiversity
- Use innovative practices to restore and protect the Forest
- Implement best practices to prevent and mitigate impacts of invasive species
- Manage the Forest to increase ecological resilience and minimize the impacts of climate change

This goal reflects the ongoing evolution of the Forest over the past 100 years: from barren land to conifer plantations initially and then, more recently, to a more diverse system of plant communities and wildlife habitats.

This has been aided by the judicious use of silviculture to mimic natural processes, for example by selectively thinning trees to allow more sunlight to reach the vegetation underneath, and planting native species where they are slow to regenerate on their own.

For third-party evaluation of its management, the Region sought and received certification by the Forest Stewardship Council, which was a first at the time for a public forest in Canada.

The Region will continue to use silvicultural management to move the Forest towards greater ecological integrity. Experience has shown that with ongoing management, reforested areas will eventually convert to more mixed, native woodlands. By 2038, areas first planted between 1924 and 1950 will be at or very close to that point, and the numerous areas reforested in the 1950s will be approaching it. As a result, by 2038, native woodlands will account for 57 per cent of the Forest, up from 50 per cent at present.

This goal will also see the Region monitor for, assess and address such threats as climate change and invasive non-native species and update Legacy Conservation Forests which warrant special attention. Legacy Conservation Forests contain ecological features and functions sometimes found in no other part of the Forest and represent a significant portion of the Forest.

The second goal recognizes the value of showing the Forest's benefits to the communities around it:

Goal 2: Foster an Understanding of the Broader Benefits

Demonstrate that the Forest provides a wealth of environmental and social benefits, making it key to the Region's vision of healthy, thriving communities.

The objectives under this goal are to:

- Review and assess the environmental and social benefits of the Forest
- Ensure the Forest continues to demonstrate leadership through science, innovation and sharing best practices

The Region will continue to use standardized tools that monitor, measure and quantify the benefits of trees and the ecosystem services they provide, such as removing pollution and sequestering carbon. Under the Plan, the Region will bring together existing monitoring tools into a comprehensive framework that includes measurement of ecological and social values.

The Region works now to educate Forest users, neighbours and others about how it manages the Forest to increase the environmental and social benefits, including the use of silviculture to restore native ecosystems. Going forward, staff will review and refine existing forest stewardship and education programs to better convey the broad benefits of the Forest.

The Region also includes the Forest as a key element in the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan, which in turn forms part of the entire Asset Management Plan for the Region. This important measure of its environmental value, as well as the investments needed to support it, will be regularly updated.

The third goal supports compatible public use, promotes learning about nature, and encourages community and individual stewardship of the Forest:

Goal 3: Inspire People

Encourage public use that inspires respect for the Forest and a connection with nature.

The objectives under this goal are to:

- Provide an exceptional visitor experience
- Ensure that public use and facilities are managed to protect the Forest and keep visitors safe

Using such means as Forest Festivals, Nature’s Classroom, other events, social media and signage, as well as the Regional Forest Advisory Team, the Region gets feedback and educates Forest users about etiquette and rules. It also advises visitors how to avoid risks to themselves (such as ticks, poison ivy and rabies) and to the Forest (such as inadvertently spreading invasive plants).

The Region is working to improve access to the Forest by public transit, bicycle and foot, and with its partners

is promoting and building greater connectivity among Forest properties and other natural areas through a larger network of trails.

As well as continuing these current initiatives, the Plan sets out criteria for acceptable activities in the Forest and explains when a Forest Use Permit is needed.

As part of its new actions, the Region will develop a visitor experience plan to facilitate connection with nature, including education and stewardship, and a trails strategy to guide management of trail infrastructure and improve wayfinding. It will also review dog-walking rules and options to consider the balance between ecological integrity and visitor experience.

York Region will continue to be recognized as a leader in working with nature, communities, and people for the benefit of the Forest.

The Region will implement the Plan through successive five-year operating plans, annual work plans, and other Regional programs, backed by comprehensive monitoring. Each five-year forest operating plan will respond to the results of monitoring and measurement and will provide for adaptive management by incorporating advances in science and technology and lessons learned.

The Region will also prepare property management plans for any newly acquired properties to ensure that they are managed in a manner consistent with the rest of the Forest.

Advancing ecological integrity, nurturing biodiversity, offering green space to Forest users and benefiting surrounding communities – these are challenging and potentially conflicting roles for the Forest over the next two decades.

The Plan seeks to achieve the best possible balance among those roles for both the Forest and the Region. While focusing on the 20 years to 2038, it aims above all to build and nurture the York Regional Forest as an enduring legacy to future generations.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The York County Agreement Forest, now the York Regional Forest, originated in 1924 when the province entered into an agreement to plant trees on land owned by the County of York, the predecessor to the Region. The agreement was part of a widespread program under which the province restored deforested lands across southern Ontario.

The Region assumed full management responsibility when the agreement with the province was terminated in 2000. Prior to terminating the agreement, one of the Region's first management initiatives was to develop a 20-year forest management plan. The plan extended from 1998-2018 and is a crucial element of forest stewardship. As the 100th anniversary of the York Regional Forest approaches in 2024, the positive impacts of work done first by the province and more recently by the Region are clear.

Building on that success, this Plan provides direction for the next 20 years. It will be supported by five-year operating plans to implement the Plan and enable the Region to respond quickly and adapt to changing conditions and new knowledge. While focusing on the 20 years to 2038, actions will be informed by a much longer-term vision for the Forest, one that acknowledges a time frame measured in the centuries over which forests evolve, and respects the value of the Forest as a legacy to future generations.

The next section outlines the vision, mission and goals of the Plan. Together, the aim of this Plan and operating plans is to continue the evolution of the Forest towards greater health and improved biodiversity, strengthen its resiliency in the face of threats, and ensure that residents understand, cherish and respect it as a living natural asset. In acting on the Plan, the Region will continue to show leadership in conservation, stewardship, and natural area management.

1.2 Vision and Goals

1.2.1 Vision

As the heart of the Region's natural landscape, a healthy and ecologically diverse York Regional Forest sustains its communities and inspires its people.

1.2.2 Goals

Goal 1: Strengthen Ecological Integrity

Continue to strengthen the health, diversity, resiliency, and sustainability of the York Regional Forest.

This goal emphasizes that the health and sustainability of the Forest is an overarching priority of the Region.

Goal 2: Foster an Understanding of the Broader Benefits

Demonstrate that the Forest provides a wealth of environmental and social benefits, making it key to the Region's vision of healthy, thriving communities.

This goal recognizes that the Forest provides benefits beyond its borders that help sustain the health and well-being of the Region's communities and residents, and promotes learning about nature.

Goal 3: Inspire People

Encourage public use that inspires respect for the Forest and a connection with nature.

This goal supports public use that is compatible with the Forest, and encourages community and individual stewardship of the Forest.

1.3 Developing this Plan

In developing this Plan, the Region drew on the expertise, advice and views of a wide range of people, including Indigenous peoples, a technical advisory team, a key stakeholder group and the Regional Forest Advisory Team, as well as researching best practices in forest management and use of public lands.

Many organizations and groups contributed and actively participated in discussions to help shape this Plan; particularly its vision, goals, and objectives (see Appendix A for a list of contributors). Several public open houses and a user survey allowed for broad community engagement. Appendix B summarizes the entire engagement process.

1.4 Structure of this Plan

This chapter describes the scope and purpose of the Plan, its vision and goals, and how it was developed.


In the balance of this document:

Chapter 2: Evolution of the York Regional Forest provides a historical perspective on the Forest from its origins, early restoration and reforestation starting in 1924, to its turnover to the Region in 2000. It then outlines the results of the Region's management, including accomplishments of the 1998-2018 Forest Management Plan.

Chapter 3: The Forest Today section discusses the current state of the Forest, including its age structure and improving biodiversity over time, and the improved habitat it provides for wildlife. It also discusses trends in public use and positions the Forest in relation to other green spaces in and around the Region.

Chapter 4: Achieving the Vision sets out the key elements of the Plan, including goals, objectives and actions. It explains how the Plan will be implemented and how monitoring will ensure goals are being achieved and allow fine-tuning as conditions change. Finally, it sets out the expected outcomes at a high level.

Chapters are followed by several **Appendices** and a **Forest Atlas** describing each tract in more detail.



There is no wifi
in the forest but
I promise you
will find a better
connection.

Today's visitors to the York Regional Forest enjoy the beauty and tranquility of towering, majestic pines and robust stands of maple, oak and hemlock. It is hard to comprehend that less than a century ago, the land occupied today by this thriving forest was virtually a desert. Much of it was empty abandoned farmland, the light sandy soil blowing into drifts that sometimes blocked local roads.

The story of the Forest over the past century is one of restoration of a degraded landscape. The history of the Forest itself, however, extends much further back in time.

2.1 Major Landforms

As the last glacier retreated from what it now southern Ontario roughly 12,500 years ago, it resulted in the creation of two prominent landforms that have persisted to the present time:

- **The Oak Ridges Moraine.** This massive ridge of glacial deposits extends east-west from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The surface consists of sand or gravel hills with fairly level tracts of sand between them. A layer of windblown sand that can be a metre or more in thickness is invariably found on the surface.
- **The Lake Simcoe basin.** Lake Algonquin covered east-central North America during and after the last ice age, gradually shrinking to form parts of the Great Lakes. Its relicts include treed swamps throughout the lowlands south of Lake Simcoe, where a low, sandy plain covers most of what is now Georgina and parts of East Gwillimbury, Uxbridge Township and Brock Township. The watershed here drains north into Lake Simcoe, with the Black River and Pefferlaw Brook being the major streams.

All of the present-day Forest properties are located within these two landforms.

2.2 Indigenous Peoples

By about 1,500 to 2,000 years after the retreat of the glaciers, Indigenous peoples were moving across the landscape, which at the time was a relatively barren tundra dotted with areas of open boreal forest (York Region 2014).

These earliest Indigenous people were nomadic and hunted caribou, as well as mastodon, moose and elk, and likely fished the waters of the post-glacier lakes. Over the centuries, with warming climate, more permanent villages emerged as people began to grow crops. In Ontario; the Iroquois were the largest community to develop this less nomadic lifestyle. They cultivated land cleared by fire and harvested forest plants for food, medicine and fibre.

As one example as many as 2,000 members of one Iroquoian nation, the Huron-Wendat, lived in a village located on land in what is now the community of Stouffville in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. An estimated 60,000 trees went into the building of their longhouses and protective palisades, and they cleared hundreds, possibly thousands, of acres for crops, especially corn.

From the earliest days of habitation, Indigenous peoples created and used a trail network that connected Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe, ultimately allowing access to the upper Great Lakes. It consisted of two main branches, one along the Humber River to the Holland River, and a lesser one 40 kilometres to the east that followed the Rouge River to the Holland River. Together, these became known as the Toronto Carrying-Place Trail.

Although technically portages, the overland links that took travelers over the Oak Ridges Moraine were so long that canoes were often abandoned and new ones built or obtained at the next river. The portage between the Humber and Holland rivers is believed to have been located just east of the current Happy Valley Tract of the York Regional Forest (Nature Conservancy of Canada n.d., Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 2009). After crossing the moraine, the eastern branch of the trail is thought to have linked to the Holland River near present-day Aurora.

Despite the growth in Indigenous agriculture, at least 80 per cent of what is now York Region was likely covered with mature and diverse forests at the time of European contact. In the northern reaches, coniferous forests, dominated by Eastern hemlock, white cedar, tamarack, spruce, and white pine were the prevalent vegetation. Various associations of sugar maple, American beech, white elm, and white pine occupied the upland sites on the Oak Ridges Moraine, while oaks were particularly common on the southern slopes of the moraine (Puric-Mladenovic 2003).

2.3 1600 – 1900 European Arrival and Settlement

The first Europeans to see what is now central Ontario were explorers, traders and missionaries who began to arrive early in the seventeenth century.

European arrival, which brought devastating diseases, worsened the impacts of warfare between the Ontario Iroquians and the distantly related Five Nations, originally from south of Lake Ontario. By late in the century both groups had left the area and were replaced by the Anishnaubeg. These highly mobile peoples, who included the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, subsisted on hunting, fishing, gathering wild plants, and farming (York Region 2014).

Following the American Revolution in the 1770s, many United Empire Loyalists moved north into what is now southern Ontario. Concerns about the continuing American military threat led to the building of Yonge Street in the early 1800s. This route supplanted the Carrying-Place Trail and made it easier for settlers to move further north into what was then the County of York. Lumbering, especially to provide spars for the Royal Navy, also intensified (Elliot 1998).

The pace of European settlement and land-clearing for agriculture increased through the 1800s. By the early twentieth century, the land in York County, much of which would later form York Region, was largely barren of forest. In many places, especially on the Oak Ridges Moraine, farming and logging had depleted the soil and left large areas in a state of severe environmental decline.

Settlement also had impacts on the Indigenous population. For example, the British re-established use of the Toronto Carrying-Place Trail, securing land from, and relocating, the Mississauga Nation. The 1923 Williams Treaties, under which this and other lands were transferred to the Crown, were challenged by the affected First Nations. An agreement concluded in 2018 provided financial compensation, recognition of territorial rights, and apologies to the affected First Nations.

The southern Ojibwa continued to live in the area that now comprises York Region. They had allied with the British during the Revolution and continued the alliance through the War of 1812 (Georgina Island First Nation n.d.). The Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation have the only reserve located within the geographical boundaries of York Region and it is one of the First Nations that signed an agreement with the federal and provincial governments to resolve the Williams Treaties.

More than 200 Georgina Island members live on three islands (Georgina, Snake and Fox) on Lake Simcoe. As with other First Nations, many community members live elsewhere. In the 2016 census, more than 5,000 York Region residents identified themselves as Indigenous, which includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit.

2.4 1920 – 1997 Restoring Degraded Land

By the start of the twentieth century, there was growing concern about the impacts of deforestation and soil depletion. The provincial government, recognizing that land no longer fit for agriculture could support some types of trees, began efforts at reforestation (Ministry of Natural Resources 1982).

Through the 1921 Reforestation Act, the provincial Department of Lands and Forests – forerunner to today's Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry – embarked on a program to work with the counties to reforest 22,000 square kilometres of degraded agricultural land across southern Ontario. The program was launched in Simcoe County in 1922.

The provincial Agreement Forest program was introduced in York County in 1924. The county had purchased its first area for reforestation in 1922, a parcel of 197 acres (about 80 hectares) in what is now the Hollidge Tract. The purchase of another 400 acres (162 hectares) by the county in 1924 and the planting of the first trees by the province under the agreement that year marked the beginning of the York Regional Forest, at the time known as "Vivian Forest." By 1938, with additional land acquisitions, close to 1,900 acres or 770 hectares had been reforested.

The York County Agreement Forest was one of 59 such forests across southern Ontario managed by the province. In York County an early management goal was to stabilize soils and establish woodland cover by widespread planting of conifers including pines, spruce and larch.

By the early 1960s, the earliest reforested areas were benefiting from thinning. Removal of specific rows of trees and individual trees within the rows created canopy gaps that promoted natural regeneration and maintained the health and vigour of the Forest. Many of those reforested areas have been thinned two or three times (Figure 1).

By the 1990s, many reforested areas contained well-established native deciduous and coniferous tree species in addition to the conifers that were originally planted. This change aligned with better understanding of ecosystems and the benefits of creating a more biologically diverse Forest.

The province terminated the agreement forest program in 1996 and the Region assumed official management responsibility in 2000. By then, through adding and reforesting new properties, the Forest had grown to 18 properties comprising 2,031 hectares.

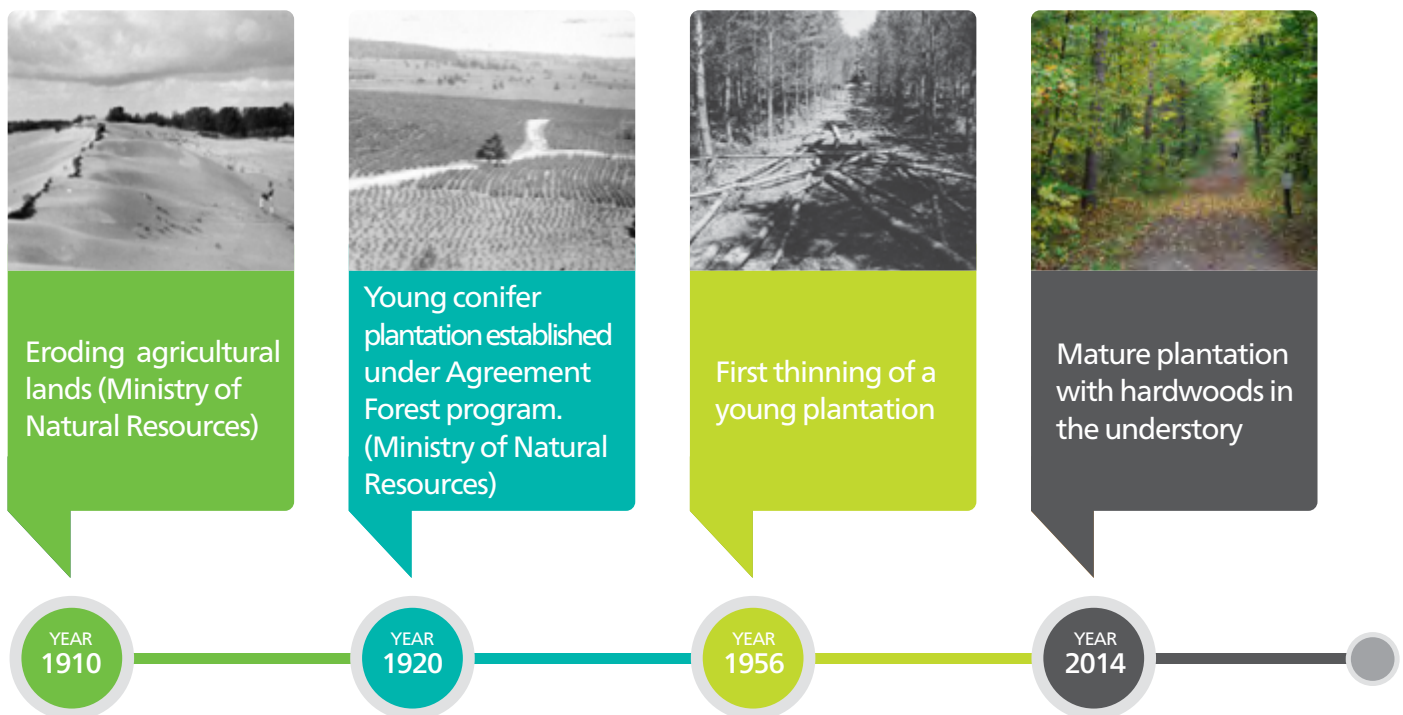


Figure 1. Restoration of the York Regional Forest.

2.5 1998 – 2018 Growth of the Forest

Prior to taking on the management responsibility for the York Regional Forest, the Region prepared the York Regional Forest Management Plan 1998-2018. This was a requirement of the transfer from the province, and forest management planning has since been enshrined in the Regional Official Plan.

The goal of the 1998 management plan was:

To ensure the ecological sustainability of the Forest and its associated natural heritage features and values through the utilization of an ecosystem-based approach to management, which also recognizes social and economic values.

The plan identified nine objectives for meeting this goal, including protecting the ecological integrity of the Forest and promoting habitat diversity, encouraging responsible recreational and educational use, and engaging public stakeholders through the Regional Forest Advisory Team.

The Region implemented the plan through five-year operating plans (which also included infrastructure projects such as trail and parking area improvements), supported by work plans identifying annual activities.

Standard operating procedures and specifications for silvicultural and other forest management activities were also developed.

The Region added 13 new properties to the Forest between 2001 and 2018 through its progressive Greening Strategy, increasing the Forest area by 344 hectares (Figure 2). Individual property management plans consistent with the Forest Management Plan 1998-2018 were prepared for newly added properties. While much of this land is being reforested, the Region has established 6.7 hectares of oak savanna and 16.2 hectares of tall grass prairie in sections of the new properties to improve habitat diversity. As a result of these and earlier provincial additions, the York Regional Forest now consists of 23 properties totaling 2,379 hectares, including parking lots and trails.

Figure 3 shows where the York Regional Forest lands are located. The unstable sands of the Oak Ridges Moraine, especially where farms had been abandoned, were the focus of early reforestation efforts. This helps to explain why 16 of the Regional Forest tracts are situated on the Moraine, with many along or near Highway 48, which follows the route of an early settler road. In parts of some tracts, most notably Zephyr, there continue to be remnants of blow-outs and sand dunes. The remaining seven tracts are in the Lake Simcoe basin.

LEGEND:

- Forest area acquired
- Cumulative forest area acquired

Under the Greening Strategy Environmental Land Protection and Preservation program, lands will continue to be added to the York Regional Forest.

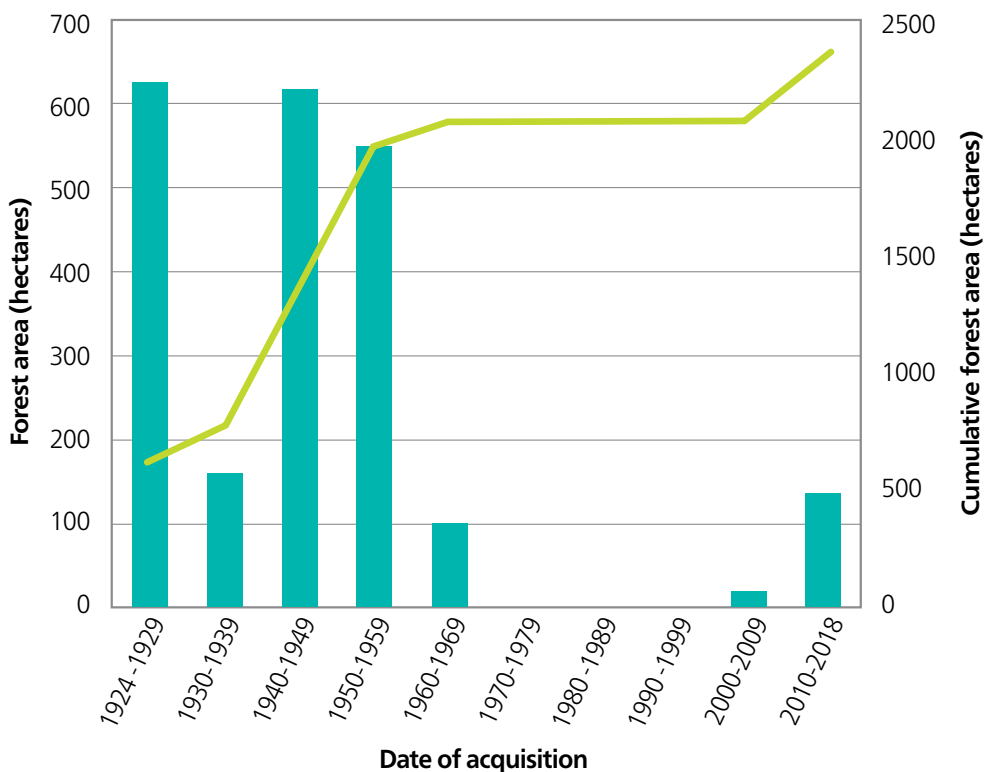
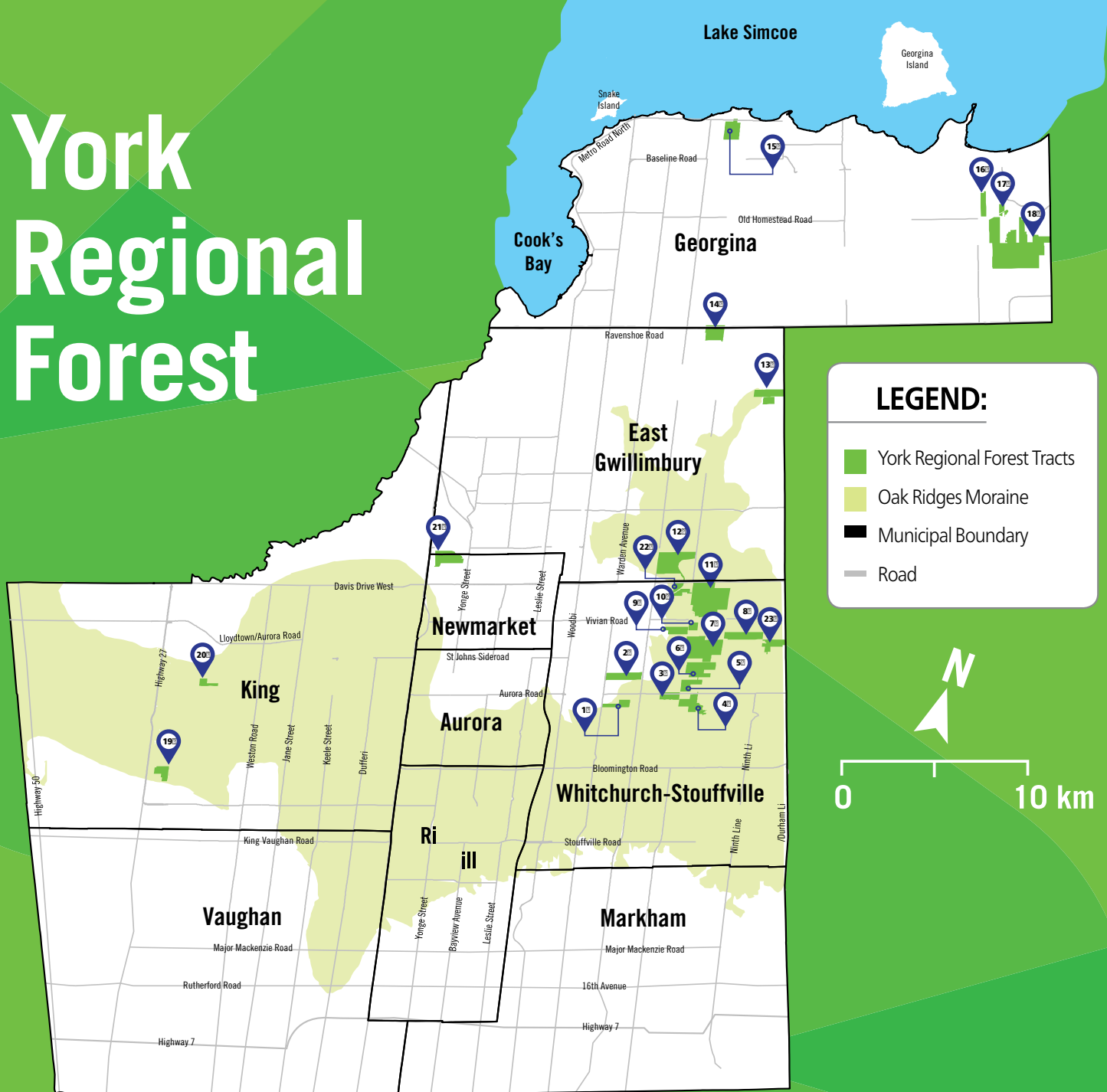


Figure 2. Additions to the York Regional Forest.

York Regional Forest



York Regional Forest Tracts - 23 tracts, totaling 2,379 hectares

1 Robinson Tract	(43 ha)	9 Scout Tract	(48 ha)	17 Godfrey Tract	(20 ha)
2 Porritt Tract	(80 ha)	10 Mitchell Tract	(21 ha)	18 Pefferlaw Tract	(579 ha)
3 Dainty Tract	(41 ha)	11 North Tract	(332 ha)	19 Nobleton Tract	(44 ha)
4 Clarke Tract	(85 ha)	12 Bendor and Graves Tract	(181 ha)	20 Happy Valley Tract	(26 ha)
5 Patterson Tract	(50 ha)	13 Zephyr Tract	(87 ha)	21 Peggy's Wood	(19 ha)
6 Hall Tract	(109 ha)	14 Brown Hill Tract	(83 ha)	22 Davis Drive Tract	(49 ha)
7 Eldred King Woodlands	(221 ha)	15 Metro Road Tract	(84 ha)	23 Drysdale Woods	(55 ha)
8 Hollidge Tract	(83 ha)	16 Cronsberry Tract	(39 ha)		

Figure 3. York Regional Forest Tracts.

The York Regional Forest is recognized as a demonstration forest, which is a working forest that showcases leading-edge science and technology, and best practices as exemplified by its accessible trails and silvicultural activities. Showcasing practical management techniques benefits forest managers and educates the public about the benefits of the Forest as an ecosystem and how silvicultural management, including harvesting of trees, enhances those benefits (Figure 4).

Milestones achieved over the last two decades:

2000

Became the first public forest in Canada to be Forest Stewardship Council certified.

2010

Acquired 25 hectare Happy Valley tract property.

2013

Acquired 55 hectare Drysdale Woods property

Developed and implemented Accessibility Design Guidelines for York Regional Forest trails.

Established prairie oak savanna at the Bendor and Graves tract.

2017

Received the Forest Stewardship Council Leadership award for the Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre in the Hollidge tract.

2004

Acquired 24 hectare addition to the Hall tract.

2012

Created a Legacy Conservation Forests Strategy to designate areas of the Forest with unique ecological features and functions.

2014

Constructed Dog Off Leash Area at the Bendor and Graves tract.

2018

The Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre became the first building in Canada to be Living Building Challenge certified .

2.5.1 Forest Certification

In March 2000, the York Regional Forest became the first public forest in Canada to be Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) certified.

Certification to an internationally recognized standard like FSC provides third-party evidence that the York Regional Forest is being managed appropriately and sustainably. Many other public forests in Canada have since followed the Region's lead and become FSC certified.

Certification requires annual compliance reviews and five-year certificate renewal audits, which have been carried out in accordance with FSC standards. In 2015, the York Regional Forest was recertified to 2020. The Region's management activities are consistent with principles and criteria for well-managed forests as embodied in certification systems.

2.5.2 Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

The Region is among the first jurisdictions in Canada to develop an asset management plan for its green infrastructure, including the York Regional Forest. This recognizes the huge benefits that forests and other living assets deliver and the need for sustainable management over their life cycle.

For the asset management plan, the Region developed detailed information on the extent and condition of the York Regional Forest, then forecast an outlook for the next 100 years. A detailed financial analysis undertaken as part of the asset management plan identified the resources and needs for the next 100 years to ensure the Forest continues to thrive and deliver benefits to residents and communities.

3 The Forest Today

After almost a century of restoration work, including the guidance of the most recent 20-year management plan, today's Forest is increasingly biodiverse and resilient. Its rich mix of conifers and hardwoods includes about 50 native tree species, and it is also home to shrubs, prairie grasses, woodland plants and wildflowers. This abundance and mix of vegetation gives it an important role as a natural seed bank. It also provides habitat for a wide variety of native wildlife, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and insects across a landscape dotted with ponds and wetlands.

Increasing numbers of people have come to enjoy the York Regional Forest and its extensive trail network for recreation and to connect with nature. The connections between tracts and to other natural areas enrich the possibilities for many of these activities.

3.1 Silvicultural Management

The Region uses silvicultural management to strengthen the Forest's health and ecological integrity. Silvicultural practices replicate natural succession in woodlands. This involves, for example, thinning to provide more light, water and other resources to native species under another species' canopy and, where natural regeneration is not taking place, underplanting with native species. The Region also adapts and refines its practices as it gains knowledge of which native species do best in which environment and considers how to manage threats from climate change and invasive species.

Silvicultural activities in the past 20 years have included:

- selectively thinning a total of 1,580 hectares to improve forest health
- underplanting some 61,600 native tree seedlings where natural regeneration was lacking
- planting 195,000 trees, mainly conifers, to reforest newly added properties (344 hectares)
- controlling invasive plants on a total of six hectares

In managing native woodlands as opposed to reforested areas, the Region draws on the guidance of The Silvicultural Guide for Managing Southern Ontario Forests (Ministry of Natural Resources 2000).

The Guide sets out recommendations on stand structure and the silvicultural systems to support them. Stand structure refers to the combined physical characteristics of all vegetation in a group of trees, while a silvicultural system is a planned series of actions to tend, harvest and re-establish a stand.

The Guide recommends silviculture systems that create and protect stands with several layers of vegetation, typically ranging from herbaceous plants to shrubs, understory, midstory, and finally overstory trees. This provides the vertical complexity important to many wildlife species. Leaving in place downed logs, dead standing trees and other features that provide habitat is also recommended.

Silviculture selection systems carefully remove certain trees to allow more resources to reach the remaining trees encouraging their growth and to create conditions to grow new trees in the future. This supports a more diverse stand by age, vertical structure and species while maintaining permanent forest cover. (Ministry of Natural Resources 2000, 2002).

Approaches to selection can vary. For example,

group selection, which removes trees in small groups, opens up more of the canopy than single-tree selection. It is often recommended for retaining or regenerating such species as red oak and black cherry that are mid-tolerant or intolerant of shade.

The Region applied the provincial guidelines to managing areas of native woodlands through the 1998-2018 plan. They are consistent with best practices identified in the research carried out for this plan and expected to be relevant for the foreseeable future.

The Silvicultural Guide does not provide guidance on managing conifer plantations. Best practices for these areas are based on earlier provincial guidelines and technical notes, particularly Managing Red Pine Plantations (Ministry of Natural Resources 1986, 1999, 1997, Woods & Penner 2000, Smith Woods & 1997, Chapeski 1989) and on the collective experience of forest managers across southern Ontario.

Definitions

- For the York Regional Forest, ecological integrity means a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region, including the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, and abiotic factors like soil, rock and climate. Once established, it is a state that is likely to persist.
- Forest management is used as a broad term that includes administrative and legal responsibilities, management of public use, forest protection and economics, and planning and overseeing silvicultural management.
- Silvicultural management is a way of actively influencing the speed and pattern of growth in a forest. It includes such practices and treatments as planting and thinning trees. It can help achieve various goals, including restoring and maintaining the ecological functions of the forest, advancing forest health, and promoting species and habitat diversity.
- A native woodland is a forested area or stand of trees made up of native tree and other species representative of regional and local conditions. It may result from natural growth and succession or from conversion of a reforested area.

3.2 Forest Inventories

A forest inventory is a fundamental tool for assessing the current state of a forest. The Ministry of Natural Resources completed a detailed inventory of the Forest at the end of the provincial 1973-1993 forest management plan. At that time, forest communities covered 98 per cent of the York Regional Forest, with non-treed wetlands, meadows, ponds and other open areas making up the balance.

A detailed forest inventory of all tracts, updated in 2016 and summarized in Figure 5, provided baseline information on the current state of the Forest, helped to project its expected state by 2038 and beyond, and was key in identifying priorities for the Plan.

The updated inventory shows that while woodlands continue to account for the largest portion of the total area, non-forest habitat has increased.

The forested areas are also evolving. The 2016 forest inventory identified eight distinct types of forest community, based on species composition (Figure 6).

Each type of community is associated with either a reforested area or a native woodland:

- Reforested areas are made up of the red pine, white pine, spruce-larch and other conifer plantation communities. Many of these species would not naturally occur in the Region, or would not naturally grow in the location where they were planted.
- Native woodlands are made up of the bottomland hardwood, upland hardwood, bottomland conifer and mixedwood communities. ("Mixedwood" communities are a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, neither of which dominates).

At the time of the provincial inventory, reforested areas represented 54 per cent of the total woodland area, while native woodlands accounted for 46 per cent.

Today the forested areas are split evenly between reforested areas and native woodlands. This reflects the succession of reforested areas, as well as acquisition of naturally forested lands.

Over time and with proper management, reforested areas come to resemble forests of natural origin and are counted as native woodlands. Technically, the

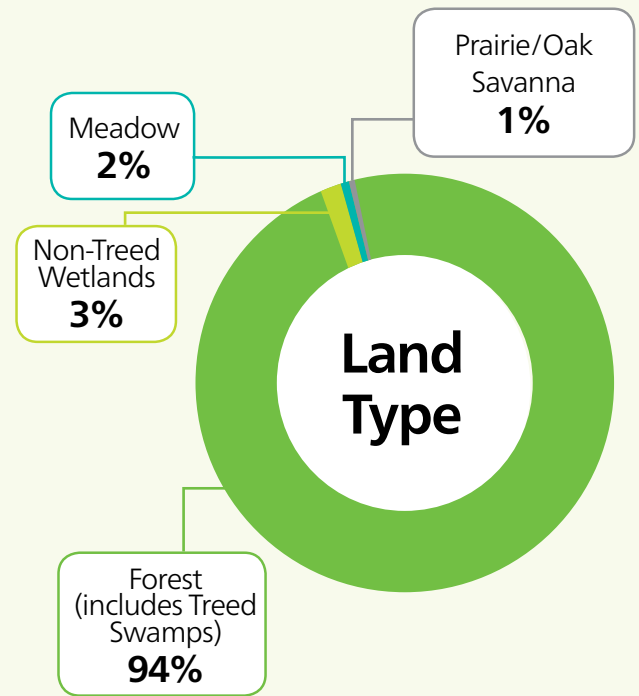


Figure 5. York Regional Forest Vegetation Communities.

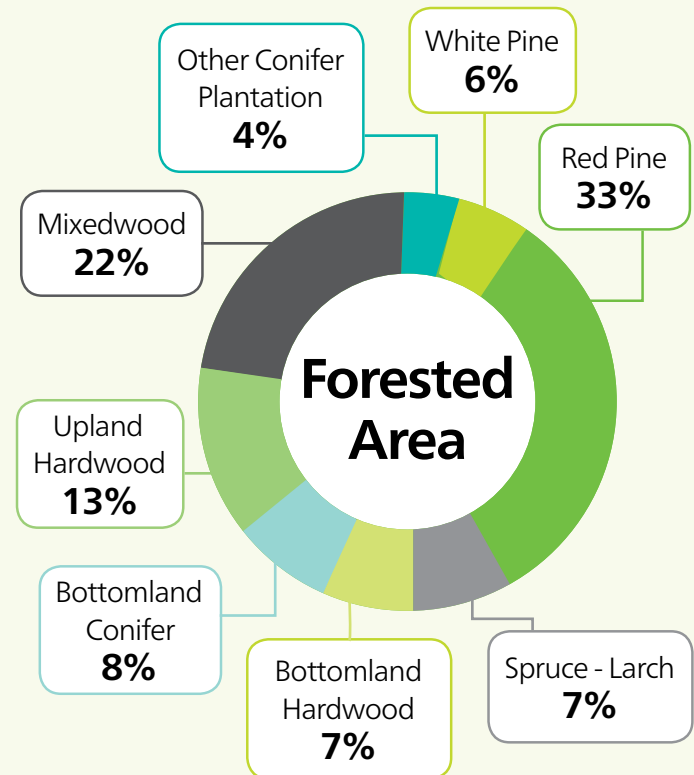


Figure 6. Forest Communities of the York Regional Forest.

conversion point is determined by measuring the relative proportion of trees planted for reforestation purposes to other species in a stand, using the cross-sectional areas of the trunks of the various species. In practice, the Region's experience has shown that, with management, conversion is generally taking place when plantation trees are about 90 to 120 years old.

There is considerable diversity in the reforested areas that have not yet converted to native woodlands:

- In total, reforested areas from the 1920s through the 1940s that have not yet converted to native woodlands cover about 33 per cent of the reforested area and 16 per cent of the total Forest area. The earliest trees, planted in 1924, are now 95 years old.
- The largest reforested areas are those planted in the 1950s, which today account for just over

one-third of the reforested area and about 18 per cent of the total forested area. These trees are now 61 to 70 years old. In the next 20 years, these areas will move more clearly into the conversion phase to native woodlands, although they will still be dominated by trees planted for reforestation (Figure 7).

- Reforested areas from 1960 to the time the Region assumed responsibility and began adding and reforesting land, represent 20 per cent of the reforested areas and 10 per cent of the total forested area.
- The youngest reforested stands, less than 20 years of age, have been planted on lands acquired by the Region since assuming management responsibility for the Forest in 2000. These stands represent 8 per cent of reforested areas and 4 per cent of the total forested area.

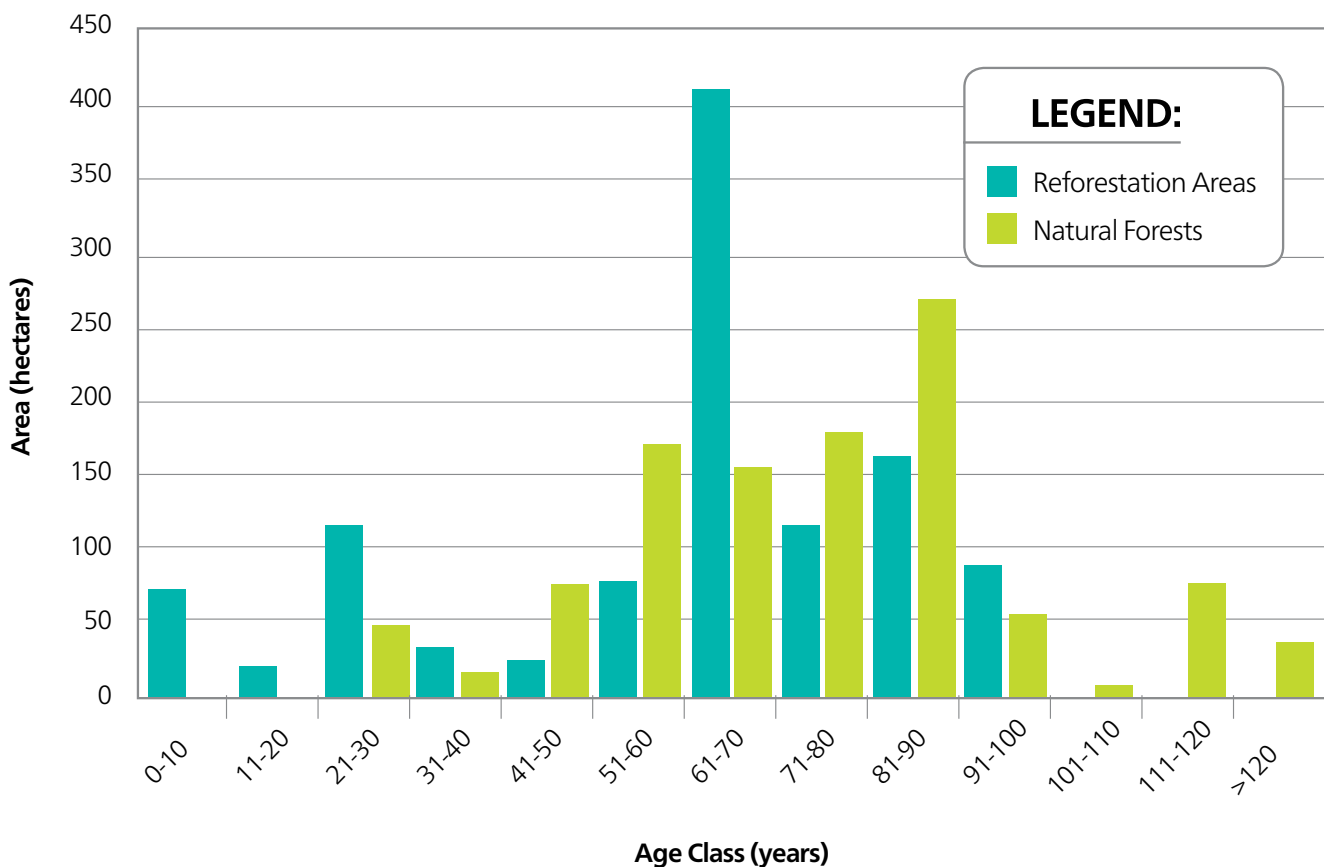


Figure 7. Age class distribution of the York Regional Forest in 2017.

Note: Appendix C provides a further breakdown of the age class distribution by forest community.

3.3 Legacy Conservation Forests

In 2012, the Region developed a Legacy Conservation Forests Strategy. The unique cultural and ecological features and functions of Legacy Conservation Forests differentiate them from other vegetation communities in the Forest. While the strategy meets the requirements under FSC Principle 9 – High Conservation Values, the Region has set criteria for managing these lands that exceed FSC requirements.

At present, there are Legacy Conservation Forests in 14 tracts – Pepperlaw, Hollidge, Clarke, Patterson, Bendor and Graves, Dainty, Nobleton, Hall, Happy Valley, Zephyr, Eldred King, North, Porritt and Godfrey (York Region 2012). Together, they comprise 31 per cent, or 739 hectares, of the 2,379 hectares of the York Regional Forest, exceeding the minimum targets set for these areas (Table 1).

Legacy Conservation Forests are of two types:

- Special Management Areas, where human intervention, particularly silvicultural management, may be used to protect, enhance or develop their conservation values.
- Nature Reserve Areas, which rely more on natural processes. In these areas, human intervention is limited to such activities as maintaining trails, removing hazard trees and protecting the Forest from threats like uncontrolled fire and invasive species.

Table 1. Minimum targets and actual amounts for both types of Legacy Conservation Forests.

	Target % of total Forest area	Actual 2012 area (hectares)	Actual % of total Forest area
Special Management Areas	10%	321	13%
Nature Reserve Areas	15%	418	17%

Creation of the Legacy Conservation Forests recognizes that certain ecological features and functions, sometimes found in no other part of the Forest, warrant special attention. For example:

Natural Reserve Areas (NRA)

- Within the Bendor and Graves tract there is an excellent example of a mature bottomland conifer forest. This naturally-occurring stand, which dates to before 1920, features steep slopes leading down to a wetland. The wetland is bordered by swathes of vegetation that act as riparian buffer areas between the water and the surrounding land.
- A stand in the Hollidge tract provides an excellent example of a natural upland mixed forest. The stand, which is close to 100 years old, contains some of the largest naturally-occurring white pine and hemlock in York Region. It also includes a riparian buffer area with groundwater discharge supporting Vivian Creek.

Special Management Areas (SMA)

- Areas within the Bendor and Graves tract are being transformed into tallgrass prairie/ oak savanna habitats, which are globally rare ecosystems.
- Some stands in the Hollidge tract date back to 1924, when they were part of the earliest plantations to be established in southern Ontario. They continue to serve as a cornerstone of the establishment of the York Regional Forest.

As these examples show, Legacy Conservation Forests can support the goal of greater biodiversity.

3.4 Habitat Diversity

York Region's woodlands can support a diverse range of plant and animal life as a result of them existing between two major geographic forest regions, the deciduous Carolinian Forest to the south and the coniferous Boreal Forest to the north.

As a result, the Forest includes some Carolinian species, such as butternut, shagbark hickory, and bitternut hickory that are growing at the northern limit of their range, while Boreal species, including balsam fir and white spruce, are at their southern limit (Farrar 1995). The Region's efforts also recognize the importance of scale. Some areas, such as cedar stands, are naturally less biodiverse themselves, but contribute to biodiversity at the landscape level.

How the Forest is being managed is also key to realizing its potential to shelter a wide range of wildlife:

- Cavity trees, fallen logs, branches and trees, and snags (dead standing trees) all provide shelter and food for wildlife. Vegetation that varies in height is also important. The abundance and condition of these features are a useful marker of the quality of wildlife habitat. In line with the guidance on best practices discussed in Section 3.1, the Region manages the Forest to maintain and enhance these features.
- Many trees are important sources of edible seeds and nuts for wildlife. The most common species producing larger seeds and nuts that serve as food are black cherry, red oak, basswood, and American beech, all of which are found throughout the Forest. They currently account for about 6 per cent of the overstory trees and are becoming more abundant with the transition to more mixed woodlands.
- Many wildlife species depend on habitat deep inside a woodland, far from an edge or open field. The Forest offers large expanses of woodland in a part of the province where urbanization and agriculture have resulted in many small and isolated patches of forest. Records maintained by eBird.org, which is affiliated with Cornell University, show the presence in some of the larger tracts of such interior-forest species as the black-and-white

warbler, black-throated green warbler, brown creeper, ovenbird and winter wren.

- The way that the Forest's tracts connect to each other and adjoining natural areas also allows birds and other animals to move more easily and safely across the landscape for breeding purposes and to find food.
- Some wildlife depends on more open areas, like meadows, prairies and savannas. These habitats are also being lost outside the Forest. Creating and managing areas of oak savanna and prairie in the Forest is providing habitat for such at-risk species as the Bobolink, Eastern meadowlark, and the endangered Monarch butterfly and Rusty-patched bumble bee.

Species at risk in Ontario and Canada are protected under Ontario's Endangered Species Act, 2007 and the federal Species at Risk Act, 2002. The Endangered Species Act includes a schedule listing species for which Ontario must develop recovery strategies. The Forest contains existing and potential habitat, some within Legacy Conservation Forests, for several species at risk. The Region takes part in recovery strategies by:

- Collaborating with staff from the provincial Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to identify locations where species at risk might be found
- Creating grassland habitats like tall-grass prairie and oak savanna
- Posting signage to discourage recreational use in sensitive areas
- Evaluating the re-routing of trails close to the habitat of species at risk
- Partnering with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry and Ontario Streams to carry out plant surveys

Appendix D lists many of the wildlife and plant species that have been observed or likely to occur in the Forest.

3.5 Benefits to Surrounding Communities

3.5.1 The Environmental and Social Value of the Forest

The Forest is valuable to the communities and people around it through its environmental services, like pollution reduction, as well as by providing green space to relax and recharge.

A major environmental benefit is reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide. Burning fossil fuels releases this gas into the atmosphere, where it becomes a major contributor to climate change. Forests and the wood they produce absorb and store carbon dioxide in their tissues in a process known as carbon sequestration, reducing its contribution to climate change (Colombo 1998). Larger trees absorb exponentially more carbon dioxide than smaller ones. Examples of increased carbon sequestration in the Forest include newly planted trees that are replacing fields and pasture in the Davis Drive and Bendor and Graves tracts.

Long-term conversion of plantations to communities of native species is further increasing carbon sequestration per hectare (Liao 2010). This conversion often involves thinning. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, studies suggest that thinning can promote carbon sequestration by giving the remaining trees access to more soil moisture and light, which can increase biomass and make them more resilient. The intensity of thinning can have a profound effect on the stand's net carbon balance (Magruder et al. 2013). In addition, trees that are used for wood products (for example, lumber in buildings) continue to store carbon for decades.

Wholesale loss of forests around the globe is reducing the amount of carbon stored by trees. It has been estimated that shrinkage of forested

areas is contributing as much carbon dioxide to the atmosphere as the combined emissions of cars and trucks. This makes preserving and strengthening woodlands like the York Regional Forest even more important in mitigating climate change.

In addition, the Forest reduces air pollution caused by particles and gases like ozone, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide, all of which are linked to respiratory problems, and naturally manages the flow of water by absorbing rainwater and snow melt, which helps to manage the risk of flooding, filters out many contaminants and reduces the need for costly built infrastructure.

The Forest can also provide a wealth of social benefits like reducing stress and encouraging a more active lifestyle. While these benefits are more difficult to quantify, studies have shown that the availability of green space is associated with reduced mortality, obesity, depression, anxiety and cardiovascular disease, and with healthier children and even newborns. Natural spaces give people a place to restore their mental health, reduce their level of stress, and spend quality time with others.

Research into the Japanese practice of "forest bathing," in which people spend time walking or meditating in the woods, away from technology and other distractions, has shown that calming impacts are greater in a forest than from walking in urban areas.

3.5.2 Monitoring and Measuring

The Region regularly measures the benefits of the Forest using such existing means as i-Tree, a suite of tools developed by the United States Forest Service. Among other features, it quantifies the value of ecosystem services provided by trees, such as removing pollution and sequestering carbon.

Including the Forest as a key element of the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan, which then forms part of the entire Asset Management Plan for the Region, is an important step in recognizing its significant environmental value.

3.5.3 Education and Stewardship

York Region recognizes the value of teaching residents about the Forest to help them understand its benefits as well as the value of all natural spaces. Residents from many different backgrounds, including families with young children and residents new to Canada and the Region, show an interest in learning more about the Forest and its role in the natural environment.

The Region promotes use of the Forest and educates users through several means, including:

- **Guided Walks.** Attendance at these monthly themed walks in various tracts has increased in recent years. At each event, nearly half those attending are doing so for the first time. The walks are popular with families, with children making up about three-quarters of the participants.
- **Forest Festivals.** These seasonal festivals provide a variety of activities and engaging forums to connect people with nature. Visitors can learn about the Forest and its history, and how York Region manages it for future generations, including the use of sustainable forestry practices.
- **Nature's Classroom.** These educational sessions for groups of 10 to 25 people are designed to teach participants about the forest ecosystem and its importance to the community. Each session

The 2017 asset management plan estimated that each year, the Forest:

- sequesters 5,717 tonnes of carbon
- captures 166,800 kilograms of polluting substances and;
- absorbs 642,600 cubic metres of rainwater and snow melt.

It provides these benefits at a minimal cost. The Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan (2017) estimated that the environmental benefits of the Forest could amount to as much as \$5.8 million a year, with associated annual capital costs of less than \$900,000.

includes a guided forest hike for participants who can range in age from four to over 65. There are programs focusing on diverse themes including trees, wildlife, the Forest at night, fitness activities in the Forest, snowshoeing, and the Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre, an award-winning “green” building located in the Hollidge tract.

- **Other Education** – The Region offers a variety of other educational and outreach programs in the Forest and at the Bill Fisch Forest Stewardship and Education Centre, including the Regional Envirothon, Forestry Connects, various training sessions and workshops, school tours and post-secondary field courses.

The Region works to explain how it manages the Forest to increase the environmental and social benefits, including the use of silviculture to restore native ecosystems. It also encourages volunteers to take part in initiatives aimed at increasing social and environmental benefits, such as Green Up – Clean Up, tree planting and citizen science.

3.6 People in the Forest

3.6.1 Patterns of Public Use

In 2017, the Forest received an estimated 600,000 visits. In comparison, it is estimated that in the 1970s, visits totaled about 20,000 a year.

User surveys, including one in 2016 - 2017, have been carried out periodically since the 1970s. Comparing recent surveys to earlier results shows that:

- **The main uses have not changed significantly.** New uses, such as geocaching, have emerged, and some existing uses, like mountain biking, have become more popular. Conversely some earlier uses, for example dog-sledding, have declined. Overall, however, the main uses remain consistent. Figure 8 illustrates the top uses in the 2016 - 2017 user survey. Many users listed more than one activity in their response, so the totals add to more than 100 per cent.
- **What people like and dislike about the Forest has been consistent over time.** Suggestions for improvements are surprisingly similar across surveys. Consistently noted interests include:
 - The need for **better trail markings and maps**. This is particularly important to new users.
 - A desire for more **guided nature walks and nature-oriented education**.
- Dedicated trails to support an interest in **mountain biking**.
- A need for **better communication about the Forest and information**. This came across strongly in the online survey in particular. Examples include better access to informational pamphlets and brochures, updates of display case information, more frequent website updates, and more information about educational events and activities.
- Better **fencing** to help define boundaries and control unauthorized uses.
- More information about **user etiquette and rules**, including restricted activities.
- More support **facilities** including rest stops, washrooms, garbage containers at more entrances, picnic tables/areas, and improved parking.

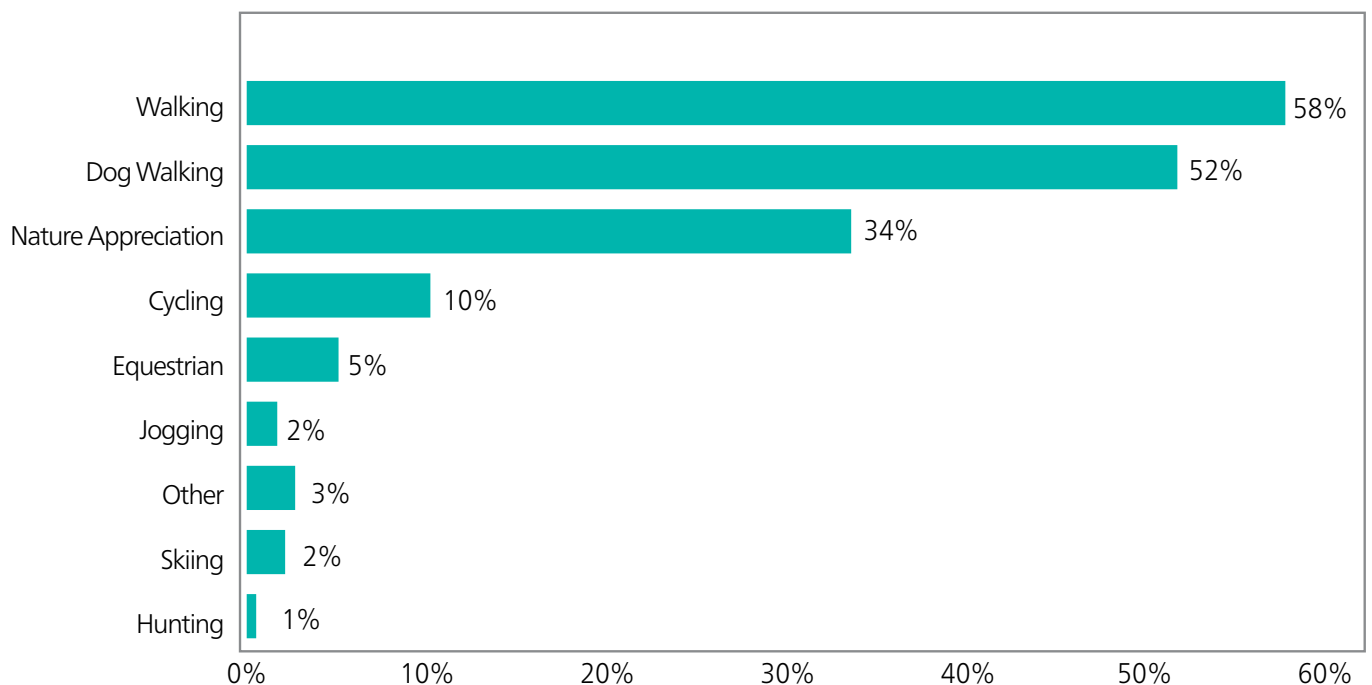


Figure 8. Top Public Uses in 2016-17 Forest User Survey (each respondent could identify multiple activities).

- **Off-leash dogs appear to be an emerging concern.** The forest is not a dog off leash area. However, at present, dogs are only allowed off leash as long as they are “under control” and put on leash near other users. A fenced, leash-free dog area has been provided in the Bendor and Graves tract. No complaints about dogs were recorded in the 1976 or 1993 surveys, but the 2017 online survey included more than 100 comments in favour of leashing dogs at all times.
- **User interactions are inevitable.** These sometimes lead to concerns, for example when a swift but quiet bike startles horseback riders or hikers. Members of the Regional Forest Advisory Team note, however, that most users understand and follow Forest etiquette.
- **Use does not vary widely across the seasons.** Although the fall season is slightly more popular and winter slightly less so, use across all seasons is fairly consistent.

Recent survey results also show that Forest usage by York Region residents appears to be closely tied to the proximity of tracts nearby (Figure 9). Table 2 shows the number of Forest tracts by local municipality in the Region, as well as the area of Forest within each municipality. The 2016 - 2017 user survey found that Forest users living in York Region are mostly from Whitchurch-Stouffville, Newmarket, Markham and Georgina.

Table 2. York Regional Forest tract distribution by municipality.

Municipality	Number of Tracts	Area (ha)
East Gwillimbury	3	362
Georgina	4	721
King	2	70
Newmarket	1	8
Whitchurch-Stouffville	13	1,218
Total	23	2,379

The Forest is in many ways relatively easy for visitors to reach. About 65 per cent of visitors live beside or near a Forest tract and generally visit on foot. With 13 parking lots and proximity to major roads, Forest tracts are also convenient to reach by car.

Among those arriving by car, the most frequently used tracts are Eldred King, Hollidge, Bendor and Graves and Brown Hill. High usage of the first three of these likely relates to how close they are to larger towns, as well as their size, parking, features and amenities. The fourth tract – Brown Hill – offers specialized trails oriented toward mountain biking, which may contribute to its popularity.

The Forest is clearly a specific destination for many users, including many who live outside the Region: the average distance travelled by car to reach a tract was 17 kilometres, with 22 per cent of users travelling 30 kilometres or more. Forest visitors from outside the Region are mainly from Toronto. The 35 per cent of visitors who travelled 10 kilometres or less are likely to have been Regional residents.

LEGEND:

- Urban Area
- York Regional Forest Tract

Where Forest Users Came From:

- 1-11
- 12-38
- 39-78
- 79-202

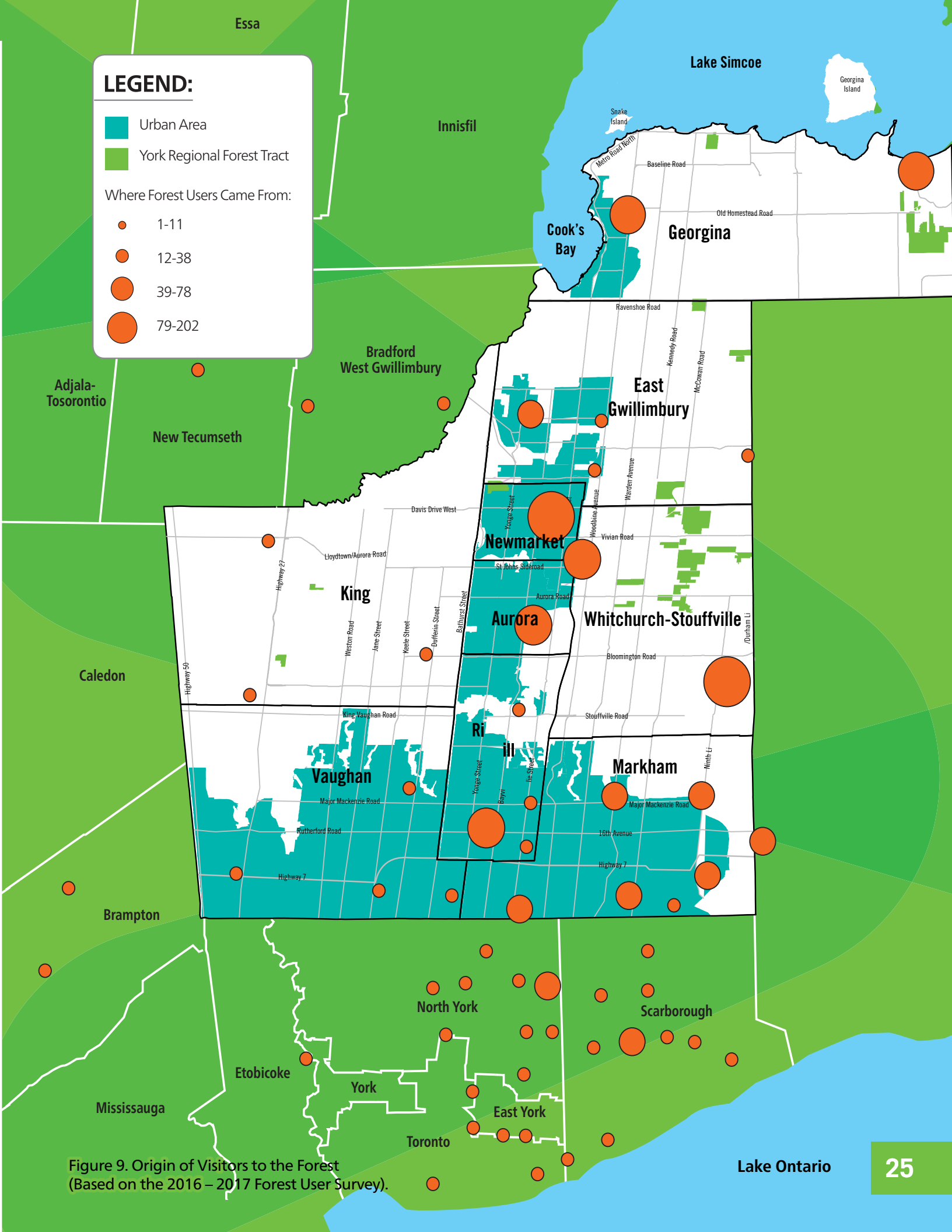


Figure 9. Origin of Visitors to the Forest
(Based on the 2016 – 2017 Forest User Survey).

3.6.2 The Trail System

Close to 150 kilometres of trails allow recreational users to enjoy and explore the Forest. Table 3 shows the distribution of trails by Forest tract. Much of this network was originally established to provide vehicle access to support early reforestation efforts and to serve as firebreaks, and as a result many trails are relatively wide.

Many hiking trails have been extended to reach further into the Forest, to connect two or more trails and/or to connect with a boundary road/entrance. Over the years recreational users have created additional unsanctioned trails, increasing the risk of damage to the Forest's ecology.

The Oak Ridges Trail and associated side trails coincide with Regional trails in several Forest tracts, including the Robinson, Clarke, Dainty, Patterson, Porritt, Hall, Eldred King and Hollidge tracts. Linking the Forest trails to other trail systems improves the experience of users by broadening opportunities for recreation.

The network also includes three accessible trails, in the Hollidge, Hall and North tracts that in total provide 4.3 kilometres of wide trails that have been cleared and graded to allow ease of movement for all visitors (Figure 10). They were designed and constructed to meet requirements of the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act 2005, as identified through the Region's own Accessibility Design Guidelines for York Regional Forest Trails. These trails are popular with all users and their design and construction have been recognized as a best practice for accessible trails across Ontario.



Figure 10. Accessible trails are popular with all users.

Table 3: Distribution of trails by Forest Tract.

Tract	Multi-use Trails (km)
Bendor and Graves	9.6
Brown Hill	17.0
Clarke	7.6
Cronsberry	1.5
Dainty	4.1
Davis Drive	5.3
Drysdale Woods	3.4
Eldred King Woodlands	16.5
Godfrey	0.3
Hall	11.6
Happy Valley	2.1
Hollidge	8.5
Metro Road	1.7
Mitchell	1.5
Nobleton	1.1
North	22.2
Patterson	4.2
Pefferlaw	11.9
Peggy's Wood	1.4
Porritt	4.7
Robinson	4.3
Scout	3.1
Zephyr	5.9
Total (km)	149.5


3.6.3 Public Health and Safety

Part of the Region's outreach and education effort – for example, its "Fight the Bite" campaign – is to explain to visitors how to avoid such concerns as poison ivy along trails and the spread of black-legged ticks, which can carry Lyme disease. Another aim is explaining how to limit the spread of invasive plant species, the seeds of which can be carried on visitors' clothing or the fur of dogs or horses.

The Region has a comprehensive Hazard Tree Management Strategy to identify and remove dead and dying trees near forest roads, trails, parking lots, Forest boundaries and other places where they might pose a risk to visitors, vehicles or other properties. As noted earlier, dead trees are generally left standing in other parts of the Forest because they support biodiversity.

The Region works closely with York Regional Police and Paramedic Services, as well as local fire departments, on emergency planning. Access points have been assigned municipal addresses to make it easier to report the location of an emergency and ensure timely response.

In addition, Regional forestry staff have received formal training in firefighting and the Region has provided local fire departments with forest fire-fighting equipment and developed protocols with them to ensure timely and appropriate response in the event of fire.



I never see
a forest
that does
not bear
a mark or
a sign
of history.

Anselm Kiefer



Figure 11. Regional Forest Advisory Team.

3.6.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

The Regional Forest Advisory Team, the Region's main opportunity for gathering input from the public, is made up of representatives from various Forest user groups and local associations, as well as Regional staff (Figure 11). The team, which meets up to six times a year, brings issues to the attention of staff, contributes "on-the-ground" knowledge and experience, and helps prevent and resolve user conflicts. Members also help with Forest festivals and other events, coordinate the annual "Green Up – Clean Up" event, and are consulted by auditors during the annual forest certification audits. Appendix A lists the organizations represented on the Regional Forest Advisory Team.

The Region has partnered with many organizations, including the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority, Nature Conservancy of Canada, Oak Ridges Moraine Foundation, Oak Ridges Moraine Land Trust, Environment Canada (through the Ecological Gifts program), Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and local municipalities, to secure additional lands.

Many public sector and non-profit organizations partner with the Region on education and outreach. These include the Region's Community and Health Services department, York Region District School

Board, York Region Catholic District School Board, Forests Ontario, Ontario Woodlot Association, Evergreen, Mycological Society of Toronto, the two conservation authorities mentioned in the previous paragraph, Scouts Canada, and local municipalities.

The Region collaborates with other organizations on scientific research studies and activities:

- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry oversees numerous growth and yield plots and is involved in the recovery of endangered species
- The Canadian Forest Service and the Region work together on release locations for emerald ash borer parasitoids and monitoring of their effectiveness
- The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is a member of the Region's invasive species technical working group and collaborates with the Region on training opportunities for identification and management of invasive species including Asian long-horned beetle, emerald ash borer, and hemlock woolly adelgid

Continued partnerships and collaboration will be integral to realizing the vision and goals set out in this Plan.

3.6.5 A Larger Network of Green Space

The Forest complements the existing fabric of public green spaces around the Region that includes provincial parks, Rouge National Urban Park, local municipal parks, and lands owned by conservation authorities and other conservation organizations. As Table 4 shows, the York Regional Forest and other green spaces together account for almost one-tenth of the Region's land base, providing close to 1,500 hectares of public natural area for every 100,000 residents.

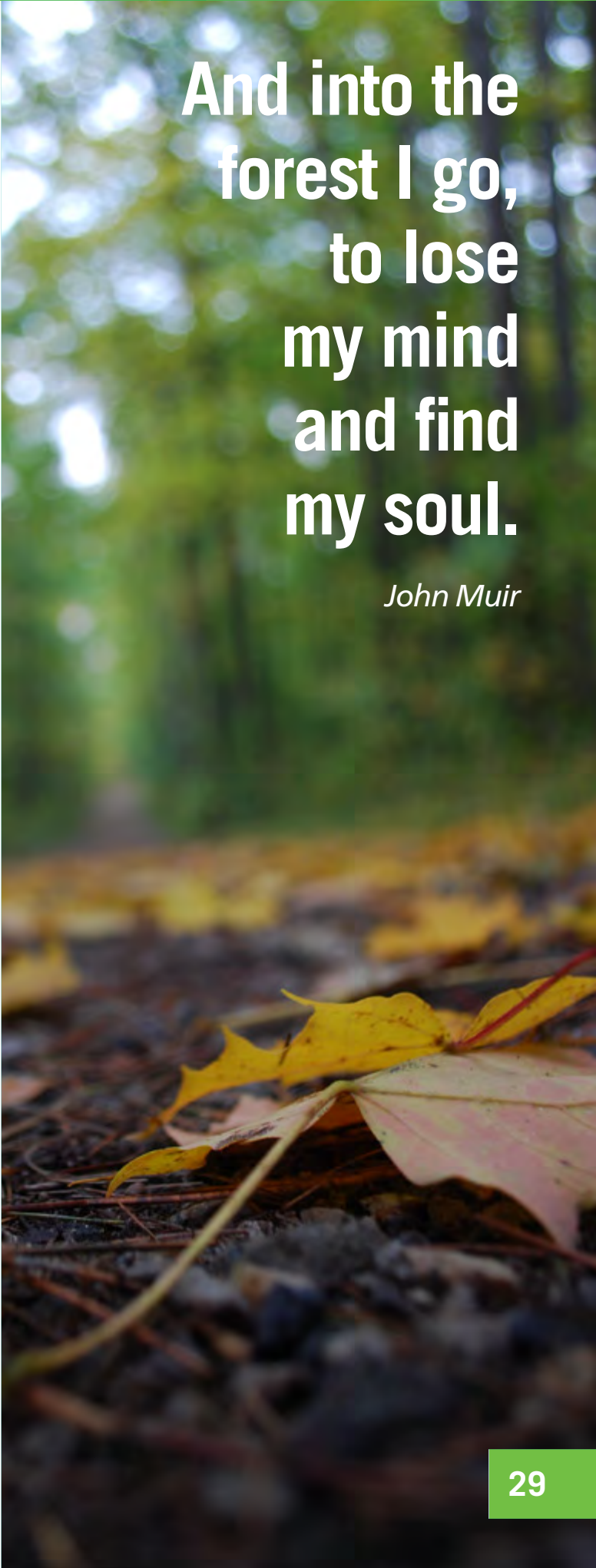
Table 4. Public Green Space in York Region.

Metric	Result
Total Green Space in York Region	16,492 hectares
% of Green Space in York Region*	9.35%
Hectares per 100,000 Population**	1,486 hectares

*Total York Region Land Base: 176,200 hectares

**Total York Region Population: 1,109,909 (Statistics Canada 2017)

While there are no York Regional Forest tracts in Aurora, Richmond Hill, Markham or Vaughan, the Region has contributed to the acquisition of public green spaces in all municipalities to extend and improve the green space system and broaden the benefits to all residents and their communities (Figure 12).



And into the
forest I go,
to lose
my mind
and find
my soul.

John Muir

Public Green Spaces in York Region 2018

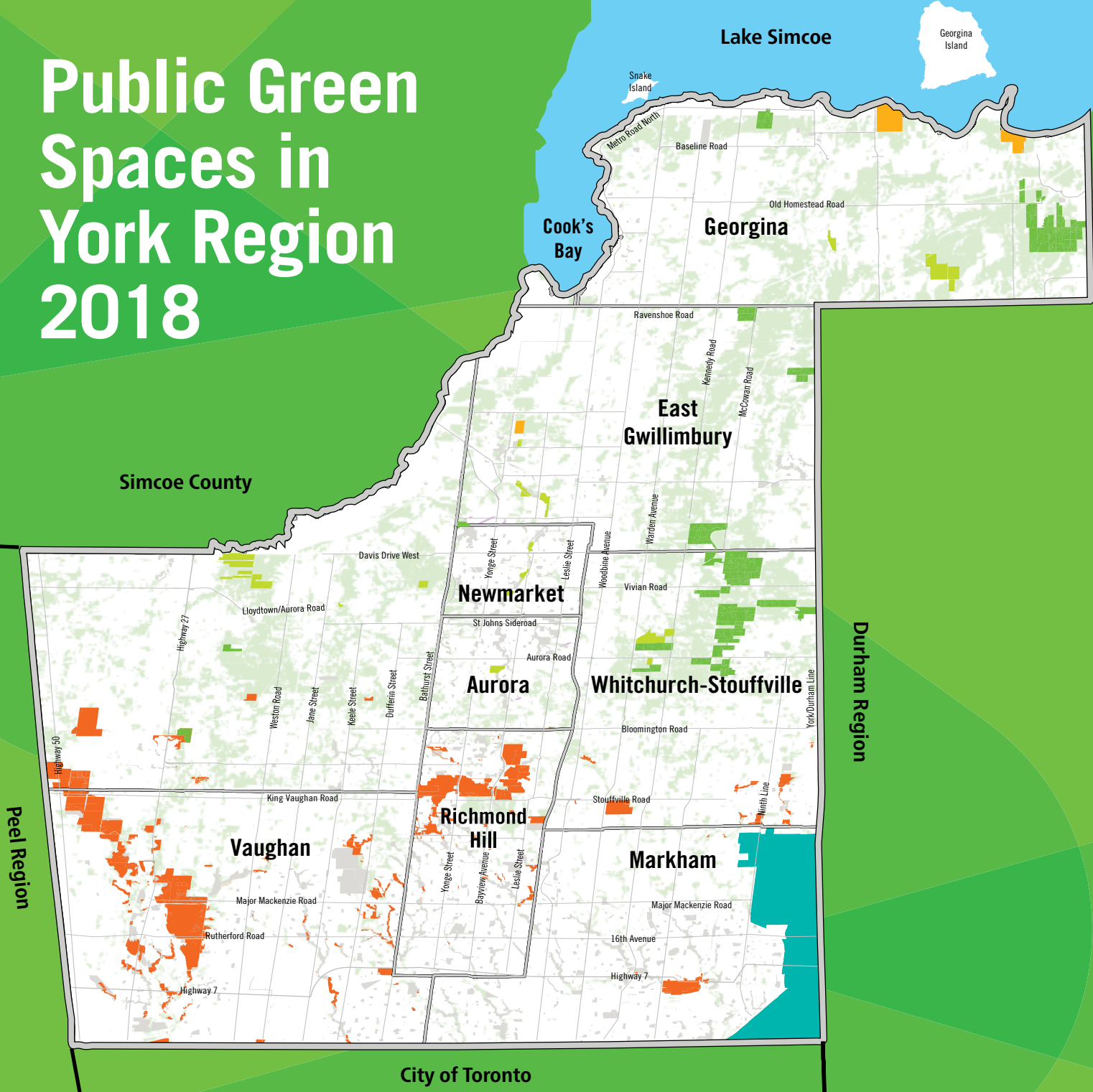


Figure 12. Public green spaces and natural areas in York Region.

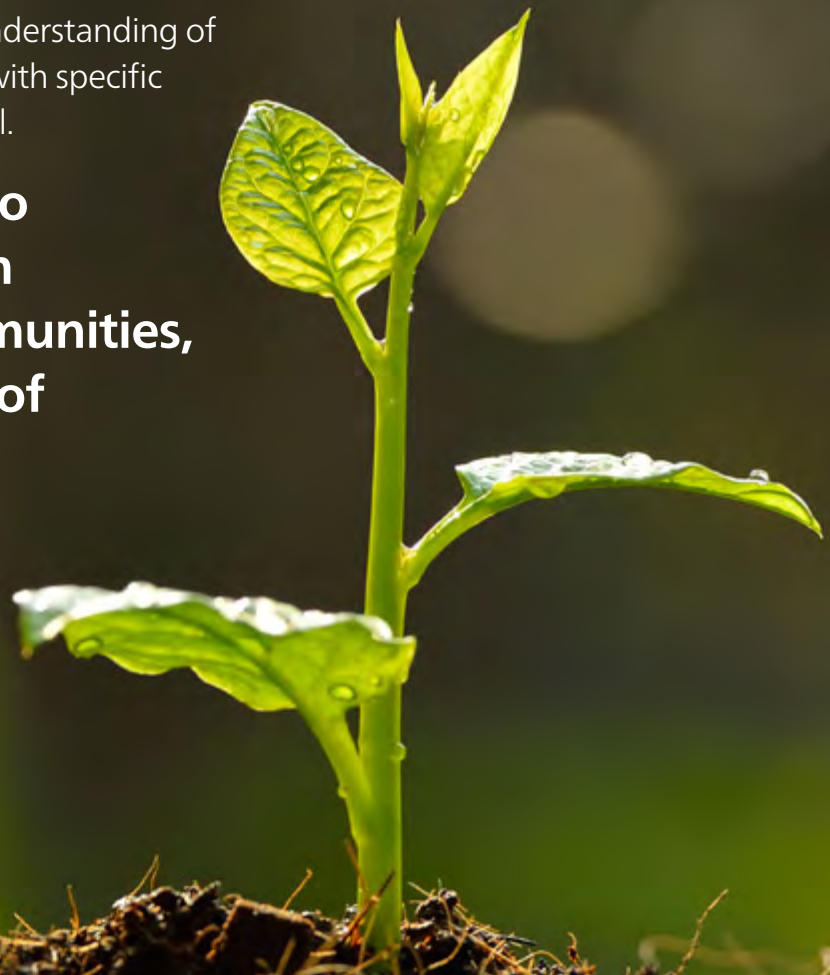
4 Achieving the Vision: The 20-year Plan for the Forest

All aspects of this Plan flow from its overarching vision:

As the heart of the Region's natural landscape, a healthy and ecologically diverse York Regional Forest sustains its communities and inspires its people.

The vision gives rise to three high-level goals for the Plan – strengthen ecological integrity, foster an understanding of the broader benefits, and inspire people – with specific objectives and actions supporting each goal.

York Region will continue to be recognized as a leader in working with nature, communities, and people for the benefit of the Forest.



4.1 Goal 1: Strengthen Ecological Integrity

Continue to strengthen the health, diversity, resiliency, and sustainability of the York Regional Forest.

Objectives:

1. Protect ecological features and improve ecosystem integrity and biodiversity
2. Use innovative practices to restore and protect the Forest
3. Implement best practices to prevent and mitigate impacts of invasive species
4. Manage the Forest to increase ecological resilience and minimize the impacts of climate change

4.1.1 Approach to Forest Management

Forest management will be adaptive. The Region will regularly monitor the state of the Forest, continually review its management practices to ensure that they are effective in achieving the intended outcomes, and be innovative in identifying, developing and adopting new best practices. The goal is to respond quickly and flexibly as needed, especially in the face of climate change, invasive species and other emerging threats, while continuing to work toward the established vision.

To help ensure continuous improvement in forest management, the Region will carry out pilot projects to compare and evaluate options for such activities as invasive species control and assisted migration of new tree species. Staff will also continue to support scientific research, which might include specific projects targeted at strengthening the ecological integrity of York Regional Forest and other southern Ontario forests.

Management will draw on accumulated knowledge and best practices, and be consistent with Regional policies and plans.

4.1.2 Threats

Over the next 20 years, the Forest will face numerous threats and challenges. Some of these are well-known today and efforts at managing them are already under way. Threats are emerging and some lie entirely in the future. Over the life of this Plan, the Region will need to assess all threats, mitigate them to the extent possible and, where full mitigation is not possible, develop an adaptation strategy.

The impacts of a rapidly changing climate and more extreme weather events are already being felt.

Climate change is expected to continue, bringing generally warmer temperatures but more volatile conditions. This will profoundly change the variety of tree species in the Forest, where they grow, their health and the Forest's structure.

Most species will need to shift northward and to higher elevations to survive, leaving behind areas in which only more southerly species can thrive. Some scientists propose assisting this migration, and another option is focused breeding of tree species to speed adaptation.

The length, frequency, and severity of droughts will likely increase, which could encourage the proliferation of damaging insects by concentrating the sugar in trees' foliage. Wind, rain and ice storms are likely to be more frequent and more intense, resulting in an increase in downed trees and flood risk.

Non-native invasive species of plants, insects and pathogens will place further stress on the forest. Among invasive plants, dog-strangling vine, garlic mustard, and two species of buckthorn are of particular concern. Among insect threats, the emerald ash borer has already done significant damage, while the Asian long-horned beetle and the hemlock woolly adelgid are emerging risks with potentially devastating consequences. As well, fungal diseases threaten a number of species.

Appendix E provides more details on these concerns.

4.1.3 Building on Current Initiatives

The Region will continue to maintain and improve biodiversity based on the native species the Forest can support to create a mosaic of forest and non-forest habitats. This includes encouraging stands of native trees, shrubs and other plants that vary in age and species composition, density and size, and working to address threats. The Plan and standard operating procedures will continue to take into account the recovery of species at risk.

Silvicultural management, including selective thinning, will remain critical as the Region moves towards its vision for the Forest. Thinning not only provides more light and nutrients to native species in the understory, it also gradually removes non-native species that were planted as part of the reforestation effort. This supports the desired conversion to native woodlands.

A key aspect of silviculture management is estimating

a sustainable level of harvesting over the long term. The level is sustainable if it is not greater than the volume of wood the Forest creates over the same period. Appendix C sets out maximum sustainable harvesting levels for this Plan and explains how these were developed.

The Region will continue the use of ecological restoration tools like controlled burns for non-forested habitats. A controlled burn, such as the one carried out successfully in the Bendor and Graves tract in 2018, is essential to these habitats, mimicking the impacts of a natural fire to help preservation and regeneration. It burns relatively quickly to consume dried grasses and leaves without harming larger trees. In the case of oak savanna, controlled burns may be combined with thinning over the long term to reduce canopy and shrub cover and allow more light to reach the understory (Lettow et al. 2014).

This Plan does not assume any increase from the current 6 per cent of the area of York Regional Forest that consists of ponds, wetlands and open areas of land as opposed to woodland. Nonetheless, the Region will look at opportunities to secure new land that can add to the Forest's biodiversity and, when such opportunities arise, consider how the new property could best be managed to advance the vision for the Forest.

Staff will also continue to form and leverage partnerships to increase woodland cover, reduce forest fragmentation, and strengthen the links between Forest tracts and other natural heritage areas.

4.1.4 Key Actions

As well as continuing current initiatives, the Region will undertake the following actions in the short and medium term.

Short-term (2019-2023):

1. Assess the vulnerability to climate change and develop an adaptation and mitigation plan
2. Update invasive species inventories, review mitigation practices, and develop an invasive species action plan

Medium-term (2024-2028):

1. Review Legacy Conservation Forests strategy
2. Review science-based silvicultural practices to inform management and operating procedures
3. Develop an information system to capture ecological features, species at risk, invasive species and infrastructure assets

Remember you belong to nature, not it to you.

Grey Owl



4.2 Goal 2: Foster an Understanding of the Broader Benefits

Demonstrate that the Forest provides a wealth of environmental and social benefits, making it key to the Region's vision of healthy, thriving communities.

Objectives:

1. Review and assess the environmental and social benefits of the Forest
2. Ensure the Forest continues to demonstrate leadership through science, innovation and sharing best practices

4.2.1 Maintaining Leadership

At a global level, understanding and measurement of ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration and storage, conservation of biological diversity, watershed management, soil conservation and recreation, is still at a relatively early stage. For example, when the Forest Stewardship Council started to provide tools in 2018 for forest owners and communities to verify and value these benefits, it was the first certification organization to do so.

Science and practices will continue to evolve considerably over the life of this Plan, and the Region will strive to remain at the forefront of developments. The next two decades will bring conditions that will make it ever more critical to understand and leverage the role of forests in mitigating climate impacts on communities and reducing the stresses of urbanization and habitat loss.

4.2.2 Building on Current Initiatives

Rigorous and evidence-based methods of measuring the Forest's condition and benefits will continue to be essential. This information will feed into updates to the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan and the Region's corporate asset management planning, to support the investments needed to keep the Forest healthy and biodiverse so that its environmental and other benefits are maximized.

Staff will also continue to track the return on these investments, which the first Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan showed to be extremely high. Return on investment can be expected to

increase as the Forest continues to mature and convert to native woodlands and other habitats that increase biodiversity.

The Region will continue working to advance the science and processes used to measure benefits, and will adopt new measurement tools and approaches appropriate to the Forest as these become available. It will remain committed to third-party validation and certification of its forest management practices, and will look to certifying organizations, as well as other authorities, for guidance on global best practices for measuring benefits.

It will also continue to communicate the environmental and social benefits with Regional residents and others. The upcoming 100th anniversary of the Forest will provide an excellent opportunity for the Region to take stock and share knowledge about how the Forest has benefited the people and communities around it and, even more critically, how it will continue to do so into future centuries.

4.2.3 Key Actions

As well as continuing current initiatives, the Region will undertake the following actions in the short and medium term.

Short-term (2019-2023):

1. Develop a comprehensive monitoring framework that includes ecological and social values

Medium-term (2024-2028):

1. Review and refine forest stewardship and education programs to capture the broad benefits of the Regional Forest

Studies have shown that forests improve:

- Air quality
- Water quality and quantity
- Migratory bird habitat
- Carbon sequestration
- Mental health and well-being
- Community cohesion
- Outdoor recreation and physical activity
- Stormwater interception
- Local biological diversity
- Natural shade and UV Ray protection

Studies have shown that forests reduce:

- Risk of developing chronic diseases
- Flood risk
- Urban heat island effect
- Energy consumption
- Climate change
- Airborne pollutants



4.3 Goal 3: Inspire People

Encourage public use that inspires respect for the Forest and a connection with nature.

Objectives:

1. Provide an exceptional visitor experience
2. Ensure that public use and facilities are managed to protect the Forest and keep visitors safe

With a steadily growing population and increasing urbanization, the Region has seen major growth in visits to the Forest. Combined with new and changing types of use, this has the potential to place added strain on Forest health. At the same time, however, recent research has underscored how much people's mental and physical health improve with access to the outdoors and time spent in nature. The Forest presents one of the key opportunities to help keep people healthier through a connection to nature as its population grows, urbanizes and ages.

The Plan must balance the overarching goal of ecological integrity with other important Regional goals like healthy communities. This means looking at existing and new uses in the Forest as they relate to the vision set out in this Plan.

4.3.1 Future Public Use Context

The Region's population is expected to increase from more than 1.1 million in 2016 to 1.8 million by 2041. Development will intensify in Vaughan, Richmond Hill and Markham, the Region's southernmost communities, with over 70 per cent of the Region's population living in these municipalities 20 years from now.

At the same time, growth and urbanization will also move northward along the Yonge Street corridor. This will affect Aurora, Newmarket and especially East Gwillimbury. As well, populations will increase in Whitchurch-Stouffville and Georgina. This pattern, which is in line with the outlook associated with the Province's Places to Grow Plan, 2017, would increase the number of people living close to the main concentration of Forest tracts along and near Highway 48 north of Aurora Road.

Higher population density typically leads to greater demand for public open spaces. The growing population with changing interests will also have an impact.

- The proportion of seniors (those over 65) in the population has been growing fast, from 12 per cent in 2011 to 15 per cent in 2016, and is expected to reach 21 per cent by 2031. The rapid growth reflects the aging of the large "Baby Boom" generation born between 1946 and 1965. Usage patterns may change, however, especially as seniors age beyond 75, and will likely trigger a need for more accessible trails. The Region is also implementing the York Region Seniors Strategy: Thinking Ahead (2016), in which a key component is keeping seniors healthier longer. The Region will consider ways in which the Forest and other green space can help to advance this aim.
- Involving and engaging children in nature is especially important to their development and future commitment to the environment, but studies have shown that today's children spend less time outdoors, especially in unstructured activities and settings. The Forest offers opportunities for children to explore an open and constantly changing environment, where it is possible to experience freedom of a kind not found in other settings.
- The Region prides itself on its ethnic diversity, with more than 230 distinct ethnic origins reflected in its make-up. People born outside Canada comprised 47 per cent of the Region's population in 2016 (Statistics Canada 2017), a share that is expected to reach 55 per cent by 2031 (York Region 2011). Surveys have found, however, that recent immigrants are generally less likely to take part in wilderness activities. Given the Region's commitment to inclusiveness, as well as inspiring all residents to embrace the Forest as a legacy, reaching out to these residents is crucial.

The Plan will also need to be flexible in the face of potential new uses in the Forest. Some of these result from the development of new technologies, while pursuits like geocaching reflect a mix of digital technology with more traditional outdoor activity.

4.3.2 Managing Public Use in the Forest

Like other leading jurisdictions, the Region has already created many tools to guide and manage public use. These include:

- Providing signage for wayfinding and other user information
- Defining acceptable and prohibited uses/ activities and setting out rules around use
- Communicating the benefits of the Forest to the public
- Providing public documents, such as the printed Everyday Guide to the Forest, as well as web-based information
- Publishing trail information on the Region's online mapping tool

This Plan provides guidance to help make future decisions on public use of the Forest and identifies important use-related documents and signage improvement that need to be developed, for example around trails and visitor experience, as the Plan is implemented.

**I took a walk in
the woods and
came out taller
than the trees.**

Henry David Thoreau



(1) Guiding Principles for Decision Making

All public use has an impact, whether direct or indirect, on the environment. Some uses also have the potential to increase user conflicts, give rise to liability concerns, and involve costs to the Region.

The Region recognizes that public use of the Forest can contribute to the economy, for example through tourism, and the contribution might increase with certain types of use, such as festivals. The economic benefits associated with public use must never outweigh the environmental and societal benefits of protecting and restoring the Forest as a healthy and diverse mosaic of natural areas. Table 5 sets out criteria to help the Region decide whether future public uses are acceptable, and offers ways of mitigating or eliminating the potential impacts. The Region will monitor the usefulness and impacts of these principles and may revise them from time to time.

Table 5. Guiding Principles for Future Public Uses.

Principle	Mitigation/Management
1. The environmental impact of the activity must be manageable	<p>To mitigate the environmental impact, an activity might be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited at times when there is an increased risk of environmental damage (for example, when the ground is excessively wet, there is insufficient snow cover, and/or soil is likely to be degraded) • Considered by user group size and mitigated through a Forest Use Permit • Limited to Forest tracts or areas where the environmental impact would be less
2. The activity must not detract from other users' enjoyment of the Forest	<p>To mitigate the impact on other users, an activity might be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to specific Forest tracts, areas, or time periods • Restricted to specific trails
3. The activity must not put Forest users or the Region at an unacceptable level of risk	<p>To mitigate liability risk, the Region might require specific actions or place conditions on the activity/ user group</p>
4. The activity must not result in unreasonable costs to the Region	<p>To mitigate financial impacts, the Region may require that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees, either event-specific or annual, be charged for some activities/events to fully or partially offset related costs to the Region • A user group/association enter into a long-term agreement to share costs if their activity would involve a higher-than-normal capital investment and/or ongoing costs to the Region (for example, to create and operate a specialized trail or other facility)

(2) Acceptable and Prohibited Activities

The Region reviewed current Forest uses during the development of the Plan using feedback from public engagement. The acceptable uses and prohibited activities listed in Tables 6 and 7 reflect this review and are correct at time of adoption of this Plan. Should acceptable and/or prohibited activities change, the Region will issue an addendum to the Plan.

Table 6. Current Acceptable Activities in the York Regional Forest.

Activity	Associated Rules, Regulations and/or Conditions
Walking, running, hiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must remain on official trails and not make new trails
Dog walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs must be under control or on a leash at all times • Dogs must be leashed around other Forest users • Owners must carry one leash per dog at all times • Pet waste must be kept off trails
Cycling and mountain biking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must remain on official trails and not make new trails • Always wear an approved helmet. Slow down and yield to all other users • Avoid using trails after heavy rainfall or wet periods, especially in the spring
Horseback riding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must remain on official trails and not make new trails
Cross-country skiing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must remain on official trails and not make new trails
Snowshoeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must remain on official trails and not make new trails
Snowmobiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to trails designated by the Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC) within the Cronsberry and Pefferlaw tracts and only when trails are open. Operators require a valid OFSC permit
Nature appreciation and wildlife viewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must remain on official trails and not make new trails
Hunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted in Pefferlaw, Cronsberry, and Metro Road Tracts, Town of Georgina, subject to local bylaws regarding discharge of firearms, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry regulations, and all other applicable provincial and federal legislation
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry regulations and all other applicable provincial and federal legislation
Activities by clubs, associations, and for profit organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a Forest Use Permit
Scientific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a Forest Use Permit
Geocaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cache locations must be within two metres of trails

Table 7. Current Prohibited Activities in the York Regional Forest.

Activity	Associated Rules, Regulations and/or Conditions
Lighting fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited
Smoking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited
Cooking or heating devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited, including barbecues and other portable cooking devices
Littering or Dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person shall deposit or dispose of garbage, plant matter, yard waste or other debris
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited
Use of unauthorized vehicles, including ATVs and dirt bikes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited, except snowmobiling as outlined in Table 6 (page 39)
Damaging or removing trees, plants, fungi, or other materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person shall injure or remove trees or parts of trees (including seeds or cones), plants, mushrooms or other fungi, or other materials No person shall remove firewood
Alcohol consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited
Paintballing, airgun, or pellet gun use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited
Fireworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person shall ignite, discharge or set off fireworks
Encroachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person shall place materials or place/construct structures, or alter vegetation, or otherwise encroach on the Forest
Property or trail altering or trail creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person shall alter trails, fences or signs, or construct trails No person shall damage property or facilities
Private Access / Entranceways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorized or new access from private property is prohibited
Operation of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited

Compliance is achieved through education and enforcement including:

- Forest Festivals and Events promoting education and stewardship
- Nature's Classroom education programs
- Regional Forest Advisory Team advocacy
- Legislation (e.g. Trespass to Property Act, Dog Owners Liability Act)
- York Regional Police liaison officer

(3) Forest Use Permits

The Forest is a popular location for a variety of organized activities carried out by non-profit groups and for-profit organizations. Not-for-profit (charitable) organizations hold outdoor events like nature hikes, mountain bike rides and horseback rides, while for-profit (commercial) uses include guided trail tours and movie shoots.

The Region generally welcomes these types of uses, while managing the risks to the Forest and other users by requiring application for a Forest Use Permit. Applicants must submit a completed application form, supporting documentation and the prescribed application fee.

The application process allows the Region to confirm that the proposed activity is compatible with Forest health and does not pose unreasonable risks. If this cannot be confirmed, the Region may deny the permit application, request a change or changes to the proposed event/activity, or issue a permit with specific conditions that address its concerns. In some instances, the Region might require an applicant to post a security deposit before the event.

User fees and charges for activities in the Forest are reflected in the Region's Fees and Charges Bylaw as approved and updated from time to time by Regional Council.

4.3.3 Building on Current Initiatives

The Region constantly reviews public use to ensure a balance between forest protection and the visitor experience. It educates Forest users about etiquette and rules and how to avoid risks to themselves (such as ticks, poison ivy and rabies), as well as to the Forest (such as inadvertently spreading invasive plants), using such means as the Forest Festivals, Nature's Classroom, other events, social media, and signage. It will continue to work with the Regional Forest Advisory Team as a valuable source of feedback and education for Forest users, and will regularly review the team's Terms of Reference and composition to ensure balance as Forest use evolves.

Providing better access to more areas for visitors to enjoy is an important priority. In cooperation with

Appropriate proof of insurance is required for relevant fees and charges are as listed below:

1. **Not-for-Profit (charitable) organizations:**
Forest Use Permit application fee: no charge
2. **For-profit (commercial) organizations:**
Forest Use Permit Application Fee: \$460.00
 - Non-intensive coordinated events/activities:
 - » No additional fee
 - Intensive coordinated events/activities (e.g. film production):
 - » Additional \$1,100.00 per day fee

All activities are subject to a review regarding permitted uses, as set out in the Plan.

If the Region deems it necessary for Regional staff to be present during the event/activity, the Forest Use Permit holder must pay the costs incurred by the Region.

Staff may waive the requirement for a permit based on an assessment of the proposed activity.

Larger events may require risk assessments and/or appropriate controls.

In some cases, the Region may choose to enter into a long-term use agreement with a particular organization.

Regional and local transportation agencies and such stakeholders as the Oak Ridges Trail Association, the Region is working to improve access to the Forest by public transit, bicycle and foot, as well as private vehicle. It also promotes and builds greater connectivity among Forest properties and to other natural areas through land acquisition by the Region and others, conservation easements, property bequests, and further development of trail and on-road cycling networks.

The Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan helps to achieve this goal with its recommendations on providing a safe and functional environment.

4.3.4 New Actions

As well as continuing current initiatives, the Region will undertake the following actions in the short and medium term.

Short-term (2019-2023):

1. Review dog walking practices and options to better balance visitor experience with ecological integrity
2. Develop a visitor experience plan to enhance residents' connections with nature

Medium-term (2024-2028):

1. Develop a trails strategy to guide management of trail infrastructure, support wayfinding and contribute to an exceptional visitor experience

4.4 Alignment with Key Regional Directions

This Plan aligns with and supports key Regional goals and plans.

The York Regional Forest is recognized in the **Regional Official Plan (2010)**, which states:

York Regional Forests shall be sustainably managed in a manner that enhances their ecological, educational and recreational functions to ensure their health in perpetuity. (Sec. 2.2.51. Office Consolidation April 2016).

The Official Plan also sets out land use policies around a goal of 25 per cent woodland cover by 2031. (Woodland cover refers to the land area covered by extensive forest, as opposed to total canopy cover, which includes all trees in the Region). This goal was confirmed in both the **York Region Greening Strategy** and the **York Region Forest Management Plan (2016)**, the latter of which also set a target for total canopy cover. Because it is made up largely of woodlands, the Forest will contribute to achieving both the woodland cover and total canopy cover targets.

The York Regional Forest is also a key component of the Regional Greenlands System, which recognizes and protects ecologically significant and sensitive areas in the Region.

Vision 2051, the blueprint for York Region's future, describes the future Region as a place where everyone can thrive, made up of livable cities and complete communities and with a resilient natural environment and agricultural system. The Forest supports that vision, as well as several more specific goal areas that support a resilient natural environment. These include:

- A protected, connected and enhanced Regional Greenlands System (including increased biodiversity, system resiliency, climate change actions, and partnerships with public and private entities)
- A healthy environment for a healthy population (including clean air, land and water); encouraging recreational opportunities in the natural environment
- Protecting vital water systems (including protecting Lake Simcoe and its watershed, ground water quality and quantity, and maintaining natural hydrological function)

4.5 Implementation

The Plan will be implemented through a series of successive five-year operating plans, annual work plans, and other Regional programs. Setting out operational activities over a succession of shorter time horizons allows for flexibility as conditions change. Table 8 outlines how the short and medium term actions for each goal are expected to take place during the first ten years.

Comprehensive monitoring of the Forest will help determine if the Region is achieving the Plan’s goals and objectives, and assist in fine-tuning the Region’s actions. As well, the Region will review the Plan at the ten-year mark to ensure that it is responding to the changing needs of the Forest.

The actions outlined below are expected to be completed by the time of the ten-year review, at which point actions may be refined and new ones developed as needed.

Five-year operating plans set out a schedule for recommended silvicultural treatments for individual stands, tree planting, capital improvements and public use considerations in each year. Each plan also includes a summary of achievements of the previous plan and explains why any scheduled actions were not completed. It lists actions needed to address any changes that may have occurred in the state of the Forest over the previous five-year period. The Plan also provides an opportunity for adaptive management by including advances in science and technology and lessons learned.

The Region will prepare property management plans for any newly acquired properties to ensure that they are managed in a manner consistent with the rest of the Forest. A plan for a new property might include a forest inventory and stand mapping, recommendations for silvicultural management, site securement (such as fencing and signage), and actions to ensure public safety (such as removing hazard trees and maintaining trails).

Table 8: 2019-2023 Actions.

GOAL 1: Strengthen Ecological Integrity	GOAL 2: Foster an Understanding of the Broader Benefits	GOAL 3: Inspire People
SHORT TERM ACTIONS (2019 – 2023)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the vulnerability to climate change and develop an adaption and mitigation plan Update invasive species inventories, review mitigation practices, and develop an invasive species action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a comprehensive monitoring framework that includes ecological and social values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review dog walking practices and options to better balance visitor experience with ecological integrity Develop a visitor experience plan to enhance residents’ connections with nature
LONG TERM ACTIONS (2024 – 2028)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Legacy Conservation Forests Strategy Review science-based silvicultural practices to inform management and operating procedures Develop an information system to capture ecological features, species at risk, invasive species and infrastructure assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and refine forest stewardship and education programs to capture the broad benefits of the Regional Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a trails strategy to guide management of trail infrastructure, support wayfinding and contribute to an exceptional visitor experience

4.6 Monitoring

Monitoring the York Regional Forest and users' experiences helps ensure continuous improvement in existing practices and informs the development of the five-year operating plans.

The Region's means of monitoring include:

- Forest inventories (updated every 10 years)
- Assessment of ecosystem services
- Information from Forest user surveys (every 10 years) and Forest Education program satisfaction surveys (carried out at the time of the event)
- Timber harvest inspections (annually)
- Hazard tree inspections (annually on a rotating basis)
- Tree planting assessments (one, three and five years following planting)
- Invasive species inventories

Research partners also provide valuable information through their initiatives:

- Identified tree research plots known as Permanent Growth Plots and Permanent Sample Plots (monitored at intervals determined by the researcher)
- Vascular plant surveys
- Specific species at risk surveys

As the list indicates, these initiatives take place at differing intervals. While most monitoring follows a formal schedule, the Region also relies on informal information-gathering, typically based on conditions

observed during formal monitoring or during regular scheduled management activities. The duration of monitoring also varies. Some programs have been in place for decades, while checking on the use of a new trail may continue for only the first year or two.

The Region will develop a comprehensive monitoring framework as outlined under Goal 2 in Table 8.

In addition to the existing initiatives, the framework will include evaluations carried out to update the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan.

A comprehensive monitoring framework will:

- Provide more consistent and robust information about the Forest's ecological integrity and broader benefits in support of Goals 1 and 2
- Improve the Region's understanding of public needs and satisfaction in support of Goals 2 and 3

The framework will recognize that monitoring activities are based on the scale and intensity of management needs and uses of the Forest, and may have to change over time. For example, public surveys may be refined to assess general knowledge of the Forest's broad environmental and social benefits, and survey methods may change to ensure that the views of more users are gathered. This will be helpful in building the Region's knowledge as well as fostering public stewardship.

Each five-year forest operating plan will provide an opportunity to review monitoring protocols and revise them where appropriate.

4.7 The Outcomes

By 2038, it is expected that native woodlands will account for 57 per cent of the land currently occupied by the Forest, a significant increase from the current 50 per cent. By this time, most of the areas reforested between 1924 and 1950 will be well on the way to full conversion to native woodlands, with planted trees no longer dominating the mix of tree species (Figure 13).

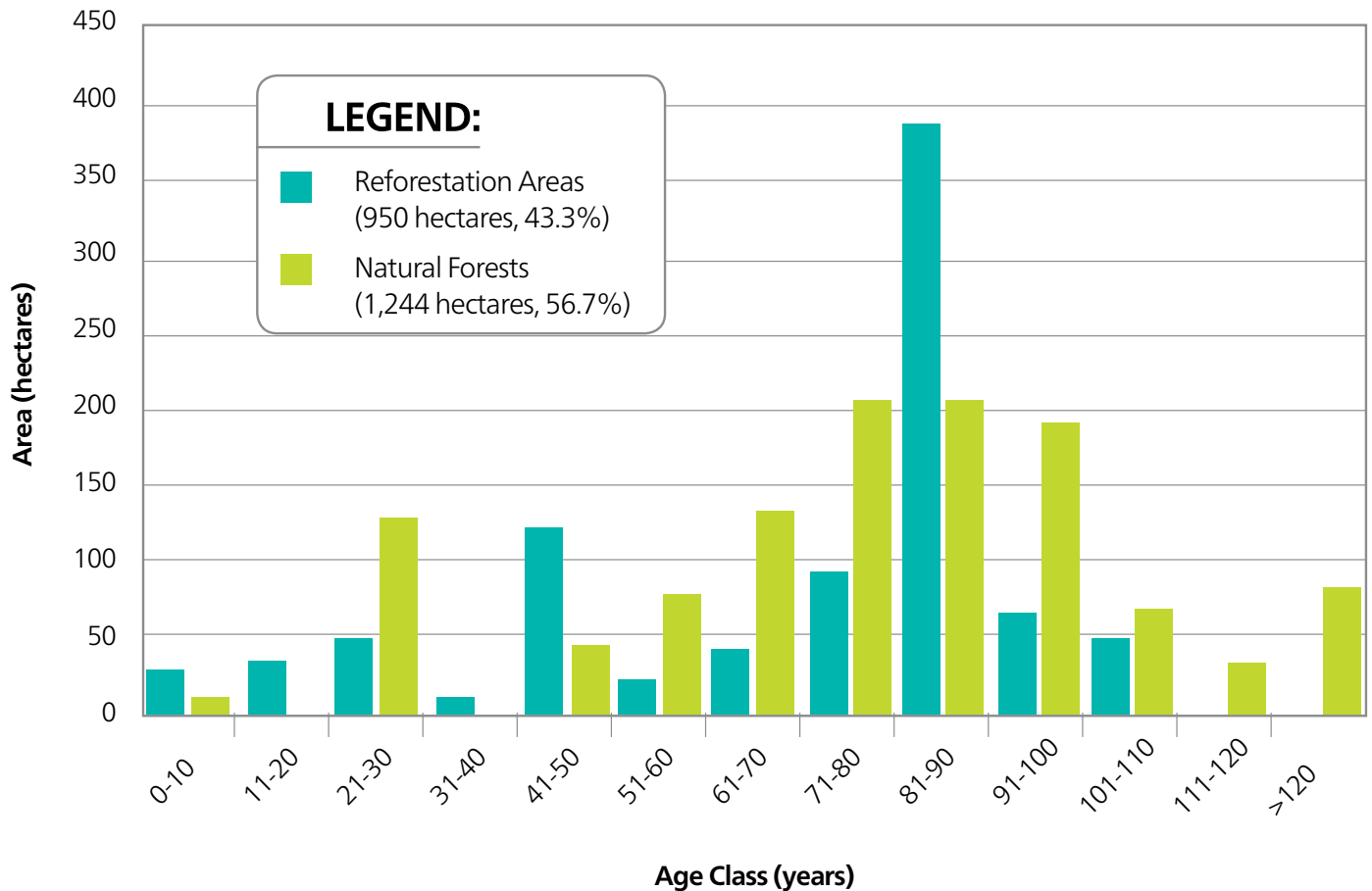


Figure 13. Age class distribution in the York Regional Forest projected to 2038.

