



LED MAS

Orbit Potential and Innovation Plan

Secondary Plan_Design Development Update

Work in Progress | 2022.10.27

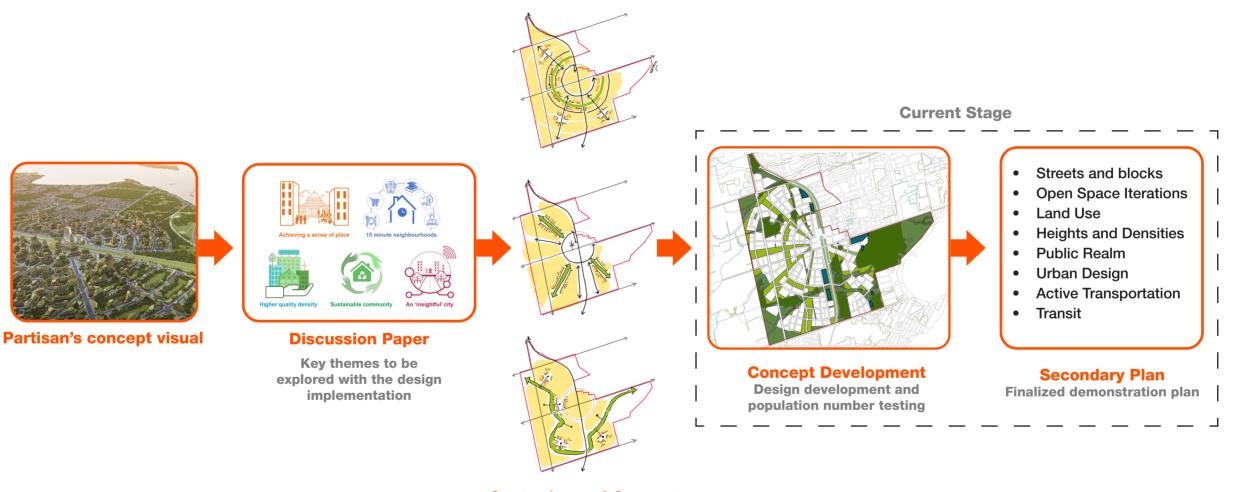
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Public Realm
Land Use
Building Form

- Mobility

Secondary Plan Contents Population/Jobs Summary Servicing Plan

Process to Date Where we are



Strategies and Concepts Exploration of three concept designs

Orbit Timeline & Engagement Touchpoints

Engagement Touchpoints	Ę	Early Summer 2022 Indigenous & Community Engagemen	ĸ	October 2022 Community Meeting	Dec	Cember 2022 Public mation Centre	Ðſ	December 2022 Present SMP/SP to Council	January 2023 Public Review of SMP/SP	Council Adoption o SMP/SP	of
SPRING 2022 Project Milestones	2 Develo	9		Demons Plan/Co			F	oraft inal OPIP Occember 022			rbit

What we've heard so far... entertainment natural heritage natural features recreation agricultural protection active transportation affordable housing civic space european design building density cultural diversity strategic planning













SITE PARAMETERS

Site Parameters Summary



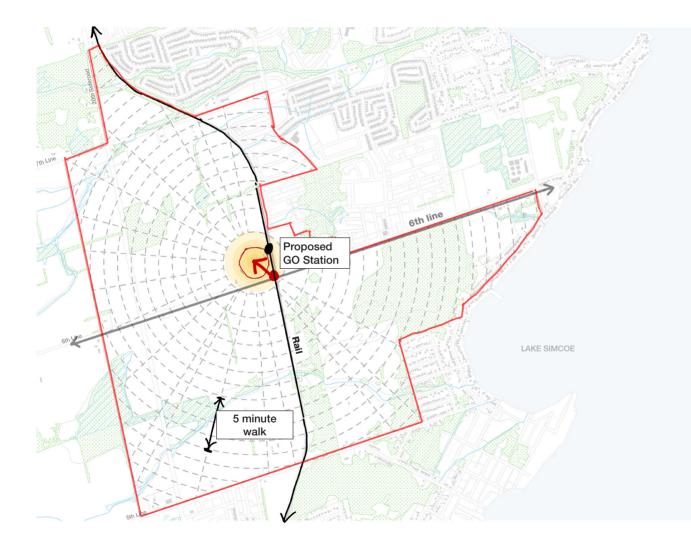
Assumptions

 Development may be permitted within the Official Plan Natural Heritage System and Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority regulated area as long as development in those areas does not negatively impact the natural heritage system or Lake Simcoe

