



**KINGSTON
WATER
FRONT**

Volume One
Background

Introduction

Kingston's waterfront is a place where all residents and visitors can participate in a variety of land and water-based pursuits along an integrated system of exceptionally designed spaces with connections that contribute to the vitality of its natural and man-made systems.

Kingston has over 280 kilometres of both rural and urban shoreline under both public and private ownership. There is a strong desire within the Kingston community to improve access to the water and enhance opportunities for all types of recreation. A plan is needed to guide decisions on waterfront improvements and provide a long term vision for Kingston's waterfront.

This plan serves to provide a framework for waterfront planning across the entire 280 kilometres of shoreline which includes portions of Lake Ontario, the Cataraqui River, St. Lawrence and the Rideau River. The plan identifies specific waterfront improvement projects, sets priorities, and identifies budgets for the next 30+ years.

While the City owns a number of parks and open spaces along the waterfront, a significant amount of waterfront is in private ownership. The City needs to seize opportunities to improve public access to the waterfront through the planning and development process.

To make this plan a reality will require cooperation and partnerships between public agencies, private landowners, industry and the community. It will require political will and an involved and enthusiastic community.

Context

Kingston's Waterfront

History

Kingston's waterfront evolved over the centuries from a natural wilderness that supported First Nations communities to an urbanized, industrial working port. In this latter phase of development the City turned its back to the water, with the rear of buildings facing the shore for direct access from the docks. This is now changing, however, as Kingston - like many communities - is intent on reclaiming its waterfront for its residents.

Today, residents of Kingston view the water as a special resource that is to be enjoyed and celebrated. There is a growing interest in the community to enjoy the waterfront for a wide range of recreation and leisure activities. Recent waterfront improvement projects like Lake Ontario Park have gathered public support for continuing revitalization of the waterfront and adjacent spaces.

Past Studies

While there has been a significant amount of study, planning and design work undertaken for Kingston's Waterfront over the last 50 years, never before has a master plan for the entire 280 kilometres of waterfront been prepared.

Most recently, Master Plans for Breakwater Park (2013), Grass Creek Park (2014) and Douglas R. Fluhrer Park (2014) have been undertaken with the citizens of Kingston to envision the revitalization of these waterfront spaces.

The Waterfront Master Plan provides a framework for planning across the entire

waterfront. It integrates existing plans, identifies additional improvement projects, sets priorities, and establishes budgets for the next 30+ years of development.

Study Area: Six Focus Areas

The planning of Kingston's Waterfront has been organized into Focus Areas. These six areas are divided into areas of similar landscape units as well as organized into urban and rural.

As a planning tool, the use of Focus Areas allowed the process study team to concentrate on one section of Kingston's waterfront at a time. For each Focus Area the design team gathered data, assessed conditions, and proposed waterfront improvements. Community meetings were organized around each Focus Area allowing those interested in a particular area of the waterfront to attend meetings and direct their input accordingly.

Previous waterfront related studies include:

- *Cataraqui River Basin Floodplain Management Study (1977);*
- *Grass Creek Proposal (1984);*
- *Land Use Study: Inner Harbour Kingston (1984);*
- *Master Plan: Kingston's Waterfront (1984)*
- *Flood Risk Mapping of Little Cataraqui Creek (1987);*
- *South-West Sector Study (1989);*
- *Rideau Community Plan (1991);*
- *Official Plan of the Kingston Planning Area (1991);*
- *Transportation Study: Bridge Crossings of the Cataraqui River (1992);*
- *Township of Pittsburgh Greenspace Master Plan (1993);*
- *The Foundation: An Inventory of Natural and Cultural Assets (1996);*
- *Grass Creek Park Shoreline Study (1995);*
- *Grass Creek Park Shoreline Plan Design Brief (1996);*
- *Rideau Canal Management Plan (1996);*
- *The Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Centre Concept Evaluation (1997);*
- *Kingston Waterfront Stabilization Strategy Study (1997);*
- *Official Plan of the Township of Kingston (1997);*
- *Conceptual Plan for Lemoine Point Conservation Area (1999);*
- *Kingston Community Strategic Plan (2000);*
- *Master Stormwater Management Plan (2001);*
- *Strategic Plan: Cataraqui to 2020 (2001);*
- *Green Space Planning for the Little Cataraqui Creek Watershed (2002);*
- *Kingston's Waterfront Public Consultation (2002);*
- *Kingston Inner Harbour: Report on the Workshop about the Future of the Inner Harbour (2002);*
- *Kingston Inner Harbour: Data Compilation and Gap Analysis (2003);*
- *Community Waterfront Planning: Towards a Waterfront Strategy for the City of Kingston (2003);*
- *Kingston Transportation Master Plan (2003);*
- *Cycling and Pathways Study (2003);*
- *Downtown Action Plan: An Infrastructure Renewal and Public Open Space Plan (2004);*
- *North Block Central Business District Study (2004);*
- *Official Plan for the Pittsburgh Planning Area (2004);*
- *Rideau Canal National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan (2005);*
- *Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan (2005);*
- *Rideau Canal Waterfront Environmental Management Study (2007);*
- *Downtown and Harbour Area Architectural Guidelines Study (2007);*
- *North Block District – Community and Business Enhancement Opportunities (2009);*
- *Inner Harbour Trail Feasibility Study (2011);*
- *Lake Ontario Park Master Plan (2012);*
- *Breakwater Park Master Plan (2013);*
- *Grass Creek Park Master Plan (2014); and,*
- *Douglas R. Fluhner Park Master Plan (2014).*

Figure 10: Previous Waterfront Related Studies



Figure 11: (top) Working Group boat tour
Figure 12: (bottom) Working Group bus tour

Community Involvement

Public Consultation Process

The public consultation process for the Waterfront Master Plan comprised of three concurrent streams: general public activities/events, meetings/interviews with stakeholders, and communication and outreach vehicles. The components of each stream are listed in Figure 5 and discussed briefly below. Additional detail is included in Appendix A.