Indeed, in some native woodlands that have converted from plantations, very few of the originally planted trees will still be in place. As a result, the age of the woodland will be defined by the relatively young mix of deciduous and other species that will have grown up beneath them. This accounts for the relatively large share of natural forests between the ages of 21 and 30 years in the graph.

The graph also shows that those areas still identifiable as reforested will be dominated by plantings made in the 1950s. While still resembling reforested areas, they will exhibit increased diversity of tree, shrub and plant species as their oldest surviving trees approach the 100-year mark and the native trees beneath them

reach greater maturity.

These changes will be assisted by thinning as part of the Region's silvicultural management, as well as some natural die-off of the trees planted for reforestation, especially in the earliest plantations.

This change in the make-up of the Forest is expected to support a greater biodiversity.

By 2058, the transition will become more obvious. With the large reforested areas planted in the 1950s reaching 100 years of age by that time, native woodlands are expected to occupy 74 per cent of the current area occupied by the Forest. Roughly half of

the native woodlands will be made up of stands over 80 years of age. Stands between 60 and 80 years old will account for about one-sixth, and those less than 60 years of age will comprise the remaining third. Most of the native woodlands less than 60 years old will be young mixed stands growing up under trees originally planted for reforestation that no longer dominate the

stand. The areas still classed as reforested will represent only about 26 per cent of the Forest. The majority – about 60 per cent – will be areas reforested by the Region between 1998 and 2018. The balance will be sites that were reforested earlier with white pine and other conifers and are now converting to mixed white pine-deciduous forest communities (Figure 14).

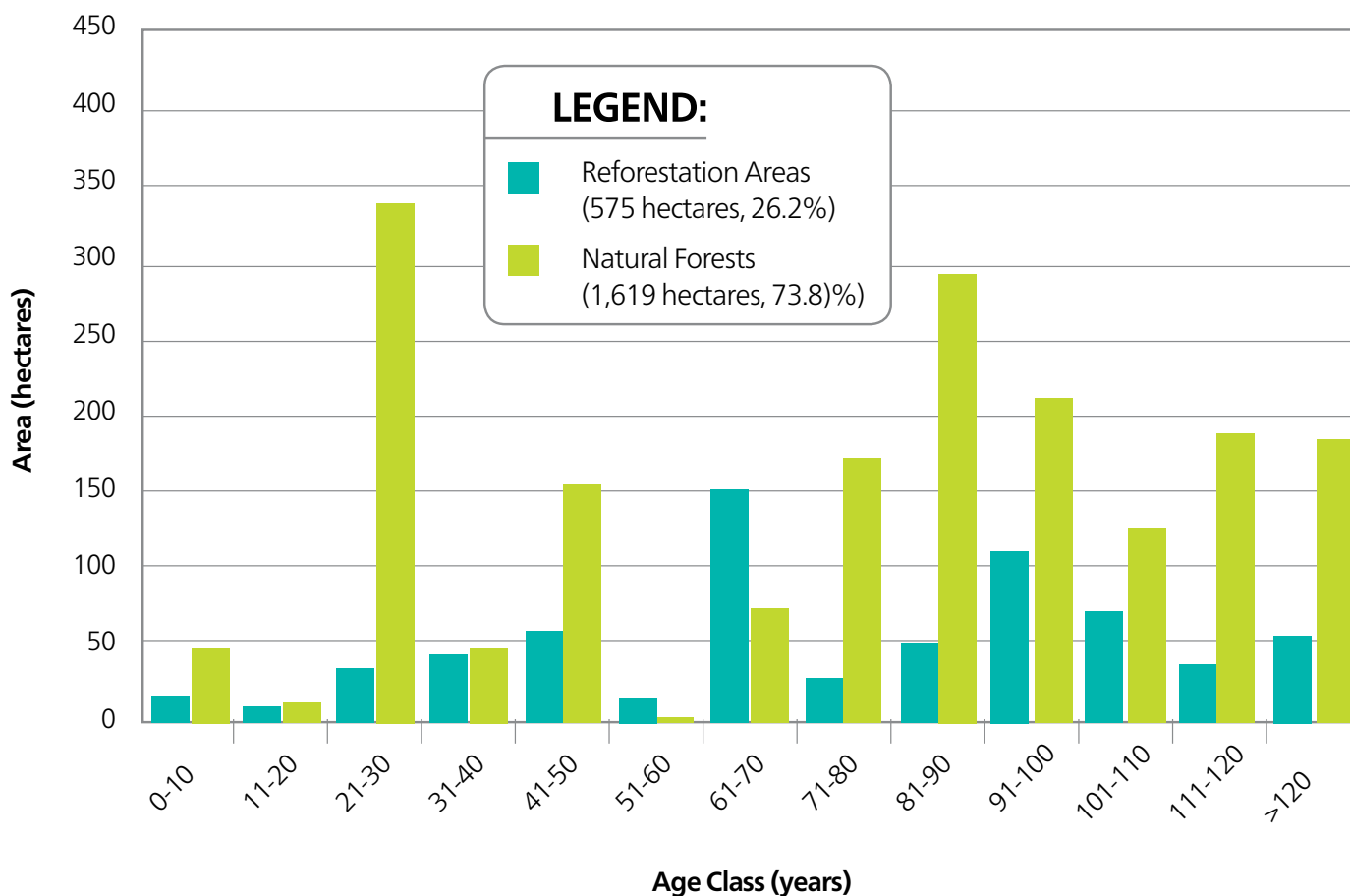


Figure 14. Age class distribution in the York Regional Forest projected to 2058.

The health of the Forest by 2038 is uncertain. Climate change models suggest significant changes in weather patterns and precipitation that may cause serious ecological disruption. It may be necessary to assist the migration of species from more southern areas as more northern species are no longer able to thrive in some areas.

The impacts of climate change may be made worse or more complicated as invasive non-native species of trees, insects and pathogens continue to

challenge the health and viability of native species.

This is why the overarching priority of this Plan is wise and adaptive management of the forest, to build and sustain its health and ecological integrity.

At the same time, public use is expected to continue to increase. This will be driven in large part by growth in the communities around the Forest. The cities in the southern portion will become increasingly densely populated, while the smaller towns and communities in the north, closer to the Forest, will

themselves become larger and more urbanized. As a result, the Forest is likely to be more and more valued as a refuge in a busier and more urban Region.

Through the efforts of the Region, the Forest should also be more recognized and valued for its social and environmental services. In particular, with the climate expected to be less predictable, as well as generally warmer, a healthy Forest will have an important role to play in reducing the impacts on the communities around it.

Advancing ecological integrity, offering green space to Forest users and benefiting surrounding communities – these are challenging and potentially conflicting roles for the Forest.

This Plan seeks to achieve the best possible balance among those roles for both the Forest and the Region. While focusing on the 20 years to 2038, it aims above all to build and nurture the York Regional Forest as an enduring legacy to future generations.



**All good
things are
wild and
free.**

Henry David Thoreau

Appendices

APPENDIX A: Acknowledgements

Preparing a management plan for a public forest requires the expertise and support of many people. The Natural Heritage and Forestry section of the Region's Environmental Services department would like to acknowledge, in particular, the skills and enthusiasm of our Technical Advisory Team whose contributions were invaluable:

Graeme Davis, County of Simcoe

Phil Davies, Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority

Mark Stabb, Nature Conservancy of Canada

Ralph Toninger, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

York Region Legal Services

York Region Environmental Services

Our Regional Forest Advisory Team and key stakeholders played a similarly crucial role in helping to ensure that the Plan reflects the many diverse voices across the Region:

Regional Forest Advisory Team

Canadian Recreational Horse and Rider Association

Durham Mountain Biking Association/York Mountain Biking Association

Forest Education, Nature's Classroom

Georgina Sportsmen Alliance/Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters

Huronian Loggers Association

Local Resident/Forest Neighbour

Oak Ridges Trail Association

Ontario Trail Riders Association

Richmond Hill Naturalists

South Lake Simcoe Naturalists

York Regional Police

Indigenous peoples

Chippewas of Georgina Island

Metis Nation of Ontario - Toronto and York Metis Council

Key Stakeholders Group

Regional Forest Advisory Team

Technical Advisory Team

Forest Gene Conservation Association

Forests Ontario

York Region District School Board

Mycological Society of Toronto

Oak Ridges Moraine Land Trust

Ontario Woodlot Association

Parks Canada

City of Markham

City of Vaughan

Town of Aurora

Town of Georgina

Town of East Gwillimbury

Township of King

Town of Newmarket

Town of Richmond Hill

Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

York Region:

Community and Health Services, Accessibility

Corporate Services, Long Range Planning

Community and Health Services, Health Living

Community and Health Services, Seniors Strategy

Environmental Services, Environmental Promotion and Education

Finance, Risk

Office of the CAO, Emergency Management

Transportation Services, Active Transportation

Residents

Forest User Survey

Public Open Houses

Online Feedback

APPENDIX B: Stakeholder Engagement

The goals of the Region's comprehensive engagement process in developing the Plan were to:

- Keep the community informed
- Inform the project team of issues important to residents and other stakeholders
- Ensure community input into the project
- Liaise and build relationships with partners and other key stakeholders
- Listen and confirm residents' knowledge and experience

The approach to engagement was based on guidance from the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2).

Meetings with specific groups were invaluable to the engagement process:

- User Group Workshops involving York Region Forestry staff and the Regional Forest Advisory Team provided an opportunity to engage and discuss issues with individuals deeply involved in the operation and stewardship of the York Regional Forest.
- Key Stakeholder Group Workshops provided additional information and feedback from key users, stakeholders, and interested parties in the use and future management and planning of the York Regional Forest.

- Several meetings with the Technical Advisory Team took place over the course of the project. The purpose was to present progress updates from the project team, and collect and respond to Technical Advisory Team feedback and guidance.

In addition, public open houses provided general information regarding the process, state, and trajectory of the Plan. During these meetings, feedback was collected from attendees and this helped guide discussion as the Plan was developed. Furthermore, for one month, the draft Plan was available online for public comment.

The project team provided facilitation, note-taking, and reporting on every engagement. All feedback received within workshops was recorded and participants were given the opportunity to provide comments before / after each session.

A Forest User Survey and supplemental online survey actively solicited feedback from the public, including those who may have been unable to attend the scheduled meetings. Information collected through these surveys helped the project team assess changes in use, demand, and expectations for the Forest by comparing the results to previous surveys.

Engagement, including the Forest User Survey, took place over a more than two-year period, from October 2016 to November 2018.



Figure B1. Forest management planning and engagement process.

APPENDIX C: Sustainable Timber Harvest Management 2019-2038

This Plan’s proposed harvesting levels (Table C1) were established following the approach described in “BOREAL: A tactical planning system for forest ecosystem management” (Puttock et al. 1998).

Table C1. Areas to be harvested by species and five-year operating period.

Forest type	Period 1 (2019-2023)	Period 2 (2024-2028)	Period 3 (2029-2033)	Period 4 (2034-2038)	Total (hectares)
Red Pine	72	46	231	100	449
White Pine	20	9	26	18	73
Spruce - Larch	17	15	56	13	101
Upland Hardwood	94	130	102	65	391
Bottomland Hardwood	14	3	17	1	35
Mixedwood	49	32	31	2	114
Bottomland Conifer	4	0	5	6	15
Totals (hectares)	270	235	468	205	1,178

The calculations for each forest community take into consideration the age class distribution, pre-thinning stand structure (species composition, density, basal area) regeneration species and density, presence of invasive species and primary disease factors (e.g. red pine decline), yield tables that describe expected growth rates, previous management activity, and targets for residual stand structure. The system projects outcomes of management alternatives in terms of sustainable harvest levels. System components include descriptive statistics and other information that describe the state of the forest, silvicultural systems and yield tables, and various policy scenarios.

The BOREAL model was updated in 2017 with revised growth projections using data obtained from increment cores collected in the 2016 forest inventory and the Region’s experience in managing

the Forest over the past 20 years. The updated model was used to estimate the sustainable harvest levels for the Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan (2017) and is now being applied to estimate sustainable harvest levels for five-year periods over a 100-year planning horizon.

The updated BOREAL model was applied to the areas of the Forest that are available for silvicultural management (Table C2). The managed forest area of 1,620 hectares represents approximately 74 per cent of the total Forest area and does not include Nature Reserve Areas and inoperable areas such as steep slopes and wet sites. The totals represent the areas that would be harvested in each five-year period. They vary with the age of different stands in the Forest and will be further assessed as the operating plans are developed.

Table C2. Area (hectares) by age class and forest community in the managed forest in 2017 (2016 Forest Inventory).

Age Class	Red Pine	White Pine	Spruce - Larch	Other Conifer Plantation	Upland Hardwood	Bottomland Hardwood	Mixedwood	Bottomland Conifer	Non-Forest Areas	Total
0-10	35.69	20.31	7.60	3.81	-	-	-	-	-	67.41
10-20	14.46	0.70	4.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.38
21-30	58.10	8.77	44.00	2.04	22.56	20.98	6.44	-	-	162.89
31-40	16.57	6.65	5.36	1.82	13.72	-	2.50	-	-	46.62
41-50	13.47	4.28	3.52	1.52	17.86	18.19	22.45	17.74	-	99.03
51-60	32.40	15.48	20.57	7.14	19.88	14.03	95.16	42.31	-	246.97
61-70	262.28	40.52	55.68	49.01	12.96	16.55	91.87	35.13	-	564.00
71-80	96.18	3.97	6.63	7.47	22.27	31.20	97.82	27.56	-	293.10
81-90	121.74	17.62	9.92	10.85	88.81	43.65	104.69	32.06	-	429.34
91-100	80.50	2.01	4.39	1.10	23.51	12.67	18.07	1.48	-	143.73
101-110	-	-	-	-	7.97	-	1.66	-	-	9.63
111-120	-	-	-	-	32.84	-	41.47	-	-	74.31
>120	-	-	-	-	16.52	-	1.62	20.53	-	38.67
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184.35	184.35
Total (ha)	731.39	120.31	161.89	84.76	278.90	157.27	483.75	176.81	184.35	2,379.43

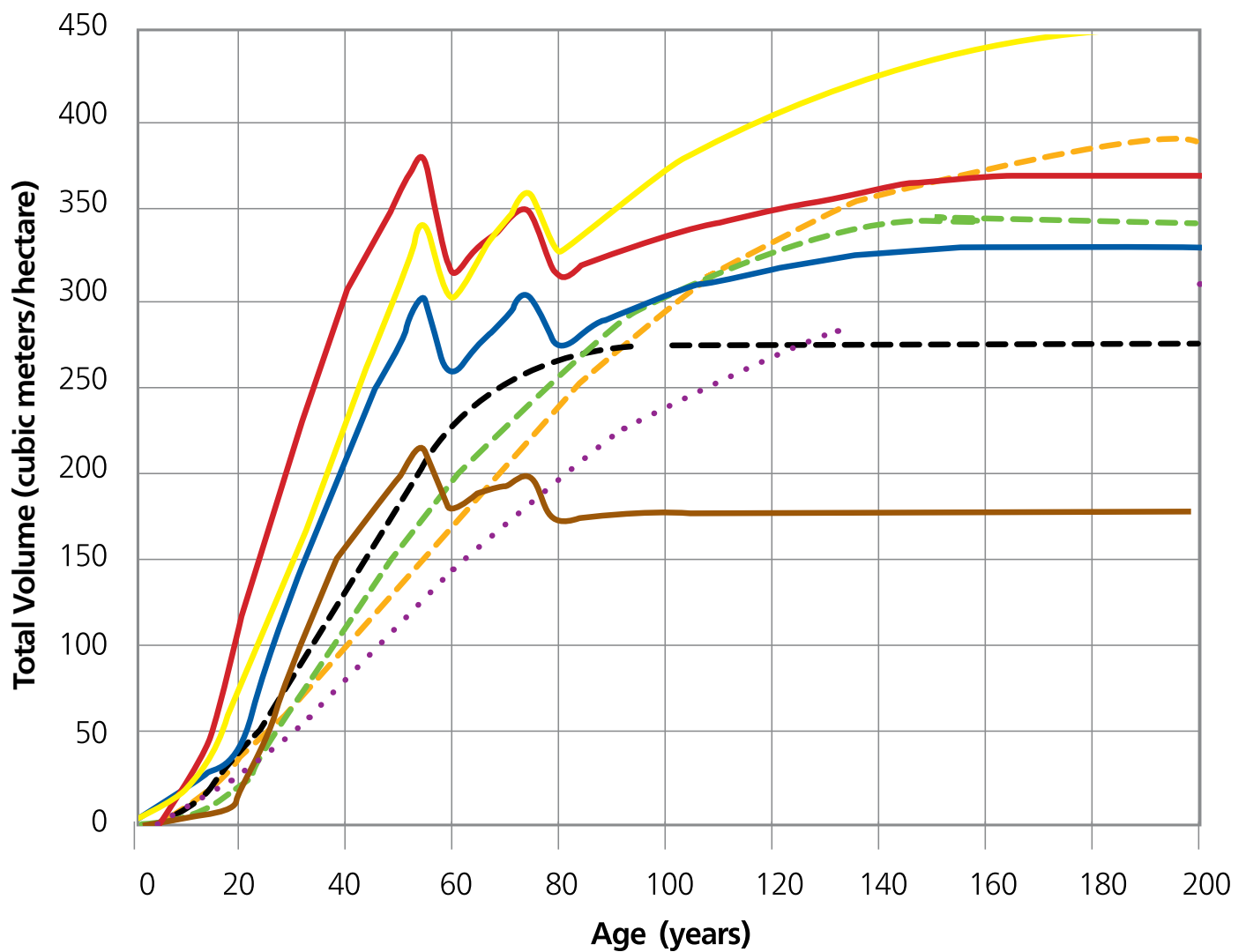
Growth Assumptions

Standing timber volume, up to the time of the first thinning, is calculated with Plonski yield tables (1974) using forest community characteristics such as area (hectares), forest community, age class, and condition (stocking). A yield table shows the relationship between timber volume per hectare and age for various site classes. Walter Plonski developed the tables for Ontario tree species in the 1950's using inventory data from unmanaged forests. The yield tables were later updated

and converted to metric units and are routinely applied today to estimate yield. The yield tables and associated yield curves which best estimate existing timber volumes by forest community are listed in Table C3 and Figure C1 respectively. After the first thinning, subsequent timber volumes were estimated using growth rates specific to managed forest communities in the York Regional Forest (Table C4).

Table C3. Plonski Yield Tables and Stocking Adjustment Applied to Estimate Timber Volumes Among Forest Types of the York Regional Forest.

Forest type	Yield Table (Plonski 1974)	Stocking Adjustment Factor
Bottomland Conifer	Spruce SC1	1.1
Bottomland Hardwood	Aspen SC3	1.2
Mixedwood	Tolerant Hardwood SC3	1.3
Other Conifer Plantation	Jack Pine SC1	0.9
Red Pine	Red Pine SC1	0.7
Spruce - Larch	Spruce SC1	0.6
Upland Hardwood	Tolerant Hardwood SC1	0.9
White Pine	White Pine SC1	0.6



LEGEND:

- Red Pine
- Spruce - Larch
- - Bottomland Hardwood
- - Bottomland Conifer
- Other Conifer Plantation
- White Pine
- . . . Mixedwood
- - Upland Hardwood

Figure C1. Plonski yield curves relating total volume (m³/ha) with age. In the York Regional Forest, most mature plantations contain 20 per cent of the total standing volume in regenerating hardwoods. Volume curves for plantations have therefore been adjusted by 20 per cent and 30 per cent for compartments 60-80 and 80+ years old respectively to avoid overestimating volumes. Regenerating hardwoods do not contribute to the volume available for harvesting, as such they were removed from the total volume by applying the adjustment factors noted above.

Table C4. Forest growth model assumptions for plantations and natural forest communities in the York Regional Forest. Thinning intensities and growth assumptions are based on silvicultural prescription and inventory data from the York Regional Forest and adhere to stand density management diagrams from the Silvicultural Guide To Managing Southern Ontario Forests (Ministry of Natural Resources 2000).

Forest Type	Age class range	Thinned proportion (% of basal area removed on 20 year cycles)	Basal area growth following thinning (m ² /ha/yr)	Basal area (m ²)*		Average annual volume growth (m ³ /ha/yr)
				Minimum before thinning	Residual after thinning	
Red Pine, Spruce-Larch, and White Pine	40-60	30	0.54	38	26.6	3.2
	60-80	30	0.33	36.8	25.8	2.1
	80-100	30	0.05	32.0	22.4	0.7
	100+	50	0.05	23.5	11.8	0.7
Upland Hardwood, Mixedwood and Bottomland Hardwood	70-80	20	0.23	26	20.8	1.8
	90-100	20	0.25	25.4	20.3	2.0
	110-120	20	0.28	25.3	20.2	2.1
	130+	20	0.28	25.7	20.6	2.1

*Basal area is the area of a given section of land that is occupied by the cross-sectional areas of tree trunks.

Silvicultural Guidelines for the York Regional Forest

Silvicultural guidelines for advancing the Forest from the current state to the desired future condition were established for each forest community (Table C5). Silvicultural guidelines for the York Regional Forest are based on Provincial guidelines, growth data obtained from increment cores collected during the 2016 forest inventory, and the Region’s experience in managing the Forest for the past 20 years (Ministry of Natural Resources 1997, 2000, 2002). The guidelines include proposed silvicultural systems and indicators of success.

Management is initiated when a compartment achieves a minimum age and basal area, at which time a portion of the volume in the stand is harvested. Residual trees continue to grow until a time when thinning is again necessary to prevent density-induced mortality. The thinning cycle (period between thinnings) depends on the forest type, growth rate and age. Over the course of repeated thinnings, the forest type may change (e.g. as conifer plantations are converted to deciduous or mixedwoods stands).

Table C5. Silvicultural guidelines for sustainable forest management in the York Regional Forest.

Forest Community	Desired Future State	Current State
Plantations (red pine, white pine, spruce-larch, other conifer)	Progression to mixed or deciduous. Hardwoods make up at least 10% of the overstory basal area by age 70-80, and 20% of the overstory basal area by age 85.	<30 years
		30-100 years. Most plantations are assumed to be converted to natural forests after age 100.
Upland Hardwood, Bottomland Hardwood, Mixedwood	Multi-aged forests with a diversity of species	Basal area <26m ² /ha Model assumes >70 years and basal area > 26m ² /ha. This may vary depending on stand conditions.
Bottomland Conifer	Maintain bottomland conifer forest vegetation	<10 years
		10-70 years
		>70 years
All	Forests freely evolving without invasive species altering development	Invasive species generally absent
		Invasive species present

* Where invasive plants are present control measures are activated according to best management practices and consistent with FSC principles and criteria.

Proposed Treatment *	Indicators of Success	Monitoring Approach	Monitoring Frequency
Mowing / chemical control of competing vegetation	Survival exceeds 80%	Survival assessment and health observation Forest Inventory	Year 1, 2 and 5 10 years
Shelterwood/selection. Retain a component of coniferous trees in the overstory in final thinning. Supplement regeneration by underplanting if regeneration is limited	Deciduous/other conifers represent $\geq 20\%$ basal area	Forest inventory	10 years
Monitor. However, silvicultural treatments may be required to improve regeneration or tree health. Selection / group selection. An appropriate minimum residual basal area will be selected to achieve the desired forest conditions (e.g. 20m ² /ha in upland hardwoods). Supplement regeneration by underplanting if regeneration is limited.	Trees of different ages, sizes and species are present	Forest inventory	10 years
Mowing / chemical control of competing vegetation	Survival exceeds 90%	Survival assessment Forest inventory	Year 1, 2 and 5 10 years
Monitor only	Coniferous trees are dominant	Forest inventory	10 years
Even-aged management through a 3-cut shelterwood approach which utilizes small openings (0.5 hectare) dispersed throughout the compartment. Restoration of the new forest will be achieved through tree planting following thinning. This approach will offer an opportunity to introduce species to support climate change adaptation within the York Regional Forest.			
Implement other silvicultural activities as necessary	Invasive species do not significantly impact the desired future forest state (e.g. regeneration is adequate even though invasive species are present)	Monitor	10-years during the forest inventory update
Integrate control treatments with other silvicultural management as necessary			

APPENDIX D: Wildlife and Plant Species Observed in the York Regional Forest

Wildlife Species

Species	Scientific Names
Alder flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American goldfinch.....	<i>Spinus tristis</i>
American kestrel.....	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
American redstart.....	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
American robin.....	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
American toad.....	<i>Anaxyrus americanus</i>
American tree sparrow.....	<i>Spizella arborea</i>
American woodcock.....	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Baltimore oriole.....	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Bank swallow*.....	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn swallow*.....	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Barred owl.....	<i>Strix varia</i>
Bay-breasted warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>
Belted kingfisher.....	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Black-and-white warbler.....	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Black-backed woodpecker.....	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
Black-billed cuckoo.....	<i>Coccyzerythroptalmus</i>
Blackburnian warbler.....	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>
Blackpoll warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>
Black-throated blue warbler.....	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-gray gnatcatcher.....	<i>Poliottila caerulea</i>
Blue-headed vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Blue-spotted salamander	<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>
Bobolink*.....	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Bohemian waxwing.....	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>
Broad-winged hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Brown creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Brown thrasher.....	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Brown-headed cowbird.....	<i>Molothrus ater</i>

Species	Scientific Names
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Cape may warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>
Cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Chestnut-sided warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>
Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Clay-colored sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>
Cliff swallow.....	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Common grackle.....	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Common loon.....	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Common nighthawk*.....	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common redpoll.....	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>
Common yellowthroat.....	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Cooper's hawk.....	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Dark-eyed junco.....	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Eastern bluebird.....	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Eastern chipmunk.....	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Eastern cottontail.....	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Eastern coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Eastern gray squirrel.....	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Eastern kingbird.....	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Eastern meadowlark*	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Eastern newt.....	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>
Eastern phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Eastern red-backed salamander	<i>Plethron cinereus</i>
Eastern screech-owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>
Eastern tailed-blue	<i>Cupido comyntas</i>
Eastern tailed-blue butterfly.....	<i>Everes comyntas</i>
Eastern towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Eastern whip-poor-will*.....	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>
Eastern wood-pewee*	<i>Contopus virens</i>
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>

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Species	Scientific Names	Species	Scientific Names
Evening grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Masked shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Meadow vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Fox sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Merlin.....	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Golden-crowned kinglet.....	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Golden-winged warbler*	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Mourning warbler	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>
Grasshopper sparrow*	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Gray catbird.....	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Nashville warbler.....	<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>
Gray treefrog.....	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Northern cardinal.....	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Great blue heron.....	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Great crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Northern harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>
Great horned owl.....	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Northern leopard frog.....	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>
Green frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>	Northern parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>
Green heron.....	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Northern raccoon.....	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Northern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Groundhog.....	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Northern shrike	<i>Lanius borealis</i>
Hermit thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Northern waterthrush.....	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Nothern goshawk.....	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Hoary redpoll.....	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher*	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>
Hooded merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Orchard oriole.....	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Osprey.....	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
House finch.....	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	Ovenbird.....	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Palm warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>
House wren.....	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Philadelphia vireo.....	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>
Indigo bunting.....	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Jefferson Salamander*	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	Pine grosbeak.....	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Killdeer.....	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Pine siskin.....	<i>Spinus pinus</i>
Least flycatcher.....	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Pine warbler.....	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>
Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Purple finch.....	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>
Lincoln's sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Pygmy shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>
Magnolia warbler.....	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Red crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Marsh wren.....	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Red fox.....	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>

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Wildlife Species

Species	Scientific Names
Red squirrel.....	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Red-bellied woodpecker.....	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Red-breasted nuthatch.....	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Red-eyed vireo.....	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Red-shouldered hawk.....	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Red-tailed hawk.....	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-winged blackbird.....	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Ring-billed gull.....	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Ring-necked pheasant.....	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Rock pigeon.....	<i>Columba livia</i>
Rose-breasted grosbeak.....	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Rough-legged hawk.....	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Ruby-crowned kinglet.....	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Ruby-throated hummingbird.....	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Ruffed grouse.....	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Rusty blackbird*.....	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Savannah sparrow.....	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Scarlet tanager.....	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Sedge wren.....	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk.....	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Short-tailed shrew.....	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>
Short-tailed weasel.....	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Snapping turtle*.....	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Snow bunting.....	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
Solitary sandpiper.....	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Song sparrow.....	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Spotted sandpiper.....	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Spring peeper.....	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>
Striped skunk.....	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Swainson's thrush.....	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Swamp sparrow.....	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Tennessee warbler.....	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>
Tree swallow.....	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Trumpeter swan.....	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>
Tundra swan.....	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>

Species	Scientific Names
Turkey vulture.....	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Upland sandpiper.....	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
Veery.....	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Vesper sparrow.....	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>
Virginia rail.....	<i>Rallus limicola</i>
Warbling vireo.....	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
White tailed deer.....	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
White-breasted nuthatch.....	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
White-crowned sparrow.....	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
White-throated sparrow.....	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
White-winged crossbill.....	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Wild turkey.....	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Wilson's warbler.....	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>
Winter wren.....	<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>
Wood duck.....	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Wood frog.....	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>
Wood thrush*.....	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Yellow warbler.....	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>
Yellow-bellied flycatcher.....	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>
Yellow-bellied sapsucker.....	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Yellow-rumped warbler.....	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>
Yellow-throated vireo.....	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>

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Species	Scientific Names	Species	Scientific Names
A st. john's-wort.....	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Beechdrops.....	<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>
Alderleaf buckthorn.....	<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Bell's honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera xbella</i>
Alfalfa.....	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil.....	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Allegheny blackberry.....	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Bitternut hickory.....	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>
Alpine rush.....	<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i>	Black ash.....	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
Alsike clover.....	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Black cherry.....	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Alternate-leaved dogwood.....	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Black chokeberry.....	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>
American basswood.....	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Black holly.....	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
American beech.....	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Black locust.....	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
American bugleweed.....	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Black medic.....	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
American elm.....	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Black raspberry.....	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>
American fly-honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Black sedge.....	<i>Carex arctata</i>
American ginseng*.....	<i>Panax quinquefolis</i>	Black spruce.....	<i>Picea mariana</i>
American golden-saxifrage.....	<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	Black walnut.....	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
American hog-peanut.....	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	Black-fruited mountain-rice.....	<i>Piptatherum racemosum</i>
American hornbeam.....	<i>Carpinus caroliniana ssp. virginiana</i>	Bloodroot.....	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
American larch.....	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Blue beech.....	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
American mountain-ash.....	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Blue cohosh.....	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
American speedwell.....	<i>Veronica americana</i>	Blue spruce.....	<i>Picea pungens</i>
American water-pennywort.....	<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	Blue vervain.....	<i>Verbena hastata</i>
Annual ragweed (common ragweed).....	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Bluebead lily.....	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>
Apple.....	<i>Malus</i>	Blueflag.....	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Autumn olive.....	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Blue-joint reedgrass.....	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>
Awnless brome.....	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Blue-stem goldenrod.....	<i>Solidago caesia</i>
Back's sedge.....	<i>Carex backii</i>	Blunt broom sedge.....	<i>Carex tribuloides</i>
Balsam fir.....	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Blunt spike-rush.....	<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>
Balsam poplar.....	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Bog birch.....	<i>Betula pumila</i>
Basswood.....	<i>Tilia</i>	Bog goldenrod.....	<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>
Beaked hazelnut.....	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Boreal bog sedge.....	<i>Carex magellanica</i>
Beaked sedge.....	<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Boreal mannagrass.....	<i>Glyceria borealis</i>
Bearded shorthusk.....	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Bracken fern.....	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bebb's sedge.....	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bristle-stalked sedge.....	<i>Carex leptalea</i>
Bebb's willow.....	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bristly black currant.....	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>
Beech.....	<i>Fagus</i>	Bristly buttercup.....	<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>
		Bristly dewberry.....	<i>Rubus hispidus</i>

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Plant Species

Species	Scientific Names
Bristly sedge.....	<i>Carex comosa</i>
Broad loose-flowered sedge	<i>Carex laxiflora</i>
Broad-leaved cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Broad-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>
Broad-leaved water-plantain (common water-plantain).....	<i>Alisma triviale</i>
Brownish sedge	<i>Carex brunnescens</i>
Brown-seed dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Buckthorn.....	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Bulb-bearing water-hemlock.....	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>
Bulblet fern.....	<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>
Bulbous bitter-cress.....	<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>
Bull thistle.....	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Bunchberry.....	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Bur oak.....	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Burreed sedge.....	<i>Carex sparaganioides</i>
Bush honeysuckle.....	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Butternut*	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
Calico aster.....	<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum var. lateriflorum</i>
Canada anemone.....	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>
Canada bluegrass.....	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Canada clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>
Canada enchanter's nightshade.....	<i>Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis</i>
Canada goldenrod.....	<i>Solidago canadensis var. canadensis</i>
Canada lettuce	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>
Canada moonseed.....	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>
Canada violet.....	<i>Viola canadensis</i>
Canada wild-ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Canadian yew	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>
Cardinalflower.....	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Carolina spring beauty.....	<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>
Catherinettes berry.....	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>

Species	Scientific Names
Checkered rattlesnake-plantain.....	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Christmas fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
Clammy ground cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Climbing bittersweet.....	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Climbing nightshade.....	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Clinton's wood fern	<i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i>
Closed bottle gentian.....	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>
Coltsfoot.....	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Columbian watermeal.....	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>
Common apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>
Common boneset.....	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Common crown-vetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>
Common elderberry.....	<i>Sambucus nigra ssp canadensis</i>
Common evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Common goatsbeard (bride's feather).....	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>
Common labrador tea	<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>
Common motherwort.....	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Common pipsissewa.....	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>
Common red raspberry.....	<i>Rubus idaeus ssp. idaeus</i>
Common viper's-bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Common wood-sorrel.....	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Common yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium ssp. millefolium</i>
Corn mint.....	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Cottongrass bulrush	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>
Crack willow.....	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Cranberry viburnum	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Creeping snowberry.....	<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>

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Species	Scientific Names
Creeping spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis smallii</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested wood fern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>
Curly dock.....	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaf toothwort	<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>
Cyperus-like sedge	<i>Carex pseudo-cyperus</i>
Dame's rocket.....	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Ditch-stonecrop.....	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>
Downy solomon's seal.....	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>
Downy willowherb	<i>Epilobium strictum</i>
Downy yellow violet.....	<i>Viola pubescens</i> <i>var pubescens</i>
Drooping woodreed.....	<i>Cinna latifolia</i>
Dudley's rush.....	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>
Dutchman's breeches.....	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
Dwarf scouring rush	<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>
Early goldenrod.....	<i>Solidago juncea</i>
Early meadow-rue.....	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>
Eastern cottonwood.....	<i>Populus deltoides ssp.</i> <i>deltoides</i>
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern leatherwood.....	<i>Dirca palustris</i>
Eastern mannagrass	<i>Glyceria septentrionalis</i>
Eastern red cedar.....	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Eastern riverbank wildrye	<i>Elymus riparius</i>
Eastern white cedar.....	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Eastern white pine.....	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Elecampane flower	<i>Inula helenium</i>
English plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
European common reed.....	<i>Phragmites australis</i> <i>ssp. australis</i>
European larch	<i>Larix laricina</i>
European lily-of-the-valley.....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
European mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
European reed.....	<i>Phragmites australis</i>

Species	Scientific Names
European swallow-wort.....	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>
False beech-drops.....	<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i>
False nettle.....	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> <i>ssp. racemosum</i>
Field basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Fireweed.....	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Flatstem pondweed.....	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>
Flat-top white aster	<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>
Fleabane.....	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Fowl bluegrass	<i>Poa palustris</i>
Fowl manna grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>
Fox sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>
Foxglove beardtongue.....	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>
Fragrant water-lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Fraser fir.....	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fraser's st. john's-wort.....	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>
Fringed black bindweed.....	<i>Fallopia cilinodis</i>
Fringed brome.....	<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>
Fringed gentian.....	<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i>
Fringed loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>
Fringed polygala	<i>Polygala paucifolia</i>
Fringed sedge.....	<i>Carex crinita</i>
Garden asparagus-fern	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Garlic mustard.....	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant bur-reed.....	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>
Golden ragwort (Senecio aureus)	<i>Packera aurea</i>
Goldie's fern.....	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>
Graceful sedge	<i>Carex gracillima</i>
Grass-leaved goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>
Gray dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>
Great angelica.....	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>

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Plant Species

Species	Scientific Names
Great blue lobelia.....	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>
Great hedge bedstraw.....	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Great mullein.....	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Great st.johns-wort.....	<i>Hypericum ascyron</i>
Greater bladderwort.....	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Greater celandine.....	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Great-spurred violet.....	<i>Viola selkirkii</i>
Green ash.....	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Green-flowered pyrola.....	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>
Ground ivy.....	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Ground juniper.....	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Grove bluegrass.....	<i>Poa alsodes</i>
Gypsy-weed.....	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Hairy honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i>
Hairy sweet-cicely.....	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>
Hairy willow-herb.....	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> <i>ssp. ciliatum</i>
Heart-leaf aster.....	<i>Symphotrichum</i> <i>cordifolium</i>
Heart-leaved foam-flower.....	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>
Heart-leaved willow.....	<i>Salix eriocephala</i>
Hedge false bindweed.....	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Hedge-nettle.....	<i>Stachys arenicola</i>
Helleborine.....	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>
Hemlock water-parsnip.....	<i>Sium suave</i>
Herb robert.....	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hickey's tree-clubmoss.....	<i>Lycopodium hickeyi</i>
Hidden sedge.....	<i>Carex umbellata</i>
Highbush cranberry.....	<i>Viburnum opulus var</i> <i>americanum</i>
Hispid greenbrier.....	<i>Smilax hispida</i>
Hitchcock's sedge.....	<i>Carex hitchcockiana</i>
Hoary sedge.....	<i>Carex canescens</i>
Hoary vervain.....	<i>Verbena stricta</i>
Hoary willowherb.....	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>

Species	Scientific Names
Hobblebush.....	<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>
Hybrid maple.....	<i>Acer X freemanii</i>
Indian cucumber-root.....	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>
Indian pipe.....	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>
Interrupted fern.....	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>
Ironwood.....	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Jack pine.....	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit.....	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
John's cabbage.....	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>
Jointed rush.....	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>
Kansas milkweed (common milkweed).....	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Kentucky bluegrass.....	<i>Poa pratensis ssp. pratensis</i>
Kidney-leaf buttercup.....	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>
Kidney-leaved violet.....	<i>Viola renifolia</i>
Lady fern (northern lady fern).....	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> <i>ssp. angustum</i>
Lake-bank sedge.....	<i>Carex lacustris</i>
Lanceleaf wild licorice.....	<i>Galium lanceolatum</i>
Large tick-trefoil.....	<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>
Large yellow lady's-slipper.....	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> <i>var. pubescens</i>
Large-leaf wood-aster.....	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>
Largetooth aspen.....	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Late lowbush blueberry.....	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Le conte's violet.....	<i>Viola affinis</i>
Leafy pondweed.....	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>
Lesser burdock.....	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Linear-leaved panicgrass.....	<i>Dichantherium linearifolium</i>
Linear-leaved willowherb.....	<i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i>
Loesel's twayblade.....	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Long-fruited anemone.....	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>
Long-spurred violet.....	<i>Viola rostrata</i>
Longstalk sedge.....	<i>Carex pedunculata</i>
Lopseed.....	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>

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Species	Scientific Names	Species	Scientific Names
Low bindweed	<i>Calystegia spithamea</i>	Northern wild raisin.....	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Mackay's brittle fern.....	<i>Cystopteris tenuis</i>	Northern wild rice	<i>Zizania palustris</i>
Manitoba maple.....	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Maple-leaved viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Nuttall's pondweed.....	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Oak fern.....	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
Marsh bedstraw.....	<i>Galium palustre</i>	One-seed bur cucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Marsh bellflower.....	<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	One-sided pyrola	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Comarum palustre</i>	Ontario aster.....	<i>Symphyotrichum ontarionis</i>
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Orange daylily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>
Marsh seedbox	<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Orange-fruited horse gentian	<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>
Marsh speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Marsh yellowlegs.....	<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Ostrich fern.....	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Meadow timothy.....	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Painted trillium.....	<i>Trillium undulatum</i>
Meadow willow	<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Panicled aster.....	<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum ssp lanceolatum</i>
Mountain holly.....	<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Mountain honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Partridge-berry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Nannyberry.....	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Path rush	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>
Narrow-leaved cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Pennsylvania bittercress	<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>
Narrow-leaved spring beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Pennsylvania buttercup.....	<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>
Needle spike-rush.....	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Pennsylvania sedge.....	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>
New england aster.....	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	Philadelphia fleabane.....	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>
New york fern.....	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	Pin cherry.....	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>
Nipple-seed plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Pink pyrola	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>
Nodding beggar-ticks	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Plantain-leaved sedge.....	<i>Carex plantaginea</i>
Nodding bulrush.....	<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	Poison ivy.....	<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i>
Nodding fescue.....	<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>	Poplar.....	<i>Populus</i>
Nodding ladies'-tresses.....	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	Porcupine sedge	<i>Carex hystericina</i>
Nodding sedge	<i>Carex gynandra</i>	Prairie sedge.....	<i>Carex prairea</i>
Nodding trillium*	<i>Trillium cernuum</i>	Pretty sedge.....	<i>Carex woodii</i>
Northern beech fern.....	<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	Prickly gooseberry.....	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
Northern starflower.....	<i>Trientalis borealis ssp. borealis</i>	Pubescent sedge.....	<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>
Northern watermeal	<i>Wolffia borealis</i>	Purple flowering raspberry	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>
Northern water-milfoil.....	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>		

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Plant Species

Species

Purple milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> <i>spp. incarnata</i>
Purple-stemmed aster	<i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i> <i>var. puniceum</i>
Pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>
Rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrychium virginianus</i>
Red baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Red spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>
Red trillium	<i>Trillium erectum</i>
Red-berried elder	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
Red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Retorse sedge	<i>Carex retrorsa</i>
Rice cutgrass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>
Riverbank grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i>
Rock polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>
Rosy sedge	<i>Carex rosea</i>
Rosy twisted-stalk	<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> <i>var. roseus</i>
Rough bedstraw	<i>Galium asprellum</i>
Rough sedge	<i>Carex scabrata</i>
Rough-leaf goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>
Rough-leaved dogwood	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>
Round-lobed hepatica	<i>Anemone americana</i>
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> <i>var. spectabilis</i>
Rufous bulrush	<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>
Running clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Sallow sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i>
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>

Species

Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Seaside brookweed	<i>Samolus parviflorus</i>
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> <i>spp. lanceolata</i>
Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i>
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Sharp-lobed hepatica	<i>Anemone acutiloba</i>
Shinleaf	<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>
Short-awned foxtail	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>
Short-scale sedge	<i>Carex deweyana</i>
Showy lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>
Showy tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Skunk cabbage	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>
Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Slender agalinis	<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>
Slender rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium</i> <i>xanthophysum</i>
Slender stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis</i>
Slender wedge grass	<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>
Slender-spike loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Small purple-fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera psycodes</i>
Small white leek	<i>Allium tricoccum</i>
Small yellow lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> <i>var. makasin</i>
Small-fruit bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>
Smooth gooseberry	<i>Ribes hirtellum</i>
Smooth herbaceous greenbrier	<i>Smilax herbacea</i>
Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Smooth white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>
Smooth-sheathed sedge	<i>Carex laevivaginata</i>
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus ssp. solutus</i>

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Species	Scientific Names	Species	Scientific Names
Soft-stemmed bulrush.....	<i>Schoenoplectus abernaemontani</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Southern ground-cedar	<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	Tender sedge.....	<i>Carex tenera</i>
Speckled alder.....	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Thicket creeper.....	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>
Spiked sedge.....	<i>Carex spicata</i>	Three-leaved solomon's-seal	<i>Maianthemum trifolium</i> (<i>Smilacina trifolium</i>)
Spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Three-petalled bedstraw.....	<i>Galium trifidum</i>
Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Three-way sedge.....	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>
Spotted joe-pye-weed.....	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Tower cress.....	<i>Arabis glabra</i>
Spotted touch-me-not.....	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Tower-mustard.....	<i>Turritis glabra</i>
Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Treelike clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>
Spreangel's sedge	<i>Carex spengelii</i>	Trembling aspen.....	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Spring clearweed.....	<i>Pilea fontana</i>	Troublesome sedge.....	<i>Carex molesta</i>
Square-stemmed monkey-flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	True forget-me-not.....	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Squawroot.....	<i>Conopholis americana</i>	Tuckerman's sedge.....	<i>Carex tuckermanii</i>
Squirrel-corn.....	<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Staghorn sumac.....	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Tussock sedge	<i>Carex stricta</i>
Stalk-grain sedge.....	<i>Carex stipata</i>	Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
Star duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Two-leaf bishop's cap	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>
Starflower false solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Two-seeded sedge.....	<i>Carex disperma</i>
Stiff clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	Variiegated horsetail.....	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>
Stiff marsh bedstraw.....	<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	Virginia anemone (thimbleweed).....	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>
Stout woodreed	<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Virginia creeper.....	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Virginia stickseed.....	<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>
Sulphur cinquefoil.....	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Virginia virgin's bower.....	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
Swamp dodder	<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i>	Virginia wildrye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>
Swamp fly honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	Water avens.....	<i>Geum rivale</i>
Swamp red currant.....	<i>Ribes triste</i>	Water dock.....	<i>Rumex orbiculatus</i>
Swamp rose.....	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Water sedge.....	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>
Sweet flag.....	<i>Acorus americanus</i>	Wheat sedge.....	<i>Carex atherodes</i>
Sweet-scent bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	White ash.....	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Tall blue lettuce	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	White baneberry.....	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>
Tall buttercup.....	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	White bear sedge.....	<i>Carex albursina</i>
Tall hairy groovebur (tall agrimony)	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	White heath aster.....	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i> <i>var. ericoides</i>

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Plant Species

Species	Scientific Names
White oak.....	<i>Quercus alba</i>
White rattlesnake-root.....	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>
White snakeroot	<i>Ageritina altissima</i>
White spruce.....	<i>Picea glauca</i>
White trillium.....	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
White turtlehead.....	<i>Chelone glabra</i>
White vervain	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>
White water-crowfoot.....	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>
White wild licorice	<i>Galium circaezans</i>
White-grained mountain-ricegrass.....	<i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i>
Wild black currant.....	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
Wild calla.....	<i>Calla palustris</i>
Wild carrot.....	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild columbine.....	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Wild geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>
Wild lily-of-the-valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>
Wild mock-cucumber.....	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>
Wild sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>

Species	Scientific Names
Wild strawberry.....	<i>Fragaria virginiana ssp. virginiana</i>
Willow.....	<i>Salix</i>
Wintergreen.....	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Witch-hazel.....	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Wood millet	<i>Milium effusum</i>
Wood nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>
Woodland horsetail.....	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Woodland sedge	<i>Carex blanda</i>
Woodland strawberry.....	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Woolgrass bulrush.....	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>
Woolly sedge.....	<i>Carex pellita</i>
Woolly-fruit sedge	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>
Yellow avens.....	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>
Yellow birch.....	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Yellow sedge	<i>Carex flava</i>
Yellow trout lily.....	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>

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APPENDIX E: Risks Relating to Climate Change and Non-Native Invasive Species

Climate Change

Recent examples of climate change impacts in the Forest include uprooted trees and damage to small areas of the Forest caused by wind bursts in the North, Eldred King, Scout, Hollidge and Pefferlaw tracts (Figure E1). Major ice storms and drought periods have also affected the Forest.

As climate change continues, there will likely be more severe weather and more anomalies like sudden heat or frost in the spring as leaves are expanding. These impacts will profoundly change the variety of tree species in the Forest, where they grow, their age distribution, and the forest's structure.



Figure E1. Severe damage from 2006 wind burst in Eldred King Woodlands. (Silv-Econ Ltd.).

Climatically suitable habitats for most species will shift northward and to higher elevations, but the actual movement of the species they support is expected to lag (McKenney et al. 2007). Some scientists propose assisting this migration by moving plants or seeds to emerging habitats sooner than would happen naturally. In the case of the York Regional Forest, for example, this would mean considering whether to plant such southerly species as Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) and Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) in suitable locations. Another option is focused breeding of tree species to speed adaptation.

As the climate changes, the length, frequency, and severity of droughts will likely increase. This is already affecting red pine, which puts down only shallow roots in the Forest's alkaline soils and is therefore more stressed in times of drought. Older plantations in particular have become more susceptible to red pine decline, a fungal disease discussed in more detail in the Pathogens section.

Even without severe drought, soils will dry out more quickly and trees will lose moisture faster through transpiration because of higher temperatures. Shallow-rooted species such as white spruce, white cedar, and jack pine are likely to suffer moisture stress more often and for longer periods. Mixing them with deeper-rooted hardwood species will promote the buildup of forest litter and humus, which will improve the ability of soil to retain moisture (Papadapol 1998, Liao 2010). Managing the Forest for biodiversity will also leverage the greater drought resilience of species that draw water from deeper in the soil. This includes white pine as well as hardwoods like sugar maple, white ash, hickory species, butternut and several species of oak.

Climate change is expected to have both negative and positive impacts on insect populations. For example, increased drought could concentrate more sucrose in foliage, providing insects with more sustenance. In these cases, highly focused tree breeding might be needed to increase trees' resistance. Conversely, a higher concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere might enable some tree species to produce more carbon-based antifeedants (substances that repel insects), naturally increasing their resistance (Scarr 1998).

It is expected that windstorms and rain, snow and ice storms will increase in frequency and intensity, resulting in an increase in blowdown and flood risk (Gleeson et al. 2011, Williamson et al. 2009).

The locations of wind damage are impossible to predict, so management will involve assessing the damage and possibly using one of the broad management options outlined below.

The following are management options that could help prevent climate-related damage and respond more effectively when it happens:

- shortening stand rotations to reduce the length of time more vulnerable trees are left in the Forest and increase vigour
- reducing competing vegetation by thinning or controlling aggressive and invasive species to reduce stress on regenerating trees
- using sanitation cutting to remove declining trees to prevent the spread of pests or diseases and encourage healthier stands, while managing invasive species

Non-Native Invasive Plants

Non-native invasive plants can quickly take over a forest site, crowding out native flora and in some cases overtopping small trees and shrubs. Of particular concern are dog-strangling vine (*Vincetoxicum rossicum*), Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and two species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*, *Rhamnus frangula*), all of which are well-established in the York Regional Forest.

Dog-strangling vine (Figure E2) is an extremely aggressive member of the milkweed family that is now established throughout southern Ontario. It is perhaps the most significant biological threat to the Forest, since it forms a thick ground cover, stopping regeneration by smothering seedlings and saplings. It is also a threat to the endangered monarch butterfly because monarchs will lay eggs on it, but monarch caterpillars cannot eat the plant. The plant continues to spread throughout the Forest and in some stands it is the most abundant ground cover. The Region is working on pilot projects to control its spread in priority areas by mechanical and chemical means. It is also supporting a collaborative research program to develop a biological control through the release of the moth *Hypena opulenta*, whose caterpillar form eats the plant. Testing has confirmed that it subsists exclusively on the vine and poses no threat to native plants.



Figure E2. Heavy infestation of dog-strangling vine – Brown Hill Tract. (Silv-Econ Ltd.).

Manitoba maple is native to Manitoba but has naturalized extensively throughout eastern Canada. It is widespread throughout the Forest, often occurring in association with buckthorn. Seed keys mature in autumn and remain on the tree over winter. Its aggressive growth and spread reduce woodland biodiversity, especially in newly forested areas. Recently, the Region has been removing Manitoba maple through basal bark application of triclopyr (Garlon) or by cutting followed by treatment of the cut surfaces with an approved herbicide to prevent re-sprouting.

Garlic mustard is a biennial herb native to Europe. This species is a serious threat to deciduous forests not just because it forms dense clumps that shade out other plants, but because it secretes chemicals into the soil that prevent their return even after it is removed. It grows in a wide range of habitats and spreads quickly along roadsides and recreational trails, its seeds often carried inadvertently by humans, pets and wildlife. When it is found in smaller populations, herbicide is used to remove it along with other undesirable species.

Common (European) buckthorn and **Glossy buckthorn** are exotic shrubs that readily invade natural communities, often aided by birds that disperse their seeds. They have long growing seasons and rapid growth rates, and re-sprout vigorously following removal of aboveground tissues. Like garlic mustard, buckthorn leaves chemicals in the soil that hamper the growth of other plants. Buckthorn is present in most Forest tracts. The Region has been treating it in priority areas with herbicide in the same manner as Manitoba maple.

Pathogens

Healthy ecosystems contain pathogens that are integral to the cycle of growth and decay. However, a number of non-native invasive pathogens are damaging the health of the Forest and putting wildlife at risk by attacking species that are important food sources.

Red pine decline, caused by root-rotting fungi combined with certain soils that limit rooting depth and brought on by periods of drought stress, is widespread in Southern Ontario. It has been present in both pockets and individual trees in the Forest for some time. In recent years, however, the intensity and rate of decline have increased to the point where many trees in the older red pine plantations in the Forest are in a severe state of decline or have already died. As discussed in the section on climate change, this is probably a result of more frequent droughts, which stress older trees.

Butternut canker is caused by a fungus (*Ophiognomonia clavignenti-juglandacearum*) that affects the butternut tree. The butternut, which is now protected under the Species at Risk Act, occurs naturally in the southern reaches of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest zone and is present as a minor species in several deciduous stands in the Forest. Once a tree is infected, halting the spread of the disease is difficult. Efforts focus on protecting the remaining healthy trees. This can include removing nearby competing species to provide more sunlight and promote health and vigour.

Oak wilt is caused by a fungus, *Bretziella fagacearum* (previously called *Ceratocystis fagacearum*), that is spread by natural root grafting of oaks or by nitidulid (sap) beetles carrying the spores. Once the fungus enters the sapwood, initially in the outer growth rings, it stimulates the formation of outgrowths called tyloses that impair circulation to the crown of the tree, causing the leaves to wilt. While red oak is particularly susceptible, all oak species are at risk. There is no cure for oak wilt, which is not yet present in Ontario, but its threat can be reduced by minimizing tree wounds and refraining from harvesting oaks from April to August during the flight season of the beetles. Mechanical cutting to disrupt grafted root systems can be effective in controlling the expansion of oak wilt pockets. As well, fungicides have been developed that may prevent the disease when injected into trees without active symptoms (O'Brien et al. 2011).

Beech bark disease causes defects and death in beech trees. An insect, the beech scale (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*), feeds on the American beech, creating holes in the bark. These become entry points for a fungus (*Neonectria faginata*), which causes the disease. The stress of the insect attack also decreases the trees' resistance to the fungal infection. Beech are found on many upland sites in the Forest, but typically as a minor component of the stand and are usually left during thinning activities.

Non-Native Insect Infestations

Invasive non-native insects often cause extensive damage to trees and forests as they have few or no natural enemies or pathogens to limit their spread, and their host plant may have no natural resistance.

Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) attacks and kills all species of ash. Native to eastern Russia, northern China, Japan, and Korea, it was discovered in Michigan in June 2002. The insect is now widespread across southern Ontario and found throughout York Region, where it was first seen in 2008. Ash species (*Fraxinus*) represent a significant component in the overstory of several stands in the York Regional Forest, especially on lowland sites in East Gwillimbury and Georgina. The Region has responded to the infestation by developing innovative silvicultural treatments for ash-dominated stands and by protecting a small number of healthy, robust ash trees with the insecticide TreeAzin in an effort to preserve a future seed source. To minimize the risks to the public, ash trees are a focus in the hazard tree program.

Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) is native to Europe, where it feeds on the leaves of a wide variety of tree species. It was first detected in Ontario in 1969, but widespread defoliation did not occur until 1981. Populations of the moth are now established throughout southern Ontario where its range coincides with that of oak, its preferred host. The insect overwinters in the egg stage, often on the bark of trees, and in the spring, the larvae emerge to feed on new foliage. Outbreaks occur every seven to ten years. Stands in the Forest containing oak, such as in the North, Mitchell, Scout tracts and Eldred King Woodlands, are particularly vulnerable. Control measures include aerial application of insecticides in June when the insect is actively feeding. Egg masses

can also be physically removed and destroyed. Gypsy moth populations have also collapsed from rapid proliferation of the fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga*.

Asian long-horned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), which is native to China and the Korean Peninsula, was first discovered in Canada on the boundary between Toronto and Vaughan in 2003, and then again in Mississauga in 2013. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency led a program aimed at eradicating the beetle from the affected areas. It is believed these efforts have been successful, but monitoring continues. Spread of this beetle would be devastating for the York Regional Forest and woodlots throughout southern Ontario because of the wide variety of native deciduous tree species that it would destroy.

The hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) (Figure E3), which kills its host, represents a potential threat to Ontario forests and several species of birds that need hemlock to survive. Hemlock is present as a minor species throughout the York Regional Forest but dominates some stands in the Scout and Mitchell tracts. The Region takes part in a forest managers' working group to share information and be proactive in detecting the threat early, which will be essential to controlling its spread.



Figure E3. Hemlock woolly adelgid ovisacs. (Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org).

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NATURE





DISCOVER

YOUR YORK REGIONAL FOREST

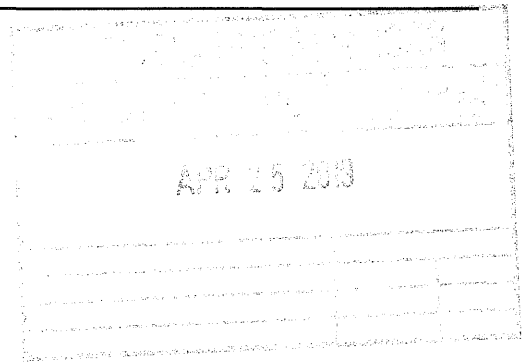


MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE YORK REGIONAL FOREST
2019-2038

york.ca/forestry

April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: I Count, I'm Not Just A Number – A Profile of Homelessness in York Region

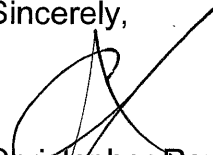
On April 18, 2019 Regional Council adopted the following recommendation:

1. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to United Way Greater Toronto, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipalities for their information.

The staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Cordelia Abankwa, General Manager, Social Services at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 72150 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Community and Health Services
April 4, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Community and Health Services

I Count, I'm Not Just A Number - A Profile of Homelessness in York Region

1. Recommendations

The Regional Clerk circulate this report to United Way Greater Toronto and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing for their information.

2. Summary

York Region is required by the Province of Ontario to count the number of people experiencing homelessness within the Region every two years, beginning in 2018. In [June 2018](#), a communication was presented to Council with some preliminary results from the count. This report highlights detailed findings from the Region's first homeless count which took place from April 17 to 20, 2018. The full report, *I Count, I'm not just a number* (I Count), is available as Attachment 1.

Key Points:

- Homelessness prevention, diversion, housing stability and wrap around programs and services are key to helping residents at-risk of homelessness to remain housed and become permanently housed as quickly as possible
- A homeless count is an opportunity to better understand the scope and nature of homelessness in a community in order to fix it
- In York Region, 389 people were counted as experiencing homelessness, of which 224 people participated in a homeless survey
- 238 citizen volunteers and staff conducted surveys at emergency and transitional housing facilities, outdoor locations, meal programs, public libraries, food banks, and local drop-in centres; and supported field offices across York Region to gather data on people's social, health and housing needs
- I Count data informed York Region's first 'real time' list of people experiencing homelessness and is being used to connect individuals and families with the highest need to the right supports to find and keep housing

- I Count findings will inform investments in program delivery and actions in the update of York Region's 10 Year Housing and Homelessness Plan

3. Background

Homeless counts are required by the Federal and Provincial Governments

In 2016, the Region was mandated by the Province of Ontario under the *Housing Services Act, 2011* to count people experiencing homelessness every two years, starting in 2018.

As the Community Entity for the federal homelessness funding, United Way Greater Toronto (UWGT) is required to conduct a Point-in-Time count every two years (explained below). In 2016, UWGT conducted Count Me In, York Region's first Point-in-Time Count.

The Region partnered with UWGT and prepared the joint report *Understanding the Numbers, Working Together to Prevent, Reduce and End Homelessness in York Region*. The report was presented to Council in [October 2016](#) and included the Region's emergency housing use data and findings from Count Me In, to provide a broader profile of homelessness in the Region.

The Region and UWGT worked together to coordinate provincial and federal requirements for the 2018 homeless counts. UGWT shared their insights, expertise and resources in the planning and implementation of I Count.

York Region successfully led a joint Point-in-Time count and Registry Week from April 17 to 20, 2018

A Point-in-Time count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals over a 24 hour period

A Registry Week uses the same survey questions as the Point-in-Time count and also asks additional questions to measure the level of client need using a Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT). By extending the count over four days, survey teams were able to visit more organizations and locations where homeless people are known to frequent to count as many individuals and families experiencing homelessness as possible.

A benefit of both a Point-in-Time count and Registry Week is the additional data collected. The combined surveys also collected names and contact information of respondents who consented to share this information, in order to connect those most in need with the appropriate supports.

238 trained citizen and staff volunteers completed surveys with individuals and families experiencing homelessness to gather data on their social, health and housing needs

In preparation for the 2018 homeless count, staff partnered with community agencies to identify indoor and outdoor survey locations, recruit survey volunteers and develop strategies to raise awareness of the count and homelessness in the Region.

Surveys were conducted at emergency and transitional housing facilities, outdoor locations, meal programs, public libraries, food banks, local drop-in centres and at the four Violence Against Women shelters. A dedicated telephone line was also set up for residents experiencing homelessness to participate in the survey by phone.

The Region also held two youth magnet events in partnership with 360Kids and The Salvation Army. A magnet event is an engagement strategy used to attract a target group to a specific location. In York Region, magnet events were used during I Count to engage with youth experiencing homelessness and encourage them to complete a survey. The events included food, activities, speaker's corner, resource information and haircuts.

Individuals who completed a survey were given a thank you package which included a toque, socks, toothbrush, granola bar, identification holder, band aids, lip balm, resource information and their choice of a \$10 gift card from Tim Hortons, Presidents Choice or Walmart.

York Region, community partners, agencies, citizen volunteers, people with lived experience of homelessness and staff participating in the homeless count have built new partnerships

As a result of I Count, in addition to strengthening relationships with community organizations such as United Way Greater Toronto, emergency housing providers, homeless serving agencies, and Violence Against Women shelters, new community partnerships have been formed with staff from libraries, conservation authorities and local municipalities. With a better understanding of the available resources, community partners have been reaching out to the Region for advice, support and/or referrals as well as partnership opportunities to help people experiencing homelessness in the community.

The Region also involved people who are or have experienced homelessness in a working group to provide input on the survey questions, potential survey locations, and feedback on communication materials and care package contents. The Lived Experience Working Group provided valuable insight and guidance in the planning and implementation of I Count. The Lived Experience Working Group continues to meet to advise on issues facing people experiencing homelessness.

4. Analysis

Homelessness prevention and housing stability is key to helping residents in need find and keep stable housing

The Region uses data to inform evidence based programming to help anticipate, prevent and mitigate homelessness, and to avoid challenges faced by other jurisdictions grappling with more severe issues of homelessness.

The results of the homeless count help the Region better understand the needs and barriers faced by individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and create effective pathways and connections to help residents resolve their housing crisis as quickly as possible. Accurate and reliable information is essential to addressing how programs and services are locally planned and delivered to ensure the Region's investments in homelessness prevention and housing stability services are effective.

On April 17, 2018, an estimated 389 people in York Region were homeless

On April 17, 2018, a Point-in-Time count was completed. The Point-in-Time count provides an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness in York Region over one 24-hour period. This number includes all the people surveyed and observed to be experiencing homelessness during I Count.

The 2016 count by UWGT found 263 experiencing homelessness; compared to 389 residents counted in 2018. The results are not exactly comparable. The 2018 count was able to visit 30 more outdoor locations and 28 more indoor locations. Also, unlike the 2016 count, for 2018 the Region was required by the Province to use strategies to try to connect with residents experiencing hidden homelessness. It is estimated that up to 80 per cent of homelessness is considered "hidden" or provisionally accommodated, which includes people staying with friends, "couch surfing", in unsustainable circumstances and often overcrowded housing to avoid the streets.

Despite best efforts to estimate the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in York Region, 389 residents should be considered a minimum number as it is unknown if the count entirely reflects all of York Region's homeless population.

224 people who were homeless also completed a survey during the combined April 17, 2018 Point in Time Count and April 17 to 20, 2018 Registry Week

In 2016, the homeless count completed 143 surveys. In 2018, 224 people were surveyed. Highlights of the surveys include:

- 34 were unsheltered (living in public spaces such as parks, ravines, cars, behind commercial buildings etc.)
- 96 were sheltered (staying in emergency overnight shelters or in Violence Against Women shelters)

- 94 were provisionally accommodated (staying in transitional housing, living temporarily with others, or in hotel/motel)

From the 224 surveys, we learned that in York Region:

- People are experiencing homelessness for longer periods of time. Of the respondents, 45 per cent were homeless for 6 months or longer. This is a 12 per cent increase from the 2016 count.
- Youth (16 to 24 years of age) continue to be overrepresented among people experiencing homelessness. Of the respondents, 26 per cent were youth, while youth make up approximately 13 per cent of the York Region population. This is an 8 per cent decrease in homeless youth from the 2016 count.
- Indigenous Peoples/People with Indigenous ancestry are overrepresented among people experiencing homelessness. Of the respondents, 17 per cent identified as Indigenous or had Indigenous ancestry. This is a 4 per cent increase from the 2016 count. Indigenous People account for less than 1 per cent of the York Region population.
- Single people are overrepresented among people experiencing homelessness. Of the respondents 79 per cent were single, a 3 per cent increase from the 2016 count. In York Region, 6 per cent of residents are single (living alone).
- 88 per cent of respondents had an income source such as social assistance (Ontario Works, Ontario Disability Support Program), Canada Pension Plan and employment. This is an identical result to the 2016 count.
- 58 per cent of respondents experienced homelessness only once in the past year. This is a 4 per cent decrease from 2016.

25 per cent of people who were homeless said the main reason was because of family conflict

The top five reasons why people in York Region experience homelessness are:

1. Family conflict (25 per cent)
2. Job loss (16 per cent)
3. Illness/medical condition/hospitalization/treatment program (15 per cent)
4. Unable to pay rent/mortgage (14 per cent)
5. Mental health, addiction, substance use, mental health or domestic abuse (13 per cent)

Attachment 1 provides the complete I Count findings.

A lower percentage of York Region’s population is experiencing homelessness compared to other jurisdictions

Despite growing urbanization, York Region’s strategies, programs and investments are helping. Forty-seven Services Managers across Ontario participated in local homeless counts in 2018. Table 1 summarizes findings in a sample from the Greater Toronto, Hamilton and Simcoe Area jurisdictions (see Appendices K and L of Attachment 1 for further information from six out of 47 service managers). Methodologies used to conduct homeless counts vary and are indicated in the table below. Combining a Point-in-Time count with a Registry Week, as York Region did, provides a more in-depth data about the scope of homelessness and why homelessness occurs.

Table 1
Homeless Count Results from the Greater Toronto, Hamilton and Simcoe Area Jurisdictions

Municipality	Methodology	Population Census 2016	Total Number of Homeless	Percentage of the Total Population
Toronto	Point-in-Time Count	2,731,571	8,715	0.32%
Simcoe County (includes Barrie and Orillia)	Point-in-Time and Registry	479,650	697	0.15%
Hamilton	Point-in-Time Count	536,917	504	0.09%
Peel	Point-in-Time and Registry	1,381,744	875	0.06%
Halton Region	Point-in-Time Count	548,435	271	0.05%
York Region	Point-in-Time and Registry	1,109,909	389	0.04%

I Count findings were used to form York Region’s first By Name List

The surveys from I Count formed the Region’s first By Name List. A By Name List is a real time list of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in a community. Knowing homeless residents in York Region by name, and understanding the most urgent needs, the Region and community partners have taken steps toward helping individuals and families find and keep housing. Understanding needs and the barriers are key components in

connecting residents experiencing homelessness to the right type and level of support and helps move the Region towards the provincial mandate of ending chronic homelessness by 2025.

After the count, individuals and families surveyed were prioritized on the By Name List based on their level of vulnerability (acuity) and length of time homeless. The names of the individuals and families with the highest acuity and length of time being homeless were brought forward to a newly formed Community Collaborative Table. The Community Collaborative Table is comprised of Regional staff and community service providers. The Community Collaborative Table meets regularly to review and match priority clients on the By Name List to appropriate and available program spaces. This includes housing first programs from the Region's new Home Now Program, as presented to Council in [November 2017](#). For example, since the April 2018 Count, 45 residents who have been homeless the longest and have the highest level of need have been housed and the program is continuing to work with an additional 26 individuals or families to obtain housing.

Strategic investments in programs and services for residents at-risk of or experiencing homelessness have helped residents to find and keep permanent housing

The Region continues to develop a “made in York Region” system of homelessness prevention and housing stability services. This is helping homeless and at-risk residents to remain in, or return to stable housing. For example, establishment of a multi-service centre for homeless and at-risk women at Belinda's Place has helped to permanently house over 400 women since 2016. Programs and services have also helped residents keep housing and successfully reintegrate into the community. The Housing Stability Program for example, has helped over 4,700 people to find and keep housing since 2014. In 2018, 96 per cent of residents served remained stably housed for at least 6 months.

These are only two specific examples of how strategies and investments made by the Region have yielded positive results in supporting housing affordability and stability.

The 2019 budget approved an additional Housing Stability Worker and Social Worker to provide intensive case management and wrap around supports to residents with high needs.

5. Financial

In 2018, the Ministry of Housing provided \$13.5 million in funding to the Region under the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI). This funding comes with criteria requiring the Region in its role as Service Manager to address local priorities and better meet the needs of individuals and families who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless in York Region.

The total cost of the 2018 York Region Homelessness Count was \$577,537, which was 100 per cent funded by the Province. Service Managers are permitted to spend up to 5 per cent of their CHPI funding on homelessness enumeration costs. York Region used 4.3 per cent.

These costs relate to preparing and planning for the count, including staff time, plus one-time costs such as technology and promotional materials.

6. Local Impact

During I Count, community partners across local municipalities participated by connecting survey teams with residents experiencing homelessness who frequent their sites. I Count teams worked with local municipal libraries and 11 locations across the Region participated in planning and supporting I Count. Posters promoting I Count were put up in local municipal libraries, community centres, emergency and transitional housing, foodbanks, meal programs, and drop-in centres. Partnerships with community agencies, local municipalities and conservation authorities supported residents who were homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless to participate

I Count data will help inform system planning and improve access to services for residents who are homeless or at-risk of housing loss in all nine local municipalities. The data will help the Region and community partners develop strategies and implement solutions based on evidence for more effective service delivery in the community. Determining the needs of residents experiencing homelessness and promoting housing stability can help reduce the cost of expensive emergency or crisis supports in all communities.

In 2018, at the request of local municipalities, training on homelessness supports and services was provided by the Region to help local municipalities support increased requests from residents, and strengthen partnerships amongst service providers, the Region and local municipalities. The Region plans to facilitate education and training to local municipalities.

7. Conclusion

For most residents, York Region is a vibrant and prosperous place to live and work. However, homelessness does exist in York Region. Some York Region residents live outdoors, in emergency housing facilities, seasonal shelters, Violence Against Women shelters or are staying temporarily with family or friends. Others are at-risk of homelessness or precariously housed. We also know from the I Count survey that individuals and families continue to find it increasingly hard to make ends meet and find affordable housing options, putting them more at-risk of homelessness.

York Region's focus is on investing in strategies to prevent homelessness and when necessary, to help people who become homeless find housing as quickly as possible with connections to the right supports to help them stay housed. Under the direction and with the support of Council, the Region's homelessness prevention and housing stability efforts are working as evidenced by an increase in the number of at risk residents served.

I Count is being used to better inform service planning and ensure people are being connected to the right services and supports that assist with their housing stability. The By Names List is helping the Region and community partners to prioritize and coordinate services to help those who are the most vulnerable.

For more information on this report, please contact Cordelia Abankwa, General Manager, Social Services at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 72150. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by: **Katherine Chislett**
Commissioner of Community and Health Services

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

March 21, 2019
Attachment (1)
9234539

i count

I'm not just a number

York Region's 2018 Homeless Count

Working Together to Prevent, Reduce and End Homelessness

April 2019

Reader's Notes

Citing this report: York Region, York Region's 2018 Homeless Count: Working Together to Prevent, Reduce and End Homelessness, April 2019.

The terms 'overrepresentation' and 'underrepresentation' are observations of descriptive statistics, and unless otherwise specified, over/under representations are not statistically validated.

"Indigenous" and "Aboriginal" terminology have been used in accordance with the federal and/or provincial survey questions and/or Census language.

Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request. Please contact 1 877 464 9675

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York Region is vibrant and prosperous.

However, homelessness does exist.

We want to mitigate and end homelessness so we set out to find out who is homeless and why.

This is a story of **hope** as we continue to take steps to prevent, reduce and end homelessness.

Thank you and acknowledgements

Work of this depth and breadth required many perspectives, resources and talents. York Region thanks all the citizens and Regional staff who participated in I Count. As well, we thank our community partners, including food banks, meal programs, libraries, local municipalities, emergency and transitional housing, drop-in programs, Violence Against Women shelters, mental health agencies, York Regional Police, and Conservation Authorities for working together to make the count a successful community event.

The Region thanks and acknowledges the Lived Experience Working Group for helping us gain a better understanding of

homelessness in York Region. As well, we would like to thank the City of Toronto for sharing their advice, lessons learned and resource materials. Leveraging these experiences and knowledge made our methodology and strategies more rich and meaningful.

Finally, The Region also acknowledges United Way Greater Toronto for their insights and thanks them for partnering with The Region to plan and implement the count.

I Count was a four day event that mobilized York Region citizen volunteers, community organizations and staff to count and survey people who are homeless.

Executive summary

From April 17 to 20, 2018, The Regional Municipality of York (The Region), community partners, agencies and citizen volunteers participated in the first Region led homeless count, **I Count, I'm not just a number** (I Count), and the second homeless count in York Region.

I Count goals:

- ✓ better understand the scope of homelessness to make the right investments in solutions
- ✓ help connect people to the right services and supports
- ✓ help people with the greatest needs get the supports they need

The findings will inform service system delivery, help target investments to get ahead of the number of people experiencing homelessness, and shed light on the needs and barriers facing residents.

I Count was part of the first Ontario-wide effort to better understanding homelessness. All 47 Service Managers across Ontario led a count in their communities in 2018. I Count was mandated by the Province of Ontario, under the *Housing Services Act*, 2011 each Service Manager is required to conduct homeless counts every two years.

I Count also met federal requirements under the Homelessness Partnering Strategy, which similarly requires Community Entities to conduct a Point-In-Time count every two years. The Homelessness Partnering Strategy is a federal community-based homeless strategy aimed at preventing and reducing homelessness. Community Entities are the community bodies entrusted by the federal government to administer the funding streams and strategies designed to address local homeless issues. In York Region, United Way Greater Toronto is the Community Entity responsible for the Homelessness Partnering Strategy.

In preparation for the count (refer to Appendix A and C):

- 238 people were trained and participated in I Count, including 88 Regional staff with specific expertise (e.g., social workers) and 150 citizen volunteers trained to successfully connect with as many people experiencing homelessness as possible, and to support three field offices.
- A working group of front-line staff who work with individuals experiencing homelessness was formed to identify known locations of people sleeping outdoors. This included organizations across York Region, York Regional Police, Conservation Authorities, Ontario Works and staff from Emergency Medical Services, Forestry, Housing and Social Services.
- A Lived Experience Working Group of individuals who had experienced homelessness was formed to advise and provide feedback on all aspects of I Count's planning and execution, including methodology, known-locations, care package contents and communication materials.



During the count:

- Trained staff and volunteer teams visited 44 outdoor locations and 47 indoor community locations across York Region where individuals experiencing homelessness are known to frequent.
- There were 82 shifts across the four days, and staff and volunteers worked from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Staff and volunteers conducted surveys at emergency and transitional housing facilities, outdoor locations, meal programs, public libraries, food banks and local drop-in centres. Surveys were also carried out by staff of the four Violence Against Women shelters in York Region.
- York Region Forestry and Emergency Medical Services staff helped volunteers reach people outdoors during I Count, and York Regional Police were consulted on the safety plan.
- Two events designed to attract youth were held in partnership with 360Kids and The Salvation Army, and attended by 55 youth.

The Region's approach focuses on homelessness prevention, housing stability and wraparound programs. These strategies and services keep residents at-risk of homelessness housed, and help people experiencing homelessness become permanently housed, as quickly as possible.

The findings from I Count will inform service system delivery, help to target investments to prevent and mitigate homelessness, and shed light on the needs and barriers facing residents experiencing homelessness. I Count data will be shared with community partners and agencies serving persons who are homeless to support and enhance service delivery. The findings will also help inform the 2019 update to The Region's 10 Year Housing and Homelessness Plan, *Housing Solutions: A place for everyone*.

Moving forward

- Results will inform service planning and ensure people are being connected to the right services and supports that assist them to find and/or keep housing.
- The data will be shared with community partners and homeless serving agencies to support investments and enhance service delivery.
- The findings will inform actions in the 2019 update to The Region's 10 year Housing and Homelessness Plan, *Housing Solutions: A place for everyone*.



On Tuesday, April 17, 2018, I Count found

389 individuals homeless in York Region.

44 people were living unsheltered.
(living in public spaces)

221 people were staying in emergency housing facilities or Violence Against Women shelters.

(staying in overnight shelters, includes people impacted by family violence)

124 people were staying in temporary accommodations (provisionally accommodated).

(people staying in transitional housing, couch surfing [living temporarily with others], or in a hotel/motel)

From April 17 to 20, 2018

224 individuals*

completed a survey in York Region.

Of those surveyed:

34 people were living unsheltered.

96 people were staying in emergency housing facilities or Violence Against Women shelters.

94 people were staying in temporary accommodations (provisionally accommodated).

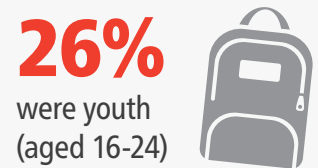
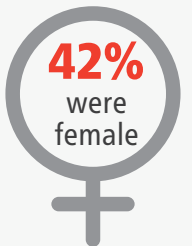
* of the 389 individuals experiencing homelessness, 224 completed a survey

i count

I'm not just a number

Key findings

from the 224 individuals who completed the survey

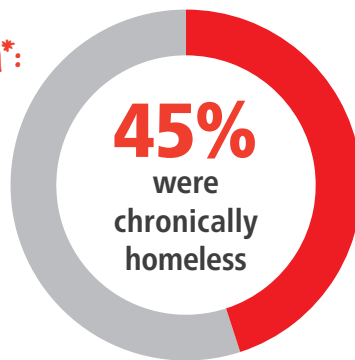


*3% did not answer or did not know. Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

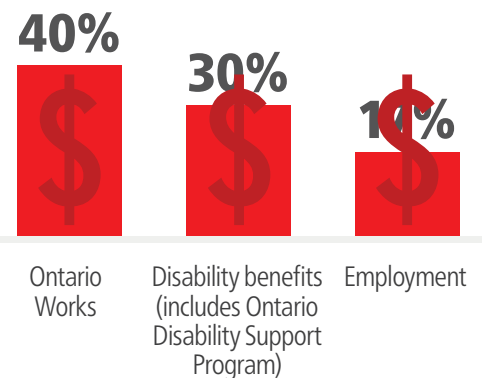
Top five causes of homelessness in York Region*:

- **25%** family conflict
- **16%** job loss
- **15%** illness or medical condition, hospitalization or treatment program
- **14%** unable to pay rent/mortgage
- **13%** addiction, substance use, mental health or domestic abuse

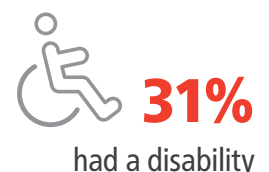
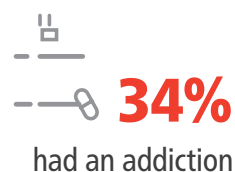
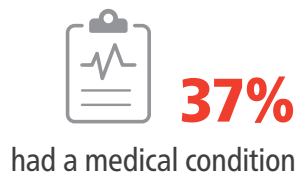
* Respondents could select more than one response.



Most common income sources:



Health and Mental Health:





I Count headquarters staff.

Introduction

York Region's 2018 Homeless Count took place from April 17 to 20, 2018

The Regional Municipality of York (The Region), community partners, agencies and citizen volunteers participated in the first Region led homeless count from April 17 to 20, 2018, I Count, I'm not just a number (I Count), the second homeless count in York Region.

I Count collected data, including names of people experiencing homelessness, to gain a better understanding of the needs and barriers facing residents in York Region.

A total of 389 people were found to be homeless on April 17, 2018, of which 224 completed a survey. Multiple cross-sector community partners were mobilized, and nearly 240 staff and citizen volunteers conducted surveys at 47 indoor locations and 44 outdoor locations (refer to Appendix A). Representatives from York Regional Police, Forestry, Emergency Medical Services, Social Services, Conservation Authorities and Ontario Works – all worked together to help plan and deliver the homeless count over a four day period.

A comprehensive communications strategy (refer to Appendix B) built awareness of homelessness in York Region, encouraged people who are homeless to take part in the survey, and helped recruit volunteers to conduct surveys and support field offices.

* Service Managers across Ontario are responsible for the development, implementation and delivery of human services.

The Region partnered with United Way Greater Toronto to coordinate provincial and federal homeless count requirements

The Region is the provincially designated Service Manager responsible for homelessness prevention and housing stability. As one of 47 Service Managers*, The Region is mandated by the Province of Ontario to count people experiencing homelessness every two years. In 2018, all 47 Service Managers in Ontario participated in a homeless count.

United Way Greater Toronto (UWGT) is one of more than 50 Community Entities under the Federal Government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy. A Community Entity is responsible for implementing and administering the federal strategy to address local homelessness issues through the federal designated communities funding stream. Similar to provincial requirements, the Federal Government mandates Community Entities to conduct a Point-in-Time count every two years.

The first Point-in-Time Count in York Region was conducted by UWGT in 2016. For I Count, The Region worked closely with UWGT to gain insights from their experiences. UWGT staff partnered in planning and implementing the count, and played a key role in supporting field offices during the count. I Count findings were submitted on behalf of UWGT to meet its Federal mandate for Everyone Counts, 2018 National Coordinated Point-in-Time Count. Data collected from over 60 communities across Canada will inform the national picture of homelessness.

I Count findings will also be shared with other community partners and agencies serving people experiencing homelessness to assist with community planning and investments, and enhance service delivery.

What does homelessness look like in York Region?

York Region is home to nearly 1.2 million people of all ages and ethnic backgrounds. It is one of Canada's fastest growing communities and the third largest municipality in Ontario². York Region is prosperous, diverse and vibrant with communities where residents work, play and access services.

Homelessness is a reality for a very small portion of York Region residents. Homelessness in York Region includes people living outdoors, in emergency housing facilities, seasonal shelters, Violence Against Women shelters or staying at a friend's. Others, who were not enumerated in I Count, include people who are at-risk of homelessness, precariously housed or are temporarily sheltered in hospitals and foster care. Perhaps the most challenging aspect of understanding homelessness is that much of homelessness is hidden. Estimates suggest that up to 80% of people who experience homelessness in Canada are not visible.³

The population surveyed during I Count includes youth, adults and seniors, single individuals and family households with children. There was no one 'typical' profile of someone experiencing homelessness in York Region. People surveyed ranged in age, household composition, income, and reasons why they became homeless. There are, however, a number of key factors noted below that affect many homeless and at-risk residents.

Since 2013, The Region has made a significant strategic shift from 'managing' homelessness to a more focused approach on homelessness prevention and housing stability. By targeting investments and resources on prevention, diversion, wraparound and housing retention supports, while still making crisis supports available, The Region has become increasingly successful in helping residents achieve long-term housing stability and independence.

Homelessness in York Region is an important and timely issue to address as York Region grows in population

complexity and diversity. Also, factors such as the economy, societal pressures, availability of supports and services and affordable housing can impact the number and needs of people experiencing homelessness.

The Canadian **definition of homelessness** states that homelessness describes "the situation of an individual, family or community without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it."⁴

"Homelessness describes a range of housing and shelter circumstances, with people being without any shelter at one end, and being insecurely housed at the other. That is, homelessness encompasses a range of physical living situations, organized here in a typology that includes:

- **Unsheltered**, or absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation;
- **Emergency Sheltered**, including those staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as shelters for those impacted by family violence;
- **Provisionally Accommodated**, referring to those whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure, and;
- **At-Risk of Homelessness**, referring to people who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/ or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards."⁵



I Count training.

Traditionally, rental housing has provided an affordable housing option for young people and seniors who do not wish to own, for residents living on low and moderate income and workers who cannot afford the ownership market. In York Region, 14.1% of the housing stock is rental units⁶ and the vacancy rate is at 1.7% for purpose-built rental apartments⁷. This is well below a healthy vacancy rate of 3%⁸ and results in a limited supply of affordable housing options. From 2008 to 2018 the average re-sale home prices rose by 112%⁹, while the average family income rose by 13%¹⁰, making it difficult for individuals and families to make ends meet.

More households are at-risk of homelessness

The lack of affordable housing options for low and moderate income households can contribute to people being at-risk of homelessness. In 2016, 52% or 26,060 renter households in York Region spent 30% or more of their total income on housing¹¹, an increase of over 7% from 2011¹². People who spend more than 30% of their income on housing are said to be cost burdened or living in unaffordable housing.

Individuals and families living in unaffordable housing can be at-risk of homelessness. When at-risk households experience a crisis, such as sudden job loss or a major health issue, they are

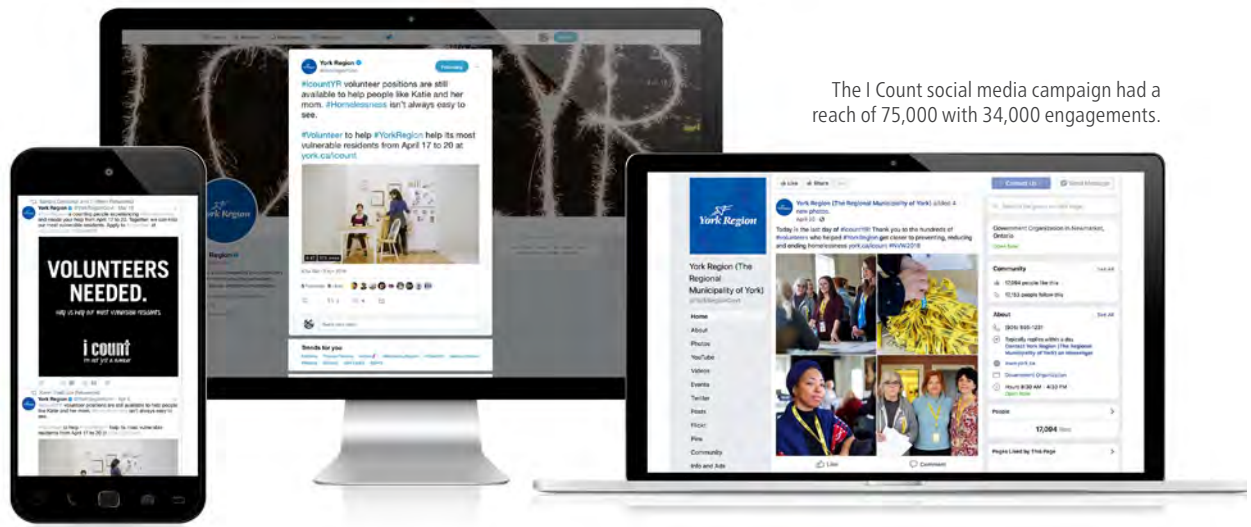
more likely to experience homelessness than people living in housing that is affordable.

Preventing homelessness is less expensive than managing it

The Mental Health Commission of Canada's At Home/ Chez Soi study found that "every \$10 invested in Housing First* services resulted in an average savings of \$21.72 for participants with the highest needs¹³. The main cost offsets were psychiatric hospital stays, general hospital stays (medical units), home and office visits with community-based providers, jail/prison incarcerations, police contacts, emergency room visits, and stays in crisis housing settings and in single room accommodations with support services¹⁴."

Managing homelessness once people have lost their homes is expensive, and it can be very difficult to find a new, affordable place to live. For this reason, The Region works to house and support people who become homeless to find and keep housing as quickly as possible, and focuses on action to help prevent people from becoming homeless in the first place.

* Housing First is a recovery-oriented approach to ending homelessness that centers on quickly moving people experiencing homelessness into independent and permanent housing and then providing additional supports and services as needed.



The I Count social media campaign had a reach of 75,000 with 34,000 engagements.

I Count methodology

The Region conducted a joint Point-in-Time Count and Registry Week

I Count took place over four days and included people in emergency housing, on the streets and people experiencing hidden homelessness such as couch surfing or staying with friends and family because they have nowhere else to live (see Appendix M for definitions).

I Count connected with as many people as possible that were experiencing homelessness by using a combination of two homeless count methods: Point-in-Time Count and Registry Week (refer to Appendix C).

A **Point-in-Time count** provides a snapshot of homelessness over a single 24-hour period. In York Region, the Point-in-Time Count looked at how many people were homeless on April 17, 2018. The count was conducted at emergency housing facilities and transitional housing units*, and I Count teams visited “known outdoor locations” where people experiencing homelessness were known to stay. The known locations were determined by a group of frontline homeless-serving staff and agencies, and people with lived experience. Information on these locations is being maintained as confidential to protect the individuals living outside.

The Point-in-Time count was accompanied by a **Registry Week**, which is a multi-day count that took place from April

* Transitional housing is a temporary type of accommodation that is meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering elements such as structure, supervision, support, life skills, and education.

17 to 20, 2018. Teams visited locations such as libraries, food banks, drop-in centres and meal programs over the four-day period, to try and connect with as many people experiencing homelessness as possible.

People experiencing hidden homelessness are difficult to identify. Enumeration methods will likely not reflect the full scope of homelessness in a community¹⁵. Possible methods to connect with people experiencing hidden homelessness are magnet events and conducting surveys by phone. To connect with people experiencing hidden homelessness, The Region had a dedicated telephone line where participants could complete the survey by phone. The Region also held two events designed to attract youth, in partnership with 360Kids and The Salvation Army.

Vulnerability assessments were conducted to support prioritization

A survey and a vulnerability assessment were completed for each consenting respondent, in order to identify people that are chronically homeless (defined as currently homeless and have been homeless for 6 months or more in the past year) and have a high vulnerability. Information collected included age, health, housing, duration and/ or reasons for homelessness. The data collected forms a contact list which is used to refer individuals and families with the highest needs to housing.

A total of 238 people were trained and participated in I Count.

In preparation for I Count, 150 citizen volunteers and 88 Regional staff were trained to successfully connect with people experiencing homelessness and help support three field offices. Survey training included an overview of the I Count initiative, how to approach individuals experiencing homelessness and complete the survey, and provided an overview of the I Count Safety Plan. I Count adapted the City of Toronto's Point-in-Time Count 2013 Safety Plan to reflect the York Region context, with additional input from York Regional Police (refer to Appendix D).

During I Count, trained teams visited 44 outdoor locations and 47 indoor community locations across York Region where individuals experiencing homelessness are known to frequent. Trained staff and community volunteers conducted surveys at emergency and transitional housing facilities, hotels/motels, outdoor locations, meal programs, public libraries, food banks and local drop-in centres. Surveys were also carried out by staff of the four Violence Against Women shelters in York Region.

In January 2016, UWGT conducted Count Me In, the first Point-in-Time Count of homelessness in York Region.

The Point-in-Time Count provided a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals in York Region. Following Count Me In, The Region partnered with UWGT and prepared a joint report Understanding the Numbers, Working Together to Prevent, Reduce and End Homelessness in York Region. This report included data from The Region's emergency housing Homeless Individuals and Family Information System (HIFIS) database and the findings from Count Me In.

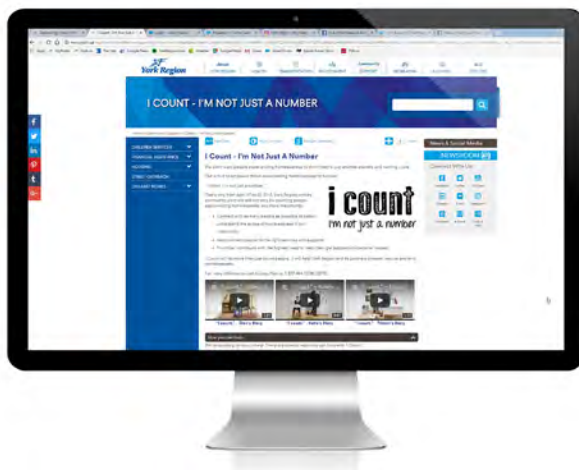
In 2018, The Region worked closely with UWGT to plan and implement **I Count, I'm not just a number**.

Where available, this report compares data with the 2016 Count Me In, Point-in-Time Count. The different methodologies used in the count are highlighted below to help understand the findings.

As the 2018 count uses a longer time frame and visited more indoor and outdoor locations, the overall numbers in 2018 are higher.

Methodology highlights

Response	Count Me In 2016	I Count 2018
	Winter	Spring
Time of Year	Over a 24-hour period	Over a four-day period
Duration	Survey location	
Unsheltered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers visited 16 indoor and 17 outdoor locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers visited 44 outdoor and 47 indoor locations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living in public space 		
Sheltered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers visited five emergency housing facilities. Shelter staff surveyed participants across four VAW shelters. Two seasonal shelters were open during Count Me In. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers visited six emergency housing facilities. Shelter staff surveyed participants across four VAW shelters. The seasonal shelters were closed during I Count.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency housing Violence Against Women (VAW) shelters 		
Provisional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six transitional or second stage housing sites were counted. During the 2016 Count Me In, there were no requirements to count hidden homelessness. Volunteers did not visit hotel/motels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight transitional or second stage housing sites were counted. During the 2018 I Count there were requirements to count hidden homelessness. Held two youth magnet events and had a dedicated phone line for surveys. Volunteers visited hotel/motels.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional housing Temporarily with others (hidden) Hotel or motel 		



Posters, visuals and web page helped communicate I Count.



I Count results reflect a minimum number of people who are experiencing homelessness in York Region

I Count found 389 individuals who were experiencing homelessness on Tuesday, April 17, 2018. There may have been more as this is a snapshot of homelessness and it is unknown if the count and survey results entirely reflects York Region's homeless population. York Region is a large municipality with over 1,700 km² and has a mix of urban and rural communities. Locating every resident experiencing homelessness is a challenge, especially counting people experiencing hidden homelessness.

From April 17 to 20, 2018, 224 individuals completed a survey. The accuracy of survey information relies on the voluntary disclosure of information from individuals experiencing homelessness.

On April 15 and 16, 2018 there was a severe ice storm in York Region. This likely disrupted people living outdoors' usual living arrangements. It may have either caused them to move to other unsheltered locations that offered more protection from the elements, or go indoors for warmth. It is impossible to know the exact effect that the ice storm had on enumerating people living unsheltered.

I Count made every effort to minimize duplicates through data cleaning and de-duplication.

The data collected was reviewed by a team of analysts, and checked independently by four analysts for duplicates. As a result, seven duplicate surveys were removed from the I Count dataset.

Point-in-Time count*

389 people were experiencing homelessness on April 17, 2018 in York Region

2016
Count Me In
(263 individuals)

2018
I Count
(389 individuals)



7

44

Unsheltered: People living in public spaces. Includes people observed to be homeless on April 17 but did not complete a survey, and people self-identifying as homeless on April 17 at the time they were surveyed.



221

221

Sheltered: People staying in emergency housing, or in Violence Against Women (VAW) shelters. Includes occupancy totals from emergency housing and Violence Against Women (VAW) shelters on April 17.

153 in emergency housing (2018 I Count)

68 in Violence Against Women shelters (2018 I Count)



35

124

Provisionally accommodated: People staying in transitional housing, couch-surfing (living temporarily with others), or in a hotel/motel. Includes occupancy totals from transitional housing, surveys for people couch surfing (living temporarily with others), and people living in hotel/motel who were homeless on April 17.

58 in transitional housing (2018 I Count)

62 staying temporarily with others (2018 I Count)

4 staying in a hotel/motel (2018 I Count)

2016
Count Me In
(263 individuals)

2018
I Count
(389 individuals)

Registry Week*

224 people were surveyed during April 17 to 20, 2018



5

34

Unsheltered: People living in public spaces.



121

96

Sheltered: People staying in emergency housing, or in Violence Against Women (VAW) shelters.



17

94

Provisionally accommodated: People staying in transitional housing, couch-surfing (living temporarily with others) or in a hotel/motel.

* Note: higher numbers in 2018 may be attributable to methodological differences



A snapshot of different homeless experiences

Who is living unsheltered?

- The majority (82%) were male; 18% were female
- 1 in 5 (21%) were youth
- 79% were single or had no family members staying with them that night
- Almost 4 in 5 (79%) were homeless six months or more in the past year
- 18% were first homeless at the age of 16 or younger; 1 in three (35%) at age 24 or younger
- About a quarter (26%) were in foster care or group homes at some point in their lifetime

41% had a medical condition	26% had a physical disability	44% had an addiction	50% had a mental health issue
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Who is staying in emergency housing?

- 53% are female; 45% are male
- Almost 1 in 3 (32%) are youth
- 4 in 5 (80%) are single or had no family members staying with them that night
- Over 1 in 3 (35%) were homeless for at least six months in the past year
- 1 in 5 (20%) came to Canada as an immigrant or refugee/refugee claimant
- A quarter (26%) were first homeless at the age of 16 or younger; 47% at age 24 or younger
- 15% were in foster care or group homes at some point in their lifetime

32% had a medical condition	25% had a physical disability	24% had an addiction	40% had a mental health issue
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Who is staying in provisional accommodations?

- 57% are male; 40% are female
- 1 in 5 (21%) are youth
- More than three quarters (78%) are single or had no family members staying with them that night
- 41% were homeless for at least six months in the past year
- 16% came to Canada as an immigrant or refugee/refugee claimant
- 18% were first homeless at the age of 16 or younger; 2 in 5 (44%) at age 24 or younger
- 1 in 5 (20%) were in foster care or group homes at some point in their lifetime

40% had a medical condition	38% had a physical disability	41% had an addiction	55% had a mental health issue
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Discussing I Count with the media.

i count

I'm not just a number

I Count survey findings

The following responses are taken from the 224 people that completed I Count surveys from April 17 to 20, 2018 (refer to Appendix E and G for survey questions and Appendix J for detailed data tables).

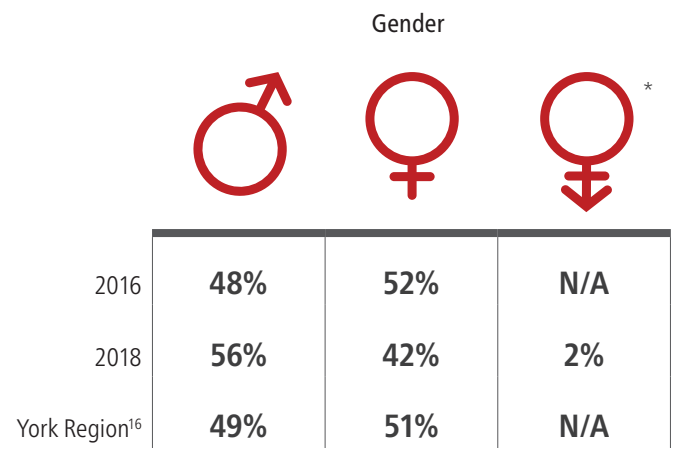
Gender

Over half of respondents (56% or 125) identified as male, 42% (95) identified as female, and 2% (less than five individuals) identified as gender queer/gender non-conforming/don't know, or declined to answer. Compared to 2016, there is an 8% point increase in males and a 10% point decrease in females.

Both counts showed an over-representation of males and underrepresentation of females compared to the overall York Region population.

The 2018 GTHA and Simcoe County homeless count findings were similar to I Count as more than half of respondents were male. All counts in the GTHA and Simcoe County consistently found that more than half of homeless respondents were male (refer to Appendix K and L for all GTHA and Simcoe comparators).

“ Every person has their own story, background and reasons why and how they became homeless. ”
 - Youth, I Count Speaker's Corner



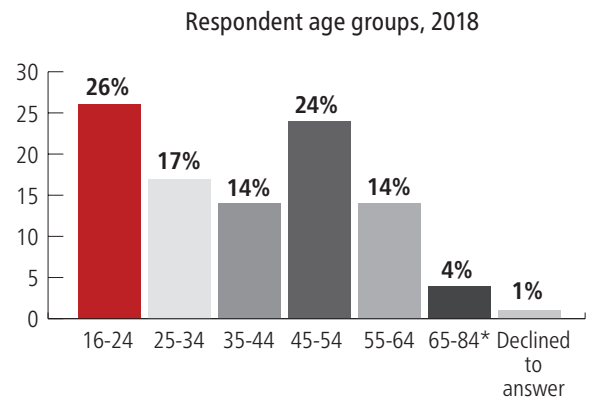
* Gender queer, gender non-conforming, don't know or decline to answer (responses were merged to maintain respondent anonymity)

Age

The majority of respondents (69% or 154) were adults 25 to 64 years of age, over a quarter (26% or 58) were youth 16 to 24 years of age, and 4% (9) were seniors (aged 65 and over). Compared to 2016, there was a 7% point increase in adults and 8% point decrease in youth, with similar proportion of seniors over 65 across both counts.

The chart presents the age of respondents by deciles or groups and when age was divided into deciles, youth aged 16 to 24 were the largest age group at 26% (58), followed by adults aged 45 to 54 (24% or 54).

The chart reflects adult survey respondents aged 16 and over and excludes dependent children aged 15 and under.



* Deciles merged to maintain respondent anonymity.

Age of first homeless experience

Almost half of respondents, (44% or 98) became homeless at or before the age of 24, and of those 21% (48) became homeless at or before the age of 16.

Youth who leave home at an early age (16 and younger)¹⁷

Research demonstrates the following characteristics are high among youth who become homeless at an early age (16 and younger):

- Experience multiple episodes of homelessness
- Are involved with child protection services
- Are tested for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Experience bullying
- Are victims of crime once homeless, including sexual assault
- Have greater mental health and addictions symptoms
- Experience poorer quality of life
- Attempt suicide
- Experience chronic homelessness



more than
1 in 5
were homeless
by the age of

16



Volunteer during I Count.

Youth

The 2016 count found that 34% or 48 youth were experiencing homelessness. In comparison, youth (15 to 24 years of age) represented just 13% of York Region's overall population, in 2016¹⁸. The trend has continued in 2018, the 2018 count found that 26% or 58 youth were experiencing homelessness.

Two thirds of respondents (66% or 38) were males and 16% (nine) identified as LGBTQ2S.

Over half of respondents (53% or 31) reported having a mental health issue.

Half of respondents (50% or 29) were homeless for at least six months in the past year.

York Region had the highest percentage of respondents that identified as youth (26%) when compared to Peel (23%), Simcoe (18%), Durham (16%), Hamilton (13%), and Toronto (10%).

Facts about homeless youth in York Region

- The majority (**88%**) were single or had no family members staying with them that night
- Half (**50%**) were homeless for at least six months in the past year
- **14%** came to Canada as an immigrant or refugee/refugee claimant
- Over half (**53%**) had a mental health issue

16%
identified
as LGBTQ2S

16%
had a
medical
condition

10%
had a
physical
disability

38%
had an
addiction

Foster care/group home

Of all respondents surveyed, 19% (42) had been involved with the foster care or a group home system at some point in their life.

almost **1 in 5**
were involved in a foster
care or group home





"Brian" from I Count homelessness awareness poster.

Seniors

Older adults 55 and over made up 18% of respondents.

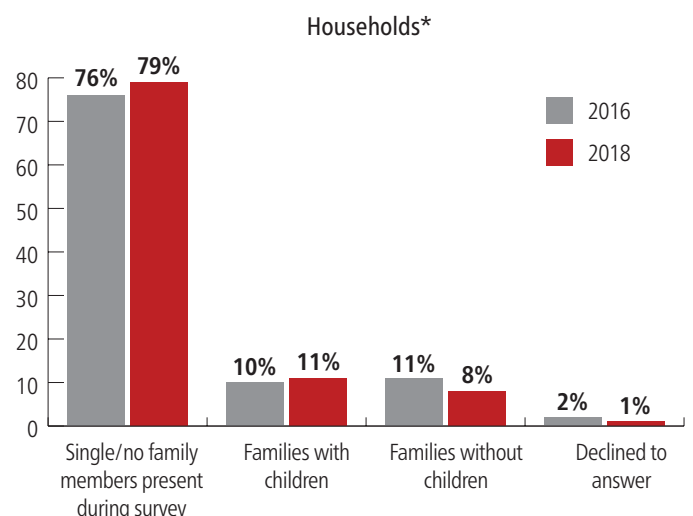
Seniors aged 65 and over were underrepresented and made up 4% of respondents (nine). In comparison, seniors made up 15% of the overall York Region population¹⁹.