Watercourses	
Natural Environment Areas	\boxtimes
Provincially significant wetlands	
Unevaluated Wetlands	
Woodlands	
Official Plan Natural Heritage System	\boxtimes

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Design Principles Orbit Grid



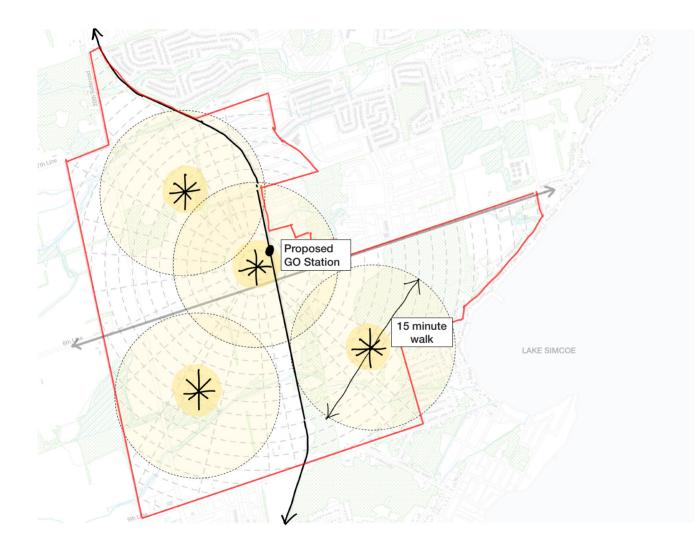


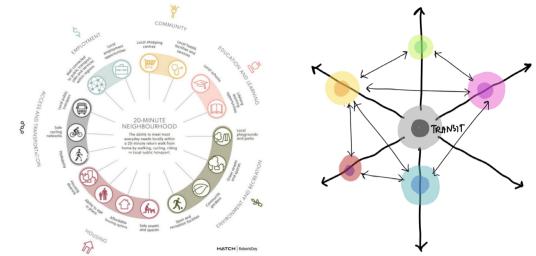
Concentric grid as part of the 'Orbit Principles'

Shifted focal point to move away main public square from infrastructure intersection and connect it to the proposed GO station

Grid as organizing geometric principle for the layout

Design Principles '15 minutes districts'



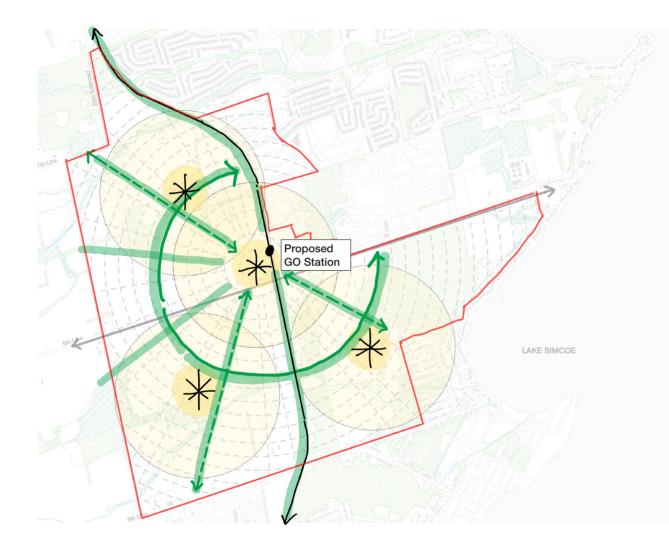


Potential Orbit 'districts' based on the '15 minute city' accessibility

Commercial, community uses and transit located within walking distance from satellite centres

Identification of four key 'districts'

Design Principles Open Spaces and Natural Features

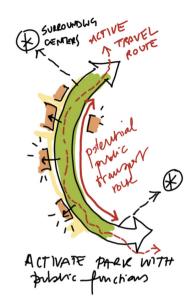


'Start with the park' - enabling connectivity to proposed and existing natural features (following also from engagement feedback)

Organizing principle giving structure to the plan - key focus on public space

Orbital element key connector and movement corridor between districts

Arterial spines to provide public amenity to the different districts and to activate movement corridors