This discussion reports on the formal events and mechanisms for consulting the community and gathering input/feedback. It is important to note that many people chose to submit comments and suggestions directly to the City via emails, phone calls, etc., at other times throughout the process. City staff and the consultants also encouraged additional communication outside of these formal activities and, if requested to do so, provided the information necessary (e.g., hard copies of maps, etc.) to allow stakeholders to supplement event-based input.

General Public Activities/Events

- Post card survey
- June 2014 public meeting
- Focus Area public meetings (6)
- On-line chats (6)
- June 2015 open house
- November 2015 public meeting

Meetings/Interviews

- Working Group meetings (13)
- Waterfront user group interviews (13)
- City staff meetings/discussions with stakeholders (47)
- Meeting with First Peoples

Communication/Outreach

- Media releases
- City project webpage
- Interactive Waterfront Story Map
- Facebook page
- Twitter
- Poster advertisements
- Letter to landowners

Figure 13: Consultation activities

General Public Activities/ Events

Post Card Survey

The Post Card Survey was conducted from June 21 to August 31, 2014. It was administered on-line, was distributed by City staff attending community events, and was made available at City facilities, as listed in Appendix A1.

A total of 577 people participated in the survey, and collectively provided 3,059 responses to the question: ‘What six key things do you think the Waterfront Master Plan should provide?’ Appendix A1 contains the complete list of responses.

June 25, 2014 Public Meeting

A public meeting was held to introduce the waterfront master plan project, field questions/ concerns, and to begin soliciting residents’ contributions to the plan’s development. Eighty-six people attended and participated in a group mapping exercise at tables set up for this purpose. Each table was provided with the same two maps - one small-scale map of the urban area, and a larger-scale map of the entire waterfront. Participants were encouraged to identify their suggestions for connections, access, and enhancements directly on the maps of the shoreline and environs, either graphically or in text. Question/comment sheets were also provided for participants to further detail/add to their thoughts. The information gathered at this meeting was used to prepare for the next round of consultations by:

- formulating a sense of community interests, and identifying any dominant themes/issues/places for focus;
- documenting and graphically showing the collective results of the exercise by location (i.e., identifying places for focus); and,
- identifying topics/themes that required further investigation, and associated questions/needs for clarification.

The feedback received was also used to develop/draft, high-level design concepts for each of six geographic Focus Area public meetings.

Focus Area Public Meetings

The purpose of each of the six Focus Area meetings was to update the community on the plan's development and to provide participants with an opportunity to discuss, ask questions, and/or express concerns related to the plan, and to critique the high-level design concepts presented. Figure 13 provides information on the dates, locations, and attendance for each session.

The format of these events was the same as the June public meeting, with grouped mapping exercises to document feedback, and question/comment sheets. The differences between these meetings and the earlier public event were:

- a more detailed focus on designated sections of the overall waterfront; and,
- proposed design concepts to which participants could respond and provide specific input.

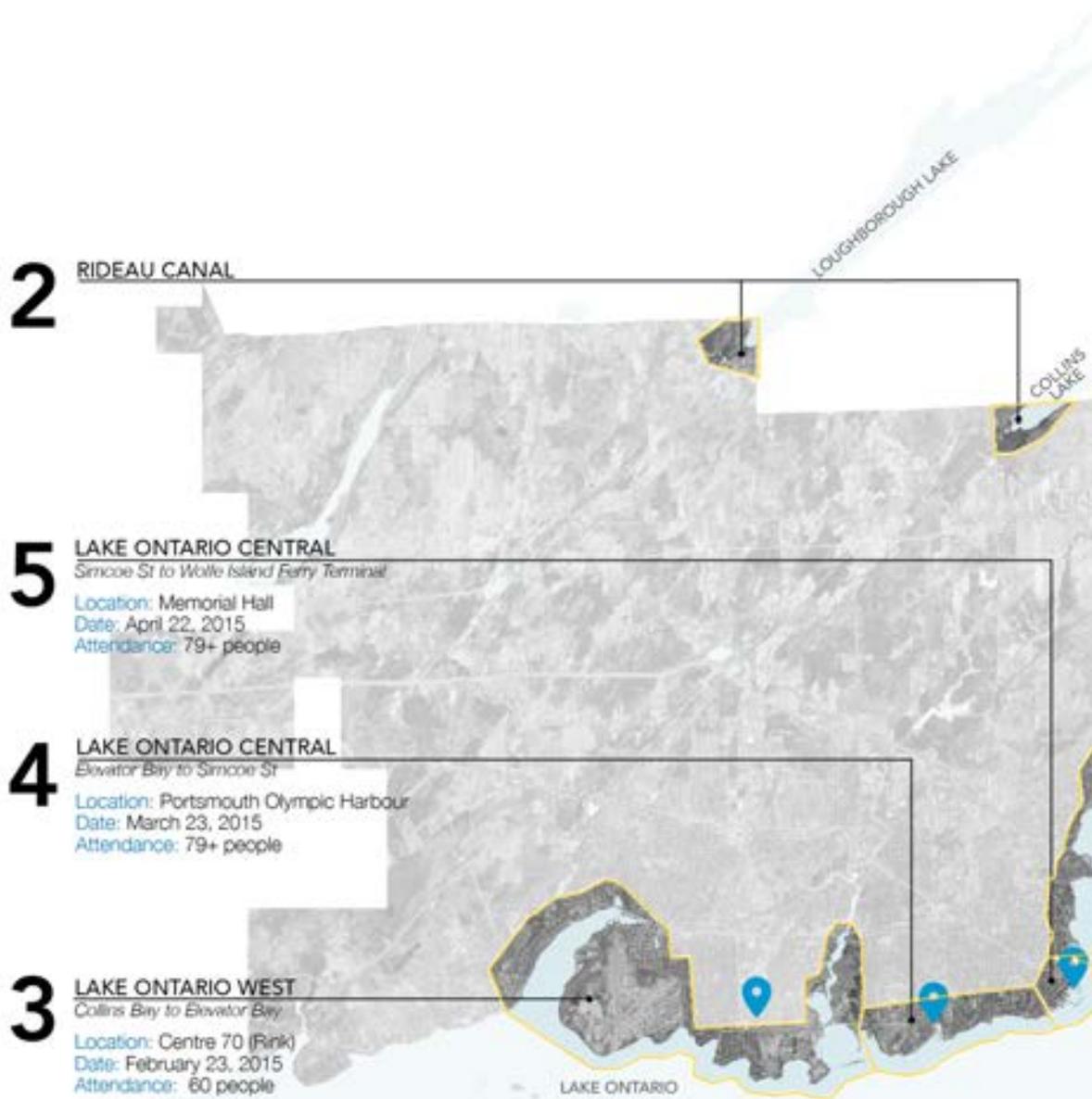
Appendix A2 contains the 175 comments, organized by Focus Area and topic/theme submitted by meeting participants.