The York Region Seniors Strategy indicates that seniors are the fastest growing population group in York Region. According to the 2016 Census, the number of seniors grew by 34% between 2011 and 2016²⁰.

The 2018 GTHA and Simcoe County homeless count findings were similar to I Count findings, where 5% or less identified as seniors. Note that Peel's finding of 16% is higher because they used an age bracket for seniors of 55 and older (see Appendix L).

Singles

Of the respondents surveyed, 79% (177) were single (or had no family members staying with them during the survey), a 3% point increase from the 2016 count. In comparison, 6% of the York Region total population age 15 and older lives alone.



* Percentages will not add to 100% due to rounding.



"Olivia and Grace" from I Count homelessness awareness poster.

Families with children

Of the respondents surveyed, 11% (25) were accompanied by 47 dependent children. More than half, or 13 of the 25 families with children were single parents, and all but one of the 13 single parent families were headed by mothers. Similarly in 2016, 10% of respondents were parents' accompanied by 20 dependent children, with all but one household headed by mothers.

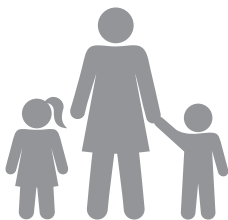
Of the 47 dependents aged 15 and under attached to survey respondents, 22 dependents (or 47% of all dependents) were

with respondents at a Violence Against Women shelter, 11 dependents (23%) were in a family emergency housing facility, five (11%) were couch-surfing, and nine (19%) were either in a transitional unit, second-stage housing at a Violence Against Women shelter, or did not declare where they were staying that night.

“ Homeless people look like any other people...”

- Youth, I Count Speaker's Corner

47
dependents
ages 15 and
under were
experiencing
homelessness





Staff and citizen volunteers during I Count.

Indigenous peoples

Of the respondents surveyed, 17% (37) identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous ancestry. This is an increase of 4% points (19) compared to 2016. Indigenous populations are overrepresented in the homeless count, as less than 1% of the overall York Region population report Aboriginal identity²¹.

The findings also indicate that Indigenous respondents became homeless seven years earlier than non-Indigenous groups (26 years of age versus 33 years of age for non-Indigenous participants).

People who identified as Indigenous or as having Indigenous ancestry were present in several counts across GTHA and Simcoe County, representing 9% of respondents in Peel, 16% in Toronto, 17% in York, 21% in Durham, 22% in Hamilton, and 29% in Simcoe County.

In planning for the count, The Region engaged with the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation to advise them of the upcoming homeless count. The Region will continue to connect with members of the Band Council on Indigenous homelessness in our community.

Facts about people that identified as Indigenous

- **57%** were male; **43%** were female
- **27%** were youth
- Almost 4 in 5 (**78%**) were single or had no family members staying with them that night
- Almost half (49%) were homeless for at least 6 months in the past year
- **30%** were first homeless at the age of 16 or younger; more than half (**54%**) from 24 or younger
- **38%** had been in foster care or group homes at some point in their lifetime

43%
had a
medical
condition

49%
had a
physical
disability

43%
had an
addiction

65%
had a
mental
health issue



"John" from I Count homelessness awareness poster.

Sexual orientation

The majority of respondents (88% or 197) identified as heterosexual. Eight percent (17) identified their sexual orientation as LGBTQ2S, while 4% did not respond. This result is identical to the 2016 count. Findings also indicate that respondents who identified as LGBTQ2S became homeless for the first time 10 years younger than people who identify as heterosexual/straight (22 versus 32 years of age).

The 2018 GTHA and Simcoe County homeless count findings show that people who identified as LGBTQ2S ranged from 8% in York Region, Simcoe County, and Peel, 9% in Durham, and 11% in Toronto.

8% identified as
LGBTQ2S
in both Counts



Facts about people that identified as LGBTQ2S

- More than half (53%) are youth
- 88% were single or had no family members staying with them that night
- 71% were homeless for more than six months in the past year
- Over a third (35%) first became homeless at 16 years of age or younger; 4 in 5 (82%) first became homeless as youth 24 or younger

35%
had a
medical
condition

35%
had a
physical
disability

41%
had an
addiction

71%
had a
mental
health issue

12% were immigrants

4% were refugee or refugee claimants

Immigrants and refugees

The majority of respondents (80%) who are homeless in York Region were not immigrants or refugees, 12% (26) were immigrants, 4% (10) were refugee or refugee claimants and 3% did not answer. There were no recent newcomer immigrants (people who came to Canada as an Immigrant in the past five years). While 47% of York Region residents were born in countries other than Canada²², the findings indicate that immigrants are underrepresented among the homeless population. The top three countries of origin for recent immigrants were China, Iran and Philippines.²³

Survey questions from Count Me In 2016 about immigrant and refugee status were different and therefore not comparable to I Count 2018.

In 2016, York Region had the third highest proportion of immigrant population (47%) in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA), after Peel Region (51%) and Toronto (47%).²⁴

Racial group and language

More than half of respondents (66% or 148) identified as White or European-Canadian. After White or European-Canadian, the most common racial group respondents identified with was Black or African-Canadian (13% or 30), and Aboriginal or Indigenous (10% or 23). Less than 3% of York Region's general population identified as "Black" in the 2016 Census, and less than 1% identified as "Aboriginal". Both the Black/African-Canadian and Aboriginal/Indigenous groups were found to be overrepresented compared to the overall York Region population.

Of the respondents surveyed, 12% (25) identified as being Asian, West Asian, Hispanic or Latin American, Arab, or South Asian. I Count respondents who identified as Asian (Chinese, Korean, Japanese) were underrepresented compared to York Region's overall population.

Despite the different racial backgrounds and cultural representation among respondents, the vast majority (91% or 204) of respondents felt most comfortable speaking only English. According to the 2016 Census, more than 120 different languages including English and French, were spoken in York Region, and 87% residents knew only English.²⁵

* While 17% identified as Indigenous or had Indigenous ancestry in the Indigenous People Section (page 19), the current data point identifies 10% as identifying with the Aboriginal/Indigenous community. The difference can be attributed to respondents acknowledging their Indigenous ancestry in the first question, but not identify as belonging to the ethno-cultural group.

I Count 2018 Total		York Region's Total Population	
White	66%	No comparable data	–
Black or African Canadian	13%	Black	2.5%
Aboriginal or Indigenous	10%	Aboriginal	0.5%
Asian (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)	3%	Chinese, Korean, Japanese	24%
West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.)	3%	West Asian (e.g. 'Afghan' 'Iranian' etc.)	3.8%
Other (Hispanic or Latin American, Arab, or South Asian, e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)*	6%	Latin American, Arab, or South Asian (e.g. 'East Indian' 'Pakistani' 'Sri Lankan' etc.)	13%
South-East Asian (e.g. Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.)	0%	Southeast Asian, (e.g. 'Vietnamese', 'Cambodian', 'Laotian', 'Thai' etc.)	1.3%
Filipino	0%	Filipino	2.3%
Don't know	1%	–	–
Decline to answer	2%	–	–

Note: 14 respondents (6%) identified with two racial groups. * Responses have been merged to maintain respondent anonymity

Emergency shelter stays

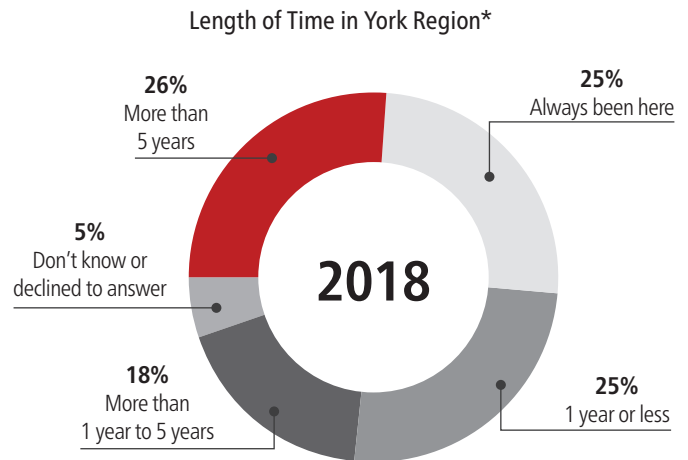
Three in four respondents (75% or 169) stayed in emergency shelters in the year prior to the survey.

“ A shelter can give you a boost in life to get you on your feet... ”
- Youth, I Count Speaker's Corner

Length of time in York Region

A quarter of respondents (25% or 57) had been in York Region a year or less, while more than half (51% or 114) were in York Region for at least five years or more. Compared to 2016, there was an 8% point decrease in the number of respondents who have lived in York Region for a year or less.

Further analysis indicates that the majority of respondents (81% or 126) came from within Ontario and 5% (seven) from another province.



* Percentages will not add to 100% due to rounding.

Veterans

A small proportion of respondents (3% or six) declared they were veterans of the Canadian Military (Canadian Army, Navy, or Air Force) or RCMP. These findings are the same to the 2016 count.

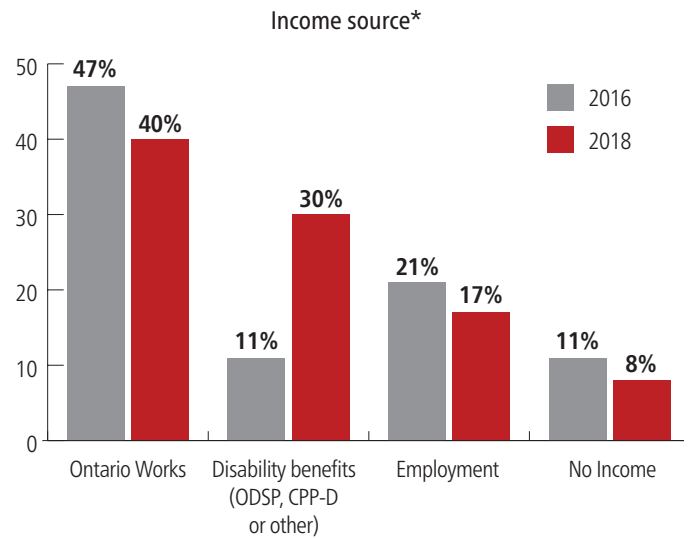
For the 2018 GTHA and Simcoe County homeless counts, 5% or less of respondents identified as veterans.

3% identified as **veterans** in both Counts

Income

The majority of respondents (88% or 198) had at least one income source and 20% (45) reported more than one source of income. Ontario Works was the most common income source at 40% of respondents (89), followed by disability benefits at 30% (67), 17% of respondents (39) were employed and 8% of respondents (19) reported no income source.

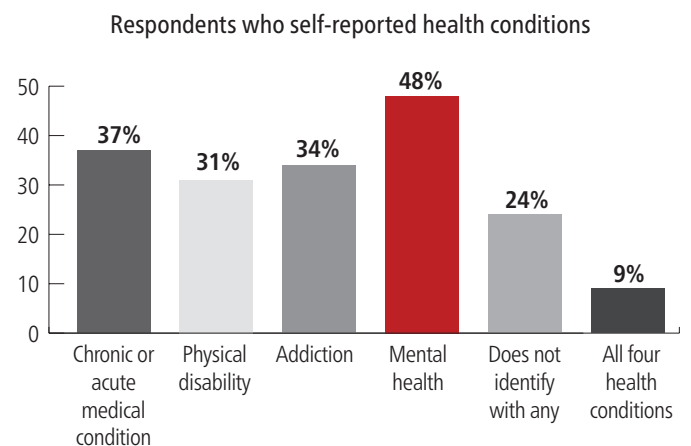
Compared to 2016, there was a 7% point decrease in respondents receiving Ontario Works, a 4% point decrease in respondents that were employed, and a 3% point decrease in people who had no income source at all. The biggest difference between 2016 and 2018 was the 19% point increase in recipients receiving Disability Benefits (Ontario Disability Support Program, Canada Pension Plan-Disability, or other disability benefit).



* Top 4 responses are provided. Respondents could select more than one response for this question and responses will not add to 100%. See Appendix I for full list of responses.

Health conditions

Struggles with poor health was a common theme in I Count findings. Almost half of respondents (48% or 107) reported a mental health issue, 37% (83) a medical condition, 34% (77) an addiction, and 31% (69) a physical disability. Nearly a quarter (24% or 54) did not identify with any of the listed health conditions, and 9% (20) identified with all the listed health conditions.



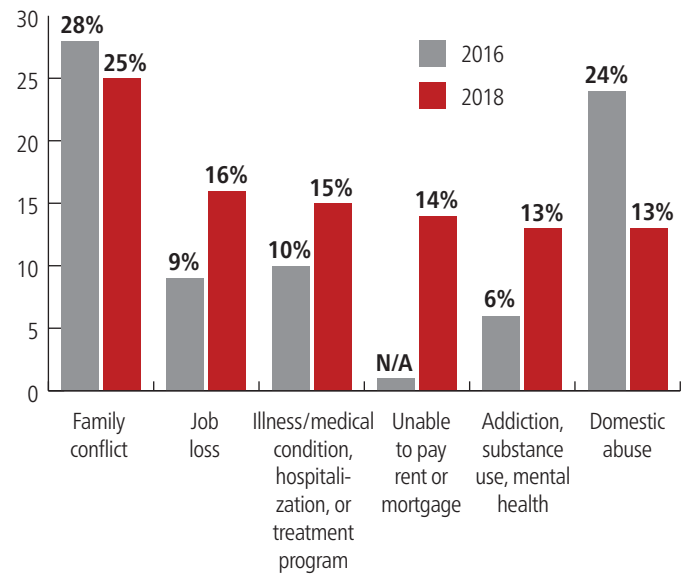
“ I haven’t been on the streets but I’ve been couch surfing... ”
 - Youth, I Count Speaker’s Corner

Reasons why people experience homelessness

The reasons for homelessness in York Region are varied and in some ways different from the usual urban stereotype. A quarter of respondents (25% or 55) identified family conflict as the cause of their housing loss for the current episode of homelessness, followed by job loss (16% or 35), illness/medical condition, hospitalization, or treatment program (15% or 33), and unable to pay rent/mortgage (14% or 31). Both addiction/substance use/mental health and domestic abuse were the next most common reasons for current housing loss, at 13% (30) each.

The largest increase between the 2016 and 2018 count on the reasons for homelessness were job loss (7% point increase) and addiction/substance use/mental health (7% point increase). The largest decrease was in domestic violence (11% point decrease).

Reasons for Current Homelessness*



* Top six responses are provided. Respondents could select more than one response for this question and responses will not add to 100%. See Appendix I for full list of responses.

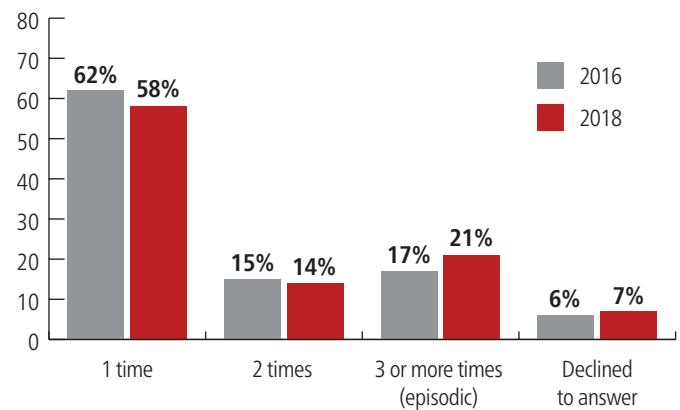
Episodic homelessness

Over half of respondents (58% or 129) experienced homelessness once in the past year. This is a decrease from 2016 (62% or 89).

One in five respondents (21% or 47) reported being homeless at least three times in the past year. This is an increase from 2016, where 17% of respondents (24) experienced episodic homelessness.

The 2018 GTHA and Simcoe County homeless counts showed respondents experiencing episodic homelessness ranged from 13% in Durham, 14% in Toronto, 21% in York Region and Simcoe County, to 24% in Peel.

Number of Times Homeless in the Past Year



Episodic homelessness: Have been homeless at least three times in one year.

Chronic homelessness

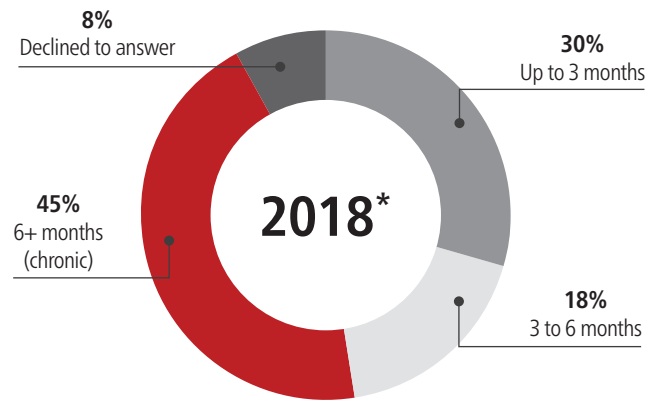
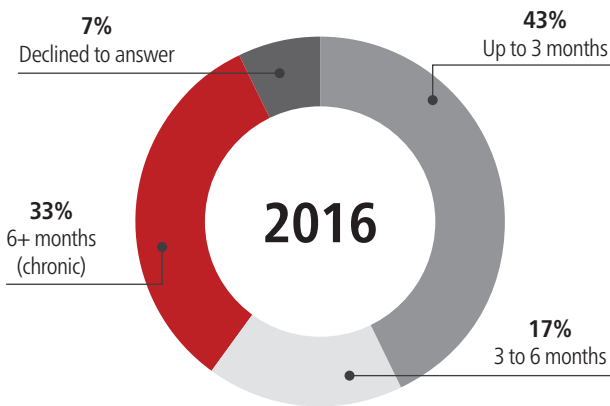
Of the respondents surveyed, 45% (100) identified being homeless for six months or more in the past year. In 2016, 33% (47) were homeless for six months or more. This is a 12% point increase in the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness in York Region.

People experiencing chronic homelessness in I Count (45%) fell between the range of findings across counts in the GTHA and

Simcoe County. 2018 GTHA and Simcoe County counts found that people experiencing chronic homelessness ranged from 32% in Peel, 39% in Durham, 45% in York, 47% in Toronto, to 57% in Simcoe County.

Chronic homelessness: Currently homeless and have been homeless for six months or more in the past year.

Length of time homeless in the past year



* Percentages will not add to 100% due to rounding.

Facts about individuals experiencing chronic homelessness

Of the 100 respondents who said they were homeless for six months or more in the year prior to the survey:

- 63% were male; 37% were female
- 29% were youth
- 84% were single or had no family members staying with them that night
- 18% identified as Indigenous or had Indigenous ancestry

- 57% were homeless once in the past year, and over a quarter (28%) were homeless three or more times in the past year
- 12% came to Canada as an immigrant or refugee/refugee claimant
- Over a quarter (27%) were first homeless at the age of 16 or younger; half (50%) at 24 or younger
- A quarter (25%) were in foster care or group homes at some point in their lifetime
- 12% identified as LGBTQ2S

40%
had a
medical
condition

30%
had a
physical
disability

43%
had an
addiction

51%
had a
mental
health issue

Assessing vulnerability

In addition to standardized survey questions, I Count included questions to assess the vulnerability of the respondents. This assessment tool is called the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Prescreen Tool (VI-SPDAT) (see Appendix C).

The VI-SPDAT is a pre-screening tool that identifies residents that have the highest level of vulnerability (acuity score) and who require assistance most urgently. The VI-SPDAT also identifies the level of support that best suit the residents’

needs. Three versions of the VI-SPDAT were used during I Count; one for adults 27 years of age and older, one for youth between 16 to 26 years of age, and one for families. Based on respondent answers to the VI-SPDAT questions, a low, medium, or high acuity score was determined.

The score provides an informative starting point to match people with the appropriate level and intensity of services to support them to find and keep housing, and to help prioritize services.

Of the 224 surveyed, 220 completed a VI-SPDAT during the count.

Acuity level by respondent type

Acuity scores from the VI-SPDATs showed that:

- **Families** most frequently scored high acuity (46% or 17 families)
- **Youth** most frequently scored medium acuity (52% or 33 respondents)
- **Single adults** most frequently scored medium acuity (47% or 56 respondents)

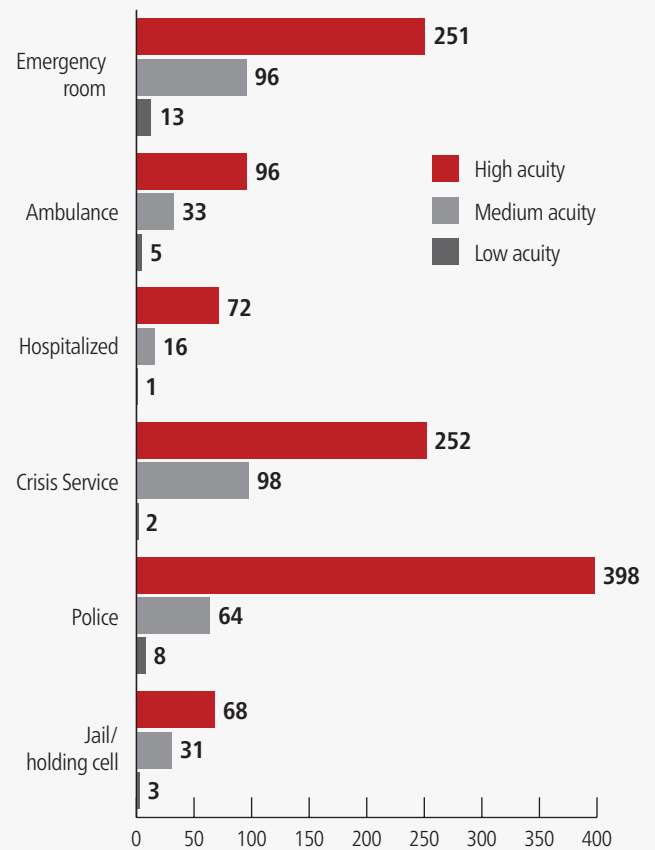
Acuity levels and associated supports are explained on page 27.

Other VI-SPDAT findings: Interactions with health, justice, and crisis services

Respondents were asked how many times they used an emergency health care service such as visiting an emergency room, took an ambulance, were hospitalized, interacted with police/justice system, or used crisis services in the past six months. Interactions with police could involve seeking help, discussions, or criminal activity.

The chart demonstrates the results based on respondents’ acuity levels.

Acuity level and the number of service and system interactions in the past 6 months



Note: crisis services include sexual assault supports, mental health services, family/intimate violence aid, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines.

Overall acuity results of respondents



38%

HIGH ACUITY

38% scored high acuity. A high acuity score indicates individuals or families need permanent supportive housing with ongoing access to rent supports, community services or intensive case management supports to find and keep stable housing. Case management for this group is continuous and more intensive.

An example of a program that matches the type and intensity of supports needed for respondents with high acuity include a Housing First program, such as The Region-funded Home Now program delivered by the Canadian Mental Health Association. This Housing First programs helps move chronically homeless households into permanent housing as quickly as possible, and helps them remain housed through active intervention and continuous wraparound services. This program was launched in April 2018 and, as of March 2019, 45 residents who were experiencing chronic homelessness for the longest time and with the highest acuity have been housed.

48%

MEDIUM ACUITY

48% scored medium acuity. A medium acuity score indicates individuals or families have moderate health, mental health and/or behavioural health concerns, and are likely to achieve housing stability with short-term rent, income, social or health supports.

Examples of programs that matches the type and intensity of support needed for respondents with medium acuity are transitional housing and programs that offer short-term supports. Transitional housing provides a year or less housing support and offers structure, supervision, support, and/or life skills training to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing. In 2018, 43 residents stayed in transitional housing units funded by The Region. The Short Term Assistance for Renters (STAR) Program combines a 24-month rent benefit and 30-month of intensive case management supports. Since the program started in 2016, 39 residents participated in the program with a 96% housing retention rate in 2018.

14%

LOW ACUITY

14% scored high acuity. A low acuity score indicates individuals or families do not require intensive supports, but need “light touch” assistance such as referrals to Housing Resource Centres. Often their homelessness can be self-resolved with minimal support and assistance.

Examples of a program that matches the type and intensity of support needed for respondents with low acuity include The Region’s Homelessness Prevention Program or Housing Stability Program. The programs provide rent and/or utility assistance and assists with other housing costs. Since 2014, the Housing Stability Program has helped over 4,700 people to find and keep housing.

“ A lot of people are putting solutions together but **more help would be great.** ”
- Youth, I Count Speaker's Corner

Connecting people to the right services and supports

The Region actively works to mitigate homelessness and prevent it wherever possible in the first place. I Count findings give The Region, community partners and agencies a better understanding of who is homeless, how long they've been homeless and provides insight into their level of need. This will allow The Region and community partners to make better investments in evidence-based solutions that are targeted and effective.

I Count findings informed The Region's first By Name List

The I Count surveys were used, with respondent consent, to form The Region's first By Name List (BNL). A BNL is a real-time list of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in a community. The Region is committed to knowing residents experiencing homelessness by name and understanding the unique needs and barriers faced, by matching people with the right services and supports. Knowing people by name and understanding their needs and the barriers they face, is a key component to connecting them to the right type and the right level of support. By having a BNL and an understanding of the most urgent needs of individuals and families, The Region and community partners can take critical steps towards helping people with the highest needs to find and keep housing, and work towards ending chronic homelessness in York Region.

After the count, individuals and families surveyed were prioritized on the BNL based on their level of vulnerability (acuity) and length of time homeless. The names of the individuals and families with the highest acuity and longest time homeless were brought forward to a newly formed Community Collaborative Table. The Community Collaborative Table is comprised of Regional staff and community service

providers that meet regularly to review and match priority residents on the BNL to appropriate and available program spaces. Since the count, the Community Collaborative Table has reviewed and matched I Count respondents who were longest homeless with the highest needs to programs that help them find and keep permanent housing. As of March 2019, 55 people were housed from the by name list.

An integrated service system will connect residents to programs and services that support housing stability.

Putting a prioritization and referral process into practice is a key element towards implementation of the Coordinated Access service delivery model, currently in development in The Region. Coordinated Access has a unified process for entry, assessment, and referral across multiple programs and services in a community, making it as simple and fast as possible for people who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness to find and access the services they need, including finding and keeping housing. Coordinated Access improves coordination among agencies while reducing redundancies in services as information and data becomes centralized and standardized. It also works to improve the client experience through improved access and support for system navigation. Coordinated Access operates based on a triage model, targeting and prioritizing individuals based on chronicity, individual needs, and vulnerability factors. It ensures the most vulnerable people in our community are referred to housing programs that are appropriate for their needs.



Media interview at I Count headquarters.

Building an integrated system requires that service providers have access to shared client data system wide. The Region has implemented a national homelessness database called the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS) that now supports a system-wide data sharing approach. The upgraded HIFIS database gives multiple agencies access to resident information to facilitate continuity and coordination of service and eliminates duplication. Its design makes it a useful tool for a coordinated system of service delivery, where service providers have access to the same information and residents do not need to tell their story multiple times.

Enhanced data, including I Count data, and the coordinated service delivery system, will inform gaps in the system and identify opportunities for future strategic and evidence-based investments to prevent, reduce and end homelessness in York Region.

I Count 2020

In an ongoing effort to improve the planning and implementation processes for the 2020 Count, The Region consulted with agencies, community partners, people with lived experience and citizen volunteers involved in I Count 2018, to gather information on what worked well and areas for improvement. This information will be used to plan for I Count 2020.

“ I know people are taking strides to end homelessness...”

- Youth, I Count Speaker's Corner

”



Staff and citizen volunteers during I Count.

Conclusion - Next Steps, Continuous Improvement

The Region has an ongoing commitment to strengthen the homelessness prevention and housing stability system. It has moved away from focusing on expensive crisis interventions to prioritizing prevention, diversion and housing stability. This has resulted in positive outcomes.

Results of the homeless count will help The Region, community partners and a broad range of organizations to better understand the needs and barriers of individuals and families experiencing homelessness or who are at-risk of homelessness. It will also help us create more seamless services for people experiencing homelessness.

Accurate and reliable data is essential to being able to invest in and deliver the right integrated and coordinated services to prevent, reduce and end homelessness.

I Count was also an opportunity for community partners, agencies and citizen volunteers to work together and engage with people experiencing homelessness. This important work provided a better understanding of the scope of homelessness and level of need for those experiencing it.

Although people experiencing homelessness in York Region is estimated to be less than 1% of the overall population and may not be as visible as in other urban centres, it is evident

that individuals and families are struggling to make ends meet and find affordable housing options. People are experiencing homelessness for longer periods of time and identified family conflict, job loss, health conditions (addiction/substance use/mental health), inability to pay rent/mortgage and domestic abuse as the main reasons for homelessness.

This Region has the opportunity to address homelessness before it becomes a more significant problem. With a promising combination of a supportive citizen climate, strategic housing and homelessness planning, homeless prevention initiatives, and strong community partnerships, these will mitigate and make it possible to prevent, reduce and move toward ending homelessness in York Region.

Over time and over multiple counts, I Count data will be an indicator to demonstrate progress in preventing, reducing and ending homelessness in York Region, including tracking the progress towards ending chronic homelessness.

I Count data will be shared with community partners and agencies serving people experiencing homelessness to support investments and enhance service delivery, and the findings in this report will inform the 2019 update of The Region's 10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan, *Housing Solutions: A place for everyone*.

Appendix A: Community engagement and collaboration

Extensive community engagement and collaboration made I Count a success

Several community partners worked together to make I Count a successful community event.

The Region facilitated a Lived Experience Working Group that provided advice and guidance in planning and implementing I Count. The Working Group provided input on survey questions, discussed potential survey locations and provided feedback on communication materials and care package contents.

Forty-seven separate indoor survey sites welcomed I Count staff and volunteers into their facilities and promoted I Count to their clients and staff through posters and word of mouth. During I Count, staff and volunteers conducted surveys at all emergency and transitional housing facilities in York Region, seven meal programs, six food banks, and eight drop-in centres. Internal staff at the four Violence Against Women shelters in York Region also carried out surveys. Local municipal libraries helped facilitate I Count by welcoming I Count staff and volunteers in **11 public libraries** across York Region.

During I Count, specialized survey teams visited **44 outdoor known locations** to connect with people living outdoors. The locations were informed by a “Known Locations Working Group” made up of more than 20 front-line staff across 11 organizations in York Region. The known locations of outdoor homelessness were also informed by two Conservation Authorities.

Conservation Authorities mapped areas regularly occupied by individuals experiencing homelessness, and **Forestry staff** helped survey teams navigate forested areas safely. Conservation Authorities avoided removing tents and did not ask people to move during I Count, so that survey teams could connect with, and offer help to people experiencing homelessness.

York Regional Police also helped identify known locations by providing data from 911 calls regarding someone experiencing homelessness in York Region over a one-year period. This data was analyzed and compared with information from the Known Locations Working Group to identify areas of alignment or gaps and create a combined list. York Regional Police also reviewed and provided input into the Safety Plan.

Ontario Works offices throughout York Region supported the count by putting up I Count posters and/or running videos at their offices. **Ontario Works staff** were also deployed as leads for survey teams because of their experience working with vulnerable populations.

I Count worked with local municipal partners to raise awareness of homelessness and the count by placing posters and/or videos in municipal sites such as town offices, community centres and libraries.

Members from **Paramedic Services** joined outdoor survey teams to offer health care assessments to the most vulnerable people living outdoors as needed.

Finally, **150 citizens** and 88 regional staff volunteered their time and energy to make I Count a success.

Appendix B: Communication strategy

Comprehensive communication plan builds awareness of homelessness in York Region and encourages participation in I Count

The communication plan had three main goals:

- To encourage people who are homeless in York Region to take part in the Count
- To encourage support for the Count, including the recruitment of volunteers
- To build awareness of homelessness in York Region

A marketing package was created using digital and print materials such as posters; graphics for web, print, social media and digital monitors; and pre-written messaging for social media, websites, resident and staff e-newsletters. A number of advertising channels were also used, including: transit shelter and on-board bus ads; local newspaper ads; Germ-go hand sanitizer stations ads in all three York Region hospital entrances, Kijiji ads (rental searches) and Facebook ads.

A media and social media strategy was developed to **create awareness and understanding of homelessness**. Local media was engaged in the weeks leading up to the count to help recruit volunteers and create an awareness of I Count. YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram were used to deploy messages, photos, videos and polls to solicit volunteers and spread awareness about the count, driving traffic to the website. I Count volunteers were encouraged to use #icountYR to share photos and experiences on social media. These messages and photos were curated and displayed on york.ca/icount. Videos based on actual scenarios of residents experiencing homelessness **were viewed over 116,000 times**.

These strategies helped communicate the I Count message and contribute to the success of the count's key goals.

Products developed for the 2018 count will be reused in future counts.

Appendix C: Methodology

Methodology

The methodology used for I Count was informed by national and provincial enumeration guidelines, input from an internal Technical Advisory Group, and external community stakeholders such as the People with Lived Experience Working Group, and the Known Locations Working Group. The Region chose to conduct a joint Point-in-Time Count and Registry Week to connect with as many people experiencing homelessness as possible.

Point-in-Time Count

A Point-in-time count is a snapshot of a number of people experiencing homelessness over a single 24-hour period, focusing on 'sheltered' and 'unsheltered' homelessness. During I Count, the Point-in-Time count was April 17. Registry week took place from April 17 to 20. During Registry Week, respondents who were homeless on the 17 were included in the Point-in-Time count.

Sheltered homelessness

The Region collected administrative data (occupancy totals) from homeless emergency housing facilities, Violence Against Women (VAW shelters), transitional housing, and second-stage housing units to determine the total number of people experiencing homelessness on April 17, 2018. Agency data captures individuals who may have been at a homeless facility but were unable or unwilling to participate in the survey.

Trained staff and volunteer teams also conducted surveys with anyone in a homeless facility who consented to participate. Staff of VAW shelters conducted confidential surveys with their clients.

Unsheltered homelessness

A working group of front-line staff who work with individuals experiencing homelessness across York Region was formed to identify known locations of people sleeping rough or outdoors. This included staff across organizations in York Region, and consultations with York Regional Police, Paramedic Services, Forestry, Conservation Authorities, and Ontario Works. Specialized survey teams visited 44 known locations to connect with people living outdoors, add them to the head count, and invite them to participate in the survey.

On April 17, I Count used the federal government's "tally sheet" (refer to Appendix F). A tally sheet kept track of all people approached by survey teams with the homeless screening questions on the survey, regardless of whether the person was homeless or not. On Tuesday, the tally sheet also kept track of people who were observed to be homeless. Individuals believed to be homeless but who were sleeping or declined to participate were recorded on the tally sheet by volunteers and results were analyzed by a data team who removed duplications. Survey staff and volunteers were instructed that exhibiting odd behaviours/mental health concerns, e.g. talking to self, were not necessarily indicators of homelessness. Homelessness could include someone with a sleeping bag, carrying many belongings with them, or sleeping outside on a bench.

Point-in-Time survey questions

The I Count surveys included mandatory questions provided by the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada to be asked specifically during a Point-in-Time count (refer to Appendix E). The questions asked whether the survey respondent was experiencing homelessness, and collected demographic data and information on service needs. Data points from the Point-in-Time survey, without individual names, were forwarded to the federal and provincial governments to support the provincial and national picture of homelessness.

Registry Week

The purpose of a registry week is to develop actionable data on every person experiencing homelessness in a community by collecting individual names and understanding people's level of vulnerability through an assessment tool. Registry Week uses the same survey questions as the Point-in-Time count and also asks additional questions to measure the level of client need using a Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) (refer to Appendix E). The VI-SPDAT is a pre-screening tool that allows workers to identify residents that have the highest level of vulnerability (acuity score) and who require assistance most urgently. The VI-SPDAT also identifies the level of support that best suit the residents' needs. Three versions of the VI-SPDAT were used during I Count; one for adults 27 years of age and older, one for youth between 16 to 26 years of age, and one for families. The VI-SPDAT has become the tool of choice for many communities as it is a valid, reliable, person-centered tool informed by people with lived experience of homelessness. It combines the strength of a prescreening tool that covers medical risk factors with social risk factors, making it an effective standardized tool.

Registry Weeks have been held in multiple communities across Canada to connect with individuals experiencing homelessness and supporting them to keep and maintain housing.

I Count: A combined Point-in-Time count and Registry Week

The Point-in-Time count on April 17 kicked off registry week which took place from April 17 to 20. The federal and provincial mandatory Point-in-Time questions were combined with the VI-SPDAT to form the I Count survey. The VI-SPDAT collected names that formed The Region's first By Name List and gathered respondents' acuity scores in order to match residents to the right services and supports.

Extending the length of time to survey people experiencing homelessness allowed trained outdoor survey teams to visit certain unsheltered locations more than once (if the respondent was not found on April 17), and to visit any new known locations that may have emerged after April 17.

Extending I Count to four days also allowed volunteers to visit indoor program sites that did not operate on April 17 (e.g. some meal programs, food banks, etc.) increasing the chance of connecting with more residents. Volunteer teams also visited some of the same indoor program sites several times during the week until a saturation point was reached, and people were approached more than once. Volunteer teams also visited the same site on different days because the frequency of client visits to some sites is restricted to once a week, such as food banks, assuring that new individuals would be available.

Hidden Homelessness

The Provincial Enumeration Guidelines state that "many people experiencing homelessness stay with relatives, friends, acquaintances, neighbours or strangers because they do not have a permanent home. They are considered 'hidden' because they are not visible in the community as experiencing homelessness and may not

use services available to people experiencing homelessness even though they do not have a place to call home. As people experiencing hidden homelessness are difficult to identify, current enumeration methods will likely not reflect the full scope of homelessness in a community”²⁶. Methods to connect with people experiencing hidden homelessness are magnet events and conducting surveys by phone.

Magnet Events

A magnet event is a strategy designed to attract a specific target population (e.g., people experiencing hidden homelessness) to a planned time and location. Youth in York Region who couch surf might be missed during a traditional unsheltered and sheltered count. As such, two magnet events were held in two youth facilities (one in a northern location and one in a southern location) for two-hour periods during I Count. The magnet events offered free meals, haircuts, recreation activities and resources to housing and homelessness services in York Region, and an opportunity for youth to have their say about homelessness through a videotaped ‘Speaker’s Corner’.

Phone Line

Respondents could also complete the survey over the phone by dialing a toll-free number. This phone line was accessible at designated times from April 17 to 20, and offered another way to reach people experiencing homelessness, particularly those experiencing hidden homelessness.

Survey Incentives

As described, the I Count survey collected names, contained mandatory provincial and federal questions, and was followed by a VI-SPDAT. Participation in the combined Point-in-Time/registry week survey was voluntary and participants could skip any question(s) and/or stop at any time. Participants could provide verbal or written consent, and consent could be withdrawn at any time during or after the survey. Respondents aged 16 and older could participate with consent.

After completing the survey, respondents were given their choice of a \$10 gift card to Tim Hortons, President’s Choice or Walmart. Respondents were also given a care package that contained warm socks, granola bars, a toothbrush, lip balm, hand sanitizer, identification holder, toque, information on emergency housing and homelessness services in York Region, and a booklet about living in York Region on a low income. The materials in the care packages were decided in consultation with the Lived Experience Working Group. Respondents who completed the survey by phone made arrangements to pick up their gift card and care package at a time and location that was convenient for them.

Appendix D: Training

Volunteer and staff training

A total of 150 citizen volunteers and 88 regional staff were trained to support three field offices during I Count or conduct surveys with people experiencing homelessness. Survey training sessions were mandatory. The Region held four in-person training sessions (two were cancelled because of an ice storm) and an on-line make-up session.

Survey training included an overview of the I Count initiative, survey and consent form. It also taught staff and volunteers how to approach individuals experiencing homelessness, how to tally, and how to maintain safety. All survey volunteers were instructed to approach everyone they encountered, whether or not they appeared homeless, to determine their housing status/eligibility for the survey. Training also provided staff and volunteers with hands-on experience conducting surveys electronically (through iPads).

Safety Plan

I Count adapted the City of Toronto's Point-in-Time Count 2013 Safety Plan to reflect the York Region context, with additional input from York Regional Police Major Incident Management Department. The safety plan was reviewed by representatives from The Region's Health and Safety and Human Resources departments. The purpose of the safety plan was to outline roles and responsibilities and provide a framework to protect the health, safety, and welfare of staff, volunteers and participants.

The mandatory training sessions reviewed occupational health and safety risks, unusual situations, how to safely respond to odd behaviours, being aware of surroundings and problem-solving potentially tricky situations. All volunteers were placed in teams of two or more with at least one person in each team required to have a cell phone for safety. Volunteer teams were tracked before, during, and after each shift. To protect safety and sensitivity, staff and leads with experience working with vulnerable populations were partnered with volunteers. Teams were also matched to appropriate shift locations, either indoors or outdoors. All volunteers were given an identifying lanyard with the headquarters telephone number in case of questions or concerns.

An officer from the York Regional Police Major Incident Management department also volunteered his time at headquarters to respond to any incidents. There were no major incidents or emergencies during I Count.

I Count Departmental Emergency Operations Centre

The administrative and logistical base for all staff and survey volunteers included field offices, these were structured using an Incident Management System framework which provides standardized organizational structures and functions for use at all levels of emergency response. The main field office was located in Aurora with two satellite locations in Sutton and Richmond Hill. A site lead at each location helped oversee four key responsibilities including:

1. Volunteer administration: Volunteer greeting, sign in/out, volunteer debrief, incident reporting
2. Logistics: Tracking material resources and inventory
3. Operations: Managing volunteers' site assignment, and a phone survey coordinator
4. Finance/Data: Managing potential IT issues and data support

During I Count, The Region set up a modified Department Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC) to address critical incidents, major events and media requests. The DEOC acted as a support to all sites as required and coordinated the collection and creation of daily Situation Reports and Briefing Notes.

Appendix E: Point-in-Time count survey - Tuesday, April 17, 2018

INTRODUCTORY SCRIPT

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm a volunteer for I Count's housing needs survey. We are conducting a survey to provide better programs and services to people experiencing homelessness.

- The survey takes about 15-20 minutes to complete overall.
- You can choose to skip any question or to stop the survey at any time.
- We'll be asking for names to try and provide the right level of support to different people.

SCREENING

- A. Have you answered this survey with a person with this name badge?
 [YES: Thank and tally] [NO: Go to B]
- B. Are you willing to participate in this survey? [YES: Go to C] [NO: Thank and tally]
- C. Where are you staying tonight?

a. <input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/> OWN APARTMENT/ HOUSE	b. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE -> ASK C1 AND C2 <input type="checkbox"/> MOTEL/HOTEL -> ASK C2 <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL, JAIL, PRISON, REMAND CENTRE -> ASK C2	c. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY SHELTER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER d. <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSITIONAL SHELTER/HOUSING e. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC SPACE (E.G., SIDEWALK, PARK, FOREST, BUS SHELTER) f. <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE (CAR, VAN, RV, TRUCK) g. <input type="checkbox"/> MAKESHIFT SHELTER, TENT OR SHACK h. <input type="checkbox"/> ABANDONED/VACANT BUILDING i. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER UNSHELTERED LOCATION j. <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW [LIKELY HOMELESS]
[END & TALLY]	[ASK FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS C1 &/OR C2]	[CONTINUE – GO TO SCREEN IN]

C1: Can you stay there as long as you want or is this a temporary situation?

- a. AS LONG AS THEY WANT [THANK & TALLY - NOTE C RESPONSE ON TALLY]
 b. TEMPORARY ->ASK C2
 c. DON'T KNOW ->ASK C2
 d. DECLINE [THANK & TALLY - NOTE C RESPONSE ON TALLY]

C2: Do you have your own house or apartment you can safely return to?

- a. YES [THANK & TALLY - NOTE C RESPONSE ON TALLY]
 b. NO [CONTINUE – GO TO SCREEN IN]
 c. DON'T KNOW [CONTINUE – GO TO SCREEN IN]
 d. DECLINE [THANK & TALLY - NOTE C RESPONSE ON TALLY]

SCREEN IN

"Thank you for taking part in the survey. Please note that you will receive a thank you package and \$10 gift card as a thank you for your participation."

CONSENT

To Surveyor – obtain consent (yellow paper) from the respondent (refer to Appendix H).

Consent obtained: Y or N

Enter consent # here: _____

Interviewer's Name	Phone #	Role <input type="checkbox"/> Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
Survey Location, e.g. building, park, nearest intersection		

BEGIN SURVEY

Basic Information

First Name	Nickname	Last Name
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1. What family members are staying with you tonight? [Indicate initials and age for adults. Check all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ADULT – [OTHER ADULT'S FIRST AND LAST INITIAL, AND AGE] _____
<input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER - [PARTNER'S FIRST AND LAST INITIAL, AND AGE] _____	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD(REN)/DEPENDENT(S)	
[indicate gender and age for each]	
GENDER	
AGE	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2. How old are you? [If unsure, ask for best estimate]

<input type="radio"/> AGE _____	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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➔ For the next questions, "homelessness" means any time when you have been without a secure place to live, including sleeping in shelters, on the streets, or living temporarily with others.

3. How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

<input type="radio"/> AGE _____	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	---

4. In total, how much time have you been homeless over the PAST YEAR? [Best estimate.]

<input type="radio"/> LENGTH _____ DAYS WEEKS MONTHS	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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5. In total, how many different times have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR? [Best estimate.]

<input type="radio"/> NUMBER OF TIMES _____ [Includes this time]	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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6. Have you stayed in an emergency shelter in the past year? For example, Porter Place, Leeder Place, Kevin's Place, Belinda's Place, 360 Kids, Sutton Youth Shelter, Inn From the Cold, Out of the Cold, or any others?

<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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7. How long have you been in York Region? Municipalities in York Region include Aurora, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, King, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, Vaughan, and Whitchurch-Stouffville. (Surveyor prompt if needed: For names of communities in York Region, refer to "List of Community Names" in your survey package.)

<input type="radio"/> LENGTH _____ DAYS / WEEKS / MONTHS / YEARS -----> <input type="radio"/> ALWAYS BEEN HERE <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	Where did you live before you came here? <input type="radio"/> COMMUNITY _____ PROVINCE _____ <input type="radio"/> OR COUNTRY _____ <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
--	---

8. Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee or refugee claimant?

<input type="radio"/> YES, IMMIGRANT -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, REFUGEE-----> <input type="radio"/> YES, REFUGEE CLAIMANT-----> <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	If YES: How long have you been in Canada? <input type="radio"/> LENGTH: _____ DAYS WEEKS MONTHS YEARS <input type="radio"/> OR DATE: ____/____/____ DAY / MONTH / YEAR <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---	--

9. Do you identify as Indigenous or do you have Indigenous ancestry? This includes First Nations with or without status, Métis, and Inuit. [If yes, please follow-up to specify.]

<input type="radio"/> YES -----> <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	If YES: <input type="radio"/> CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA ISLAND <input type="radio"/> FIRST NATIONS (with or without status) <input type="radio"/> INUIT <input type="radio"/> MÉTIS <input type="radio"/> HAVE INDIGENOUS ANCESTRY (NAME OF GROUP) _____
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10. Have you ever had any service in the Canadian Military or RCMP? (Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, or Air Force). [Check all that apply.]

<input type="radio"/> YES, MILITARY	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="radio"/> YES, RCMP			

11. What gender do you identify with? [Show list.]

<input type="radio"/> MALE / MAN	<input type="radio"/> TRANS FEMALE / TRANS WOMAN	<input type="radio"/> NOT LISTED: _____
<input type="radio"/> FEMALE / WOMAN	<input type="radio"/> TRANS MALE / TRANS MAN	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> TWO-SPIRIT	<input type="radio"/> GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-CONFORMING	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

12. How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian? [Show list. Check all that apply.]

<input type="radio"/> STRAIGHT/HETEROSEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> BISEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> QUEER	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> GAY	<input type="radio"/> TWO-SPIRIT	<input type="radio"/> INTERSEX	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="radio"/> LESBIAN	<input type="radio"/> QUESTIONING	<input type="radio"/> NOT LISTED: _____	

13. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? [Do not read the options. Check all that apply. "Housing" does not include temporary arrangements (e.g., couch surfing) or shelter stays.]

<input type="checkbox"/> ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFLICT WITH: PARENT / GUARDIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> ADDICTION OR SUBSTANCE USE	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFLICT WITH: SPOUSE / PARTNER
<input type="checkbox"/> JOB LOSS	<input type="checkbox"/> INCARCERATED (JAIL OR PRISON)
<input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO PAY RENT OR MORTGAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITALIZATION OR TREATMENT PROGRAM
<input type="checkbox"/> UNSAFE HOUSING CONDITIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER REASON: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPERIENCED ABUSE BY: PARENT / GUARDIAN	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPERIENCED ABUSE BY: SPOUSE / PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

14. What are your sources of income? [Read list and check all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY BENEFIT (E.G., ODSP, CPP-D, WSIB, ETC)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SOURCE: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMAL/SELF-EMPLOYMENT (E.G., BOTTLE RETURNS, PANHANDLING)	<input type="checkbox"/> SENIORS BENEFITS (E.G., CPP/OAS/GIS)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INCOME
<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> GST REFUND	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> WELFARE/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (ONTARIO WORKS)	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD AND FAMILY TAX BENEFITS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> MONEY FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS	

15. Have you ever been in foster care and/or a group home?

<input type="checkbox"/> YES ----->	IF YES, HOW LONG AGO WAS THAT? (REFERS TO THE LENGTH OF TIME SINCE LEAVING FOSTER CARE OR A GROUP HOME) LENGTH (IN YEARS) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	

16. People may identify as belonging to a particular racial group. For example, some people may identify as Black or African-Canadian, other people may identify as Asian or South Asian and other people may identify as white. What racial group do you identify with? [Do not list categories. Select all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> ABORIGINAL OR INDIGENOUS	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK OR AFRICAN CANADIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> ARAB	<input type="checkbox"/> FILIPINO
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN (E.G., CHINESE, KOREAN, JAPANESE, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> HISPANIC OR LATIN AMERICAN
<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH-EAST ASIAN (E.G., VIETNAMESE, CAMBODIAN, MALAYSIAN, LAOTIAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE (E.G., EUROPEAN-CANADIAN)
	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW

<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH ASIAN (E.G., EAST INDIAN, PAKISTANI, SRI LANKAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> WEST ASIAN (E.G., IRANIAN, AFGHAN, ETC.)	

17. In what language do you feel best able to express yourself?

<input type="radio"/> ENGLISH	<input type="radio"/> NO PREFERENCE	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> FRENCH	<input type="radio"/> NEITHER (please specify) _____	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

18. Do you identify as having any of the following?

Chronic/Acute Medical Condition	Physical Disability	Addiction	Mental Health Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

19. Are you currently with children or do you anticipate reuniting with your children once housed?

- a. YES [Use packet with F-VI-SPDAT for Families - page 19]
- b. NO [Follow instruction below]
- c. DECLINE [use VI-SPDAT for single adults [next page]

20. Are you 26 years old or younger?

- a. YES [use TAY-VI-SPDAT for Youth [page 16]
- b. NO [use VI-SPDAT for single adults [next page]
- c. DECLINE [use VI-SPDAT for single adults [next page]

A. History of Housing and Homelessness

1. Where do you sleep most frequently? (check one)		
<input type="radio"/> Shelters	<input type="radio"/> Couch Surfing	<input type="radio"/> Outdoors
<input type="radio"/> Other: _____	<input type="radio"/> Refused	
2. How long has it been since you lived in permanent stable housing?	yrs/mo/d	Refused

B. Risks

3. In the past six months, how many times have you...			
a. Received health care at an emergency department/room?			Refused
b. Taken an ambulance to the hospital?			Refused
c. Been hospitalized as an inpatient?			Refused
d. Used a crisis service, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines?			Refused
e. Talked to police because you witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, or the alleged perpetrator of a crime or because the police told you that you must move along?			Refused
f. Stayed one or more nights in a holding cell, jail or prison, whether that was a short-term stay like the drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between?			Refused
4. Have you been attacked or beaten up since you've become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
5. Have you threatened to or tried to harm yourself or anyone else in the last year?	Y	N	Refused
6. Do you have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in you being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?	Y	N	Refused
7. Does anybody force or trick you to do things that you do not want to do?	Y	N	Refused
8. Do you ever do things that may be considered to be risky like exchange sex for money, run drugs for someone, have unprotected sex with someone you don't know, share a needle, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused

C. Socialization and Daily Functioning

9. Is there any person, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, or government group like the CRA that thinks you owe them money?	Y	N	Refused
10. Do you have planned activities, other than just surviving, that make you feel happy and fulfilled?	Y	N	Refused

11. Are you currently able to take care of basic needs like bathing, changing clothes, using a restroom, getting food and clean water and other things like that?	Y	N	Refused
12. Is your current homelessness in any way caused by a relationship that broke down, an unhealthy or abusive relationship, or because family or friends caused you to become evicted?	Y	N	Refused

D. Wellness

13. Have you ever had to leave an apartment, shelter program, or other place you were staying because of your physical health?	Y	N	Refused
14. Do you have any chronic health issues with your liver, kidneys, stomach, lungs or heart?	Y	N	Refused
15. Do you have any physical disabilities that would limit the type of housing you could access, or would make it hard to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
16. When you are sick or not feeling well, do you avoid getting help?	Y	N	Refused
17. FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY: Are you currently pregnant?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
18. Has your drinking or drug use led you to being kicked out of an apartment or program where you were staying in the past?	Y	N	Refused
19. Will drinking or drug use make it difficult for you to stay housed or afford your housing?	Y	N	Refused
20. Have you ever had trouble maintaining your housing, or been kicked out of an apartment, shelter program or other place you were staying, because of:			
a. A mental health issue or concern?	Y	N	Refused
b. A past head injury?	Y	N	Refused
c. A learning disability, developmental disability, or other impairment?	Y	N	Refused
21. Do you have any mental health or brain issues that would make it hard for you to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
22. Are there any medications that a doctor said you should be taking that, for whatever reason, you are not taking?	Y	N	Refused
23. Are there any medications like painkillers that you don't take the way the doctor prescribed or where you sell the medication?	Y	N	Refused
24. YES OR NO: Has your current period of homelessness been caused by an experience of emotional, physical, psychological, sexual, or other type of abuse, or by any other trauma you have experienced?	Y	N	Refused

Follow-Up Questions

On a regular day, where is it easiest to find you and what time of day is easiest to	Place:
--	--------

do so?	Time: or Morning/Afternoon/Evening/Night
Is there a phone number and/or email where someone can safely get in touch with you or leave you a message?	phone: (_____)_____:_____ email:

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

TAY-VI-SPDAT FOR YOUTH (Do not change the order or wording of these questions) (scored)

A. History of Housing and Homelessness

1. Where do you sleep most frequently? (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelters <input type="checkbox"/> Couch Surfing <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
2. How long has it been since you lived in permanent stable housing?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>yrs/mo/d</td> <td>Refused</td> </tr> </table>	yrs/mo/d	Refused
yrs/mo/d	Refused		

B. Risks

3. In the past six months, how many times have you...			
a. Received health care at an emergency department/room?		Refused	
b. Taken an ambulance to the hospital?		Refused	
c. Been hospitalized as an inpatient?		Refused	
d. Used a crisis service, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines?		Refused	
e. Talked to police because you witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, or the alleged perpetrator of a crime or because the police told you that you must move along?		Refused	
f. Stayed one or more nights in a holding cell, jail or prison or juvenile detention, whether that was a short-term stay like the drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between?		Refused	
4. Have you been attacked or beaten up since you've become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
5. Have you threatened to or tried to harm yourself or anyone else in the last year?	Y	N	Refused
6. Do you have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in you being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?	Y	N	Refused
7. Were you ever incarcerated when younger than age 18?	Y	N	Refused
8. Does anybody force or trick you to do things that you do not want to do?	Y	N	Refused
9. Do you ever do things that may be considered to be risky like exchange sex for money, run drugs for someone, have unprotected sex with someone you don't know, share a needle, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused

C. Socialization and Daily Functioning

10. Is there any person, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, or government group like the CRA that thinks you owe them money?	Y	N	Refused
11. Do you have planned activities, other than just surviving, that make you feel happy and fulfilled?	Y	N	Refused
12. Are you currently able to take care of basic needs like bathing, changing clothes, using a restroom, getting food and clean water and other things like that?	Y	N	Refused
13. Is your current lack of stable housing...			
a. Because you ran away from your family home, a group home or a foster home?	Y	N	Refused
b. Because of a difference in religious or cultural beliefs from your parents, guardians or caregivers?	Y	N	Refused
c. Because your family or friends caused you to become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
d. Because of conflicts over gender identity or sexual orientation?	Y	N	Refused
e. Because of violence at home between family members?	Y	N	Refused
f. Because of an unhealthy or abusive relationship, at home or elsewhere?	Y	N	Refused

D. Wellness

14. Have you ever had to leave an apartment, shelter program, or other place you were staying because of your physical health?	Y	N	Refused
15. Do you have any chronic health issues with your liver, kidneys, stomach, lungs or heart?	Y	N	Refused
16. Do you have any physical disabilities that would limit the type of housing you could access, or would make it hard to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
17. When you are sick or not feeling well, do you avoid getting help?	Y	N	Refused
18. Are you currently pregnant, have you ever been pregnant or have you ever gotten someone pregnant?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
19. Has your drinking or drug use led you to being kicked out of an apartment or program where you were staying in the past?	Y	N	Refused
20. Will drinking or drug use make it difficult for you to stay housed or afford your housing?	Y	N	Refused
21. If you've ever used marijuana, did you ever try it at age 12 or younger?	Y	N	Refused
22. Have you ever had trouble maintaining your housing, or been kicked out of an apartment, shelter program or other place you were staying, because of:			
a. mental health issue or concern?	Y	N	Refused
b. a past head injury?	Y	N	Refused
c. A learning disability, developmental disability, or other impairment?	Y	N	Refused

23. Do you have any mental health or brain issues that would make it hard for you to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
24. Are there any medications that a doctor said you should be taking that, for whatever reason, you are not taking?	Y	N	Refused
25. Are there any medications like painkillers that you don't take the way the doctor prescribed or where you sell the medication?	Y	N	Refused

Follow-Up Questions

On a regular day, where is it easiest to find you and what time of day is easiest to do so?	place: time: __ : __ or Morning/Afternoon/Evening/Night
Is there a phone number and/or email where someone can safely get in touch with you or leave you a message?	phone: (____) _____ - _____ email:

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

F-VI-SPDAT FOR FAMILIES (Do not change the order or wording of these questions) (scored)

Basic Information

SPOUSE/PARENT 2	<input type="checkbox"/> No second parent currently part of the household		
	First Name	Nickname	Last Name
	AGE:		DOB:
	Consent to Participate	Yes	No

Children

1. How many children under the age of 18 are currently with you?		Refused
2. How many children under the age of 18 are not currently with your family, but you have reason to believe they will be joining you when you get housed?		Refused
3. IF HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES A FEMALE: Is any member of the family currently pregnant?	Y	N
4. Please provide a list of children's names and ages:		
First Name	Last Name	

A. History of Housing and Homelessness

5. Where do you and your family sleep most frequently? (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelters <input type="checkbox"/> Couch Surfing <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
6. How long has it been since you and your family lived in permanent stable housing?		Refused	

B. Risks

7. In the past six months, <u>how many times</u> have you or anyone in your family...			
a. Received health care at an emergency department/room?		Refused	
b. Taken an ambulance to the hospital?		Refused	
c. Been hospitalized as an inpatient?		Refused	
d. Used a crisis service, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines?		Refused	
e. Talked to police because they witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, or the alleged perpetrator of a crime or because the police told them that they must move along?		Refused	
f. Stayed one or more nights in a holding cell, jail or prison, whether that was a short-term stay like the drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between?		Refused	
8. Have you or anyone in your family been attacked or beaten up since they've become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
9. Have you or anyone in your family threatened to or tried to harm themselves or anyone else in the last year?	Y	N	Refused
10. Do you or anyone in your family have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in them being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?	Y	N	Refused

11. Does anybody force or trick you or anyone in your family to do things that you do not want to do?	Y	N	Refused
12. Do you or anyone in your family ever do things that may be considered to be risky like exchange sex for money, run drugs for someone, have unprotected sex with someone they don't know, share a needle, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused

C. Socialization and Daily Functioning

13. Is there any person, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, or government group like the CRA that thinks you or anyone in your family owe them money?	Y	N	Refused
14. Does everyone in your family have planned activities, other than just surviving, that make them feel happy and fulfilled?	Y	N	Refused
15. Is everyone in your family currently able to take care of basic needs like bathing, changing clothes, using a restroom, getting food and clean water and other things like that?	Y	N	Refused
16. Is your family's current homelessness in any way caused by a relationship that broke down, an unhealthy or abusive relationship, or because other family or friends caused your family to become evicted?	Y	N	Refused

D. Wellness

17. Has your family ever had to leave an apartment, shelter program, or other place you were staying because of the physical health of you or anyone in your family?	Y	N	Refused
18. Do you or anyone in your family have any chronic health issues with your liver, kidneys, stomach, lungs or heart?	Y	N	Refused
19. Does anyone in your family have any physical disabilities that would limit the type of housing you could access, or would make it hard to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused

20. When someone in your family is sick or not feeling well, does your family avoid getting medical help?	Y	N	Refused
21. Has drinking or drug use by you or anyone in your family led your family to being kicked out of an apartment or program where you were staying in the past?	Y	N	Refused
22. Will drinking or drug use make it difficult for your family to stay housed or afford your housing?	Y	N	Refused
23. Has your family ever had trouble maintaining your housing, or been kicked out of an apartment, shelter program or other place you were staying, because of:			
a. A mental health issue or concern?	Y	N	Refused
b. A past head injury?	Y	N	Refused
c. A learning disability, developmental disability, or other impairment?	Y	N	Refused
24. Do you or anyone in your family have any mental health or brain issues that would make it hard for your family to live independently because help would be needed?	Y	N	Refused
25. Does any single member of your household have a medical condition, mental health concerns, and experience with problematic substance use?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
26. Are there any medications that a doctor said you or anyone in your family should be taking that, for whatever reason, they are not taking?	Y	N	Refused
27. Are there any medications like painkillers that you or anyone in your family don't take the way the doctor prescribed or where they sell the medication?	Y	N	Refused
28. YES OR NO: Has your family's current period of homelessness been caused by an experience of emotional, physical, psychological, sexual, or other type of abuse, or by any other trauma you or anyone in your family have experienced?	Y	N	Refused

E. Family Unit

29. Are there any children that have been removed from the family by a child protection service within the last 180 days?	Y	N	Refused
30. Do you have any family legal issues that are being resolved in court or need to be resolved in court that would impact your housing or who may live within your housing?	Y	N	Refused
31. In the last 180 days have any children lived with family or friends because of your homelessness or housing situation?	Y	N	Refused
32. Has any child in the family experienced abuse or trauma in the last 180 days?	Y	N	Refused

33. IF THERE ARE SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN: Do your children attend school more often than not each week?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
34. Have the members of your family changed in the last 180 days, due to things like divorce, your kids coming back to live with you, someone leaving for military service or incarceration, a relative moving in, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused
35. Do you anticipate any other adults or children coming to live with you within the first 180 days of being housed?	Y	N	Refused
36. Do you have two or more planned activities each week as a family such as outings to the park, going to the library, visiting other family, watching a family movie, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused
37. After school, or on weekends or days when there isn't school, is the total time children spend each day where there is no interaction with you or another responsible adult...			
a. 3 or more hours per day for children aged 13 or older?	Y	N	Refused
b. 2 or more hours per day for children aged 12 or younger?	Y	N	Refused
38. IF THERE ARE CHILDREN BOTH 12 AND UNDER & 13 AND OVER: Do your older kids spend 2 or more hours on a typical day helping their younger sibling(s) with things like getting ready for school, helping with homework, making them dinner, bathing them, or anything like that?	Y	N	N/A or Refused

Follow-Up Questions

On a regular day, where is it easiest to find you and what time of day is easiest to do so?	place: time: __: __ or Morning/Afternoon/Evening/Night
Is there a phone number and/or email where someone can safely get in touch with you or leave you a message?	phone: (____) _____ - _____ email:

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

Appendix F: Point-in-Time count tally sheet, Tuesday, April 17, 2018

Area (Route number or survey location): _____

Time: _____ to _____

Team Lead Name: _____ Contact phone #: _____

Instructions: For those who are not surveyed, please fill in the sheet below indicating the reason. For those who DECLINE or are OBSERVED only, but who are clearly homeless, please also indicate the reason you believe they are homeless (e.g., asleep outside with belongings). At the end of your shift, total the number of observed homeless individuals you encountered in the 'Totals' box on the bottom of the page.

For those who are surveyed, enter a checkmark for every survey completed. At the end of your shift, add up the checkmarks and enter the total into the 'Totals' box on the bottom of the page.

#	Location (e.g., building, park, nearest intersection)	Reason not Surveyed				*Observed Homelessness	Surveyed (checkmark below)
		Declined*	Already Responded	Screened Out (Enter Response to C)	Observed*	Indicators of Homelessness [e.g. asleep outside with belongings, carrying pillow or bedding, etc.]	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							

TOTALS

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBSERVED HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS	
TOTAL NUMBER OF SURVEYS COMPLETED	

Appendix G: Registry week survey, April 18 to April 20, 2018

INTRODUCTORY SCRIPT

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm a volunteer for I Count's housing needs survey. We are conducting a survey to provide better programs and services to people experiencing homelessness.

- The survey takes about 15-20 minutes to complete overall.
- You can choose to skip any question or to stop the survey at any time.
- We'll be asking for names to try and provide the right level of support to different people.

SCREENING

D. Have you answered this survey with a person with this name badge?
 [YES: Thank and tally] [NO: Go to B]

E. Are you willing to participate in this survey? [YES: Go to C] [NO: Thank and tally]

C. On Wednesday: Where did you stay last night?

On Thursday and Friday: Where did you stay the night of Tuesday, April 17th?

k. <input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/> OWN APARTMENT/ HOUSE	l. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE -> ASK C1 AND C2 <input type="checkbox"/> MOTEL/HOTEL -> ASK C2 <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL, JAIL, PRISON, REMAND CENTRE -> ASK C2	m. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY SHELTER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER n. <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSITIONAL SHELTER/HOUSING o. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC SPACE (E.G., SIDEWALK, PARK, FOREST, BUS SHELTER) p. <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE (CAR, VAN, RV, TRUCK) q. <input type="checkbox"/> MAKESHIFT SHELTER, TENT OR SHACK r. <input type="checkbox"/> ABANDONED/VACANT BUILDING s. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER UNSHELTERED LOCATION t. <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW [LIKELY HOMELESS]
[CONTINUE TO D]	[ASK FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS C1 &/OR C2]	[CONTINUE TO D]

C1: Could you stay there as long as you want or was this a temporary situation?

- e. AS LONG AS THEY WANT [ASK D]
- f. TEMPORARY -> ASK C2
- g. DON'T KNOW -> ASK C2
- h. DECLINE [ASK D]

C2: Did you have your own house or apartment you can safely return to?

- e. YES [ASK D]
- f. NO [ASK D]
- g. DON'T KNOW [ASK D]
- h. DECLINE [ASK D]

D: Where are you staying tonight?

<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OWN APARTMENT/ HOUSE</p>	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE -> ASK D1 AND D2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> MOTEL/HOTEL -> ASK D2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL, JAIL, PRISON, REMAND CENTRE -> ASK D2</p>	<p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY SHELTER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSITIONAL SHELTER/HOUSING</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC SPACE (E.G., SIDEWALK, PARK, FOREST, BUS SHELTER)</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE (CAR, VAN, RV, TRUCK)</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> MAKESHIFT SHELTER, TENT OR SHACK</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> ABANDONED/VACANT BUILDING</p> <p>i. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER UNSHELTERED LOCATION</p> <p>j. <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW [LIKELY HOMELESS]</p>
<p>[THANK & TALLY] NOTE D RESPONSE ON TALLY</p>	<p>[FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS D1 &/OR 2]</p>	<p>[CONTINUE – GO TO SCREEN IN]</p>

D1: Can you stay there as long as you want or is this a temporary situation?

- a. AS LONG AS THEY WANT [THANK & TALLY - NOTE D RESPONSE ON TALLY]
- b. TEMPORARY ->ASK D2
- c. DON'T KNOW ->ASK D2
- d. DECLINE [THANK & TALLY - NOTE D RESPONSE ON TALLY]

D2: Do you have your own house or apartment you can safely return to?

- a. YES [THANK & TALLY - NOTE D RESPONSE ON TALLY]
- b. NO [CONTINUE – GO TO SCREEN IN]
- c. DON'T KNOW [CONTINUE – GO TO SCREEN IN]
- d. DECLINE [THANK & TALLY - NOTE D RESPONSE ON TALLY]

SCREEN IN

"Thank you for taking part in the survey. Please note that you will receive a thank you package and \$10 gift card as a thank you for your participation."

CONSENT

To Surveyor – obtain consent (yellow paper) from the respondent

Consent obtained: Y or N

Enter consent # here: _____

4. In total, how much time have you been homeless over the PAST YEAR? [Best estimate.]

<input type="radio"/> LENGTH _____ DAYS WEEKS MONTHS	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
--	----------------------------------	---

5. In total, how many different times have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR? [Best estimate.]

<input type="radio"/> NUMBER OF TIMES _____ [Includes this time]	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
--	----------------------------------	---

6. Have you stayed in an emergency shelter in the past year? For example, Porter Place, Leeder Place, Kevin's Place, Belinda's Place, 360 Kids, Sutton Youth Shelter, Inn From the Cold, Out of the Cold, or any others?

<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------	---

7. How long have you been in York Region? Municipalities in York Region include Aurora, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, King, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, Vaughan, and Whitchurch-Stouffville. (Surveyor prompt if needed: For names of communities in York Region, refer to "List of Community Names" in your survey package.)

<input type="radio"/> LENGTH _____ DAYS / WEEKS / MONTHS / YEARS -----> <input type="radio"/> ALWAYS BEEN HERE <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	Where did you live before you came here? <input type="radio"/> COMMUNITY _____ PROVINCE _____ OR COUNTRY _____ <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
--	---

8. Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee or refugee claimant?

<input type="radio"/> YES, IMMIGRANT -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, REFUGEE-----> <input type="radio"/> YES, REFUGEE CLAIMANT-----> <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	If YES: How long have you been in Canada? <input type="radio"/> LENGTH: _____ DAYS WEEKS MONTHS YEARS OR DATE: ____/____/____ DAY / MONTH / YEAR <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---	--

9. Do you identify as Indigenous or do you have Indigenous ancestry? This includes First Nations with or without status, Métis, and Inuit. [If yes, please follow-up to specify.]

<input type="radio"/> YES -----> <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	If YES: <input type="radio"/> CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA ISLAND <input type="radio"/> FIRST NATIONS (with or without status) <input type="radio"/> INUIT <input type="radio"/> MÉTIS <input type="radio"/> HAVE INDIGENOUS ANCESTRY (NAME OF GROUP) _____
---	--

10. Have you ever had any service in the Canadian Military or RCMP? (Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, or Air Force). [Check all that apply.]

<input type="radio"/> YES, MILITARY	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="radio"/> YES, RCMP			

11. What gender do you identify with? [Show list.]

<input type="radio"/> MALE / MAN	<input type="radio"/> TRANS FEMALE / TRANS WOMAN	<input type="radio"/> NOT LISTED: _____
<input type="radio"/> FEMALE / WOMAN	<input type="radio"/> TRANS MALE / TRANS MAN	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> TWO-SPIRIT	<input type="radio"/> GENDERQUEER/GENDER NON-CONFORMING	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

12. How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian? [Show list. Check all that apply.]

<input type="radio"/> STRAIGHT/HETEROSEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> BISEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> QUEER	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> GAY	<input type="radio"/> TWO-SPIRIT	<input type="radio"/> INTERSEX	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="radio"/> LESBIAN	<input type="radio"/> QUESTIONING	<input type="radio"/> NOT LISTED: _____	

13. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? [Do not read the options. Check all that apply. "Housing" does not include temporary arrangements (e.g., couch surfing) or shelter stays.]

<input type="checkbox"/> ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFLICT WITH: PARENT / GUARDIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> ADDICTION OR SUBSTANCE USE	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFLICT WITH: SPOUSE / PARTNER
<input type="checkbox"/> JOB LOSS	<input type="checkbox"/> INCARCERATED (JAIL OR PRISON)
<input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO PAY RENT OR MORTGAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITALIZATION OR TREATMENT PROGRAM
<input type="checkbox"/> UNSAFE HOUSING CONDITIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER REASON: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPERIENCED ABUSE BY: PARENT / GUARDIAN	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPERIENCED ABUSE BY: SPOUSE / PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

14. What are your sources of income? [Read list and check all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY BENEFIT (E.G., ODSP, CPP-D, WSIB, ETC)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SOURCE: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMAL/SELF-EMPLOYMENT (E.G., BOTTLE RETURNS, PANHANDLING)	<input type="checkbox"/> SENIORS BENEFITS (E.G., CPP/OAS/GIS)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INCOME
<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> GST REFUND	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> WELFARE/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (ONTARIO WORKS)	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD AND FAMILY TAX BENEFITS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> MONEY FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS	

15. Have you ever been in foster care and/or a group home?

<input type="checkbox"/> YES ----->	IF YES, HOW LONG AGO WAS THAT? (REFERS TO THE LENGTH OF TIME SINCE LEAVING FOSTER CARE OR A GROUP HOME) LENGTH (IN YEARS) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	

16. People may identify as belonging to a particular racial group. For example, some people may identify as Black or African-Canadian, other people may identify as Asian or South Asian and other people may identify as white. What racial group do you identify with? [Do not list categories. Select all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> ABORIGINAL OR INDIGENOUS	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK OR AFRICAN CANADIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> ARAB	<input type="checkbox"/> FILIPINO
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN (E.G., CHINESE, KOREAN, JAPANESE, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> HISPANIC OR LATIN AMERICAN
<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH-EAST ASIAN (E.G., VIETNAMESE, CAMBODIAN, MALAYSIAN, LAOTIAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE (E.G., EUROPEAN-CANADIAN)
<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH ASIAN (E.G., EAST INDIAN, PAKISTANI, SRI LANKAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> WEST ASIAN (E.G., IRANIAN, AFGHAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

17. In what language do you feel best able to express yourself?

<input type="radio"/> ENGLISH	<input type="radio"/> NO PREFERENCE	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> FRENCH	<input type="radio"/> NEITHER (please specify) _____	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

18. Do you identify as having any of the following?

Chronic/Acute Medical Condition	Physical Disability	Addiction	Mental Health Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

19. Are you currently with children or do you anticipate reuniting with your children once housed?

- d. YES [Use packet with F-VI-SPDAT for Families - page 40]
- e. NO [Follow instruction below]
- f. DECLINE [use VI-SPDAT for single adults [next page]

20. Are you 26 years old or younger?

- a. YES [use TAY-VI-SPDAT for Youth [page 37]
- b. NO [use VI-SPDAT for single adults [next page]
- c. DECLINE [use VI-SPDAT for single adults [next page]

A. History of Housing and Homelessness

1. Where do you sleep most frequently? (check one)		
<input type="radio"/> Shelters	<input type="radio"/> Couch Surfing	<input type="radio"/> Outdoors
<input type="radio"/> Other: _____	<input type="radio"/> Refused	
2. How long has it been since you lived in permanent stable housing?	yrs/mo/d	Refused

B. Risks

3. In the past six months, how many times have you...			
a. Received health care at an emergency department/room?			Refused
b. Taken an ambulance to the hospital?			Refused
c. Been hospitalized as an inpatient?			Refused
d. Used a crisis service, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines?			Refused
e. Talked to police because you witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, or the alleged perpetrator of a crime or because the police told you that you must move along?			Refused
f. Stayed one or more nights in a holding cell, jail or prison, whether that was a short-term stay like the drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between?			Refused
4. Have you been attacked or beaten up since you've become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
5. Have you threatened to or tried to harm yourself or anyone else in the last year?	Y	N	Refused
6. Do you have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in you being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?	Y	N	Refused
7. Does anybody force or trick you to do things that you do not want to do?	Y	N	Refused
8. Do you ever do things that may be considered to be risky like exchange sex for money, run drugs for someone, have unprotected sex with someone you don't know, share a needle, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused

C. Socialization and Daily Functioning

9. Is there any person, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, or government group like the CRA that thinks you owe them money?	Y	N	Refused
10. Do you have planned activities, other than just surviving, that make you feel happy and fulfilled?	Y	N	Refused

11. Are you currently able to take care of basic needs like bathing, changing clothes, using a restroom, getting food and clean water and other things like that?	Y	N	Refused
12. Is your current homelessness in any way caused by a relationship that broke down, an unhealthy or abusive relationship, or because family or friends caused you to become evicted?	Y	N	Refused

D. Wellness

13. Have you ever had to leave an apartment, shelter program, or other place you were staying because of your physical health?	Y	N	Refused
14. Do you have any chronic health issues with your liver, kidneys, stomach, lungs or heart?	Y	N	Refused
15. Do you have any physical disabilities that would limit the type of housing you could access, or would make it hard to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
16. When you are sick or not feeling well, do you avoid getting help?	Y	N	Refused
17. FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY: Are you currently pregnant?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
18. Has your drinking or drug use led you to being kicked out of an apartment or program where you were staying in the past?	Y	N	Refused
19. Will drinking or drug use make it difficult for you to stay housed or afford your housing?	Y	N	Refused
20. Have you ever had trouble maintaining your housing, or been kicked out of an apartment, shelter program or other place you were staying, because of:			
a. A mental health issue or concern?	Y	N	Refused
b. A past head injury?	Y	N	Refused
c. A learning disability, developmental disability, or other impairment?	Y	N	Refused
21. Do you have any mental health or brain issues that would make it hard for you to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
22. Are there any medications that a doctor said you should be taking that, for whatever reason, you are not taking?	Y	N	Refused
23. Are there any medications like painkillers that you don't take the way the doctor prescribed or where you sell the medication?	Y	N	Refused
24. YES OR NO: Has your current period of homelessness been caused by an experience of emotional, physical, psychological, sexual, or other type of abuse, or by any other trauma you have experienced?	Y	N	Refused

Follow-Up Questions

On a regular day, where is it easiest to find you and what time of day is easiest to	Place:
--	--------

do so?	Time: or Morning/Afternoon/Evening/Night
Is there a phone number and/or email where someone can safely get in touch with you or leave you a message?	phone: (_____)_____:_____ email:

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

A. History of Housing and Homelessness

1. Where do you sleep most frequently? (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelters <input type="checkbox"/> Couch Surfing <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
2. How long has it been since you lived in permanent stable housing?	yrs/mo/d	Refused	

B. Risks

3. In the past six months, how many times have you...			
a. Received health care at an emergency department/room?		Refused	
b. Taken an ambulance to the hospital?		Refused	
c. Been hospitalized as an inpatient?		Refused	
d. Used a crisis service, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines?		Refused	
e. Talked to police because you witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, or the alleged perpetrator of a crime or because the police told you that you must move along?		Refused	
f. Stayed one or more nights in a holding cell, jail or prison or juvenile detention, whether that was a short-term stay like the drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between?		Refused	
4. Have you been attacked or beaten up since you've become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
5. Have you threatened to or tried to harm yourself or anyone else in the last year?	Y	N	Refused
6. Do you have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in you being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?	Y	N	Refused
7. Were you ever incarcerated when younger than age 18?	Y	N	Refused
8. Does anybody force or trick you to do things that you do not want to do?	Y	N	Refused
9. Do you ever do things that may be considered to be risky like exchange sex for money, run drugs for someone, have unprotected sex with someone you don't know, share a needle, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused

C. Socialization and Daily Functioning

10. Is there any person, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, or government group like the CRA that thinks you owe them money?	Y	N	Refused
11. Do you have planned activities, other than just surviving, that make you feel happy and fulfilled?	Y	N	Refused
12. Are you currently able to take care of basic needs like bathing, changing clothes, using a restroom, getting food and clean water and other things like that?	Y	N	Refused
13. Is your current lack of stable housing...			
g. Because you ran away from your family home, a group home or a foster home?	Y	N	Refused
h. Because of a difference in religious or cultural beliefs from your parents, guardians or caregivers?	Y	N	Refused
i. Because your family or friends caused you to become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
j. Because of conflicts over gender identity or sexual orientation?	Y	N	Refused
k. Because of violence at home between family members?	Y	N	Refused
l. Because of an unhealthy or abusive relationship, at home or elsewhere?	Y	N	Refused

D. Wellness

14. Have you ever had to leave an apartment, shelter program, or other place you were staying because of your physical health?	Y	N	Refused
15. Do you have any chronic health issues with your liver, kidneys, stomach, lungs or heart?	Y	N	Refused
16. Do you have any physical disabilities that would limit the type of housing you could access, or would make it hard to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
17. When you are sick or not feeling well, do you avoid getting help?	Y	N	Refused
18. Are you currently pregnant, have you ever been pregnant or have you ever gotten someone pregnant?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
19. Has your drinking or drug use led you to being kicked out of an apartment or program where you were staying in the past?	Y	N	Refused
20. Will drinking or drug use make it difficult for you to stay housed or afford your housing?	Y	N	Refused
21. If you've ever used marijuana, did you ever try it at age 12 or younger?	Y	N	Refused
22. Have you ever had trouble maintaining your housing, or been kicked out of an apartment, shelter program or other place you were staying, because of:			
a. mental health issue or concern?	Y	N	Refused
b. a past head injury?	Y	N	Refused
c. A learning disability, developmental disability, or other impairment?	Y	N	Refused

23. Do you have any mental health or brain issues that would make it hard for you to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused
24. Are there any medications that a doctor said you should be taking that, for whatever reason, you are not taking?	Y	N	Refused
25. Are there any medications like painkillers that you don't take the way the doctor prescribed or where you sell the medication?	Y	N	Refused

Follow-Up Questions

On a regular day, where is it easiest to find you and what time of day is easiest to do so?	place: time: __ : __ or Morning/Afternoon/Evening/Night
Is there a phone number and/or email where someone can safely get in touch with you or leave you a message?	phone: (____) _____ - _____ email:

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

Basic Information

SPOUSE/PARENT 2	<input type="checkbox"/> No second parent currently part of the household		
	First Name	Nickname	Last Name
	AGE:		DOB:
	Consent to Participate	Yes	No

Children

1. How many children under the age of 18 are currently with you?		Refused
2. How many children under the age of 18 are not currently with your family, but you have reason to believe they will be joining you when you get housed?		Refused
3. IF HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES A FEMALE: Is any member of the family currently pregnant?	Y	N
3. IF HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES A FEMALE: Is any member of the family currently pregnant?		Refused
4. Please provide a list of children's names and ages:		
First Name	Last Name	

A. History of Housing and Homelessness

5. Where do you and your family sleep most frequently? (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelters <input type="checkbox"/> Couch Surfing <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
6. How long has it been since you and your family lived in permanent stable housing?	yrs/mo/d	Refused

B. Risks

7. In the past six months, <u>how many times</u> have you or anyone in your family...			
g. Received health care at an emergency department/room?		Refused	
h. Taken an ambulance to the hospital?		Refused	
i. Been hospitalized as an inpatient?		Refused	
j. Used a crisis service, including sexual assault crisis, mental health crisis, family/intimate violence, distress centers and suicide prevention hotlines?		Refused	
k. Talked to police because they witnessed a crime, were the victim of a crime, or the alleged perpetrator of a crime or because the police told them that they must move along?		Refused	
l. Stayed one or more nights in a holding cell, jail or prison, whether that was a short-term stay like the drunk tank, a longer stay for a more serious offence, or anything in between?		Refused	
8. Have you or anyone in your family been attacked or beaten up since they've become homeless?	Y	N	Refused
9. Have you or anyone in your family threatened to or tried to harm themselves or anyone else in the last year?	Y	N	Refused
10. Do you or anyone in your family have any legal stuff going on right now that may result in them being locked up, having to pay fines, or that make it more difficult to rent a place to live?	Y	N	Refused

11. Does anybody force or trick you or anyone in your family to do things that you do not want to do?	Y	N	Refused
12. Do you or anyone in your family ever do things that may be considered to be risky like exchange sex for money, run drugs for someone, have unprotected sex with someone they don't know, share a needle, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused

C. Socialization and Daily Functioning

13. Is there any person, past landlord, business, bookie, dealer, or government group like the CRA that thinks you or anyone in your family owe them money?	Y	N	Refused
14. Does everyone in your family have planned activities, other than just surviving, that make them feel happy and fulfilled?	Y	N	Refused
15. Is everyone in your family currently able to take care of basic needs like bathing, changing clothes, using a restroom, getting food and clean water and other things like that?	Y	N	Refused
16. Is your family's current homelessness in any way caused by a relationship that broke down, an unhealthy or abusive relationship, or because other family or friends caused your family to become evicted?	Y	N	Refused

D. Wellness

17. Has your family ever had to leave an apartment, shelter program, or other place you were staying because of the physical health of you or anyone in your family?	Y	N	Refused
18. Do you or anyone in your family have any chronic health issues with your liver, kidneys, stomach, lungs or heart?	Y	N	Refused
19. Does anyone in your family have any physical disabilities that would limit the type of housing you could access, or would make it hard to live independently because you'd need help?	Y	N	Refused

20. When someone in your family is sick or not feeling well, does your family avoid getting medical help?	Y	N	Refused
21. Has drinking or drug use by you or anyone in your family led your family to being kicked out of an apartment or program where you were staying in the past?	Y	N	Refused
22. Will drinking or drug use make it difficult for your family to stay housed or afford your housing?	Y	N	Refused
23. Has your family ever had trouble maintaining your housing, or been kicked out of an apartment, shelter program or other place you were staying, because of:			
a. A mental health issue or concern?	Y	N	Refused
b. A past head injury?	Y	N	Refused
c. A learning disability, developmental disability, or other impairment?	Y	N	Refused
24. Do you or anyone in your family have any mental health or brain issues that would make it hard for your family to live independently because help would be needed?	Y	N	Refused
25. Does any single member of your household have a medical condition, mental health concerns, and experience with problematic substance use?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
26. Are there any medications that a doctor said you or anyone in your family should be taking that, for whatever reason, they are not taking?	Y	N	Refused
27. Are there any medications like painkillers that you or anyone in your family don't take the way the doctor prescribed or where they sell the medication?	Y	N	Refused
28. YES OR NO: Has your family's current period of homelessness been caused by an experience of emotional, physical, psychological, sexual, or other type of abuse, or by any other trauma you or anyone in your family have experienced?	Y	N	Refused

E. Family Unit

29. Are there any children that have been removed from the family by a child protection service within the last 180 days?	Y	N	Refused
30. Do you have any family legal issues that are being resolved in court or need to be resolved in court that would impact your housing or who may live within your housing?	Y	N	Refused
31. In the last 180 days have any children lived with family or friends because of your homelessness or housing situation?	Y	N	Refused
32. Has any child in the family experienced abuse or trauma in the last 180 days?	Y	N	Refused

33. IF THERE ARE SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN: Do your children attend school more often than not each week?	Y	N	N/A or Refused
34. Have the members of your family changed in the last 180 days, due to things like divorce, your kids coming back to live with you, someone leaving for military service or incarceration, a relative moving in, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused
35. Do you anticipate any other adults or children coming to live with you within the first 180 days of being housed?	Y	N	Refused
36. Do you have two or more planned activities each week as a family such as outings to the park, going to the library, visiting other family, watching a family movie, or anything like that?	Y	N	Refused
37. After school, or on weekends or days when there isn't school, is the total time children spend each day where there is no interaction with you or another responsible adult...			
a. 3 or more hours per day for children aged 13 or older?	Y	N	Refused
b. 2 or more hours per day for children aged 12 or younger?	Y	N	Refused
38. IF THERE ARE CHILDREN BOTH 12 AND UNDER & 13 AND OVER: Do your older kids spend 2 or more hours on a typical day helping their younger sibling(s) with things like getting ready for school, helping with homework, making them	Y	N	N/A or Refused

Follow-Up Questions

On a regular day, where is it easiest to find you and what time of day is easiest to do so?	place: time: __: __ or Morning/Afternoon/Evening/Night
Is there a phone number and/or email where someone can safely get in touch with you or leave you a message?	phone: (____) _____ - _____ email:

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

Appendix H: Registry week count tally sheet, April 18 to April 20, 2018

Area (Route Number or survey location): _____

Time: _____ to _____

Interviewer: _____ Contact phone #: _____

Instructions: For those who are not surveyed, please fill in the sheet below indicating the reason.

For those who are surveyed, enter a checkmark for every survey completed. At the end of your shift, add up the checkmarks and enter the total into the 'Totals' box on the bottom of the page.

#	Location (e.g., building, park, nearest intersection)	Reason not Surveyed			Surveyed (checkmark below)
		Declined	Already Responded	Screened Out (Enter Response to D)	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

17					
18					
19					
20					

TOTAL

TOTAL NUMBER OF SURVEYS COMPLETED	
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Appendix I: Consent form

CONSENT TO COLLECT AND USE PERSONAL INFORMATION AND PERSONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

The Regional Municipality of York (“the Region”) is the designated Service Manager for provincial homelessness funding in York Region. The Region delivers programs and services and administers funding to local community agencies to help residents who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

As part of a mandatory initiative, the Region is conducting a homeless count that will include conducting surveys with members of the community who are homeless. Results from the survey will contribute to the understanding of homelessness in York Region and will help us to improve services. Information will also be used to understand your housing needs and the housing needs of people in our community experiencing homelessness.

I, _____, agree to participate in the survey and understand that:
(Print Name)

- The Region may collect my personal information to support the survey, reporting requirements to Employment and Service Development Canada and the Province of Ontario, program planning and service referrals for housing supports or community programs and services.
- My information will only be used for the purposes above.
- My information will be entered into a secure database and only staff who need to know my information will have access to it. All staff who have access to my information have signed a confidentiality agreement.
- Participation in the survey is voluntary and will not impact my ability to receive services from the Region or community agencies.
- I can choose not to answer certain questions, take a break or end the survey early.
- I can withdraw or change my consent at any time by contacting the Project Manager, Homelessness Enumeration at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 72414 or Nancy.Lennox@york.ca.

I agree with the above and consent to my personal information being collected, used, stored, and shared as described in this consent form. I have read and understand the information above and agree.

Signature of Participant

Date

Verbal consent received

Name of Witness

Date

Signature of Witness

Appendix J: I Count survey data tables

Table 1: Location of respondents on April 17, 2018

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Emergency Shelter	73	33%
Violence Against Women (VAW) Shelter	22	10%
Transitional Housing	33	15%
Someone Else's Place	53	24%
Hotel/Motel	4	2%
Outdoor/Public space	31	14%
Own place*	2	1%
Decline to answer	6	3%
Total	224	102%**

Survey question: Where are you staying tonight?

*Own place refers to 2 respondents who had their own place on Tuesday but became homeless later during Registry Week

**Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 2: Location of respondents during 2016 Point-in-Time Count

Location	Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%
Emergency Shelter or Seasonal overnight shelter	91	64%
VAW Shelter	30	21%
Transitional Housing or Institutional care, NFA	17	12%
Street / Public space	5	3%
Total	143	100%

Survey question: Where are you staying tonight?

Table 3: Gender

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me in Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
Male/Man	125	56%	69	48%
Female/Woman	95	42%	74	52%
Genderqueer/Gender Non-Conforming, Don't Know, or Decline to answer*	4	2%	NA	NA
Total	224	100%	143	100%

Survey question: What gender do you identify with?

*Responses have been merged to maintain respondent anonymity

Table 4: Age of respondents

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
16-24	58	26%	48	34%
25-64	154	69%	88	62%
65+	9	4%	5	3%
Decline to answer	3	1%	2	1%
Total	224	100%	143	100%

Survey question 2018: How old are you? [If unsure, ask for best estimate]

Survey question 2016: How old are you? Or, What year were you born?

Table 5: Age of first homeless experience

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
0-14 years old	21	9%
15-24	77	34%
25-34	32	14%
35-44	27	12%
45-54	34	15%
55+*	25	11%
Decline to answer	8	4%
Total	224	99%**

Survey question: How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

*Responses have been merged (age category 55-64 and 65 and over) to maintain respondent anonymity

**Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 6: Have been in foster care or group home

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes	42	19%
No	177	79%
Don't know	2	1%
Decline to answer	3	1%
Total	224	100%

Survey question: Have you ever been in foster care and/or a group home?

Table 7: Household composition

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
Single/no family members staying with respondent the night of survey	177	79%	109	76%
Multi-person family with children Includes partner with child(ren), another adult with child(ren), and lone parent	25	11%	14	10%
Multi-person family without children Includes with partner, with another adult, with partner and another adult families	19	8%	17	11%
Decline to answer	3	1%	3	2%
Total	224	99%*	143	99%*

Survey question: What family members are staying with you tonight?

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 8: Indigenous identity or ancestry

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	37	17%	19	13%
No	177	79%	124	87%
Don't know	7	3%	0	0%
Decline to answer	3	1%	0	0%
Total	224	100%	143	100%

Survey question 2018: Do you identify as Indigenous or do you have Indigenous ancestry?

Survey question 2016: Self-identified as Indigenous or have Indigenous ancestry

Table 9: Sexual orientation

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
LGBTQ2S	17	8%
Straight/Heterosexual	197	88%
Don't know or Decline to answer	10	4%
Total	224	100%

Survey question: How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian?

Table 10: Self-identified as LGBTQ

Response	Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%
Yes	11 [7 youth]	8%
No	125	87%
No Response	7	5%
Total	143	100%

Survey question: Do you identify as part of the LGBTQ2 community?
 [LGBTQ2 refers to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, 2-Spirited]

Table 11: Came to Canada as Immigrant, Refugee, or Refugee Claimant

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes, Immigrant	26	12%
Yes, Refugee or Refugee Claimant	10	4%
No	180	80%
Don't know	3	1%
Decline to answer	5	2%
Total	224	99%*

Survey question: Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee or refugee claimant?

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 12: Identify as part of ethno-cultural group

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%*
White	148	66%
Black or African Canadian	30	13%
Aboriginal or Indigenous [^]	23	10%
Asian (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)	6	3%
West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.)	6	3%
Other (Hispanic or Latin American, Arab, or South Asian, e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.) ⁺	13	6%
South-East Asian (e.g. Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.)	0	0%
Filipino	0	0%
Don't know	2	1%
Decline to answer	5	2%

Survey question: What racial group do you identify with?

*Percentages will not add to 100 because respondents could select more than one answer.

Note: 14 respondents (6%) identified with two racial groups.

^The percentage of respondents who identified as being Aboriginal or Indigenous in this table was lower than the percentage that reported Indigenous identity or ancestry (Table 8).

+ Responses have been merged to maintain respondent anonymity

Table 13: Language respondents feel best able to express themselves

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
English	204	91%
French	0	0%
English and another language other than French	8	4%
Another language other than English or French	9	4%
No preference between English or French	1	0%
Decline to answer	2	1%
Total	224	100%

Survey question: In what language do you feel best able to express yourself?

Table 14: Length of time in York Region

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
1 year or less	57	25%
More than 1 year to 5 years	41	18%
More than 5 years	58	26%
Always been here	56	25%
Don't know or decline to answer	12	5%
Total	224	99%*

Survey question: How long have you been in York Region?

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 15: Moved to York Region in the Past year, 2016

Response	Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%
Yes	47	33%
No	96	67%
Total	143	100%

Survey question: Did you move to York Region in the past year?

Table 16: Veterans in 2018 and 2016

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
Yes, Military or RCMP	6	3%	5	3%
No	212	95%	138	97%
Don't know	3	1%	0	0%
Decline to answer	3	1%	0	0%
Total	224	100%	143	100%

2018 survey question: Have you ever had any service in the Canadian Military or RCMP? [Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, or Air Force]

2016 survey question: Have you ever had any military service in the Canadian Military or RCMP? [Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, or Air Force]

Table 17: Income source(s), 2018

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Welfare/Social Assistance (Ontario Works)	89	40%
Disability Benefits (e.g. ODSP, CPP-D, WSIB, etc)	67	30%
Employment	39	17%
No income	19	8%
Informal employment (e.g. bottle returns, panhandling)	12	5%
Seniors Benefits (e.g. CPP/OAS/GIS)	12	5%
Child and Family Tax benefits	11	5%
GST Refund	8	4%
Other (including Employment Insurance, money from family and friends, and other)	12	5%
Decline to answer	7	3%

Survey question: What are your sources of income?

Percentages will not add to 100 because respondents could select more than one answer

Table 18: Income source(s), 2016

Response	Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%*
Ontario Works	67	47%
Employment	30	21%
Disability benefits	16	11%
No income	16	11%
Other	29	20%
No response	1	1%

Survey question: Where do you get your money from?

Percentages will not add to 100 because respondents could select more than one answer

Table 19: Reasons for current loss of housing, 2018

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Family conflict (conflict with parent/guardian/spouse/partner)	55	25%
Job loss	35	16%
Illness/medical condition, hospitalization, or treatment program	33	15%
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	31	14%
Addiction or substance use or mental health	30	13%
Domestic abuse (abuse by parent/guardian/spouse/partner)	30	13%
Unsafe housing conditions	24	11%
Home sold, foreclosed, or no longer available	12	5%
Conflict with landlord	11	5%
Incarcerated (jail or prison)	11	5%
Eviction	8	4%
Abuse by other	6	3%
Other (e.g. conflict with others, conflict with law / legal issues, death of family member, others)	22	10%
Don't know	2	1%
Decline to answer	6	3%

Survey question: What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? [Housing does not include temporary arrangements, (e.g. couch surfing) or shelter stays.]

Percentages will not add to 100 because respondents could select more than one answer

Table 20: Reasons for current loss of housing, 2016

Response	Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%*
Family conflict	39	28%
Domestic abuse	34	24%
Evicted or 'kicked out'	27	19%
Unsafe housing conditions	22	16%
Illness/medical condition, hospitalization, or treatment program	14	10%
Job loss	13	9%
Mental health/addiction or substance use	9	6%
Incarcerated	3	2%
Conflict with roommate or friend	3	2%
Other	14	10%
No response	8	6%

Survey question: What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? ['Housing' does not include temporary arrangements (e.g. couch surfing) or shelter stays.]

Table 21: Identified with chronic or acute medical condition

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes	83	37%
No	116	52%
Don't know	4	2%
Decline to answer	21	9%
Total	224	100%

Survey question: Do you identify with having any of the following: Chronic/acute medical condition

Table 22: Identified with physical disability

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes	69	31%
No	126	56%
Don't know	3	1%
Decline to answer	26	12%
Total	224	100%

Survey question: Do you identify with having any of the following: Physical disability

Table 23: Identified with an addiction

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes	77	34%
No	128	57%
Don't know	1	0.5%
Decline to answer	18	8%
Total	224	99.5%*

Survey question: Do you identify with having any of the following: Addiction

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 24: Identified with mental health issue

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes	107	48%
No	97	43%
Don't know	9	4%
Decline to answer	11	5%
Total	224	100%

Survey question: Do you identify with having any of the following: Mental Health Issue

Table 25: Number of times homeless in the past year, 2018 and 2016

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
1 time	129	58%	89	62%
2 times	32	14%	22	15%
3 or more times	47	21%	24	17%
Decline to answer	16	7%	8	6%
Total	224	100%	143	100%

Survey question 2018: In total, how many different times have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR? [Best estimate]

Table 26: Length of time homeless in the past year, 2018 and 2016

Response	I Count Total 2018		Count Me In Total 2016	
	#	%	#	%
Up to 3 months	67	30%	62	43%
3 months to under 6 months	40	18%	24	17%
6 months to under 12 months	40	18%	47	33%
1 year	60	27%	-24	-17%
Decline to answer	17	8%	10	7%
Total	224	101%*	143	100%

Survey question 2018: In total, how much time have you been homeless over the PAST YEAR? [Best estimate]

Survey question 2016: Over the past year, how much time have you been homeless? [Includes this time. Best estimate]

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 27: Stayed in emergency shelter in the past year

Response	I Count Total 2018	
	#	%
Yes	169	75%
No	53	24%
Decline to answer	2	1%
Total	224	100%

Survey question 2018: Have you stayed in an emergency shelter in the past year? For example, Porter Place, Leeder Place, Kevin's Place, Belinda's Place 360 kids, Sutton Youth Shelter, Inn from the Cold, Out of the Cold, or any others?

Table 27: Acuity level by respondent type

Client Type	Low Acuity		Medium Acuity		High Acuity		Total Respondents	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth	9	14%	33	52%	21	33%	63	99%*
Single	18	15%	56	47%	46	38%	120	100%
Family	4	11%	16	43%	17	46%	37	100%

*Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

Appendix K: Homeless count results from the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area and Simcoe County

This Table summarizes the findings of homelessness population counts in the GTHA (Toronto, Hamilton, Peel, Durham, York) and Simcoe. The methodologies used to conduct homeless counts in other jurisdictions vary.

Homeless Count Results from the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area and Simcoe

Municipality	Methodology	Year of Count	City Population, Census 2016	Total # homeless	Percent of Total Population
Toronto	Point-in-Time Count	2018	2,731,571	8,715	0.32%
Hamilton	Point-in-Time Count	2018	536,917	504	0.09%
Peel	Point-in-Time/Registry	2018	1,381,744	875	0.06%
Durham Region	Point-in-Time/Registry	2018	645,862	291	0.05%
Simcoe County (not GTHA, but neighbor to York)	Point-in-Time/Registry	2018	479,650	697	0.15%
York Region	Point-in-Time/Registry	2018	1,109,909	389	0.04%

Appendix L: Comparison of homeless count data points across jurisdictions

Comparison of Homeless Count Data Points Across Jurisdictions

	Toronto 2018 (full report)	Hamilton 2018	Peel 2018	Durham (full report) 2018	Simcoe County (full report) 2018	York 2018
Male	54%	66%	61%	52%	61%	56%
Female	42%	32%	34%	47%	39%	42%
Transgendered/Gendernon-conforming	3%	2 %	1%	1%	NA	1.5%
Youth 16-24	10%	13%	23%	16%	18%	26%
Adult 25-64	83%	83%	59%	75%	79%	69%
Seniors 65+	5%	4%	(55+) 16%	5%	3%	4%
Chronic	47%	NA	32%	39%	57%	45%
3+ episodes	14%	NA	24%	13%	21%	21%
Indigenous	16%	22%	9%	21%	29%	17%
Veterans	5%	NA	2%	4%	5%	3%
LGBTQ2S	11%	NA	8%	9%	8%	8%
Immigrants, refugees or refugee claimants	Immigrant 19% Refugee/Asylum Claimant 30%	NA	Refugee/Refugee claimant: 3%	9%	5%	16%

*Figures from Hamilton and Peel are preliminary results of 2018 counts

Appendix M: Definitions

At-Risk of Homelessness

Refers to persons who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious and/or does not meet public health, or safety standards.

Chronic Homelessness

Refers to people, often with disabling conditions (e.g., chronic physical or mental illness, substance abuse problems), who are currently homeless and have been homeless for six months or more in the past year (i.e., have spent more than 180 cumulative nights in a shelter or place not fit for human habitation).

Emergency Shelter

A facility designed to meet the immediate needs of people who are experiencing homelessness. Emergency shelters may target specific sub-populations, including women, families, youth or Indigenous persons. These shelters typically have minimal eligibility criteria, may offer shared sleeping facilities and amenities, and may expect clients to leave in the morning. They may offer food, clothing or other services.

Emergency Sheltered

Those staying overnight in shelters for people who are experiencing homelessness, including extreme weather shelters such as Out of the Cold programs and crash beds, and shelters for those impacted by violence.

This would include those who have received hotel/motel vouchers where no emergency shelters exist or in overflow situations.

Homelessness

The situation of an individual or family without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it.

Known Locations

Public spaces where people experiencing homelessness are known to congregate.

Magnet Event

A magnet event is a social engagement strategy used to draw people to a common place on a given day to share information and carry out enumeration for those willing to participate. Magnet events may be used to reach people who are marginalized and underrepresented among those using homelessness services, such as youth and Indigenous Peoples.

Magnet events are often well publicized in advance and may provide food, entertainment or presentations on topics of interest to particular subgroups.

Provisionally Accommodated

Refers to those who are homeless and whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure.

Provisional accommodations may include: staying with friends/acquaintances, correctional institutions, hospitals, and residential treatment.

This does not include emergency shelters, group homes, retirement homes, long-term care homes, and crown ward facilities.

Transitional Housing

Supportive, yet temporary type of accommodation that is meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering elements such as structure, supervision, support, life skills, and education.

Unsheltered

Living on the street or in places not intended for human habitation.

Violence Against Women (VAW) Shelter

Community-based emergency shelter and crisis support services offered for women and their dependents who have experienced violence and/or abuse.

Services are delivered with the recognition that women access shelter services on a voluntary basis, and that women have the right to make their own choices and decisions about the services they receive. Shelter services are intended to be women-centred, to support the safety of women and dependents fleeing violence, and to focus on each woman's individual immediate and long-term needs.

Veteran

Any former member of the Canadian Armed Forces who successfully underwent basic training and is honourably released.

Most Vulnerable

For the purposes of the count, 'most vulnerable' refers specifically to homeless individuals who are assessed as having complex needs and are at-risk of death from homelessness and/or those who are chronic (have been homeless for more than six months or have had 180 shelter stays) or episodically homeless (homeless three or more times per year or 180 shelter stays).

Appendix N: Endnotes

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²⁴ York Region, York Region 2016 Census Release – Facts and a Glance: Distribution of Recent Immigrants: Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity.

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The Regional Municipality of York

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April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7

Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: 2018 Paramedic Response Time Performance Plan Final Results

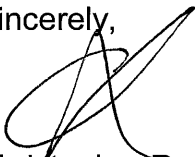
Regional Council, at its meeting held on April 18, 2019, adopted the following recommendations of Committee of the Whole regarding "2018 Paramedic Response Time Performance Plan Final Results":

1. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities for their information.
2. The Regional Chair write to the Minister of Health and Long-Term Care requesting the Ministry move quickly to modernize the technology in the Georgian Central Ambulance Communication Centre for improved efficiency of call handling and paramedic services responses.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Chris Spearen, Chief and General Manager (A) at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 74709 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachment

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Community and Health Services
April 4, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Community and Health Services

2018 Paramedic Response Time Performance Plan Final Results

1. Recommendations

1. The Regional Clerk circulate this report to the Clerks of the local municipalities for their information.
2. The Regional Chair write to the Minister of Health and Long-Term Care requesting the Ministry move quickly to modernize the technology in the Georgian Central Ambulance Communication Centre for improved efficiency of call handling and paramedic services responses.