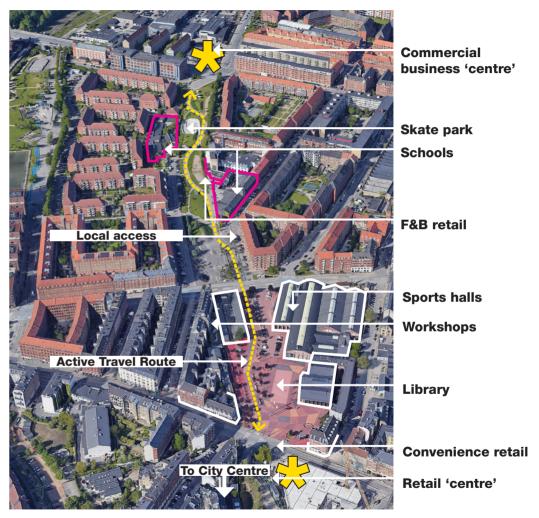






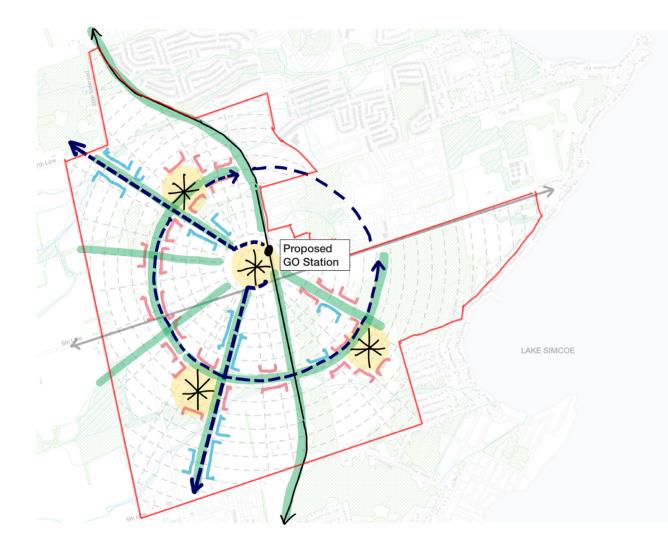
Design Principles Activating Street Fronts





Superkilen, Copenhagen - Urban Centre movement corridor/Leisure/Sport

Design Principles Public Transport



Movement corridors with central public open spaces + different characters and functionality



Gran Canal linear park, Mexico City - hybrid hardscape-softscape with leisure / sports and community uses



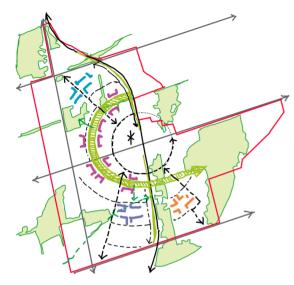
La Rambla, Barcellona - hard surface / public space with focus on retail and food/ restaurants



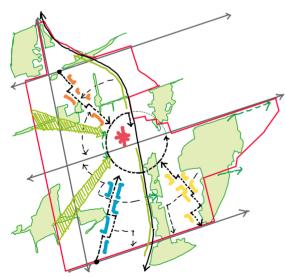
Promenade du Paillon, Nice - green spine giving access to major civic funtions (theatre, museum etc)