On-line Chats

Within a week to ten days of each Focus Area session, the presentation was made digitally accessible, and posted on-line. The City then hosted noon hour, on-line chats to accommodate additional input from the community as follows:

- Focus Area #1: January 14, 2015
- Focus Area #2: February 12, 2015
- Focus Area #3: March 11, 2015
- Focus Area #4: April 8, 2015
- Focus Area #5: May 6, 2015
- Focus Area #6: May 26, 2015

The results of these sessions, as appropriate, were incorporated in revisions to the design concepts. Appendix A2 contains the 76 questions and answers from each of the Focus Area on-line chats.



2 **RIDEAU CANAL**

LOUGHBOROUGH LAKE

COLLINS LAKE

5 **LAKE ONTARIO CENTRAL**
Simcoe St to Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal
 Location: Memorial Hall
 Date: April 22, 2015
 Attendance: 79+ people

4 **LAKE ONTARIO CENTRAL**
Elvator Bay to Simcoe St
 Location: Portsmouth Olympic Harbour
 Date: March 23, 2015
 Attendance: 79+ people

3 **LAKE ONTARIO WEST**
Collins Bay to Elvator Bay
 Location: Centre 70 (Rink)
 Date: February 23, 2015
 Attendance: 60 people

LAKE ONTARIO

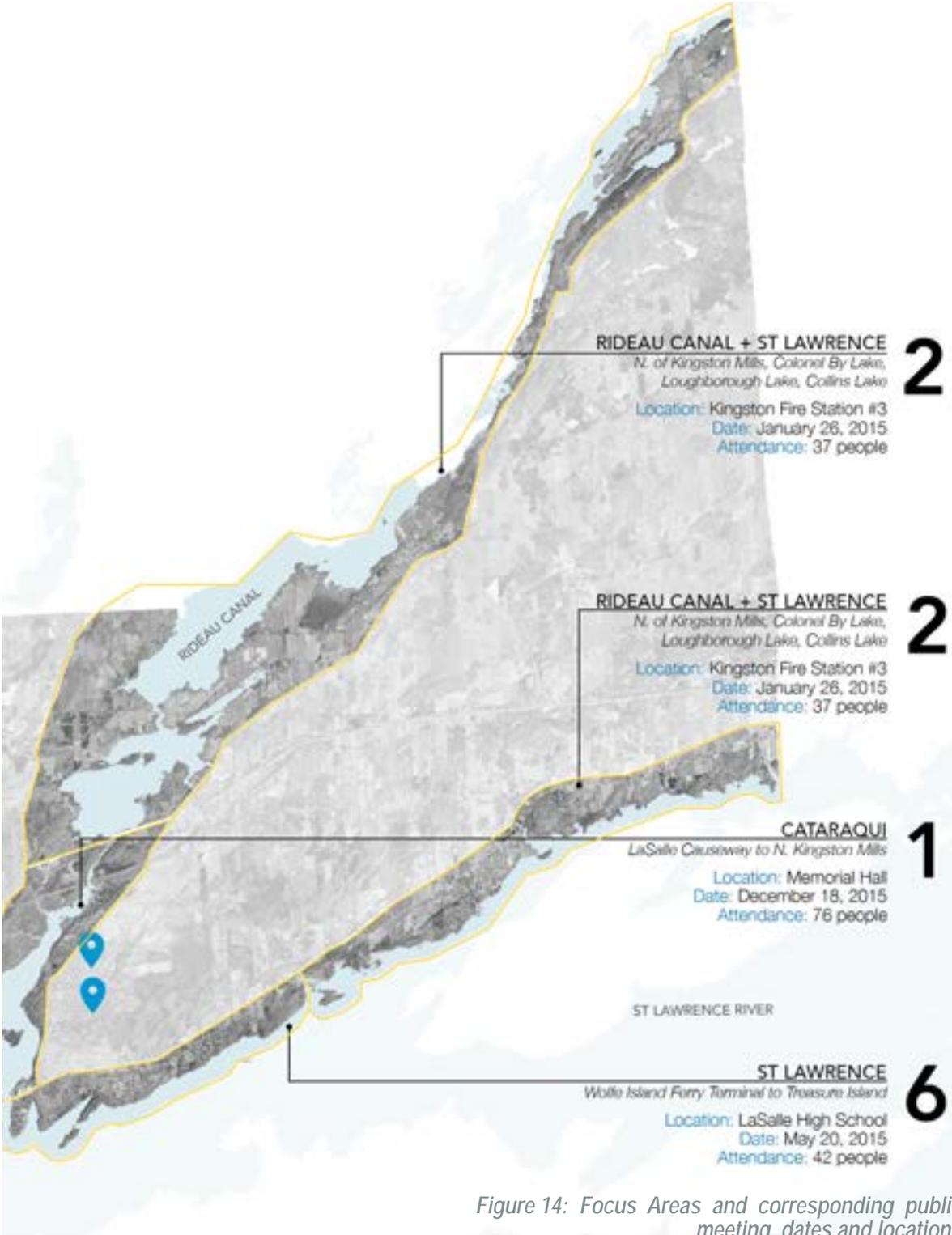


Figure 14: Focus Areas and corresponding public meeting dates and locations

June 24, 2015 Open House

A one-day open house was held from 11 AM to 9 PM to display/discuss the final draft design concepts for all the Focus Areas, to present the planning process, and to engage participants in assigning priority to 136 individual projects that, once completed, will fully implement the Waterfront Master Plan. The results of the priority assignment are discussed in detail in Volume 2. Attendance at the open house totaled 142. Of that number, 91 were people who had not participated in previous public meetings.