2. Summary

This report informs Council of Paramedic Services Response Time Performance Plan results.

Key Points:

- Paramedic Services exceeded all response time targets in 2018 (local municipal fire services helped Paramedic Services to exceed target response times for sudden cardiac arrests)
- Demand for York Region's Paramedic Services continues to increase each year
- Improvements in transfer of care times have helped paramedics to manage an increasing volume of calls while continuing to meet response time targets
- Implementation of the Province's new dispatch technologies in the Georgian Central Ambulance Communication Centre would facilitate more efficient use of resources, better value for money and has the potential to improve response times
- As the Region's population grows and ages, continued implementation of the Paramedic Services Master Plan is essential for response time performance

3. Background

Council established a response time performance plan in 2012

Regulation 257/00 under the *Ambulance Act* requires upper-tier municipalities that operate land ambulance services to have response time performance plans. In [September 2012](#), Council adopted the *York Region Emergency Medical Services Response Time Performance Plan 2013*, which identified targeted response times from Dispatch to arrival on scene.

Response times are based on the Canadian Triage Acuity Scale (CTAS), a five-level tool used to assess the severity of a patient's condition and the need for timely care. CTAS level 1 is the most severe (resuscitation) and CTAS level 5 is the least severe (non-urgent). The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (the Ministry) sets the response times for Sudden Cardiac Arrests and CTAS level 1. The *Ambulance Act* permits each municipality to set its own response times for CTAS levels 2-5.

The Region reports response time performance each year

Under Regulation 257/00, the Region must report the following performance measures to the Ministry annually:

- The percentage of times that anyone equipped to provide defibrillation to sudden cardiac arrest patients arrived on scene within six minutes
- The percentage of times that an ambulance crew arrived on scene for CTAS 1 patients within eight minutes
- The percentage of times that an ambulance crew arrived on scene for CTAS 2, 3, 4 and 5 patients within the response time targets set by the Region

Response Time Performance results are posted on the Ministry's public website and reported annually to Council. York Region Paramedic Services has met or exceeded its response time targets every year since 2013.

4. Analysis

York Region Paramedic Services exceeded response time targets in 2018

Paramedic Services exceeded response time targets for each category in 2018, despite a 6.1 per cent increase in demand from 2017. Table 1 of Attachment 1 provides details of the targets and the response by Paramedic Services.

Despite exceeding all targets for 2018, response time performance decreased slightly from 2017 for sudden cardiac arrest and CTAS levels 1, 2 and 4. Increased urbanization, particularly in the Region's southern corridors and centres, may be a contributing factor to the decreases. Paramedic Services continues to explore strategies such as increasing access to public access defibrillators in the community for further improving response times

to sudden cardiac arrests. It has also created a Sudden Cardiac Arrest Registry and improved data collection processes for improved accuracy of reported response times.

Local municipal fire services helped Paramedic Service to exceed target response times for sudden cardiac arrests

Under Regulation 257/00, the response time to sudden cardiac arrests is measured based on the arrival on scene of any person equipped to provide any type of defibrillation. Accordingly, the response times for local municipal fire services arriving at sudden cardiac arrests with defibrillation equipment were included in the overall performance result. Paramedic Services appreciates the contributions of local municipal fire services in helping to exceed the response time targets for sudden cardiac arrests.

Demand for the Region's Paramedic Services increased 89 per cent between 2001 and 2018 compared to a 64 per cent increase in population over that same period

Incident demand on Paramedic Services increased from 37 incidents per 1,000 residents in 2001 to 70 incidents per 1,000 residents in 2018. Demand is projected to rise to 75 incidents per 1,000 residents by 2021. Details are provided in Figure 1, Attachment 1.

Two factors contribute to increased demand:

- Overall population growth
- The needs of the Region's aging population

Over the next 10 to 20 years, use of Paramedic Services per capita will continue to increase due to the need for paramedic care by older adults living with multiple medical complexities. Increases in demand put pressure on the Region's Paramedic Services resources.

Hospital transfer of care times have been below the 30 minute target since 2014

Transfer of care time refers to the time between when paramedics arrive at a hospital and when a patient is transferred from the paramedics' care to the hospital's care. In [January 2015](#), by way of the *Hospital Memorandum of Understanding Update 2014*, York Region withheld \$1.3 million of hospital funding related to poor transfer of care performance, and Council redirected it to fund initiatives to improve off-load delays. As a consequence, York Region Paramedic Services has been in a better position to work with local hospitals to improve transfer of care times, resulting in a decrease in the average transfer time (see Figure 2 of Attachment 1).

Since 2014, the average transfer times have been below the Region's target of 30 minutes. In 2018, the average transfer of care times were 18 minutes for Mackenzie Health, Richmond Hill, 22 minutes for Markham-Stouffville Hospital and 23 minutes for Southlake Regional Health Centre. Improved transfer of care times have in part, enabled paramedics to manage an increasing volume of calls while continuing to meet response time targets.

Provincial implementation of new dispatch technologies would further improve response times

In early 2018, the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care invested in new medical dispatch technologies as part of its strategy to transform Ontario's Emergency Health Services. These technologies include a Computer Aided Dispatch platform, a Medical Priority Dispatch System, and other system improvements.

York Region Paramedic Services was selected as the "proof of concept" service for a mobile data application that connects the Computer Aided Dispatch platform to both the in-vehicle tablet and the paramedics' iPhones. Prior to this, all communication was via the radio network which was plagued with reliability issues and required paramedics to re-input data into a navigation device. This new application provides paramedics with automatic information updates, real time data and navigation. The application was successfully deployed and is now being used in all York Region ambulances, saving time and reducing errors.

Under the previous provincial government, the new technologies were implemented in the Toronto and Niagara Ambulance Communications Centres. The Georgian Central Ambulance Communication Centre which serves York Region was scheduled to receive the new systems in spring 2019. The current provincial government has not yet confirmed the implementation schedule but work is continuing.

The new dispatch system will improve the way calls are triaged, resulting in efficiencies

The current dispatch system has only one emergency classification, meaning that for many cases the level of response may be beyond what the emergency warrants. The new Medical Priority Dispatch System provides a new medical triage algorithm to enable better differentiation and triage of emergencies and ensure that the patient receives the most urgent care in the appropriate time frame with the resources available. The algorithm guides dispatchers to ask key questions to categorize the call by chief complaint and determine the level of the patient's condition, ranging from minor to immediately life-threatening. The new system will also provide an evidence-based platform for more targeted use of other agencies, helping to reduce the overuse of other first responders. Changing the way that calls are dispatched provides the opportunity to become more efficient, realize better value for money, and achieve improved response times.

Continued implementation of the Paramedic Services Master Plan is vital for response time performance

In [September 2012](#), Council approved the *York Region Emergency Medical Services 10-Year Resources and Facilities Master Plan*. This plan identified optimal station locations, staffing and vehicle requirements over the next 10 years to meet the needs of the Region's growing population. It is based on factors such as population trends, roadway development and travel time. The plan was updated in 2016 and extended to 2026 to ensure that accurate

long-term planning informed business and capital plans. The plan will be updated again with the 2020 census to consider and address the Region's needs beyond 2026.

Two paramedic stations are under construction and four are in the design stage. Eight more stations will be built over the next four years, three of which will be replacements. This will increase the number of stations from 22 to 27.

Acquiring land and building the planned paramedic response stations are essential for response time performance. Staff are working to procure land parcels but land availability is limited and taking more time to procure than expected. Delays in building new stations could impact future response time performance.

5. Financial

York Region Paramedic Services were managed within the 2018 Council approved budget of \$78.5 million gross and \$36.6 million net tax levy, excluding corporate and departmental support costs.

6. Local Impact

All local municipalities continue to receive reliable and responsive Paramedic Services. Paramedic Services will continue to work with municipal fire services to respond to sudden cardiac arrests and other critical patient conditions to provide the best possible emergency response and optimize the use of resources. Staff recommend this report be shared with local municipalities for their information.

7. Conclusion

In 2018, York Region Paramedic Services exceeded all response time targets. This success was achieved in part with the assistance of local municipal fire services in responding to sudden cardiac arrests, and Paramedic Services' work with local hospitals to keep average transfer of care times below 30 minutes. As the Region's population continues to grow and age, the demands on Paramedic Services will increase not only in numbers of calls, but in the complexity of services required.

Future response time performance depends on two critical elements:

1. Ongoing implementation of the Paramedic Services 10-year Master Plan, updating the Master Plan in 2020 to consider and address the Region's needs beyond 2026
2. Implementation of the Province's new dispatch technology for the Georgian Central Ambulance Communication Centre

For more information on this report, please contact Chris Spearen, Chief and General Manager (A), 1-877-464-9675 ext. 74709. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by: **Katherine Chislett**
Commissioner of Community and Health Services

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

March 21, 2019
Attachment (1)
9095576

2018 YORK REGION PARAMEDIC SERVICES RESPONSE TIME PERFORMANCE PLAN FINAL RESULTS

This attachment provides details on the following Paramedic Services performance results for 2018:

- Response times
- Demand for York Region's Paramedic Services
- Transfer of care times

Paramedic Services exceeded all response time targets in 2018

Response times for sudden cardiac arrests and Canadian Triage Acuity Scale (CTAS) Levels 1 to 5 are based on the CTAS, a five level assessment tool used to determine the severity of a patient's condition and the need for timely care. CTAS level 1 is the most severe (resuscitation) and CTAS level 5 is the least severe (non-urgent).

The Ministry sets the response times for Sudden Cardiac Arrests and CTAS level 1. The *Ambulance Act* permits each municipality to set its own response times for CTAS levels 2 to 5.

Table 1 provides the 2018 response time targets and actual performance for sudden cardiac arrests and each CTAS level. The table lists the response time set for each level, the targeted percentage of responses for achieving response times and the Region's actual performance in 2018. 2017 response time results are provided for comparison.

As shown in Table 1, Paramedic Services exceeded response time targets for each category in 2018, despite a 6.12 per cent increase in demand from 2017. For example, the targeted response time for CTAS 1 is to arrive within eight minutes 75 per cent of the time. In 2018, the Region exceeded this target by arriving within eight minutes 76 per cent of the time, as compared to 78 per cent of the time in 2017.

Table 1
2018 Response Time Performance

Category and Examples	Target response time from Dispatch to arrival on scene	Targeted percentage to meet response times (%)	2018 Performance (%)	2017 Performance (%)
Sudden Cardiac Arrest Absence of breathing, pulse	Community Target: Arrival of any person equipped with an AED within 6 minutes Set by the Ministry	60%	63%	66%
CTAS 1 - Includes sudden cardiac arrest or other major trauma	8 minutes Set by the Ministry	75%	76%	78%
CTAS 2 - Chest pain, stroke, overdose	10 minutes Set by York Region*	80%	84%	85%
CTAS 3 - Moderate pain or trauma	15 minutes Set by York Region*	90%	92%	92%
CTAS 4 - Minor trauma, general pain	20 minutes Set by York Region*	90%	95%	96%
CTAS 5 - Minor ailments, repeat visits	25 minutes Set by York Region*	90%	98%	98%

*Note: In [September 2012](#), Council adopted the *York Region Emergency Medical Services Response Time Performance Plan 2013*, which identified targeted response times from Dispatch to arrival on scene.

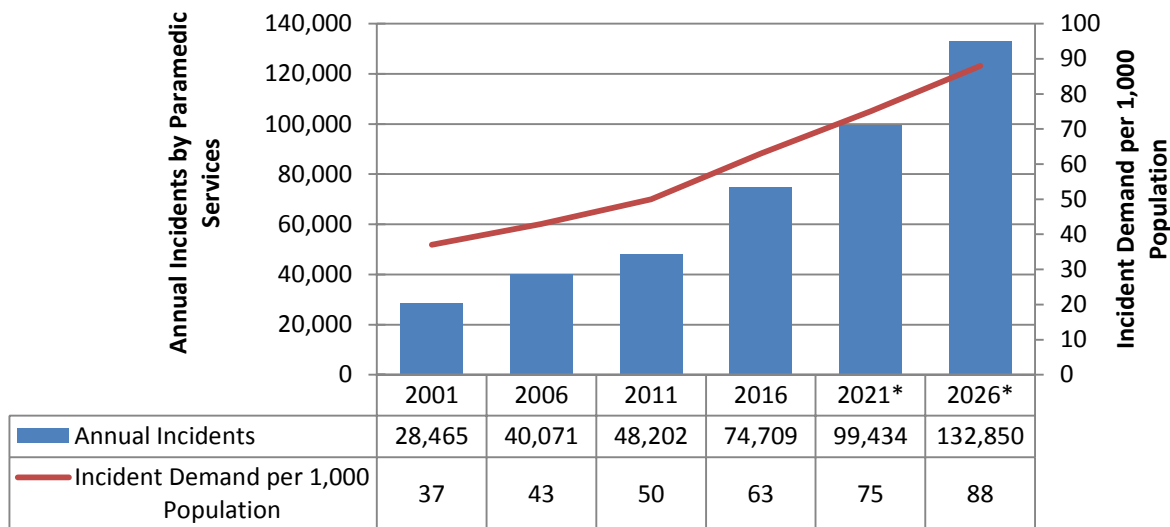
Response time performance decreased slightly in 2018 from 2017 for sudden cardiac arrests and CTAS levels 1, 2 and 4. Increasing demand, vehicular traffic and increased urbanization, particularly in the Region's southern corridors and centres, may be a factor impacting response times for Paramedic Services.

Demand for Paramedic Services continues to increase

As shown in Figure 1, the incident demand per 1,000 residents has increased from 37 incidents per 1,000 residents in 2001 to 63 incidents per 1,000 residents in 2016, with an average annual growth rate of 5 per cent.

In 2018, York Region Paramedic Services responded to 83,204 incidents, a 6.1 per cent increase from 78,407 incidents in 2017. The increasing number of incidents each year is on pace with the projected growth shown in Figure 1 and is expected to result in an estimated 99,400 incidents in 2021.

Figure 1
Paramedic Incident Demand per 1,000 Residents, 2001-2026



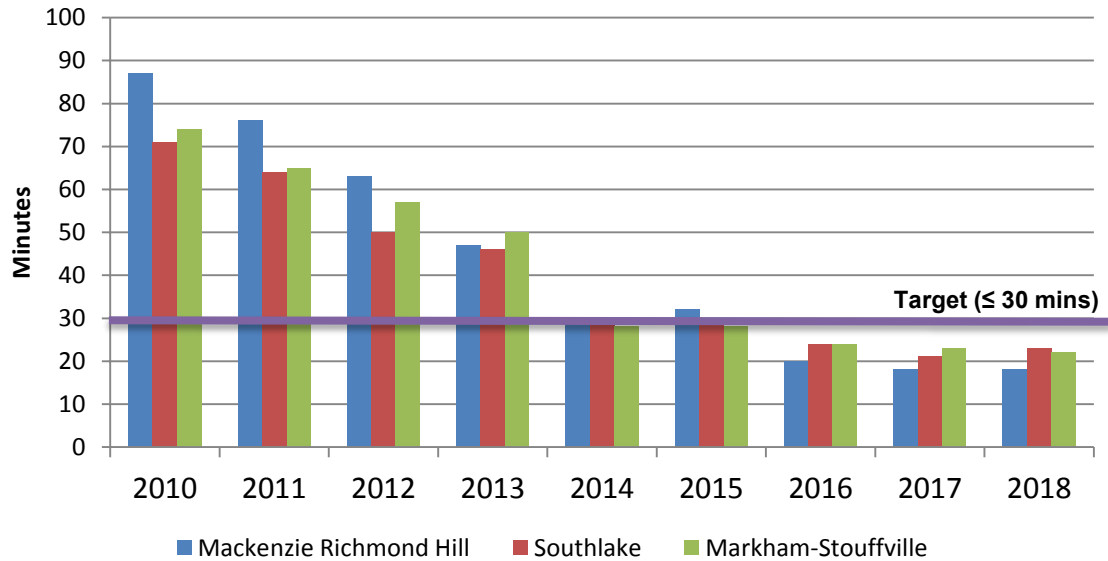
*Predicted based on Paramedic Services 10 Year Resources and Facilities Master Plan

Two factors contribute to the increased demand: overall population growth and the needs of the Region’s aging population. According to 2016 Statistics Canada Census data, seniors (65 years and older) accounted for 14.6 per cent (161,925) of York Region’s population, compared to 11.7 per cent (120,935) in 2011. This increase of 33.9 per cent is higher than the growth rate for children, youth and adults of working age. By 2031, one in five York Region residents will be 65 years or older.

Hospital transfer of care times were below the target of 30 minutes in 2018

As displayed in Figure 2, the average time taken to transfer patients to York Region hospitals has decreased at all three York Region hospitals since 2010, and has dropped below the Region’s target of 30 minutes since 2014. In 2018, the average transfer of care times was 18 minutes for Mackenzie Health, Richmond Hill, 22 minutes for Markham-Stouffville Hospital and 23 minutes for Southlake Regional Health Centre.

Figure 2
Average Transfer of Care Time by York Region Hospital



Source: York Region Paramedic Services Ambulance Dispatch Reporting System

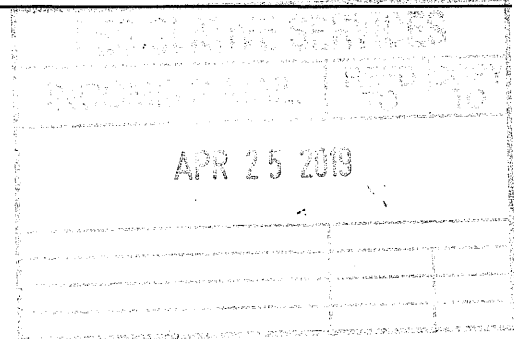
Summary

In 2018, York Region Paramedic Services exceeded all response time targets while managing increasing demand for services from a growing and aging population. This success was achieved in part with the assistance of local municipal fire services in responding to sudden cardiac arrests and Paramedic Services’ collaboration with local hospitals to keep average transfer of care times below 30 minutes.

Future response time performance depends on several critical elements: ongoing implementation of the Paramedic Services 10-year Master Plan, updating the Master Plan in 2020 to consider and address the Region’s needs beyond 2026 and implementation of the Province’s new dispatch technologies for the Georgian Central Ambulance Communication Centre and health system improvements.

April 23, 2019

Ms. Lisa Lyons
Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7



Dear Ms. Lyons:

Re: Planning for Intensification Background Report

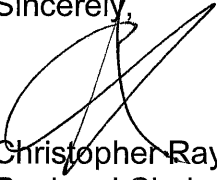
On April 18, 2019 Regional Council adopted the following recommendations:

1. Council direct staff to proceed with consultation on the following as outlined in this report and the attachments as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review:
 - draft intensification framework
 - draft major transit station area delineations and minimum density targets
 - draft additional strategic growth area delineations and minimum density targets
2. The Regional Clerk forward this report and attachments to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the Clerks of the local municipalities.

The original staff report is enclosed for your information.

Please contact Paul Bottomley, Manager, Policy, Research and Forecasting at 1-877-464-9675 ext.71530 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher Raynor". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping loop on the left side and a sharp, upward-pointing stroke on the right side.

Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

Attachments

The Regional Municipality of York

Committee of the Whole
Planning and Economic Development
April 11, 2019

Report of the Commissioner of Corporate Services and Chief Planner

Planning for Intensification Background Report

1. Recommendations

1. Council direct staff to proceed with consultation on the following as outlined in this report and the attachments as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review:
 - draft intensification framework
 - draft major transit station area delineations and minimum density targets
 - draft additional strategic growth area delineations and minimum density targets
2. The Regional Clerk forward this report and attachments to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the Clerks of the local municipalities.

2. Summary

The Growth Plan requires the Region to prepare an Intensification Strategy to demonstrate how intensification targets will be met. This report, along with attachments, provide the background analysis informing the preparation of the Region's Intensification Strategy which forms part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review to update the Regional Official Plan. The report includes draft delineations and minimum density targets for major transit station areas and additional strategic growth areas.

Key Points:

- Accommodating growth through intensification in strategic locations in the Region maintains fiscal accountability through effective use of land and aligns growth with existing and planned infrastructure and services
- York Region is well-positioned to accommodate intensification due to infrastructure investment and the existing planning framework for Regional Centres and Corridors and other intensification areas in the Region
- Existing Regional and local municipal intensification official plan policies and strategies provide the foundation for the Region's Intensification Strategy

- Major transit station areas are a key component of the Region’s intensification hierarchy
- Staff will consult with local municipalities, Regional Planning Advisory Committee, Municipal Comprehensive Review working groups, the public, BILD and other stakeholders on the intensification framework, proposed major transit station area and strategic growth area delineations and minimum density targets as input to the York Region Intensification Strategy

3. Background

An Intensification Strategy is required to demonstrate how intensification will be directed to support the Region’s urban structure and Growth Plan objectives

The Growth Plan requires York Region to develop an Intensification Strategy to achieve the minimum intensification target and intensification throughout the delineated built-up area. For the purposes of this report, the term Intensification Strategy is used in order to align with the terminology in the Growth Plan. The Region’s delineated built-up area is shown on Map 1 in Attachment 1.

Intensification provides important benefits including more efficient use of land and existing infrastructure, increased housing options, including affordable housing, support for a range of transportation options including transit and active transportation modes, contributions to climate change mitigation, complete communities and fiscal benefits to the Region and local municipalities through aligning growth with infrastructure investment.

Under the Growth Plan, among other objectives, the Intensification Strategy is to encourage intensification to achieve the desired urban structure, identify strategic growth areas as a key focus for development and prioritize planning and investment in infrastructure.

The Growth Plan intensification targets for York Region are as follows: at the time of approval of the current Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review and each year until 2031, 50 per cent of all residential development occurring annually are to be within the delineated built-up area; by 2031, and for each year until 2041, the intensification target increases to 60 per cent.

The Province is in the process of finalizing Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan. The discussion in this report refers to the policies in the 2017 Growth Plan. Among other potential changes, the amended Growth Plan could include a different intensification target for York Region. Future staff reports related to intensification will take into account any potential modifications to the Growth Plan that result from the Provincial review process.

This report is a summary of the content contained in Attachments 1 and 2.

The Growth Plan requires major transit station areas be delineated with minimum density targets

Major transit station areas (MTSAs) refer to the area including and around existing and planned higher order transit stations and stops and generally comprise the area within a 500 metre radius of a transit station. Under the Growth Plan, York Region, in consultation with local municipalities, must delineate MTSA boundaries and set minimum density targets for MTSAs located on priority transit corridors. Priority transit corridors in York Region are identified in the Growth Plan and generally consist of portions of the Highway 7, Yonge Street and Davis Drive corridors; portions of the GO rail system and all subway stations.

MTSA densities in priority transit corridors must meet the Growth Plan minimum densities of 200 residents and jobs per hectare for subway stations, 160 for bus rapid transit stations and stops and 150 for GO Rail stations.

Where there are four or more MTSAs along the same priority transit corridor, the average of the targets for those MTSAs must meet or exceed the applicable minimum density target. For MTSAs in a priority transit corridor that do not meet the applicable density target, an alternative target must be established and confirmed by the Province. Upper-tier municipalities have the option of identifying additional MTSAs beyond those in priority transit corridors.

Strategic growth areas support the Regional urban structure and infrastructure investment

Strategic growth areas (SGAs) are areas that have been identified as the focus for accommodating intensification and higher density mixed uses. SGAs include Urban Growth Centres (UGCs), Major transit station areas and other intensification areas. The Provincial UGCs are located within the four Regional Centres of Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, Richmond Hill Centre/Langstaff Gateway, Markham Centre and Newmarket Centre. Additional SGAs beyond UGCs and MTSAs must be delineated in the Regional Official Plan (ROP) and have a minimum density target. The Growth Plan does not specify minimum density targets for additional SGAs.

All levels of government continue to invest significantly in Regional Centres and Corridors

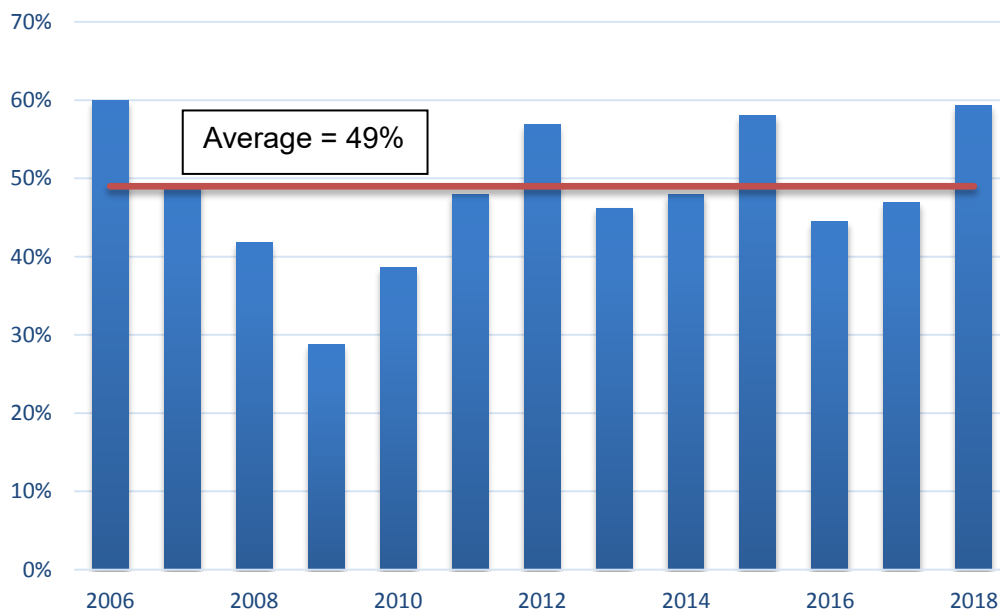
To date, over \$3 billion has been invested by all three levels of government in transit projects in York Region including: the Spadina subway extension to Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, the VIVA Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) System as well as road and streetscape improvements. Additional investment in transit is planned including further development of the BRT system and extension of the Yonge subway to Richmond Hill Centre. The Region continues to invest in water and wastewater infrastructure to service development. The Region has undertaken additional initiatives to promote and monitor intensification in the Centres and Corridors including annual progress updates on development and an office attraction program through York Link.

4. Analysis

York Region has been averaging close to 50 per cent intensification

Since 2006, intensification in York Region has ranged from 29 to 60 per cent with an overall average of 49 per cent intensification within the built-up area (see Figure 1). All new residential units including low, medium and high density residential units in the built-up area count towards intensification.

Figure 1
York Region Intensification 2006 to 2018



The Growth Plan intensification target is a Regional target. The housing unit forecast produced for the Region's growth forecast will determine the total Regional intensification units required to meet the Growth Plan intensification target. To achieve the Regional target, each local municipality contributes at different levels. A local municipality's intensification rate is related to a number of factors including the extent of intensification opportunities within Regional Centres and Corridors as well as local centres and corridors; the level of existing and planned transit and servicing infrastructure; and the geographic extent of the built-up area within the municipality. These factors are considered when developing local municipal intensification targets.

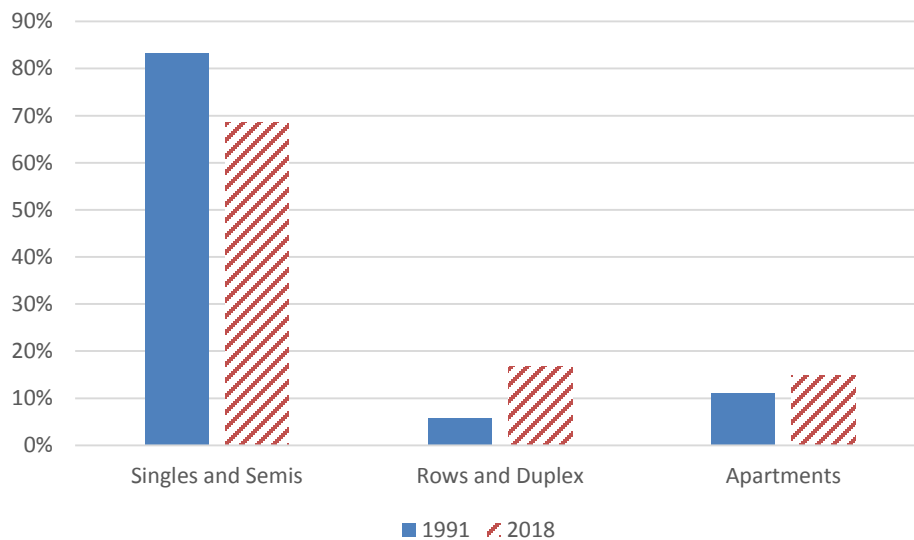
York Region's shift to higher density forms of housing will improve the overall housing mix

In recent years, the GTHA and York Region housing markets have seen an increasing share of medium and high density housing units due to a number of factors including affordability, demographics and the influence of land use planning policy. While the Region's overall

existing housing stock remains concentrated in lower density housing forms, this shift in housing growth to higher density forms is slowly improving the overall mix of housing in the Region. In 1991, single and semi-detached units formed approximately 83 per cent of the Region’s total housing stock; rows, apartments and duplex units collectively accounted for a 17 per cent share. In 2018, the share of single and semi-detached units was about 69 per cent, with increases in the shares of medium and high density housing to approximately 31 per cent of the Region’s housing base (see Figure 2). Increased levels of medium and high density housing development contribute to a more balanced Regional housing stock with a greater variety of housing types.

Figure 2

York Region Housing Stock Comparison – Share of Total Housing Stock



Increased demand for higher density housing forms is anticipated to continue due to aging of York Region’s population, housing affordability, continuing diversification of the population and the creation of vibrant and attractive communities in the Region’s intensification areas through investment in transit, community facilities, amenities and quality built environments. A more diversified housing mix with increased medium and high density housing will result in more transit supportive communities and more affordable housing choices.

The proposed approach to achieve the Growth Plan intensification target builds on the Region’s existing framework for intensification

York Region’s framework for intensification was established through the Region’s Centres and Corridors Strategy developed in the mid-1990s and the 2009 Regional Intensification Strategy. The ROP implements the Strategy and sets out the planned urban structure that focuses on the Regional Centres and Corridors while also providing policy direction on key principles and attributes for intensification areas.

Local municipalities have produced intensification strategies and incorporated elements of the Region’s intensification strategy through their respective official plans and secondary

plans. Regional Centres and Corridors, GO stations, local centres and corridors and other intensification areas are identified as key locations to accommodate local municipal intensification targets as allocated in the ROP. Local municipal intensification strategies will be considered in the development of new local municipal intensification targets to 2041 as part of the forthcoming growth forecast for the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Intensification in strategic locations maximizes efficiencies in infrastructure delivery, human services provision and transit ridership. Under the ROP, strategic locations are based on an intensification framework that recognizes the primacy of the Regional Centres in accommodating the highest density and scale of development. The updated intensification matrix in Figure 3 sets out strategic locations for intensification within the Region. Major transit station areas can be located within a number of the components of the matrix as shown below.

Figure 3
York Region Intensification Matrix



Region’s Urban Growth Centres continue to diversify and thrive

Under the Growth Plan, the Region’s four Urban Growth Centres – Markham Centre, Newmarket Centre, Richmond Hill Centre/Langstaff Gateway and Vaughan Metropolitan Centre – are to be planned to achieve a minimum density of 200 residents and jobs per hectare by 2031. Development in the Regional Centres (which contain Urban Growth

Centres) is part of regular reporting for the Centres and Corridors monitoring program as well as ROP monitoring.

Markham Centre is the most advanced York Region Urban Growth Centre having a land use planning framework in place since the mid-1990s and a starting greenfield condition. Vaughan Metropolitan Centre has experienced an unprecedented increase in new development arising from the opening of the Spadina subway. In Richmond Hill Centre/Langstaff Gateway, development continues to progress in Richmond Hill Centre and the first preliminary development concepts are coming forward for the Langstaff portion of the UGC. Newmarket UGC will come close to meeting the employment component of the Growth Plan density target with the opening of York Region's new office building at 17150 Yonge Street in 2020; the required residential development to meet the population portion of the density target will take longer to be realized.

While development of the UGCs continues, it may be challenging to meet the density target of 200 residents and jobs per hectare by 2031 due to the amount of development required over the next 13 years, the need for transportation infrastructure improvements in Richmond Hill/Langstaff Gateway as well as water and wastewater servicing upgrades required to realize the full potential of Newmarket Centre and Vaughan Metropolitan Centre.

Other factors are contributing to high levels of intensification in the Region

A range of demographic and land use planning factors contribute to high levels of intensification. The aging of York Region's population will result in more non-family households (e.g. single person households) and a higher demand for apartment units. There will also be the need to provide more family-size apartment units in order to meet Growth Plan intensification and density targets. Housing affordability is an issue that is becoming more pronounced in York Region. Medium and high density housing forms, which are provided in intensification areas, provide more affordable housing options. The continuing diversification of the Region's population and transition from a suburban to a more urban character will result in demand for a wider range of housing types.

The continued enhancement of the Region's Centres and Corridors and other intensification areas with community facilities and amenities will increase their attractiveness and lead to increased levels of residential and non-residential development. Enhancing the liveability of the Centres and Corridors will help in attracting younger skilled labour to the Region through the creation of attractive urban living and working environments with good access to transit.

Draft major transit station area delineations and density targets reflect reasonable expectations for intensification

There are 57 MTSA's in York Region within priority transit corridors as shown in Attachment 2. The majority of these stations are located in Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill and Vaughan. Nine of the stations are shared between adjacent local municipalities. There are also two stations shared with the City of Toronto. Thirteen additional MTSA's beyond those required in priority transit corridors are being proposed in consultation with local municipal staff, based on their location on a Regional corridor, the level of anticipated intensification

and their potential to become a required MTSA as part a potential future priority transit corridor. In total, 70 MTSA are identified in the Region.

The delineation of MTSA were based on a series of guiding principles including: reinforcing the planned regional and local municipal urban structure, providing for a range and mix of land uses (for MTSA outside of employment areas) and connecting adjacent MTSA where possible. The MTSA delineation principles are outlined in a guidance document prepared by York Region staff. MTSA will be illustrated through a Visualizing Density project to be produced later in 2019 as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Regional staff with input from local municipal staff developed the draft MTSA delineations and minimum density targets. Draft minimum density targets for the MTSA were determined taking into account a number of factors including the applicable required Growth Plan minimum density target and the existing and the potential build-out density.

Draft MTSA delineations and minimum density targets are provided in Attachment 2. The Planning Act provides for restricting official plan and zoning appeals for areas identified as Protected MTSA at both the Regional and local municipal levels. It is intended that all MTSA in the Region be identified as Protected MTSA.

All York Region major transit corridors meet or exceed, on average, the applicable Growth Plan minimum density.

Two major transit station areas warrant requesting an alternative density target

Two MTSA –the Bathurst and Highway 7 BRT station and King City GO Station warrant alternative minimum density targets. These MTSA do not reasonably meet the Growth Plan minimum density requirements because of the extent surrounding lands are constrained by natural heritage features, utility corridors, or the lands are not likely to undergo more than minor intensification due to their context. The alternative minimum density targets were developed by examining potential build-out densities and are identified in Attachment 1.

Three additional strategic growth areas are being considered

SGA include Urban Growth Centres and major transit station areas. The Region has the option to identify additional SGA planned for higher density growth located either in or outside of the built-up area. Three additional areas – Vaughan Mills Primary Centre and Carrville Centre in Vaughan and the Yonge Street portion of the Aurora Promenade have been identified for consideration based on their place in the local municipal urban structure, anticipated scale of development and other factors. Delineations and density targets for additional SGA will have regard for existing designations in local municipal official plans. Draft delineations are shown in Attachment 2.

Staff will consult on the proposed intensification framework, MTSAs and SGAs

Staff are planning to broadly consult on the proposed intensification framework, major transit station area and additional strategic growth area delineations and minimum density targets with local municipalities, the Regional Planning Advisory Committee, Municipal Comprehensive Review Working Groups, the public, BILD and other stakeholders. Consultation methods will include meetings, presentations to local municipal staff and/or councils, public open houses and/or events, York.ca, and through social media. To date, Regional staff have held numerous meetings with local municipal staff on the development of the major transit station area delineations and minimum density targets (Appendix 2 to Attachment 1 provides a list of these meetings).

An Intensification Strategy will follow in 2020

This report provides background work leading to the development of the full York Region intensification strategy which is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2020. The Intensification Strategy will include the local municipal intensification targets, proposed final MTSA and SGA delineations and minimum density targets, policy direction for updating the ROP based on the Growth Plan policies, as well as an implementation strategy for the Region and local municipalities. Local municipal intensification targets will be first introduced in the draft forecast and land needs assessment report, which is currently scheduled for late 2019.

5. Financial

Planning for Intensification has been undertaken within the existing staff complement and budget of the Planning and Economic Development Branch.

Growing through intensification provides fiscal benefits to the Region through the optimization of existing and planned infrastructure and services. The Region will continue to manage growth in a fiscally sustainable way which includes aligning growth with investment in infrastructure. The extent of fiscal impact will be assessed through the fiscal impact analysis as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review.

The Intensification Strategy feeds into the growth forecast as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review which will form the basis for the next Development Charges by-law update required to be adopted by 2022. Achievement of the Growth Plan intensification targets will require a continued shift in the Region's housing market towards medium and higher density housing forms.

6. Local Impact

Local municipal staff are part of a Local Municipal Working Group and have provided comments and feedback throughout the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review process to date. Regional staff worked closely with local municipal staff in the development of draft

MTSA delineations and minimum density targets as well as in the determination of additional strategic growth areas in the Region.

The Intensification Strategy will establish local municipal intensification targets to 2041 and will update the framework for intensification. Local municipal official plans will need to conform to the new local municipal intensification targets and intensification policies in the updated ROP, once approved.

7. Conclusion

The Growth Plan requires the Region to prepare an Intensification Strategy to demonstrate how intensification targets will be met. This report, along with the attachments, provide the background analysis informing the preparation of the Region's Intensification Strategy.

York Region is well-positioned to accommodate the Growth Plan intensification targets. Significant investment in transit including the subway extension to Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, the planned Yonge Street subway extension and BRT lines combined with the Centres and Corridors planning framework at the Regional and local municipal level will support and attract increased levels of intensification in the Region. Other factors including housing affordability, aging of the population, and the continuing diversification of the Region's households will result in increased demand for medium and high density forms of housing.

Staff are planning to consult on the proposed intensification framework, the draft MTSA's and draft delineations and minimum density targets, as input to the Region's Intensification Strategy and updated official plan.

For more information on this report, please contact Paul Bottomley, Manager, Policy, Research and Forecasting at 1-877-464-9675 ext.71530. Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request.

Recommended by: **Paul Freeman, MCIP, RPP**
Chief Planner

Dino Basso
Commissioner of Corporate Services

Approved for Submission: **Bruce Macgregor**
Chief Administrative Officer

March 29, 2019
Attachments (2)
eDOCS #9211858

INTENSIFICATION

Key Findings

The 2017 Provincial Growth Plan requires the Region to prepare an Intensification Strategy as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review. This report provides the background analysis to support the development of this Strategy. The *Planning for Intensification Background Report*:

- Summarizes the Provincial, Regional and local municipal policy context for intensification;
- Assesses historic levels of intensification in York Region and changes in the Region's overall housing mix over time;
- Provides an update on development progress in the Region's Urban Growth Centres;
- Discusses key factors driving intensification in York Region;
- Identifies draft major transit station area (MTSA) and additional strategic growth area (SGA) delineations and minimum density targets; and
- Summarizes key policy directions for the forthcoming York Region Intensification Strategy.

The report includes the following highlights:

- The structure for intensification is already well-established through the Regional Centres and Corridors framework from the 1994 Regional Official Plan, the 2009 York Region 2031 Intensification Strategy, the current Regional Official Plan (ROP) policies on intensification as well as through local municipal intensification strategies, secondary plans and official plan policies. York Region's framework for intensification focuses on the Centres and Corridors and other key strategic intensification areas in the Region that allow for optimizing existing and planned infrastructure and service provision including investment in higher order transit.
- Intensification provides important benefits to the Region including more efficient use of land and existing infrastructure, increased housing options and opportunities for the provision of more affordable housing, support of a greater range of transportation options including transit and active transportation modes, contributing to climate change mitigation, creation of more complete communities as well as fiscal benefits to the Region and local municipalities.
- York Region is well-positioned to accommodate the Growth Plan's intensification targets of 50 percent to 2031 and 60 percent from 2031 to 2041 given the extensive investment in higher order transit, the planned system of centres and corridors and other intensification areas in the Region and the historical level of intensification in the Region.
- The housing market in the GTHA and York Region is shifting to higher density forms of housing. This trend is expected to continue in the future due to the aging of the population, housing affordability issues, the continuing maturation and diversification of the Region and the continuing development of the Region's intensification areas into complete communities.

- Development in the Region's Urban Growth Centres in Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill and Vaughan are progressing. All Urban Growth Centres (UGCs) are planned to reach or exceed the Growth Plan density target of 200 residents and jobs per hectare. Infrastructure investments are needed to fully reach this density target. In addition, reaching the Growth Plan density target for some of the UGCs will also be challenging due to the required pace of development over the 2019 to 2031 period.
- Proposed delineations and minimum density targets are provided for 57 MTSAs in priority transit corridors as well as for 13 additional MTSAs for a total of 70 MTSAs in the Region. Alternative density targets are proposed for two MTSAs which are unable to meet the minimum Growth Plan density targets. Draft delineations and density targets are also proposed for additional strategic growth areas. Consultation will be undertaken on the draft delineations and density targets which will be finalized for the Intensification Strategy.
- An updated Intensification Matrix that identifies strategic priority areas for intensification as well as an updated Key Attributes for Intensification Areas are provided as the foundation for development of the Region's Intensification Strategy. Key policy directions for updating the Regional Official Plan, consistent with the Growth Plan 2017 are also identified.
- Total Regional intensification units and allocation of these units to local municipalities will be undertaken as part of the forecast and land needs assessment work later in 2019.
- The full York Region Intensification Strategy will be developed later in the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review, in the first quarter of 2020.

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1. Introduction

The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 (the Growth Plan) requires municipalities to develop an Intensification Strategy to articulate how the Growth Plan minimum intensification target will be achieved. This report is a background report that will feed into the development of the Region's Intensification Strategy which is a component of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review. The *Planning for Intensification Background Report* contains the following:

- Summary of the Provincial, Regional and local municipal policy context for planning for intensification;
- Assessment of the historic levels of intensification in York Region;
- Development progress update for the Region's Urban Growth Centres;
- Key factors driving York Region's ability to meet the Growth Plan intensification targets;
- Draft major transit station area delineations and minimum density targets;
- Draft additional strategic growth area delineations and minimum density targets; and
- Key policy directions for York Region's Intensification Strategy and update of the Regional Official Plan.

This report will inform development of draft local municipal intensification targets, which will be provided in the Region's growth forecast report later in 2019. The Intensification Strategy is planned to be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

At the time this report was prepared, the Provincial Government was in the process of consulting on a proposed amendment to the 2017 Growth Plan (Amendment 1) as well as reviewing the Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 and the Planning Act. Unless stated otherwise, this report assumes the current in-force Provincial policy and legislative environment as of March 2019.

2. Background

2.1 Intensification provides important benefits to the Region

Growing through intensification and more compact development as opposed to lower density growth through development of mainly greenfield lands has a number of important benefits including making more efficient use of existing and planned infrastructure. In York Region, this means encouraging development in Centres and Corridors to support the over \$3 billion investment in transit infrastructure by all three levels of government including the Spadina subway extension to Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, the development of Bus Rapid Transit lines along Highway 7, Yonge and Davis Drive and other infrastructure investments.

Intensification also contributes to the development of complete communities in the Region by providing a greater range of housing and transportation choices by making public transit more viable. Increasing housing choice to allow for more medium and high density housing through intensification contributes to improved housing affordability. Higher density transit supportive development contributes to climate change mitigation by making more efficient use of land and infrastructure, better preserving agricultural lands, reducing automobile dependency and promoting active forms of transportation.

Intensification also has significant fiscal benefits through cost savings in Regional and local municipal infrastructure and services realized through more compact development. For example, growth through intensification as compared to greenfield development can provide savings in reduced road and other linear infrastructure costs. A fiscal analysis to be completed later in 2019 will inform the Region's growth forecast and land needs assessment as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review.

2.2 Province provides policy direction on intensification through the Provincial Policy Statement and Growth Plan

2.2.1 Provincial Policy Statement, 2014

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (*PPS*) provides direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning. Under the Planning Act, decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the PPS. The PPS defines intensification as:

The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a) Redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites;
- b) The development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) Infill development; and
- d) The expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

The PPS provides policy directions related to intensification as outlined below.

Policy 1.1.1 states that healthy, liveable and safe communities are sustained by promoting efficient development and land use patterns, promoting cost-effective development patterns and standards to minimize land consumption and servicing costs.

Policy 1.1.2 addresses the need to provide sufficient land to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land use to accommodate projected needs for up to 20 years. To meet this policy requirement, sufficient land is to be made available through intensification and redevelopment and if necessary, designated growth areas.

Policy 1.1.3.2 states that land use patterns within settlement areas are to be based on a range of uses and opportunities for intensification and redevelopment in accordance with criteria in Policy 1.1.3.3 and where this can be accommodated.

Municipalities are directed through Policy 1.1.3.3. to identify appropriate locations and promote opportunities for intensification and redevelopment where it can be accommodated taking into account the existing building stock or areas and the availability of existing or planned infrastructure and public service facilities to accommodate projected needs.

In addition, municipalities are required to develop intensification targets, as set out in Policy 1.1.3.5. In the case of York Region, the Growth Plan establishes the minimum target for intensification. PPS Policy 1.2.4 directs upper tier municipalities in consultation with lower tier municipalities to identify minimum targets for intensification and redevelopment within lower tier municipalities that should be met before settlement area boundary expansion is permitted.

The PPS also provides additional policies through Policy 1.1.3.7 related to establishing and implementing phasing policies to ensure meeting intensification targets, the orderly progression of development and the timely provision of infrastructure and public service facilities.

2.2.2 Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017

The Growth Plan builds upon the policy foundation provided by the PPS, providing more specific land use planning policies for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH). One of the overall guiding principles of the Growth Plan is to prioritize intensification and higher densities in order to make efficient use of land and infrastructure and support transit.

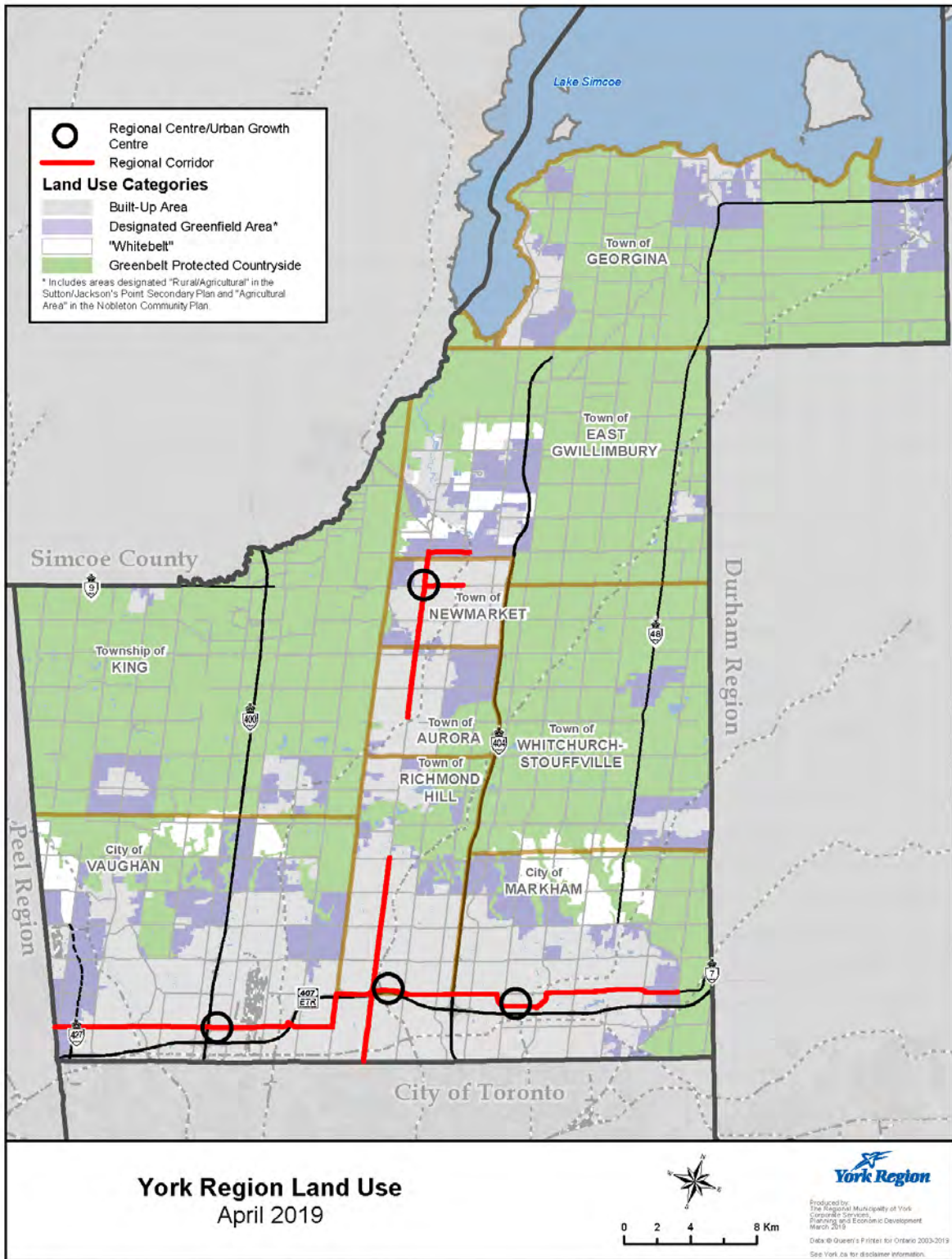
2.2.2.1 Growth Plan establishes minimum intensification targets for York Region

The Growth Plan contains specific policy targets for intensification:

- By the time of approval of the current Regional MCR and each year until 2031, a minimum of 50 per cent of all residential development occurring annually will be within the delineated built-up area.
- By 2031, and for each year thereafter to 2041, the intensification target increases to 60 per cent.

The delineated built-up area was developed by the Province as part of the 2006 Growth Plan. It is reflective of the general limits of the developed urban area as of 2006 and is shown in Map 1 as the grey area.

Map 1: York Region Land Use



Council may request an alternative target where it is demonstrated that the intensification target to 2031 cannot be achieved subject to a number of criteria including maintaining or improving on the current intensification target, accounting for existing infrastructure, consideration of the actual rate of intensification being achieved, supporting diversification of the total range and mix of housing options and others. The request for an alternative target only applies to the period until 2031.

While the majority of intensification units in the Region will be medium and high density housing units, any new residential units built within the Region's delineated built-up area count towards the intensification target, including low density residential development. Redevelopment of golf course lands including Glenway in Newmarket, York Downs in Markham, Highland Gate in Aurora and Copper Creek in Vaughan are providing significant ground-related housing supply within the built-up area and also count towards the Region's intensification units. In addition, more modest forms of intensification such as small infill projects and second suites also contribute to intensification in the Region. In total, since 2010, apartments have accounted for approximately 56 per cent of the Region's intensification units within the built-up area while ground-related units including single detached and row units comprised the remainder.

2.2.2.2 Growth Plan requires York Region to prepare an Intensification Strategy

Municipalities are required to develop a strategy to articulate how the minimum intensification will be achieved. The strategy is to:

- a) Encourage intensification generally to achieve the desired urban structure;
- b) Identify the appropriate type and scale of development and transition of built form to adjacent areas;
- c) Identify strategic growth areas to support achievement of the intensification target and recognize them as a key focus for development;
- d) Ensure lands are zoned and development is designed in a manner that supports the achievement of complete communities;
- e) Prioritize planning and investment in infrastructure and public service facilities that will support intensification; and
- f) Be implemented through official plan policies and designations, updated zoning and other supporting documents.

Intensification strategy requirements are implemented through the York Region Intensification Strategy, local municipal intensification strategies and through other Regional and local municipal land use planning policy, decisions on land use planning matters as well as infrastructure investment and service planning decisions.

2.2.2.3 Growth Plan directs that infrastructure investment support growth through intensification

There are a number of Growth Plan policies that speak to the need for infrastructure investment decisions to support intensification.

Section 3.2.1.2 references leveraging infrastructure investment to direct growth and development including the achievement of intensification targets as well as providing sufficient servicing capacity in strategic growth areas. Similarly, Section 3.2.1.3 addresses the use of

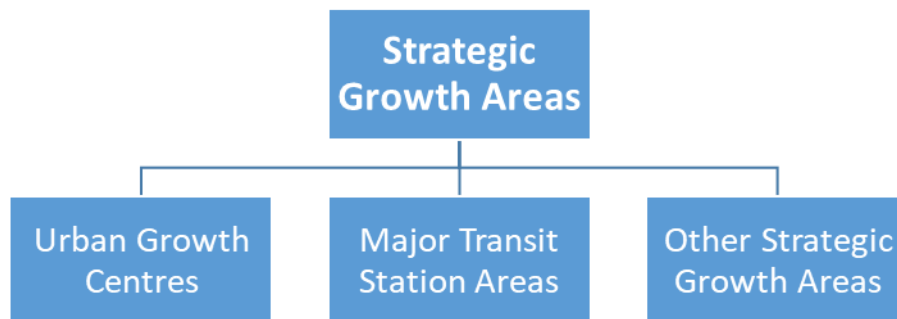
infrastructure and other implementation tools to facilitate intensification and higher density development in strategic growth areas. Through Section 3.2.3, the Growth Plan directs municipalities to prioritize areas with existing or planned higher densities for transit investment to also increase the capacity of existing transit systems to support strategic growth areas.

2.2.2.4 Urban Growth Centres are to be planned to achieve a density of 200 residents and jobs per hectare by 2031

Urban Growth Centres are to be planned to accommodate significant population and employment growth and be the focal points for investment in public services facilities. They are to accommodate commercial, recreational, cultural and entertainment uses, support the regional transit network and serve as high density major employment centres. York Region's four urban growth centres – Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, Richmond Hill Centre/Langstaff Gateway, Markham Centre and Newmarket Centre – are required to achieve a minimum density target of 200 residents and jobs combined per hectare by 2031. Map 1 shows the location of the Region's Urban Growth Centres which are located within the boundaries of the four Regional Centres.

Strategic growth area is an umbrella term in the Growth Plan that includes Urban Growth Centres, major transit station areas and other strategic growth areas (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Components of Strategic Growth Areas



2.2.2.5 *Major transit station areas on priority transit corridors are to be delineated and assigned minimum density targets*

Upper tier municipalities, in consultation with lower tier municipalities, are required to delineate the boundaries of major transit station areas (MTSAs) and to set minimum density targets for MTSAs located on priority transit corridors. A MTSA is defined as:

The area including and around any existing or planned higher order transit station or stop within a settlement area including around a major bus depot in an urban core. Major transit station areas generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500 metre radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk.

Priority transit corridors are identified in Schedule 5 of the Growth Plan. York Region's Priority Transit Corridors are shown on Map 2 and generally consist of the portions of the Highway 7 and Yonge Corridors with funded Bus Rapid Transit, the Barrie GO rail line north to the Aurora GO station, the Stouffville GO line to Markham Centre and the three stations of the Spadina subway line located in York Region.

MTSAs are to be planned for 200 residents and jobs combined per hectare for subway stations, 160 for bus rapid or light rail transit or 150 for GO rail stations. There is no timing requirement in the Growth Plan for MTSAs to achieve these densities; they are long term density targets that may not be achieved until after 2041.

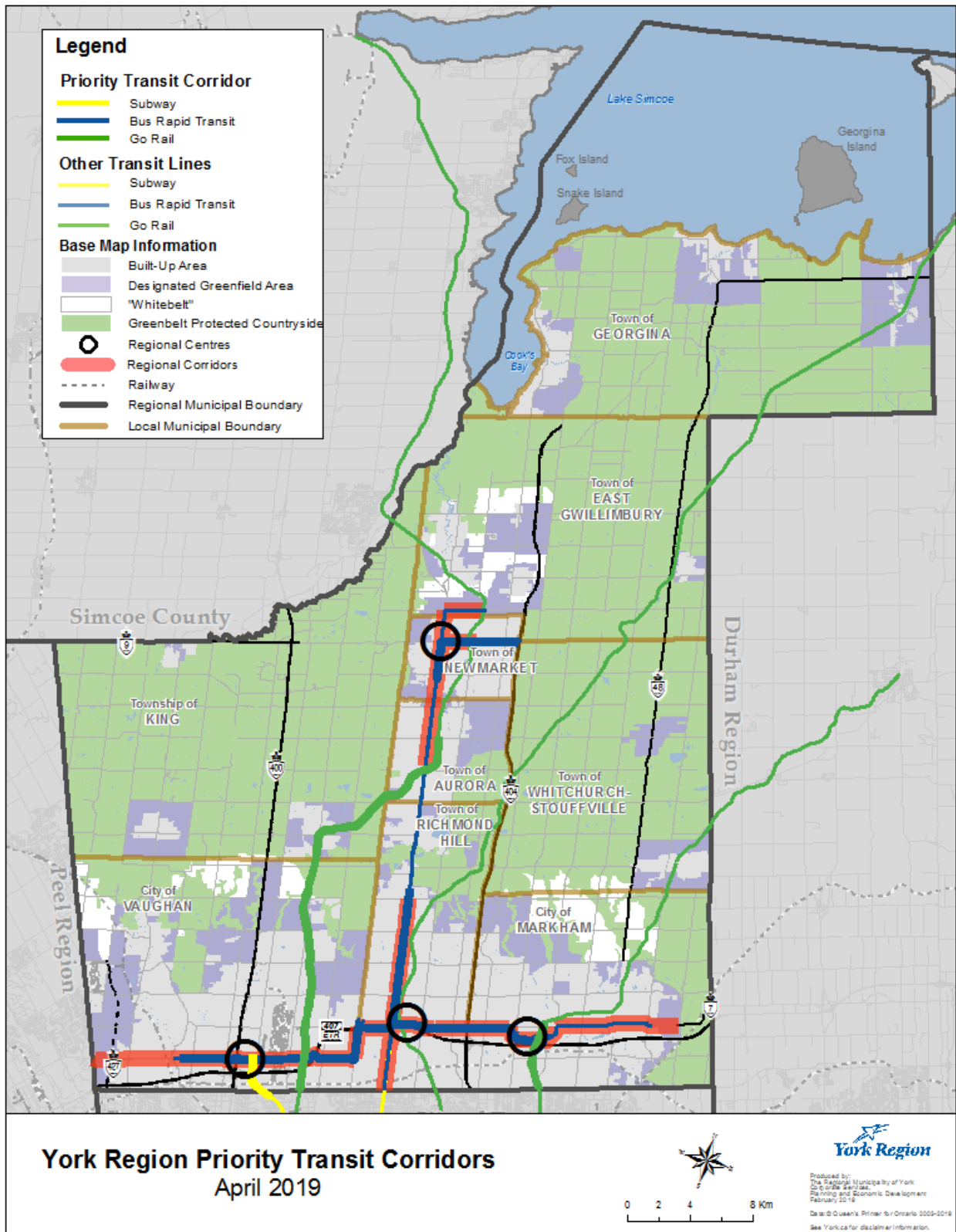
Where there are four or more MTSAs along the same priority transit corridor, the average of the targets established for those MTSAs must meet or exceed the applicable minimum density target for that corridor.

For any given MTSA, the Region has the ability to request to the Minister an alternative target to the Growth Plan minimum density targets listed above, subject to requirements. It must be demonstrated that the density target cannot be achieved because of development restrictions and/or significantly limited redevelopment potential. There are also additional criteria related to supporting a more compact built form, maximizing the potential transit users, increasing the existing density of the MTSA and others.

The Region has the option to identify additional MTSAs beyond Priority Transit Corridors. Additional MTSAs also require delineation and minimum density targets but are not subject to the Growth Plan minimum density targets.

All MTSAs are to be planned and designed to be transit supportive, supportive of active transportation and accommodate a range and mix of land uses and activities. For MTSAs located within employment areas, the mix of land uses refers to different types of employment uses.

Map 2: Priority Transit Corridors in York Region



Section 16 of the *Planning Act* provides for restricting official plan and zoning appeals for the areas that are identified as Protected MTSA's at both the Regional and local municipal levels in relation to density, building height and land use. The Region is required to identify which MTSA's are protected in order for them to receive protection from appeals under the *Planning Act*.

2.2.2.6 Additional Strategic Growth Areas can be identified by the Region

Strategic Growth Areas are defined in the Growth Plan as areas within settlement areas, nodes, corridors and other areas that have been identified by municipalities or the Province to be the focus for accommodating intensification and higher density mixed uses in a more compact built form. Strategic growth areas include Urban Growth Centres, Major transit station areas and other major intensification opportunities which can be located in either the Built-up area or the Designated Greenfield Area. Additional strategic growth areas beyond UGCs and MTSA's that are identified in the Regional Official Plan (ROP) are required to be delineated and to have a minimum density target. The Growth Plan provides flexibility in terms of the extent of identifying additional SGAs beyond UGCs and MTSA's. Section 5.2.4.5 of the Growth Plan states that municipalities may plan for development beyond 2041 for strategic growth areas that are delineated and subject to minimum density targets.

2.3 York Region has a well-established policy base for intensification

2.3.1 York Region 2031 Intensification Strategy established a framework for intensification

The York Region 2031 Intensification Strategy was adopted by Council in 2009. It provided a long-term framework for creating sustainable and quality compact communities focused on the Region's Centres and Corridors and also demonstrated the ability of the Region to meet the 2006 Growth Plan intensification target.

The Strategy established a series of principles for intensification related to connecting centers and corridors with rapid transit, built form, walkability, provision of quality public spaces, improving the live work relationship, ensuring a range of housing options and affordability, following the Region's Transit Oriented Development Guidelines along with other principles.

To contribute to the development of complete communities, key attributes of intensification areas were outlined in the 2009 Strategy and addressed issues such as transit supportive and mixed use development, built form, housing options, natural heritage and open space, culture, energy planning, parking and other factors. The key attributes were incorporated into the ROP policies related to intensification.

The 2009 Intensification Strategy established the York Region Intensification Matrix which became part of the ROP policy framework for intensification. The matrix identifies key strategic areas where intensification can be best accommodated with respect to efficient and cost effective infrastructure, transit and human service provision.

The matrix in Figure 2 shows the hierarchy of intensification for the Region from the 2009 Intensification Strategy. The inverse triangular shape of the matrix signifies that densities and built form types will vary. Greater densities and building heights are expected to continue to occur in Regional Centres and Corridors relative to other key strategic areas.

Figure 2: 2009 Regional Intensification Matrix

2.3.2 York Region Official Plan contains policies to implement the Region's Intensification Strategy

The Regional Official Plan (ROP) set out the policy direction for achieving the Growth Plan intensification target. Sections 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 contain policies related to intensification, Regional Centres and Corridors and Local Centres and Corridors. Intensification is to occur in strategic areas in the Region's built-up area to maximize efficiencies in infrastructure delivery, human services provision and transit. The strategic locations are based on an intensification framework that places priority on the Regional Centres, followed by the Regional Corridors and then local municipal centres and corridors.

Policies in the ROP address land use planning and urban design in intensification areas to ensure the provision of well-designed public open spaces, opportunities for active transportation and the achievement of an appropriate transition of built form to adjacent areas. The ROP encourages human services and affordable housing to locate in intensification areas.

Table 1 in the ROP sets local municipal intensification targets for 2006 to 2031 to meet the 2006 Growth Plan intensification target of 40 percent which was equivalent to 90,700 total intensification units in the Region. The ROP directed local municipalities to prepare their own intensification strategies based on the Regional Intensification Strategy and the Region's Intensification Guide to meet or exceed the ROP local municipal intensification targets.

The ROP establishes the Regional Centres and Corridors as the foundation of the Region's urban structure and city building approach to development to realize the vision of a vibrant and liveable urban environment. Regional Centres and Corridors are to be the primary location for the most intensive and greatest mix of development in the Region containing residential, office and other commercial development. York Region's four Urban Growth Centres discussed above are contained within the four Regional Centres. Vaughan Metropolitan Centre contains the terminal station for the Spadina subway line and Richmond Hill Centre/Langstaff Gateway is planned for the Yonge Street subway extension terminal station.

The Regional Corridors – Yonge Street, Highway 7, Davis Drive and Green Lane – connect the Regional Centres and other key intensification areas in the Region and form the main arteries of the Region’s urban structure.

2.3.3 Other York Region Initiatives Support Intensification

Focusing growth and infrastructure investment in the Regional Centres and Corridors has been a key component of the Regional Official Plan since its initial adoption in 1994. In addition to the ROP policies, the Region has also undertaken the following initiatives to promote and measure intensification:

- In 2003, the York Region Centres and Corridors Study, titled, “Making it Happen!” set out recommended actions and initiatives by all levels of government and the private sector to implement the envisioned system of Regional Centres and Corridors.
- In 2004, Regional Council adopted the Centres and Corridors Strategy which is an action plan to implement the above Centres and Corridor Study with key recommendations in the areas of policy, financial policy and tools, infrastructure investment and supportive programs.
- In 2006, Regional Council adopted the *Transit-Oriented Development Guidelines* that emphasize the need for an urban form that supports transit investment along the Regional network of Centres and Corridors.
- In 2008, Regional Council adopted a plan to implement a policy to provide 20-40% increase in servicing allocation for development proposals that meet specific criteria that include, among others:
 - Minimum LEED silver standard
 - Location within a Regional Centre or Corridor, or Local Centre
 - Meet the Regional *Transit-Oriented Development Guidelines*
- Since 2013, Regional staff has provided Council with annual progress updates on the Centres and Corridors program.
- The York Region Office Space Financial/Market Analysis and Marketing Plan Study from 2015 aims to attract office development in the Region, particularly in Centres and Corridors.
- Regional Council endorsed the Supporting High Density Development within Identified Intensification Areas Report in 2015, which authorized Regional staff to appear before the Ontario Municipal Board in support of the Region’s position, as required, for all development proposals that seek to reduce approved densities within intensification areas.
- In 2016, the Centres and Corridors Program partnered with the York Link office attraction campaign to showcase the relationship between economic development and city building.

The objective of this new marketing and communications strategy is to facilitate office development and employment growth in York Region, primarily in Centres and Corridors.

- To date over \$3 billion has been invested in transit projects in York Region by all three levels of government including:
 - The Spadina subway extension to VMC which opened in December 2017
 - 36 km VIVA Bus Rapid Transit System
 - Road and streetscape improvements

In addition to the above, the Region and Province have made significant financial investments in transit to support intensification in the Regional Centres and Corridors as well as to ensure water-wastewater infrastructure is available to support these areas. Water and wastewater capacity availability for intensification areas will be addressed on a case by case basis. Priority will be given to locations where existing capacity exists.

2.4 Local Municipalities have intensification strategies and official plan policies in place

The ROP directs local municipalities to prepare intensification strategies based on the Region's Strategy and guiding principles. The Region produced a guide in 2008 to assist local municipalities. The objectives of the local intensification strategies were to:

- Demonstrate how the Region's local municipal intensification assignment will be met in terms of unit potential, density and design as well as identify and map the locations and amount of intensification;
- Identify the key attributes for creating, high quality, sustainable compact communities
- Promote communication to raise awareness of intensification; and
- Develop a monitoring system to track progress to meeting the intensification vision, key attributes and targets.

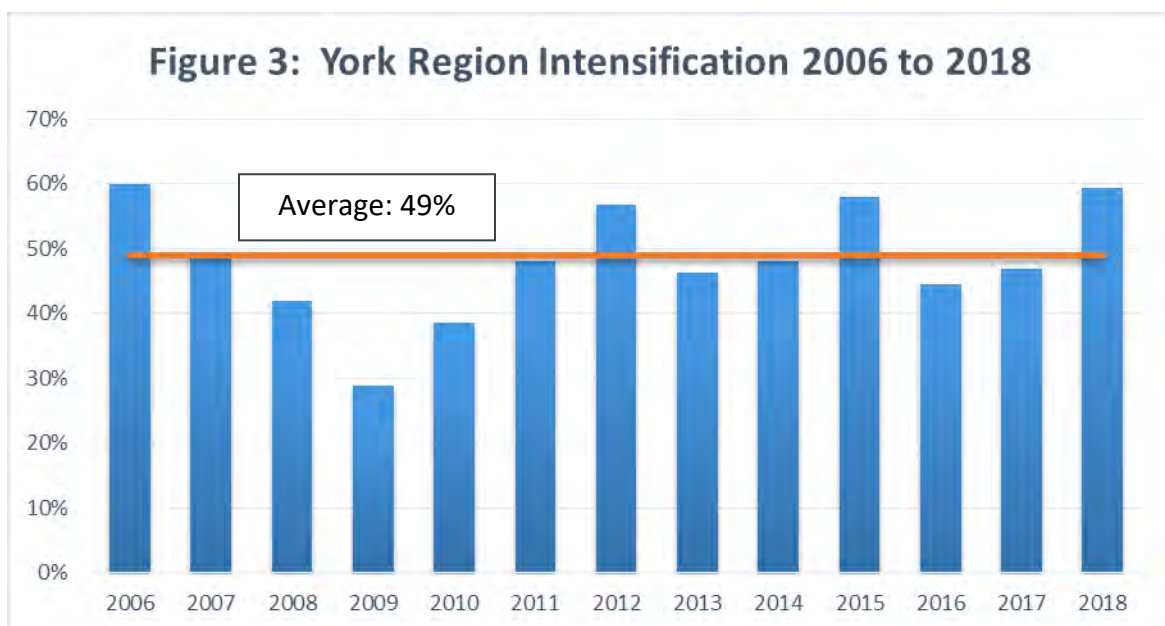
Since 2010 when the ROP was approved, local municipalities have produced either stand-alone intensification strategies or have incorporated elements of the intensification strategy through their respective official plan reviews. All have identified or are in the process of identifying the appropriate locations to accommodate the Region's 2031 intensification targets. These locations include Regional Centres and Corridors, local centers and corridors, infill development and other locations. The following is a summary of the current local municipal intensification areas.

Table 1: Summary of Local Municipal Intensification Areas

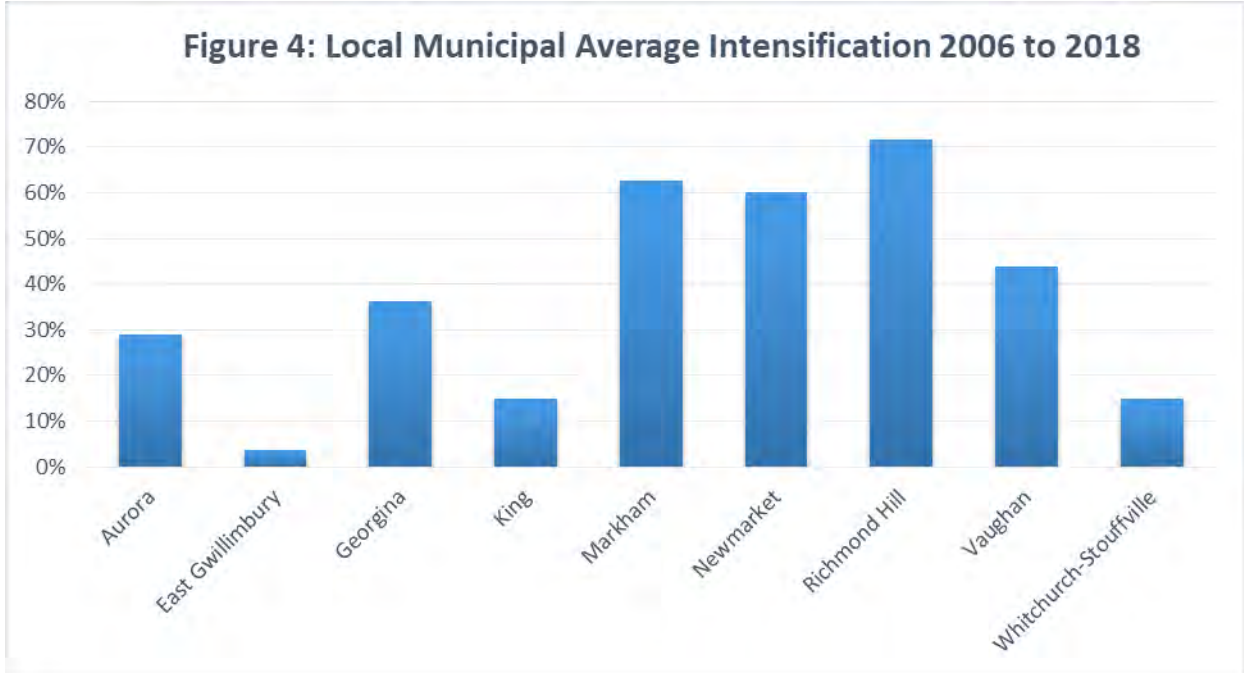
Municipality	Intensification Areas
Aurora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurora Promenade is the prime intensification area in Aurora, consisting of the Yonge and Wellington Street corridors including the GO station • Additional intensification population growth is also anticipated through secondary suites
East Gwillimbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directs intensification to centres and corridors within the built boundary identified in the local official plan • Intensification units are allocated by community to Holland Landing, Mount Albert, Queensville and Sharon
Georgina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directs intensification primarily within the serviced urban communities of Keswick and Sutton/Jackson's Point • Secondary plans identify specific centres and corridors as the primary locations for intensification and infill
King	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft official plan work allocates remaining intensification units to King City and Schomberg • Intensification is to occur along Regional Roads and within close proximity to the existing core areas
Markham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official plan establishes a target of 60 percent intensification for Markham • Priority intensification areas are the 2 Regional Centres, 6 Key Development Areas and local centres and corridors
Newmarket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensification is primarily directed to the Newmarket Urban Centres Secondary Plan area which includes the Newmarket Urban Growth Centre and encompasses large sections of the Yonge and Davis Drive corridors in Newmarket and has build-out targets of 33,000 residents and 32,000 jobs • Historic downtown centre is anticipated to accommodate modest levels of intensification
Richmond Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensification hierarchy consists of Richmond Hill Centre, Bernard and Carrville Key Development Areas and Regional Corridors, Local Centres, Local Development Areas and Local Corridors, Neighbourhood Infill and Secondary Suites
Vaughan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official plan establishes a 45 percent intensification target for Vaughan • Intensification hierarchy consists of Vaughan Metropolitan Centre, Regional Intensification Corridors, Primary Centres, Local Centres and Primary Intensification Corridors
Whitchurch-Stouffville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gateway Mixed Use and Western Approach Areas in Stouffville and the Stouffville Core Area are the prime intensification areas • Town's Growth Management Strategy and the Community of Stouffville secondary plan sets an intensification target of 2,020 units (exceeds the Region's target)

3. York Region Average Intensification

Since the first Growth Plan was released in 2006, York Region has averaged approximately 49% intensification from 2006 to 2018 (see Figure 3). The per cent intensification refers to the residential units built within the delineated built-up area as a share of the total building permits for that year. Any type of new residential units, including both low and high density units, count towards intensification. In the years just after 2006, a portion of the intensification units built in the Region were related to the completion of greenfield subdivisions at the edge of the built-up area boundary. However, since this time, the majority of the intensification units are apartment and row units. Since 2006, the intensification percentage has ranged from 29 to 60 percent.



Each local municipality in the Region contributes in different ways to the Region's overall intensification target. Historically, Richmond Hill, Markham and Newmarket have showed the highest average intensification levels (see Figure 4). This can be attributed to a number of factors including the amount of delineated built-up area land and intensification opportunities in Regional Centres and Corridors and other intensification areas in these municipalities in relation to greenfield development.

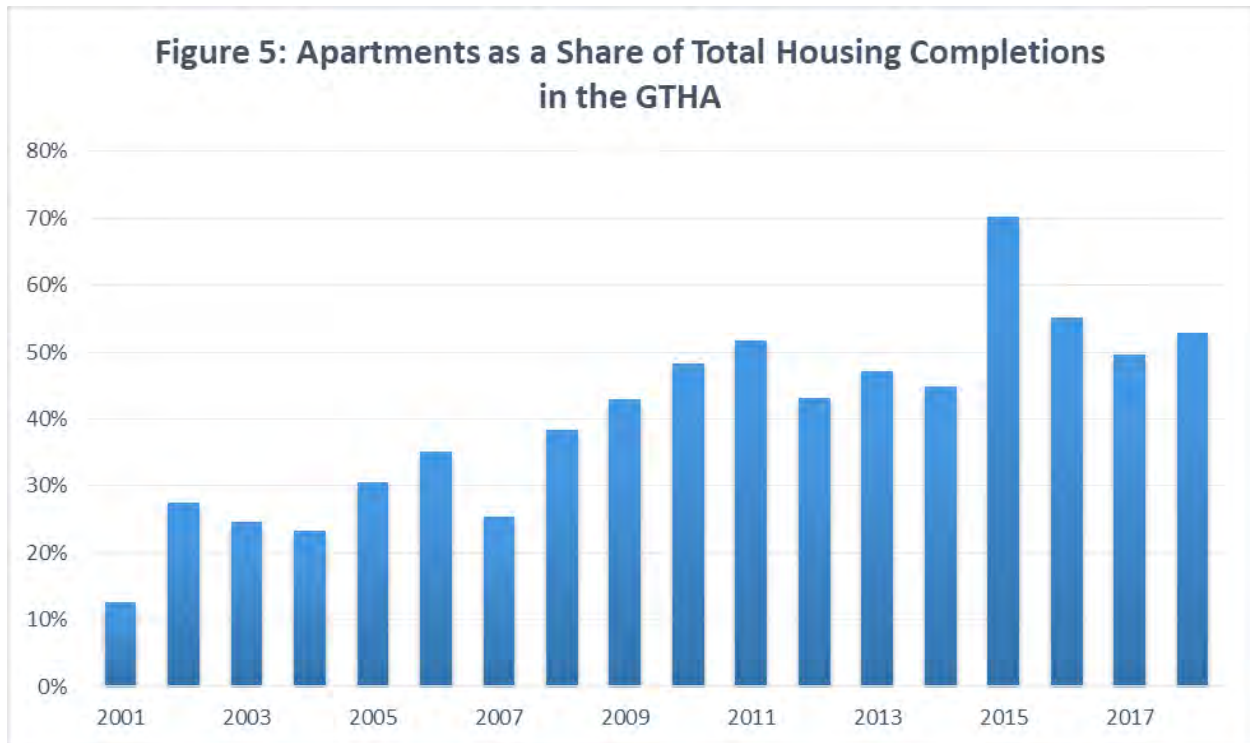


This pattern is expected to continue in the future with some local municipal intensification targets being higher than the Regional average and others being below, to reflect the relative intensification opportunities in centres and corridors and other locations, the extent of higher order transit service and the anticipated level of greenfield residential growth within each local municipality.



4. Housing Market Trends

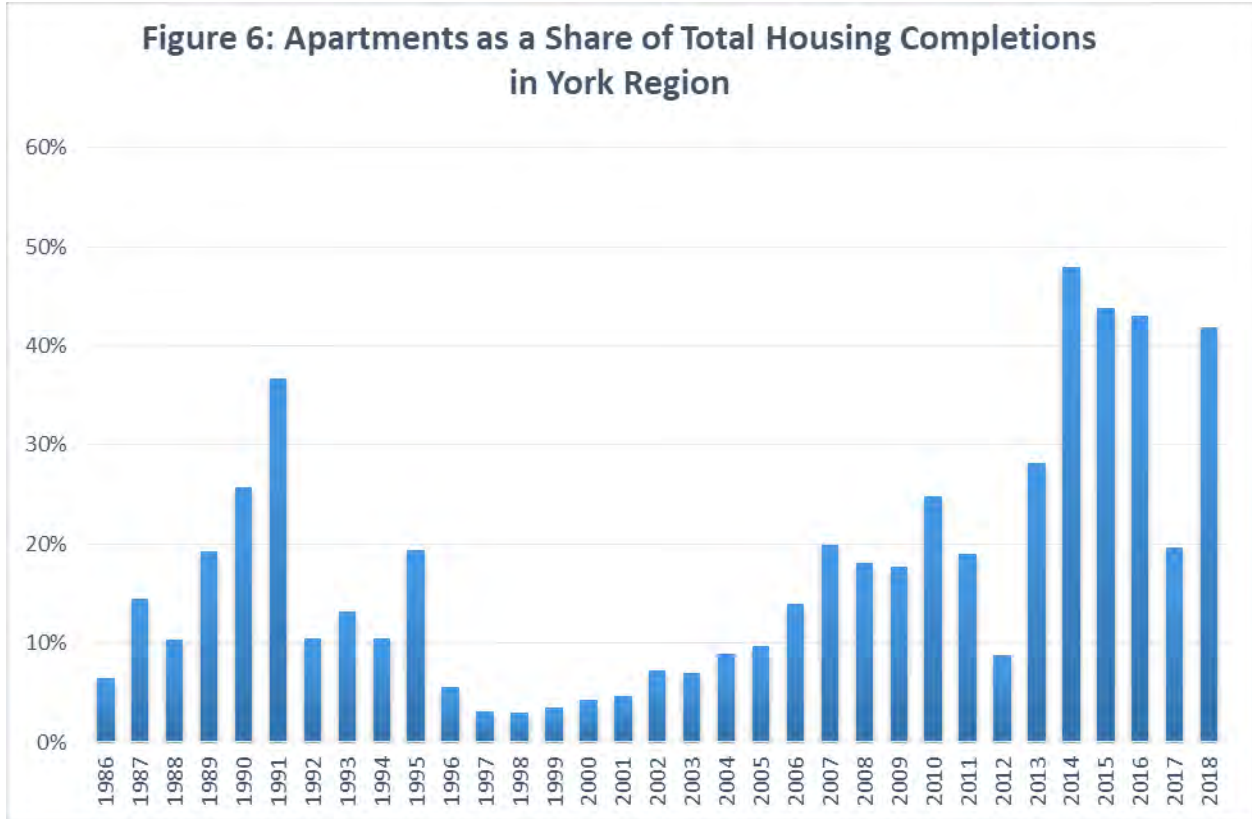
While intensification units can take the form of any housing type, a large share of these units will be in the form of apartment units. In recent years, there has been an increasing proportion of high density housing units being built due to a number of factors including affordability, demographics and the influence of land use planning policy. Figure 5 shows this increasing trend across the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area.



Source: CMHC Housing Completions

While the City of Toronto continues to attract the majority of the high density housing market in the GTHA, York Region's share has been increasing. In the last 10 years, York Region's share of GTHA apartment completions has averaged about 13 per cent compared to the previous 10 year period average of 9 per cent.

Within York Region, high density housing as a share of the total housing market has been increasing since the late 1990s as shown in Figure 6.



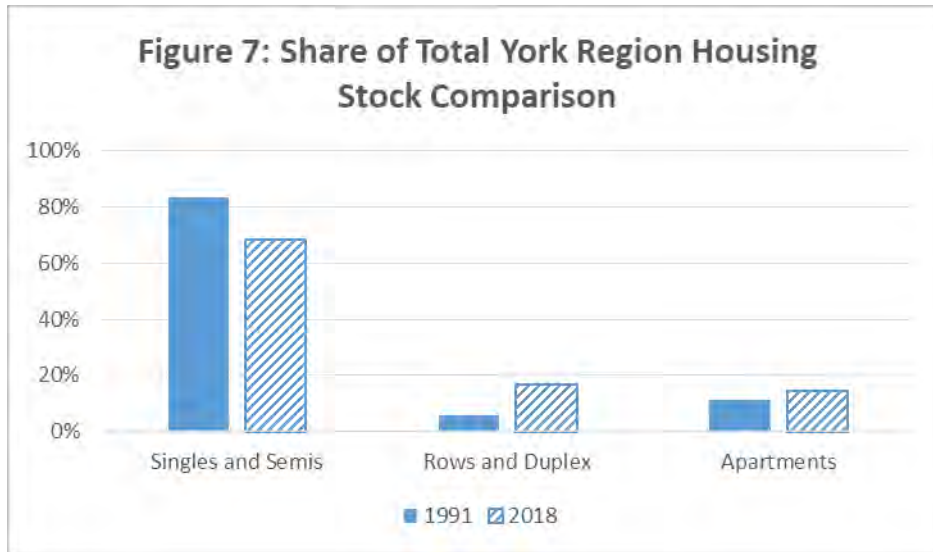
Source: CMHC Housing Completions

This trend is anticipated to continue due to the following factors:

- The aging of York Region's population will result in more non-family households (e.g. single person households) and a higher demand for apartment units. There will also need to be more family-sized apartment units to accommodate an increasing share of family households living in apartments.
- Housing affordability is an increasing issue in York Region. Medium and high density housing types are generally more affordable than low density housing forms.
- Continuing diversification of the Region's population and transition from a suburban to a more urban character will result in demand for a wider range of housing structure types, including more medium and high density housing.
- Continued development of transit infrastructure, community facilities and amenities will increase the attractiveness of the Region's Centres and Corridors and other intensification areas and contribute to the development of complete communities. Areas well-served by transit and that have good access to services are increasingly being favoured by businesses who are competing for work force talent from the younger working age cohort.

5. Changes in the Overall Housing Mix in the Region

While the Region’s overall existing housing stock remains concentrated in lower density housing forms, the shift in housing growth to higher density forms is slowly improving the overall mix of housing in the Region. In 1991, single and semi-detached units formed approximately 83 per cent of the Region’s total housing stock; rows, apartments and duplex units collectively accounted for a 17 per cent share. In 2018, the share of single and semi-detached units was about 69 per cent, with increases in the shares of medium and high density housing to approximately 31 per cent of the Region’s housing base (see Figure 7). Increased levels of medium and high density housing development contribute to development of a more balanced Regional housing stock with a greater variety of housing types.



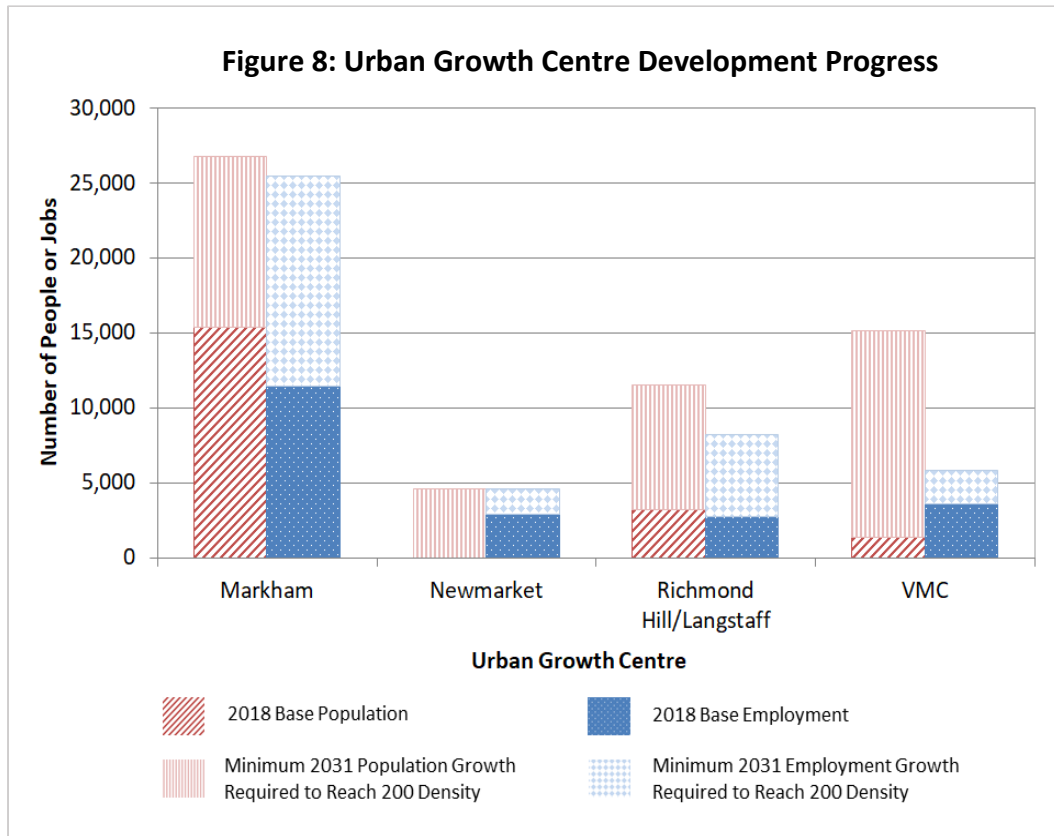
6. Development Progress in the Region's Urban Growth Centres

The Growth Plan requires the Region to plan for Urban Growth Centres to reach a density of 200 residents and jobs per hectare by 2031. York Region's four UGC's are seeing increasing levels of development activity, infrastructure investment and planning applications for significant development. Table 2 and Figure 8 show the population and employment growth required for each UGC to reach the 200 density target. The Urban Growth Centres are located within the boundaries of the Regional Centre secondary plans. The ratio of population and employment growth was assumed to be consistent with the secondary plan of the associated Regional Centre. The secondary plan build-out targets for the Regional Centres are higher than the population and employment required to meet the Growth Plan 200 residents and jobs per hectare density target.

Markham Centre is the most advanced of the Region's four UGCs having had the advantage of a planning framework in place since 1994 and formerly being largely a greenfield site with little redevelopment of existing uses required. VMC has seen significant increases in development activity and interest since the opening of the Spadina subway extension in late 2017. Richmond Hill Centre is continuing to experience growth with nine buildings totalling over 2,000 units that have been built, under construction or approved since 2010. In Langstaff Gateway, the first preliminary development concepts are coming forward. The opening of 17150 Yonge Street (the York Region Annex building) in 2020 will allow the Newmarket UGC to come close to meeting the employment component of the Growth Plan density target.

Table 2: Urban Growth Centre Development Progress

UGC	Area (ha)	2018 Estimated Base		Minimum Growth Required to 2031 to Get To 200 Density		Total Population & Employment
		Population	Employment	Population	Employment	
Markham	260.7	15,300	11,400	11,400	14,000	52,100
Newmarket	45.8	0	2,900	4,600	1,700	9,200
Richmond Hill / Langstaff	98.8	3,200	2,700	8,300	5,500	19,700
VMC	104.4	1,300	3,600	13,800	2,200	20,900
Total	509.7	19,800	20,600	38,100	23,400	101,900



There are significant numbers of residential units under construction and in development applications in the UGCs as well as under construction and planned non-residential buildings which will result in employment growth as shown in the following table.

Table 3: Planning Applications in the Urban Growth Centres as of mid-2018

UGC	Residential Units	Population	Employment	Total Population & Employment
Markham	10,200	20,900	3,300	24,200
Newmarket	1,300	2,200	1,600	3,800
Richmond Hill / Langstaff	2,900	5,700	300	6,000
VMC	8,800	16,200	1,800	18,000
Total	23,200	44,900	7,000	52,000

It will be challenging to reach 200 density in all of the UGCs by 2031. The Yonge subway extension is needed to unlock the full development potential of Richmond Hill Centre/Langstaff Urban Growth Centre. Ongoing delays of the Upper York Sewage Solutions infrastructure could affect the pace of residential development of Newmarket's Urban Growth Centre. The size of the Markham Centre UGC will require significant residential and non-residential development to reach 200 residents and jobs per hectare by 2031. While VMC currently has a significant number of residential units under application, just over 500 units per year need to be completed to 2031 as well as sufficient employment growth to attain the 200 density target.

The conceptual maps in Appendix 1 illustrate the location of planning and development activity within each Urban Growth Centre.

7. Draft MTSA delineations and density targets

7.1 Total of 70 MTSA are identified

The Growth Plan requires that major transit station area (MTSAs) located in priority transit corridors be delineated and have minimum density targets. The Growth Plan also encourages municipalities to identify, delineate, and set density targets for additional MTSA outside of priority transit corridors. Additional higher order transit stations and stops were identified as MTSA, in consultation with local municipalities, based on the following considerations:

- Their location within a Regional intensification corridor;
- The level of anticipated intensification or the potential for intensification; and
- The potential to become a required MTSA through a future extension of a priority transit corridor.

As a result, York Region has 57 required MTSA and 13 additional MTSA, for a total of 70 MTSA (Table 4) along nine transit corridors, consisting of:

- TTC Subway Line 1: From Pioneer Village Station to the Vaughan Metropolitan Centre Station
- TTC Subway Line 1 (Yonge Extension): From the future Steeles subway station to the future Richmond Hill Centre subway station
- VIVA Highway 7 BRT: From Helen Street / Wigwoss Drive to the Unionville GO station, with two additional MTSA to Cornell
- VIVA Yonge Street BRT South: From Highway 7 to Gamble Road / 19th Avenue
- VIVA Yonge Street BRT North: From Sawmill Valley Drive / Savage Road to Davis Drive, with two additional MTSA to Green Lane
- VIVA Davis Drive BRT: From Yonge Street to Highway 404
- Barrie GO Line: From Concord to Aurora, with two additional MTSA to the East Gwillimbury GO Station
- Richmond Hill GO Line: Langstaff station as an additional MTSA
- Stouffville GO line: From Milliken to Unionville, with four additional MTSA to Lincolnville



Table 4: MTSAs by Local Municipality

Municipality	Required MTSAs	Additional MTSAs	Total MTSAs
Aurora	1	0	1
East Gwillimbury	0	2	2
Georgina	0	0	0
King	1	0	1
Markham	11	4	15
Markham / Richmond Hill (shared)	5	0	5
Markham / Vaughan (shared)	0	3	3
Newmarket	10	2	12
Richmond Hill	10	0	10
Richmond Hill / Vaughan (shared)	1	0	1
Vaughan	18	0	18
Whitchurch-Stouffville	0	2	2
York Region	57	13	70

Consultation on MTSAs is on-going and additional MTSAs may be identified.

For MTSAs that are shared between local municipalities, the Region established minimum density targets specific for each municipality to achieve for their portion of the MTSA. Combined, the weighted average of the two local municipal-specific minimum density targets achieve the Growth Plan's minimum density target.

Seven of the Region's MTSAs are located either entirely or partially within the Designated Greenfield Area. While growth in residential units in these MTSAs will not contribute to the Region's intensification units, they will still be part of developing more compact, complete communities in the Designated Greenfield Area.

For the two MTSAs shared with the City of Toronto (Milliken GO Station and Pioneer Village subway station) both York Region and the City of Toronto will independently delineate and set minimum density targets for these shared MTSAs. The minimum density target in the York Region portion of the shared MTSAs will not be dependent on the density being achieved in the City of Toronto portion to meet the overall MTSA density target. Density from the MTSA within York Region will not be used to off-set a lower density in City of Toronto MTSA.

Once delineations and minimum density targets are finalized, it is intended that MTSAs in the Region including both those on priority transit corridors and additional MTSAs be designated as protected MTSAs under Section 16 of the Planning Act and therefore be protected from land use planning appeals related to height and density.

7.2 Principles for delineating MTSAs and setting minimum density targets were developed

The Growth Plan states that MTSAs should generally be a 500m radius around the higher order transit station or stop. York Region staff developed the document: Draft Guidelines to Delineate and Set Density Targets for Major Transit Station Areas to guide the establishment of MTSAs. The document establishes Region's principles that MTSAs should:

1. Reinforce the planned regional and local municipal urban structure
2. Provide a diverse range and mix of land uses, if the MTSA is not located in an employment area (e.g. residential, employment, community services)
3. Include existing higher density land uses
4. Include areas that are anticipated or ideally situated to develop or redevelop to higher densities
5. Connect with adjacent MTSA's so that as much of the priority transit corridors are included, as possible
6. Be walkable
7. Collectively support the creation of complete communities for the broader community beyond the MTSA boundaries
8. Collectively provide a range of amenities (e.g. parks, schools, cultural facilities, retail, etc.)
9. Collectively provide opportunities to live and work along the priority transit corridors.

The Guideline to Delineate and Set Density Targets for MTSA's also provides specific direction on how to delineate MTSA's and set minimum density targets for MTSA's. Figure 9 illustrates key considerations to refining the general 500m radius to a specific delineated boundary and setting minimum density target for MTSA's.

Figure 9: Considerations for delineating boundaries and setting minimum density targets



7.3 Draft MTSA delineations and minimum density targets were developed

Draft MTSA delineations and density targets were developed by Regional staff with input from local municipal staff (see Appendix 2 for a list of meetings with local municipalities).

While not required by the Growth Plan, minimum density targets for additional MTSA's were assumed to be same as for the applicable Growth Plan density target for priority transit corridor

MTSAs, where possible. This is because in the future, it can be expected that additional MTSAs would become required MTSAs, at which point the Growth Plan minimum targets would be applicable.

The principles for establishing a minimum density target create three potential scenarios. Table 5 describes these scenarios and the approach to establishing the minimum density target.

Table 5: Scenarios and Approaches to Establishing Minimum Density Targets for MTSAs

Scenario	Approach to Establishing the Target
A. There is intensification potential above the applicable Growth Plan minimum density target	Set the target at or above the applicable Growth Plan minimum density target. This was done with regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mid-point of the existing and potential build-out densities 2. Regional and local Official Plan policies 3. Potential density targets for adjacent MTSAs 4. Grouping MTSA targets to reduce the overall number of discrete targets
B. A fully, or mostly, built-out MTSA that currently exceeds the applicable Growth Plan minimum density target	Set the target at approximately 10% above the existing density, with regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potential density targets for adjacent MTSAs 2. Regional and local Official Plan policies 3. Grouping MTSA targets to reduce the overall number of discrete targets
C. Existing density and the potential build-out density is below the Growth Plan minimum density target	Re-evaluate the MTSA delineation for additional higher density or intensification potential. If potential build-out density is still below the Growth Plan minimum density target, then set an alternative density target with regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The range between the existing and potential build-out densities 2. Regional and local Official Plan policies 3. Potential density targets for adjacent MTSAs 4. Grouping MTSA targets to reduce the overall number of density target categories

After analysis of existing and potential build out densities, an initial minimum density target was established. Minimum density targets were adjusted as appropriate to be grouped into density target categories. Accompanying this document is a MTSA mapping package (Attachment 2), which includes:

- A map of the Region's MTSA network
- A map of each local municipality with draft MTSA delineations, where applicable
- A MTSA index, which provides the proposed minimum density target for each MTSA and serves as a table of contents for individual MTSA maps.
- A map for each individual MTSA delineation and proposed minimum density target. Each map provides the area, existing density, minimum density target and the existing and anticipated proportion of population and employment, and the average corridor density
- Transit corridor infographic, which provides the existing density, minimum density target and the existing and anticipated proportion of population and employment for each transit corridor

- Additional strategic growth areas
- York Region building density examples

In some cases, MTSA's have a smaller area than the full 500 metre radius. There are also MTSA densities that are set above the Growth Plan minimum density targets. Table 6 provides a comparison of the Region's approach to delineating MTSA boundaries and setting minimum density targets compared with assuming a standard 500 metre radius around each station (excluding overlap areas) and Growth Plan minimum density targets. The result of York Region's approach accommodates approximately equal to the general Growth Plan approach. There are only two MTSA's where York Region's approach accommodates fewer people and jobs than the Growth Plan's minimum density targets.

Table 6: Total People and Jobs Accommodated by MTSA's

MTSA Type	Total Area	Density Target	Total People and Jobs Potentially Accommodated by MTSA Type*
Based on 500m and Growth Plan Minimum Density Target			
Subway Stations	428 ha	200	86,000 people and jobs
BRT Stations	3,260 ha	160	522,000 people and jobs
GO Stations	986 ha	150	148,000 people and jobs
Total People and Jobs Accommodated			755,000 people and jobs
Based on York Region MTSA Boundaries and Minimum Density Target			
Subway Stations	341 ha	383	130,000 people & jobs
BRT Stations	2,317 ha	215	497,000 people & jobs
GO Stations	596 ha	207	123,000 people & jobs
Total People and Jobs Accommodated			752,000 people & jobs

*values are rounded to the nearest thousand

In order to achieve the density target for each MTSA, it is expected that over time vacant parcels will be developed and existing lower density land uses will be redeveloped or intensified. The minimum density targets are long-term and do not have to be achieved by 2041.

7.4 Minimum density requirements are met across all transit corridors in York Region

For the purposes of assessing average corridor densities, York Region was divided into nine major transit corridors. The average corridor densities are based on a weighted average of the minimum density targets for each MTSA within the corridor, including both those in Priority Transit Corridors and additional MTSA's. Consistent with the Growth Plan requirement, corridors with less than four stations are not included (e.g. the Spadina subway line). The following table summarizes the results. All corridors meet the required minimum densities.

Table 7: Average MTSA Corridor Densities

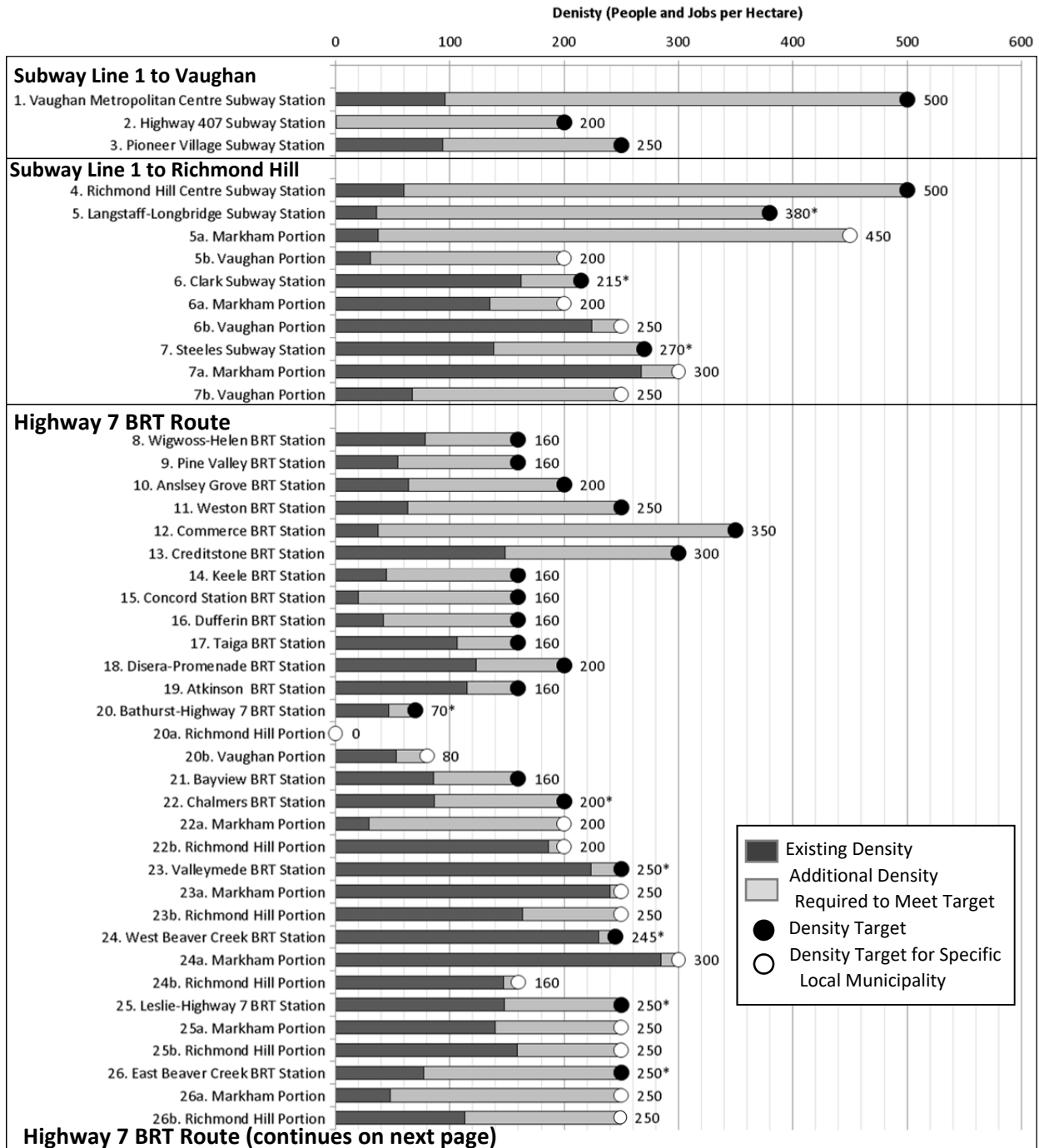
Corridor	Number of MTSA*	Required Average Density (people & jobs / ha)	Average Density (people & jobs / ha)
Subway Line 1 (to VMC)	3	N/A	410
Subway Line 1 (to Richmond Hill Centre)	4	200	330
Highway 7 BRT	32	160	245
Yonge South	9	160	175
Yonge North	6	160	185
Davis Drive	7	160	195
Barrie GO Line	9	150	160
Richmond Hill GO Line	1	N/A	500
Stouffville GO Line	6	150	210
All MTSA in York Region	70	N/A	230

*Some MTSA are connected to more than one corridor

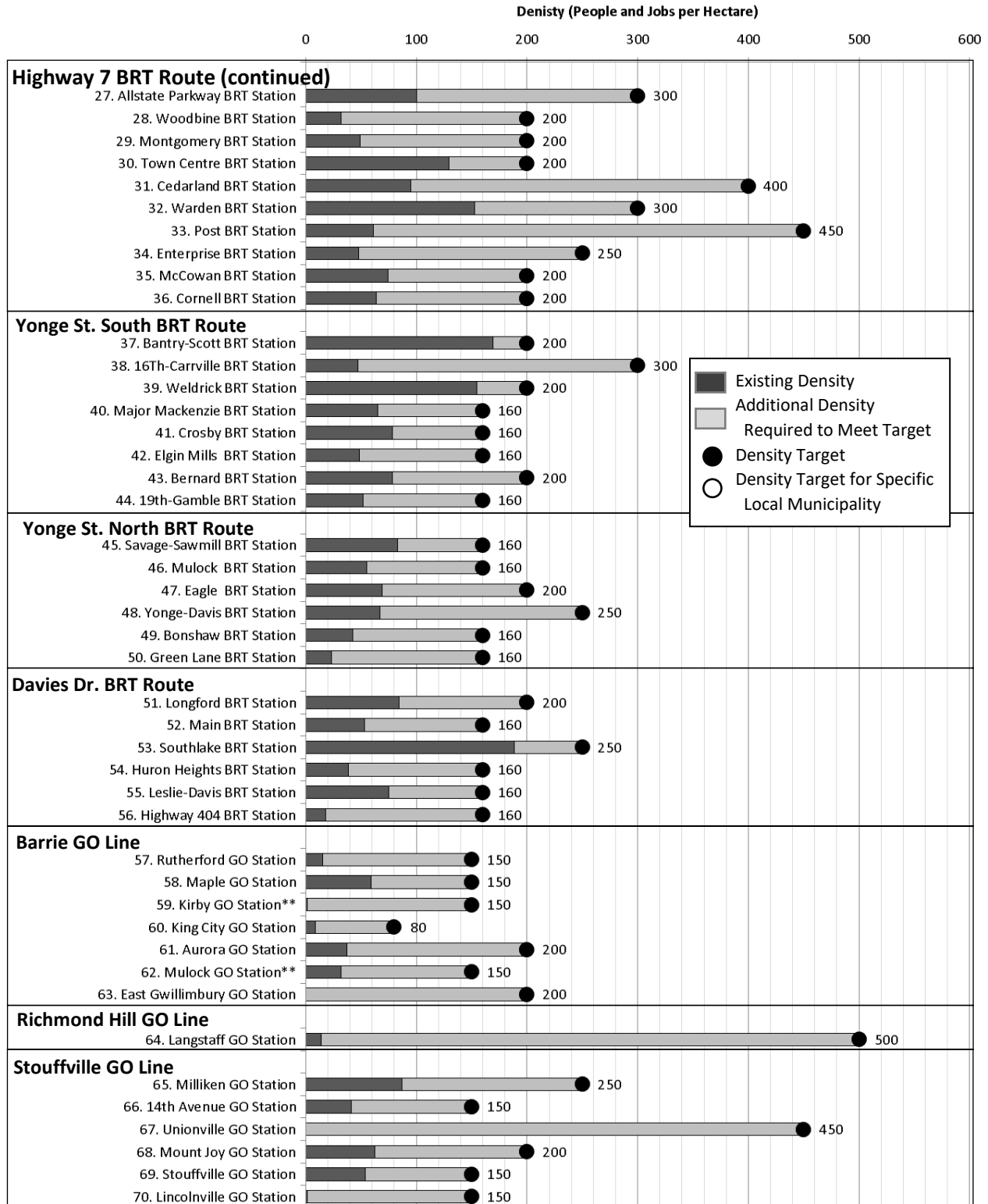
Figure 10 on the next page summarizes the existing density and proposed minimum density targets for all identified MTSA in the Region.