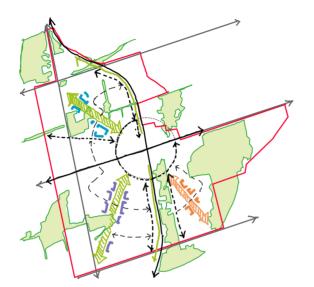
SCHEDULES - PUBLIC REALM

Schedules - Public Realm Open Space Iterations

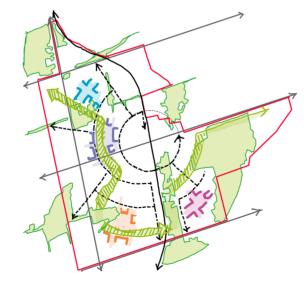


Radial





Arterial / 1

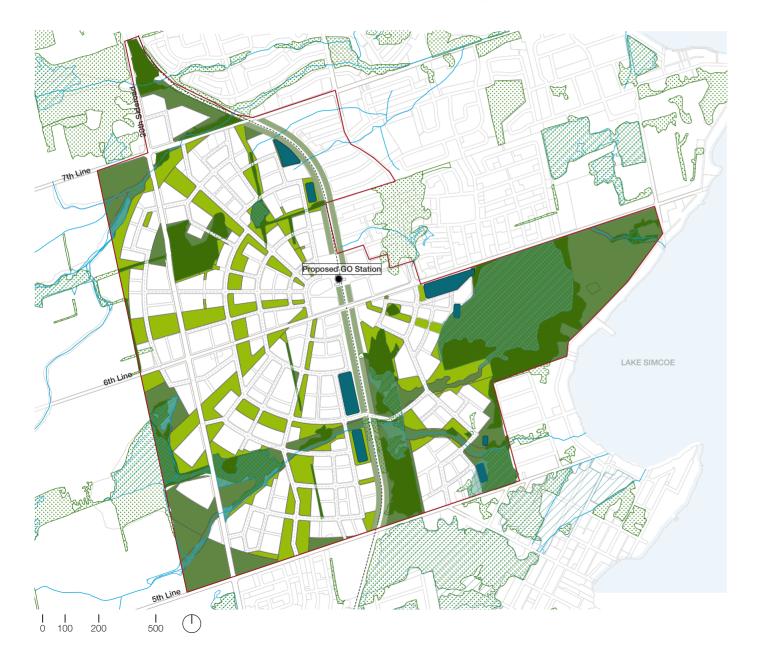




Open Spaces were developed further to include a combination of 'radial' and 'arterial' models.

Arterial / 2

Schedules - Public Realm Open Spaces and Natural Features



	2,887,712 sqm
New Woodland	811,634 sqm
Parks and Open Spaces	739,707 sqm
Key Natural Heritage Features	1,107,662 sqm
Buffer Area	162,709 sqm

Red line boundary area: 582.05 ha

of which:

Total green space (existing+proposed): 288.77 ha = 50% Total developable area (building parcels): 161.18 ha = 28% Roads & infrastructure (existing+proposed): 132.10 ha = 22%

Watercourses

Key Natural Heritage Features

- Provincially Significant Wetlands
- Unevaluated Wetlands
- Woodlands

Buffer Area

- Public Parks and Open Spaces
- New Woodland

Balancing Pond



Potential Ice Rink From Frozen Balancing Pond







Transit Square

Landmark Meeting Point Station Busy Vibrant







Active Hub

Landmark Sports Events Multi-Functional Concerts Large Events Active









Transit Square

Wildlife Park/Nature Reserve

Rural Trees Nature Calm Walking Trails





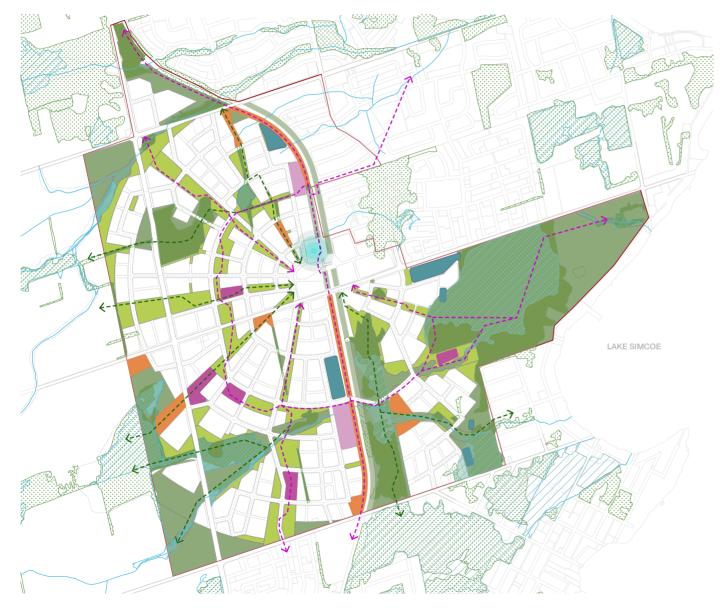
Civic City Park/Urban Park

Varied Activities Clear Views Well Lit Seating Greenery









Transit Square

Multi-use Sports Field/Pitches

Active Parking Open Space Amenities





Potential Ice Rink from Frozen Balancing Pond

Sports Leisure Seasonal Festive Active





Allotments/Orchards

Community Peaceful Meeting Point Urban Farming Inclusion







Transit Square

Public Squares (to be located within highlighted area)