Figure 15: Images from June 24th, 2015 Open House



280 KILOMETERS OF SHORELINE. 6 FOCUS AREAS...

A master plan is a guiding document that: **organizes and prioritizes the renewal of public waterfront spaces and identifies improvements for access and connectivity along the waterfront**

...ONE VISION.

The objective is to:

- 1 **Consolidate** past studies
- 2 **Maximize** opportunity for enjoyment
- 3 **Improve** existing connections
- 4 **Identify** future priorities

WELCOME

SEE

THE UNFOLDING CONCEPT
Concept plans of suggested improvements to Kingston's Waterfront are provided throughout the room organized by Focus Area.

HEAR

MASTER PLAN PRESENTATIONS
At three times during the day, a formal 20-minute presentation will provide an overview of the project, input to identifying priorities, and next steps in the process.

The presentation will be repeated at 1:30, 4:30 and 7:30 PM.

ASK

HAVE AN INQUIRY?
Members of the consulting team and City staff will be stationed at every focus area to answer your questions about the waterfront master plan.

COMMENT

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU
Please provide your input on the suggested waterfront improvement initiatives using any or all of the following methods:
1) **Voice your Choice** on priority improvements
2) Written **comment sheets**
3) Speak with one of the Study's **Team Members**

VOICE YOUR CHOICE
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

ARE THERE IMPROVEMENTS YOU THINK ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN OTHERS?
There are a total of 127 projects across all six focus areas. We are interested in what you think are the most important! Each station has display boards showing the proposed improvements with space to place your stickers when you have made your selections. You will be provided 10 dot stickers to make your selections: 3 red dots for \$1-5 million dollar projects, 10 blue dots for projects on city-controlled land, and 5 white dots for projects on land not under city control. Please voice any additional comments on the comment sheets provided.

ABOUT

FOCUS AREA THREE
LAKE ONTARIO WEST
Collins Bay to Elevator Bay

3

FOCUS AREA TWO
RIDEAU CANAL
North of Kingston Mills, Colored By Lake, Loughborough Lake, and Collins Lake & St Lawrence Treasure Island East

2

FOCUS AREA ONE
CATARAQUI
LaSalle Causeway North to Kingston Mills

1

FOCUS AREA FOUR
LAKE ONTARIO CENTRAL
Elevator Bay to Simcoe Street

4

FOCUS AREA FIVE
LAKE ONTARIO CENTRAL
Simcoe Street to Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal

5

FOCUS AREA SIX
ST. LAWRENCE
LaSalle Causeway to Treasure Island

6

PLEASE TAKE A PAMPHLET
For more information on the waterfront master plan, today's program and floor plan map.

ROOM MAP

Figure 16: Open House orientation panel

Meetings/Interviews

Working Group Meetings

The plan's development benefited from the contributions of a City-appointed Working Group that provided comments, advice and criticism on the consulting team's work at key points in the process. The Group comprised of representation from Council, other public agencies/organizations, and community interests. A total of ten Working Group meetings were held over the course of the plan's development. The majority of sessions were held in the week before public meetings to provide comments on the work to be presented. Two of the meetings comprised tours - a bus/walking tour and a boat tour - during which the Working Group provided the consultants with site-specific input about the waterfront from land and water-based perspectives.

Appendix A4 contains a list of represented interests, the Working Group Terms of Reference, and the meeting dates.

Waterfront User Group Interviews

In September 2014, the City reached out to key users of the waterfront to provide input to the master plan through face-to-face interviews. Fourteen interest groups responded and were scheduled to meet with the consultant and a City staff member over the course of two consecutive days. An introductory letter went out to the interviewees, explaining the purpose of the plan and the City's interest in gathering stakeholder input at these meetings. A total of 13 interviews were held on October 6 and 7, 2014. Several originally scheduled sessions were either canceled or re-scheduled

as telephone interviews at a later date. At the same time, several 'last-minute' requests for time were accommodated in the vacated time slots. A total of 36 people participated in these meetings or phone conversations. The letter and a list of all groups/interests interviewed on October 6/7 or later are contained in Appendix A5.

City Staff Meetings/Discussions with Stakeholders

Throughout the plan development process, City staff met with various stakeholders who either self-identified or were requested by the City. Staff held a total of 47 meetings with other public agencies, not-for-profits, and private landowners to meet and discuss the plan. These sessions engaged approximately 90 people in discussions about the plan. Although some of the meetings occurred in response to the City's letter to landowners, the municipality was also proactive in soliciting input from potentially affected stakeholders. All requests for face-to-face discussions other than those prompted by the City's outreach were also accommodated. Appendix A6 contains a list of the organizations, agencies and businesses with which the City spoke.

Communication/Outreach

Media Releases

Each public event was preceded by a media release for print, broadcast and digital (City's website) posting. Appendix A7 contains a typical media release.

City Project Webpage

At the outset of the project, the City created a webpage for the master plan, which was updated on a regular basis with meeting dates, process updates, and draft concept plans for review.

The webpage was linked to an Interactive Waterfront Story Map, which provided a series of interactive maps on each of the Focus Areas areas, and details on meetings, etc. The Story Map encouraged residents to submit photos via Flickr that, in their view, characterized Kingston's waterfront. A separate map was dedicated to showcasing these images.

Facebook Page

Similar to the webpage, the Facebook page kept the community informed about the project and upcoming events, and provided a forum for comments/discussion.