Figure 10: Existing and Proposed Density Targets



*Density target is based on a weighted average of the density targets for two municipalities that share the MTSA, and rounded to the nearest 5



**Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location; it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion

7.5 Two MTSA's require alternative minimum density targets

For MTSA's along priority transit corridors, minimum density targets below the Growth Plan targets can be established if:

- a. The Growth Plan target cannot be achieved because:
 - Development is prohibited, or severely, restricted by Provincial policies
 - Planning for the minimum density target is premature given the potential for redevelopment
- b. The alternative target would:
 - Support a more compact built form
 - Maximize the number of potential transit users within walking distance of the station
 - Increase the existing density of the area
 - Be appropriate giving the existing urban form
 - Not preclude planning for the minimum density target in the future
- c. The average of the transit corridor achieves the minimum density target

Alternative minimum density targets apply only to MTSA's along priority transit corridors.

The Growth Plan requires Regional Council to make a formal request to the Minister of Municipal Affairs to permit alternative target MTSA's. Table 8 identifies the MTSA's where alternative targets will be necessary due to development constraints.

Table 8: MTSA Alternative Targets

Major Transit Station Area	Growth Plan Density Target (p+j/ha)*	Proposed Alternative Density Target (p+j/ha)*	Reasons for Alternative Density Target
Bathurst and Highway 7 BRT, Richmond Hill and Vaughan	160	70	Small existing population and jobs, very limited development potential on surrounding lands due to Highway 407 infrastructure, a floodplain hazard, significant woodlands, and lands restricted by Parkway Belt West.
King City GO Station, King	150	80	Surrounded by mainly existing low density residential uses which offer limited opportunity to consolidate larger parcels for high density intensification. There are also numerous buildings with heritage designations or potential designations that limit intensification potential.

*People and jobs per hectare

7.6 Local Municipal land use designations continue to apply within MTSA

The minimum density targets being developed for the Region's MTSA are an overall density target to be treated as an average across the entire MTSA. The density targets are not meant to be applied to each individual property within the MTSA. Local municipal official plan and secondary plan designations along with the applicable zoning will determine the appropriate land uses, building heights and densities within the MTSA to reach the overall Regional target for that MTSA. In addition, local municipalities can set maximum density targets for MTSA. Section 5.2.5.8 of the Growth Plan states that the identification of strategic growth areas (which include MTSA), are not land use designations and their delineation does not confer any new land use designations, nor alter existing land use designations. Furthermore, any development within MTSA would still be subject to the relevant provincial and municipal land use planning policies and approval processes.



8. Additional Strategic Growth Area Delineations and Density Targets

Under the Growth Plan, Urban Growth Centres and Major Transit Station Areas are classified as strategic growth areas (SGAs). Upper and single tier municipalities have the option of identifying SGAs beyond UGCs and MTSA. Identified SGAs are required to be delineated in the ROP and have a minimum density target. The following considerations were used to determine potential additional SGAs in the Region.

- 1) Located in the one of the following areas in the Region's intensification hierarchy:
 - Regional Corridor
 - Go Transit Rail stations
 - Local Centres and Corridors
- 2) Highest level of intensification area in the local municipal official plan (e.g. Key Development Area, Primary Centre, etc.)
- 3) Area must be delineated in the local municipal official plan or secondary plan (i.e. areas along corridors without specific boundaries are not considered). It may or may not currently have population and/or employment targets.
- 4) Higher order transit service exists or is planned for by 2041 to service the SGA (minimum service standard is Regional Priority Transit Corridor network).
- 5) Have no major infrastructure constraints (e.g. water and wastewater capacity issues) to 2041.
- 6) Planned scale of development is of Regional significance – growth of at least 10,000 population and/or jobs
- 7) Build-out density is at least 150 residents and jobs per hectare. This is the lowest MTSA minimum density requirement.
- 8) Local municipal staff input to include as an SGA.

Based on these considerations, Vaughan Mills, Carrville Centre in Vaughan and the Yonge Street portion of Aurora Promenade (does not include the Aurora GO Station MTSA) were identified as potential additional SGAs. Attachment 2 provides a map showing the delineation of these SGAs. The following table provides the projected population and employment at build-out based on existing secondary plans. The proposed minimum density target was developed taking into consideration the planned secondary plan build-outs and potential MTSA density targets, should the areas become a MTSA in the future. The proposed minimum density targets in Table 9 are intended for potential inclusion in the ROP. For any individual property within the SGA, the applicable local municipal official plan designations and zoning apply.

Table 9: Potential Additional Strategic Growth Areas

SGA	Area (ha)	Estimated Population and Employment at Build-Out	Potential Density at Build-Out (p+j/ha*)	Proposed Minimum Density Target (p+j/ha*)
Vaughan Mills Primary Centre	91	16,400	180	160
Carrville Centre (Vaughan)	57	15,000	263	200
Yonge Street portion of Aurora Promenade	80	14,100	176	160

*People and jobs per hectare

It should be noted that there are numerous intensification areas throughout the Region, including local centres and corridors and infill areas, among others, that are not included as identified SGAs. This does not, however, diminish their importance in accommodating intensification units. These intensification areas will continue to be identified in local municipal official plans and still play key roles in achieving local municipal intensification targets.



9. Employment Intensification

Although the Growth Plan does not include specific employment intensification targets, employment uses play important roles in the development of complete communities in Urban Growth Centres, Major Transit Station Areas, Regional Corridors and other intensification areas. The Growth Plan density targets for UGCs and MTSAs are expressed in terms of residents and jobs per hectare. Employment in these locations support transit usage and provide opportunities for improved live/work relationships within intensification areas. Employment uses such as office, retail/commercial, service, institutional as well as cultural and entertainment uses further enhance the liveability of intensification areas and play a role in attracting additional residential intensification to these areas. Mixed-use development and improving live/work relationships are key components of the Region's 2031 Intensification Strategy.

As of mid-2018, there were approximately 128,500 jobs in the Region's Centres and Corridors. Employment grew by approximately 5,300 between 2017 and 2018.

The Growth Plan requires that major office uses and appropriate major institutional development be directed to UGCs, MTSAs or other SGAs served by frequent transit service. Similarly, retail and office uses are to be directed to locations that are supportive of transit and active transportation.

Attracting employment uses is of particular importance in Urban Growth Centres where the goal is to have a balanced mixed use community, with both employment and living opportunities, taking full advantage of higher order transit infrastructure. The Growth Plan states that Urban Growth Centres are to serve as high-density major employment centres. Retail and office uses are to be directed to locations that support active transportation and have existing or planned transit.

The Growth Plan encourages the intensification of employment areas that support active transportation and are served by existing or planned transit. In York Region, some MTSAs include employment areas which could be potential candidate areas for development of higher density employment uses.

As part of the Employment Strategy, municipalities are required to identify opportunities for intensification of employment areas. A forthcoming staff report to Council on employment trends in York Region includes an analysis of the intensification potential in the Region's employment lands. In addition, the Growth Plan requires the Region to establish density targets for employment areas which will be addressed in the upcoming forecast work as part of the Regional Municipal Comprehensive Review.

10. The Regional Intensification Policy Framework

10.1 Approach for allocating intensification units to local municipalities

The Region's growth in total intensification units to 2041 will be determined through the growth forecast and land needs assessment process which is currently scheduled to be reported on in late 2019. The Region has a significantly more than adequate capacity to accommodate intensification units to 2041 and beyond. Based on work undertaken by Meridian Planning Consultants in 2014/2015, the planned potential of the Region's intensification areas was estimated to be approximately 178,000 units. This estimate does not include potential intensification sites not currently subject to an application and not within an identified intensification area. As a point of comparison, the York Region draft November 2015 45 per cent intensification forecast had 98,600 intensification units from 2016 to 2041.

The total intensification units will be allocated by local municipality using the following considerations:

- Approved development applications in the delineated built-up area
- Extent and timing of growth potential of intensification areas including: Urban Growth Centres/Regional Centres, Regional Corridors, MTSAs, SGAs, local centres and corridors and other intensification area potential
- Historic levels of intensification
- Past ROP local municipal intensification targets
- Role in the Regional urban structure
- Overall forecast housing units by local municipality
- Infill and secondary suite potential
- Infrastructure timing and capacity (transit, water and wastewater)

Notwithstanding that there is more than sufficient total capacity across the Region for the required intensification units to 2041, some intensification areas may be limited in terms of short and medium term development potential due to servicing and/or transportation constraints. These factors will be taken into consideration when assessing the timing of intensification units as part of the local municipal growth forecasts. The local municipal intensification targets will be reported on in the Intensification Strategy report to be produced in the first quarter of 2020.

10.2 Updated Regional intensification matrix is proposed

The Region's urban structure for intensification is already in place with the Centres and Corridors framework in the ROP and the local municipal intensification strategies and policies within each of the nine local municipalities. Intensification is to occur in strategic locations in the built-up area to maximize efficiencies in infrastructure delivery, human services provision and transit ridership. Under the ROP, the strategic locations are based on an intensification framework that recognizes the primacy of the Regional Centres in accommodating the highest density and scale of development.

The following matrix is an update of the 2009 York Region Intensification Strategy framework. It indicates in order of priority where intensification can best be accommodated taking into account capacity, infrastructure and services availability. The highest densities are anticipated towards the top of the matrix and generally decrease moving downwards in the hierarchy. While the intensification elements near the top of matrix will accommodate the highest density uses, more modest forms of intensification such as small infill projects and second suites also play important roles in the Region's intensification framework. MTSAs can form part of an intensification area such as a UGC which is why they are separated from the other elements of the matrix.

Figure 11: York Region Intensification Matrix



With 4 Urban Growth Centres, 70 MTSAs, 3 additional strategic growth areas along with other designated intensification areas in local municipal official plans, there is more than sufficient capacity to accommodate the Region's intensification units to 2041 and beyond.

10.3 Intensification principles and key attributes help achieve complete communities

Intensification areas in the Region are to be planned to become complete communities providing an appropriate mix of employment, retail and services, a range of housing and transportation options and public service facilities. The principles of intensification contained in the 2009 York Region Intensification Strategy discussed earlier in this report remain applicable.

The 2009 Strategy also identified a set of key attributes intended to result in high quality and sustainable, compact communities in intensification areas. These key attributes are implemented through ROP policies, local municipal official plan designations and policies, secondary plans, infrastructure investment and through other land use planning decisions.

Similar to the Principles, the Key Attributes of Intensification Areas from the 2009 York Region Intensification Strategy are still relevant today. A slightly revised version is shown in Table 10 below. Not all of these attributes will be applicable for every type of intensification area.

Table 10: York Region Key Attributes of Intensification Areas - 2019

Attribute	Description
Mixed Use Development	Support a broad range of land uses, where appropriate, including employment uses such as retail, entertainment, arts and culture, parks, schools and other community services; residential use subject to local municipal official plan designations
Live/Work Balance	Support live/work opportunities through arrangement of residential and non-residential land uses such as office uses, and accessibility to transit and transportation
Physical Activity	Promote active living with connected pedestrian walkways, bicycle lanes and facilities, parklands and a well-designed street network. Support active modes of transportation within intensification areas.
Built Form	Buildings and streets that are well-proportioned to one another. Establish urban design and architectural standards to foster a sense of place. Ensure appropriate transition of built form to adjacent areas.
Natural Heritage/Open Space	Protected natural heritage features. Public spaces that are varied, interconnected and accessible to all neighbourhoods. Public spaces that are interesting, carefully spaced and proportioned.
Housing Options	Broad mix and range of units size, housing forms, types and tenures that satisfy the needs of the Region's residents and workers, including affordable housing for low and moderate income households.
Human Services	Provide a wide range of human services to allow for people of all ages and abilities to meet their needs including opportunities for employment, learning, culture, recreation and other human service needs.
Culture	The Region's cultural heritage resources and values are recognized, conserved and promoted as a benefit to the community.
Transit and Connections	Provide for efficient and effective higher order transit. Buildings and spaces between transit stations are connected by sidewalks and other walkways.
Traffic / Parking	Innovations in parking provisions such as structured and underground parking and municipal lots to maintain a pedestrian-friendly environment.
Sustainable Design and Energy Planning	Encourage sustainable building design and construction which could include use of renewable energy, green roofs, stormwater retention and reuse and others. Accommodate any land requirements for community energy systems, alternative energy and energy efficient technologies.

10.4 ROP Intensification policies require updating to be in conformity with the Growth Plan

The following policy areas related to intensification will need to be addressed in updating the ROP to be consistent with the Growth Plan. The ROP currently contains sections on intensification that set out the local municipal intensification targets, policies specific to Regional Centres and Corridors, Local Centres and Corridors related to land use, density, design, parking and key attributes for intensification areas.

Table 11: Intensification Policy Direction

Growth Plan Intensification Policy Area	Current ROP	Policy Direction
Local municipal intensification targets to 2041	Targets to 2031	Develop local municipal intensification targets to 2041
Delineated built-up area	Not in ROP	Map delineated built-up area
MTSA delineations and minimum density targets	Not in ROP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map MTSA delineations, identify minimum density targets, including alternative minimum density targets - Map Priority Transit Corridors - Add definitions of MTSA's, Priority Transit Corridors - Identify Protected MTSA's - Clarify that local municipal land use designations prevail within MTSA's
Additional SGA delineations and minimum density targets	Not in ROP	Mapping of additional SGA delineations and minimum density targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add definition of strategic growth areas
Intensification target 50% from completion of the MCR to 2031, 60% from 2031 to 2041	40% Intensification	Update to 2017 Growth Plan Intensification Targets
Develop an Intensification Strategy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage intensification to achieve the desired urban structure - Identify appropriate type and scale of development and transition of built form to adjacent areas - Identify SGAs and recognize them as a key focus for development - Ensure lands are zoned and development is designed to support achieving complete communities - Prioritize planning and investment in infrastructure and public service facilities that will support intensification - Implemented through official plan policies and designations, updating zoning and other supporting documents 	York Region 2031 Intensification Strategy ROP Sections 5.3 to 5.5 which address intensification	Update Regional Intensification Strategy Update of ROP policies to reflect the importance of SGAs (UGCs, MTSA's, other SGAs) as a focus for intensification Additional policy direction to support the prioritization of infrastructure investment to support intensification Direction to local municipalities to reflect Growth Plan policies in their planning for intensification areas with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition of built form to adjacent areas - Appropriately zoning to support intensification areas - Quality development design to support complete communities

Urban Growth Centres	Regional Centres identified	Map of Urban Growth Centres
Prioritizing strategic growth areas and other intensification areas for transit and other infrastructure investment	ROP policies to be updated	Enhance ROP infrastructure and intensification policies to incorporate the prioritization of strategic growth areas

11. Conclusion and Next Steps

The *Planning for Intensification Background Report* has provided the background and framework for developing the Region's Intensification Strategy to meet the requirements of the Growth Plan. This work builds upon the significant work undertaken as part of the 2009 Intensification Strategy, the policies in the ROP and the intensification strategies completed by the Region's local municipalities.

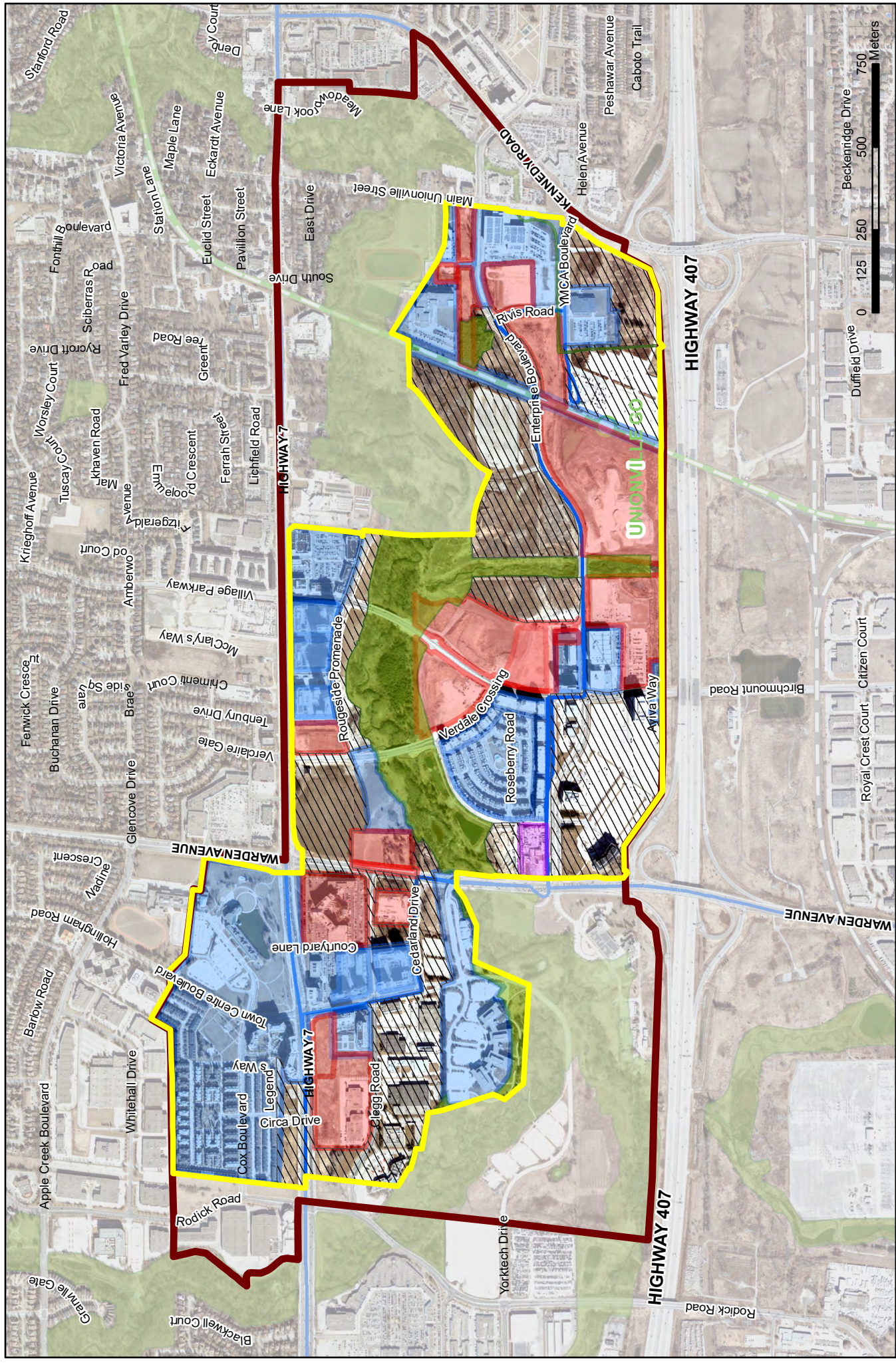
Growth through intensification results in more efficient use of land and infrastructure and supports the Region's significant investment in transit. Growth in strategic intensification areas contributes to City building in the Region and supports the development of complete communities.

York Region is well-positioned to accommodate the Growth Plan intensification targets. The level of transit investment in the Region's Centres and Corridors with the Spadina subway, Bus Rapid Transit, GO service improvements and future extension of the Yonge subway will support higher levels of intensification in York Region. The planning framework already in place for the Regional Centres and Corridors, local centres and corridors and other intensification areas including MTSA's provide the foundation for accommodating intensification growth. Historical intensification levels indicate that York Region achieved an average of 49 percent intensification since 2006.

The Intensification Strategy report, scheduled for the first quarter of 2020 will include the following components:

- Local municipal intensification unit targets to 2041
- Final MTSA and SGA delineations and minimum density targets
- Finalization of the intensification framework including the matrix, principles and key attributes for intensification areas
- Role of local municipalities in implementing the York Region Intensification Strategy and recommended tools for implementation
- Visualizations of sample MTSA's as part of the Visualizing Density project
- Framework for monitoring progress in achieving the Intensification Strategy
- How the York Region Intensification Strategy conforms to the Growth Plan and Provincial Policy Statement

APPENDIX 1 – URBAN GROWTH CENTRE MAPS



MARKHAM CENTRE URBAN GROWTH CENTRE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

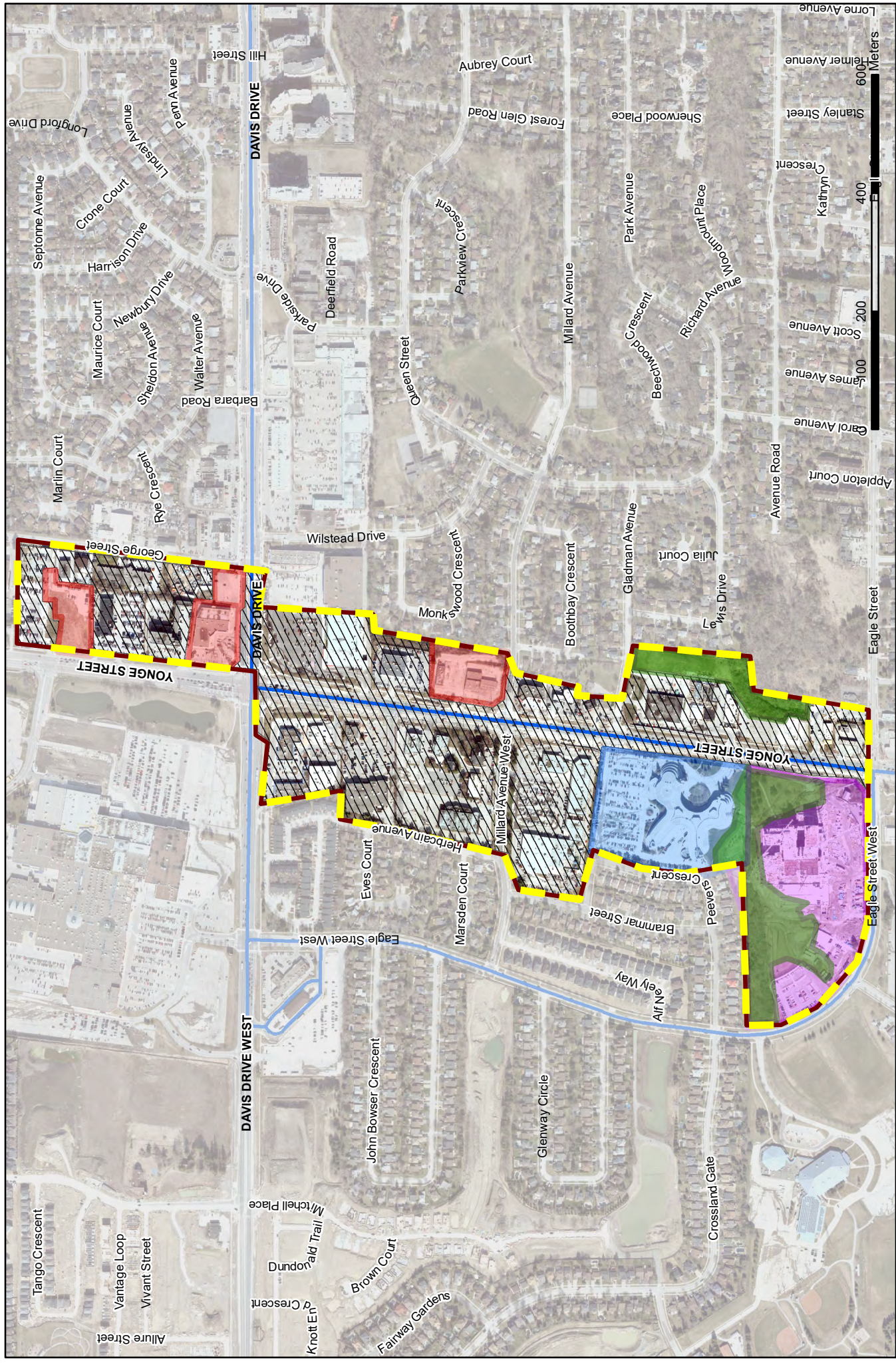
NOTE: This map is conceptual and is not intended to be a land use designation map.

- Under Application
- Under Construction
- Established Areas
- Intensification Potential
- Urban Growth Centre
- Regional Centre
- Greenway
- GO Rail
- Bus Route



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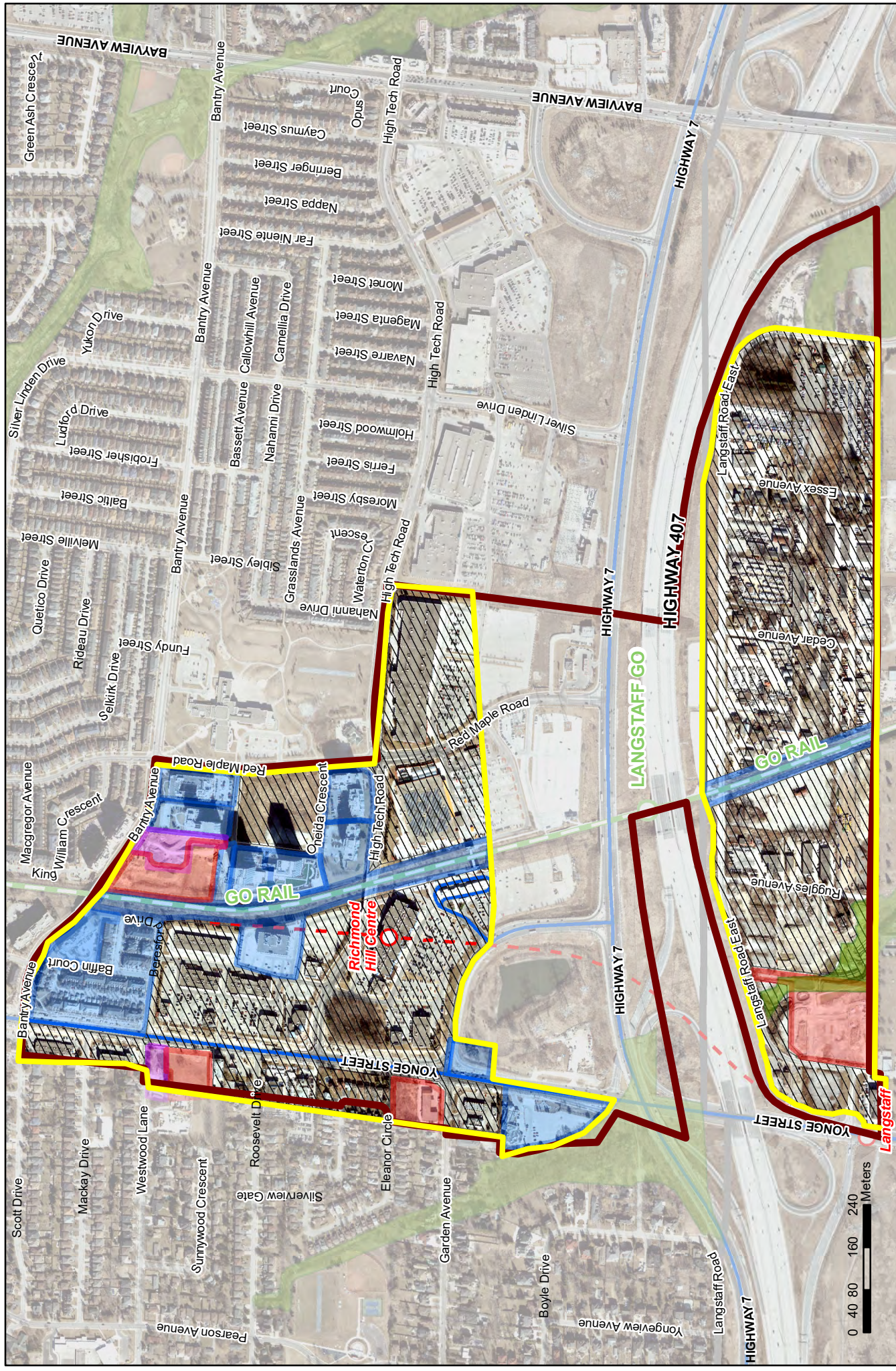
NEWMARKET URBAN GROWTH CENTRE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

- Under Application
- Under Construction
- Established Areas
- Intensification Potential
- Under Construction
- Established Areas
- Parks and Open Space
- Bus Route
- Urban Growth Centre
- Regional Centre



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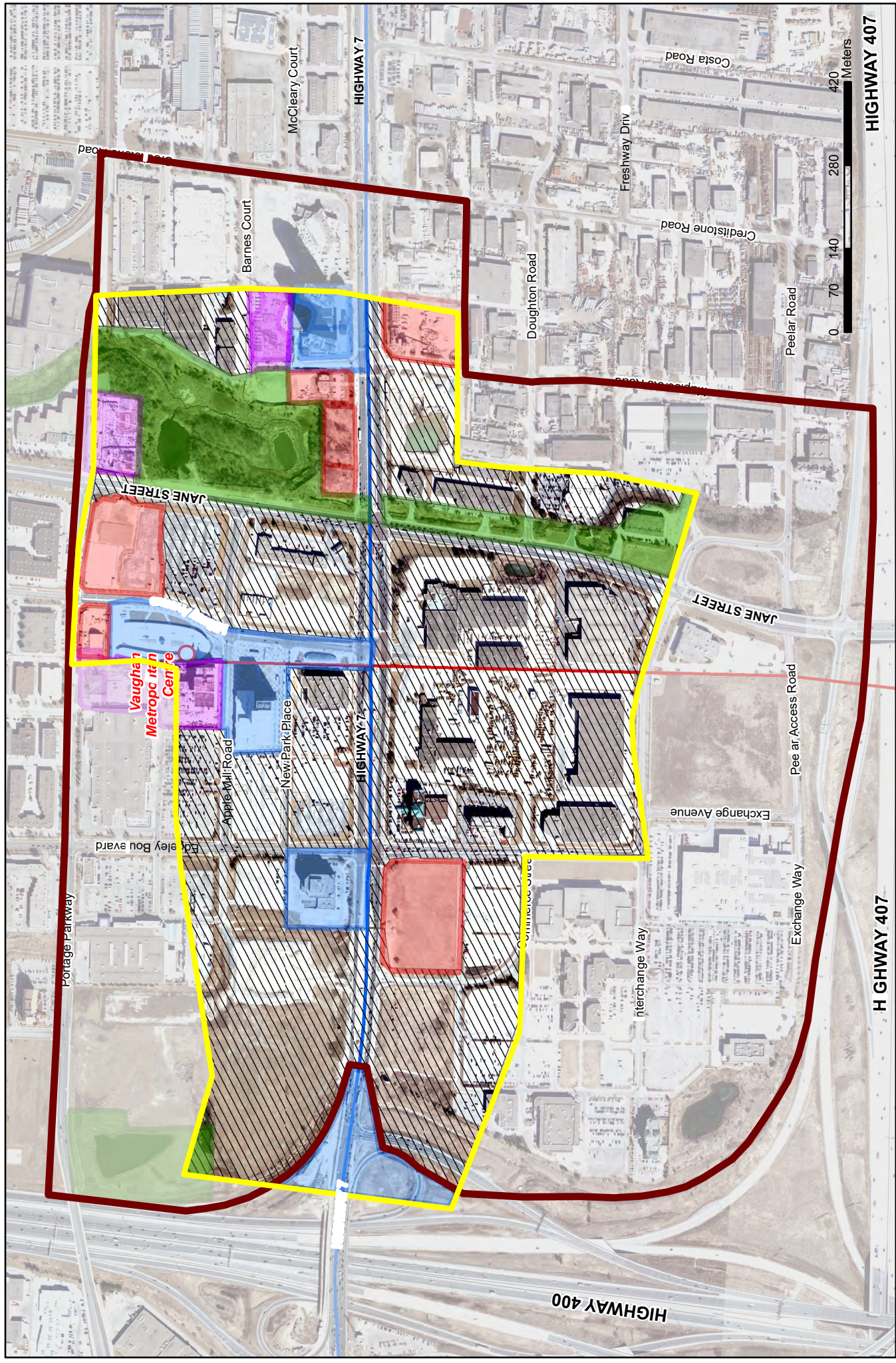


RICHMOND HILL / LANGSTAFF URBAN GROWTH CENTRE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Legend:

- Under Application
- Under Construction
- Established Areas
- Intensification Potential
- Urban Growth Centre
- Regional Centre
- Greenway
- Planned Subway Extension
- GO Rail
- Bus Route

NOTE: This map is conceptual and is not intended to be a land use designation map.



**VAUGHAN METROPOLITAN CENTRE
URBAN GROWTH CENTRE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS**

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York Region

Legend:

- Under Application
- Under Construction
- Established Areas
- Intensification Potential
- Urban Growth Centre
- Regional Centre
- Parks and Open Space
- Subway Route
- Bus Route

**VAUGHAN METROPOLITAN CENTRE
URBAN GROWTH CENTRE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS**

NOTE: This map is conceptual and is not intended to be a land use designation map.

APPENDIX 2 – LOCAL MUNICIPAL CONSULTATION ON INTENSIFICATION AND MAJOR TRANSIT STATION AREAS

Region-Wide Meetings with Local Municipal Staff	
Date	Meeting
June 23, 2017	Local Municipal Working Group Meeting (Growth Plan policy discussion on intensification)
September 8, 2017	Local Municipal Working Group Meeting (Initial discussion on implementing the Growth Plan policies on intensification and MTSAs)
March 23, 2018	Local Municipal Working Group Meeting (Draft approach to MTSA delineation and density targets and approach to intensification framework)
September 28, 2018	Local Municipal Working Group Meeting (Planning for intensification project update)
February 15, 2019	Local Municipal Working Group Meeting (Refinements to MTSA delineation approach)

One-on-One Meetings and Conference Calls with Local Municipal Staff		
Date	Meeting	Local Municipal Attendees
Apr. 4, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Vaughan (MTSAs kick-off)	3
Apr. 13, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Richmond Hill (MTSAs kick-off)	4
Apr. 17, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Markham (MTSAs kick-off)	3
May 4, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Aurora (MTSAs kick-off)	4
May 7, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with East Gwillimbury (MTSAs kick-off)	2
May 14, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Whitchurch-Stouffville (MTSAs kick-off)	2
May 15, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with King (MTSAs kick-off)	2
July 6, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Richmond Hill (MTSAs Guidance document response to comments)	4
July 16, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Newmarket (MTSAs Guidance document response to comments)	2
Aug. 3, 2018	1-on-1 with Markham (MTSAs Guidance document response to comments & draft delineations)	2
Aug. 10, 2018	1-on-1 with East Gwillimbury (MTSAs Guidance document response to comments)	3
Aug. 10, 2018	1-on-1 with Aurora (Phone call check-in)	2
Sept. 5, 2018	1-on-1 with Vaughan (Draft delineations)	5
Sept. 17, 2018	1-on-1 with Markham (Draft delineations)	3
Oct. 17, 2018	1-on-1 with Markham (Density targets)	2
Oct. 31, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Newmarket (Draft delineations)	3
Nov. 22, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Vaughan (Draft delineations & density targets)	3
Nov. 26, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Markham (Draft delineations & density targets)	3
Nov. 28, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with King - Teleconference (Draft delineations & density targets)	2
Dec. 5, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Richmond Hill (Draft delineations & density targets)	1
Dec. 13, 2018	1-on-1 Meeting with Whitchurch-Stouffville (Draft delineations & density targets)	3
Jan. 3, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with Markham (Draft delineations & density targets)	3
Jan. 4, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with Newmarket (Draft delineations & density targets)	1
Jan. 22, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with East Gwillimbury - Teleconference (Draft delineations & density targets)	1
Jan 29, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with Vaughan (Draft delineations & density targets)	4
Jan 29, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with Richmond Hill (Draft delineations & density targets)	3
Jan 31, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with Markham (Draft delineations & density targets)	4
Feb 1, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with Markham (Draft delineations & density targets)	2
Feb 5, 2019	1-on-1 Meeting with King - Teleconference (Draft delineations & density targets)	4

There were no one-on-one meetings with the Town of Georgina since they have no MTSAs.

ATTACHMENT 2

DRAFT MAJOR TRANSIT STATION AREAS AND ADDITIONAL STRATEGIC GROWTH AREAS

Contents

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- Maps for each local municipality that contain MTSA's, which provides the boundaries for all MTSA within the local municipality.	
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- A table of all MTSA's by local municipality which provides the proposed density target and the MTSA ID Number for reference to Item 4, Individual MTSA Maps.	
4. Individual MTSA Maps.....	12
- Individual maps which provides the boundary, area, existing density, minimum density target and the existing and anticipated proportion of population and employment. Maps are ordered by highest order transit (ie subway station) first, followed by bus rapid transit station and GO train stations.	
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- Sample of various densities in York Region, including all density targets proposed for MTSA's and other SGAs as well as examples of developments over the highest density target.	

Legend

Major Transit Stations

Required Additional

- ▲ Subway
- ▲ Bus Rapid Transit
- ▲ Go Rail

Priority Transit Corridor

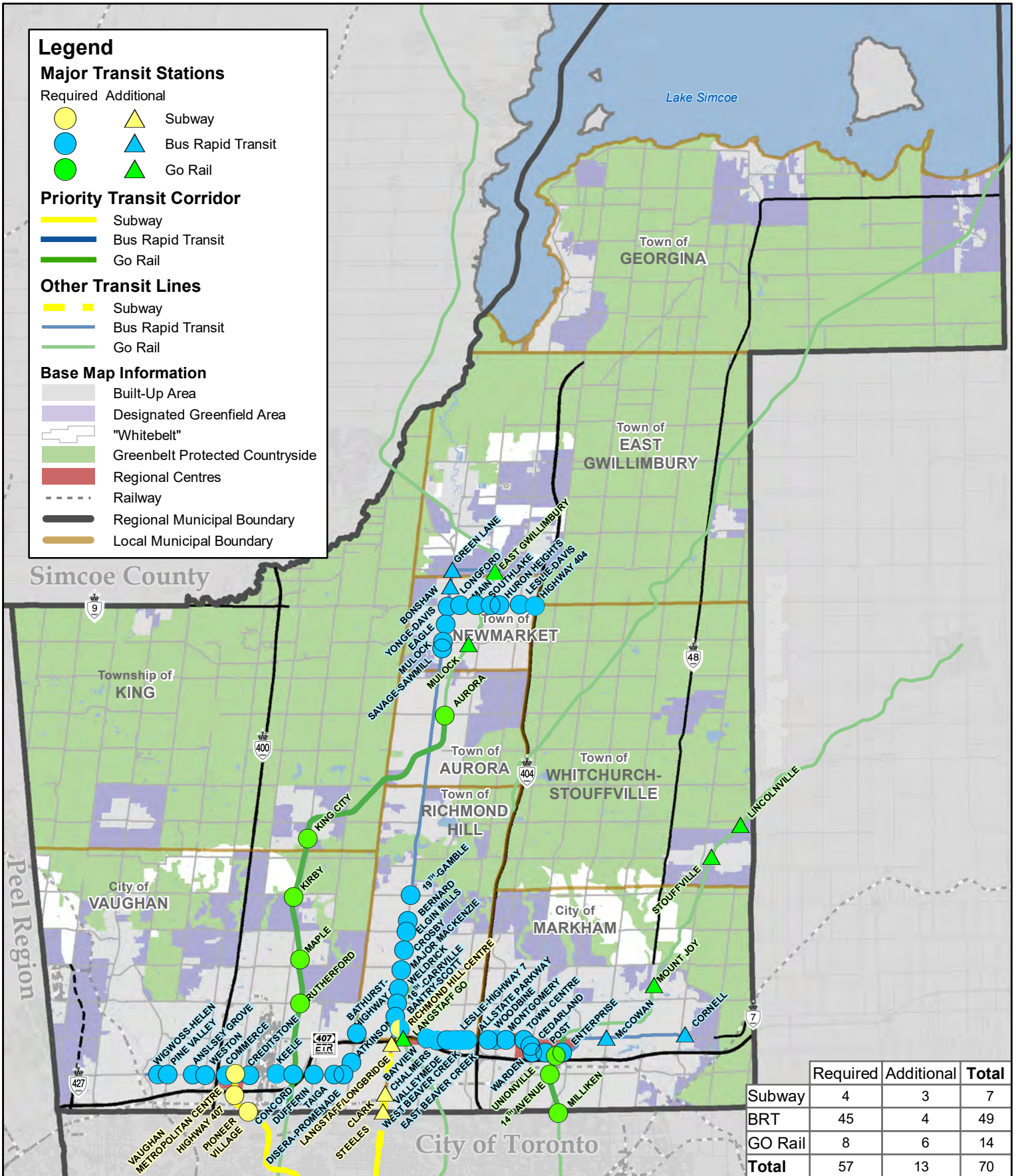
- Subway
- Bus Rapid Transit
- Go Rail

Other Transit Lines

- - - Subway
- - - Bus Rapid Transit
- - - Go Rail

Base Map Information

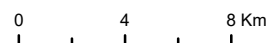
- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt"
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centres
- Railway
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary



	Required	Additional	Total
Subway	4	3	7
BRT	45	4	49
GO Rail	8	6	14
Total	57	13	70

York Region Major Transit Stations

April 2019



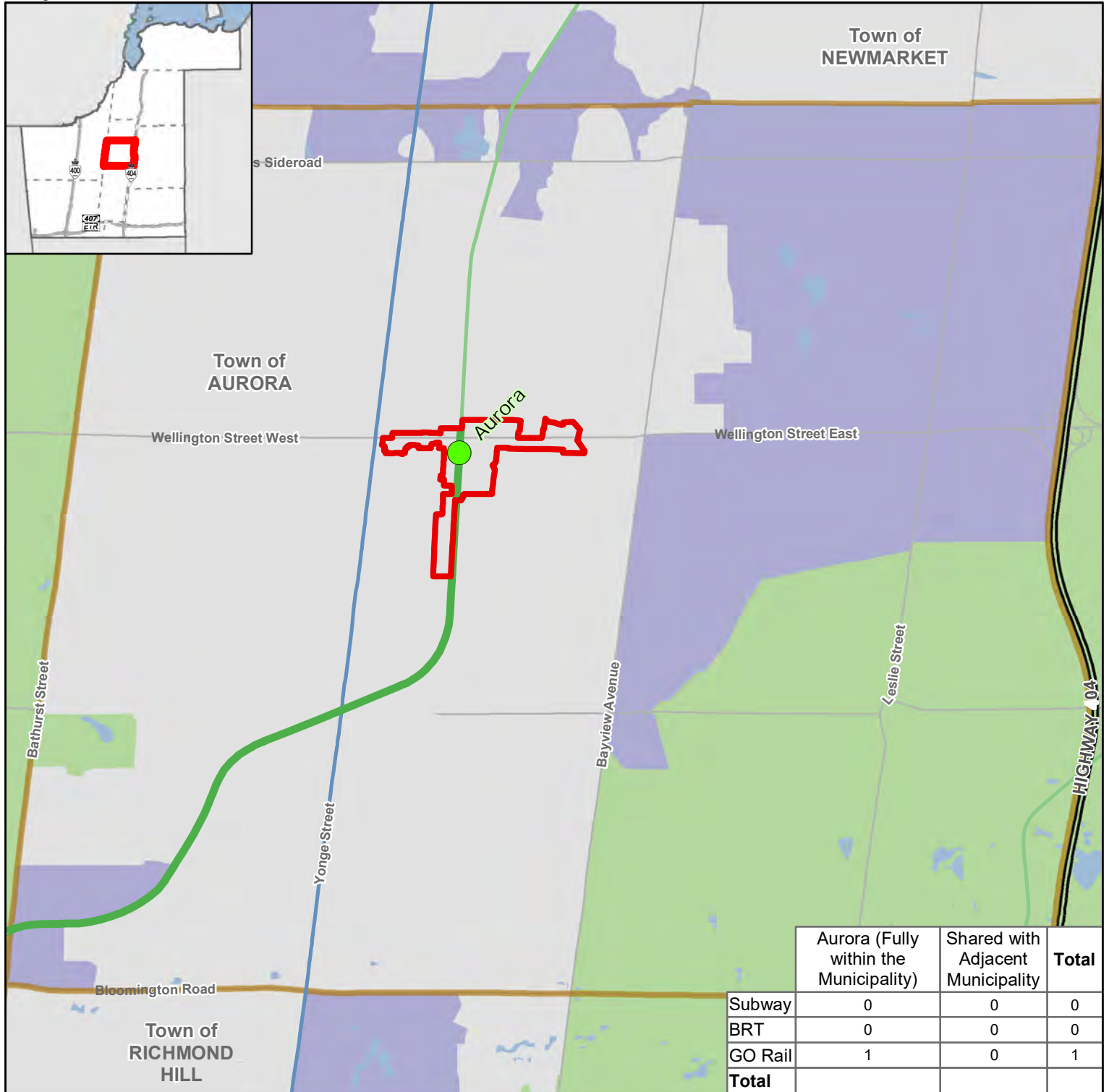
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Aurora

Major Transit Station Areas



Major Transit Station

- Required GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Legend

Priority Transit Corridors

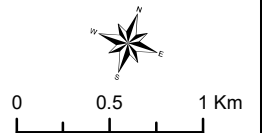
- GO Rail

Other Transit Lines

- BRT
- GO Rail

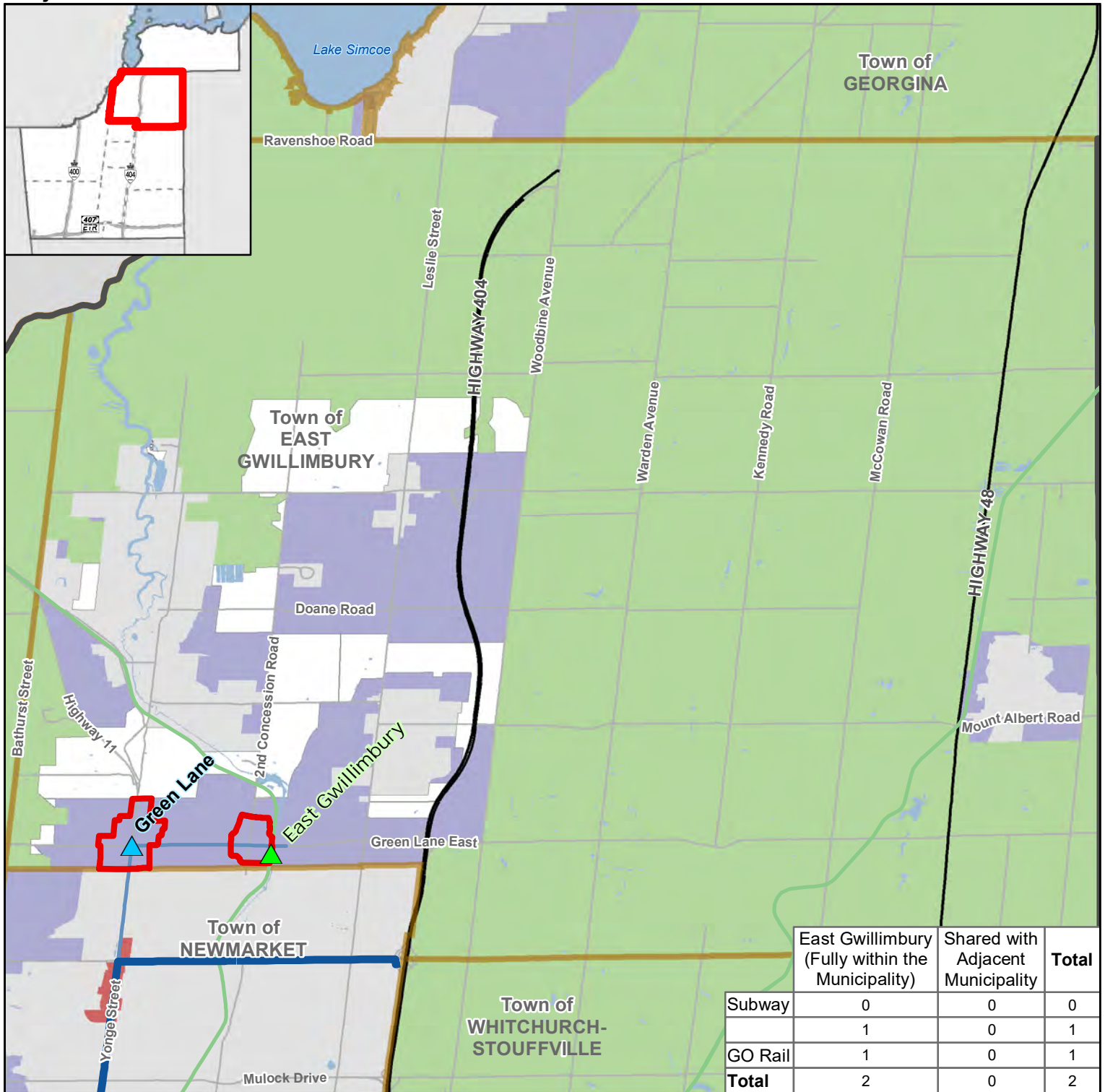
Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Local Municipal Boundary



East Gwillimbury

Major Transit Station Areas



	East Gwillimbury (Fully within the Municipality)	Shared with Adjacent Municipality	Total
Subway	0	0	0
	1	0	1
GO Rail	1	0	1
Total	2	0	2

Legend

Major Transit Station

- Additional BRT
- Additional GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

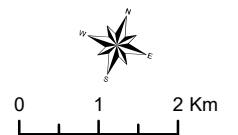
- BRT Corridor

Other Transit Lines

- BRT
- GO Rail

Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centre
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary

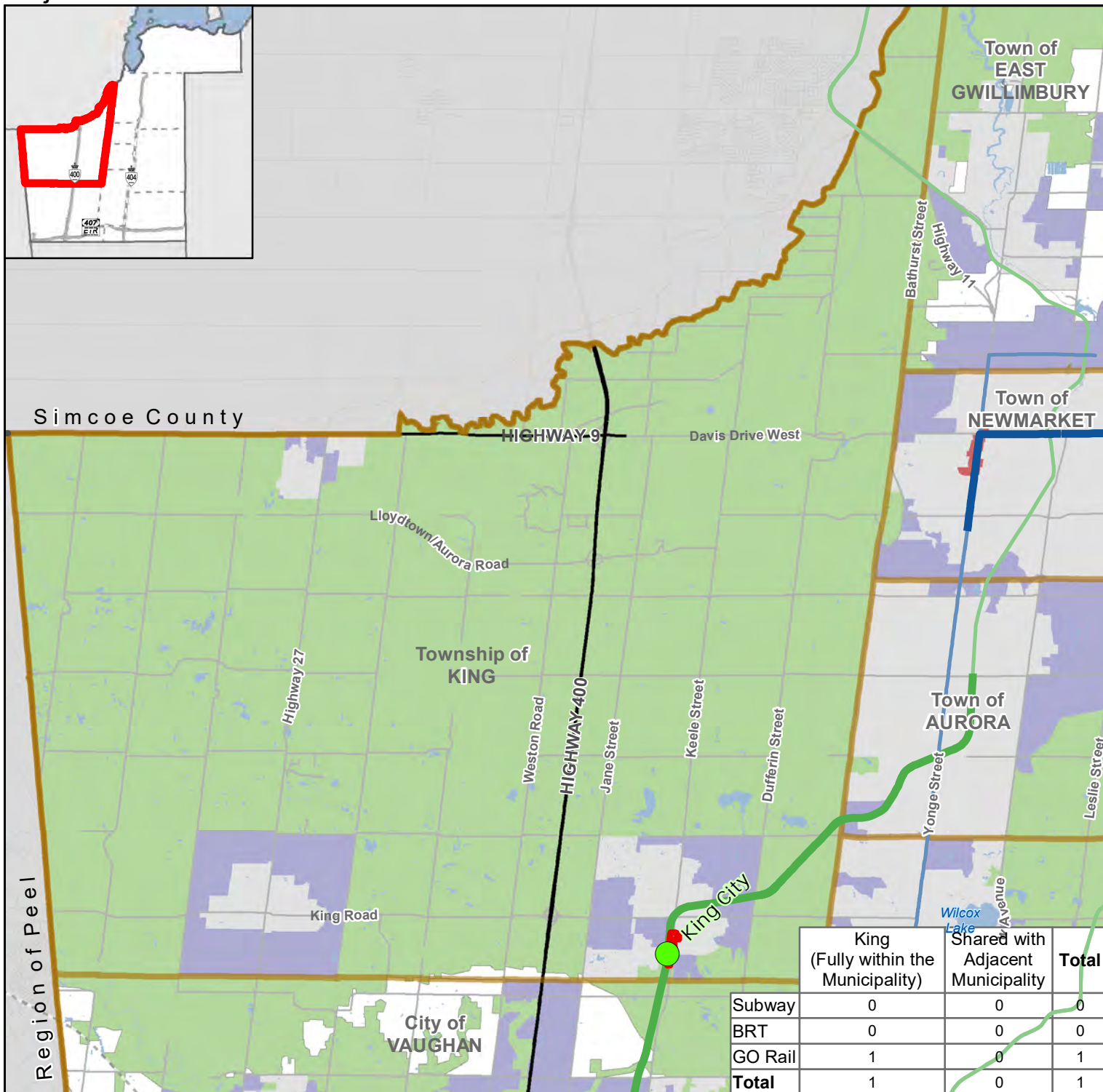


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King

Major Transit Station Areas



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

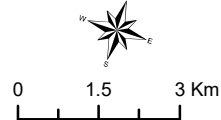
- BRT
- GO Rail

Other Transit Lines

- BRT
- GO Rail

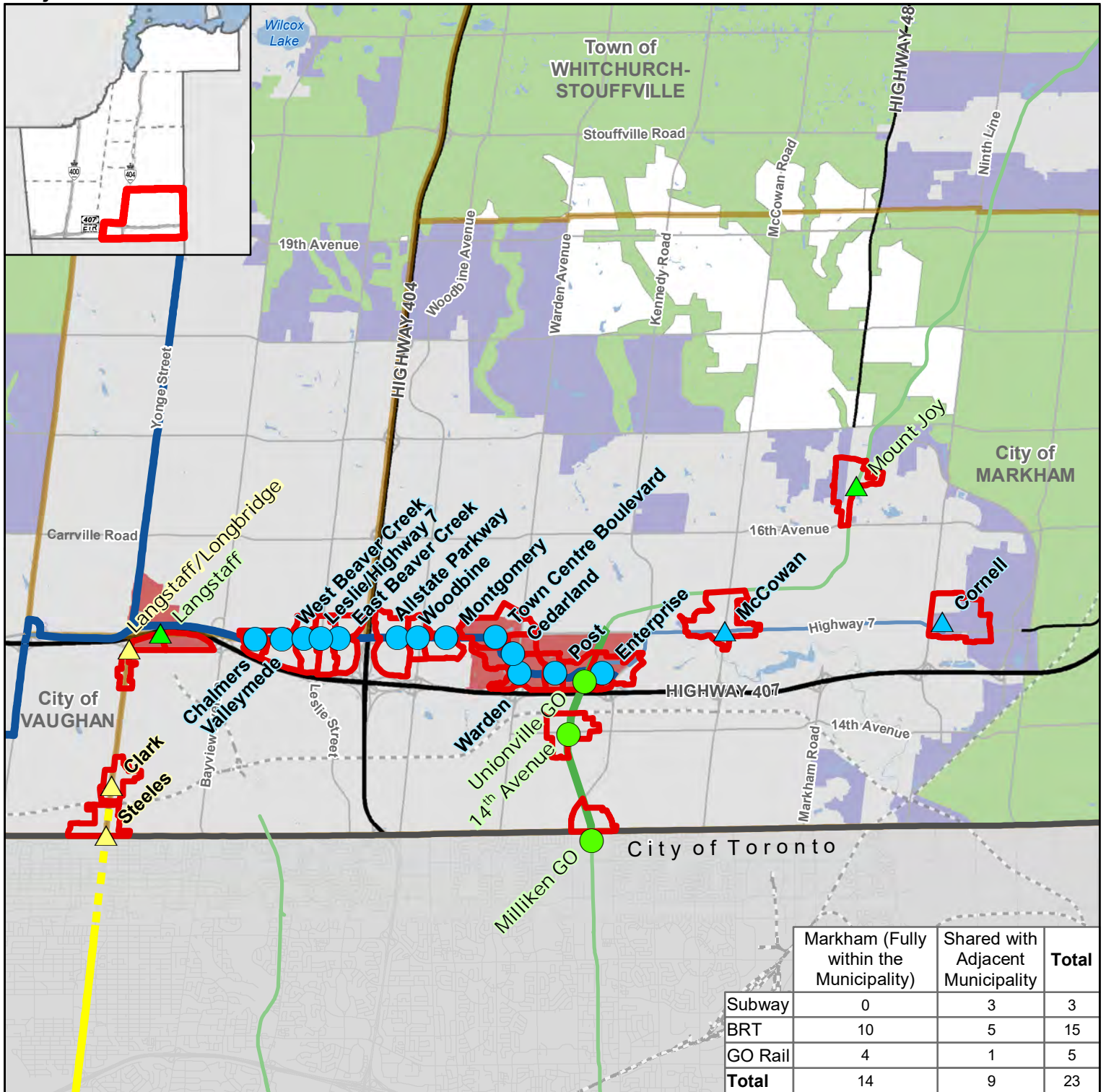
Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centre
- Railway
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary



Markham

Major Transit Station Areas



	Markham (Fully within the Municipality)	Shared with Adjacent Municipality	Total
Subway	0	3	3
BRT	10	5	15
GO Rail	4	1	5
Total	14	9	23

Major Transit Station

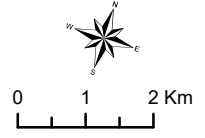
- Additional Subway
- Required BRT
- Additional BRT
- Required GO Rail
- Additional GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Legend

- #### Priority Transit Corridors
- Subway
 - BRT
 - GO Rail
- #### Other Transit Lines
- Subway
 - BRT
 - GO Rail

Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centre
- Railway
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary



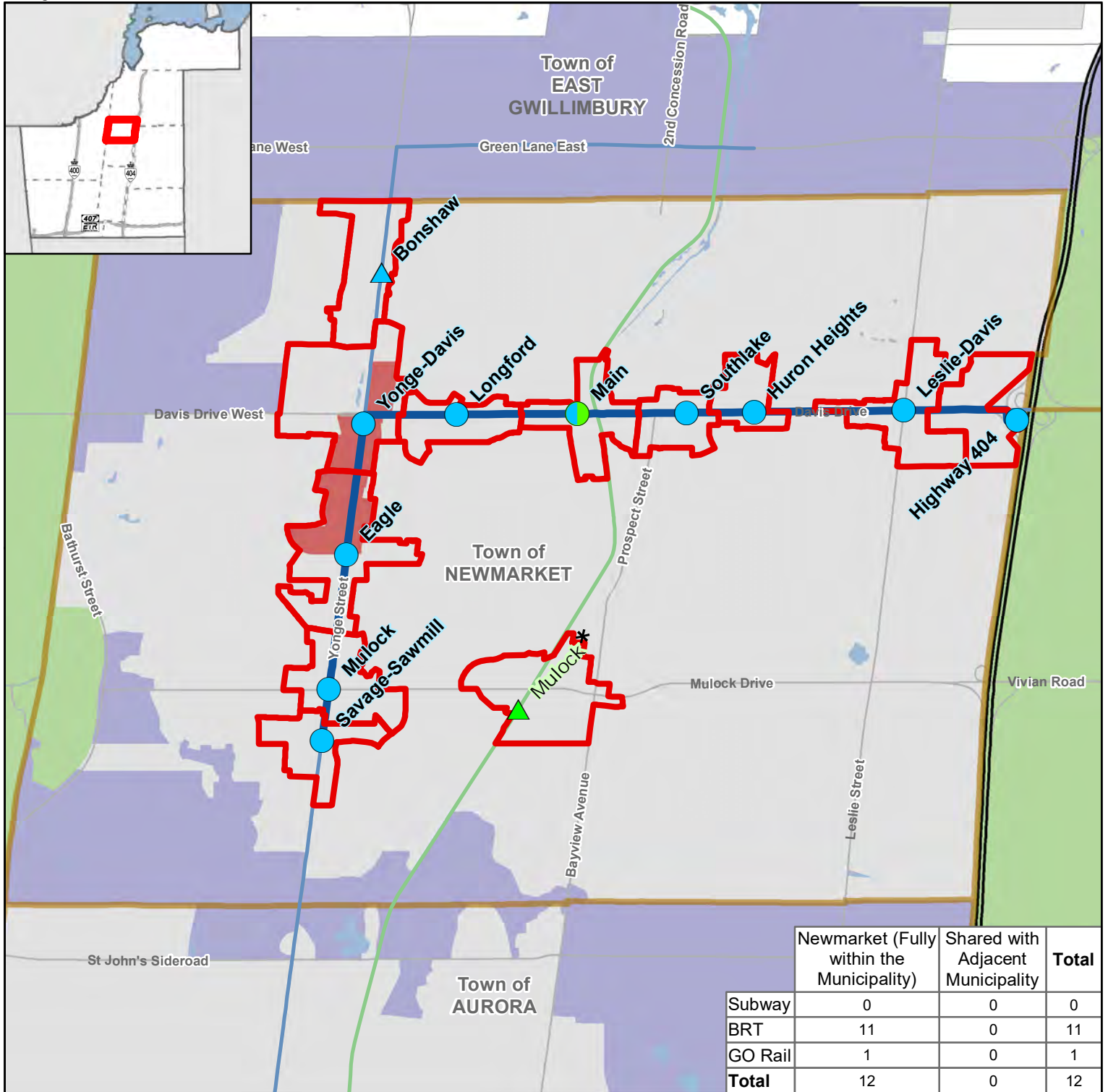
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Newmarket

Major Transit Station Areas



	Newmarket (Fully within the Municipality)	Shared with Adjacent Municipality	Total
Subway	0	0	0
BRT	11	0	11
GO Rail	1	0	1
Total	12	0	12

Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- ▲ Additional BRT
- ▲ Additional GO Rail
- Required BRT/GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

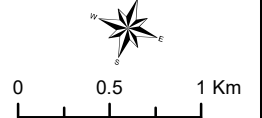
— BRT

Other Transit Lines

- BRT
- GO Rail

Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centre
- Local Municipal Boundary



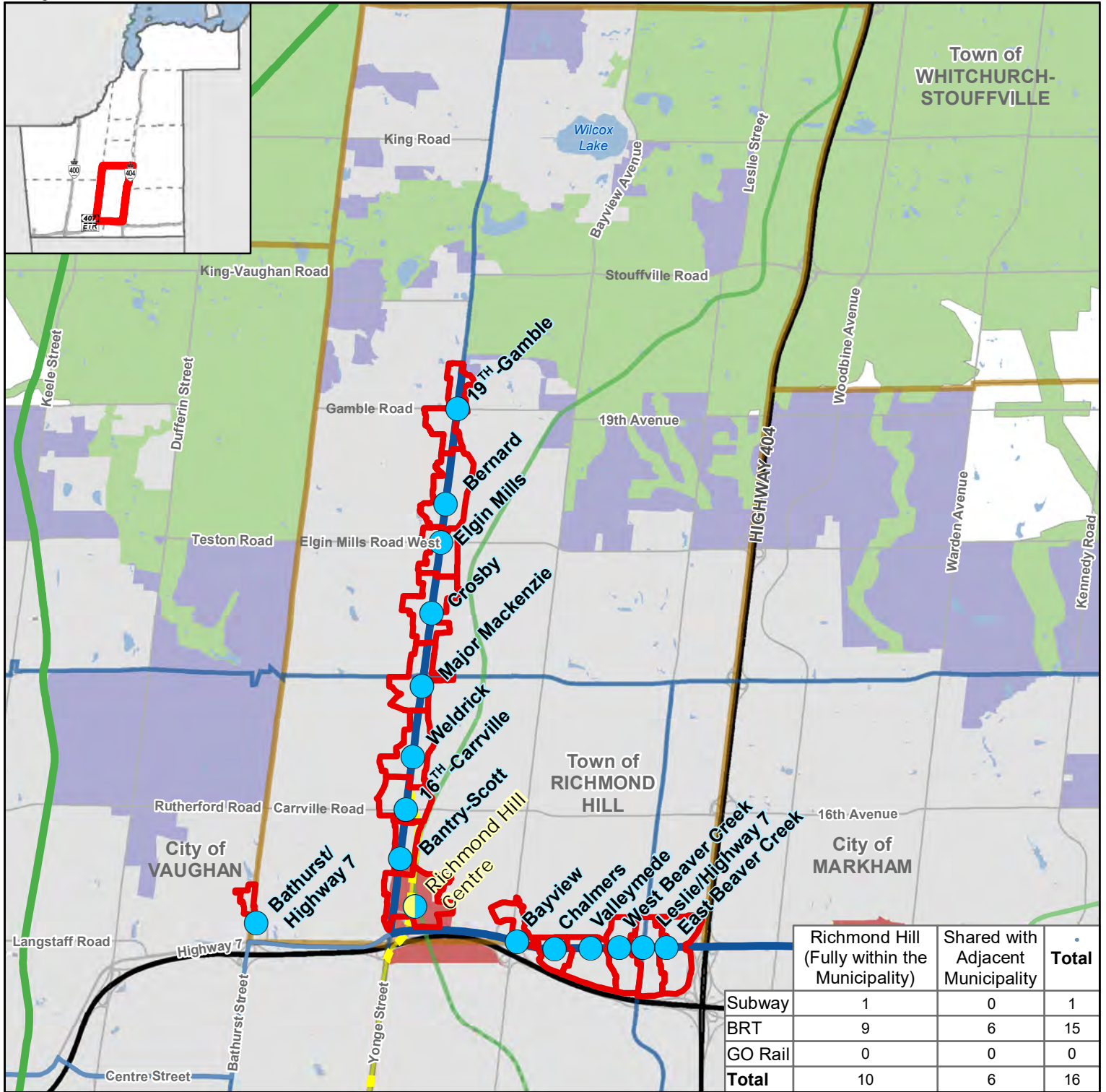
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*Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion

Richmond Hill

Major Transit Station Areas



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- Required Subway/BRT
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

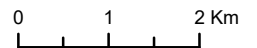
- BRT
- GO Rail

Other Transit Lines

- Subway
- BRT
- GO Rail

Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centre
- Railway
- Local Municipal Boundary

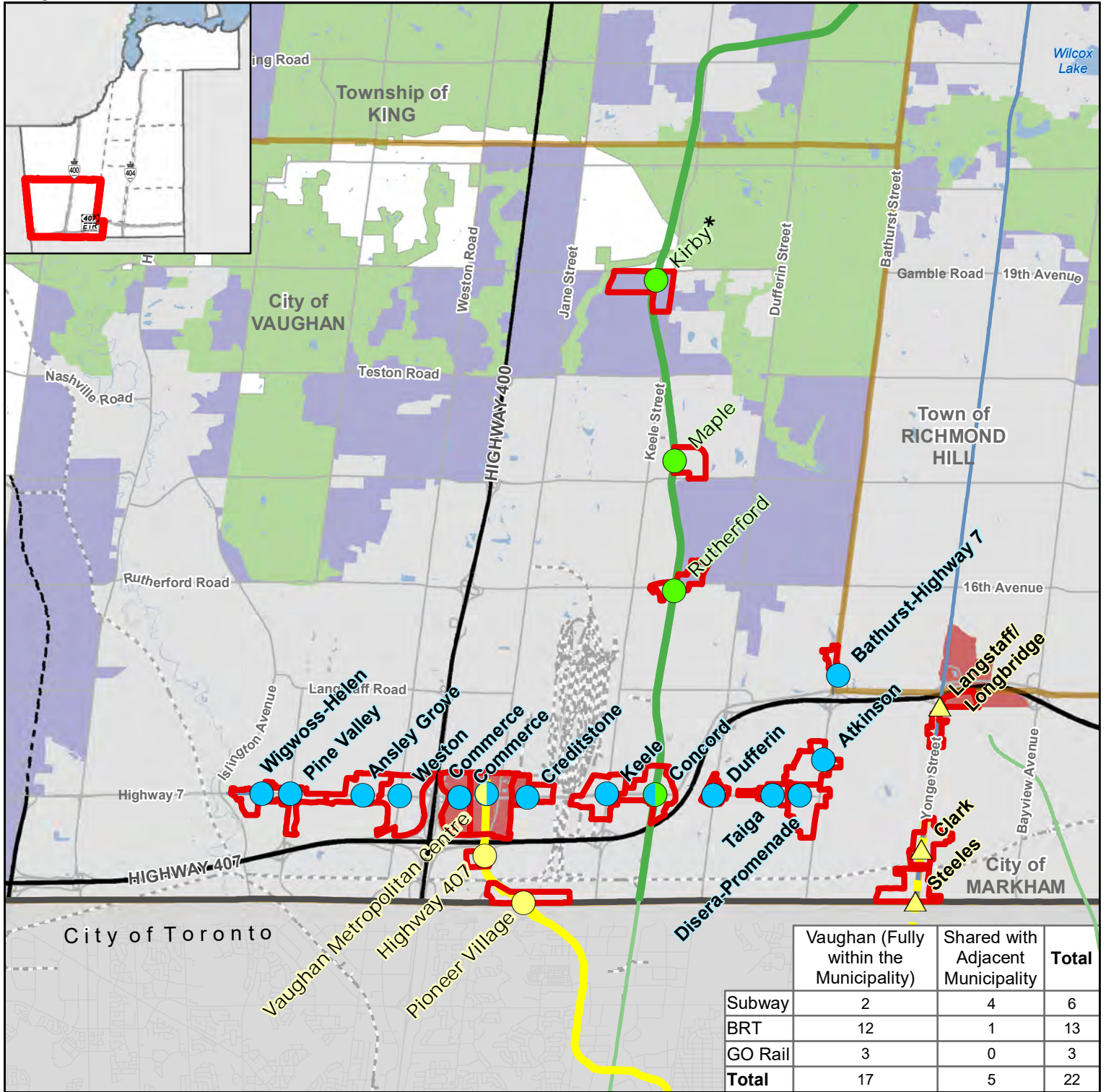


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Vaughan

Major Transit Station Areas



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required Subway
- ▲ Additional Subway
- Required BRT
- Required GO Rail
- Required Subway/BRT
- Required BRT/GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

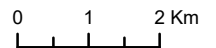
- Subway
- BRT
- GO Rail

Other Transit Lines

- Subway
- BRT
- GO Rail

Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Regional Centre
- Railway
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary



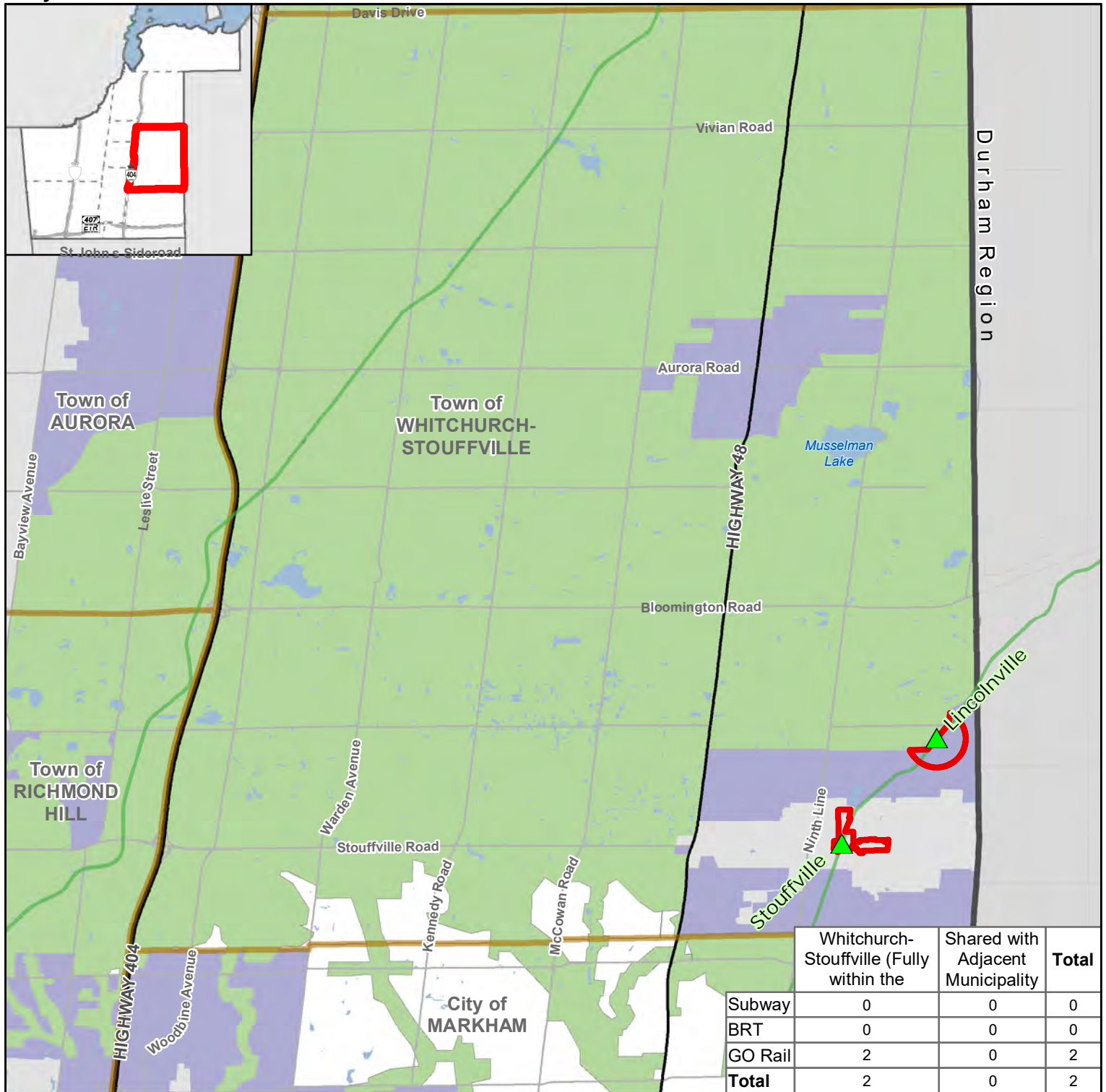
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*Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion

Whitchurch-Stouffville

Major Transit Station Areas



Major Transit Station

- Additional GO Rail
- Draft MTSA Boundary

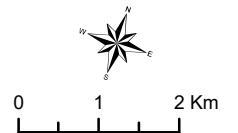
Legend

Other Transit Lines

- GO Rail

Base Map Information

- Built-Up Area
- Designated Greenfield Area
- "Whitebelt" Area
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside
- Railway
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary



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MTSA Index

Municipality	Station Name	MTSA ID	Growth Plan Minimum Density Target	Proposed Density Target
Aurora	Aurora GO Station	61	150	200
East Gwillimbury	East Gwillimbury GO Station	63	150	200
East Gwillimbury	Green Lane BRT Station	50	160	160
King	King City GO Station	60	150	80
Markham	14th Avenue GO Station	66	150	150
Markham	Allstate Parkway BRT Station	27	160	300
Markham	Cedarland BRT Station	31	160	400
Markham	Chalmers Station**	22	160	200
Markham	Clark Subway Station**	6	200	200
Markham	Cornell BRT Station	36	160	200
Markham	East Beaver Creek Station**	26	200	250
Markham	Enterprise BRT Station	34	160	250
Markham	Langstaff-Longbridge Subway Station**	5	200	450
Markham	Langstaff GO Station	64	150	500
Markham	Leslie-Highway 7 BRT Station**	25	160	250
Markham	McCowan BRT Station	35	160	200
Markham	Milliken GO Station	65	150	250
Markham	Montgomery BRT Station	29	160	200
Markham	Mount Joy GO Station	68	150	200
Markham	Post BRT Station	33	160	450
Markham	Steeles Subway Station**	7	200	300
Markham	Town Centre BRT Station	30	160	200
Markham	Unionville GO Station	67	150	450
Markham	Valleymede BRT Station**	23	160	250
Markham	Warden BRT Station	32	160	300
Markham	West Beaver Creek BRT Station**	24	160	300
Markham	Woodbine BRT Station	28	160	200
Newmarket	Bonshaw BRT Station	49	160	160
Newmarket	Eagle BRT Station	47	160	200
Newmarket	Highway 404 BRT Station	56	160	160
Newmarket	Huron Heights BRT Station	54	160	160
Newmarket	Leslie-Davis BRT Station	55	160	160
Newmarket	Longford BRT Station	51	160	200
Newmarket	Main BRT Station	52	160	160
Newmarket	Mulock GO Station*	62	150	150
Newmarket	Mulock BRT Station	46	160	160
Newmarket	Savage-Sawmill BRT Station	45	160	160
Newmarket	Southlake BRT Station	53	160	250
Newmarket	Yonge-Davis BRT Station	48	160	250
Richmond Hill	16Th-Carrville BRT Station	38	160	300
Richmond Hill	19th-Gamble BRT Station	44	160	160
Richmond Hill	Bantry-Scott BRT Station	37	160	200
Richmond Hill	Bathurst BRT Station**	20	160	0

*Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion.

** MTSA is within multiple local municipalities, the density target presented in each row is associated with the portion of the MTSA within that local municipality.

Municipality	Station Name	MTSA ID	Growth Plan Minimum Density Target	Proposed Density Target
Richmond Hill	Bayview BRT Station	21	160	160
Richmond Hill	Bernard BRT Station	43	160	200
Richmond Hill	Chalmers BRT Station**	22	160	200
Richmond Hill	Crosby BRT Station	41	160	160
Richmond Hill	East Beaver Creek BRT Station**	26	160	250
Richmond Hill	Elgin Mills BRT Station	42	160	160
Richmond Hill	Leslie-Highway 7 BRT Station**	25	160	250
Richmond Hill	Major Mackenzie BRT Station	40	160	160
Richmond Hill	Richmond Hill Centre Subway Station	4	200	500
Richmond Hill	Valleymede BRT Station**	23	160	250
Richmond Hill	Weldrick BRT Station	39	160	200
Richmond Hill	West Beaver Creek BRT Station**	24	160	160
Vaughan	Anslsey Grove BRT Station	10	160	200
Vaughan	Atkinson BRT Station	19	160	160
Vaughan	Bathurst BRT Station**	20	160	80
Vaughan	Clark Subway Station**	6	200	250
Vaughan	Commerce BRT Station	12	160	350
Vaughan	Concord Station BRT Station	15	160	160
Vaughan	Creditstone BRT Station	13	160	300
Vaughan	Disera-Promenade BRT Station	18	160	200
Vaughan	Dufferin BRT Station	16	160	160
Vaughan	Highway 407 Subway Station	2	200	200
Vaughan	Keele BRT Station	14	160	160
Vaughan	Kirby GO Station*	59	150	150
Vaughan	Langstaff-Longbridge Subway Station**	5	200	200
Vaughan	Maple GO Station	58	150	150
Vaughan	Pine Valley BRT Station	9	160	160
Vaughan	Pioneer Village Subway Station	3	200	250
Vaughan	Rutherford GO Station	57	150	150
Vaughan	Steeles Subway Station**	7	200	250
Vaughan	Taiga BRT Station	17	160	160
Vaughan	Vaughan Metropolitan Centre Subway	1	200	500
Vaughan	Weston BRT Station	11	160	250
Vaughan	Wigwoss-Helen BRT Station	8	160	160
Whitchurch-Stouffville	Lincolnvile GO Station	70	150	150
Whitchurch-Stouffville	Stouffville GO Station	69	150	150
Markham / Richmond Hill	Chalmers BRT Station	22	160	200
Markham / Richmond Hill	East Beaver Creek BRT Station	26	160	250
Markham / Richmond Hill	Leslie-Highway 7 BRT Station	25	160	250
Markham / Richmond Hill	Valleymede BRT Station	23	160	250
Markham / Richmond Hill	West Beaver Creek BRT Station	24	160	245
Markham / Vaughan	Clark Subway Station	6	200	215
Markham / Vaughan	Langstaff-Longbridge Subway Station	5	200	380
Markham / Vaughan	Steeles Subway Station	7	200	270

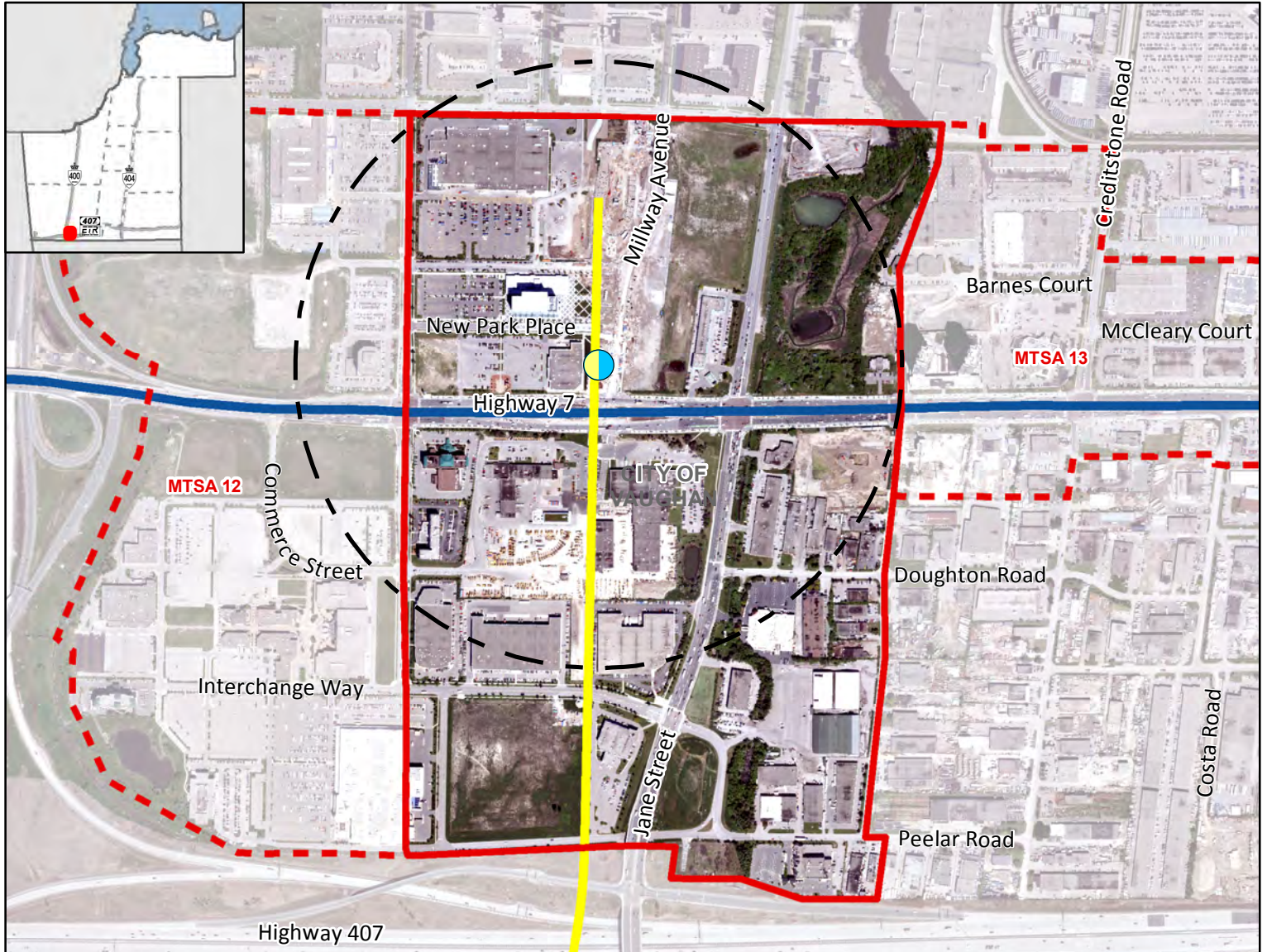
*Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion.

** MTSA is within multiple local municipalities, the density target presented in each row is associated with the portion of the MTSA within that local municipality.

Vaughan Metropolitan Centre Subway Station

On Subway Line 1 / Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Near Highway 7 and Millway Avenue, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station
 Required Subway/BRT

500m Radius

Draft MTSA Boundary

Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

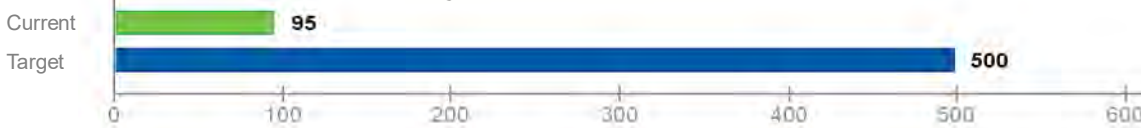
Subway

BRT

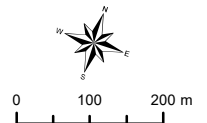
Vaughan Metropolitan Centre Subway Station

Gross Area:
99.41 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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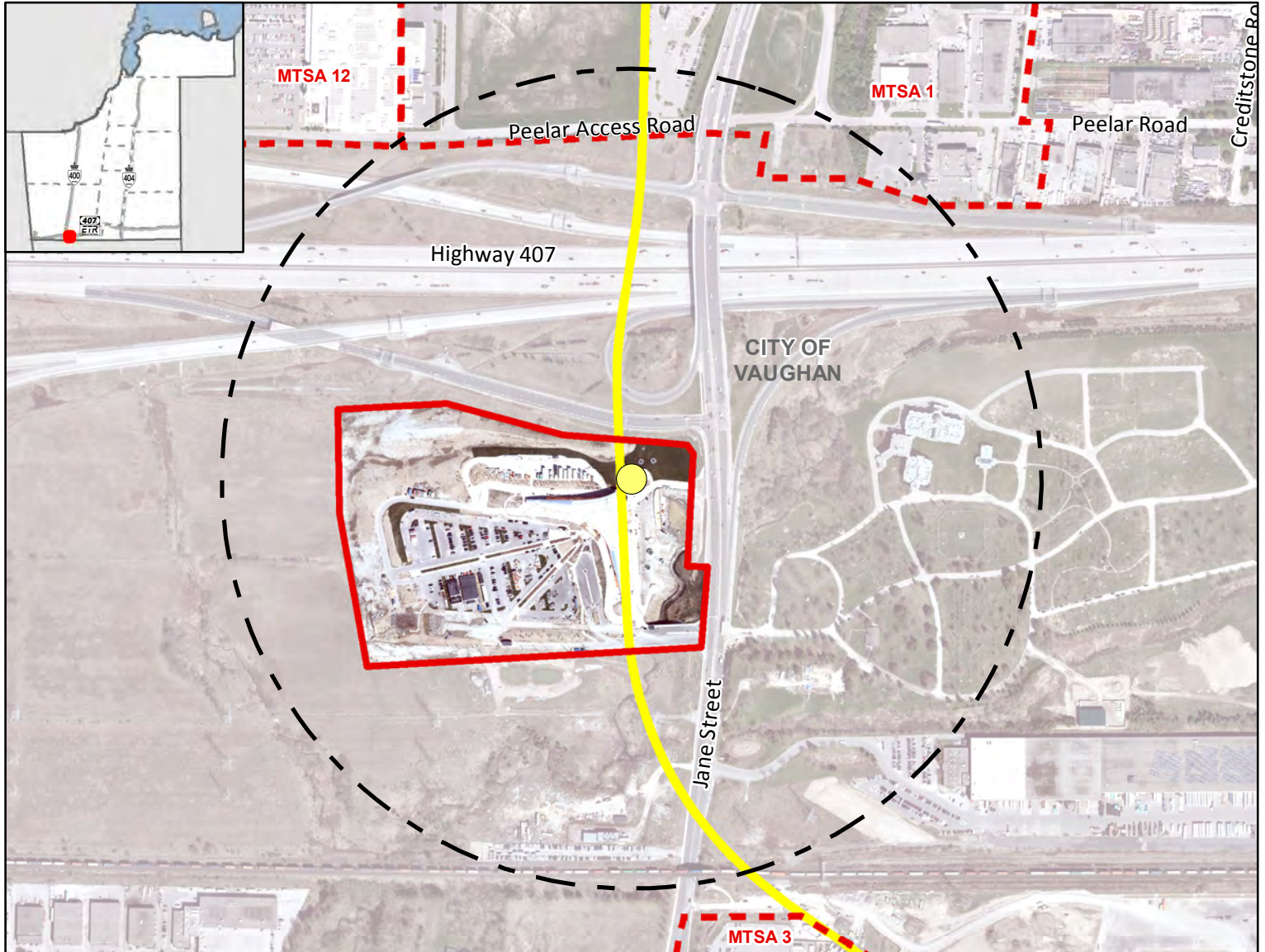
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Highway 407 Subway Station

On Subway Line 1 Corridor

Near Highway 407 at Jane Street, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

● Required Subway

□ 500m Radius

▭ Draft MTSA Boundary

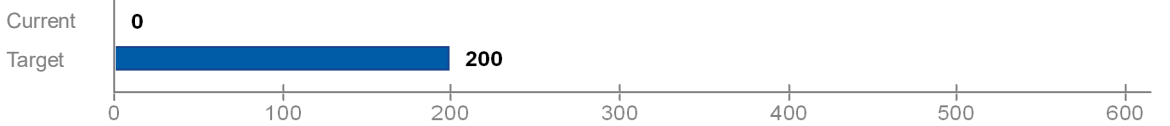
- - - Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

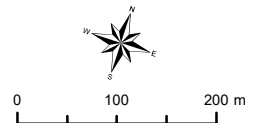
▬ Subway

**Highway 407
Subway Station
Gross Area:
12.13 ha**

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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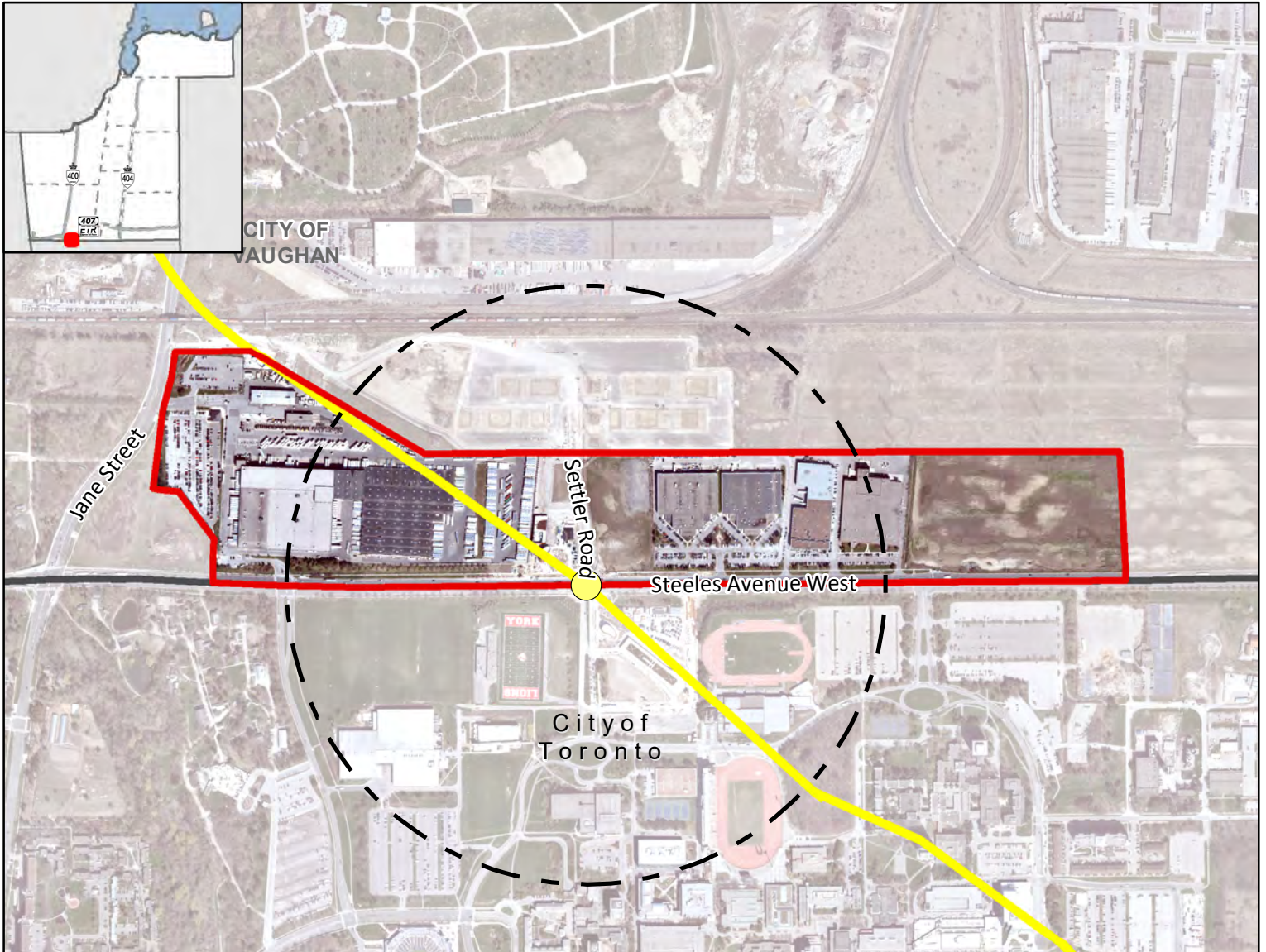
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Pioneer Village Subway Station

On Subway Line 1 Corridor

Near Steeles Avenue and Settler Road, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

Required Subway

500m Radius

Draft MTSA Boundary

Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

Subway

Base Map Information

Regional Municipal Boundary

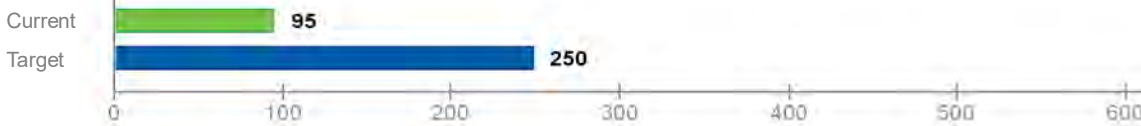
Local Municipal Boundary

Pioneer Village Subway Station

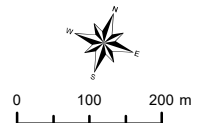
Gross Area:

43.51 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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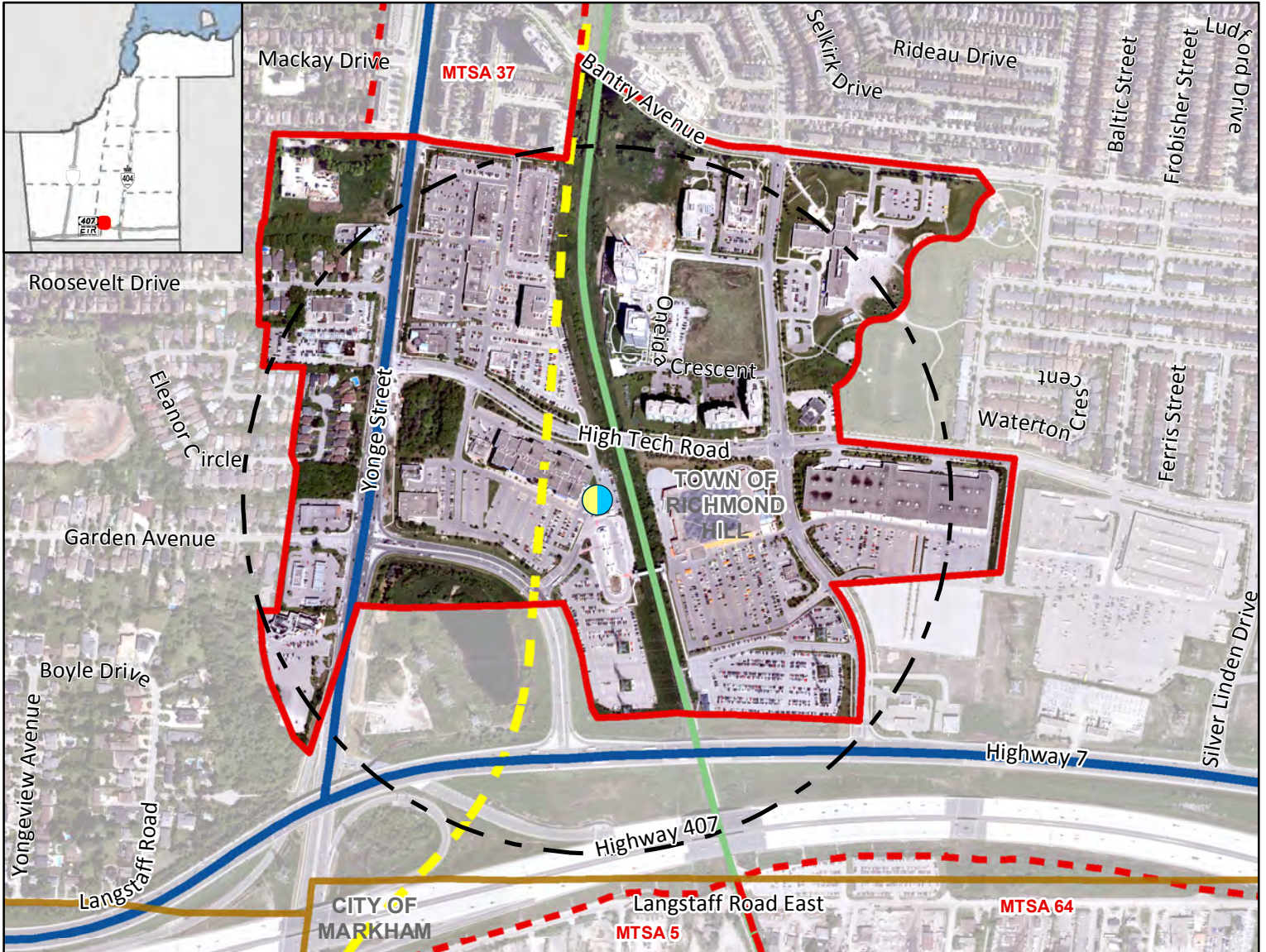
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Richmond Hill Centre Subway Station

On Yonge Subway Extension / Highway 7 BRT / Yonge South BRT Corridor

Near High Tech Road and Yonge Street, Richmond Hill

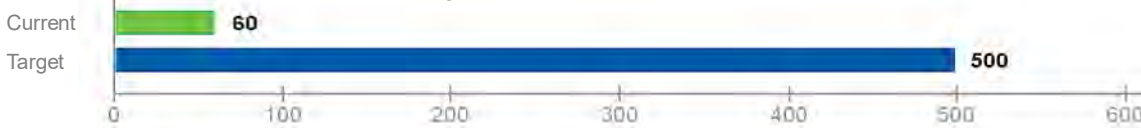


Legend

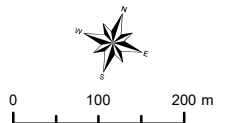
- Major Transit Station
Required Subway/BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
BRT
- Other Transit Lines
Subway
- GO Rail
- Local Municipal Boundary

Richmond Hill Centre Subway Station
Gross Area: 68.42 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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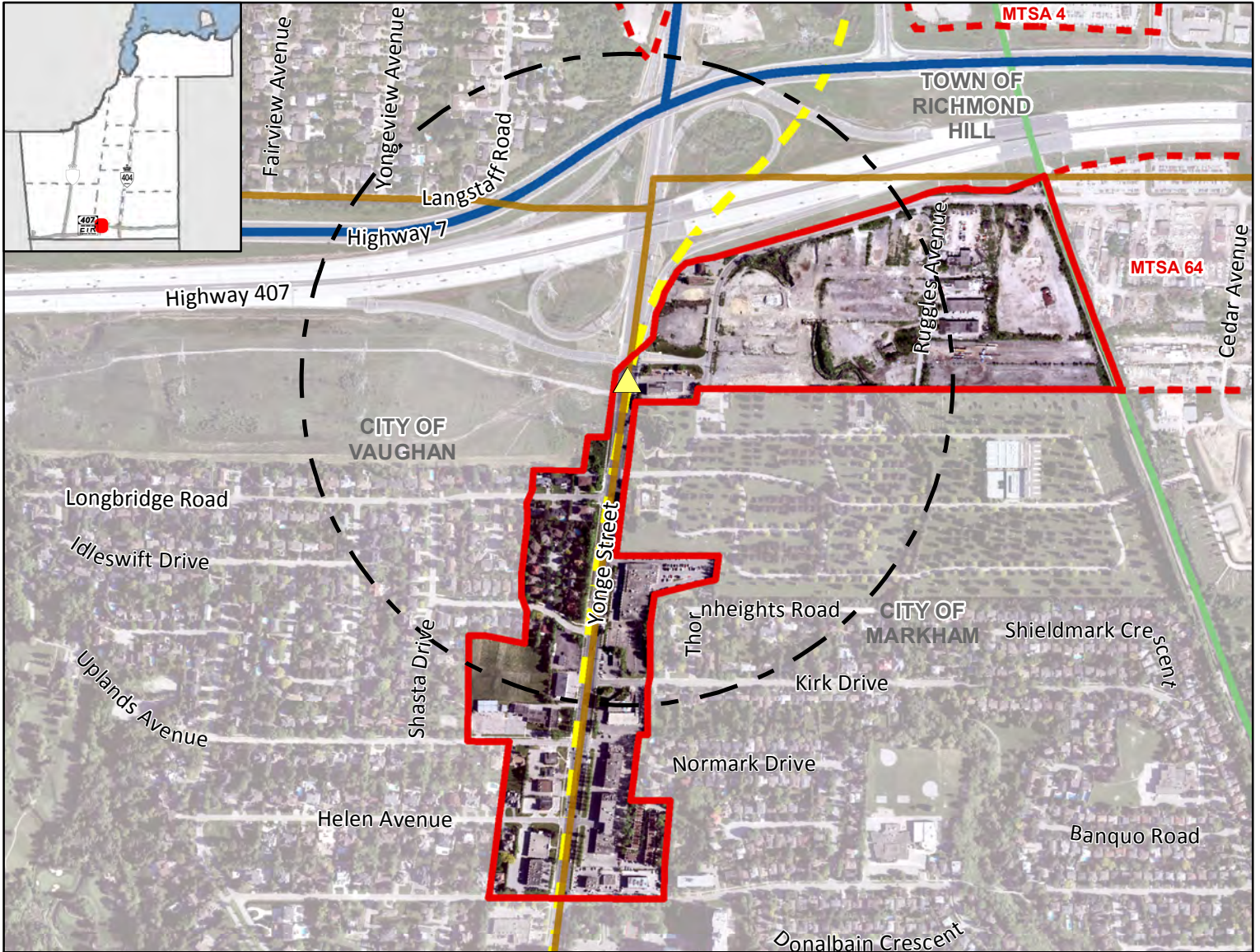
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Langstaff/Longbridge Subway Station

On Yonge Subway Extension Corridor

Near Longbridge Road and Yonge Street, Vaughan/Markham

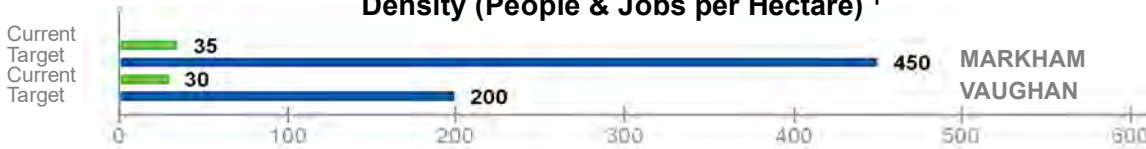


Legend

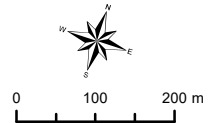
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Major Transit Station | Priority Transit Corridors | Base Map Information |
| ▲ Additional Subway | ■ BRT | — Local Municipal Boundary |
| □ 500m Radius | ■ Other Transit Lines | |
| ▭ Draft MTSA Boundary | ■ Subway | |
| ▭ Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary | | |

Langstaff/Longbridge Subway Station
Gross Area:
 33.31 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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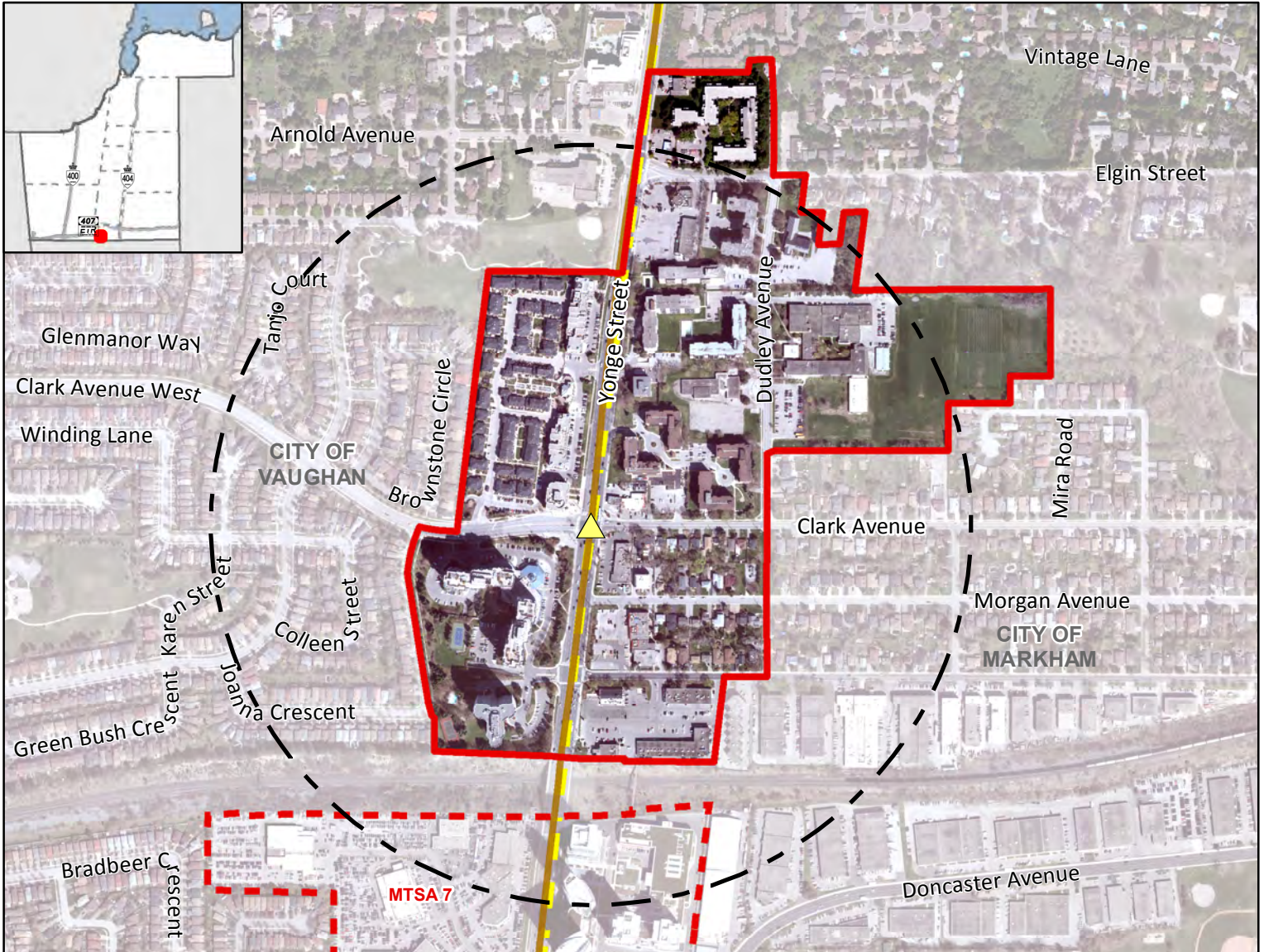
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Clark Subway Station

On Yonge Subway Extension Corridor

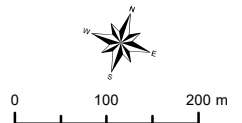
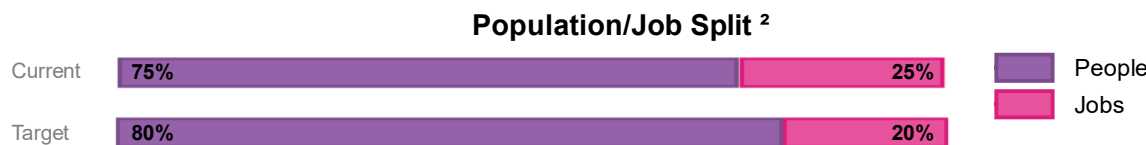
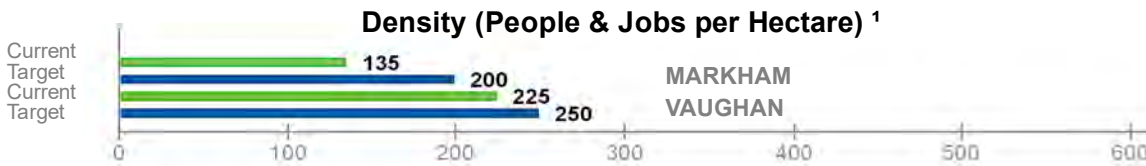
Near Clark Avenue and Yonge Street, Vaughan/Markham



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Additional Subway
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Other Transit Lines
- Subway
- Local Municipal Boundary

Clark Subway Station
Gross Area:
 39.10 ha



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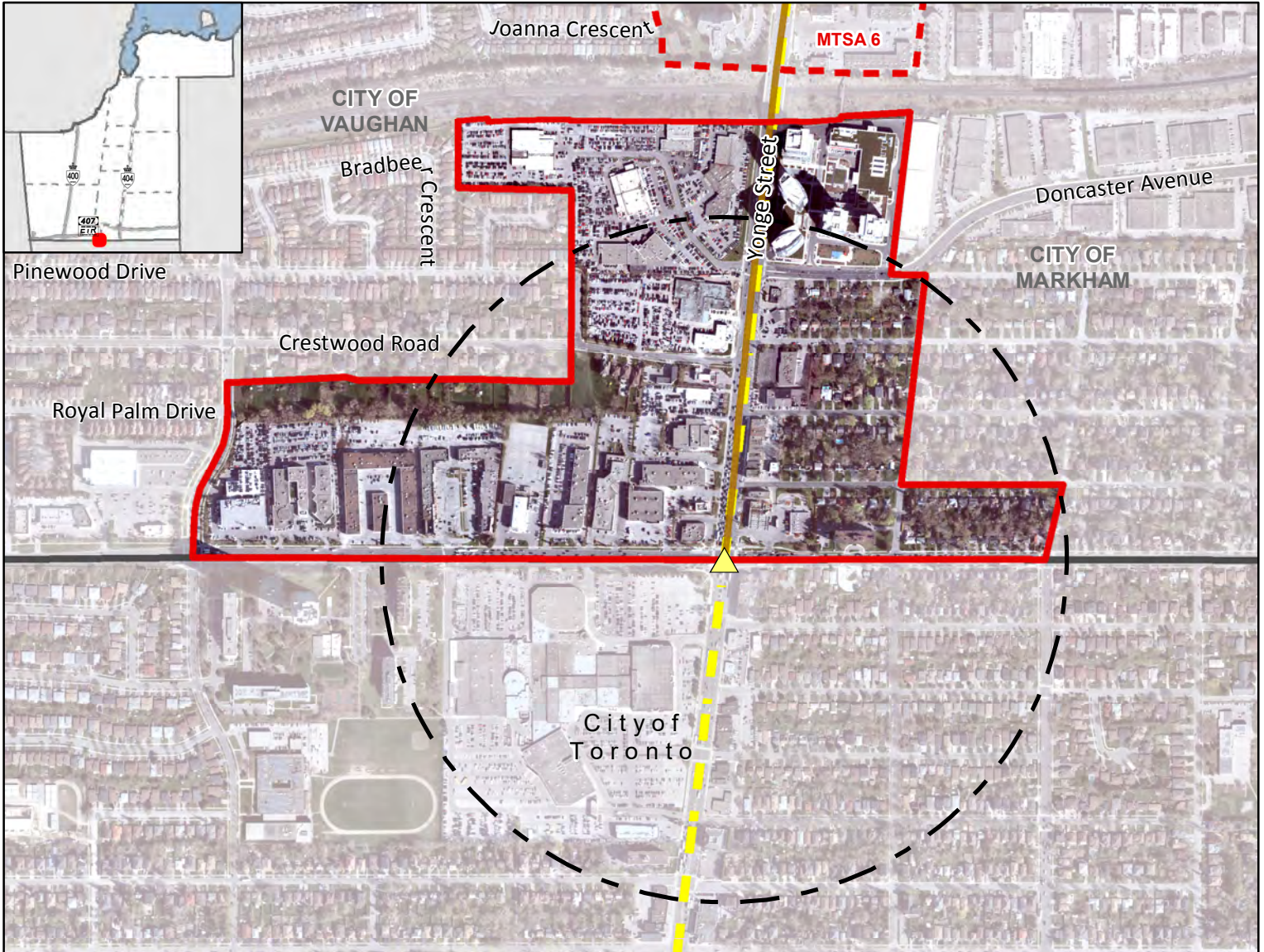
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Steeles Subway Station

On Yonge Subway Extension Corridor

Near Steeles Avenue and Yonge Street, Vaughan/Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

Additional Subway

500m Radius

Draft MTSA Boundary

Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Other Transit Lines

Subway

Base Map Information

Regional Municipal Boundary

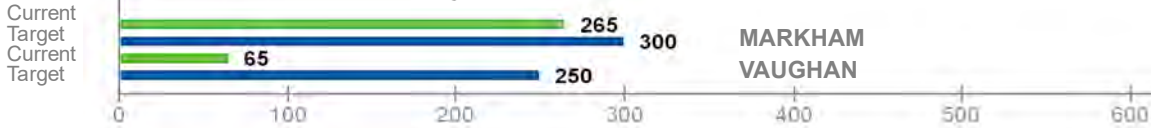
Local Municipal Boundary

Steeles Subway Station

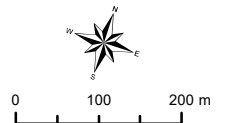
Gross Area:

49.17 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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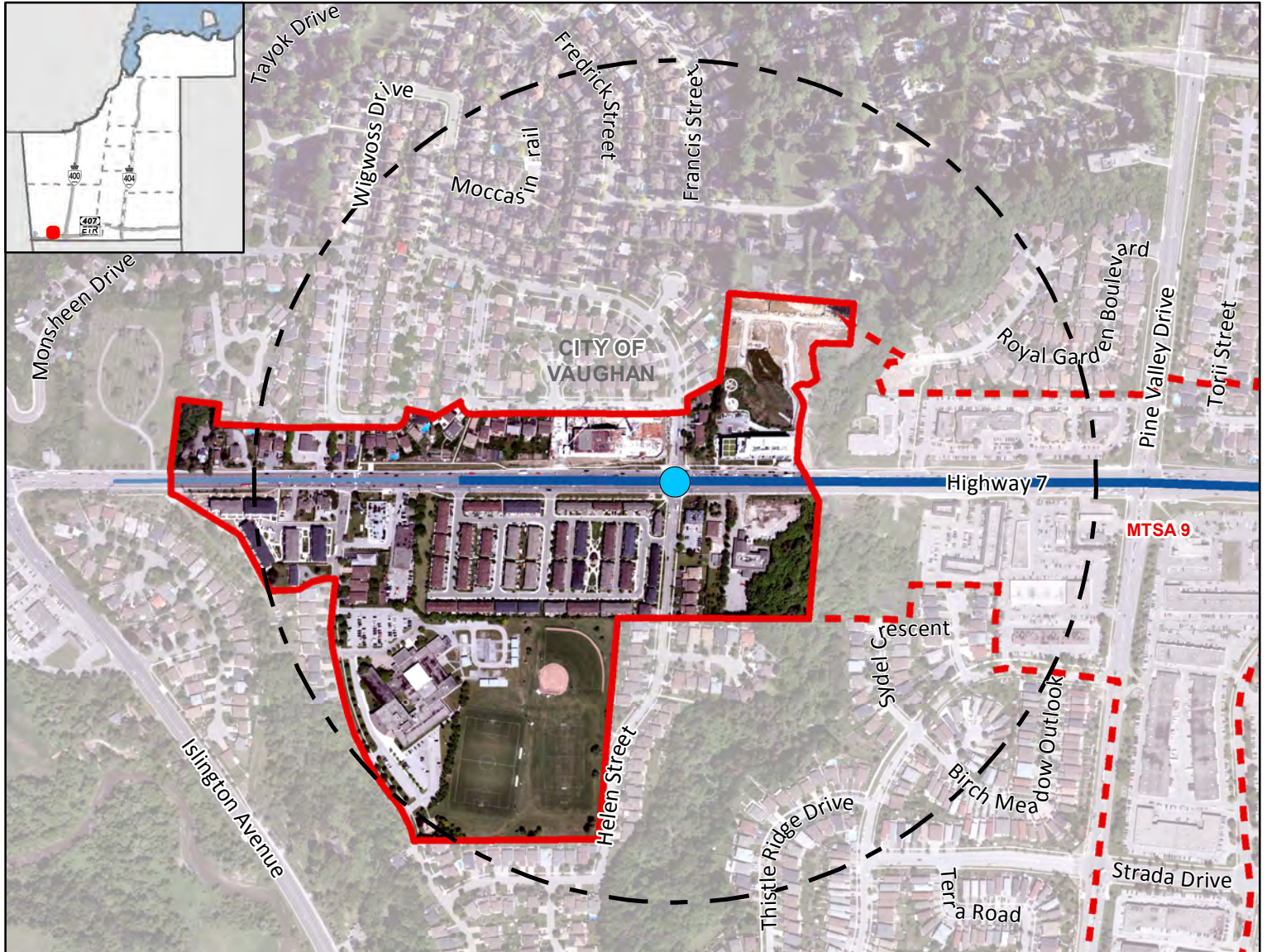
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Wigwoss-Helen BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Wigwoss Drive/Helen Street, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

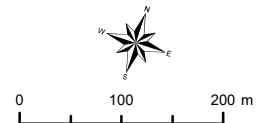
Wigwoss-Helen BRT Station

Gross Area:
26.10 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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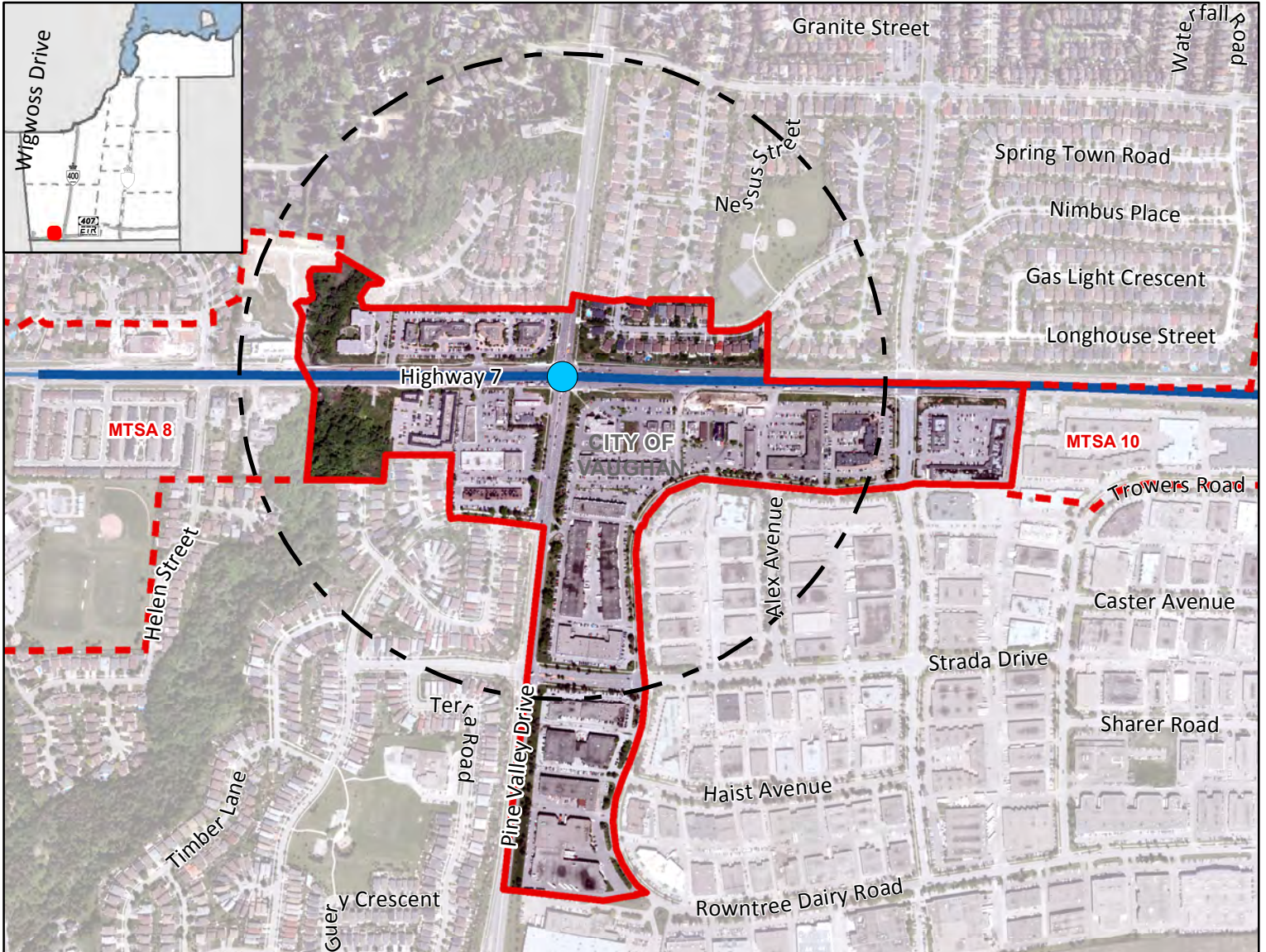
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Pine Valley BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Pine Valley Drive, Vaughan



Legend

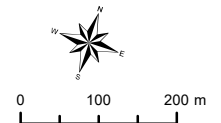
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Pine Valley BRT Station
Gross Area:
 37.57 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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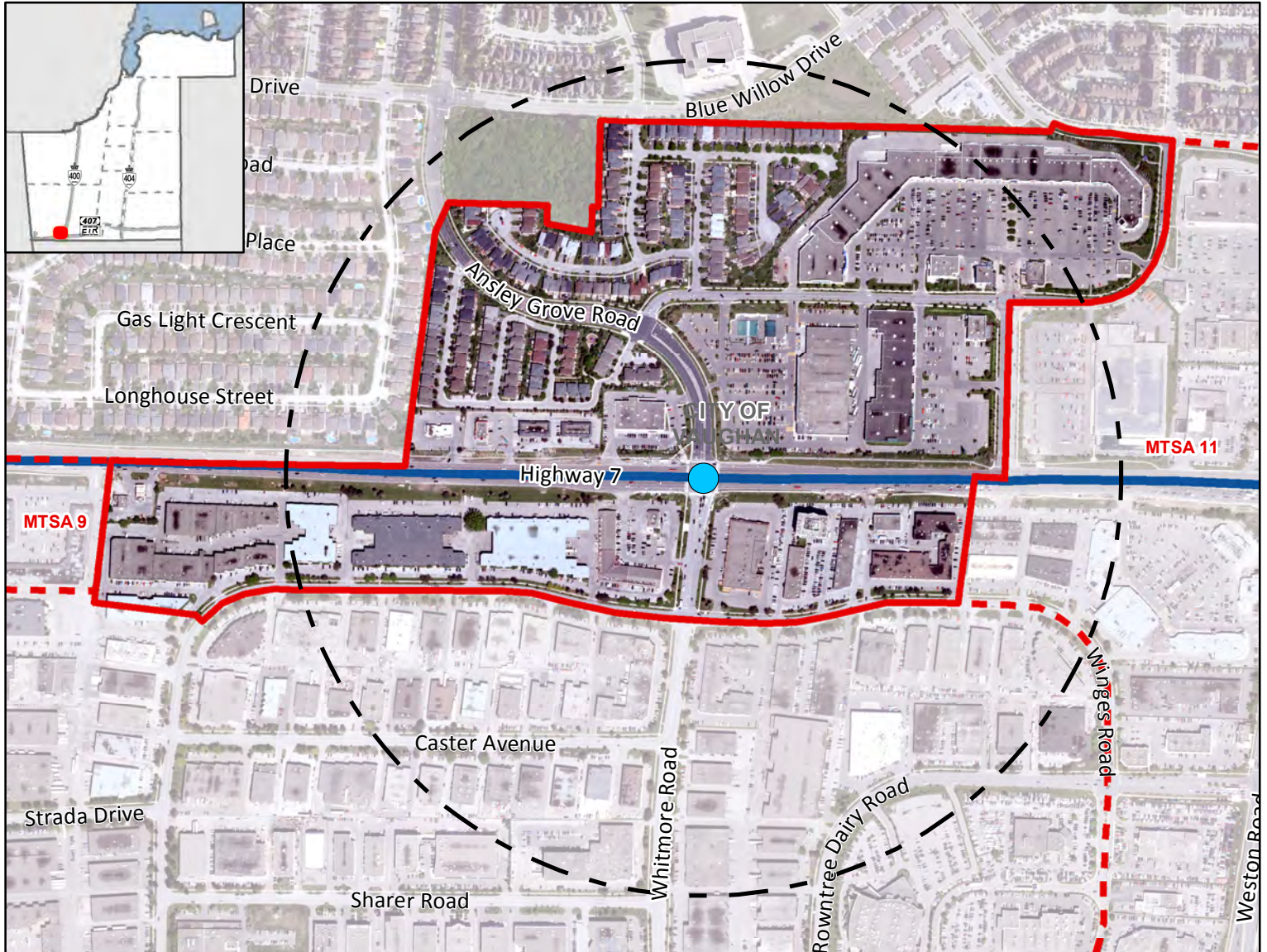
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Ansley Grove BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Ansley Grove Road/Whitmore Road, Vaughan

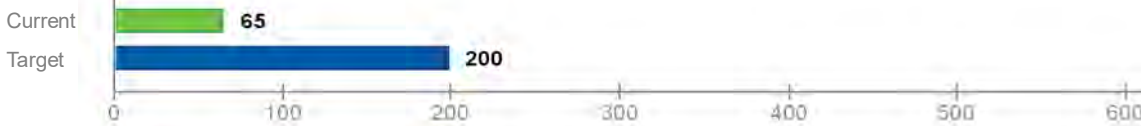


Legend

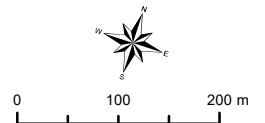
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Ansley Grove BRT Station
Gross Area:
 47.39 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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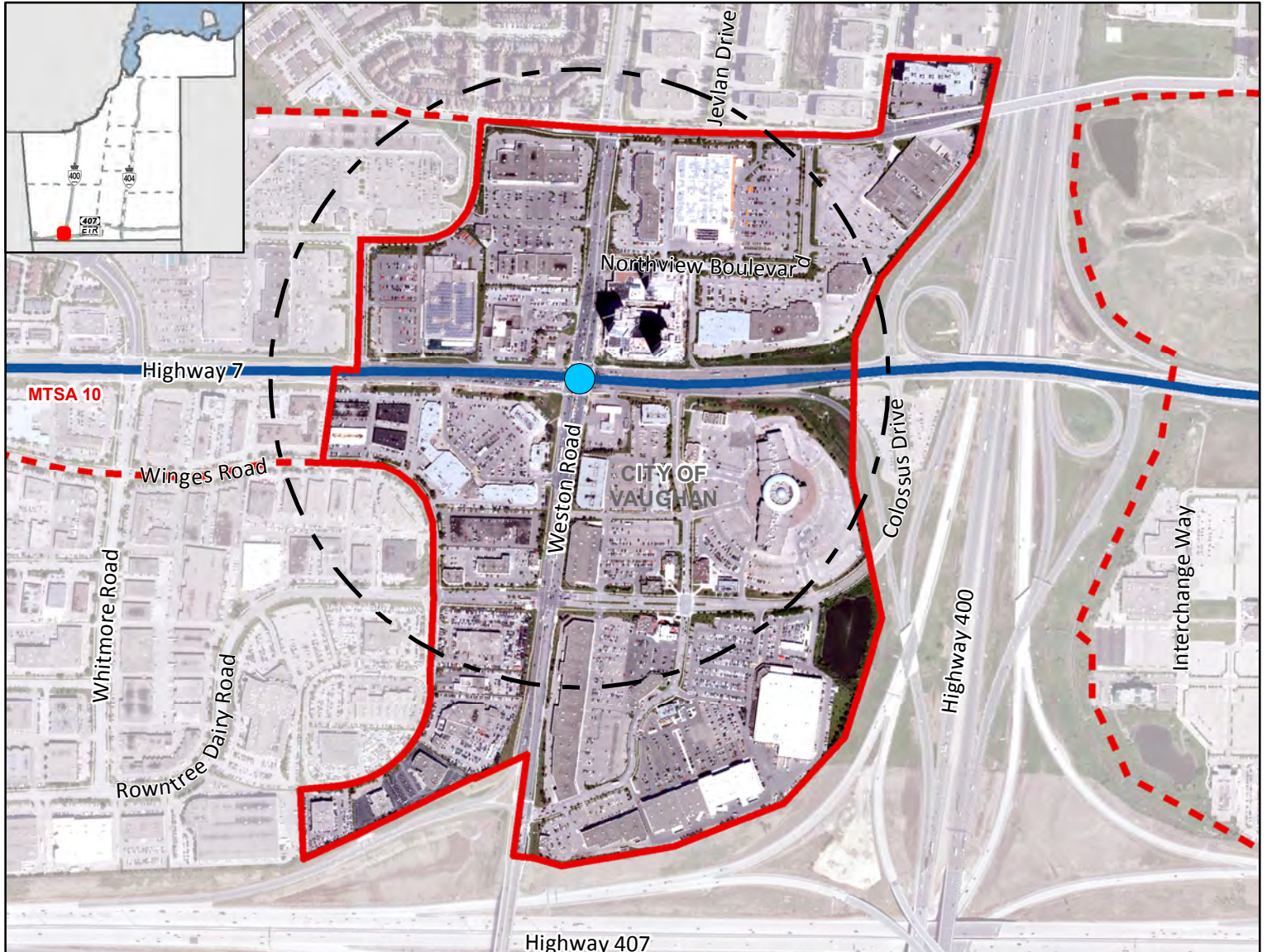
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Weston BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Weston Road, Vaughan

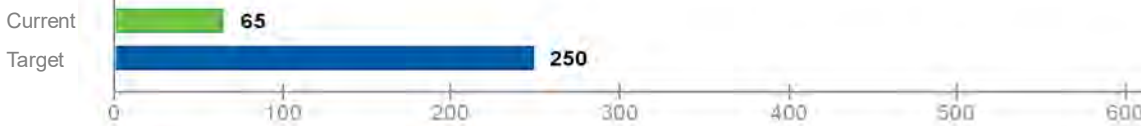


Legend

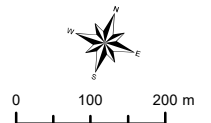
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Weston BRT Station
Gross Area:
 88.29 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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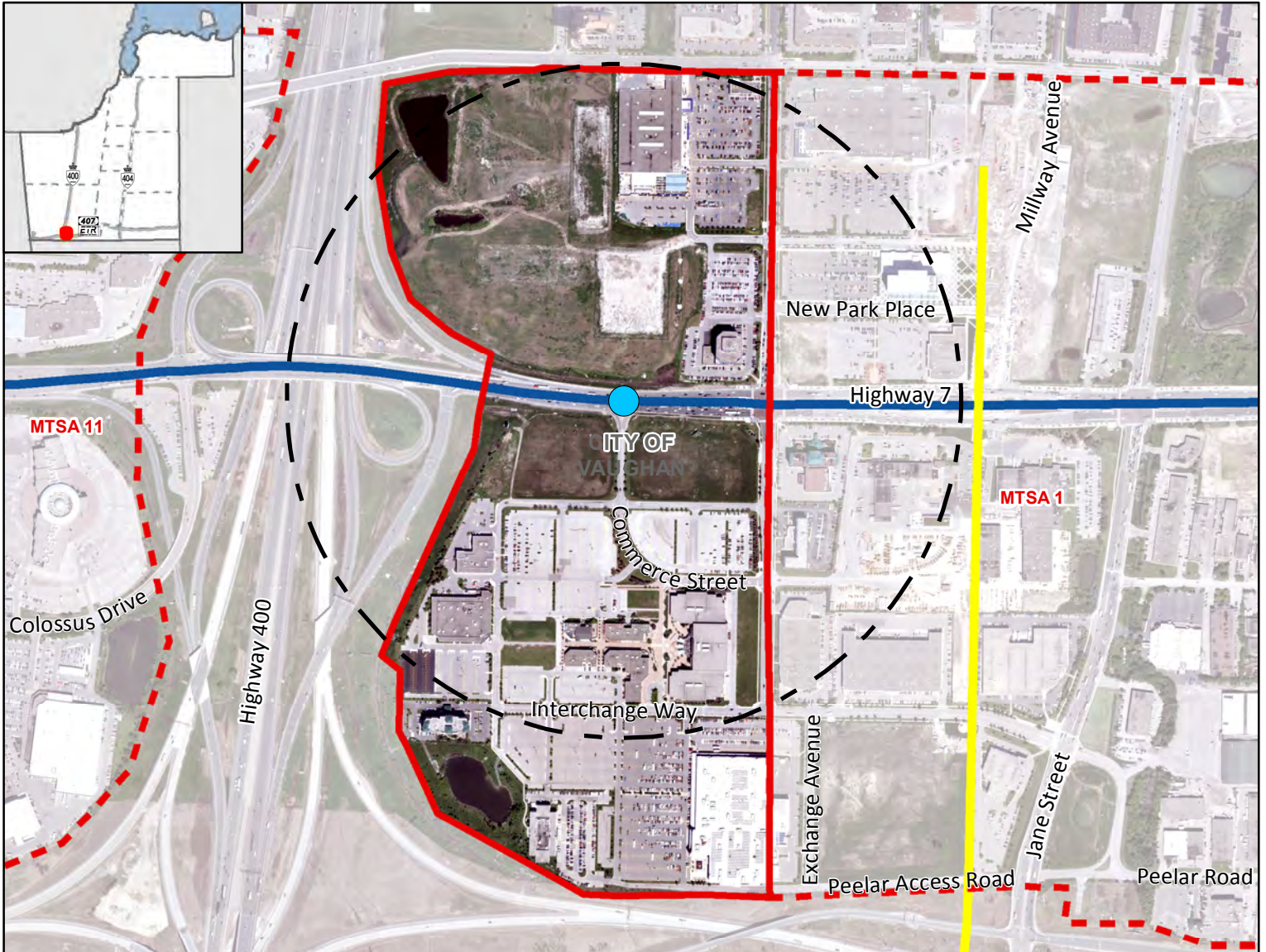
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Commerce BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Commerce Street, Vaughan

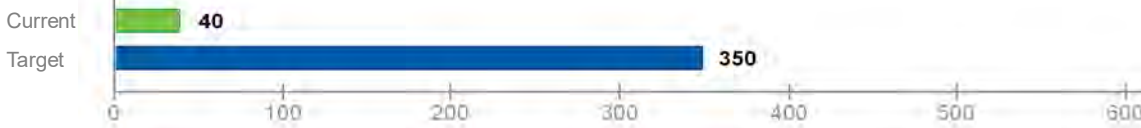


Legend

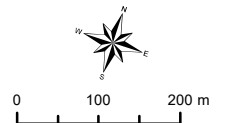
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- Subway
- BRT

Commerce BRT Station
Gross Area:
 61.88 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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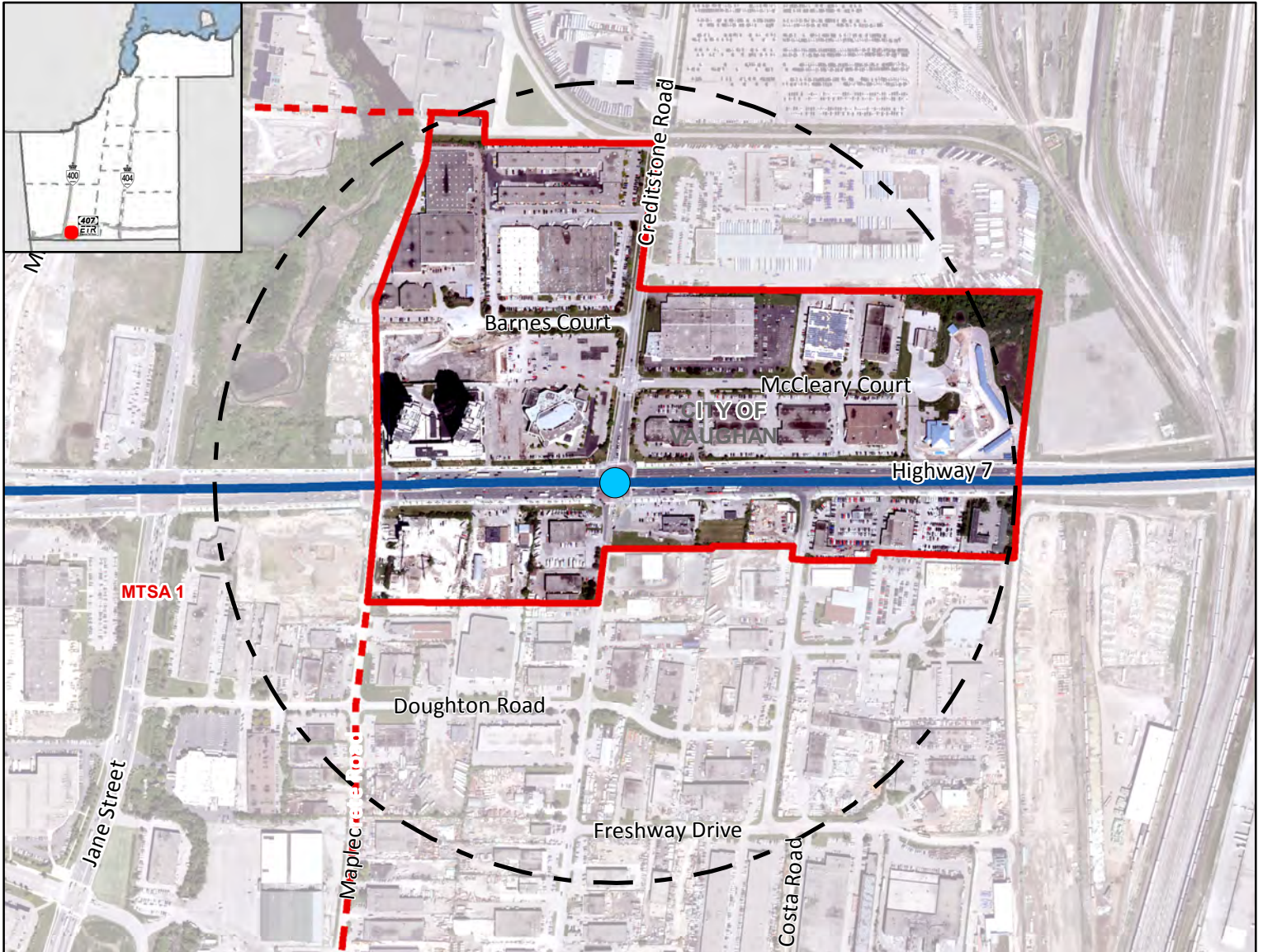
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Creditstone BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Creditstone Road, Vaughan

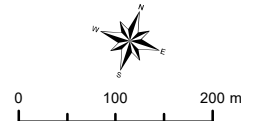
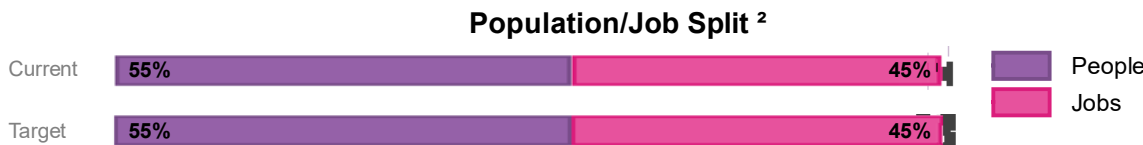
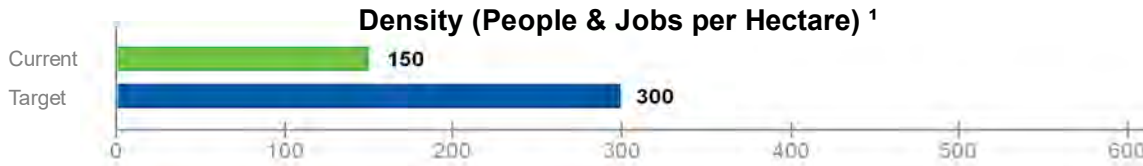


Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Creditstone BRT Station
Gross Area:
 34.17 ha



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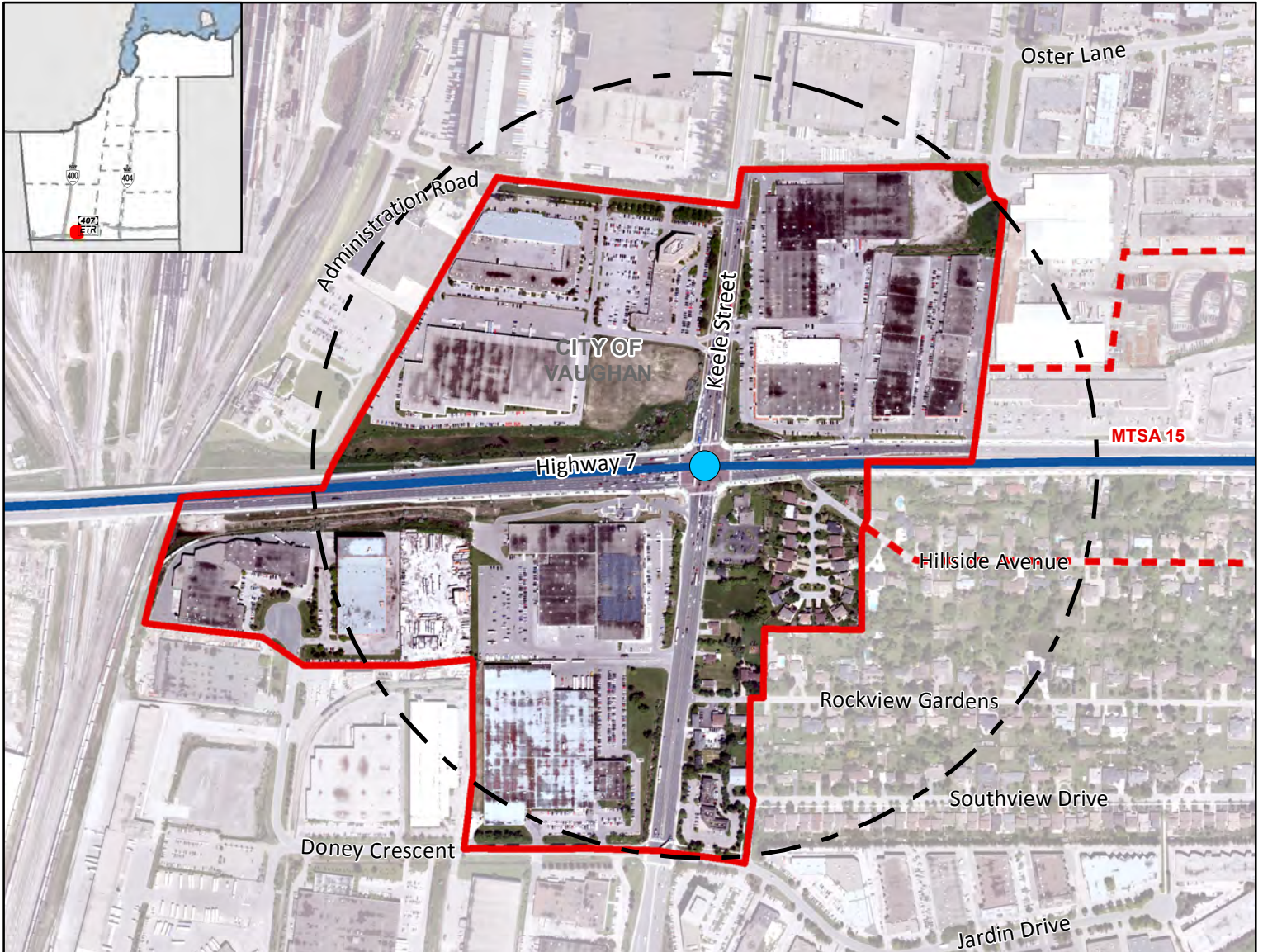
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Keele BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Keele Street, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

Required BRT

500m Radius

Draft MTSA Boundary

Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

BRT

Keele BRT Station

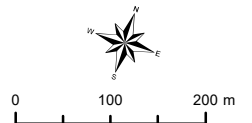
Gross Area:

55.83 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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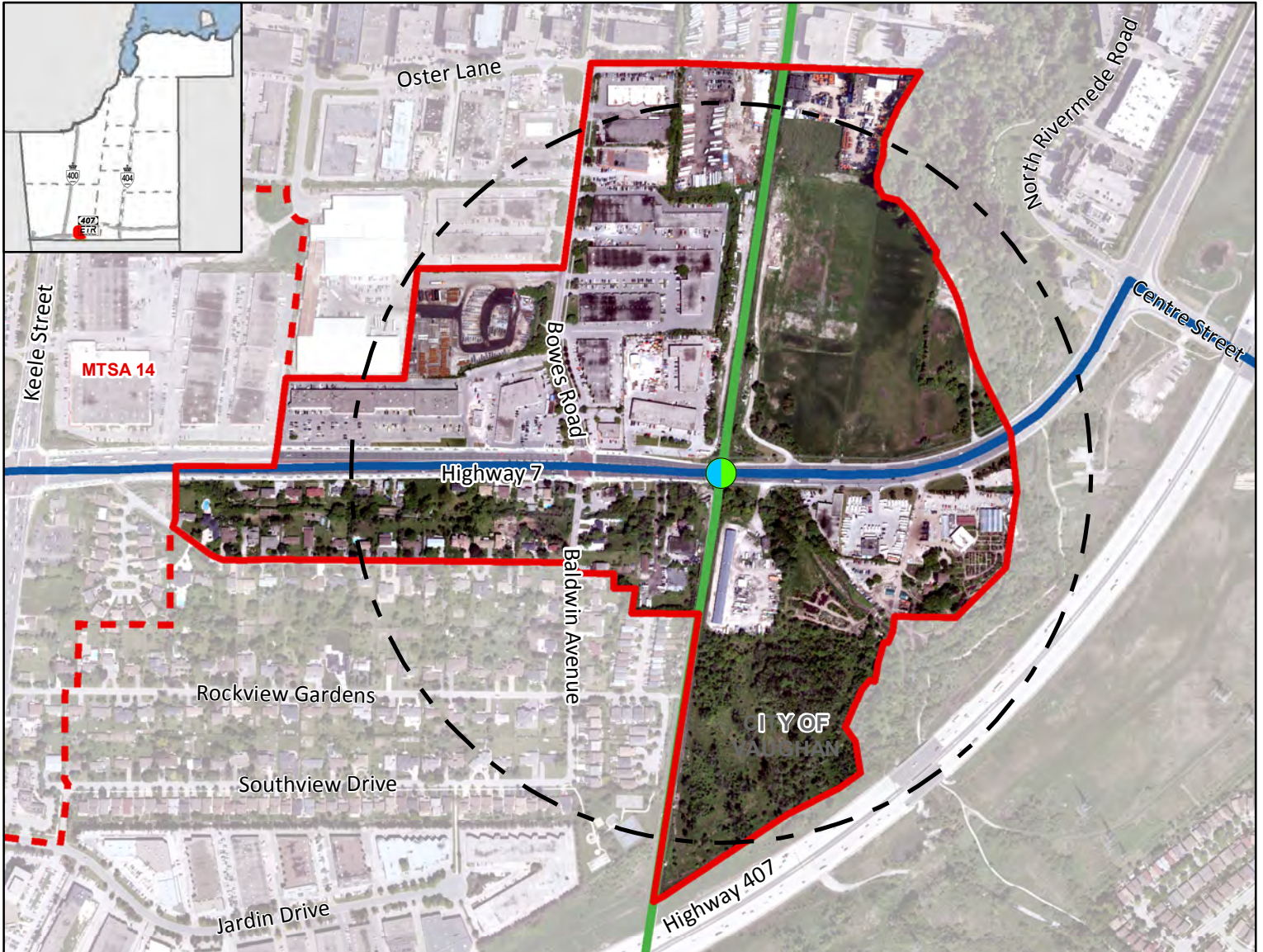
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Concord BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT / Barrie GO Line Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Bowes Road/Baldwin Avenue, Vaughan



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT/GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

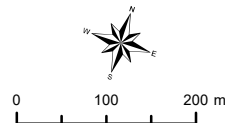
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT
- GO Rail

Concord BRT Station
Gross Area:
 60.16 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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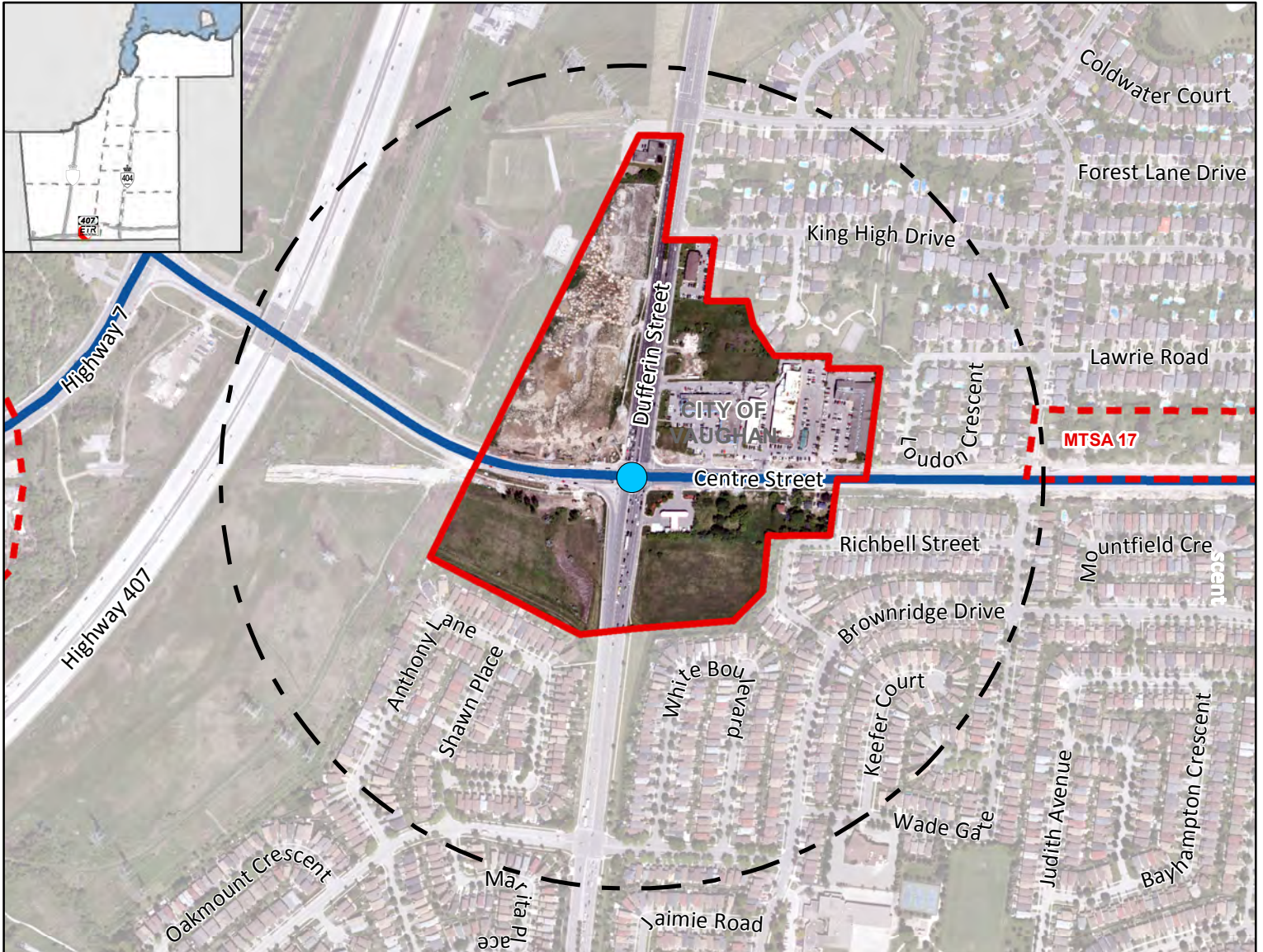
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Dufferin BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Centre Street at Dufferin Street, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

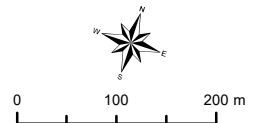
- BRT

Dufferin BRT Station
Gross Area:
 17.51 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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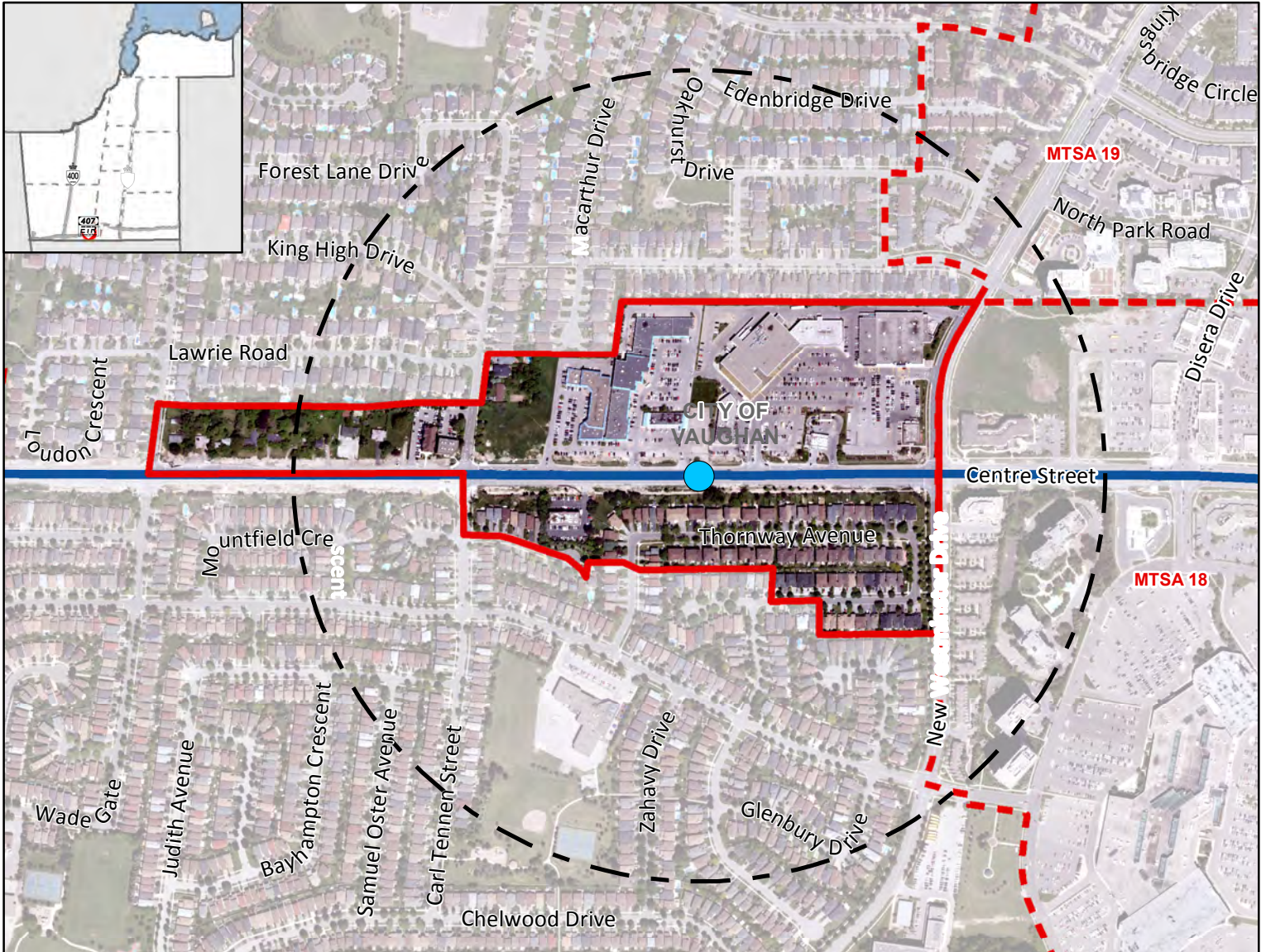
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Taiga BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Bathurst Street at Atkinson Avenue/New Westminster Drive, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

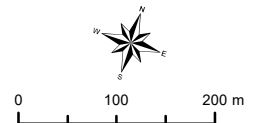
- BRT

Taiga BRT Station
Gross Area:
 22.35 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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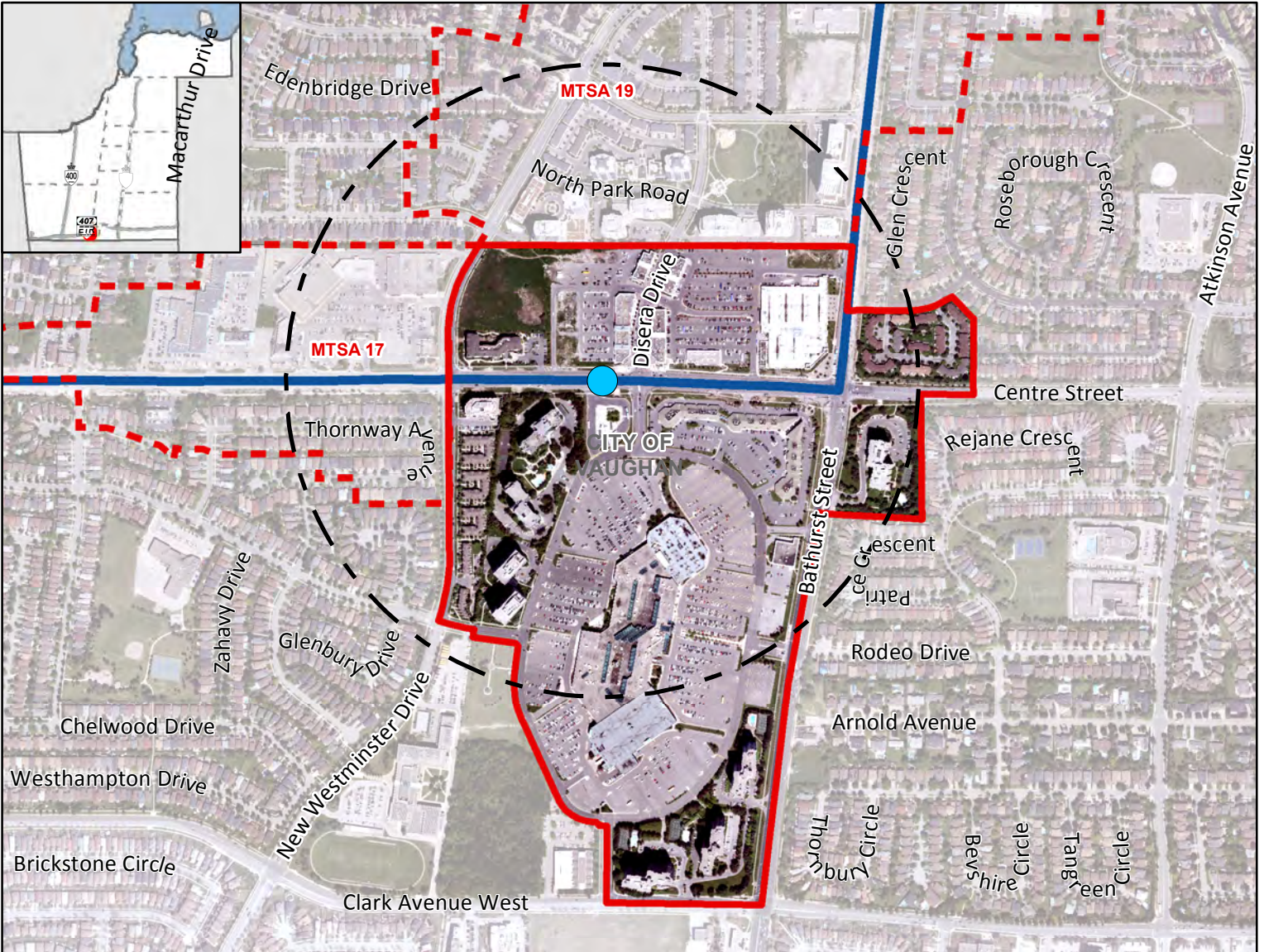
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Disera-Promenade BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Centre Street at Disera Drive, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

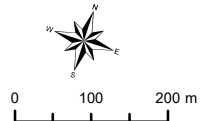
- BRT

Disera-Promenade BRT Station
Gross Area:
 57.43 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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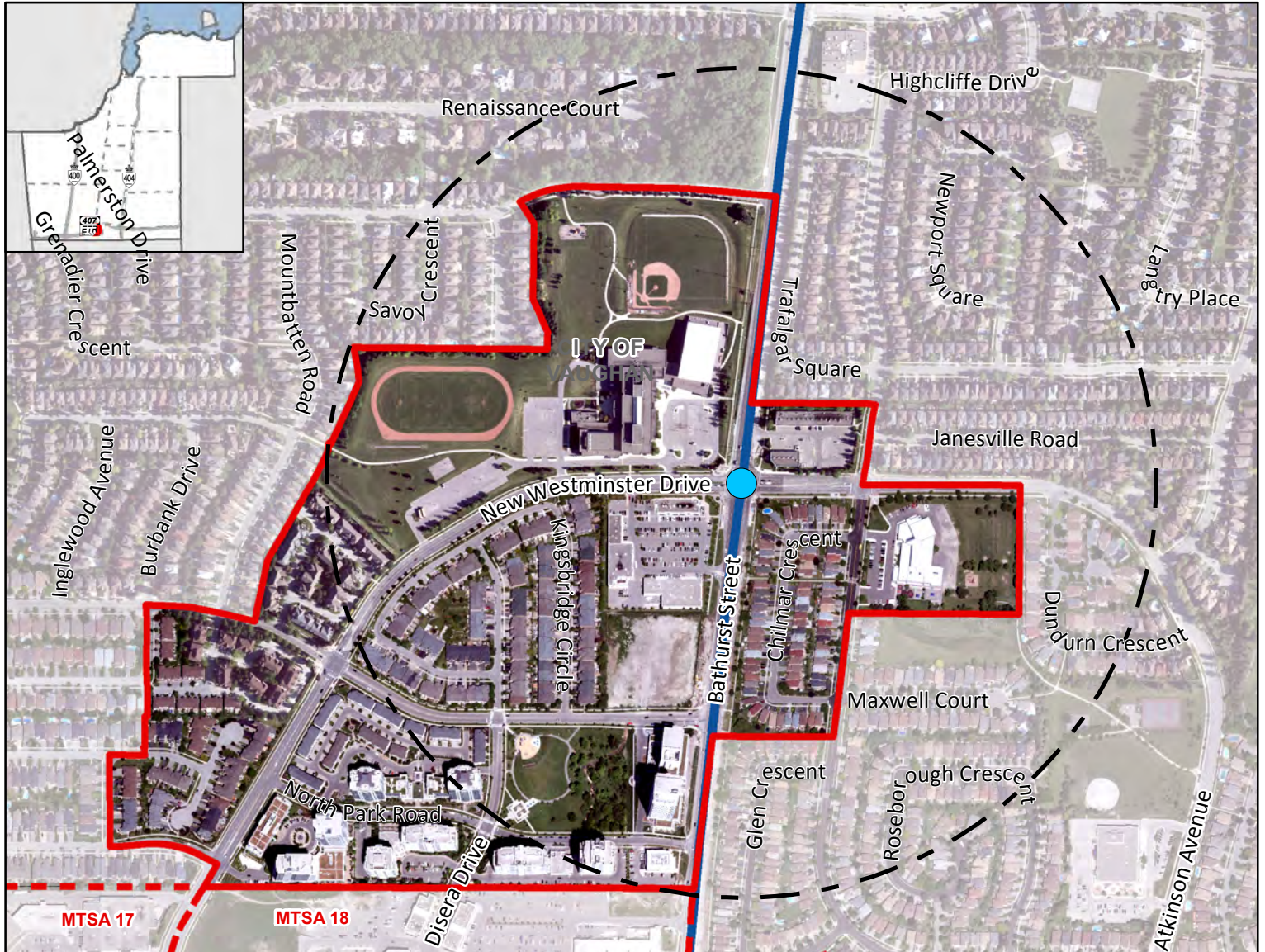
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Atkinson BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Bathurst Street at Atkinson Avenue/New Westminster Drive, Vaughan



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

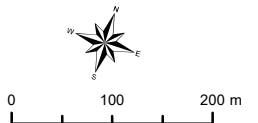
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Atkinson BRT Station
Gross Area:
 53.55 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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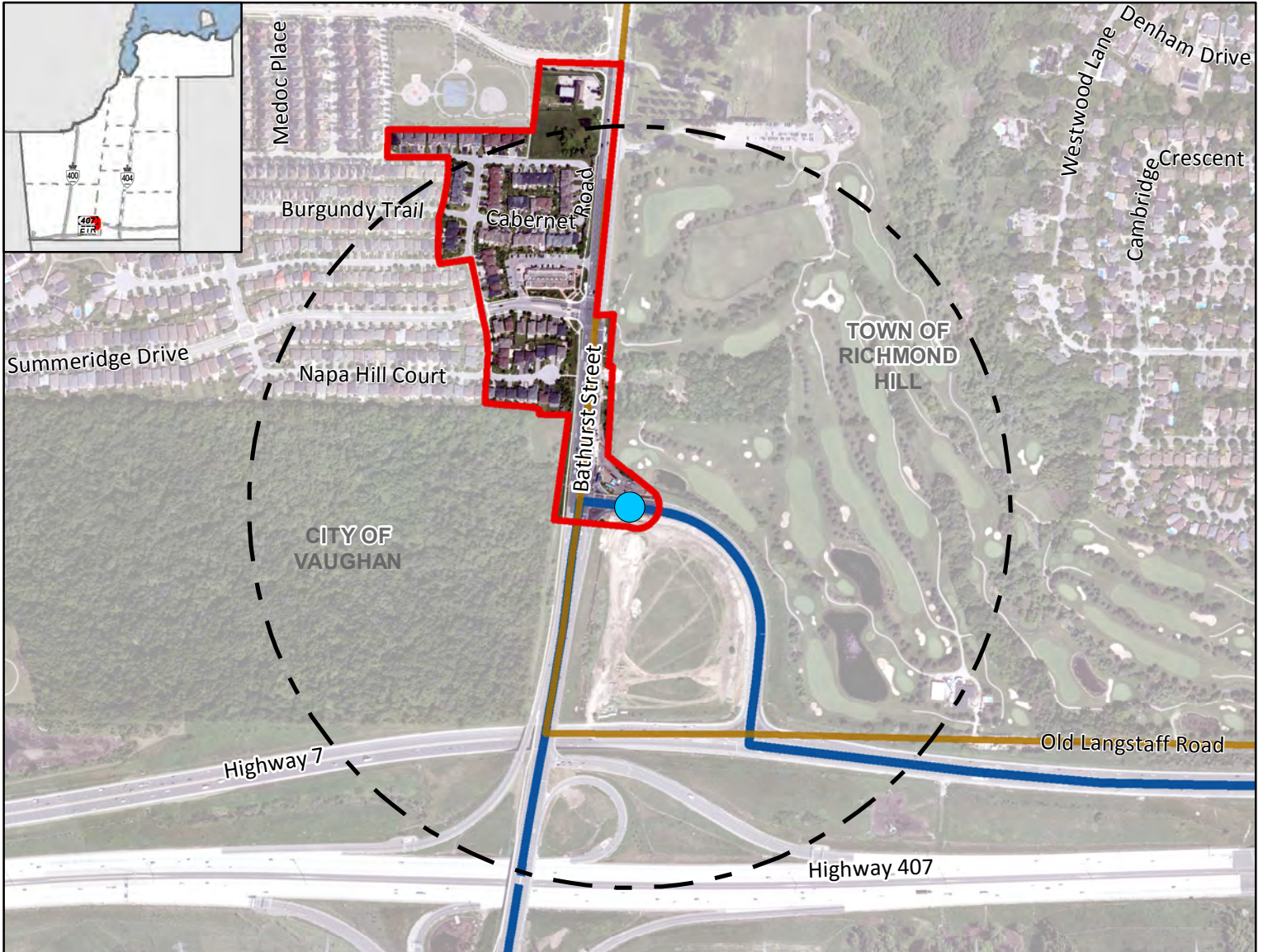
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Bathurst-Highway 7 BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Bathurst Street at Highway 7, Vaughan



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

Base Map Information

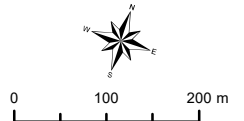
- Local Municipal Boundary

Bathurst-Highway 7 BRT Station
Gross Area:
 9.45 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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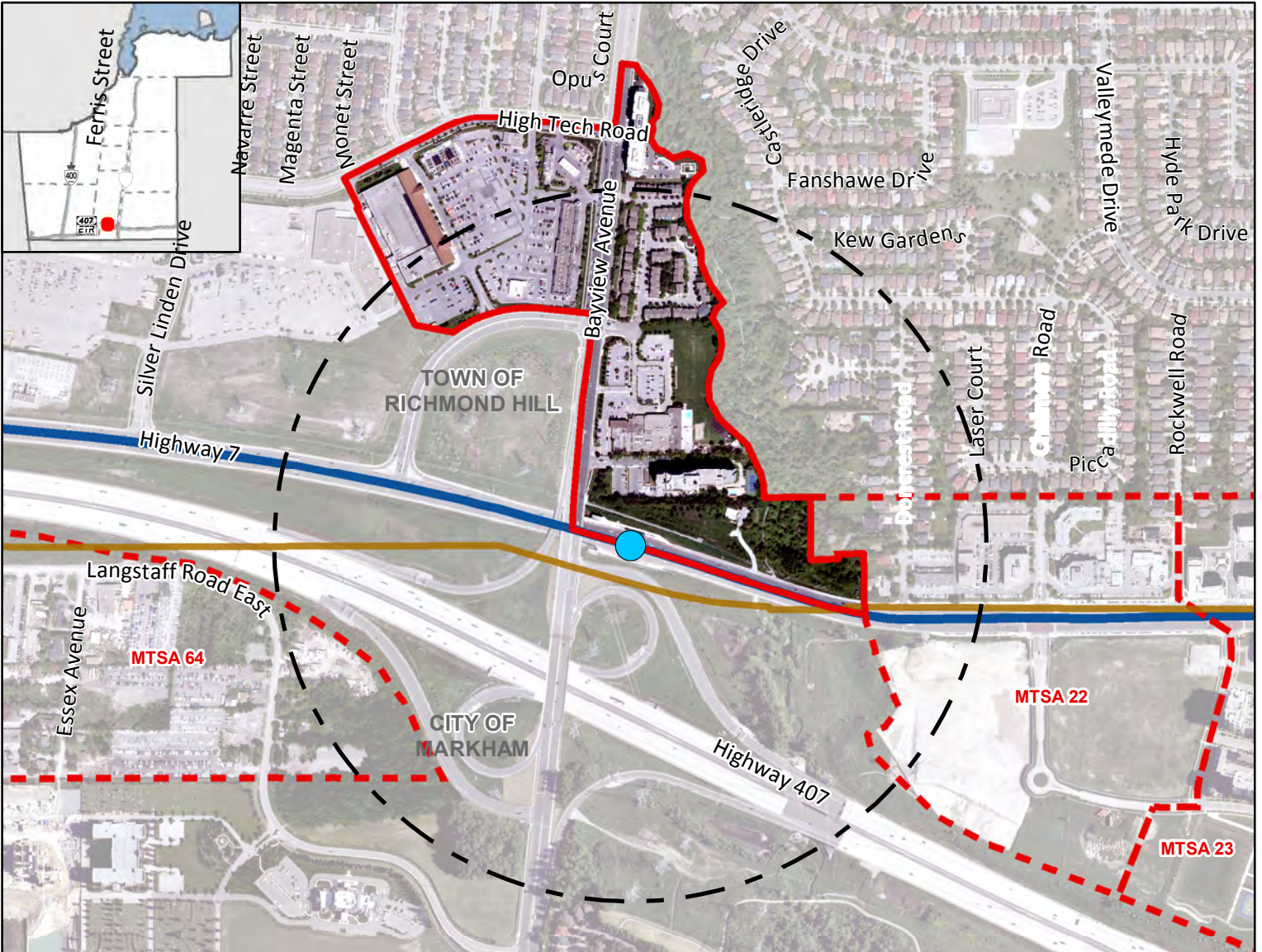
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Bayview BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Bayview Avenue, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

Base Map Information

- Local Municipal Boundary

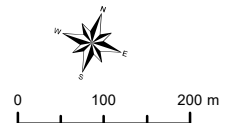
Bayview BRT Station

Gross Area:
21.13 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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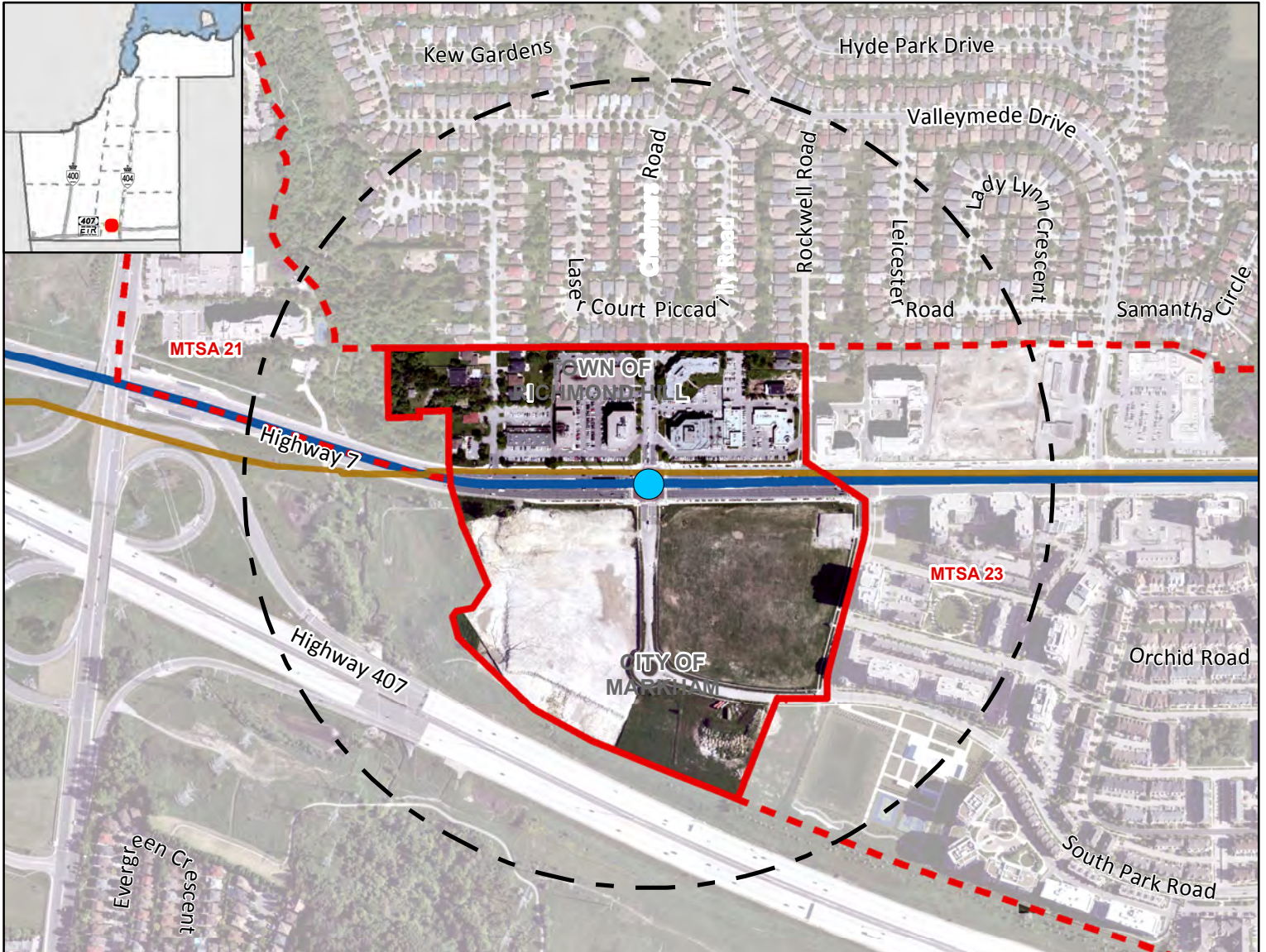
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Chalmers BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Chalmers Road/South Park Road, Markham/Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

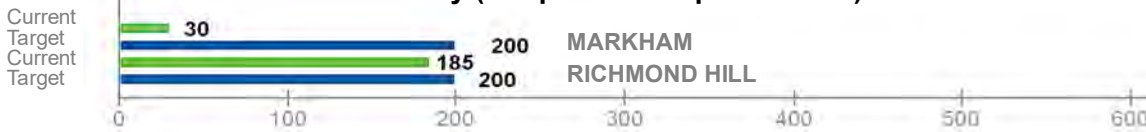
Base Map Information

- Local Municipal Boundary

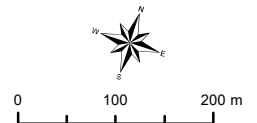
Chalmers BRT Station

Gross Area:
22.60 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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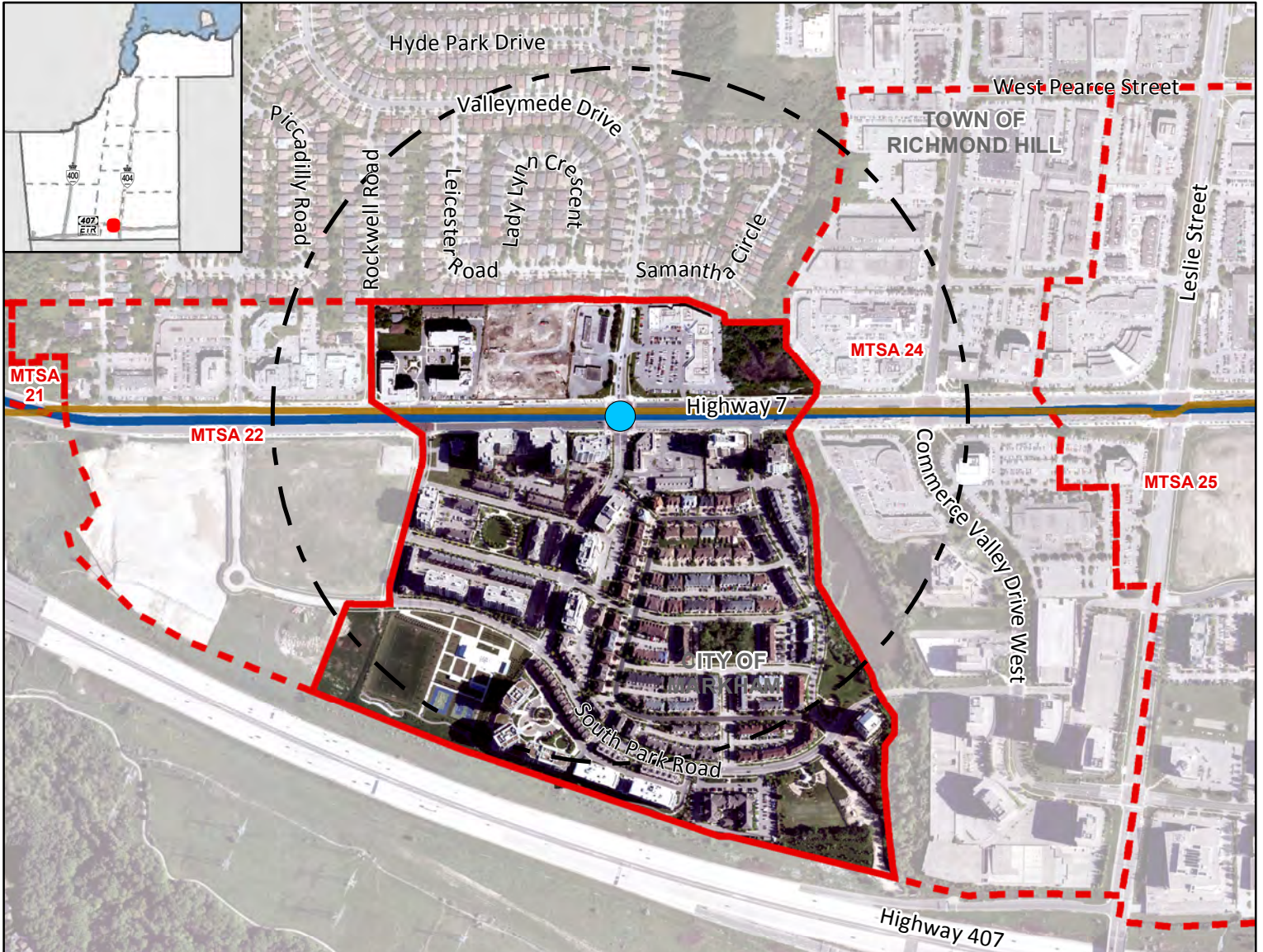
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Valleymede BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Valleymede Drive/Times Avenue, Markham/Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

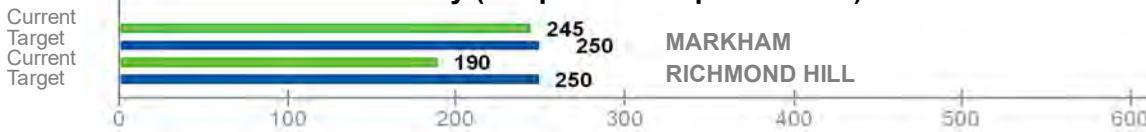
- BRT

Base Map Information

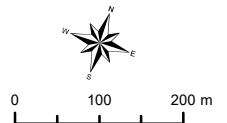
- Local Municipal Boundary

Valleymede BRT Station
Gross Area:
 47.07 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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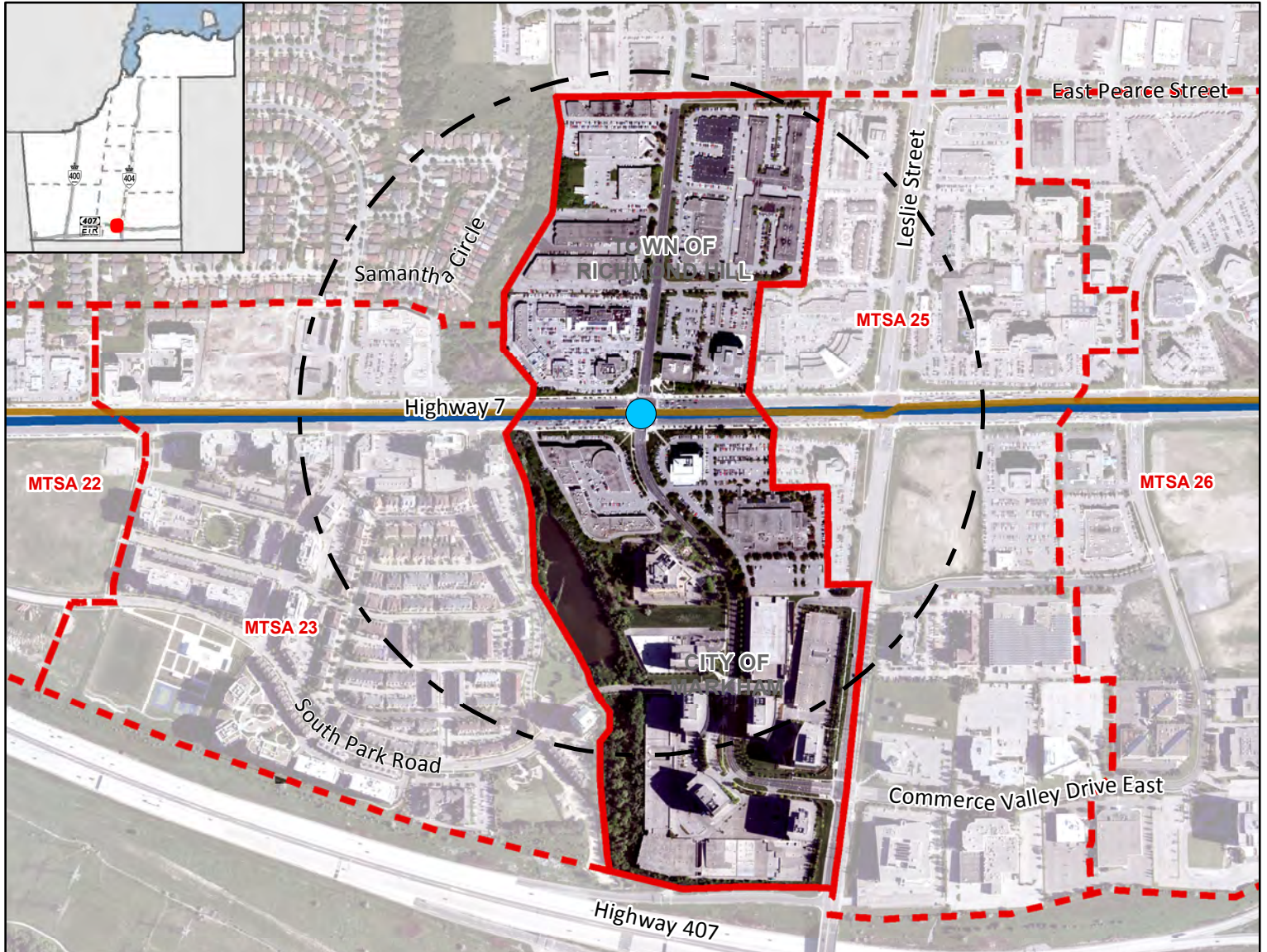
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

West Beaver Creek BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at West Beaver Creek Rd/Commerce Valley Dr W, Markham/Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

Base Map Information

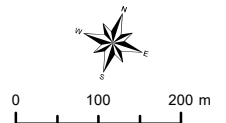
- Local Municipal Boundary

West Beaver Creek BRT Station
Gross Area:
 44.36 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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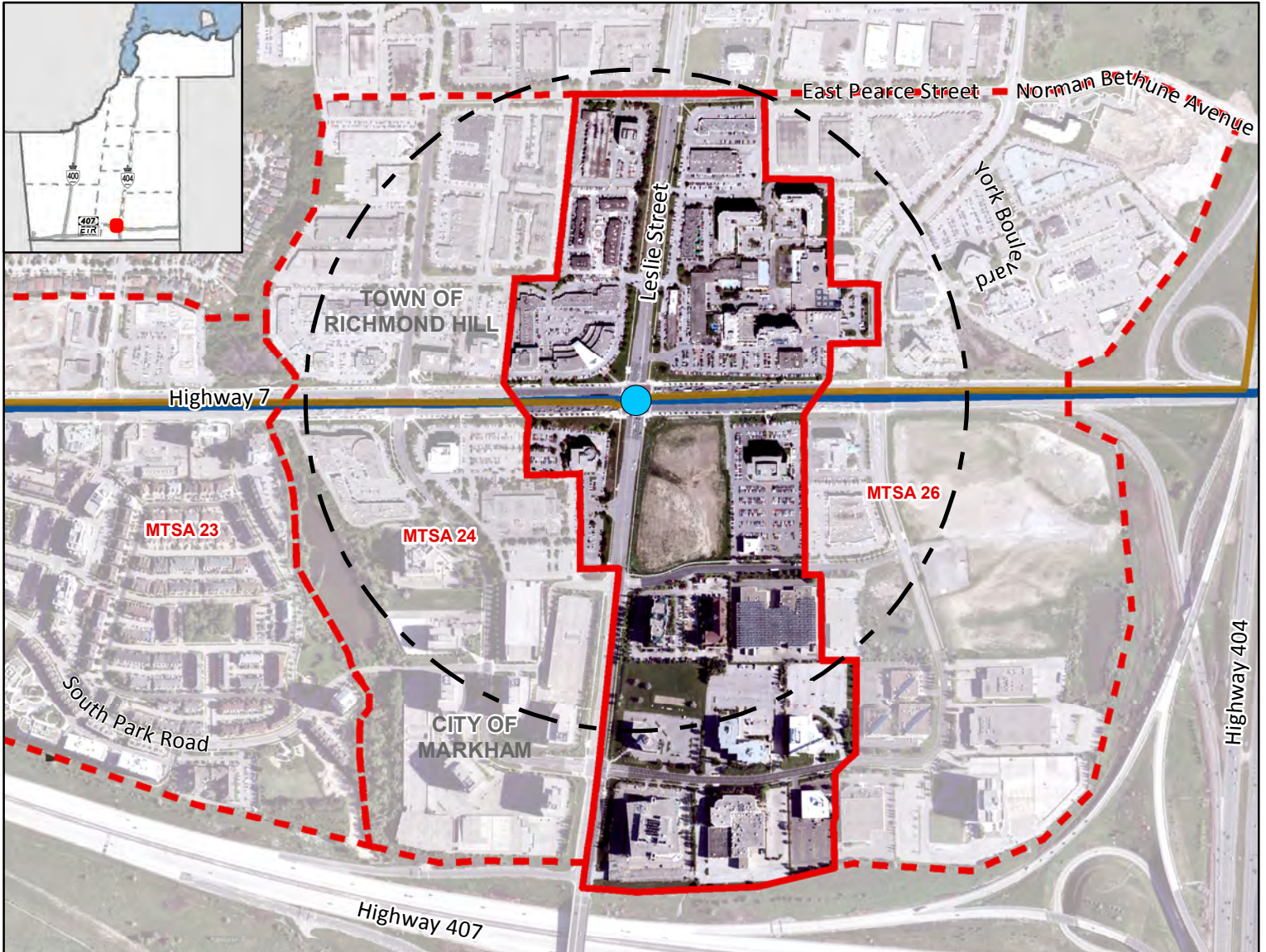
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Leslie-Highway 7 BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Leslie Street, Markham/Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

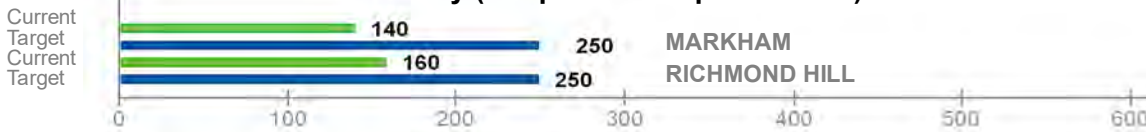
Base Map Information

- Local Municipal Boundary

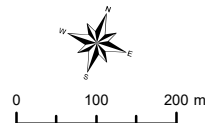
Leslie-Highway 7 BRT Station

Gross Area:
46.03 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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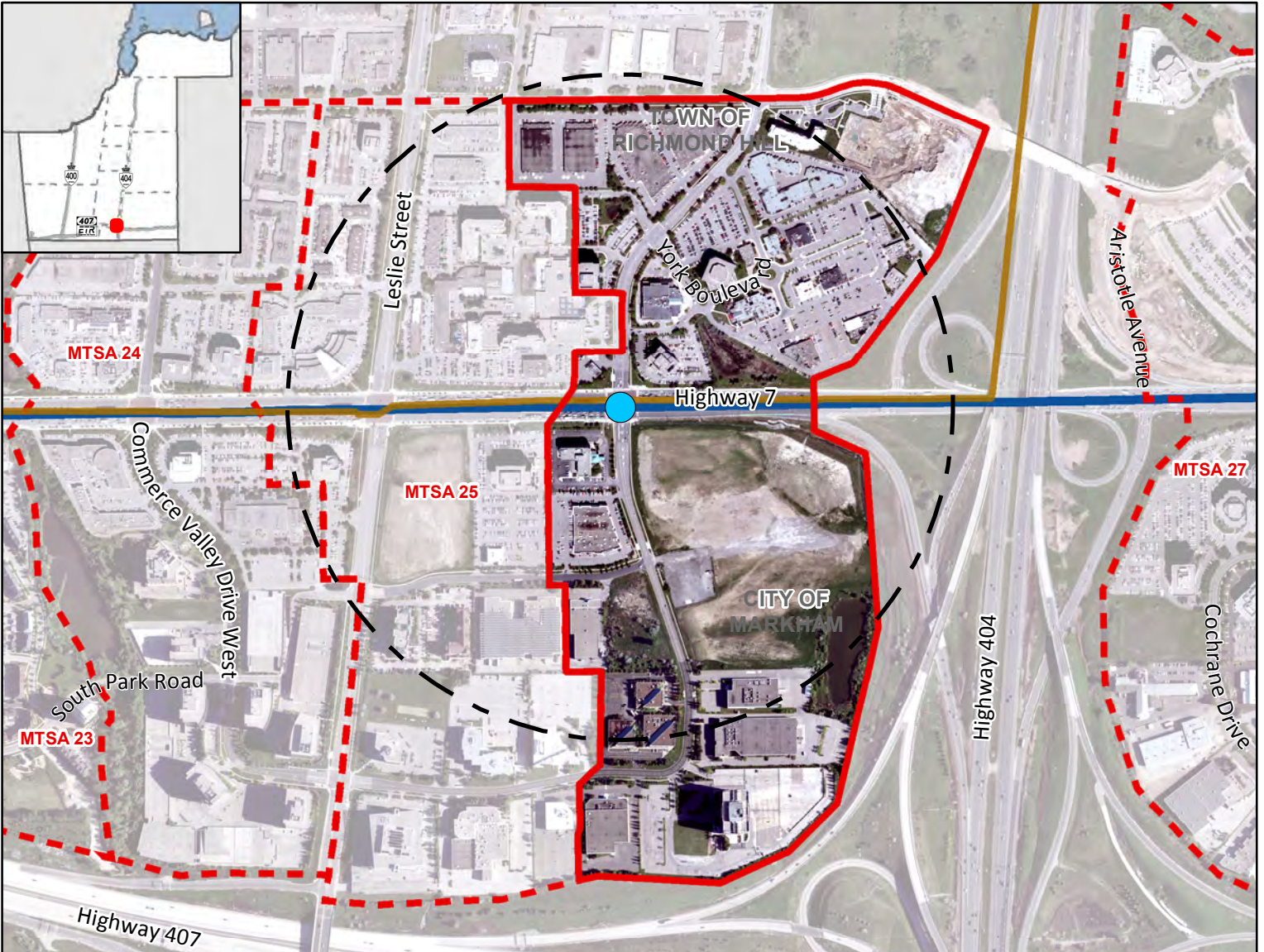
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

East Beaver Creek BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at East Beaver Creek Rd/Commerce Valley Dr E, Markham/Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

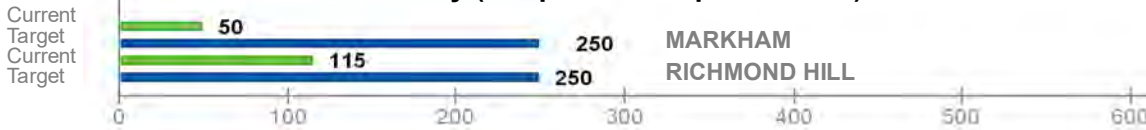
- BRT

Base Map Information

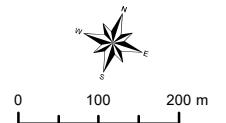
- Local Municipal Boundary

East Beaver Creek BRT Station
Gross Area:
 54.61 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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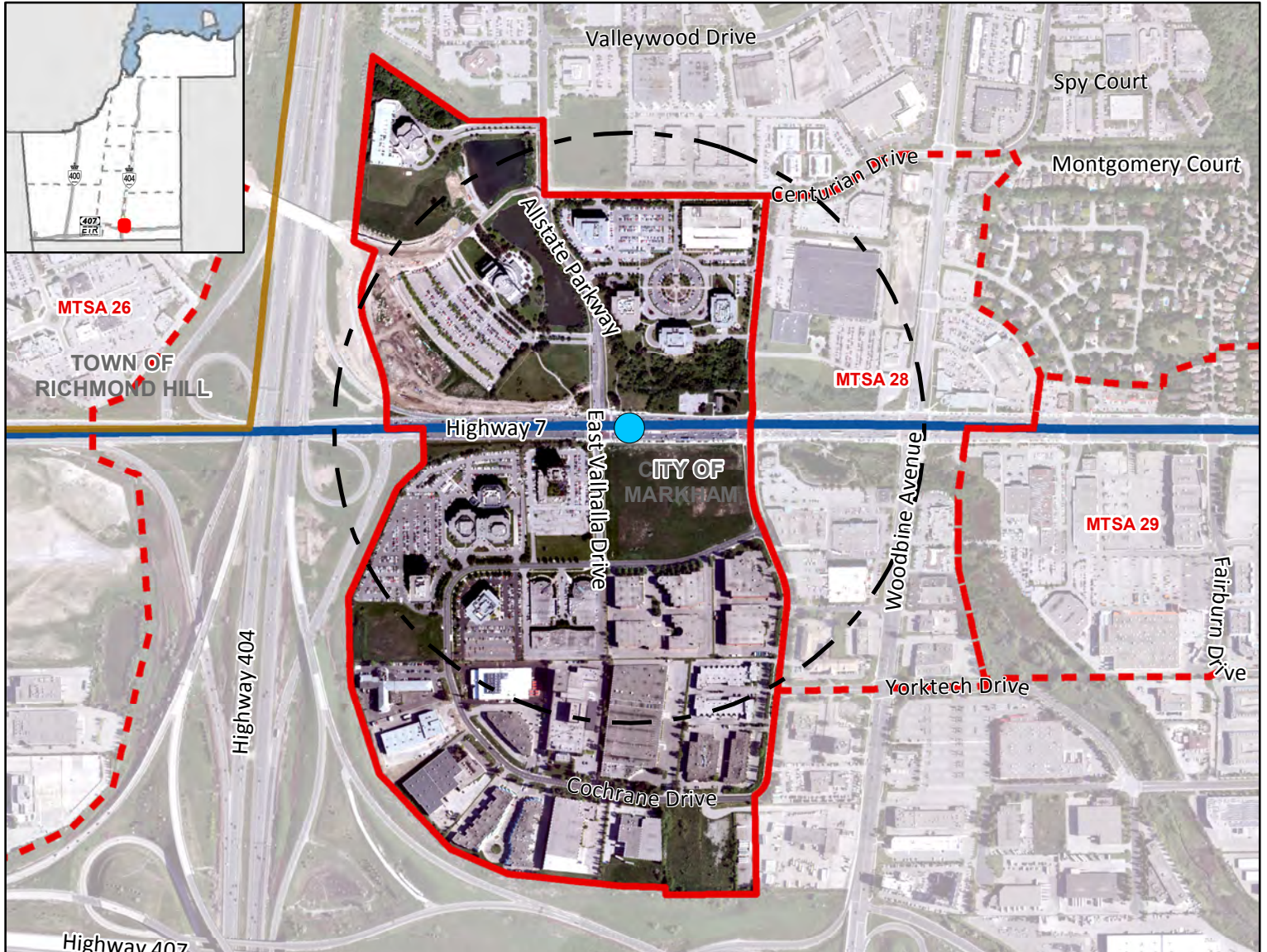
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Allstate Parkway BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Allstate Parkway/East Valhalla Drive, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

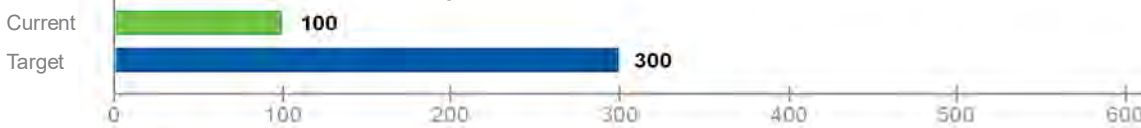
Base Map Information

- Local Municipal Boundary

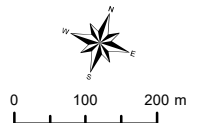
Allstate Parkway BRT Station

Gross Area:
80.42 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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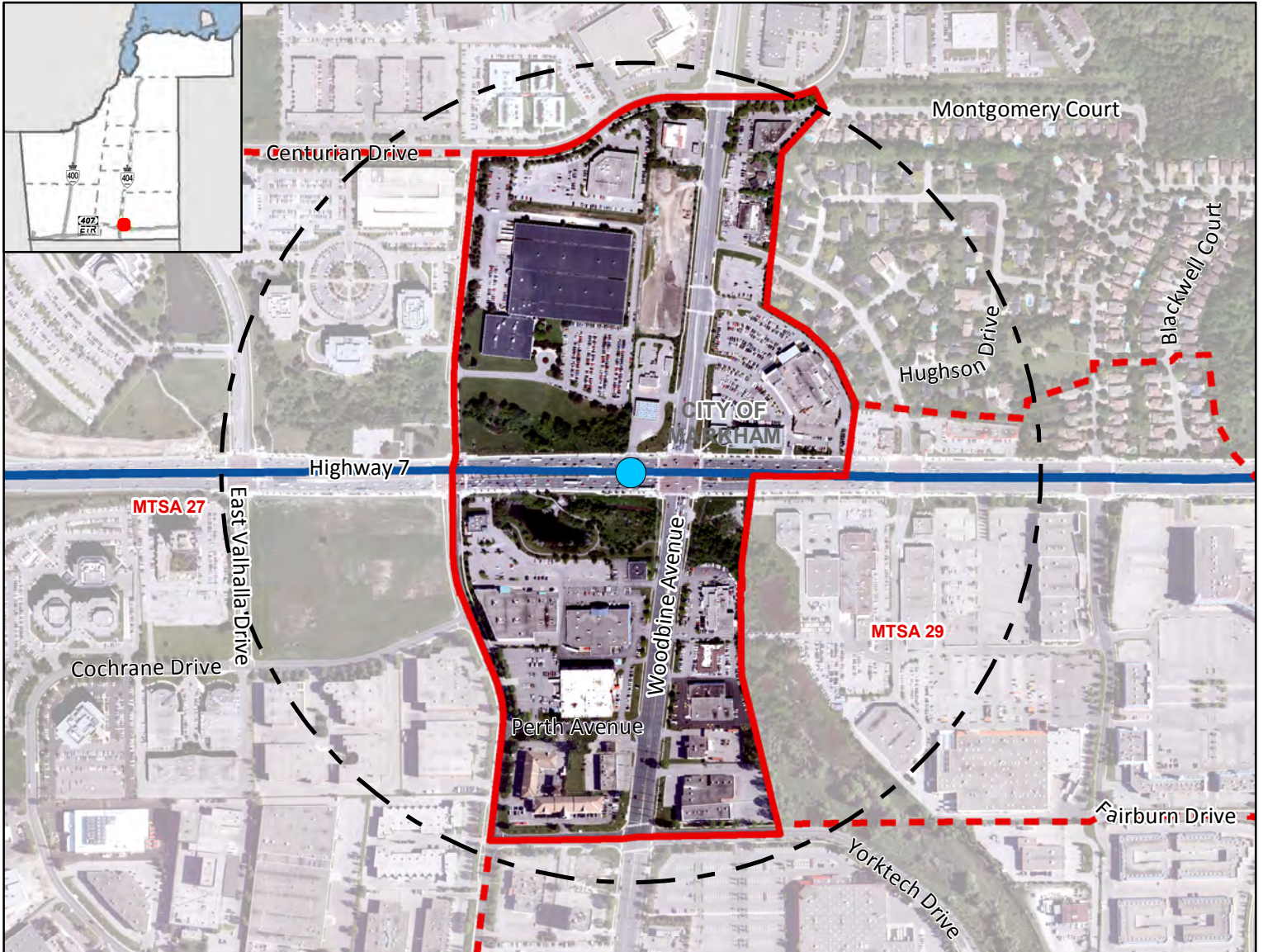
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Woodbine BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Woodbine Avenue, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

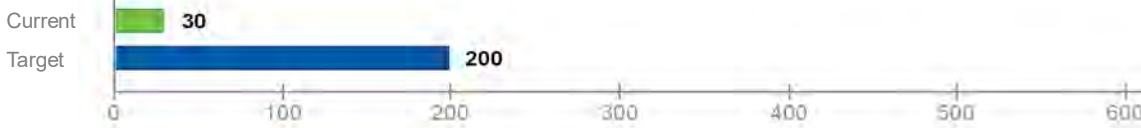
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

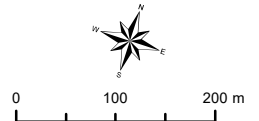
- BRT

Woodbine BRT Station
Gross Area:
 33.02 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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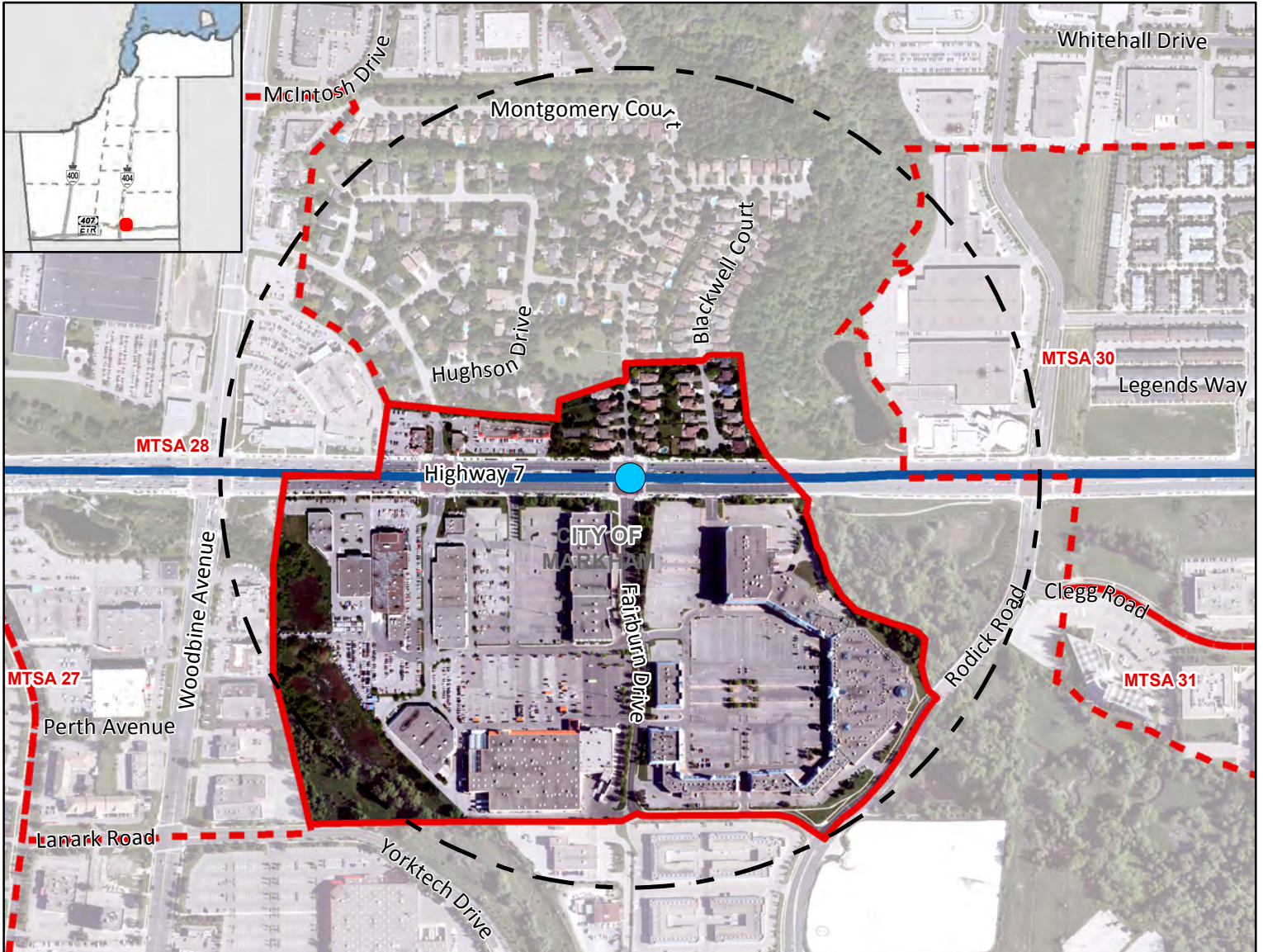
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Montgomery BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Montgomery Court/Fairburn Drive, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

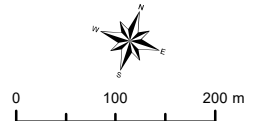
- BRT

Montgomery BRT Station
Gross Area:
 34.89 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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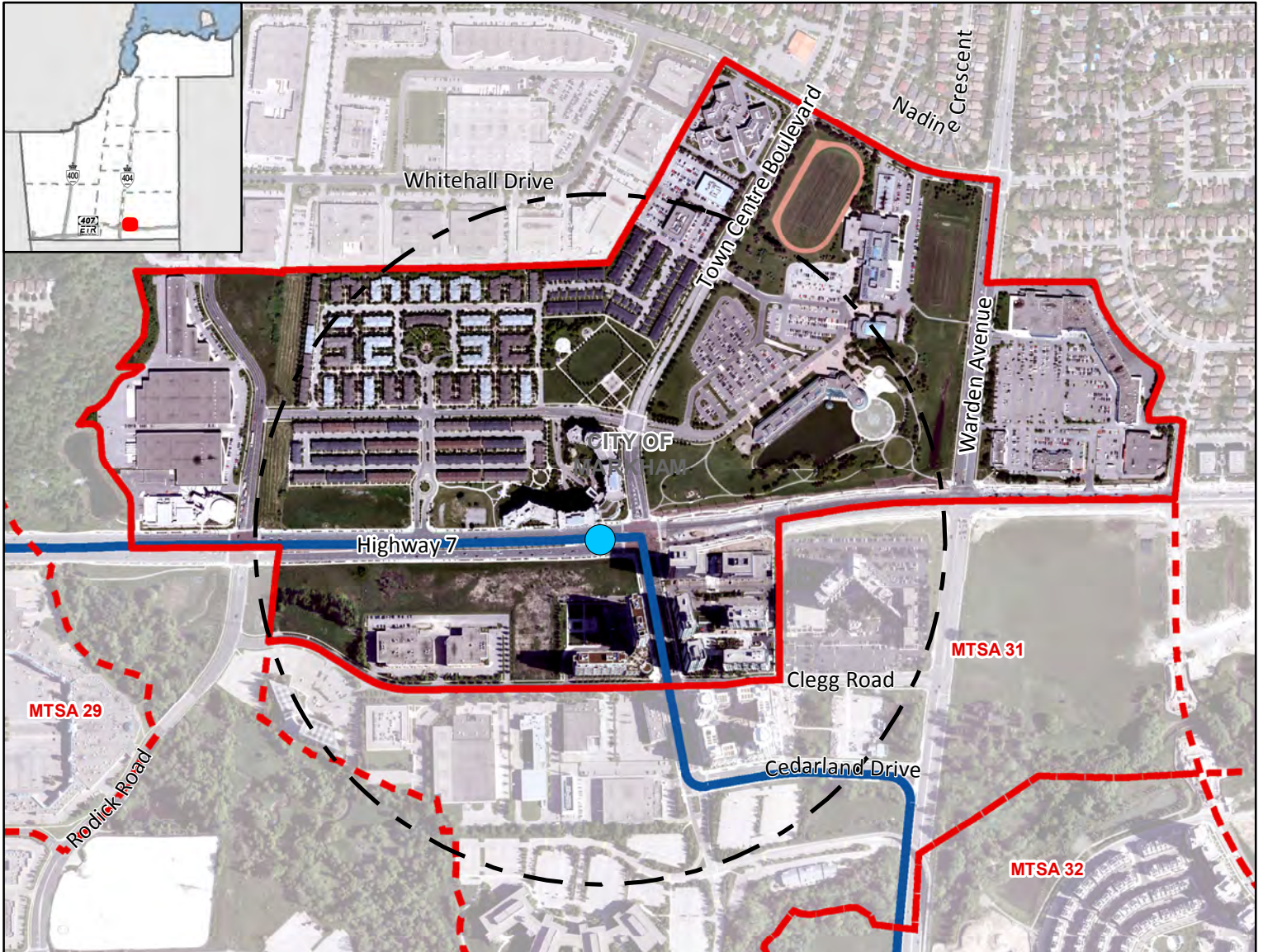
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Town Centre Boulevard BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Town Centre Boulevard, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