Market Square Food markets Seasonal markets Restaurants Lively Seating





Neighbourhood Square Events Performances Parties Activities Fairs





Neighbourhood Garden

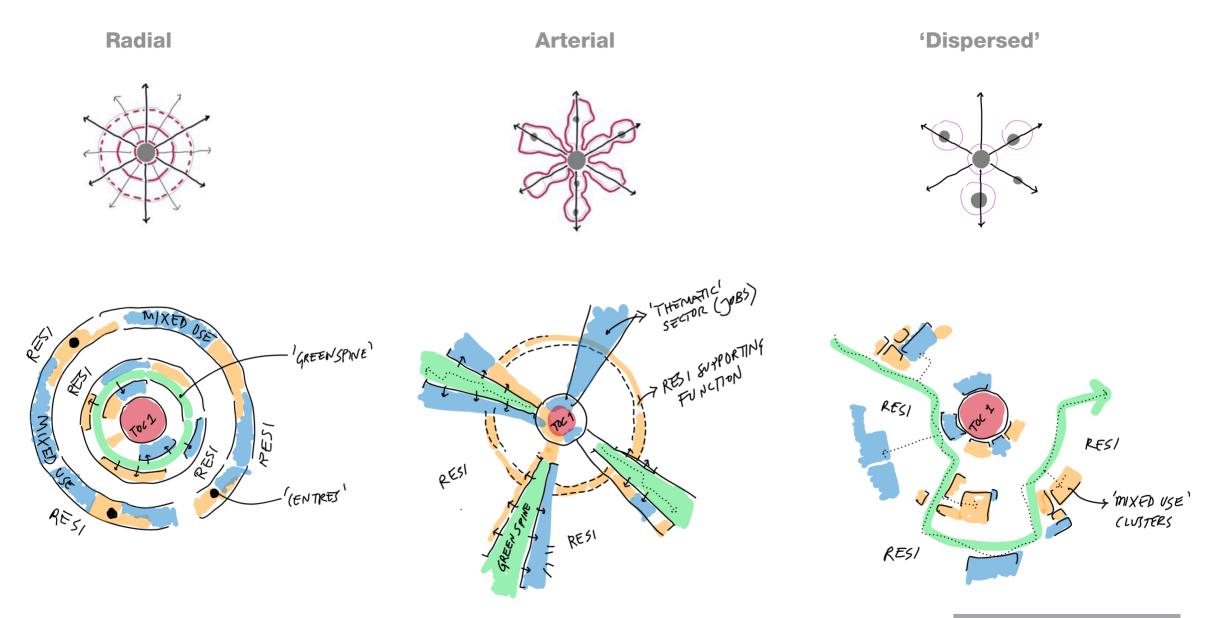
Peaceful Green Seating Nature



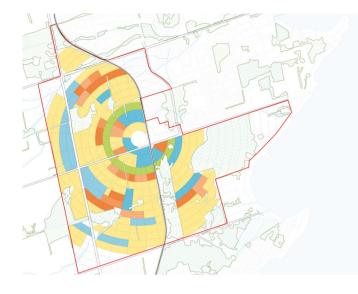


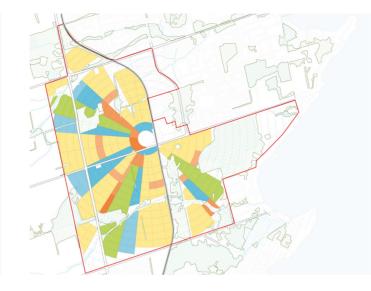
SCHEDULES - LAND USE

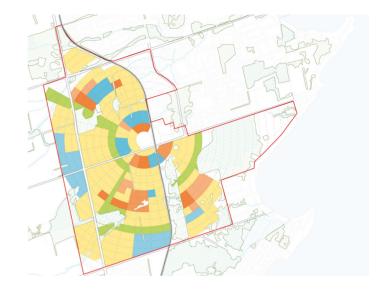
Schedules - Land Use Iterations

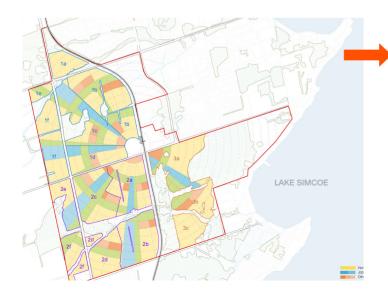


Schedules - Land Use Iterations









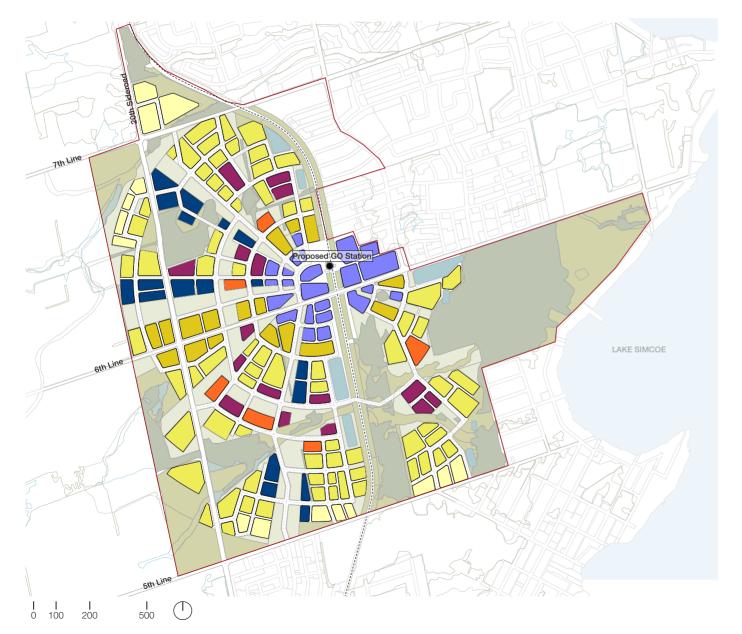