Twitter

The City used Twitter to advertise to its 20,000+ followers the various community engagement events for the master plan. This included notices regarding workshops, on-line chat sessions and opportunities for input. The hash-tag #ygtkwaterfront was used to communicate these waterfront master plan initiatives.

Poster Ads

Early in the process, advertisements were posted in transit vehicles and City facilities to generate awareness and encourage involvement in planning Kingston's waterfront. Appendix A7 includes a typical poster ad.

Letter to Landowners

In view of the potential need to access non-municipally owned lands to implement the Waterfront Master Plan in upcoming years, the City began consulting with affected landowners early in the process. Each affected landowner received a letter about the study to introduce the plan and encourage them to become involved in the process in a variety of ways. A copy of a typical letter is contained in Appendix A7.



Inventory + Analysis

Kingston's waterfront is approximately 280 kilometres long and 10,000 hectares in area. It is a diverse waterfront made up of 16 reaches. Reaches are geographical areas of waterfront that have unique topographical, environmental and land use characteristics, including both urban and rural landscapes.

Due to the extent and complexity of Kingston's waterfront, it was organized into six Focus Areas:

1. Cataraqui (LaSalle Causeway North to Kingston Mills);
2. Rideau Canal (North of Kingston Mills, Colonel By Lake, Loughborough Lake, and Collins Lake) & St Lawrence (Treasure Island East);
3. Lake Ontario West (Collins Bay to Elevator Bay);
4. Lake Ontario Central (Elevator Bay to Simcoe Street);
5. Lake Ontario Central (Simcoe Street to Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal); and,
6. St. Lawrence (LaSalle Causeway to Treasure Island).

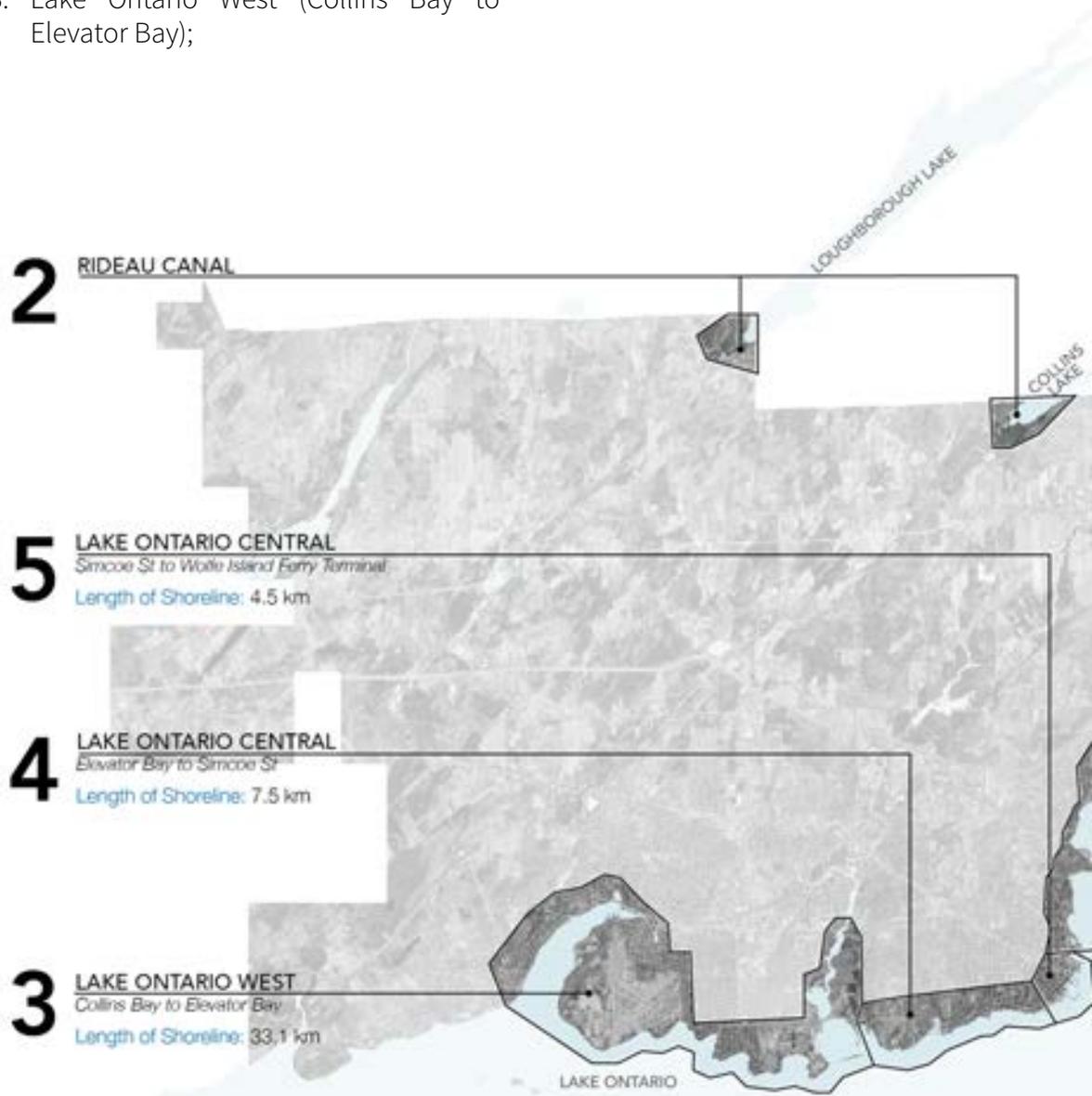
Each Focus Area was reviewed and assessed by the consulting team using a combination of tabletop exercises using maps and aerial photography and Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping, site reconnaissance (water and on land) and stakeholder and community input. Current development proposals for parcels on the waterfront were also reviewed. This work began in May 2014 and was completed in the fall of 2015. Findings were documented and mapped and design/planning recommendations were followed up with field review to confirm accuracy in any assumptions.

Input from the various community consultation sessions provided further information and details to compliment the team's findings.

The following section summarizes the characteristics of each Focus Area along with the opportunities and challenges associated with each area.