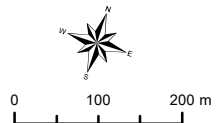
- BRT

Town Centre Boulevard BRT Station
Gross Area:
 80.75 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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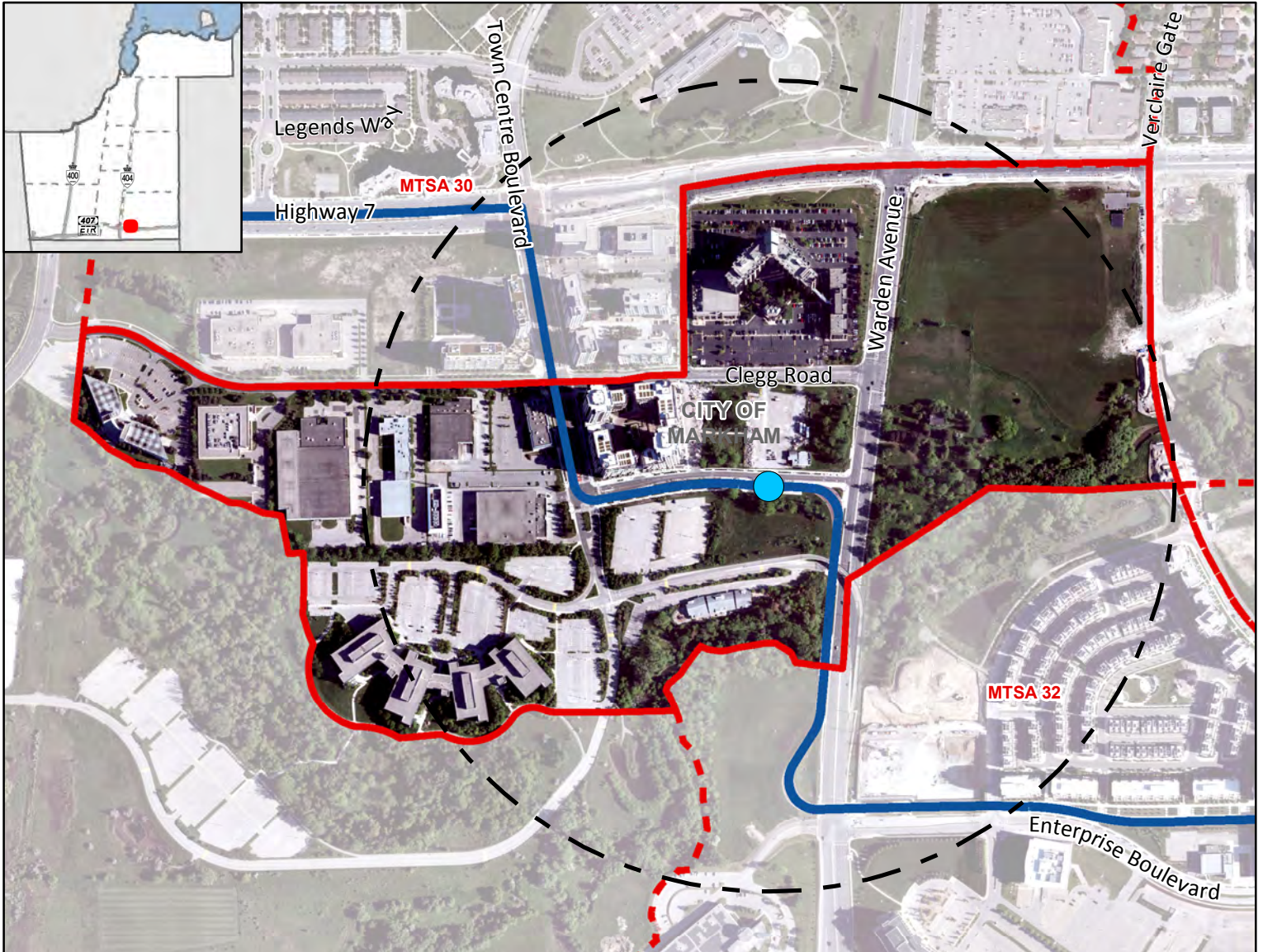
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Cedarland BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Cedarland Drive at Warden Avenue, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

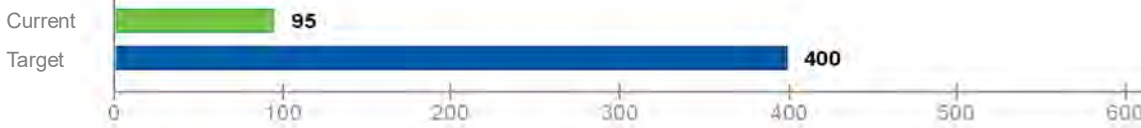
Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

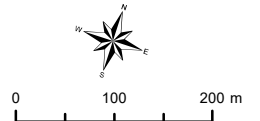
Cedarland BRT Station

Gross Area:
51.65 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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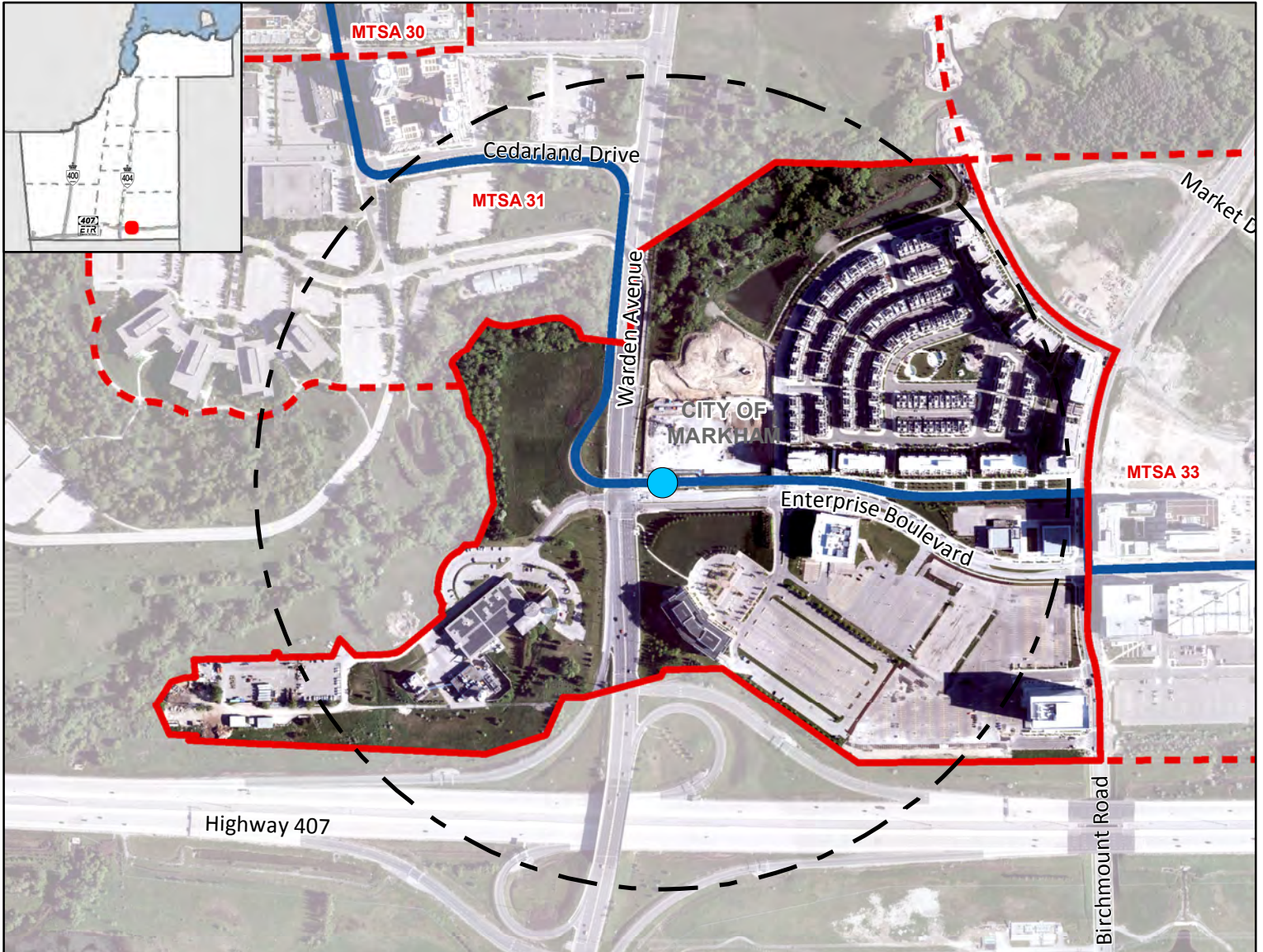
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Warden BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along dedicated BRT road, near Enterprise Boulevard and Warden Avenue, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

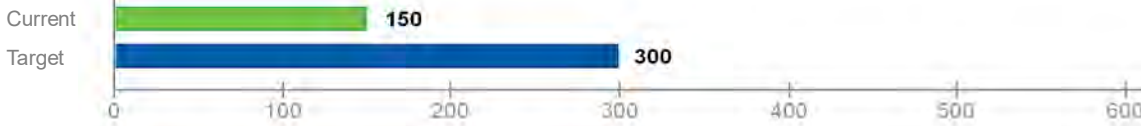
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

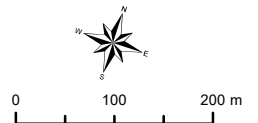
- BRT

Warden BRT Station
Gross Area:
 50.52 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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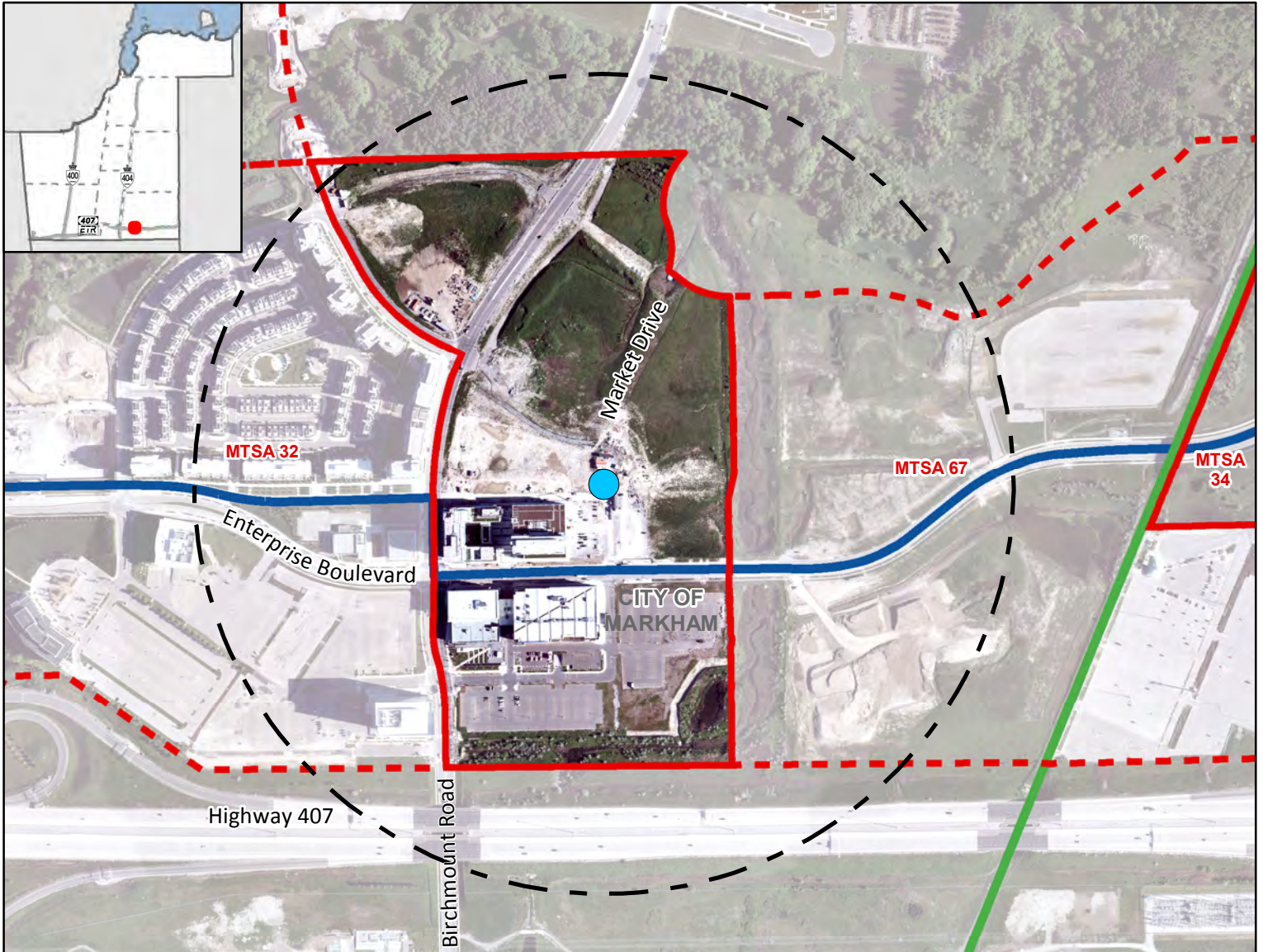
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Post BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along dedicated BRT road, north of Enterprise Boulevard and Post Road, Markham



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

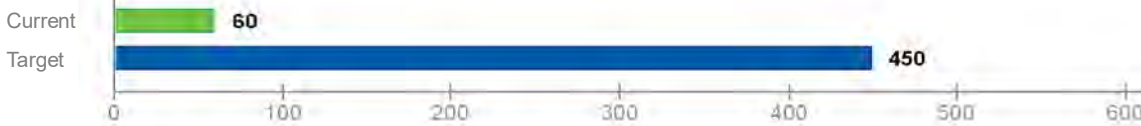
Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT
- GO Rail

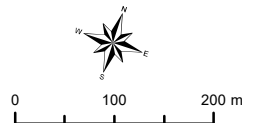
Post BRT Station

Gross Area:
27.53 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Enterprise BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Rivis Road at YMCA Boulevard, Markham

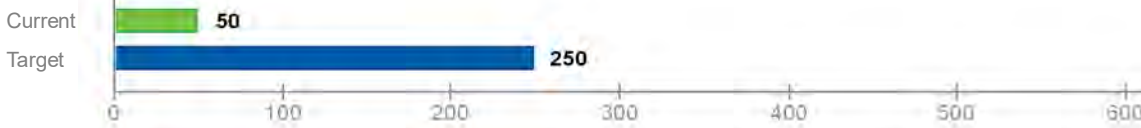


Legend

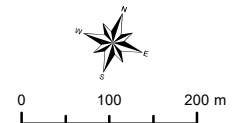
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT
- GO Rail
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

Enterprise BRT Station
Gross Area:
 53.94 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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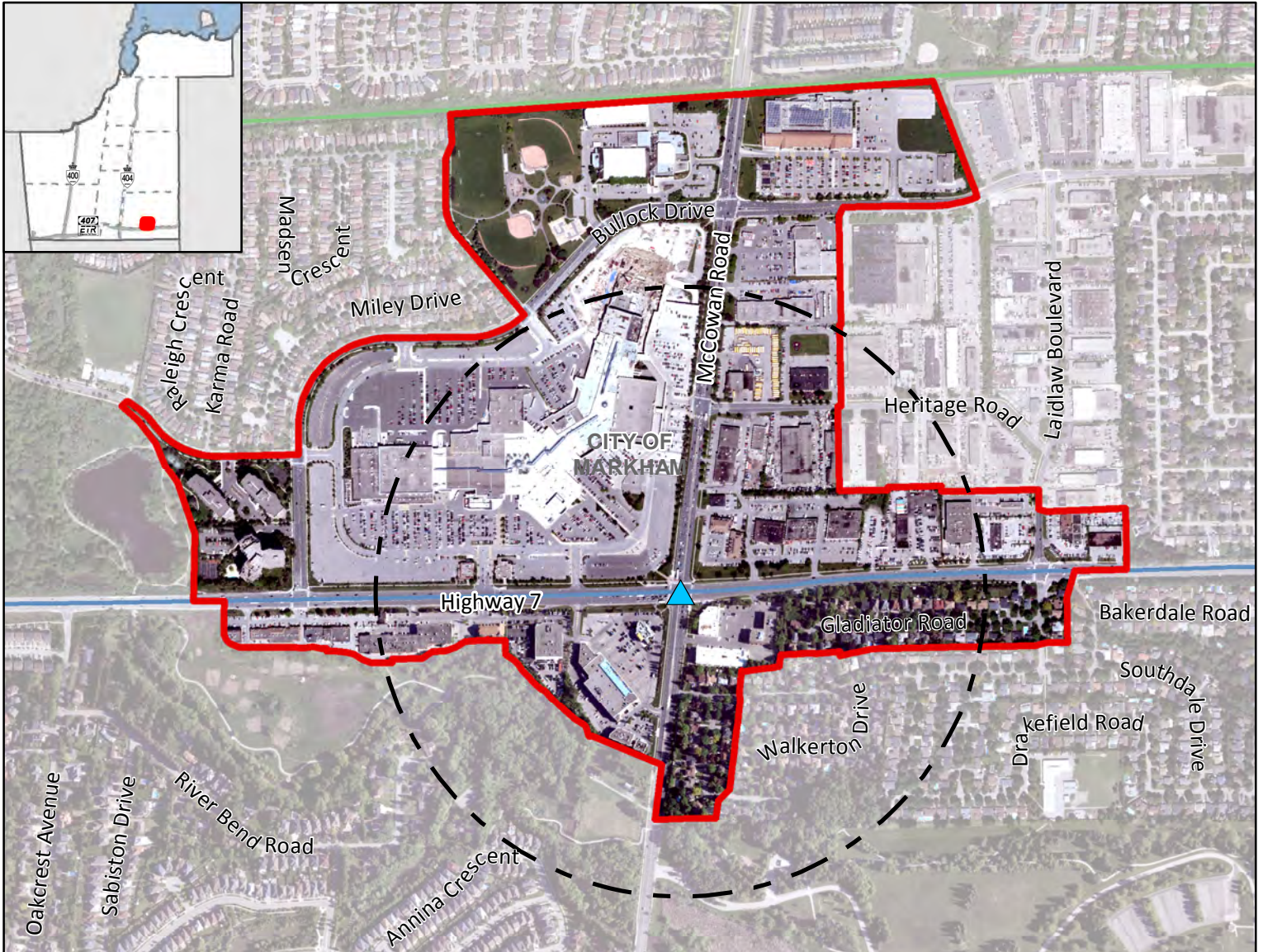
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

McCowan BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at McCowan Road, Markham



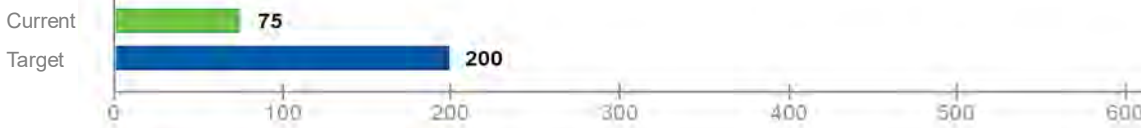
Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Additional BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

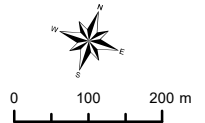
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT
- GO Rail

McCowan BRT Station
Gross Area:
 95.09 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Cornell BRT Station

On Highway 7 BRT Corridor

Along Highway 7 at Bur Oak Avenue, Markham



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Additional BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

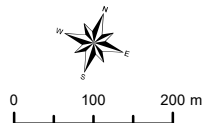
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

Cornell BRT Station
Gross Area:
 100.45 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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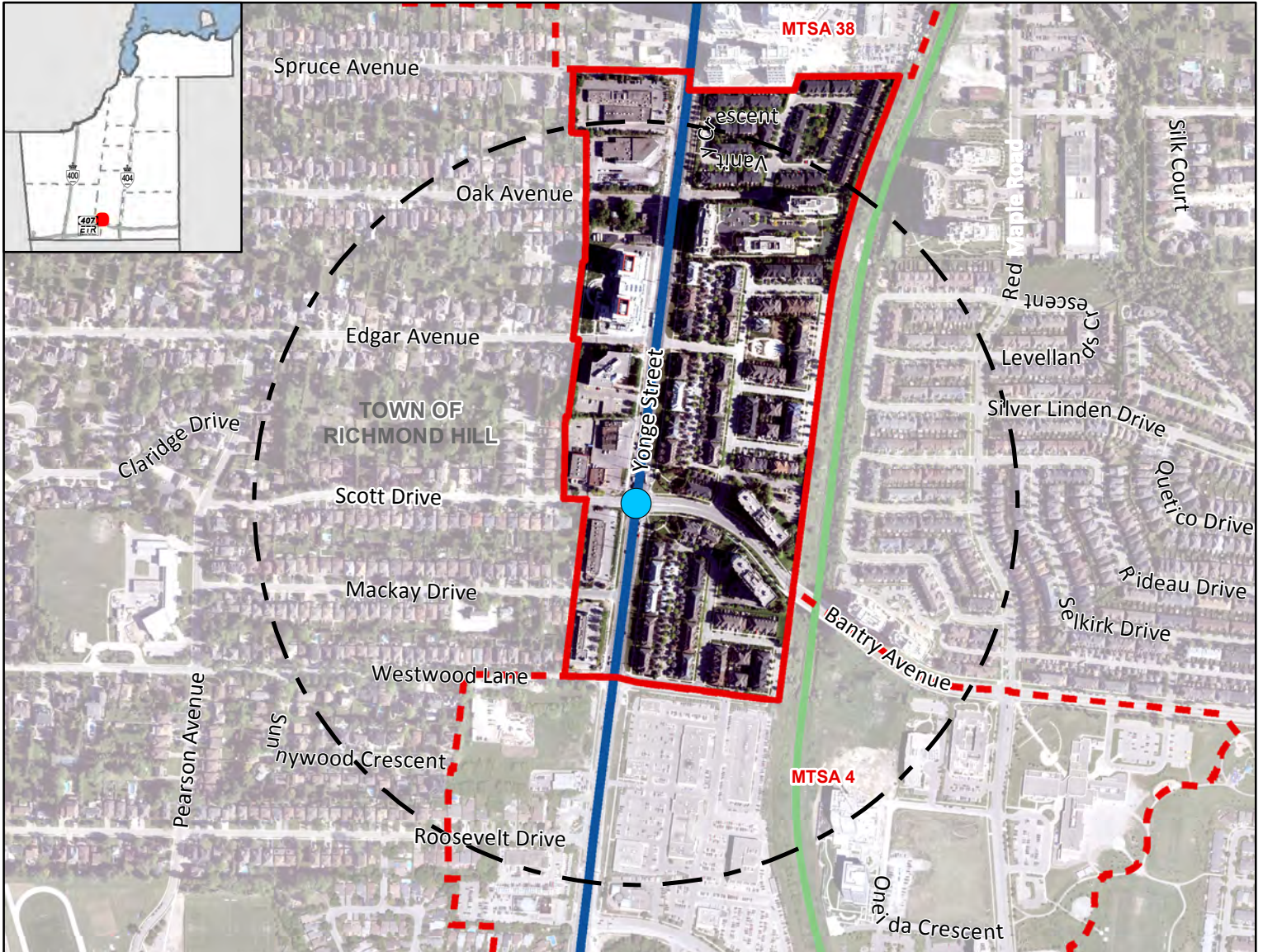
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Bantry-Scott BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Bantry Avenue/Scott Drive, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

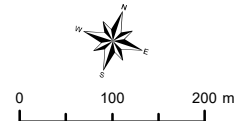
- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- GO Rail

**Bantry-Scott
BRT Station
Gross Area:
26.05 ha**

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

16th-Carrville BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at 16th Avenue/Carrville Road, Richmond Hill

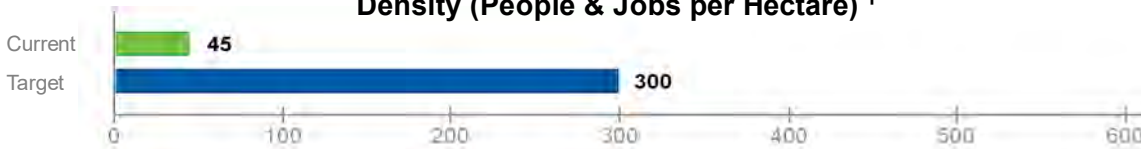


Legend

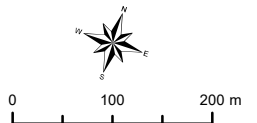
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- GO Rail

16th-Carrville BRT Station
Gross Area:
 43.03 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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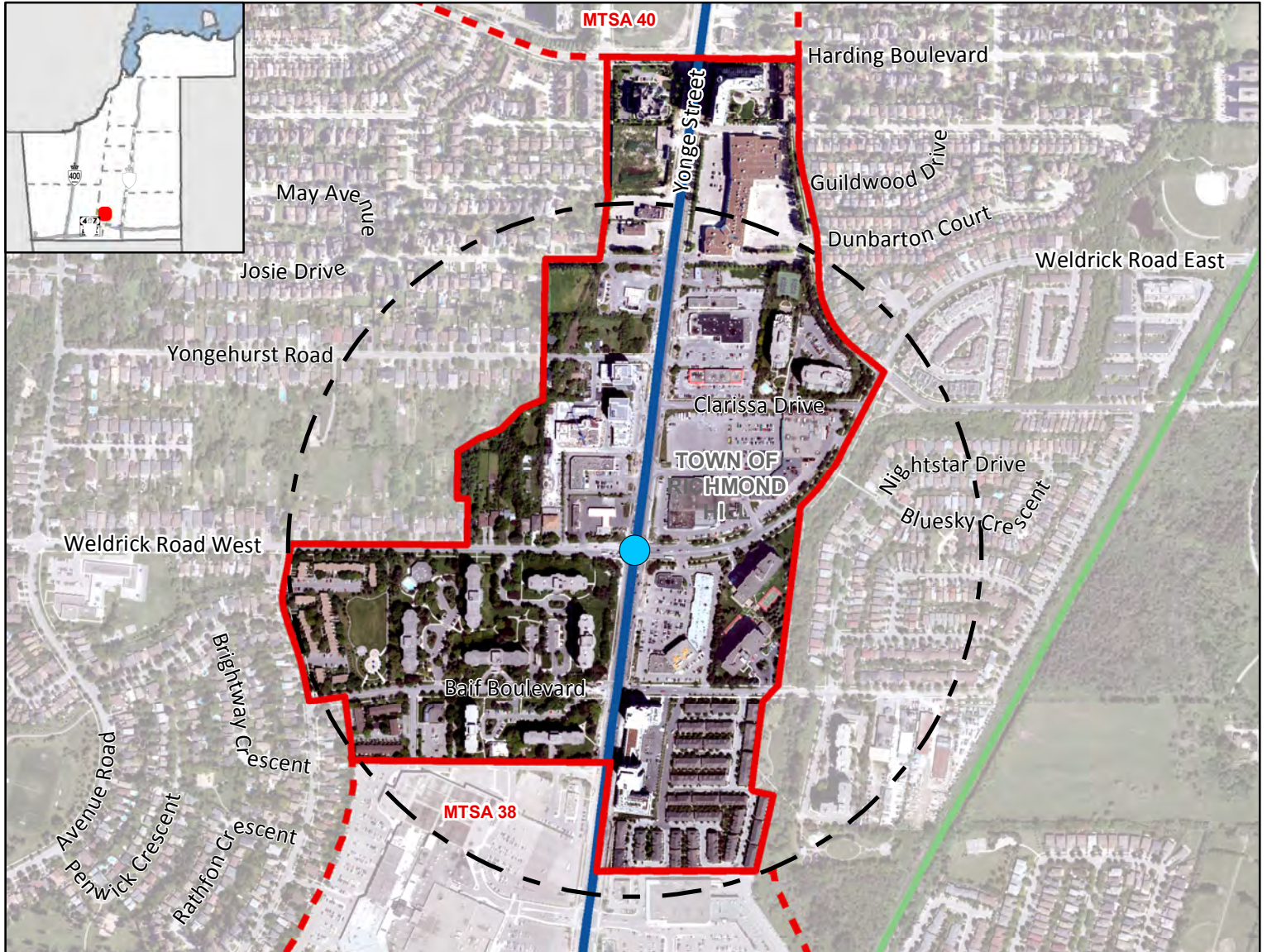
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Weldrick BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Weldrick Road, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- GO Rail

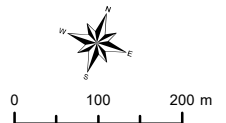
Weldrick BRT Station

Gross Area:
52.47 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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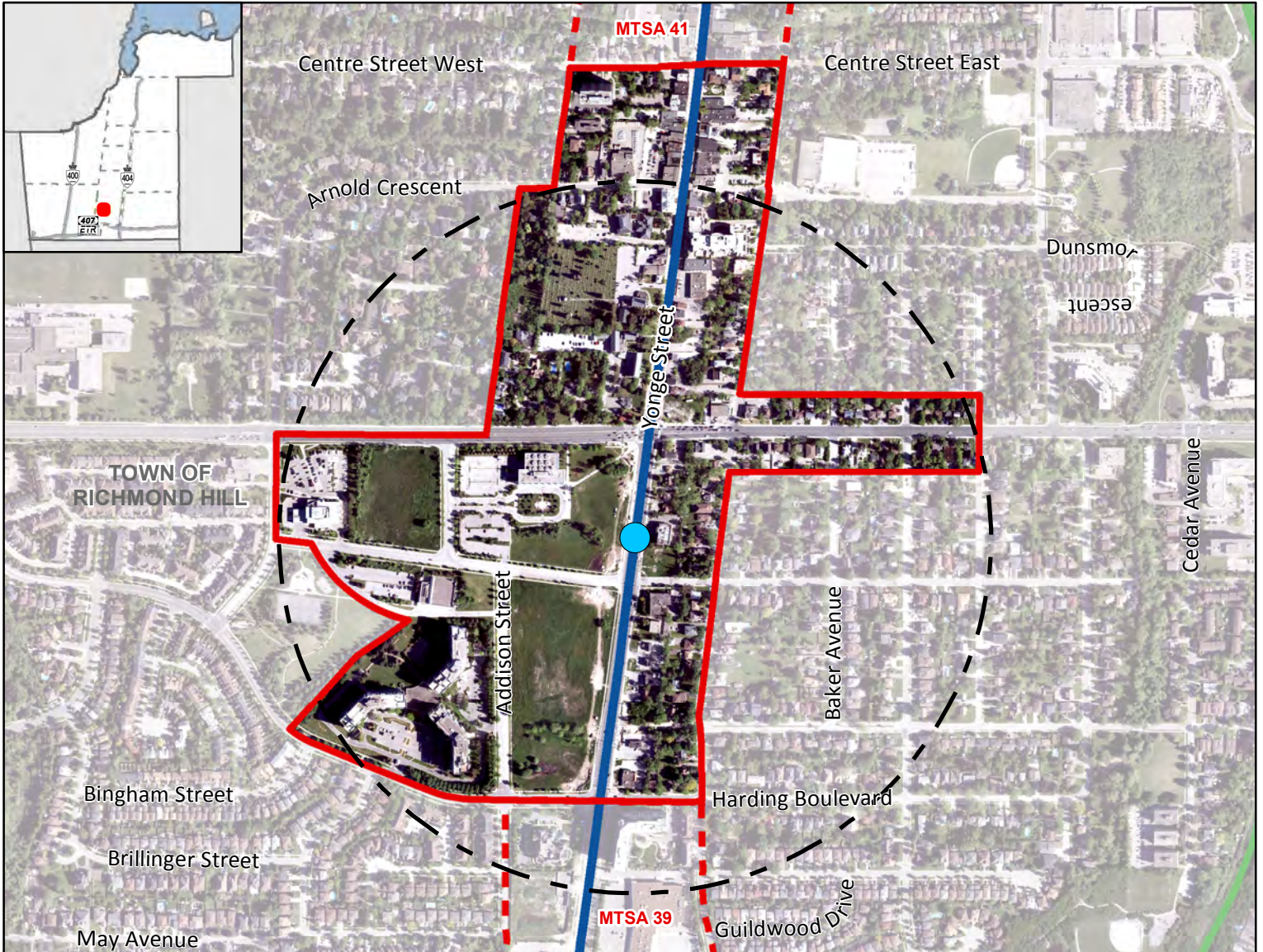
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Major Mackenzie BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Major Mackenzie Drive, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT
- Other Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

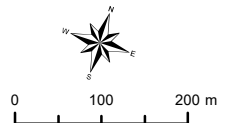
Major Mackenzie BRT Station

Gross Area:
48.76 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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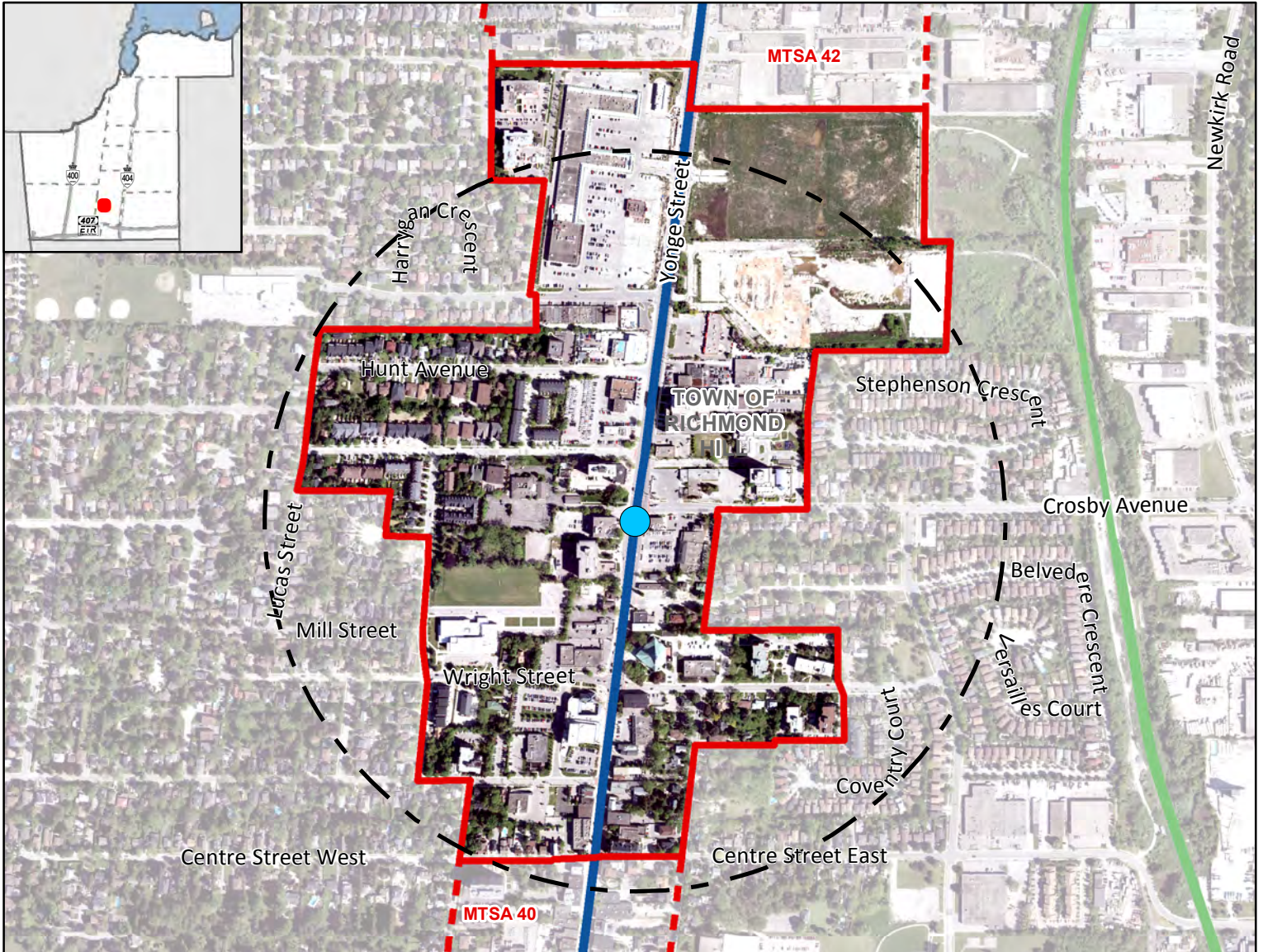
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Crosby BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Crosby Avenue, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

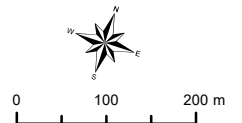
- BRT
- Other Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

Crosby BRT Station
Gross Area:
 54.98 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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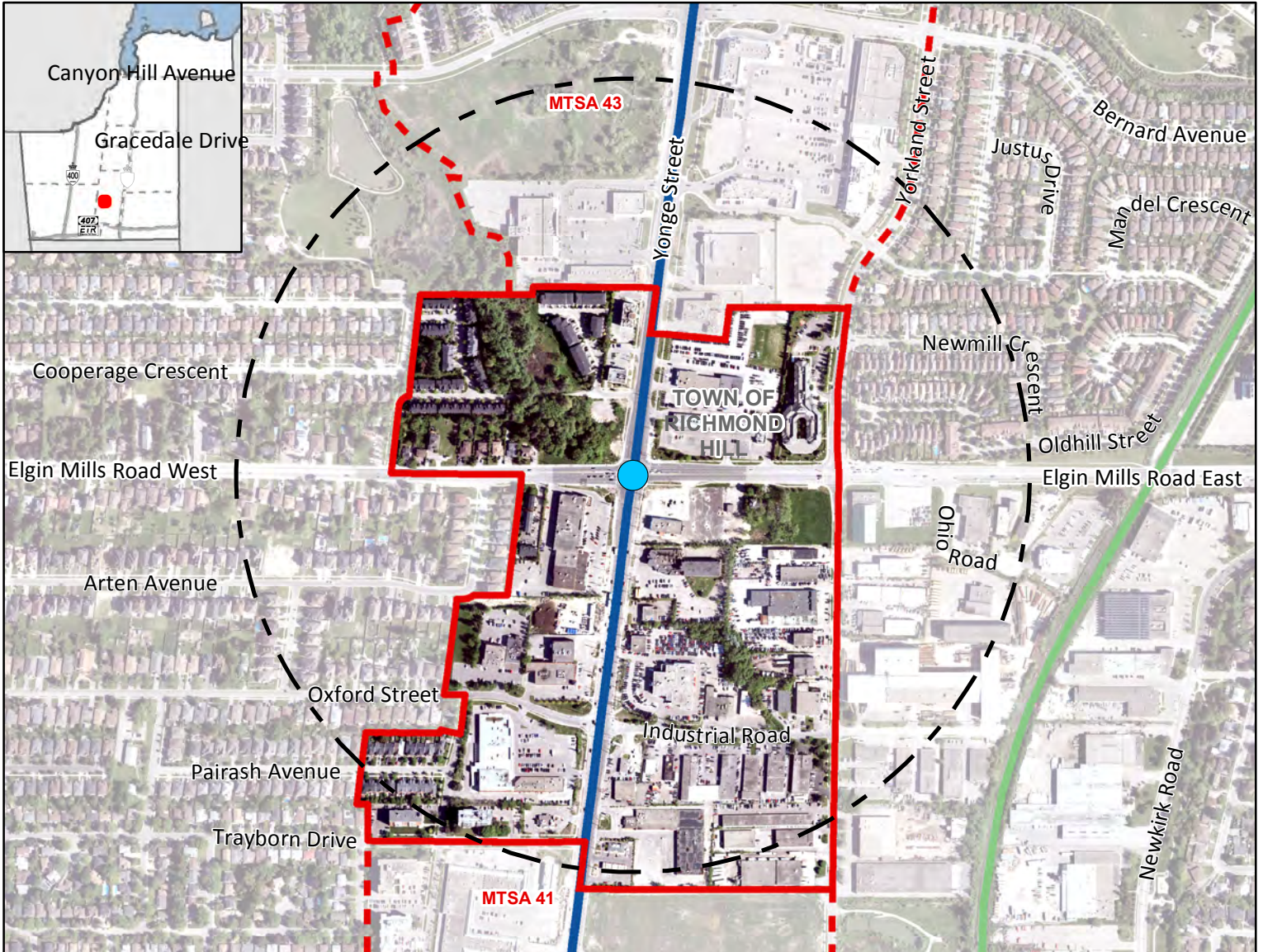
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Elgin Mills BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Elgin Mills Road, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- GO Rail

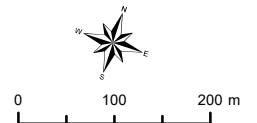
Elgin Mills BRT Station

Gross Area:
36.38 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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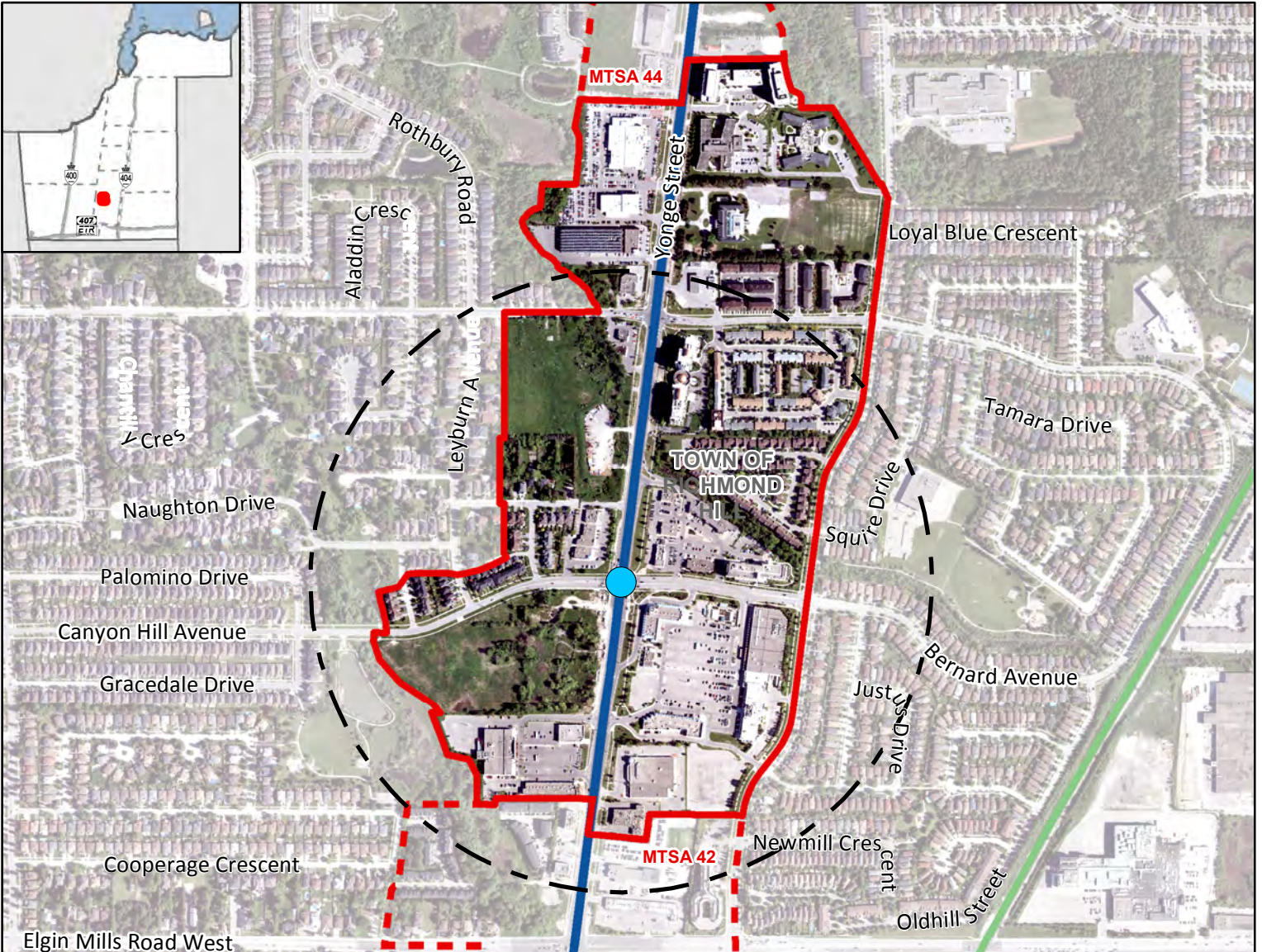
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Bernard BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Bernard Avenue/Canyon Hill Avenue, Richmond Hill



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT
- Other Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

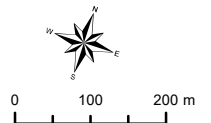
Bernard BRT Station

Gross Area:
63.64 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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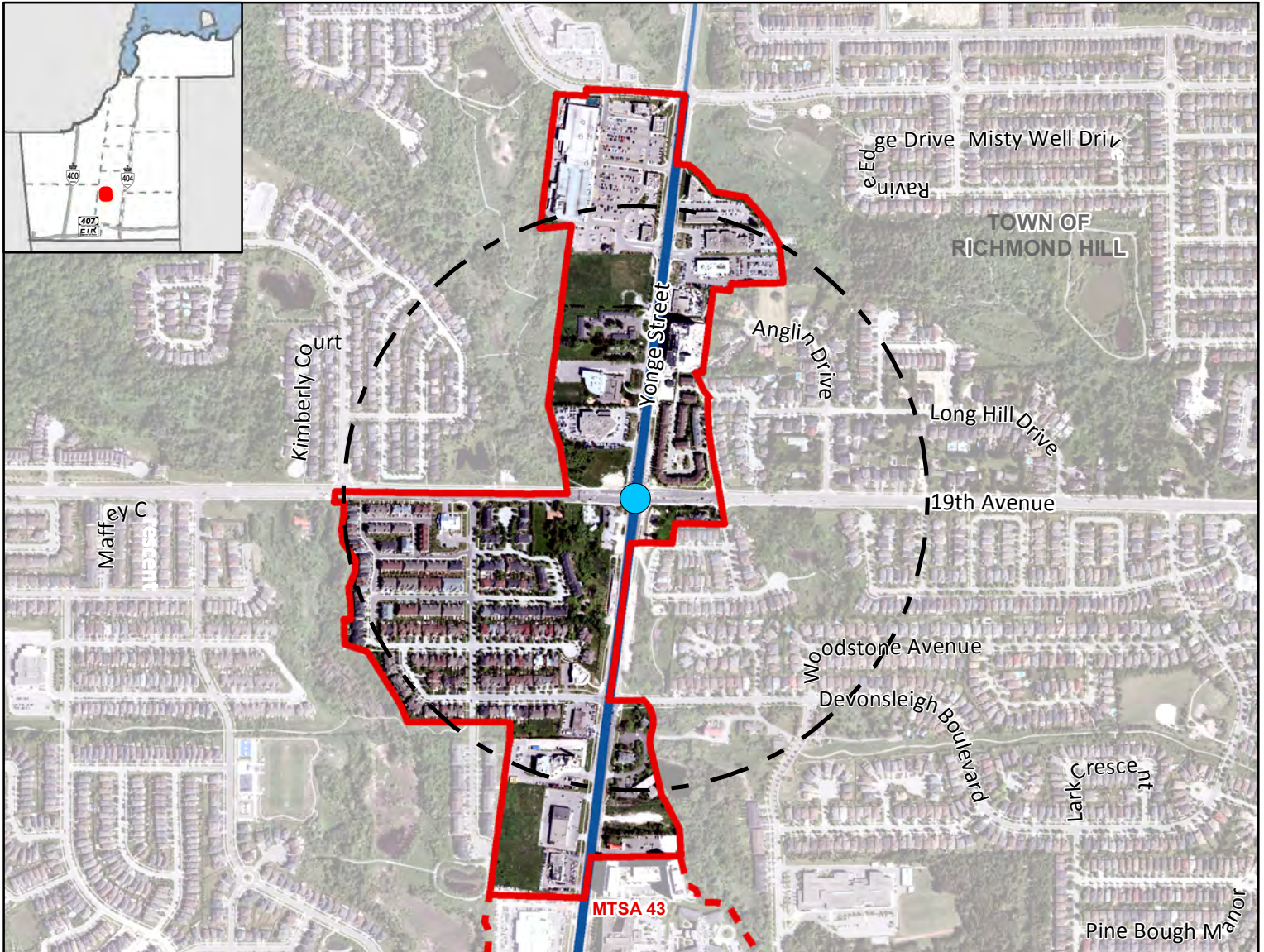
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

19th-Gamble BRT Station

On Yonge South BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at 19th Avenue/Gamble Road, Richmond Hill



Legend

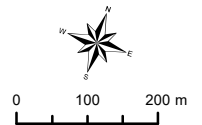
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

19th-Gamble BRT Station
Gross Area:
 45.31 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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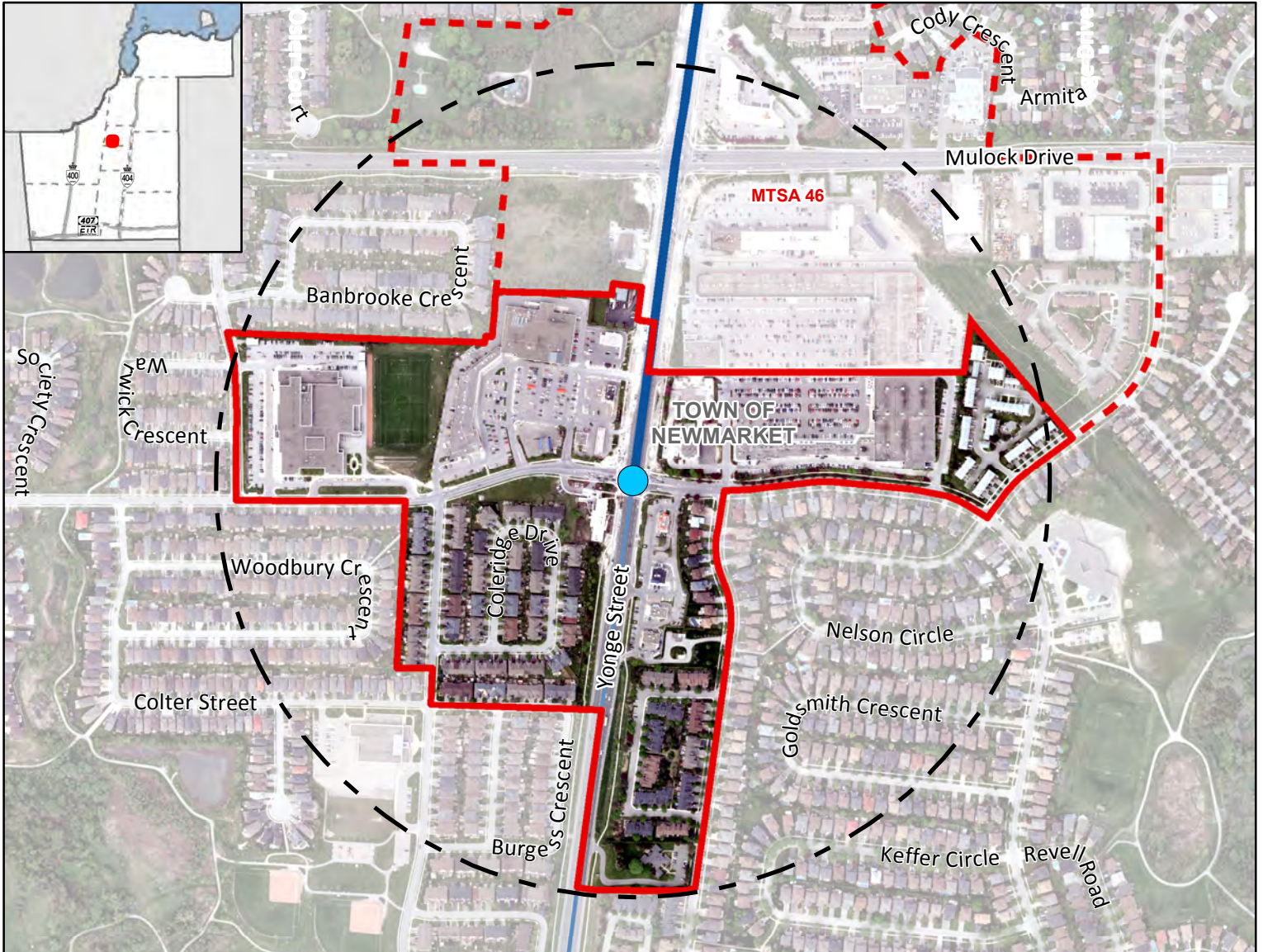
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Savage-Sawmill BRT Station

On Yonge North BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Savage Road/Sawmill Valley Drive, Newmarket



Legend

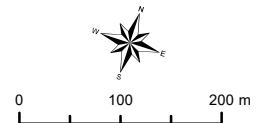
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

**Savage-Sawmill
BRT Station
Gross Area:
30.26 ha**

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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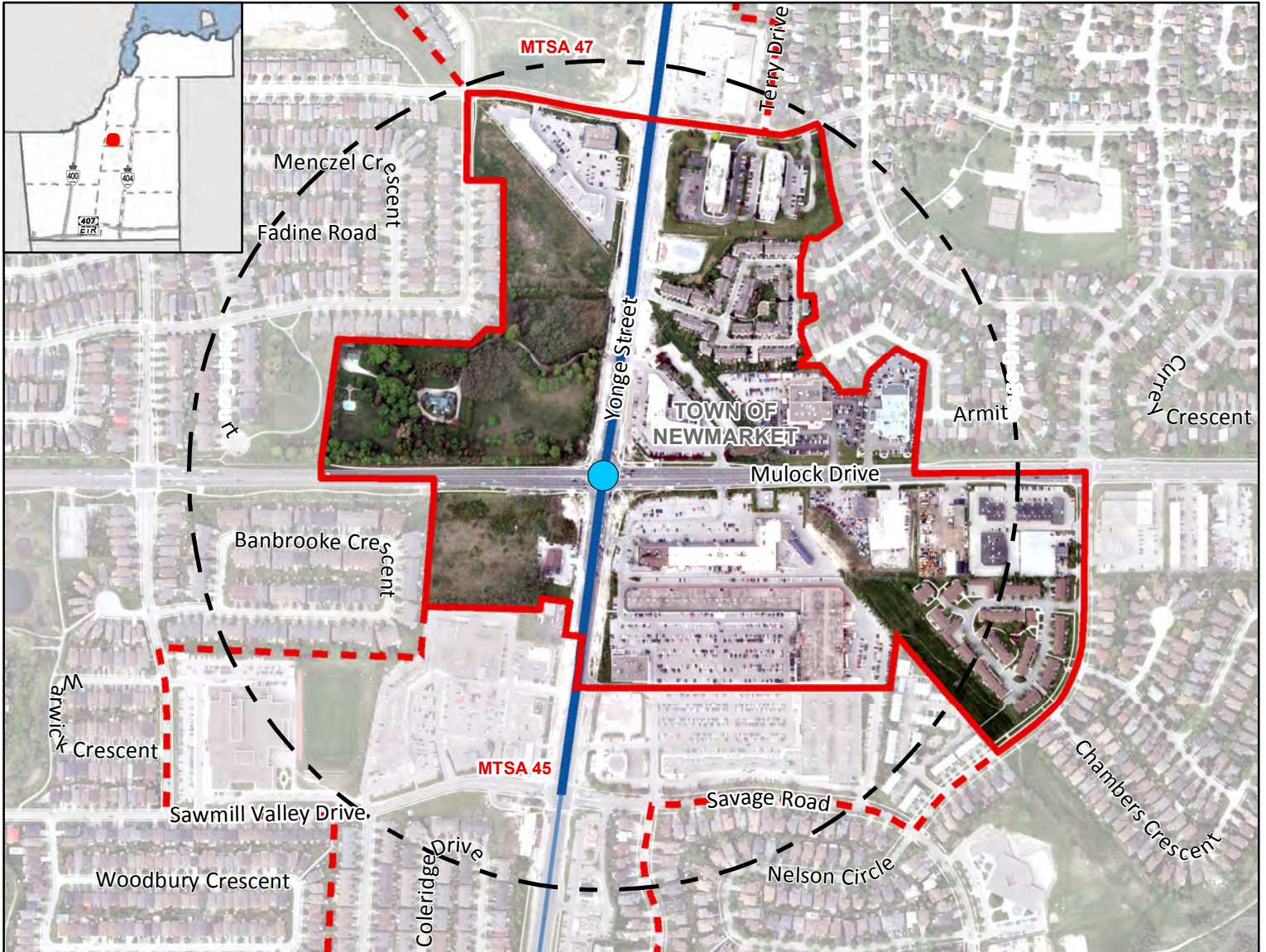
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Mulock BRT Station

On Yonge North BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Mulock Drive, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

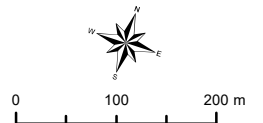
- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

Mulock BRT Station
Gross Area:
 40.74 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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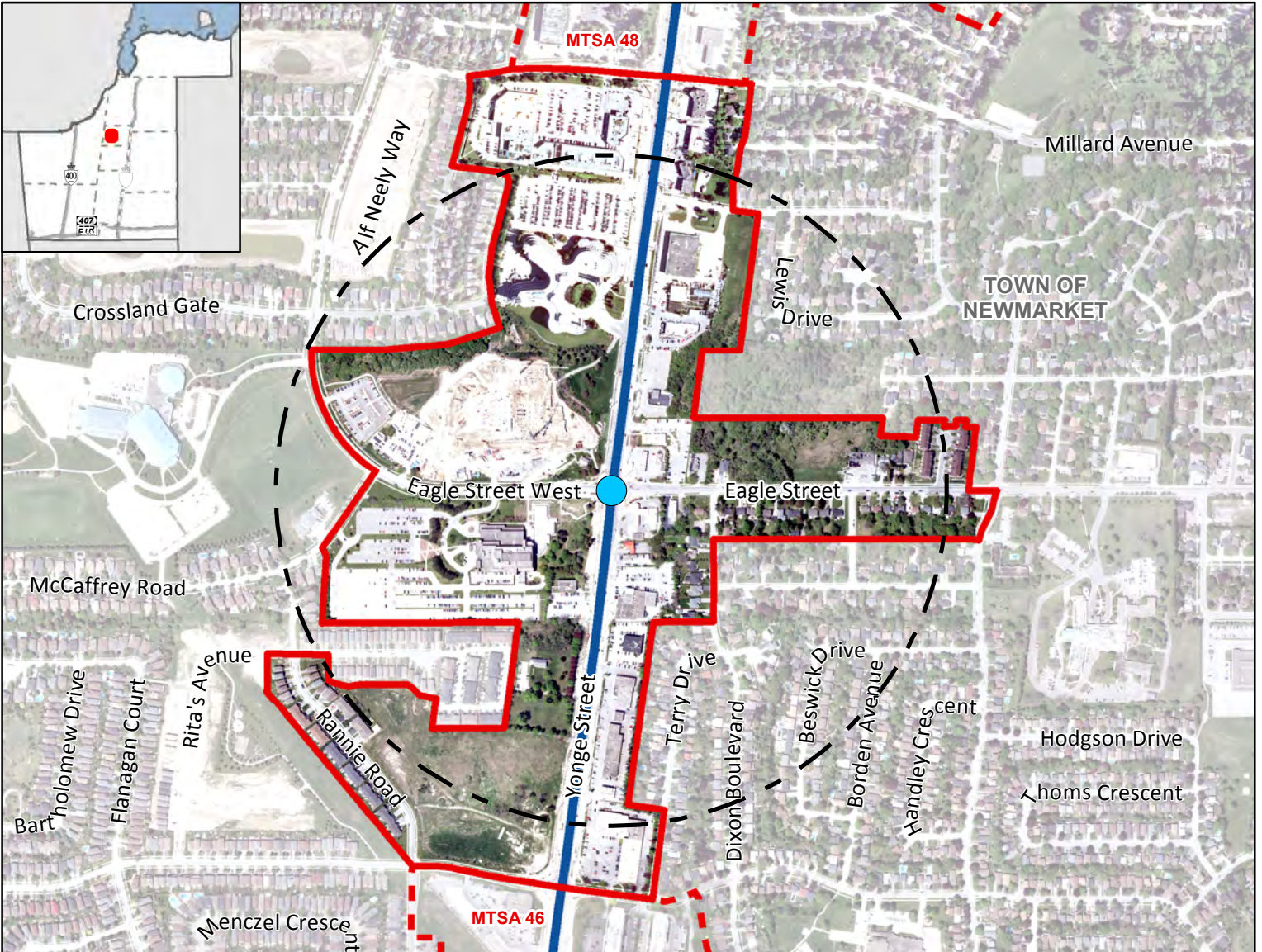
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Eagle BRT Station

On Yonge North BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Eagle Street, Newmarket



Legend

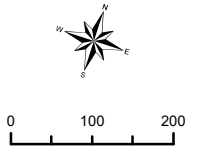
- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Eagle BRT Station
Gross Area:
 60.66 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



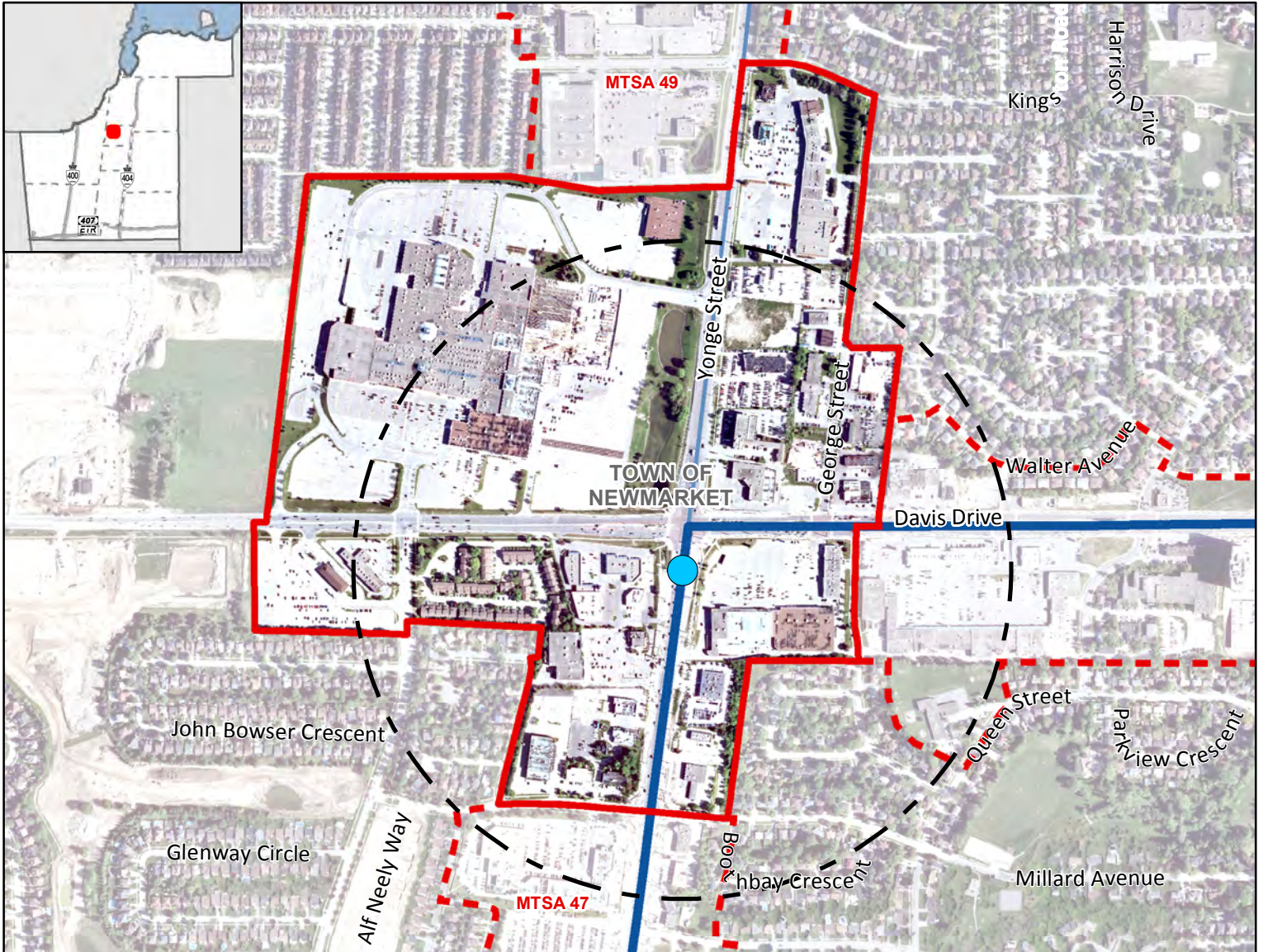
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¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare
² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Yonge-Davis BRT Station

On Yonge North BRT / Davis BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Davis Drive, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

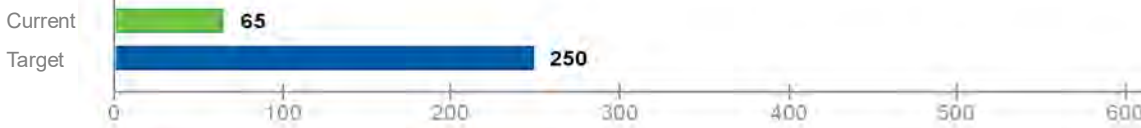
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

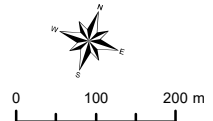
- BRT
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT

Yonge-Davis BRT Station
Gross Area:
 74.27 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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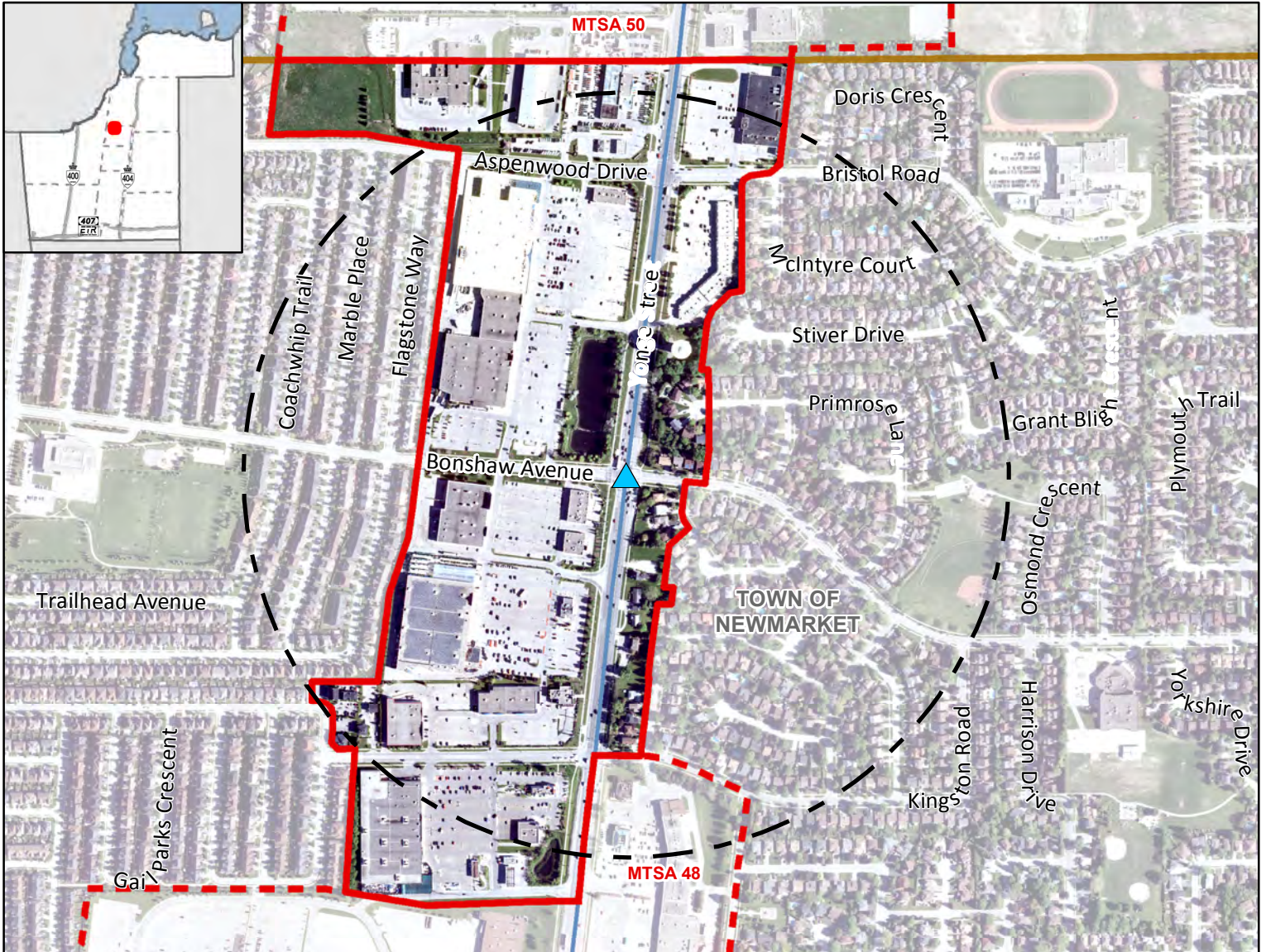
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Bonshaw BRT Station

On Yonge North BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street at Bonshaw Avenue/London Road, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Additional BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Other Transit Lines

- BRT

Base Map Information

- Local Municipal Boundary

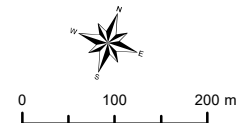
Bonshaw BRT Station

Gross Area:
42.95 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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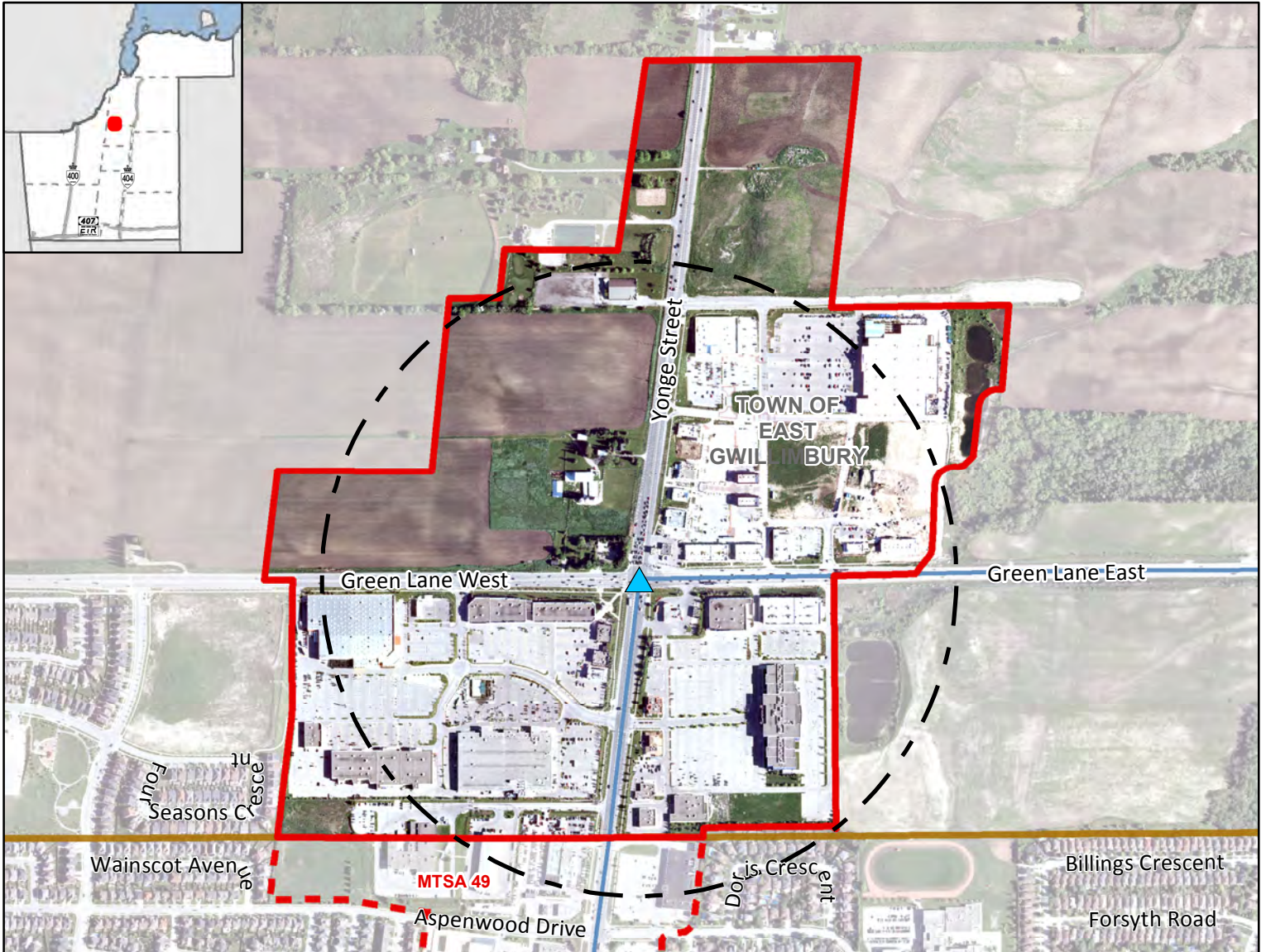
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Green Lane BRT Station

On Yonge North BRT Corridor

Along Yonge Street and Green Lane, East Gwillimbury



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Additional BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Other Transit Lines

- BRT

Base Map Information

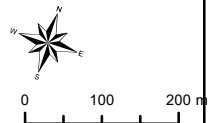
- Local Municipal Boundary

Green Lane BRT Station
Gross Area:
 89.82 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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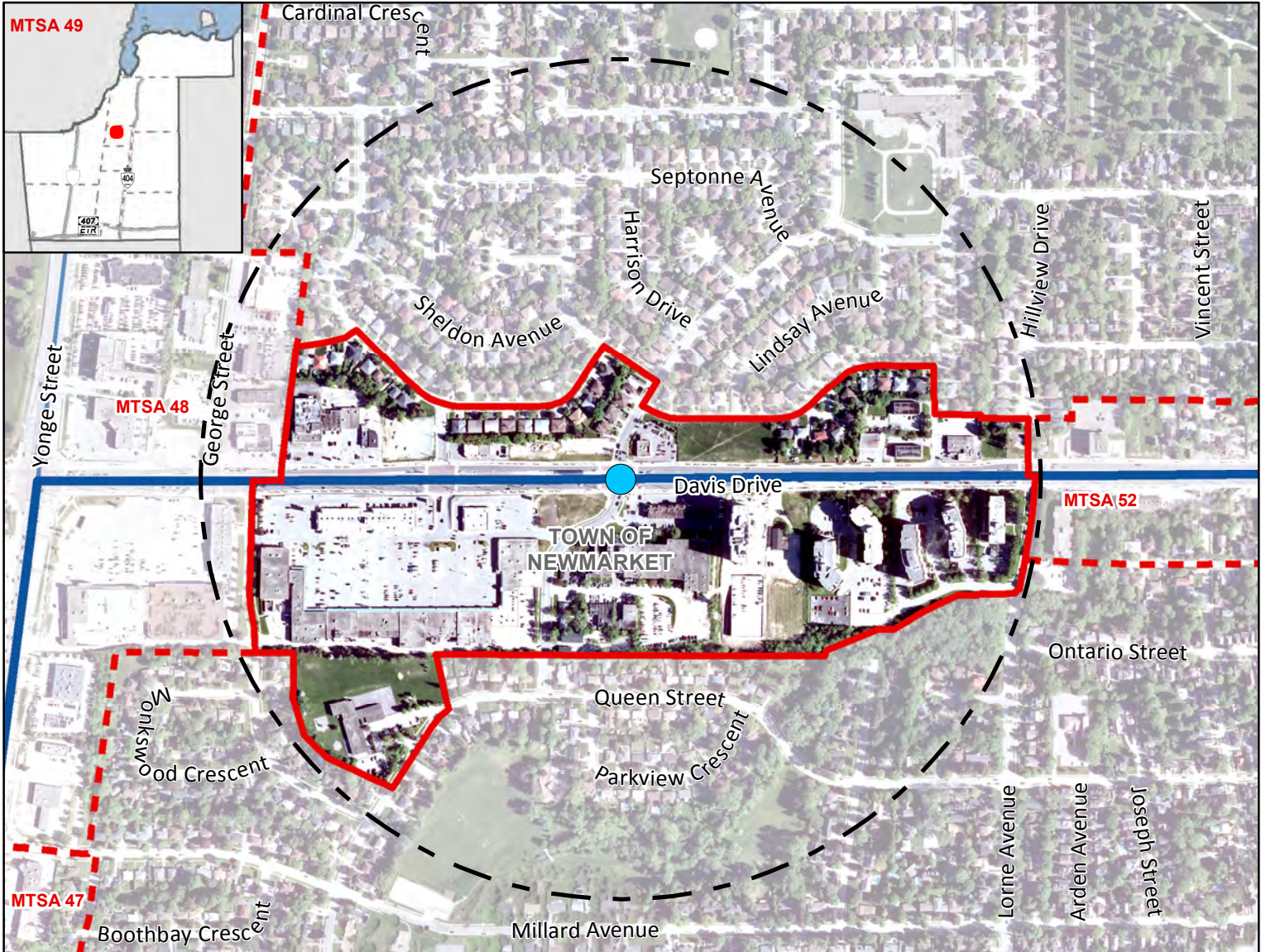
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Longford BRT Station

On Davis BRT Corridor

Along Davis Drive at Longford Drive/Parkside Drive, Newmarket



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

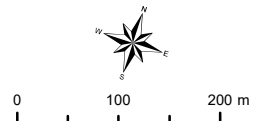
- Priority Transit Corridors
- BRT

Longford BRT Station
Gross Area:
 29.69 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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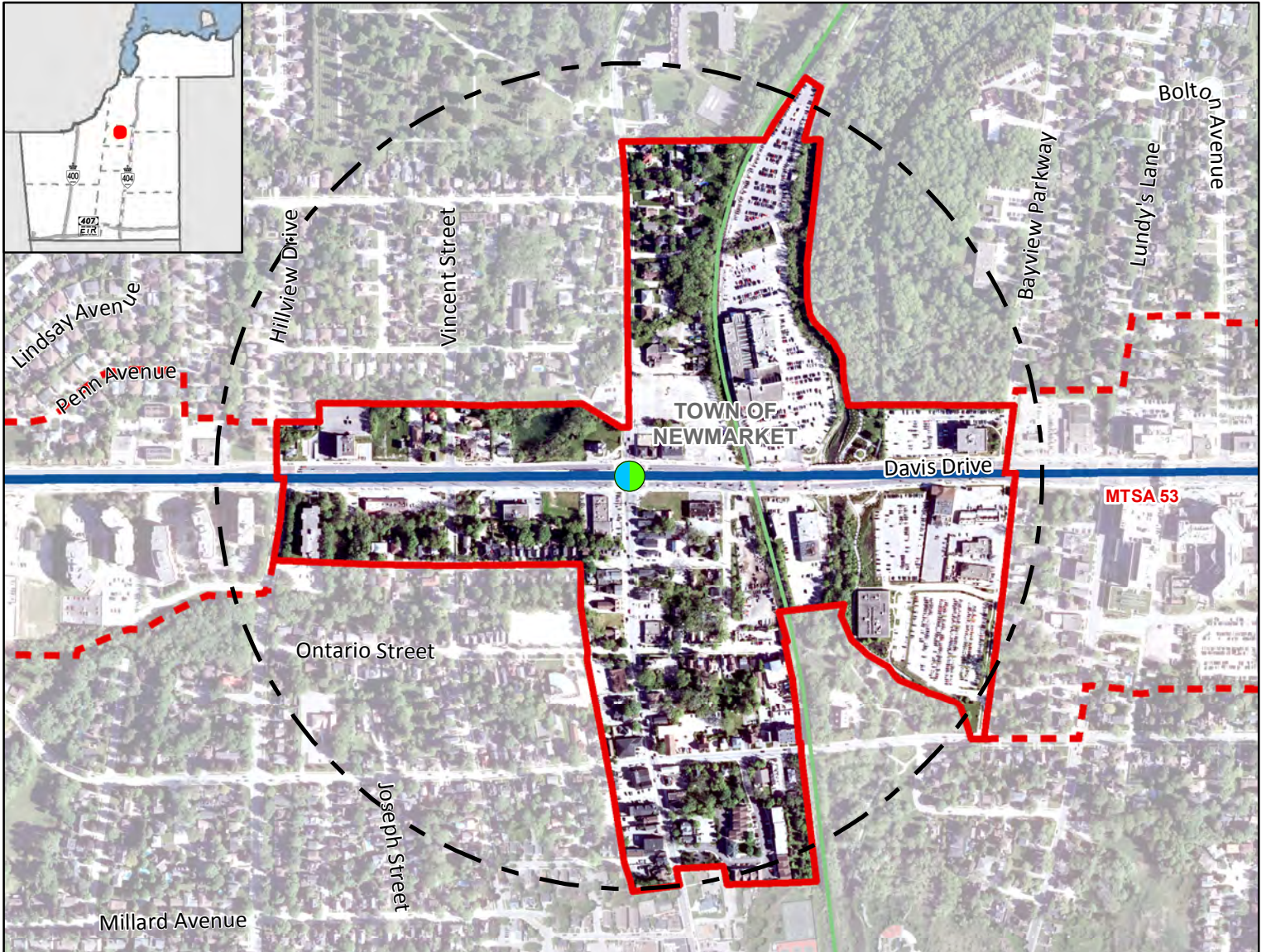
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¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Main BRT Station

On Davis BRT / Barrie GO Line Corridor
 Along Davis Drive at Main Street, Newmarket



Legend

- Major Transit Station
Required BRT/GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

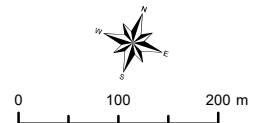
- Priority Transit Corridors
BRT
- Other Transit Lines
GO Rail

Main BRT Station
Gross Area:
 36.96 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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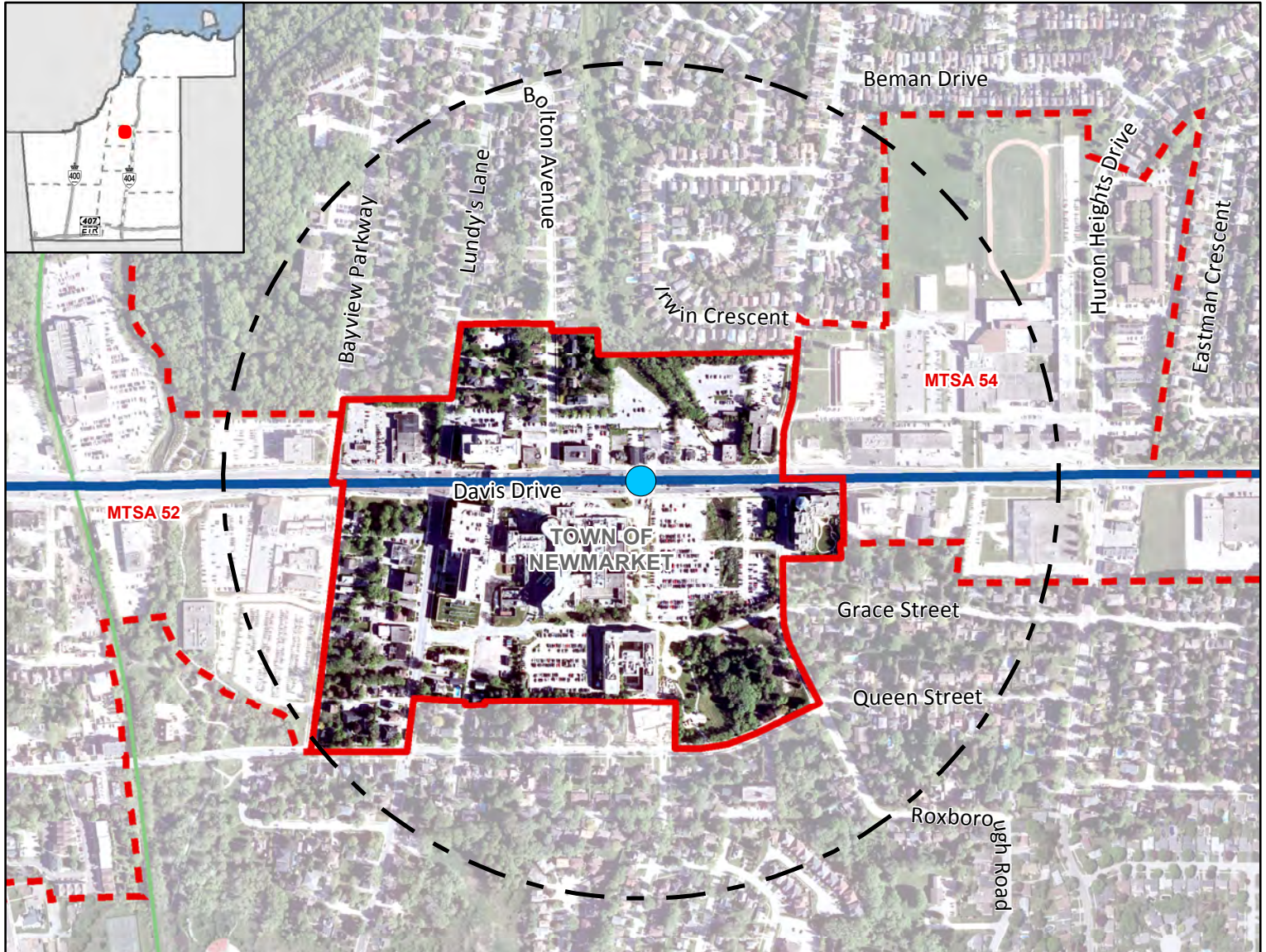
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Southlake BRT Station

On Davis BRT Corridor

Along Davis Drive at Bolton Avenue, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

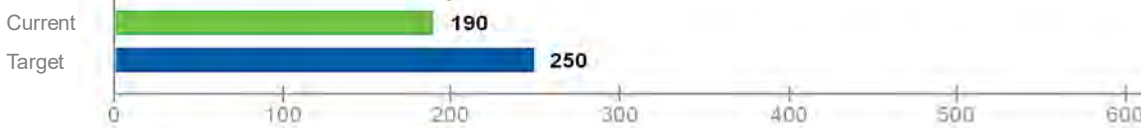
Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

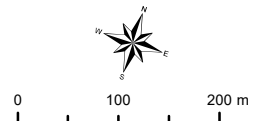
Southlake BRT Station

Gross Area:
24.50 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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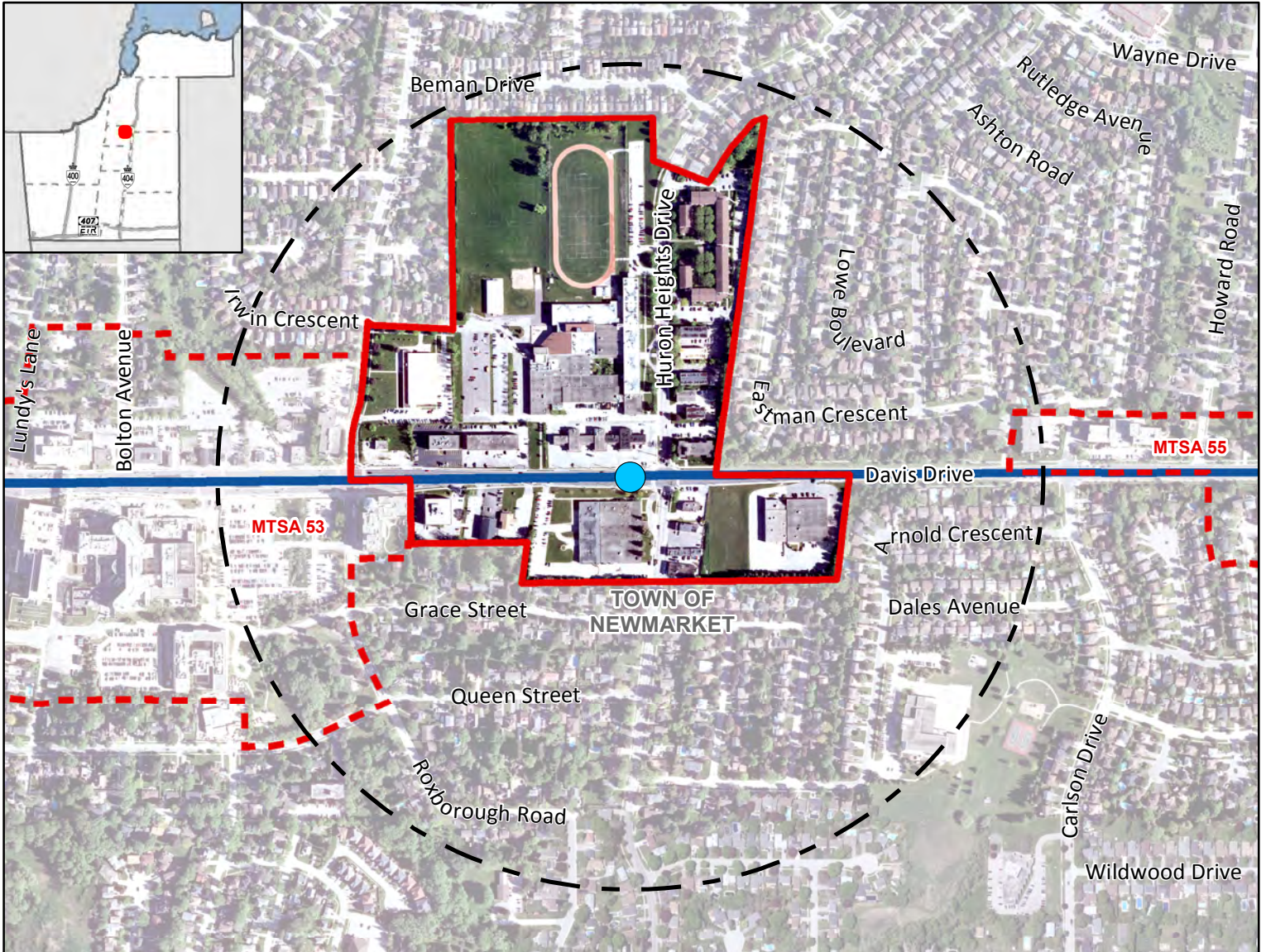
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Huron Heights BRT Station

On Davis BRT Corridor

Along Davis Drive at Huron Heights Drive/Alexander Road, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

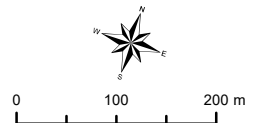
Huron Heights BRT Station

Gross Area:
22.58 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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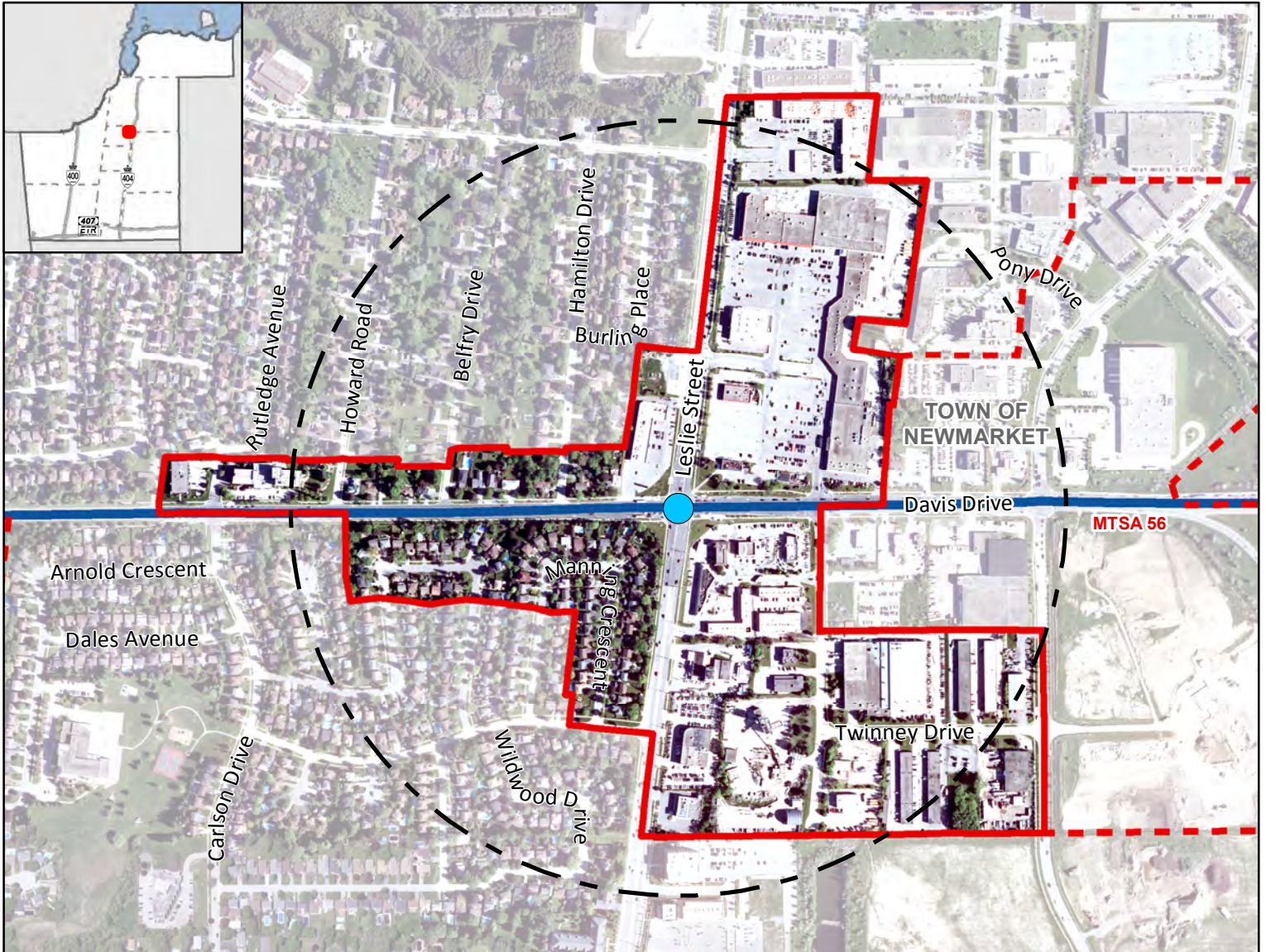
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Leslie/Davis BRT Station

On Davis BRT Corridor

Along Davis Drive at Leslie Street, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

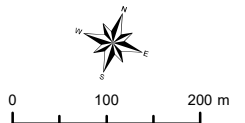
Leslie/Davis BRT Station

Gross Area:
42.12 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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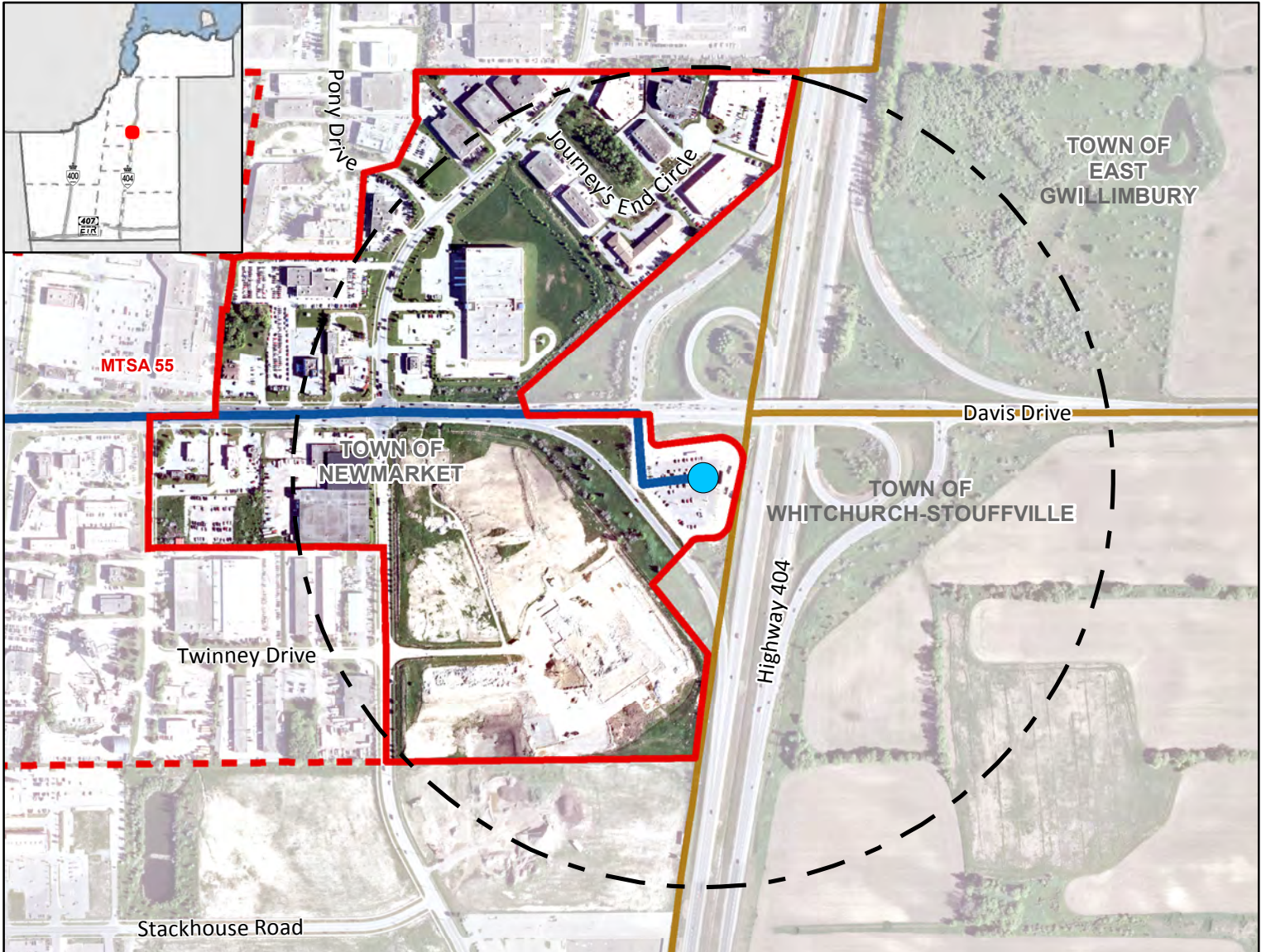
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Highway 404 BRT Station

On Davis BRT Corridor

Along Davis Drive at Highway 404, Newmarket



Legend

Major Transit Station

- Required BRT
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary

Priority Transit Corridors

- BRT

Base Map Information

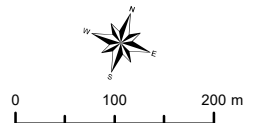
- Local Municipal Boundary

**Highway 404
BRT Station
Gross Area:
39.51 ha**

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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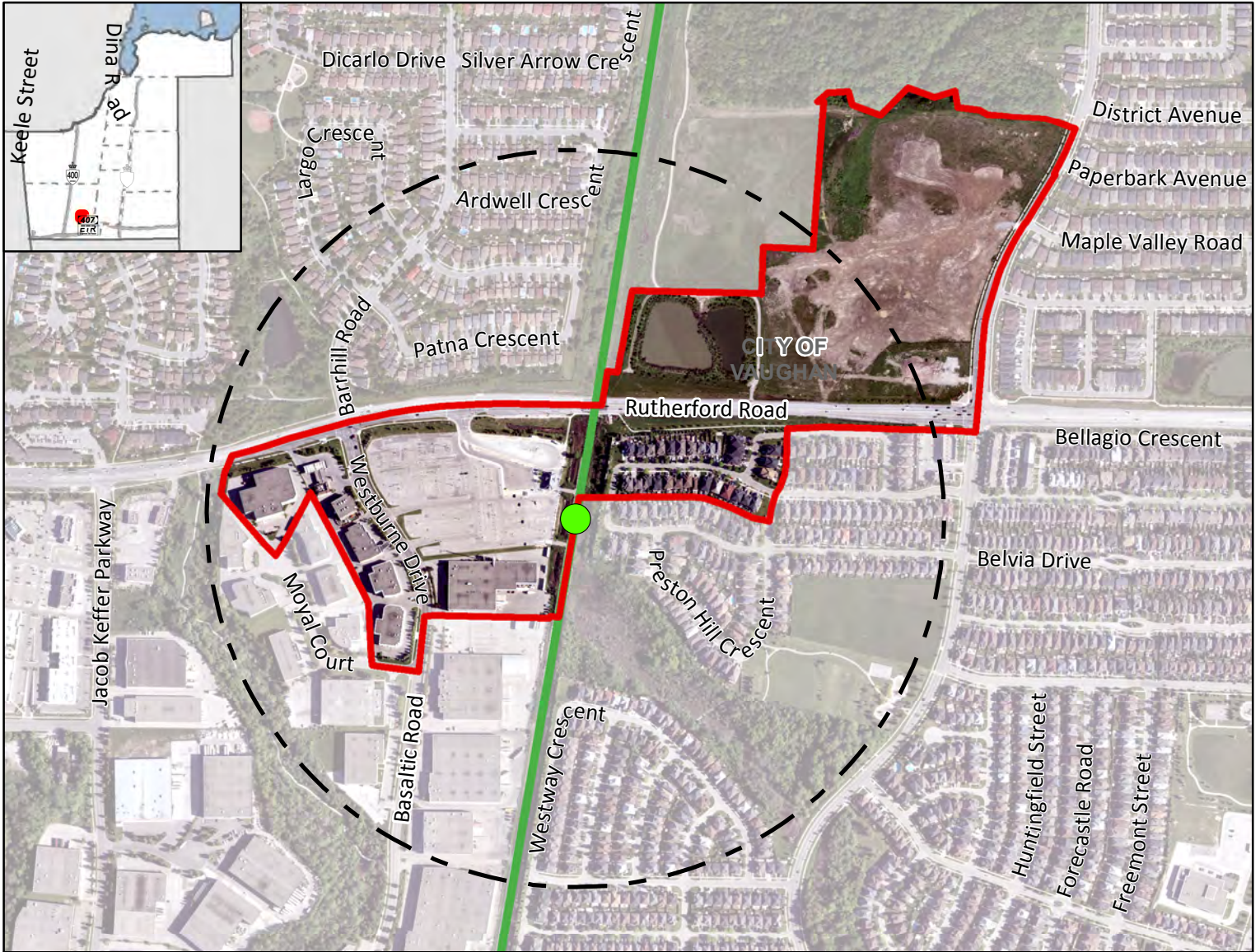
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Rutherford GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Rutherford Road at Basaltic Road, Vaughan



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

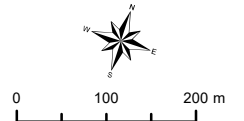
- Priority Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

Rutherford GO Station
Gross Area:
 31.03 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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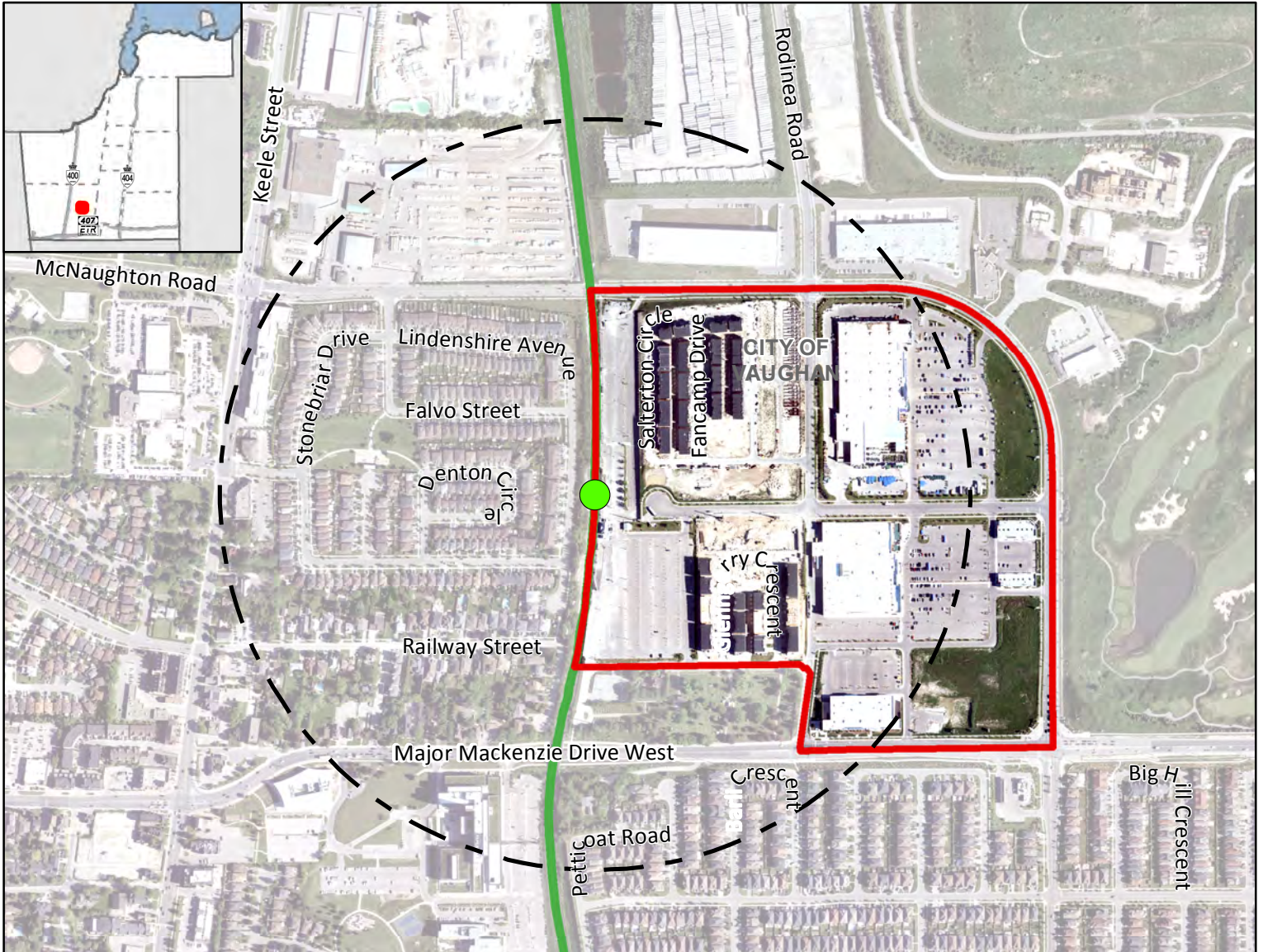
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Maple GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Major Mackenzie Drive at Keele Street, Vaughan



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTS Boundary

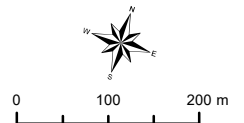
- Priority Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

Maple GO Station
Gross Area:
 33.44 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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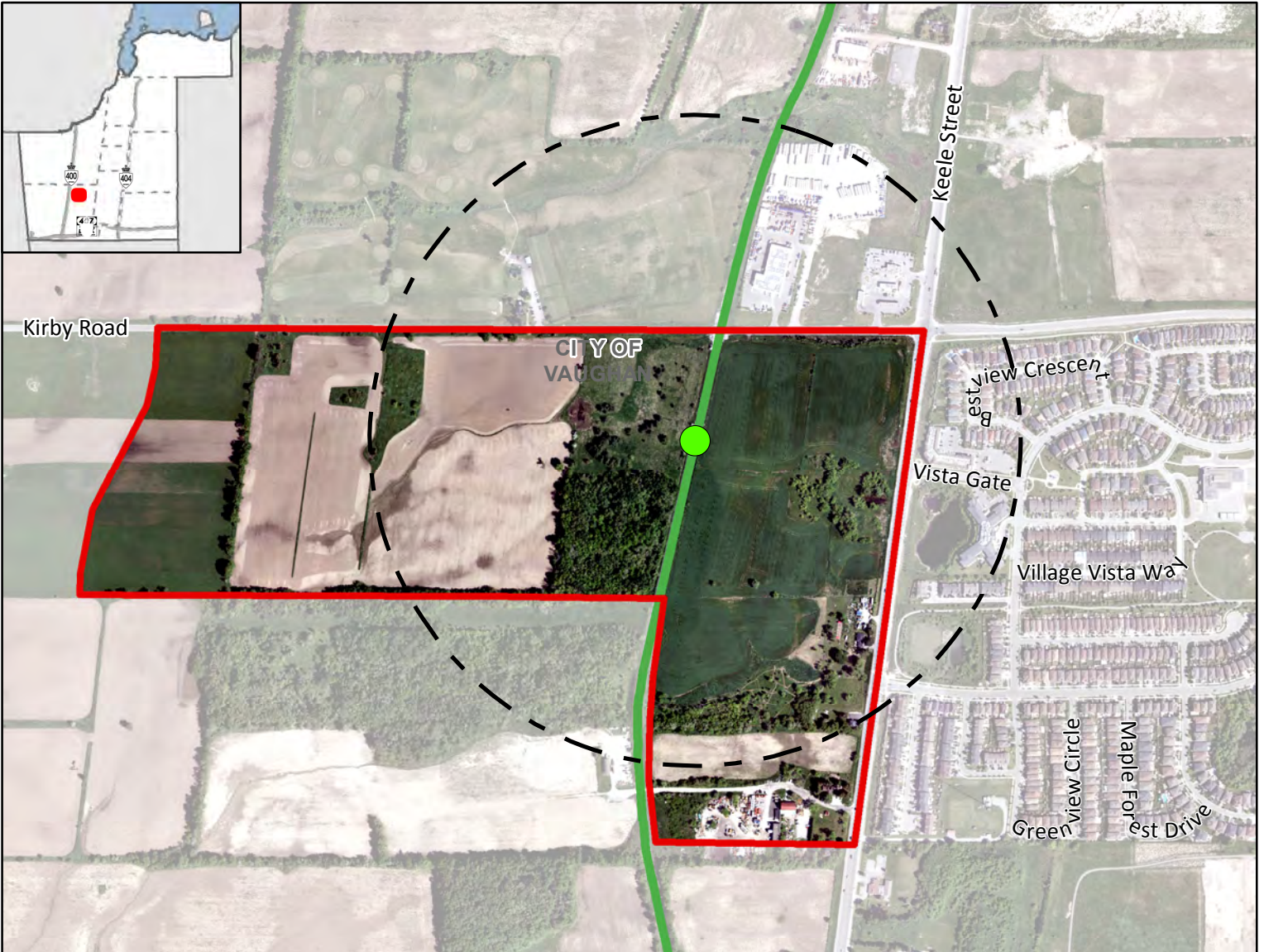
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Kirby GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Kirby Road and Keele Street, Vaughan

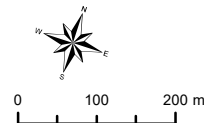
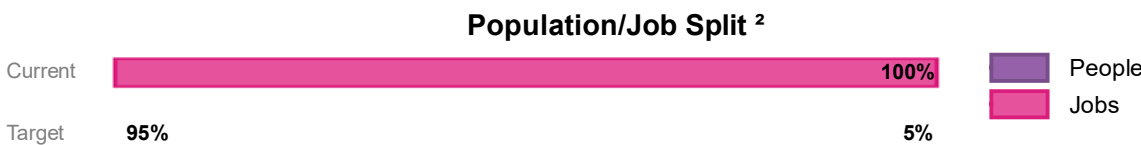
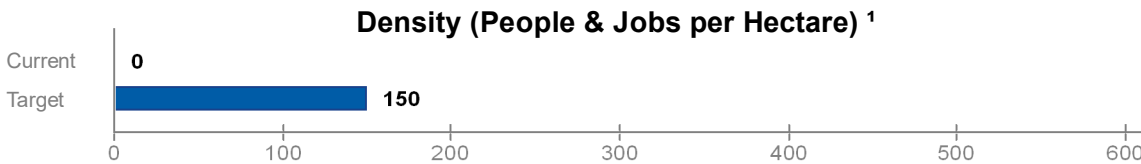


Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTS Boundary

- Priority Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

Kirby GO Station
Gross Area:
 62.42 ha



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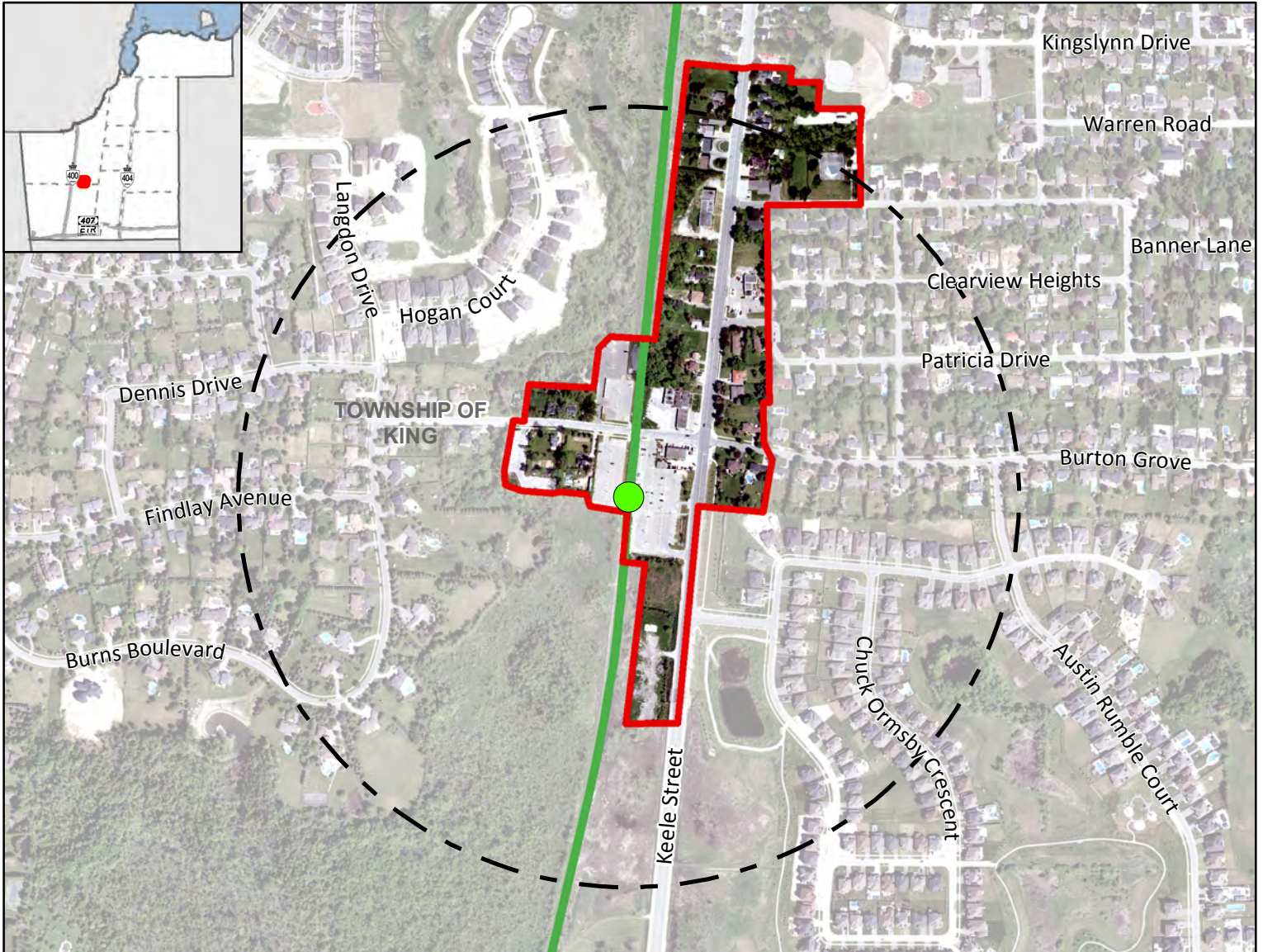
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Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion.¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare ² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%.