Concept explored futher: combination of 'radial' and 'arterial' models



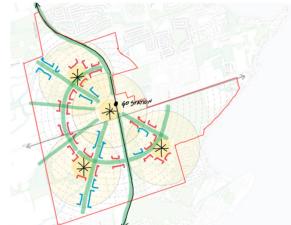
Land use organization and quantum iterations based on three 'organisational models'

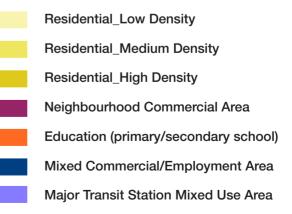
Preferred model based on optimum quantum split and '15 minute city' accessibility principles

Schedules - Land Use Designations

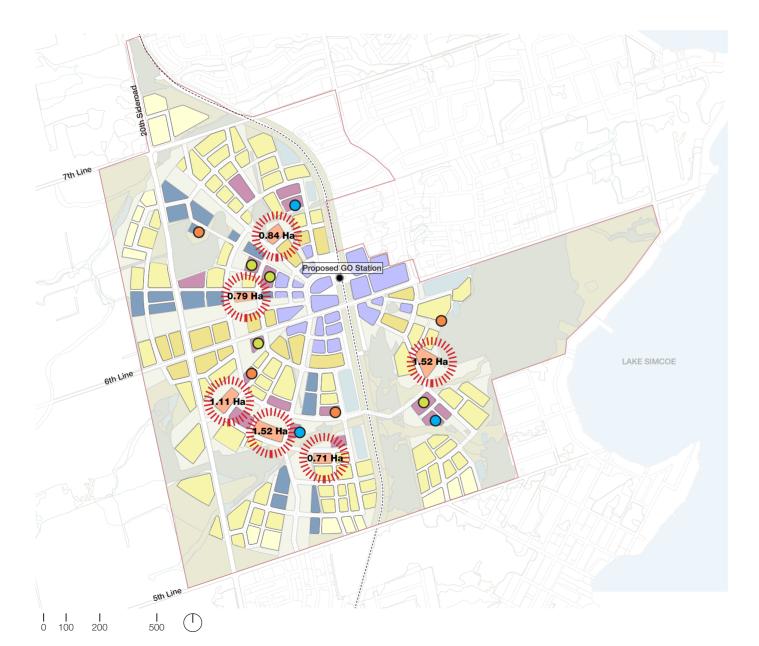


TOTAL NSA (Net Saleable Area): 471.76 ha of which **Residential = 376.17 ha = 80% Community = 23.11 ha = 5% Commercial = 72.48 ha = 15%**