Project Focus Areas

1. Cataraqui (LaSalle Causeway North to Kingston Mills);
2. Rideau Canal (North of Kingston Mills, Colonel By Lake, Loughborough Lake, and Collins Lake) & St Lawrence (Treasure Island East);
3. Lake Ontario West (Collins Bay to Elevator Bay);
4. Lake Ontario Central (Elevator Bay to Simcoe Street);
5. Lake Ontario Central (Simcoe Street to Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal); and,
6. St. Lawrence (LaSalle Causeway to Treasure Island).



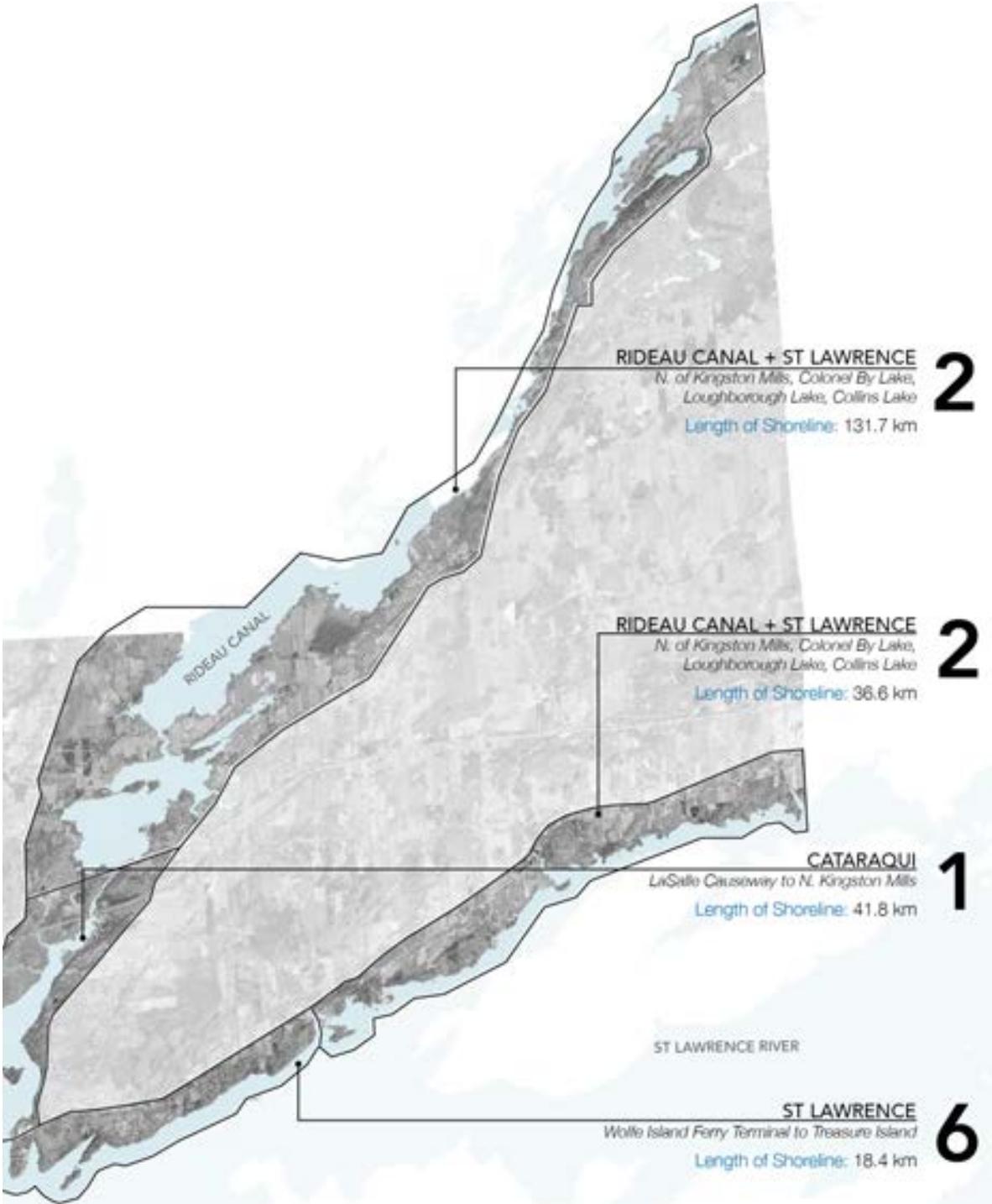


Figure 17: Focus Areas
The waterfront master plan organizes Kingston into six Focus Areas.

Focus Area 1: Cataraqui

The boundaries for Focus Area #1 are:

- Cataraqui north of LaSalle Causeway;
- South of Kingston Mills Locks;
- Montreal Street, Battersea Road
- Highway 15

This Focus Area is the largest of the five urban Focus Areas at approximately 42 kilometres of shoreline. It encompasses the entire Cataraqui waterfront north of the LaSalle Causeway to the locks at Kingston Mills. The area consists of both urban waterfront spaces at the south end and transitions north to a more rural waterfront. Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

- LaSalle Causeway;
- Douglas R. Fluhrer Park;
- Molly Brant Point;
- Emma Martin Park;
- Tannery Lands;
- Belle Park;
- Village Apartments;
- Sutherland Drive Park;
- Kingston Mills Locks;
- MacLean Trails Park;
- Lilla Burke Park;
- Marina Redevelopment;
- 100 Foot Park; and,
- Green Bay Open Space.



Figure 18: (top) LaSalle Causeway

Figure 19: (middle) Douglas R. Fluhrer Park

Figure 20: (bottom) Molly Brant Point



Figure 21: Focus Area #1
Focus Area #1 is the Cataraqui from the LaSalle Causeway to Kingston Mills Locks.