King City GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Station Road at Keele Street, King



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

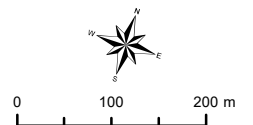
- Priority Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

King City GO Station
Gross Area:
 14.27 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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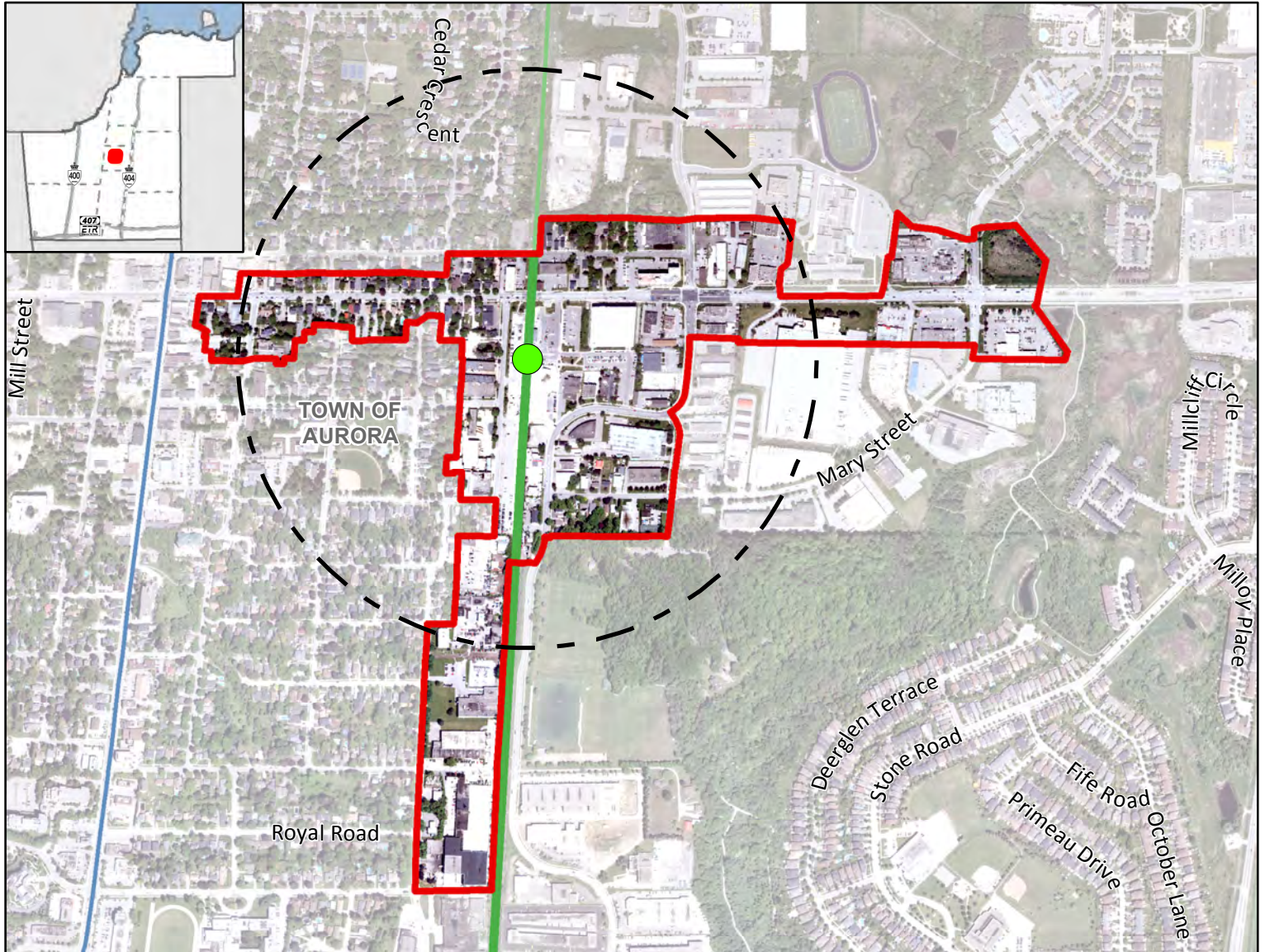
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Aurora GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Wellington Street and Berczy Street, Aurora

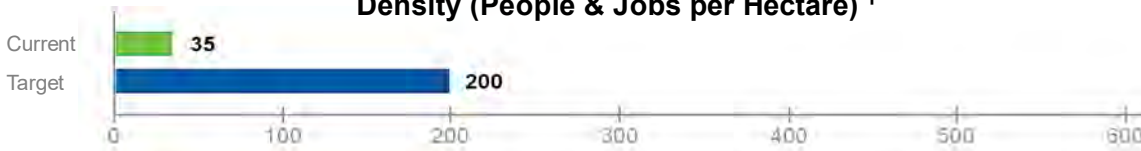


Legend

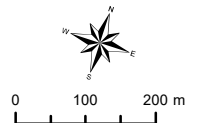
- Major Transit Station
- Required GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary
- Priority Transit Corridors
- GO Rail
- Other Transit Lines
- BRT
- GO Rail

Aurora GO Station
Gross Area:
 43.48 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Mulock GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Mulock Drive and Bayview Avenue, Newmarket



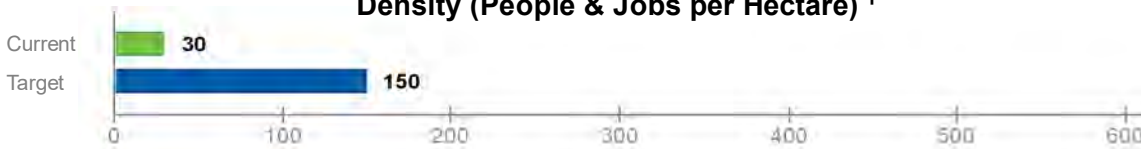
Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Additional GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

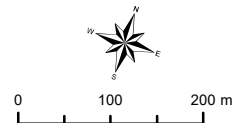
- Other Transit Lines
- GO Rail

Mulock GO Station
Gross Area:
 57.32 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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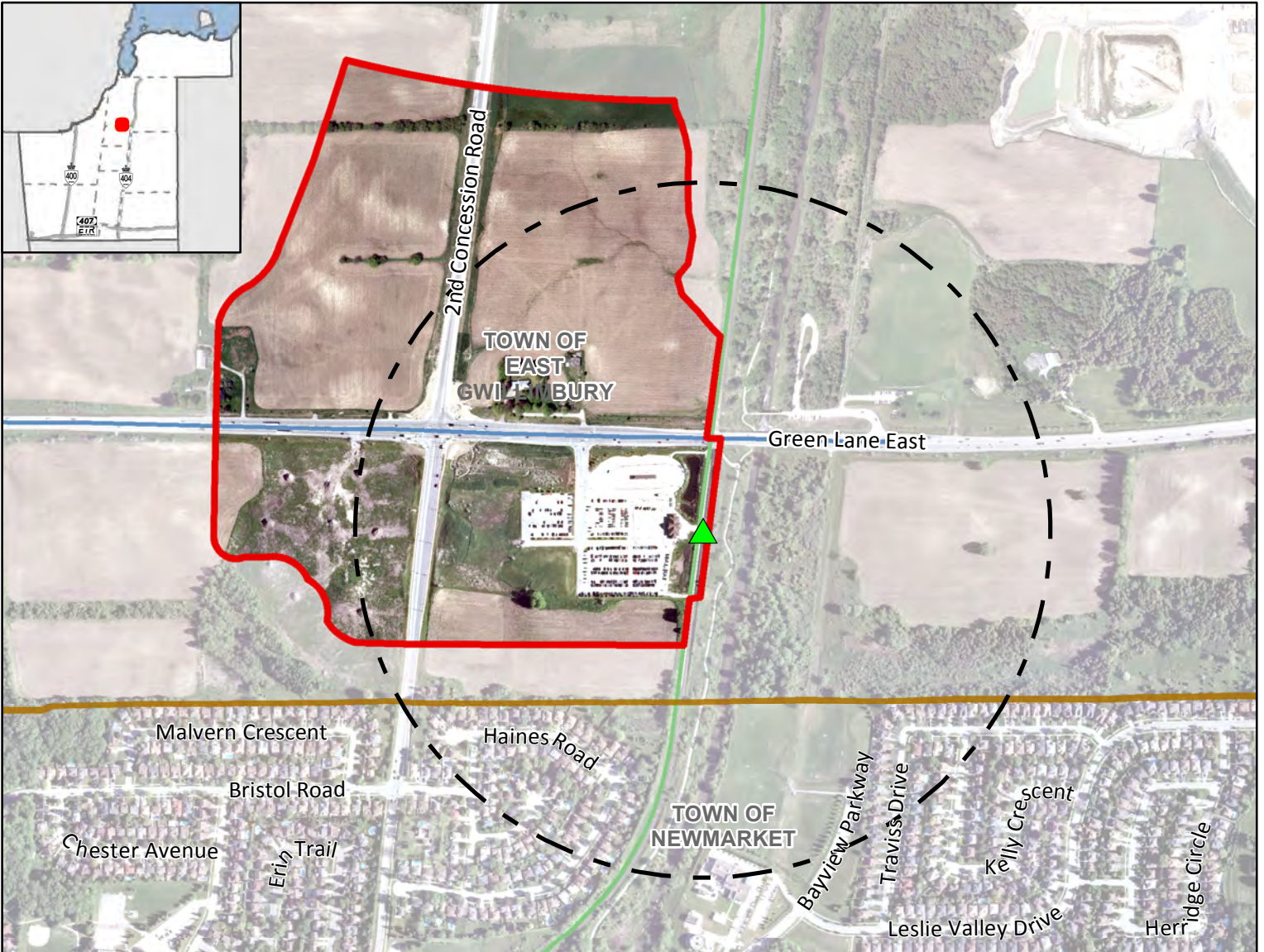
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Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion.¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare ² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%.

East Gwillimbury GO Station

On Barrie GO Line Corridor

Near Green Lane and Main Street, East Gwillimbury

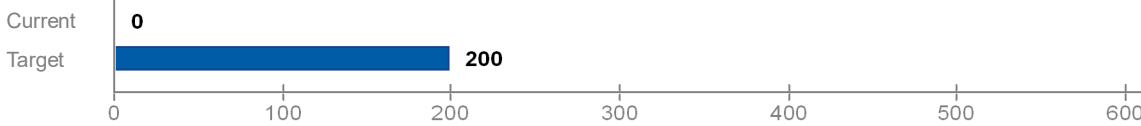


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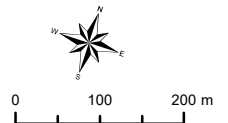
- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Major Transit Station | Other Transit Lines | Base Map Information |
| Additional GO Rail | BRT | Local Municipal Boundary |
| 500m Radius | GO Rail | |
| Draft MTSA Boundary | | |

East Gwillimbury GO Station
Gross Area:
 50.22 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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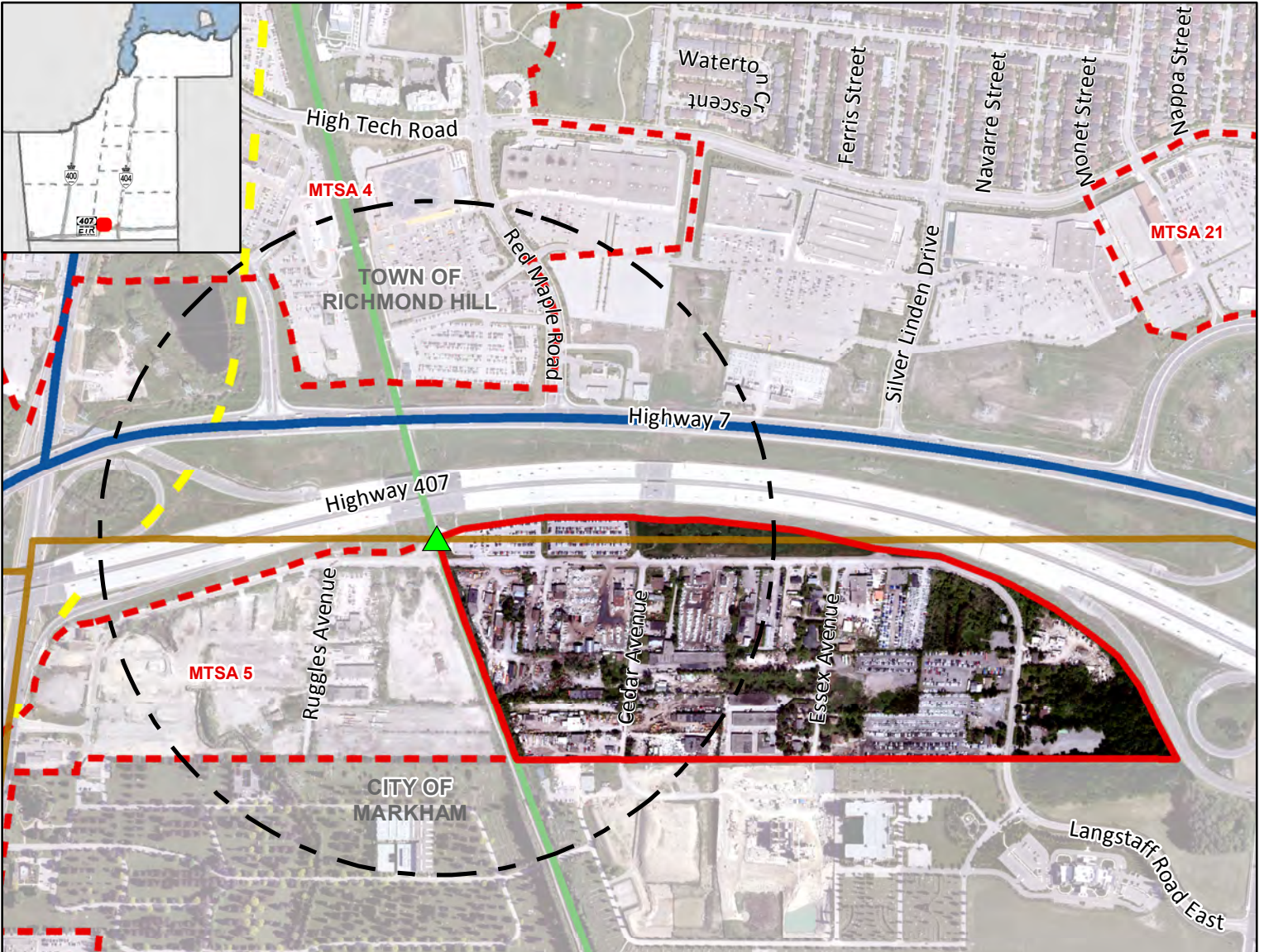
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Langstaff GO Station

On Richmond Hill GO Line Corridor

Near Langstaff Road and Cedar Avenue, Markham

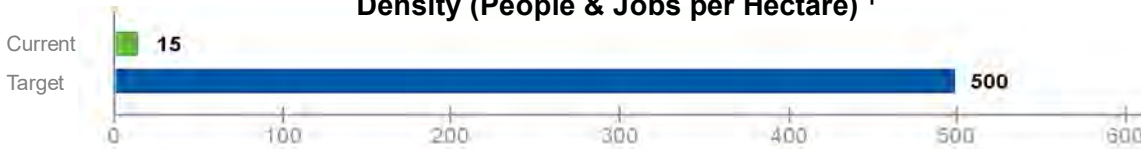


Legend

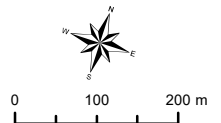
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Major Transit Station | Priority Transit Corridors | Base Map Information |
| ▲ Additional GO Rail | ■ BRT | — Local Municipal Boundary |
| □ 500m Radius | Other Transit Lines | |
| ▭ Draft MTSA Boundary | ■ Subway | |
| ▭ Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary | ■ GO Rail | |

Langstaff GO Station
Gross Area:
 30.60 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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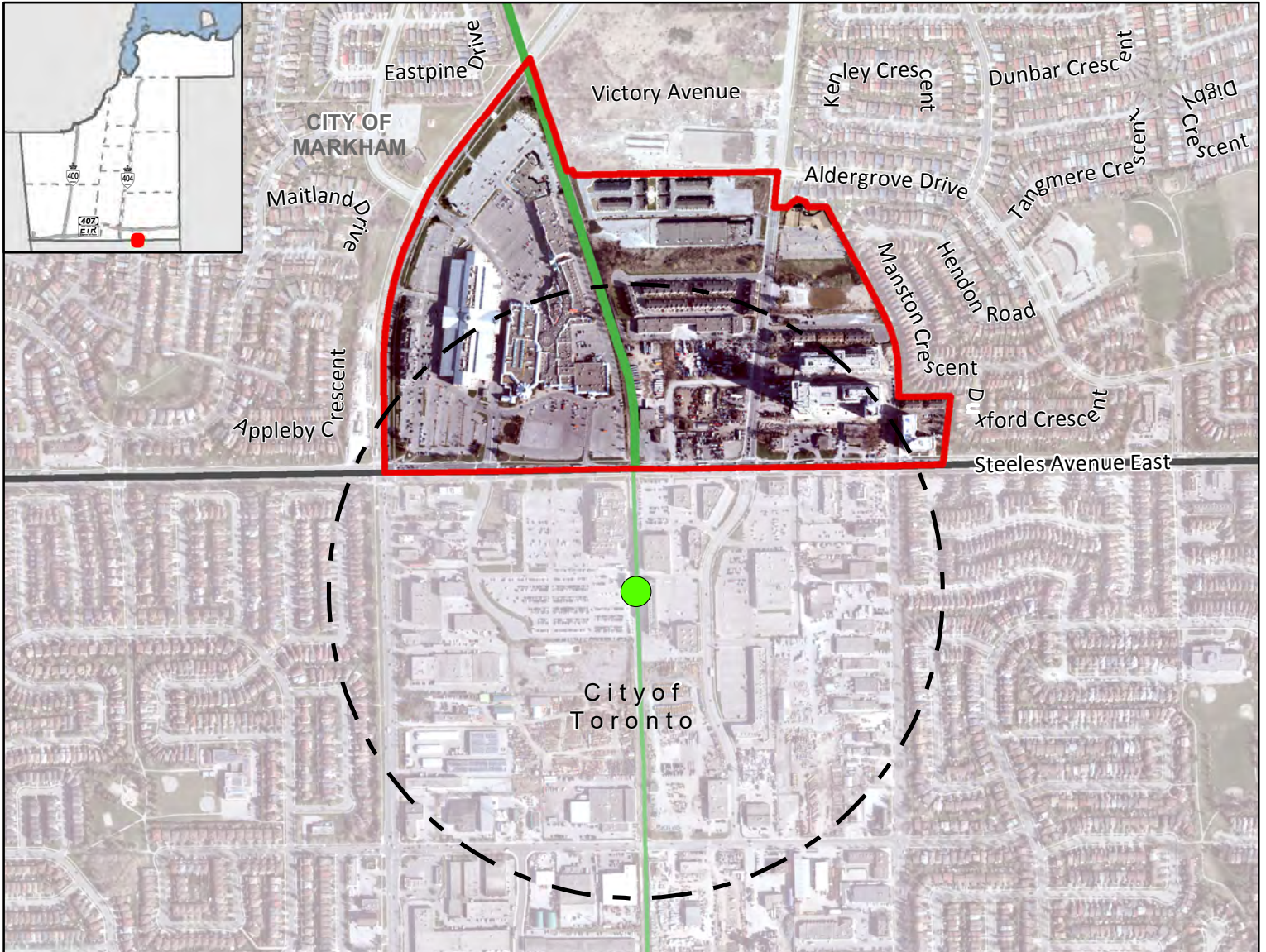
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Milliken GO Station

On Stouffville GO Line Corridor

Near Steeles Avenue and Kennedy Road, Markham/Toronto

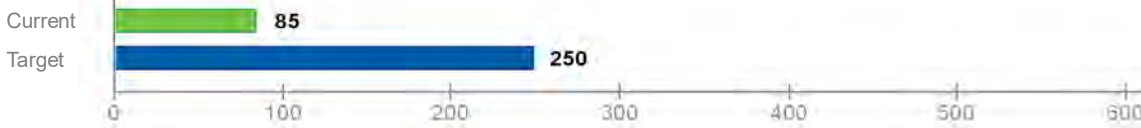


Legend

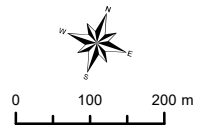
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Major Transit Station | Priority Transit Corridors | Base Map Information |
| Required GO Rail | GO Rail | Regional Municipal Boundary |
| 500m Radius | Other Transit Lines | |
| Draft MTSA Boundary | GO Rail | |

Milliken GO Station
Gross Area:
 39.88 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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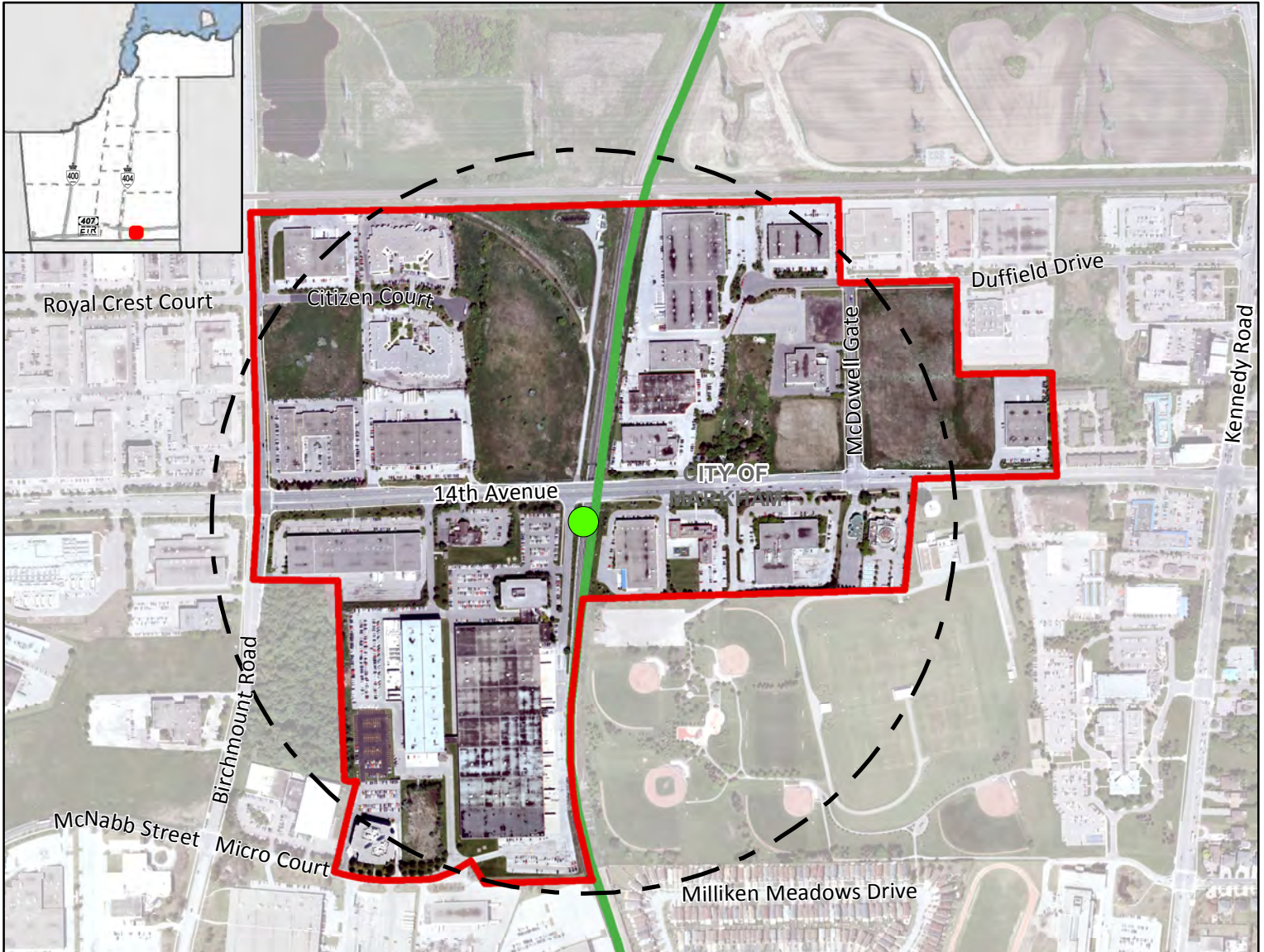
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

14th Avenue GO Station

On Stouffville GO Line Corridor

Near 14 Avenue & Birchmount Road, Markham



Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Required GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

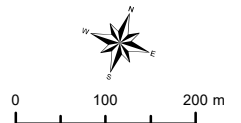
- Priority Transit Corridors
- GO Rail

14th Avenue GO Station
Gross Area:
 60.30 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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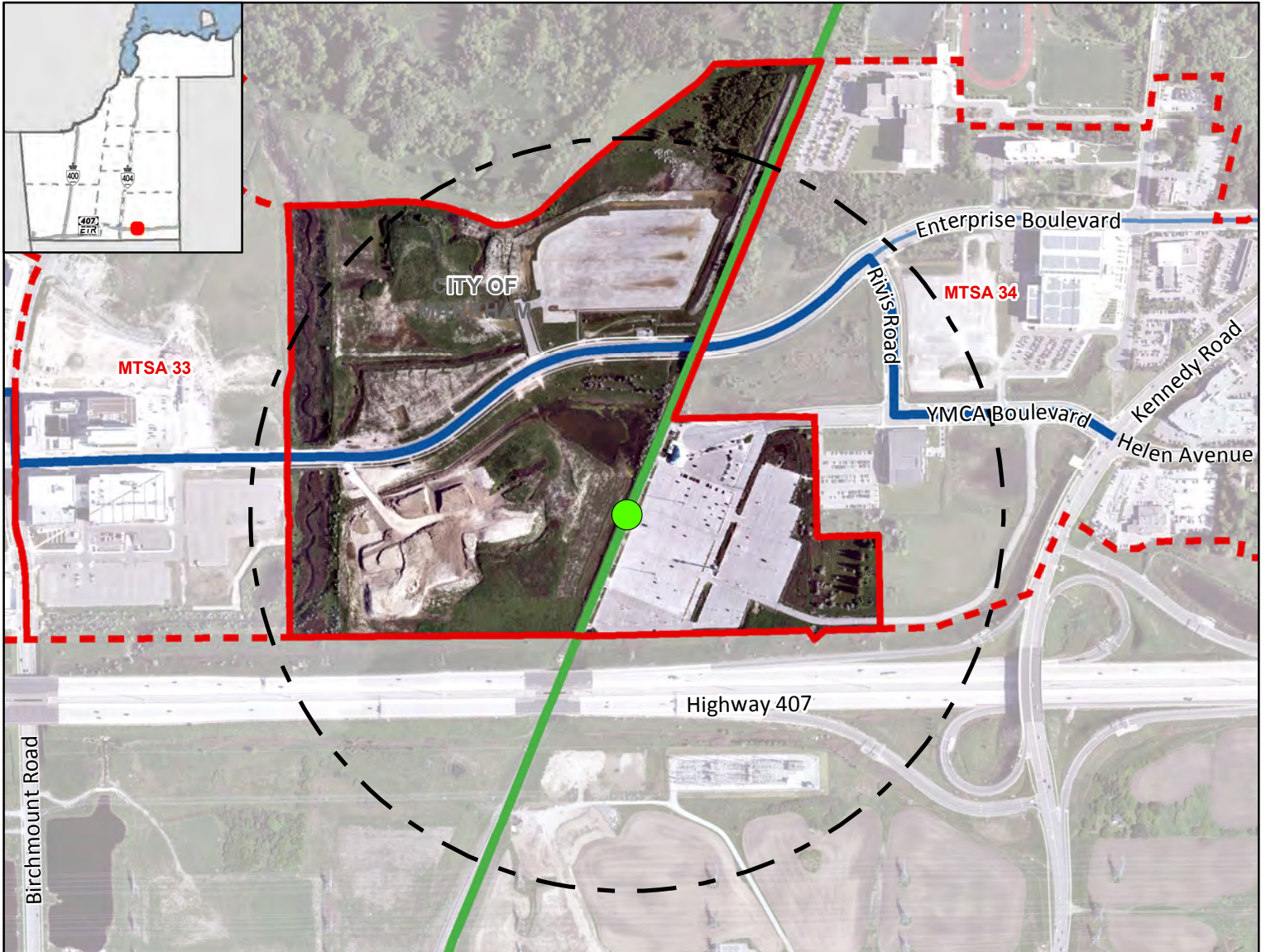
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Unionville GO Station

On Stouffville GO Line Corridor

Near Enterprise Boulevard at Ravis Road, Markham

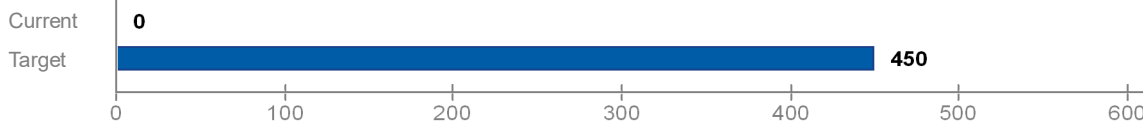


Legend

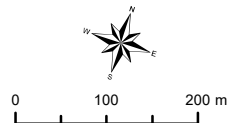
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Major Transit Station | Priority Transit Corridors |
| ● Required GO Rail | ■ BRT |
| ○ 500m Radius | ■ GO Rail |
| ▭ Draft MTSA Boundary | Other Transit Lines |
| ▭ Adjacent Draft MTSA Boundary | ■ BRT |

Unionville GO Station
Gross Area:
 41.18 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



The Regional Municipality of York
 Corporate Services,
 Planning and Economic Development
 March 2019

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 Ontario 2003-2019
 See York.ca for disclaimer information.

¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Mount Joy GO Station

On Stouffville GO Line Corridor

Near Bur Oak Avenue and Markham Road, Markham



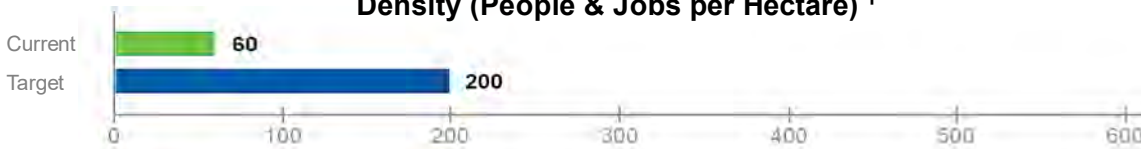
Legend

- Major Transit Station
- Additional GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

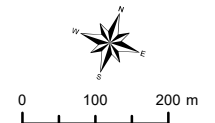
- Other Transit Lines
- GO Rail

Mount Joy GO Station
Gross Area:
 62.78 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



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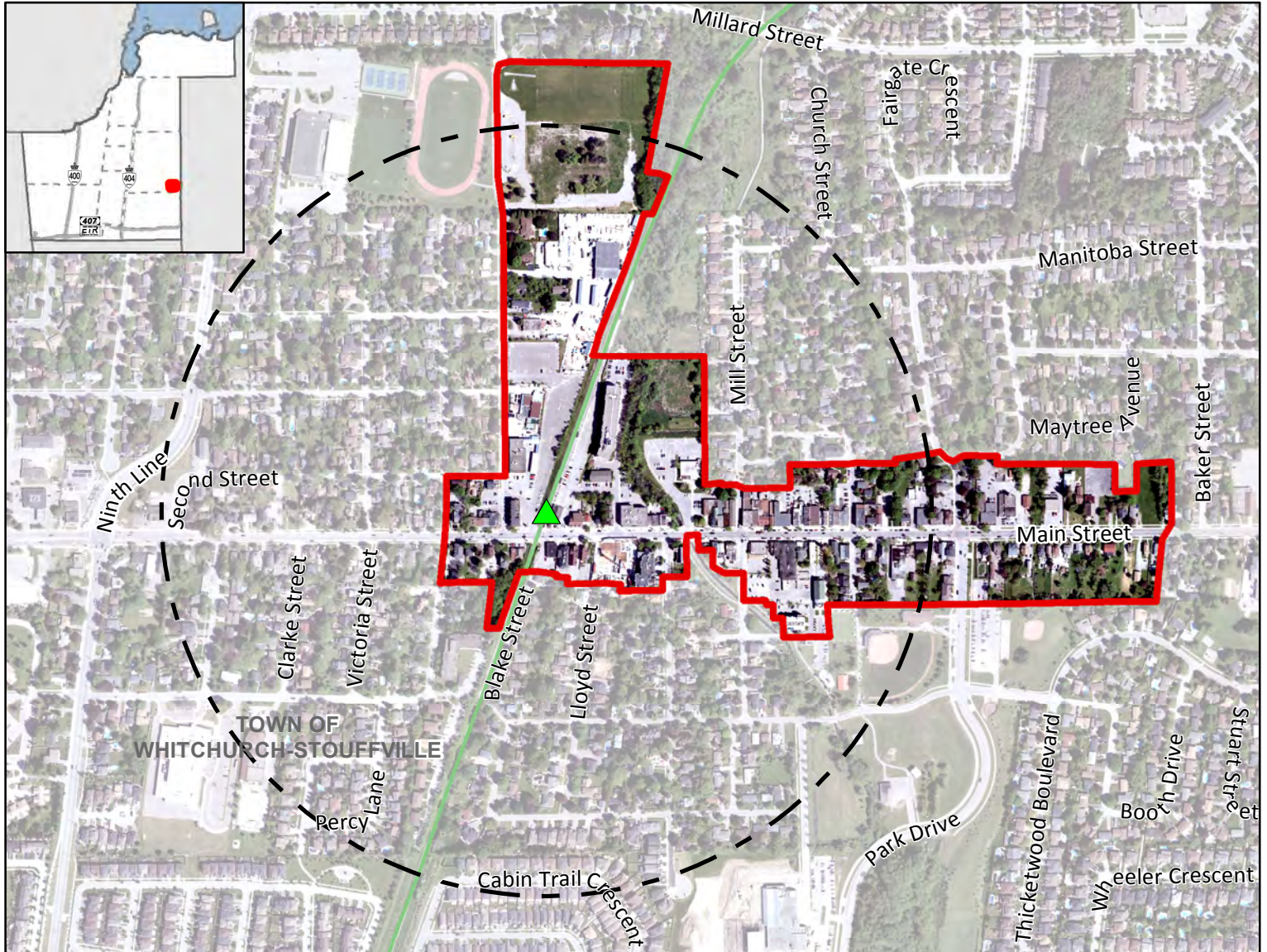
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Stouffville GO Station

On Stouffville GO Line Corridor

Near Main Street at Edward Street, Whitchurch-Stouffville



Legend

- Major Transit Station**
- Additional GO Rail
- 500m Radius
- Draft MTSA Boundary

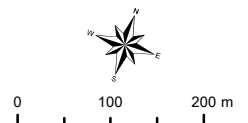
- Other Transit Lines**
- GO Rail

Stouffville GO Station
Gross Area:
 26.09 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



The Regional Municipality of York
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 March 2019

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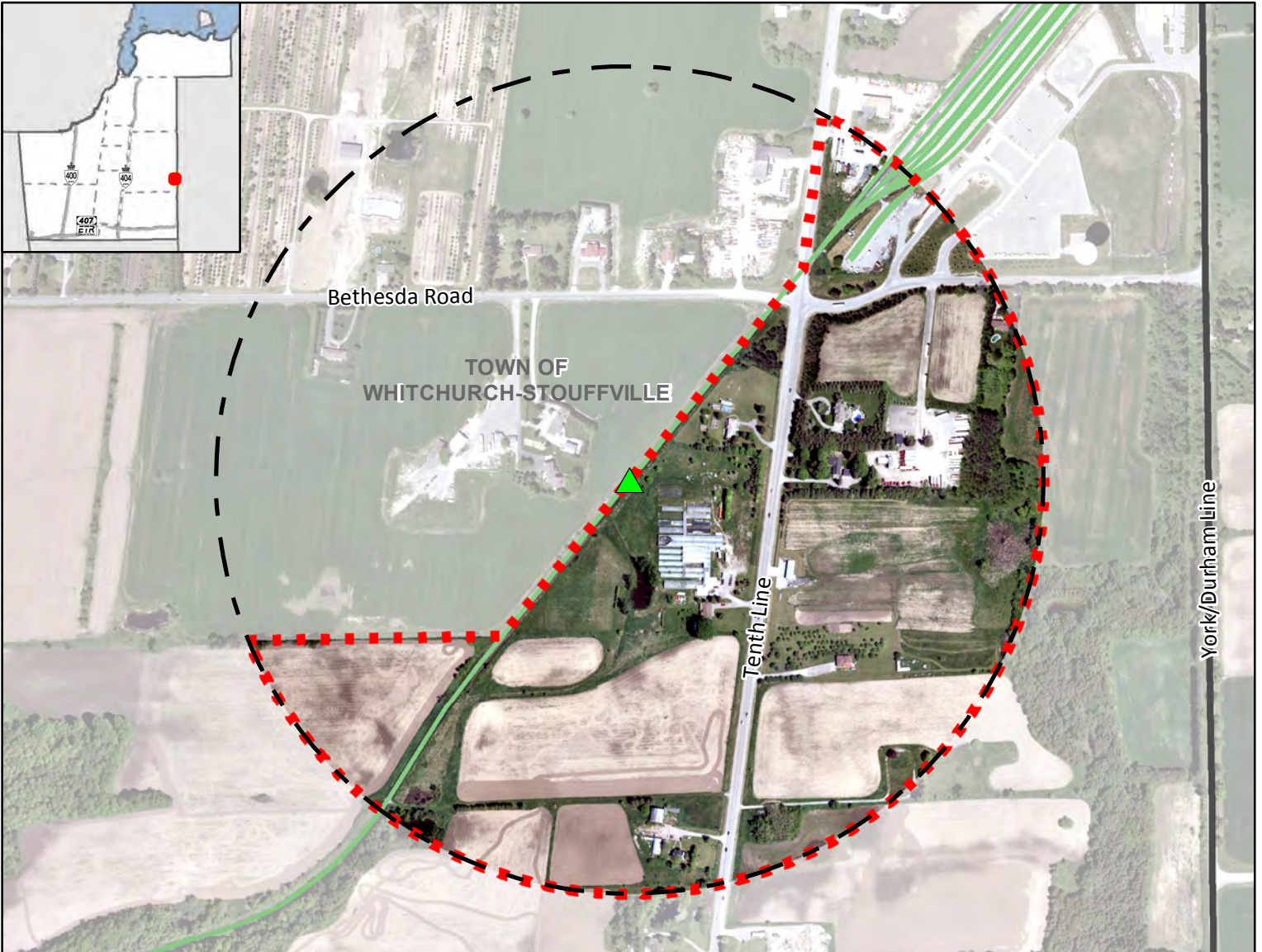
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Lincolville GO Station

On Stouffville GO Line Corridor

Near Bethesda Road and Tenth Line, Whitchurch-Stouffville



Legend

Major Transit Station

Additional GO Rail

500m Radius

Conceptual MTSAs Boundary

Other Transit Lines

GO Rail

Base Map Information

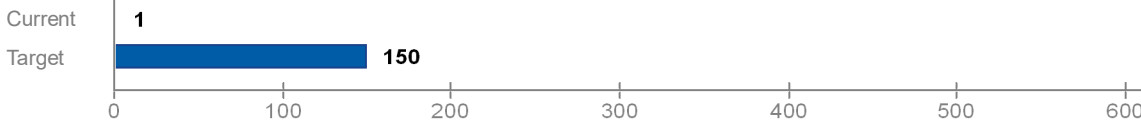
Regional Municipal Boundary

Lincolville GO Station

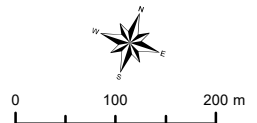
Gross Area:

43.36 ha

Density (People & Jobs per Hectare) ¹



Population/Job Split ²



The Regional Municipality of York
Corporate Services,
Planning and Economic Development
March 2019

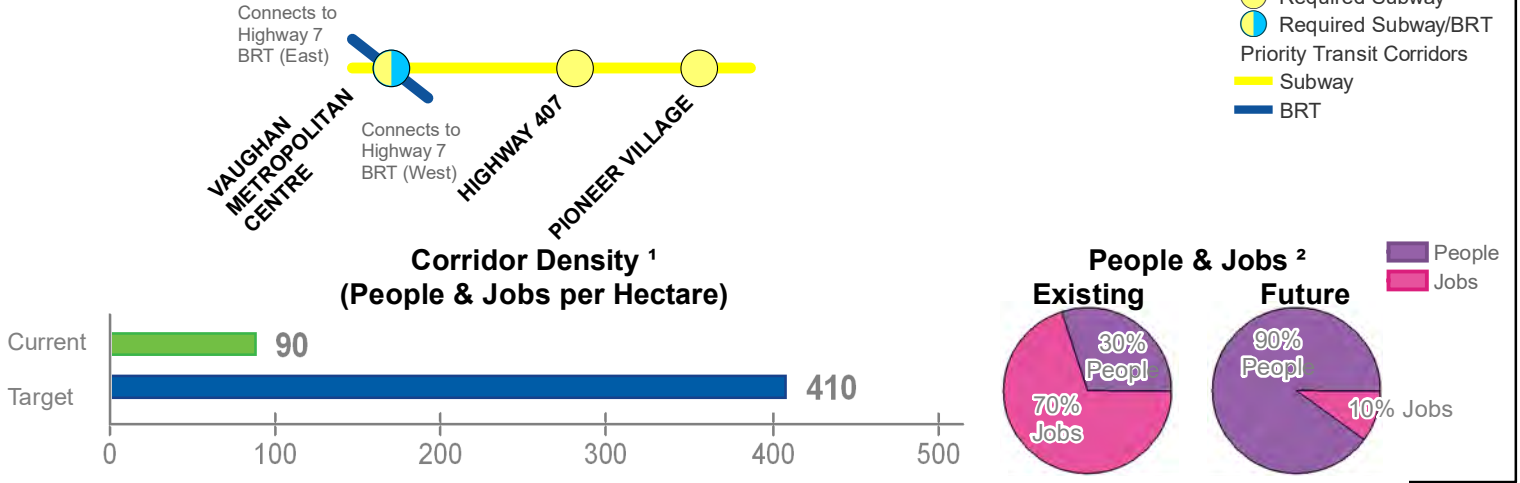
Data © Queen's Printer for
Ontario 2003-2019
See York.ca for disclaimer information.

¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 1 Person & Job per Hectare

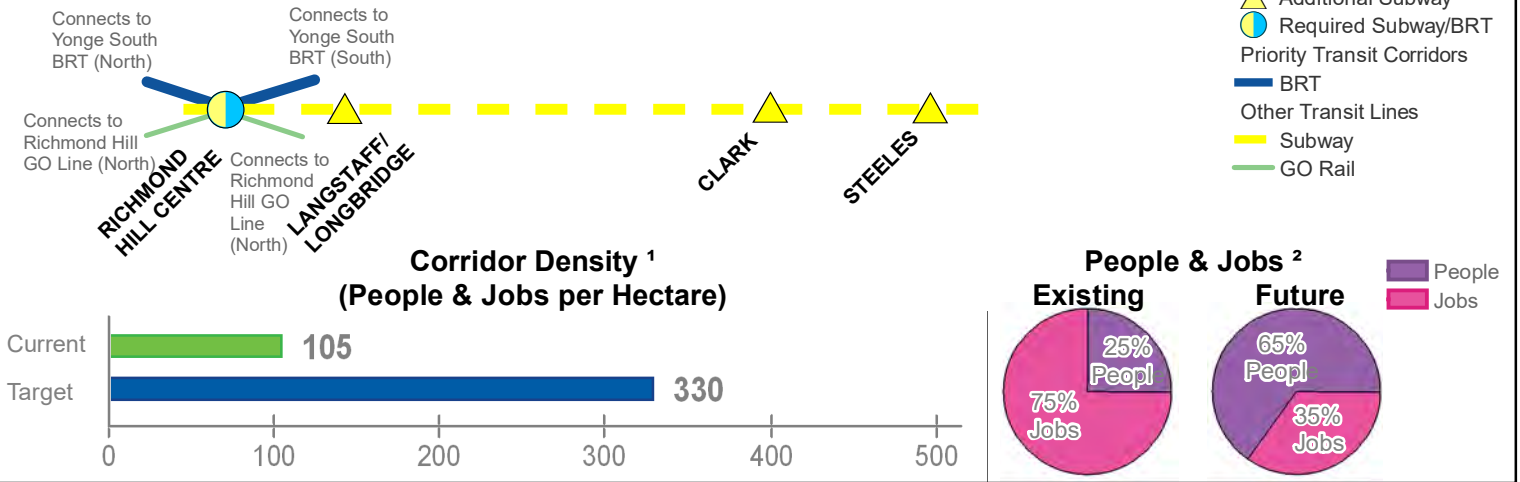
² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Subway Transit Corridors

Subway Line 1 Corridor to the Vaughan Metropolitan Centre



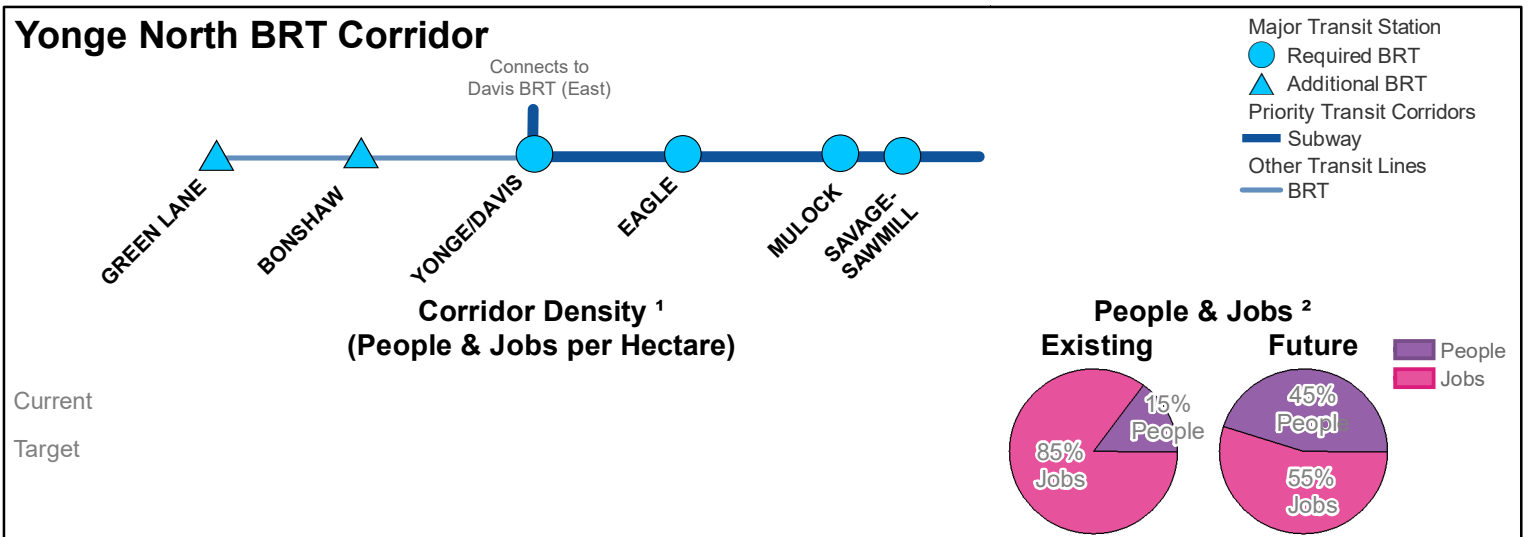
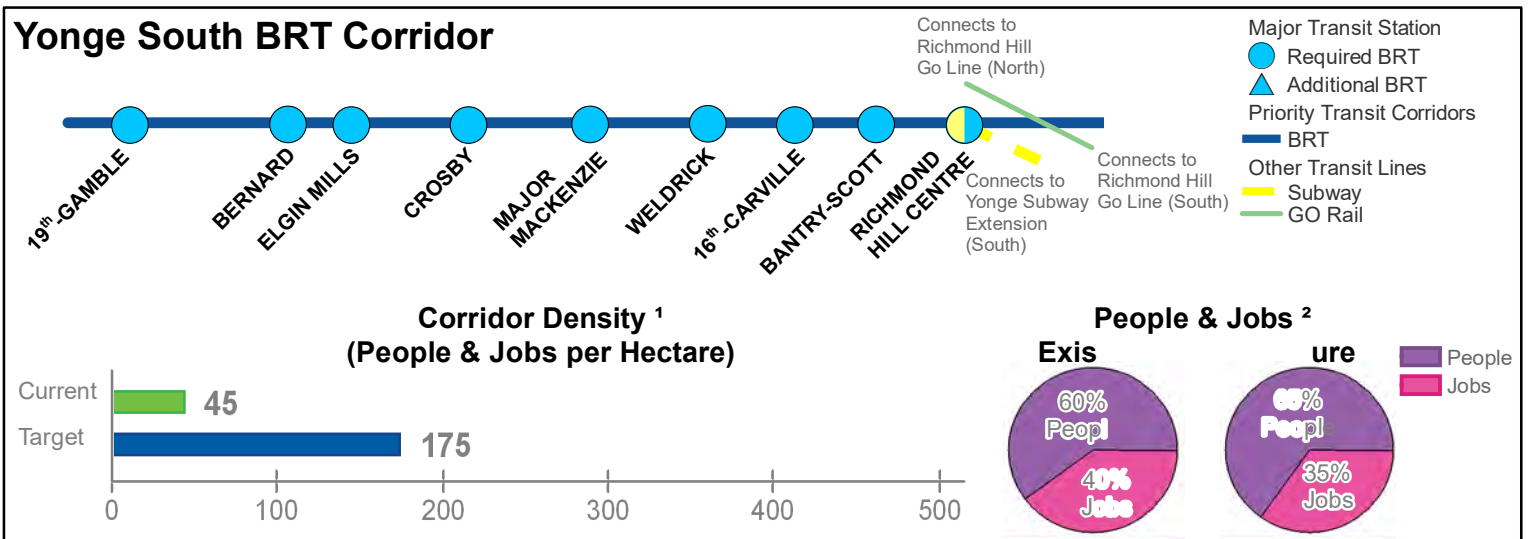
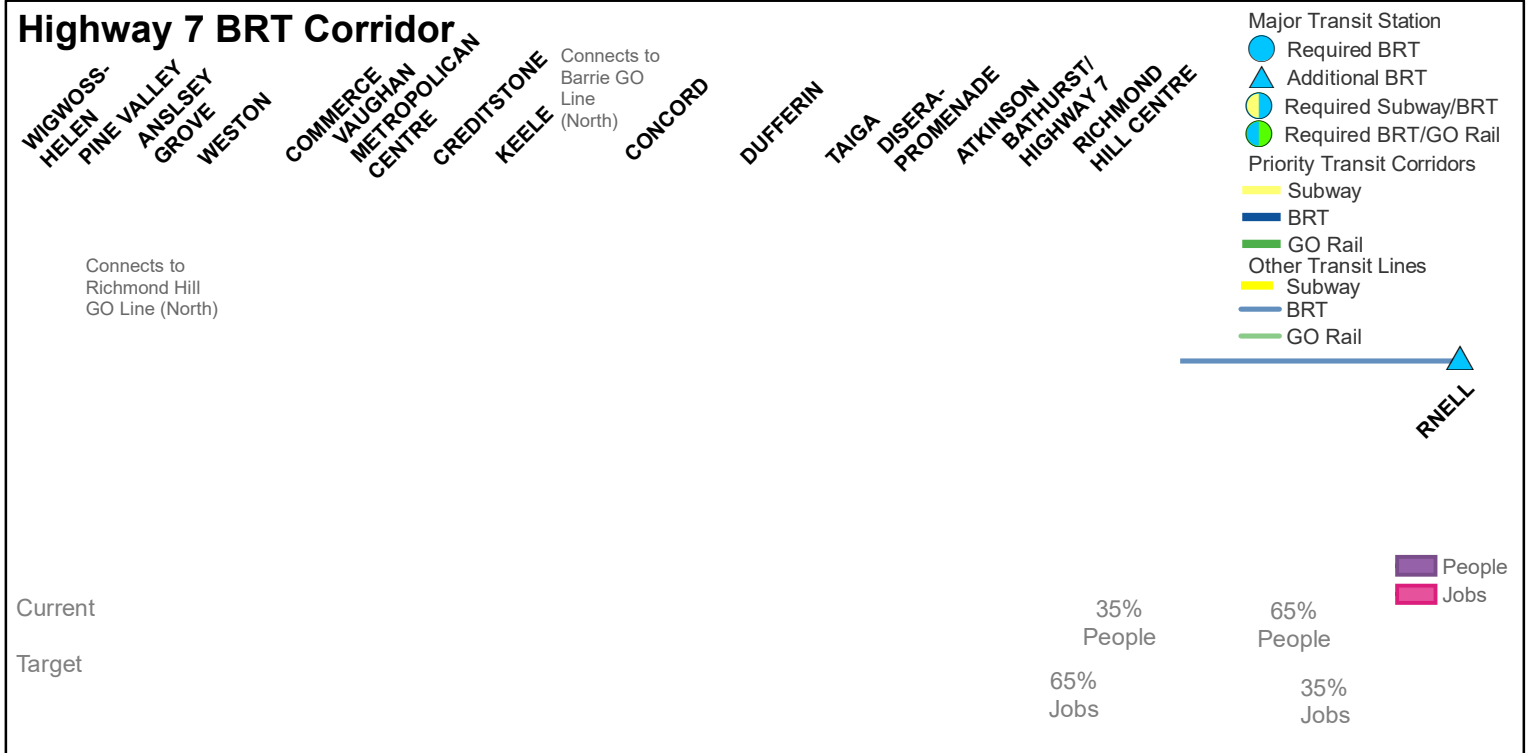
Subway Line 1 Corridor to the Richmond Hill Centre



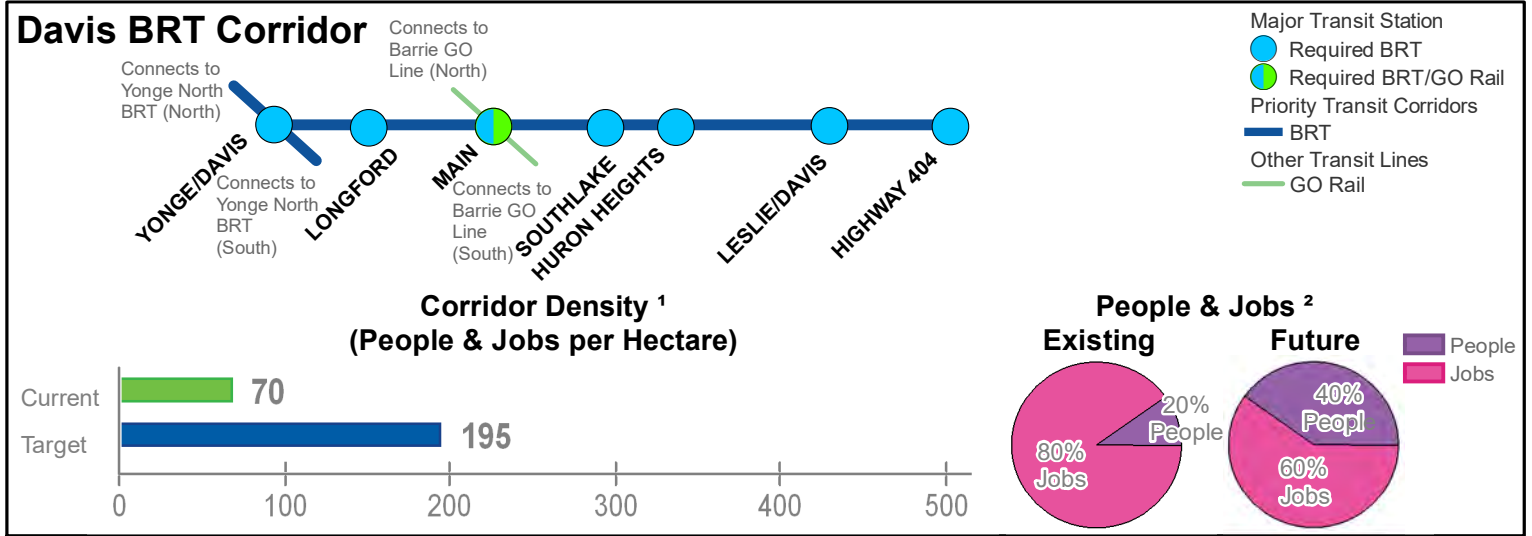
¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Bus Rapid Transit Corridors



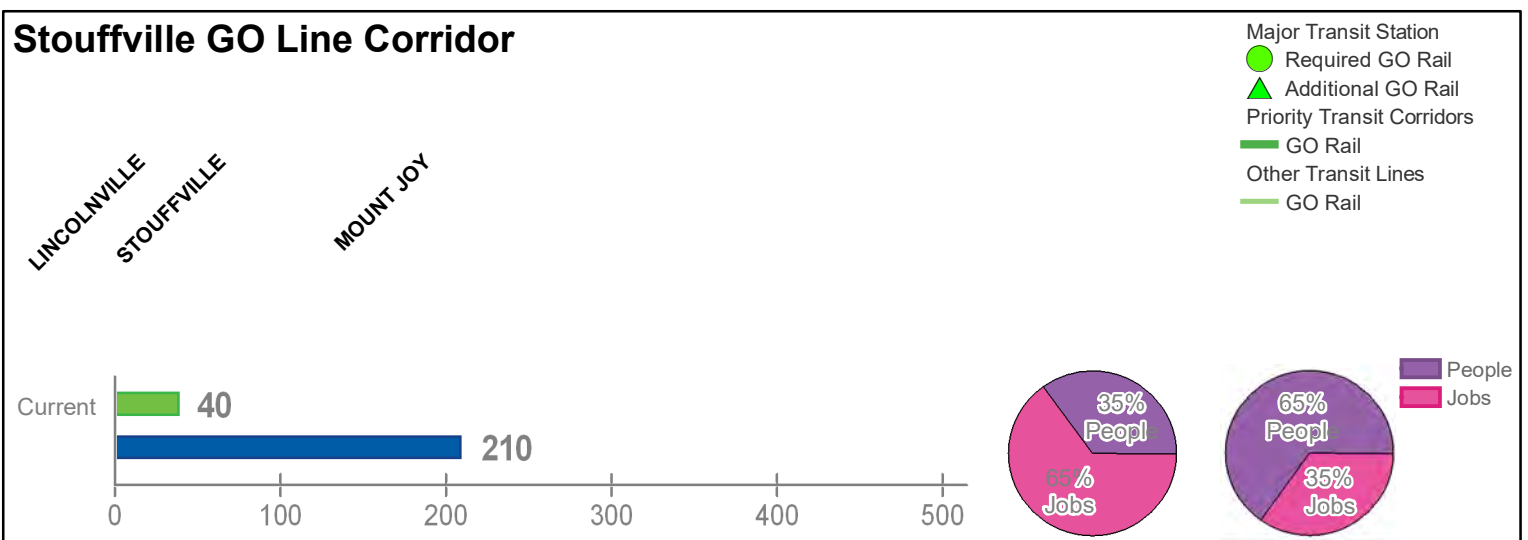
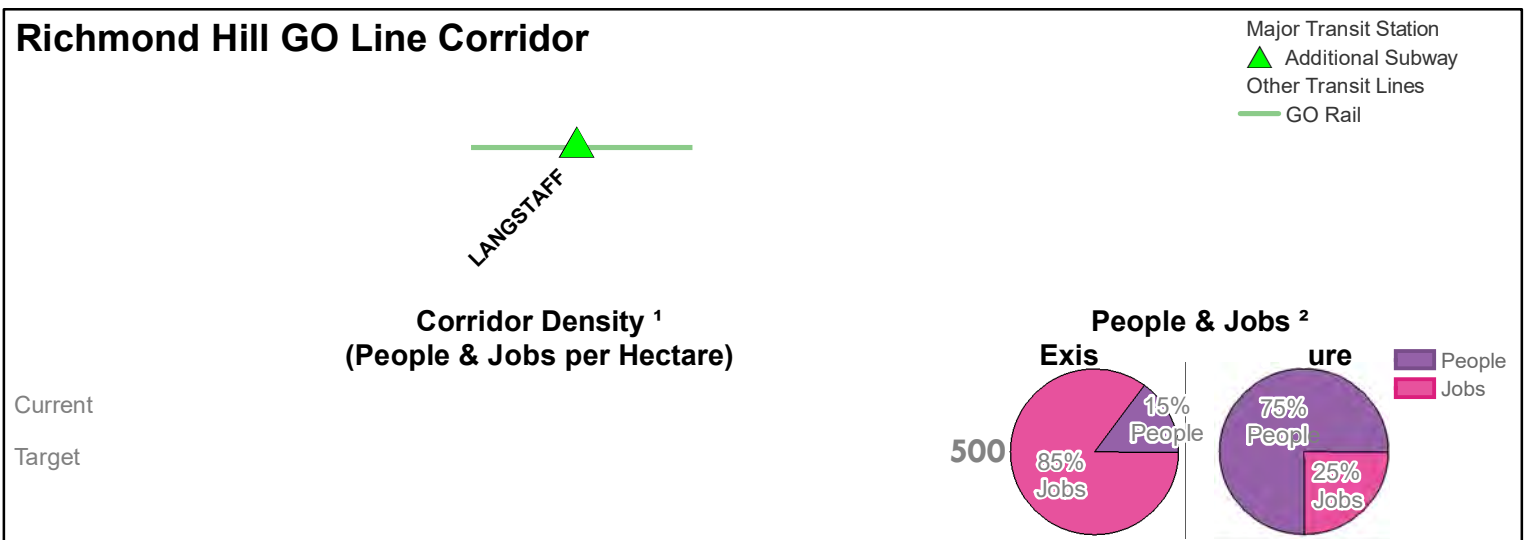
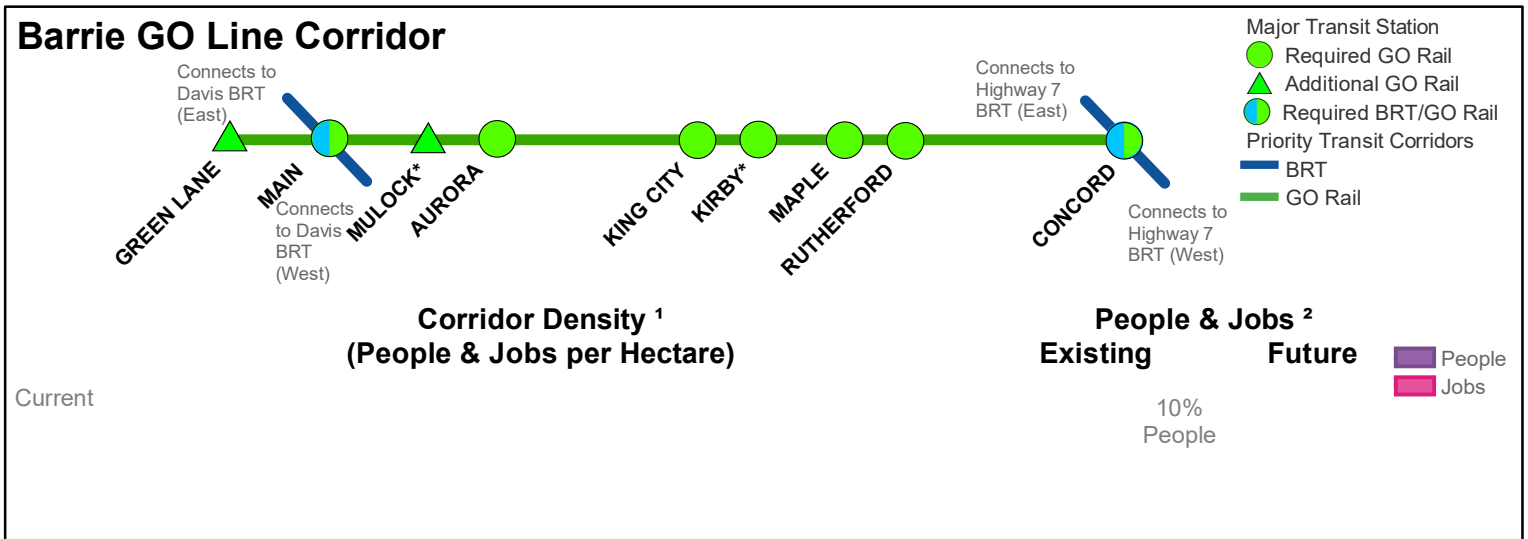
Bus Rapid Transit Corridors



¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

GO Rail Transit Corridors

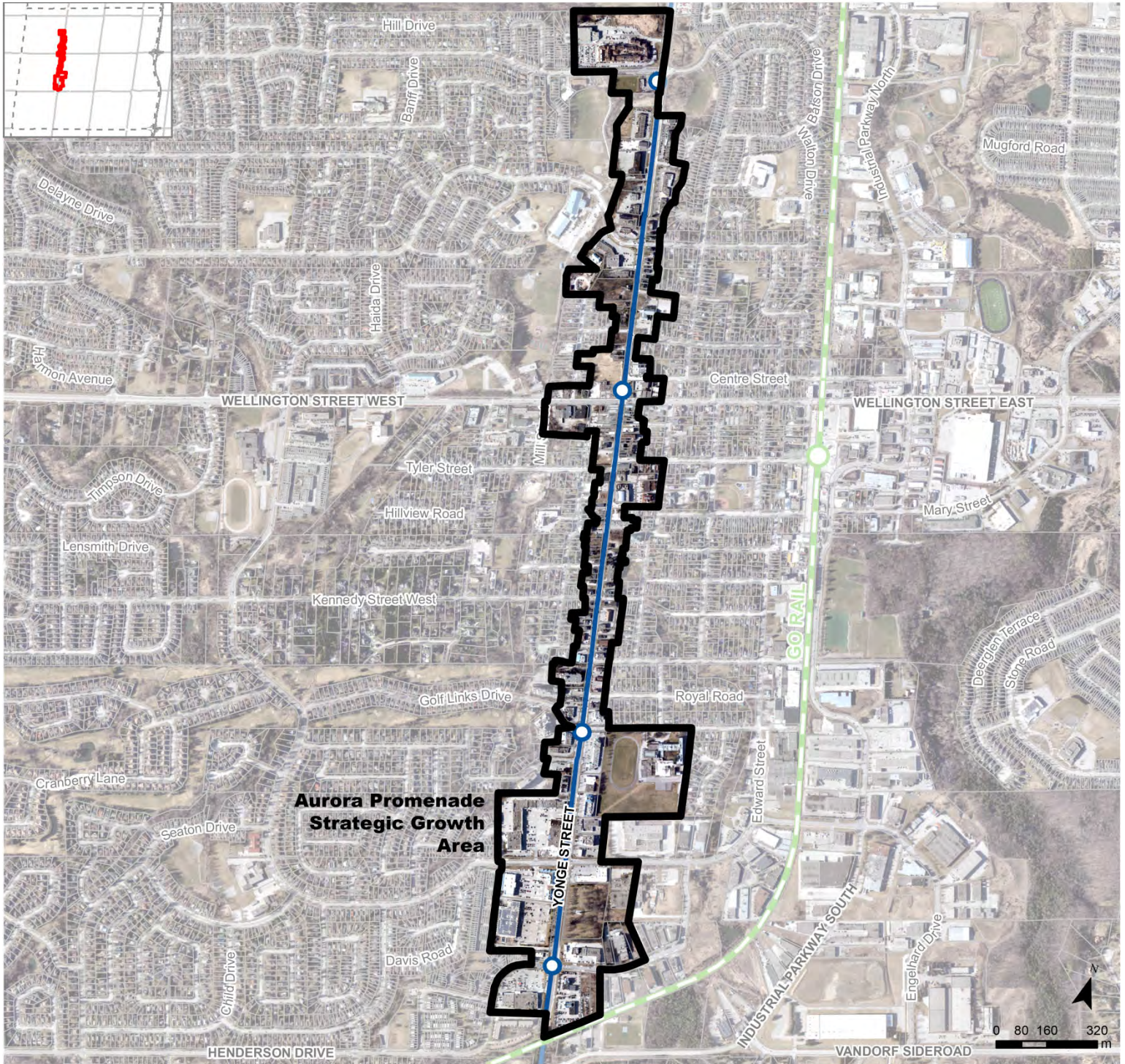


*Identification of this location as a MTSA is pending final approval from the Province of a GO train station at this location, it is included in the MCR at this time for further discussion.

¹ Values are rounded to the nearest 5 People & Jobs per Hectare

² Values are rounded to the nearest 5%

Draft Strategic Growth Area in Aurora



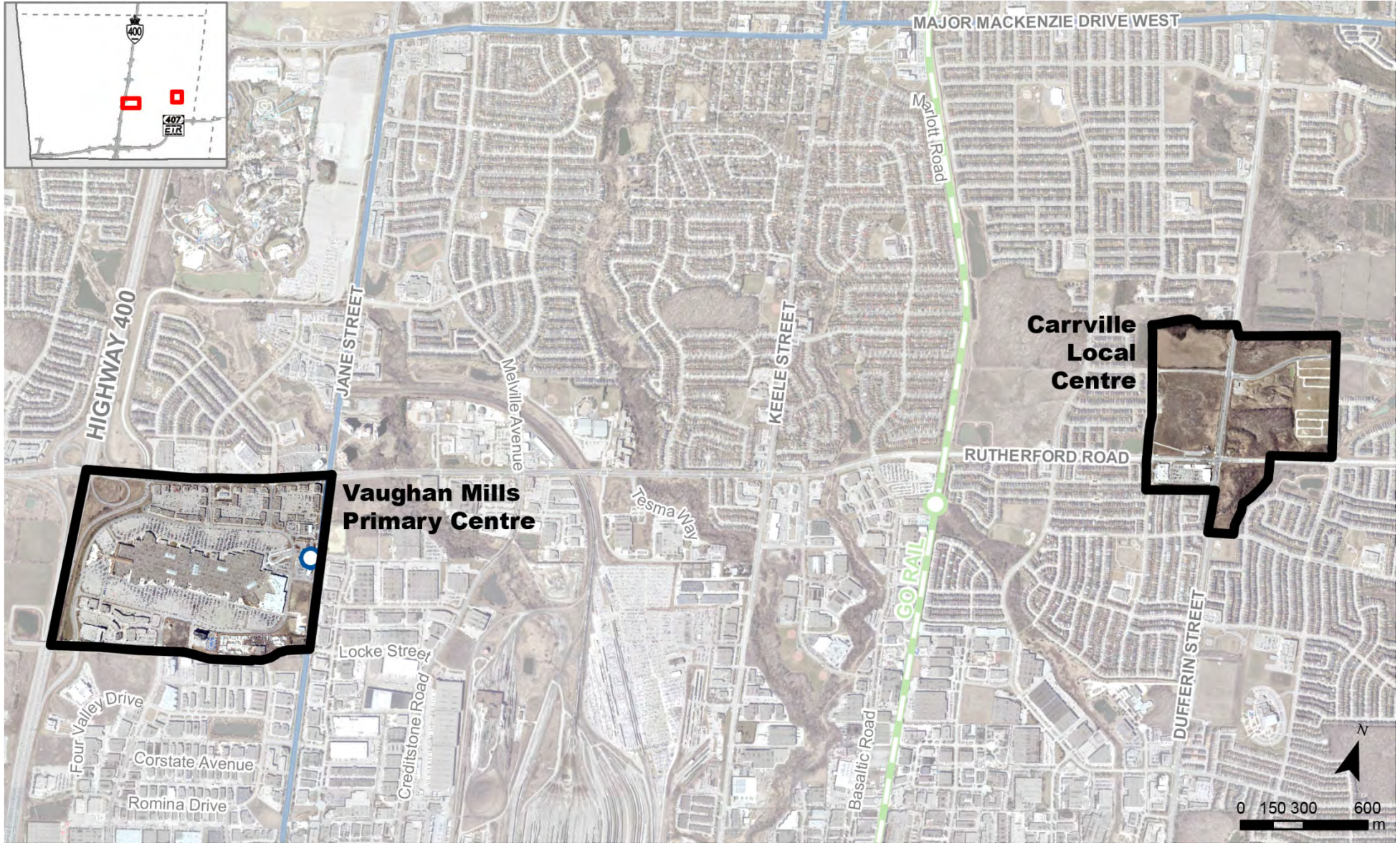
Proposed Minimum Density:
160 people & jobs per hectare

-  Strategic Growth Area
-  GO Rail
- Other Transit Lines**
-  VIVA Next



Produced by: The Regional Municipality of York
Planning and Economic Development Branch,
Corporate Services Department February 2019
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Draft Strategic Growth Areas in Vaughan



Proposed Minimum Density:

Vaughan Mills Primary Centre= 160 people & jobs per hectare

Carrville Local Centre= 200 people & jobs per hectare

 Strategic Growth Area*

 GO Rail

Other Transit Lines

 VIVA Next

*Strategic Growth Area extracted from the City of Vaughan Official Plan 2010



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 Planning and Economic Development Branch,
 Corporate Services Department January 2019
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Density Examples in York Region

<p>100 PEOPLE and JOBS per HECTARE</p>	 <p>ST. MORITZ WAY, MARKHAM 427 Residential Row Houses Population¹: 870 Jobs²: 40 Gross Area³: 8.4 ha</p>	 <p>2201 KING ROAD, KING Two Storey Office building Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 16 Gross Area³: 0.16 ha</p>
<p>150-160 PEOPLE and JOBS per HECTARE</p>	 <p>250-260 DAVIS DRIVE, NEWMARKET 11 Storey Residential Buildings Population¹: 430 Jobs²: 20 Gross Area³: 2.6 ha</p>	 <p>17250 YONGE STREET, NEWMARKET Four Storey Office Building Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 1,090 Gross Area³: 6.8 ha</p>
<p>200 PEOPLE and JOBS per HECTARE</p>	 <p>4700 HIGHWAY 7, VAUGHAN Seven Storey Residential Building Population¹: 220 Jobs²: 10 Gross Area³: 1.1 ha</p>	 <p>7368 YONGE STREET, MARKHAM Five Store Mixed Commercial Building Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 170 Gross Area³: 0.9 ha</p>

All images are from Google Streetview, March 2019

¹ Estimated population, including 3.5 per cent undercount and are rounded to the nearest five

² Estimated jobs, including a work at home assumption of 4.4 per cent of estimated population and are rounded to the nearest five

³ All areas are gross and include parcel, half of the street the parcel fronts onto, and an additional 23 per cent for open space, public facilities and other public amenities to account for the range of land uses within intensification areas

250 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



212 DAVIS DRIVE, NEWMARKET
14 Storey Residential Building
Population¹: 335 Jobs²: 15 Gross Area³: 1.3 ha

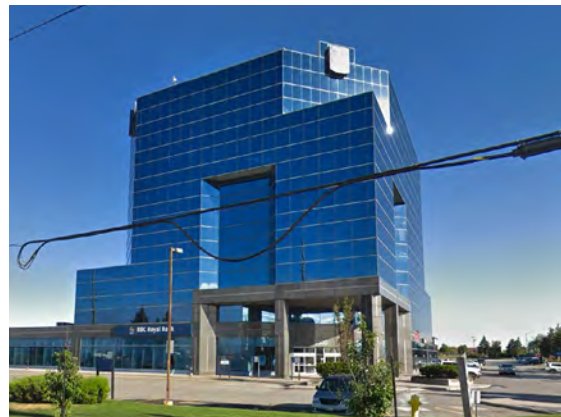


100 ALLSTATE PARKWAY, MARKHAM
Eight Storey Office Building
Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 805 Gross Area³: 1.3 ha

300 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



380-398 HIGHWAY 7, RICHMOND HILL
Eight Storey Residential Building
Population¹: 660 Jobs²: 25 Gross Area³: 2.4 ha



3300 HIGHWAY 7, VAUGHAN
Nine Storey Office Building
Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 575 Gross Area³: 1.9 ha

350 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



399 SOUTH PARK ROAD, MARKHAM
14 Storey Residential Building
Population¹: 215 Jobs²: 10 Gross Area³: 0.6 ha



55-198 COMMERCE VALLEY DRIVE, MARKHAM
Eight, Nine Storey Office Buildings
Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 4,900 Gross Area³: 13.8 ha

All images are from Google Streetview, March 2019

¹ Estimated population, including 3.5 per cent undercount and are rounded to the nearest five

² Estimated jobs, including a work at home assumption of 4.4 per cent of estimated population and are rounded to the nearest five

³ All areas are gross and include parcel, half of the street the parcel fronts onto, and an additional 23 per cent for open space, public facilities and other public amenities to account for the range of land uses within intensification areas

400 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



11611 YONGE STREET, RICHMOND HILL
Eight Storey Mixed-Use Building
Population¹: 415 Jobs²: 70 Gross Area³: 1.2 ha



3621 HIGHWAY 7, MARKHAM
Five Storey Office/Retail Building
Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 465 Gross Area³: 1.1 ha

450 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



15277 YONGE STREET, AURORA
Five Storey Mixed-Use Building
Population¹: 160 Jobs²: 60 Gross Area³: 0.5 ha



675 COCHRANE DRIVE, MARKHAM
Eight Storey Office Building
Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 1,850 Gross Area³: 4.1 ha

500 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



8200-8228 BIRCHMOUNT ROAD, MARKHAM
Eight and 20 Storey Mixed-Use Buildings
Population¹: 1,240 Jobs²: 130 Gross Area³: 2.7 ha



100 NEW PARK PLACE, VAUGHAN
13 Storey Office Building
Population¹: n/a Jobs²: 1,200 Gross Area³: 2.3 ha

All images are from Google Streetview, March 2019

¹ Estimated population, including 3.5 per cent undercount and are rounded to the nearest five

² Estimated jobs, including a work at home assumption of 4.4 per cent of estimated population and are rounded to the nearest five

³ All areas are gross and include parcel, half of the street the parcel fronts onto, and an additional 23 per cent for open space, public facilities and other public amenities to account for the range of land uses within intensification areas

680 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



4163-7191 YONGE STREET, MARKHAM

Three, 34 Storey Mixed-Use, Office/Retail Buildings
Population¹: 2,450 Jobs²: 1,360 Gross Area³: 5.6 ha

960 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



2900-2916 HIGHWAY 7, VAUGHAN

Two, 40 Storey Residential Buildings
Population¹: 2,885 Jobs²: 130 Gross Area³: 3.0 ha

All images are from Google Streetview, March 2019

¹ Estimated population, including 3.5 per cent undercount and are rounded to the nearest five

² Estimated jobs, including a work at home assumption of 4.4 per cent of estimated population and are rounded to the nearest five

³ All areas are gross and include parcel, half of the street the parcel fronts onto, and an additional 23 per cent for open space, public facilities and other public amenities to account for the range of land uses within intensification areas

1,050 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



1,250 PEOPLE and JOBS
per HECTARE



All images are from Google Streetview, March 2019

¹ Estimated population, including 3.5 per cent undercount and are rounded to the nearest five

² Estimated jobs, including a work at home assumption of 4.4 per cent of estimated population and are rounded to the nearest five

³ All areas are gross and include parcel, half of the street the parcel fronts onto, and an additional 23 per cent for open space, public facilities and other public amenities to account for the range of land uses within intensification areas

Subject: Town of Minto Council Meeting Tuesday April 16, 2019 Item 9 f) Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund Resolution

Good Afternoon:

The Council of the Town of Minto met on April 16, 2019 to consider the above noted item and passed the following motion:

MOTION: COW 2019-069

Moved by: Councillor Elliott; Seconded by: Councillor Anderson

Whereas the Provincial government announced it was conducting a review of the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF), which provides annual funding allotments to municipal governments to help offset operating and capital costs; and

Whereas Municipalities were further advised that the overall spending envelope for the program would decrease having a significant impact on future budgets and how funds are raised by Municipalities as funding will be reduced by an unspecified amount; and

Whereas if allocations to municipalities are reduced, Councils will need to compensate with property tax increases or local service reductions; and

Whereas, the 2018 Town of Minto allocation was \$1,630,700 which is equivalent to **33.96%** of the Town's municipal property tax revenue; and

Whereas the Town of Minto prides itself on efficient and value for money practices every day;

And Whereas, a 33.96% increase in the municipal property tax rate would increase the municipal component of property taxes paid for an average household by \$403 per year;

Now therefore be it resolved that although an interim payment has been received, Council of the Town of Minto expresses grave concern with the potential reduction and/or loss of the OMPF allotment in future years;

And Further, Council petitions the Provincial government to complete the OMPF review in an expeditious manner as future financial consideration ensures municipal sustainability;

And furthermore, that this resolution be circulated to the Premier, Ministers of Finance, Municipal Affairs and Housing, our local MPP and all Ontario municipalities for their endorsement and support.

Annilene McRobb, Dipl. M.M., CMO
Deputy Clerk
Town of Minto
T 519.338.2511 x 230

F 519.338.2005

E annilene@town.minto.on.ca

www.town.minto.on.ca

371 Weslemkoon Lake Road
Box 436, R.R. #2
GILMOUR, ON K0L 1W0
clerk@tudorandcashel.com
www.tudorandcashel.com



LIBBY CLARKE, REEVE
BERNICE CROCKER, CLERK-TREASURER
613-474-2583 (Phone)
613-474-0664 (Facsimile)

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TUDOR AND CASHEL

RESOLUTION

TOWNSHIP OF TUDOR AND CASHEL

APRIL 02, 2019

RESOLUTION NO: 2019 - 090

MOVED BY: NOREEN REILLY

SECONDED BY: RONALD CARROLL

WHEREAS hydro is essential for all individuals and the cost to receive hydro should not be so excessive that individuals cannot afford it;

AND WHEREAS the cost for service delivery for hydro should be affordable to all individuals;

AND WHEREAS the Hydro One invoices received over the last few months for the Township of Tudor and Cashel have indicated that 46% to 56% of the total cost has been related to service delivery fee;

AND WHEREAS the Township of Tudor and Cashel believes the cost for service delivery is not affordable to the Township or its residents;

AND WHEREAS the Township of Tudor and Cashel believes that Hydro One and the Ontario Energy Board should review its plans regarding delivery service to ensure that the cost of service delivery is fair to everyone;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT a copy of this motion be circulated to Hydro One, Daryl Kramp, MPP Hastings-Lennox & Addington, the Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, Ontario Energy Board, all municipalities and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

Carried: LIBBY CLARKE, HEAD OF COUNCIL

4936 Yonge Street, Suite 1000, Toronto, ON M2N 6S3
info@BladderCancerCanada.org | www.BladderCancerCanada.org

1-866-674-8889



4936 rue Yonge, Bureau 1000, Toronto, ON M2N 6S3

info@CancerdelavessieCanada.org
www.CancerdelavessieCanada.org

1 866 674-8889

To: Mayor John Taylor, Town of Newmarket

Date: April 2, 2019

Your Honour,

I am writing on behalf of Bladder Cancer Canada (BCC) to request a proclamation from the Town of Newmarket, declaring May as Bladder Cancer Awareness Month.

This would make a tremendous impact on our awareness efforts on behalf of all persons throughout your community and Canada who suffer with this lesser-known and under-funded cancer.

Although most people have never heard of bladder cancer, surprisingly it is the 5th most common cancer in Canada – 4th among men and 12th among women. There are an estimated 80,000 bladder cancer patients in Canada and about 9,000 more are diagnosed every year. The most common symptom of bladder cancer is blood in the urine (hematuria), occurring in more than 80% of cases. Other symptoms may include bladder spasms and burning sensation during urination.

Unfortunately, due to the current lack of awareness of bladder cancer, the somewhat "generic" symptoms outlined above often get mistaken for other less serious illnesses and conditions and patients therefore experience significant delays in receiving lifesaving treatments.

I have been a resident of Aurora since moving my family here in 1990. I volunteer with Bladder Cancer Canada as Community Ambassador covering the North GTA. My role is to establish relationships with local hospitals, clinics, cancer centres and other sites and build awareness of the disease and of the valuable resources available from Bladder Cancer Canada (BCC); for patients, health care professionals and caregivers.

I was diagnosed with bladder cancer some 14 years ago, and I wish I had known about BCC earlier. I truly believe that the resources available from the organization are quite valuable.

Thank you, Mayor Taylor. For more information about BCC or this request, please feel free to contact me.

Kind regards,

Frank Colantonio

e: [REDACTED]

v: [REDACTED]

www.bladdercancercanada.org



Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: ksaini@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2203
Fax: 905-953-5100

April 23, 2019

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Frank Colantonio:

RE: Proclamation Request - May - Bladder Cancer Awareness Month

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim May as Bladder Cancer Awareness Month. Your proclamation request will be advertised on the Town's section in the Newmarket Era newspaper, communicated on the Town's Twitter account, in the Town page, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kiran Saini".

Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
KS:jg



Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: ksaini@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2203
Fax: 905-953-5100

April 23, 2019

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Michelle DeFacendis:

RE: Proclamation Request - Food Allergy Awareness Month - May

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim the month of May as Food Allergy Awareness Month. Your proclamation request will be advertised on the Town's section in the Newmarket Era newspaper, communicated on the Town's Twitter account, in the Town page, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in teal on Friday May 17th to recognize Food Allergy Awareness Month. Please note that the lighting will occur from sunset until 11:00 PM.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kiran Saini".

Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
KS:jg



Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: ksaini@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2203
Fax: 905-953-5100

April 3, 2019

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Lea Calicchia:

RE: Proclamation Request - May 1 - Lyme Awareness Day

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim May 1 as Lyme Awareness Day. Your proclamation request will be advertised on the Town's section in the Newmarket Era newspaper, communicated on the Town's Twitter account, in the Town page, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in green on May 1, 2019 to recognize Lyme Awareness Day. Please note that the lighting will occur from sunset until 11:00 PM.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
KS:jg

Lyme Disease

What is Lyme disease?

Lyme disease is an illness caused by the *Borrelia burgdorferi* bacteria that is spread through the bite of an infected blacklegged tick (deer tick).

What are ticks?

Ticks are small bugs, the size of a sesame seed, which feed off the blood of animals and humans. They can be found on tall grasses and bushes and can attach themselves to people or animals.

Ticks do not fly and move quite slowly. Most tick bites are painless. Not all ticks are infected with the *Borrelia burgdorferi* bacteria, so not all tick bites will spread Lyme disease.

How do you get Lyme disease?

Lyme disease is spread through the bite of an infected tick. Ticks feed slowly and will attach themselves for 24-72 hours. They are most likely to spread infection after being attached for 24 hours or more. Lyme disease does not spread from human to human.

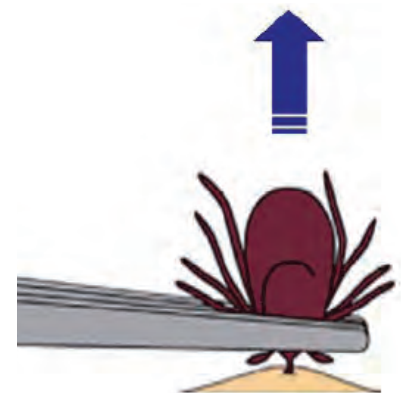
How do I remove a tick?

- Remove it by grasping the tick with a set of tweezers as close to the skin as possible
- Slowly pull straight out until the tick is removed
- Do not squeeze the tick
- Do not put anything on the tick or try to burn it off
- After removing the tick, thoroughly cleanse the bite site with rubbing alcohol and/or soap and water
- Place the tick in a moistened paper towel and place in a screw top container such as a pill bottle or sealable plastic baggie – do not use glass containers
- Store the container in a refrigerator or freezer until the tick can be submitted for testing
- Contact Health Connection to speak to a Public Health Inspector for information on how to submit a tick for identification

Public Health Agency of Canada



Image shows ticks at various stages of feeding.



CDC

Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention



1-800-361-5653
TTY: 1-866-252-9933

York Region Health Connection

Community and Health Services

Public Health

www.york.ca



How do I submit a tick for testing?

It is recommended that you submit the tick to your local public health unit or your doctor. The tick will be identified and only blacklegged ticks will be further tested for Lyme disease. Ticks are accepted at the following York Region Community and Health Services office locations:

Markham

4261 Highway 7 East
Suite B6-9
Markham, ON

Richmond Hill

50 High Tech Road
2nd floor
Richmond Hill, ON

Newmarket

465 Davis Drive
Suite 240
Newmarket, ON

Vaughan

9060 Jane Street
Vaughan, ON

Symptoms

Early symptoms of Lyme disease usually occur within one to two weeks, but can occur as early as three days, or as long as one month after, a tick bite.

Initial symptoms differ from person to person, which makes Lyme disease very difficult to diagnose.

Some people may have no symptoms at all. Others may suffer severe symptoms (but not for weeks after the bite) and therefore they may not associate their illness with the bite.

The sooner you get treatment, the sooner you can begin your recovery.

Signs and symptoms of Lyme disease may include one or a combination of the following with varying degrees of severity:

- fatigue
- fever or chills
- headache
- spasms or weakness
- numbness or tingling
- swollen lymph nodes
- skin rash
- cognitive dysfunction (brain fog) or dizziness
- nervous system disorders
- arthritis/arthritis symptoms (muscle and joint pain)
- abnormal heartbeat



Untreated, symptoms can last months to years and include recurring arthritis (muscle and joint pain), nervous system and/or neurological problems, numbness and/or paralysis (unable to move parts of the body).

Although not common, fatalities from Lyme disease have been reported.

What to do if you become ill

See your healthcare provider right away, if you develop symptoms of Lyme disease in the weeks after a tick bite.

<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/tickinfo-eng.php#sec-2.1>



1-800-361-5653
TTY: **1-866-252-9933**

York Region Health Connection

Community and Health Services

Public Health

www.york.ca



How is Lyme disease treated?

Lyme disease can be treated with several antibiotics. Beginning treatment in the early stages of the disease is critical for full recovery.

Where are infected ticks found in Ontario?

In Ontario, blacklegged ticks are more commonly found in areas along the north shores of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Ticks are active in early spring when the weather is warm, until the end of fall. However, blacklegged ticks can also be active in the winter when the ground is not snow-covered or frozen, especially during a winter thaw or early spring day.

The risk for exposure is highest in regions where the ticks infected with the bacteria that causes Lyme disease are known to be established.

Locations with established blacklegged tick populations include:

- Long Point Provincial Park (Haldimand-Norfolk)
- Turkey Point Provincial Park (Haldimand-Norfolk)
- Rondeau Provincial Park (Chatham-Kent)
- Point Pelee National Park (Windsor-Essex)
- Prince Edward Point National Wildlife Area (Hastings-Prince Edward)
- Wainfleet Bog Conservation Area (Niagara)
- St. Lawrence Islands National Park Area (Thousand Islands)

Durham Region, City of Toronto, and York Region health units have found evidence that blacklegged ticks are in the Rouge Valley and that some of these ticks have tested positive for the bacteria that causes Lyme disease. York Region Public Health will continue tick dragging at various locations across York Region, including the Rouge Valley system to monitor the presence of blacklegged ticks.

(There is a chance of being exposed to the Lyme disease bacteria through contact with infected blacklegged ticks transported by birds almost anywhere in Ontario).

Take precautions against ticks when you are in suitable, woodland tick habitats.



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How can I protect myself from Lyme disease?

It is important to protect yourself each time you are in an area where infected ticks have been found. When traveling to areas with infected ticks, follow these simple tips to protect yourself:

- Wear long pants and long sleeved tops that are light coloured to help spot ticks
- Wear closed footwear and tuck your pants into your socks
- Use an insect repellent containing DEET and apply according to manufacturer's directions
- Search your body for ticks
- Remove attached ticks from your body as quickly as possible
- Pay special attention to the following body areas:
 - groin
 - scalp
 - underarm areas
 - back

Protect yourself while traveling

When traveling, keep in mind that ticks that carry Lyme disease can be found in the temperate forested areas of North America, Europe and Asia.

For more information on ticks and Lyme disease in Canada:

<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/lyme-eng.php>

For more information on ticks and Lyme disease in the United States,

visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/>

For more information on ticks and Lyme disease in Europe,

visit: http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/emerging_and_vector-borne_diseases/tick_borne_diseases/lyme_disease/pages/index.aspx

Can pets get Lyme disease?

Dogs can get Lyme disease and can bring infected ticks into your home. However, they cannot transmit the disease to humans. It is important to check your pets regularly for ticks. Speak to your veterinarian for information on how to protect your pets from ticks.

For more information on Lyme disease or to speak to a Public Health Inspector, please contact York Region Health Connection at **1-800-361-5653**, TTY **1-866-252-9933**, **www.york.ca/lymedisease**



1-800-361-5653
TTY: **1-866-252-9933**

York Region Health Connection

Community and Health Services

Public Health

www.york.ca





Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: ksaini@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2203
Fax: 905-953-5100

April 23, 2019

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]:

RE: Proclamation Request - May 3 - Community Living Day

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim May 3 as Community Living Day. Your proclamation request will be advertised on the Town's section in the Newmarket Era newspaper, communicated on the Town's Twitter account, in the Town page, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in blue on May 3rd to recognize Community Living Day. Please note that the lighting will occur from sunset until 11:00 PM.

As well, the community flag pole located at Peace Park on Cane Parkway will fly your flag from May 3rd to May 10th to recognize Community Living Day. Please note that the flag must be dropped off at the Town of Newmarket at 395 Mulock Drive by 4:30 PM on Wednesday May 1st.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kiran Saini".

Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
KS:jg

2019 Shine a Light on COMMUNITY LIVING

On **Friday, May 3rd**, raise awareness for the full participation, inclusion and citizenship of people who have an intellectual disability and their families by participating in **Shine a Light on Community Living**.

That night, Canada's most iconic structure - The CN Tower - will be lit blue and green during its night-time illumination, as well as many other buildings and structures across Ontario.

You too can Shine a Light on Community Living in your town or city by turning the lighting outside of your home **blue** and **green** that evening (or throughout the month) and having your organization, local businesses and municipalities do the same.

Getting involved is easy and the impact will be illuminated in communities across Ontario.



Toronto Skyline | Photo courtesy: Louis Thomas



Tourism London
Photo courtesy:
Anna Tavener



Welland Bridge 13
Photo courtesy:
Anthony Gallaccio





Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
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Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: ksaini@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2203
Fax: 905-953-5100

April 4, 2019

Sent to [REDACTED]

Dear Gisella Imbrogno:

RE: Proclamation Request - May 12-18 - Fibromyalgia and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Week

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim May 12-18 as Fibromyalgia and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Week. Your proclamation request will be advertised on the Town's section in the Newmarket Era newspaper, communicated on the Town's Twitter account, in the Town page, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kiran Saini".

Kiran Saini
Deputy Town Clerk
KS:jg



Kiran Saini

Acting Town Clerk/Director of Legislative Services
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: ksaini@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2203
Fax: 905-953-5100

March 19, 2019

Sent to [REDACTED]

Dear Deanna Smith:

RE: Proclamation Request - May 18 - Queen Victoria's 200th Anniversary

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim May 18, 2019 as Queen Victoria's 200th Anniversary. Your proclamation request will be advertised on the Town's section in the Newmarket Era newspaper, communicated on the Town's Twitter account, in the Town page, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

Kiran Saini

Deputy Town Clerk

KS:jg