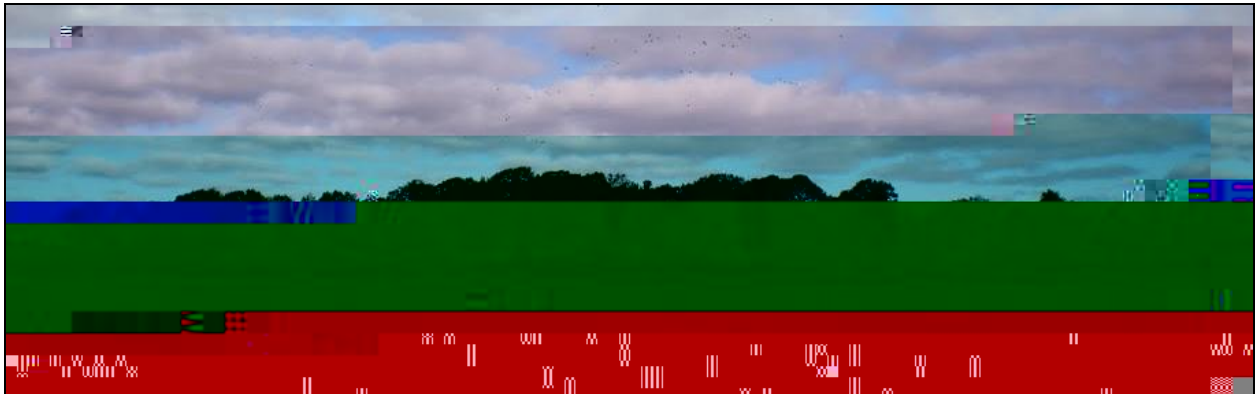




Frontenac Institution Lands Planning Study



Environmental Project Course
School of Urban and Regional Planning
Queen' s University

December 2009

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Executive Summary

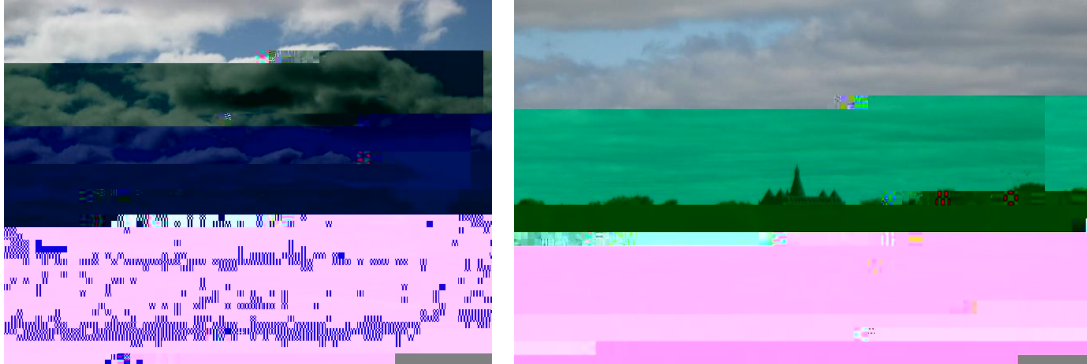


Figure S.1 – (Left) North-east corner of Frontenac Institution Lands looking south over wetland. (Right) South-west corner of the Frontenac Institution Lands looking north-east toward penitentiary (Authors' Collection)

The Frontenac Institution Lands Planning Study is a report intended to provide a leading edge sustainability plan for the Frontenac Institution lands, in the event that they become available for non-penitentiary purposes. The study presents two concept plans that reflect specific sustainability objectives and build upon the goals of Kingston's Adopted Official Plan and the outcomes of a stakeholder workshop, while addressing the unique characteristics of the site.

Located in the urban boundary of the City of Kingston, the Frontenac Institution Lands consist of 338 hectares of land currently operated by the Correctional Services of Canada as a penal farm. The amalgamation of the City of Kingston and two adjacent townships, situated the Frontenac Institution Lands at the centre of the newly created urban boundary. Its diverse landscape consists of prime agricultural lands, forest, wetlands and floodplains, which have persisted for years even as the urban fabric developed around it.

The Frontenac Institution Lands are subject to a number of complex legislation and policies. Currently, Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), a custodial department of the Federal Government, owns the Frontenac Institution Lands, and if divested, the uses of these lands could be constrained by decisions made by the Canada Lands Company. The land uses upon this site will also need to adhere to regulations within the Planning Act (1990), the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2005), Ontario's Endangered Species Act (2007), and the City of Kingston's Official Plan (2009).

In addition to extensive background research, the study's findings and recommendations have been informed by an international scan of precedent environmental case studies and an informal stakeholder workshop. Out of these activities, two possible concept plans were developed for the site.

The Green Communities Plan

Vision of leading edge green residential community integrated with environmental restoration objectives that facilitate interconnectedness between our natural systems, food systems, and community to further sustainability goals of the City of Kingston.

Design

Provides 7,500 housing units (56% of Kingston's projected housing needs until 2026)

Increased site access for recreational purposes

Promotion of on-site tourism

Enlarged and enhanced protected areas

New community facilities, including an education centre, recreation centre, cannery, freezing centre, incubator kitchen and farmers' market

Special policy area

*Implementation
Tools*