Opportunities

Some of the key opportunities within the Focus Area include:

- Portions of the waterfront owned by the City allow for waterfront access. This includes Douglas R. Fluhrer Park, Molly Brant Point, Emma Martin Park, Belle Park, MacLean Trails, Lila Burke Park, and 100 Foot Park;
- While significant stretches of waterfront are under private ownership – such as the Tannery Lands – these lands will likely be developed in the future providing the City with the opportunity to gain access (waterfront parkland) through the development approvals process;

Challenges

Some of the key challenges facing this Focus Area include:

- Railway line on the west side of the Cataraqui creates a barrier to access in some locations;
- Highway 401 creates a barrier at the north end of the Focus Area limiting opportunities to make north-south connections along the waterfront; and,
- Topography and land ownership at the north end of the Focus Area create challenges in regards to connections and access to the waterfront.



Figure 22: (top) Douglas R. Fluhrer Park

Figure 23: (middle) MacLean Trails

Figure 24: (bottom) Tannery Lands



Figure 25: (top) Highway 401 over the Rideau Canal

Figure 26: (middle) Great Cataraqui Marsh

Figure 27: (bottom) Kingston Mills dock and locks

Focus Area 2: Rideau Canal + St. Lawrence

This Focus Area is the largest of the six at 172 kilometres of shoreline. The boundaries for Focus Area #2 are:

- Rideau Canal north of Kingston Mills Locks including Colonel By Lake;
- Southern tip of Collins Lake;
- Southern tip of Loughborough Lake;
- East of Treasure Island to the Kingston municipal boundary; and,
- Highway 2.

The Master Plan aims to achieve nodal connectivity for various points of interest along the rural shoreline. Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

- Edenwoods Park;
- Cecil and Wilma Graham Park;
- Colonel By Lake;
- Brewers Mills Locks;
- Brewers Mills;
- Cranberry Lake;
- Burnt Hills Bridge;
- Loughborough Lake;
- Highway 10 and Collins Lake;
- Treasure Island;
- Howe Island Ferry Dock;
- Grass Creek Park;
- Bateau Channel;
- Trident Yacht Club;
- Riverwood Park; and
- Leo Lake



Figure 28: (top) Cecil and Wilma Graham Park

Figure 29: (middle) Collins Lake

Figure 30: (bottom) Riverwood Park



Figure 31: Focus Area #2
Focus Area #2 is the Cataraqui from Colonel By Lake to Little Cranberry Lake; Collins Lake; Loughborough Lake; and the St. Lawrence River east of Treasure Island.

Opportunities

Some of the key opportunities in the Focus Area include:

- Making improvements to the following City parks: Edenwood Park, Cecil and Wilma Graham Park, Colonel By Park, Channel View Park, English Landing Park, and Riverwood Park. Possible improvements include adding lookouts and boat launches (if feasible), updating structures, interconnected community trails and providing community gathering/picnicking areas;
- Formalizing existing boat launches including the ones along Aragon Road and at the west end of Jarvis Road, as well as Loughborough Boat Launch; Leo Lake; and,
- Providing better small craft access (and supplementary parking) to Little Collins Lake.

Challenges

Some of the key challenges facing this Focus Area include:

- Linking of spaces through signage and on-road routes due to the size of the area; and,
- Finding appropriate locations for new boat launches to address current and future anticipated demand.



Figure 32: (top) English Landing Park

Figure 33: (middle) Loughborough Lake boat launch

Figure 34: (bottom) Upper Brewers Mills Locks



Figure 35: (top) Aragon Road Boat Launch
Figure 36: (middle) Little Collins Lake at Perth Road
Figure 37: (bottom) Edenwood Park

Focus Area 3: Lake Ontario West

This focus areas has 34 kilometres of shoreline extending from Collins Bay east to Elevator Bay.

This Focus Area is predominantly urban in nature with some rural areas are west of Collins Bay. Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

- Arthur Lower Park;
- Bath Road Crossing;
- Collins Bay Boat Launch;
- Rotary Park;
- Lemoine Point Conservation Area;
- Front Road and Old Front Road;
- Cataraqui Bay;
- Horsey Bay Parkette;
- Everitt Park;
- Crerar Park;
- Patterson Park;
- Sand Bay;
- Invista water intake pump house;
- Elevator Bay Pier;
- Elevator Bay Parkette; and,
- Breakwall.

Opportunities

Some of the key opportunities in the Focus Area include:

- Providing greater water access, more lookout points, and seating infrastructure.



Figure 38: (top) Bath Road Crossing

Figure 39: (middle) Collins Bay Boat Launch

Figure 40: (bottom) Water intake pipe at Invista



Figure 41: Focus Area #3
Focus Area #3 extends from Collins Bay east to Elevator Bay.

These upgrades could apply to Arthur Lower Park, Rotary Park, Lemoine Point Conservation Area, Smugglers Cove, Horsey Bay Parkette, the private park along Lakeland Point Drive, Everitt Park, Crerar Park, Patterson Park, and Elevator Bay;

- Enhancing waterfront connections from Lemoine Point Conservation Area through to the private park on Lakeland Point Drive, from Little Cataraqui Marsh to Front Road Causeway and Greenview Drive; and,
- Perforating Cataraqui Breakwater to improve water flow into the bay.

Challenges

Some of the key challenges facing this Focus Area include:

- Lands not under City control including: Lemoine Point Conservation Area, Smugglers Cove, the Lakeland Point private park, Sand Bay, Cataraqui Bay Breakwater, Front Road Causeway, Little Cataraqui Marsh, and Elevator Bay Pier; and,
- Linking of waterfront spaces through neighbourhoods using signage and on-road routes.



Figure 42: (top) Crerar Park

Figure 43: (middle) Lemoine Point Conservation Area

Figure 44: (bottom) Elevator Bay Pier



Figure 45: (top) Southwest of Cataraqui Bay

Figure 46: (middle) Everitt Park

Figure 47: (bottom) Collins Bay Boat Launch

Focus Area 4: Lake Ontario Central

Focus Area #4 has 10 kilometres of shoreline from Elevator Bay to Simcoe Street. It consists of significant spaces in Kingston's urban fabric. There are several civic and institutional buildings, as well as waterfront parks that have recently undergone redesign. Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

- Lake Ontario Park;
- Providence Continuing Care Centre;
- Portsmouth Olympic Harbour;
- Kingston Penitentiary;
- J.K. Tett Centre and Isabel Bader Centre for Performing Arts;
- Kingston General Hospital;
- Kingston Utilities water treatment facility;
- Breakwater Park;
- Kingston Central Heating Plant;
- Macdonald Park; and,
- Kingston Yacht Club.