Schedules - Land Use Community Services and Facilities



Community/Civic spaces definition

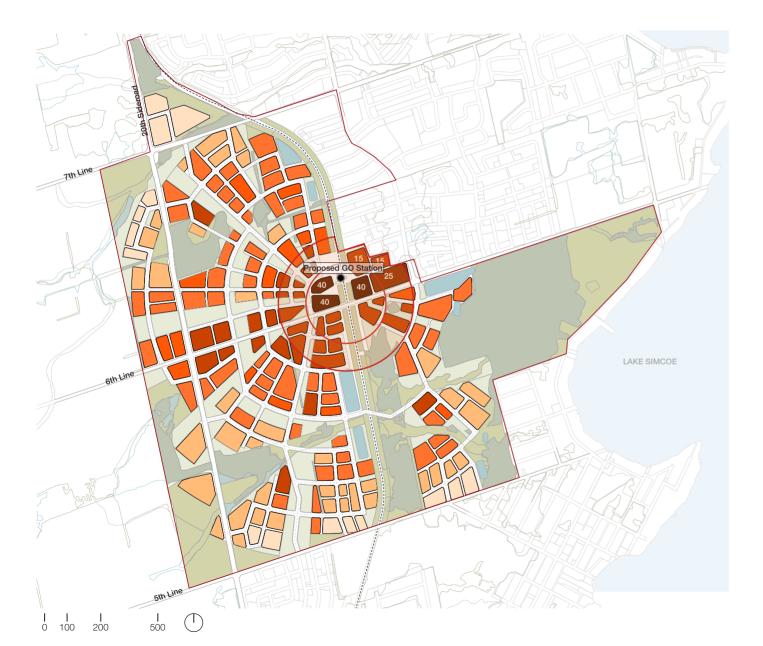
(schools & others): engagement with school boards and other community services to define requirements

Secondary Plan to spaceproof/safeguard required services



SCHEDULES - BUILDING FORM

Schedules - Building Form Heights



Building Heights - min and max:

Transit-Oriented Communities (TOC) 1 – 225m radius:

The minimum building height within TOC1 is 6-storeys and the maximum is 40-storeys.

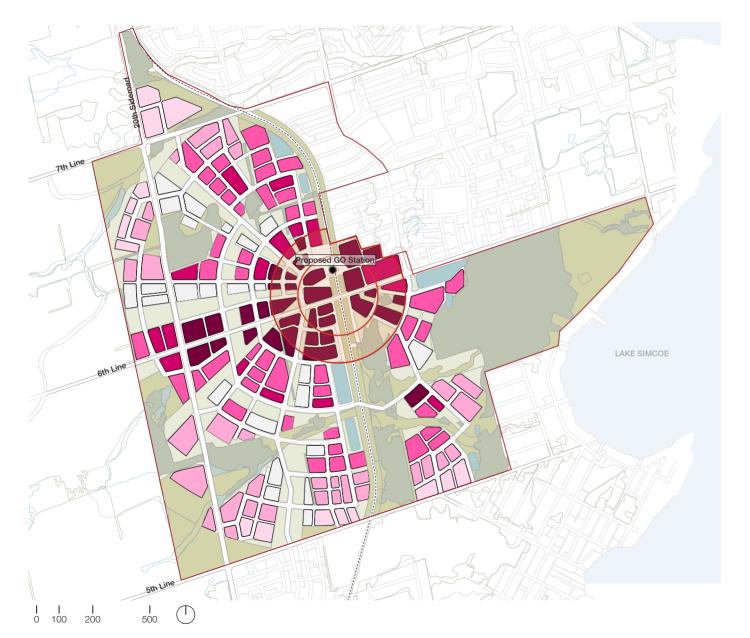
Transit-Oriented Communities (TOC) 2 – between 225m and 425m radius:

The minimum building height in TOC2 is 4-storeys and the maximum is 15-storeys, unless the building fronts onto the 6th Line, in which case it is 25-storeys.

Please note we limited the height of buildings for the plots within the Minister's Zoning Order (MZO) boundary and fronting the 6th line in order to limit Floor Index Space (FSI).



Schedules - Building Form Residential Densities

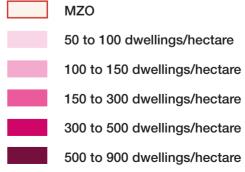


Building Densities - min:

hectare.

Transit-Oriented Communities (TOC) 1 – 225m radius: Minimum density of 200 dwelling units per hectare.

Transit-Oriented Communities (TOC) 1 – between 225m and 425m radius: Minimum density of 150 dwelling units per



Schedules - Building Form Typologies

Proposed GO Stat

| 500

0 100

200

Low density - terraced houses



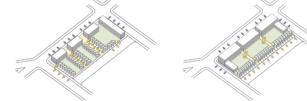


Medium density - townhouses





Medium density - mixed block (flats + townhouses)









High density - tower on podium

LAKE SIMCOE



SCHEDULES - MOBILITY

Schedules - Mobility Mode Share

ORBIT should aim for the following split of mode shares during the weekday AM peak:

- Auto (driven or passenger): 33%
- Transit: 20%
- Micro-mobility: 20%
- Walking and other: 25%