Opportunities

Some of the key opportunities in the Focus Area include:

- Providing better connectivity from King St. to the J.K. Tett Centre and the water treatment facility;
- Redeveloping sites to facilitate improved water access and views. Potential sites include Portsmouth Olympic Harbour and the land containing the Kingston Penitentiary;



Figure 48: (top) Lake Ontario Park

Figure 49: (middle) Portsmouth Olympic Harbour

Figure 50: J.K. Tett Centre and Isabel Bader for Performing Arts



*Figure 51: Focus Area #4
Focus Area #4 extends from Elevator Bay to
Simcoe Street.*

- Prioritizing commemorative programming for sites containing cultural heritage;
- Enhancement of existing swimming destinations including Breakwater Park, Richardson Beach and near the Transport Canada Coal Dock; and,
- Investigating additional shoreline pathways such as from Emily Street to Simcoe Street, and using Alwington Place to connect the Penitentiary site to the J.K. Tett Centre.



Challenges

Some of the key challenges facing this Focus Area include:

- Timing of future development of Kingston Penitentiary Lands;
- Removal of Transport Canada Coal Dock; and,
- Providing a continuous pathway from Richardson Beach to Simcoe Street.



Figure 52: (top) Kingston Yacht Club

Figure 53: (middle) Rideau Trail through Macdonald Park

Figure 54: (bottom) Kingston Yacht Club



*Figure 55: (top) Richardson Beach
Figure 56: (middle) Transport Canada Coal Dock
Figure 57: (bottom) Kingston Penitentiary*

Focus Area 5: Lake Ontario Central

The boundary for Focus Area #5 is Simcoe Street to the Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal. This Focus Area captures the downtown core. It is the smallest of the six focus areas with approximately four kilometres of shoreline. Although this is the smallest of the Focus Areas, there are several shoreline landmarks including two major parks, two museums, two hotels, and a ferry terminal. Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

- Kingston Yacht Club;
- West Street boat launch / Pumphouse Steam Museum;
- An Gorta Mor Park;
- Lower Union Street Pier;
- Navy Memorial Park and Marine Museum of the Great Lakes;
- Confederation Basin Breakwater;
- Battery Park;
- Delta Hotel;
- Confederation Park;
- Crawford Wharf;
- Holiday Inn;
- Queen Street Pier; and,
- Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal.

Opportunities

Some of the key opportunities in the Focus Area include:

- Making a continuous waterfront corridor from Simcoe Street to Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal. This can be established through



Figure 58: (top) West Street boat launch / Pumphouse Steam Museum

Figure 59: (middle) Lower Union Street Pier

Figure 60: (bottom) Confederation Basin Breakwater



Figure 61: Focus Area # 5
Focus Area # 5 extends from Simcoe Street to the Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal.

enhancing existing waterfront walkways, creating on-road links, and proposing new walkways/pedestrian bridges (1.5-3m wide);

- Enhancing promenades which encircle existing hotels in order to create a better building-water interface;
- Enhancing gathering opportunities in Confederation Park;
- Incorporating public art; and,
- Providing access to the Confederation breakwater to provide views of the water and views back towards the City.

Challenges

Some of the key challenges facing this Focus Area include:

- Many proposed changes apply to sites to which the City does not have access;
- Enhancing spaces while respecting the heritage aspects of the waterfront; and,
- Balancing public use and enjoyment with the operational requirements of a functional waterfront serving boaters and tourism.



Figure 62: (top) Wolfe Island Ferry Terminal

Figure 63: (middle) Shoreline east of Holiday Inn

Figure 64: (bottom) Confederation Park



Figure 65: (top) Delta Hotel From Flora MacDonald Confederation Basin

Figure 66: (middle) Breakwater

Figure 67: (bottom) Battery Park

Focus Area 6: St. Lawrence River

This focus area has 18 kilometres of shoreline. Its boundaries include:

- LaSalle Causeway;
- Treasure Island; and,
- Highway 2.

This Focus Area is urban. It lies between Focus Area 5 (downtown core) and Focus Area 2 which is entirely rural. Kingston's Canadian Forces Base is at the west end of this Focus Area. There are several small city parks that dot the shoreline, but they are separated from each other by residential, privately owned recreational, and industrial land uses. Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

Some of the key locations in this Focus Area include:

- Royal Military College;
- Fort Henry;
- Department of National Defense (DND) Lands;
- Arrowhead Beach Park;
- Riverside Waterside Park;
- Milton Lookout Park; and,
- Esplanade Park.

Opportunities

Some of the key opportunities in this Focus Area include:

- Linking LaSalle Causeway and Arrowhead



*Figure 68: (top) Royal Military College shoreline
Figure 69: (middle) Shoreline south of Fort Henry
Figure 70: (bottom) Arrowhead Beach Park*



*Figure 71: Focus Area #6
Focus Area #6 extends from the LaSalle Causeway to
Treasure Island.*

Beach Park with one waterfront pathway;

- Providing a continuous pathway from Arrowhead Beach Park to Milton Lookout Park using on-road links where necessary;
- Structural upgrades along the route from Milton Lookout Park to Esplanade Park; and,
- Linking residential communities to the waterfront.

Challenges

Some of the key challenges facing this Focus Area include:

- Proposed waterfront pathways traverse land that is currently not under city control;
- Steep topography at Fort Henry creates challenges to accessing the waterfront; and,
- Security measures required for Department of National Defense lands.



Figure 72: (top) Milton Lookout Park

Figure 73: (middle) Esplanade Park

Figure 74: (bottom) Royal Military College