The majority of households will still own a private vehicle, but as Table 1 shows, not more than one:

Table 1	L: Household	Vehicle Owne	ership: Orbit 1	argets
0	1	2	3	4+
1%	60%	25%	10%	4%

Mode share targets, broken out by trip length, are as follows:

Orbit Town of Innisfil : Potential		Trip + Mode Targets			
Mode Share Ta	rgets	up to 2km	2 -10km	10km+	
Active: Walk, Cycle, Scooter	* 50 🛄	70%	30%	5%	
Shared: Bus, Train	2	20%	50%	55%	
Vehicle: Shared, Private	🖻 🚔	10%	20%	40 %	

This recommendation rests on our view of what is feasible for a new, compact, rail-oriented community that aspires to be a 15-minute city in Central Ontario. It relies upon good planning principles and current trends in how Ontarians work, live, and travel.

Schedules - Mobility Road Network



MAJOR COLLECTOR ROAD



MINOR COLLECTOR ROAD

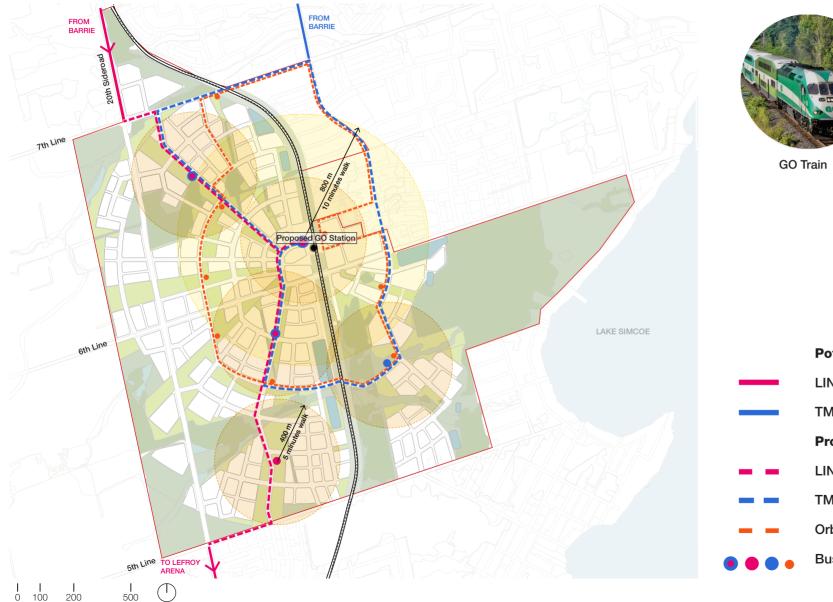




Transit Priority



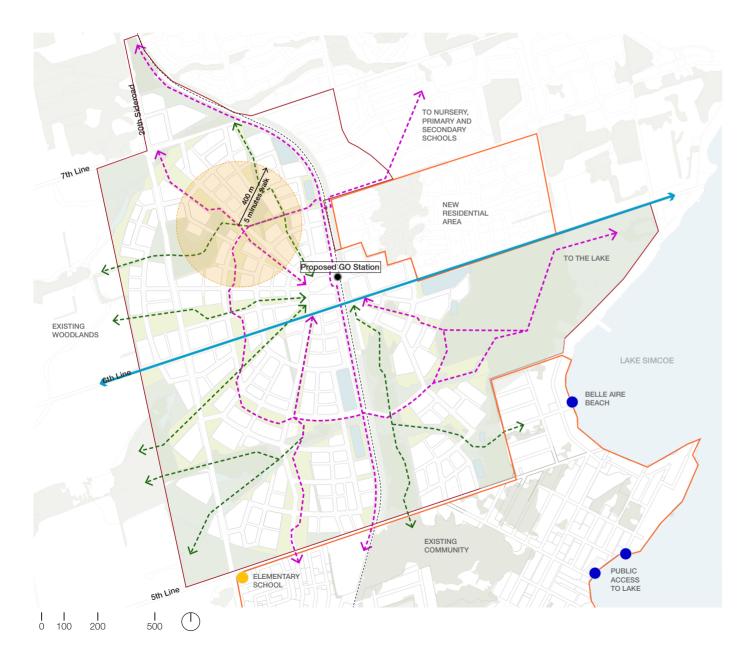
Schedules - Mobility Public Transport Network







Schedules - Mobility Active Travel Routes

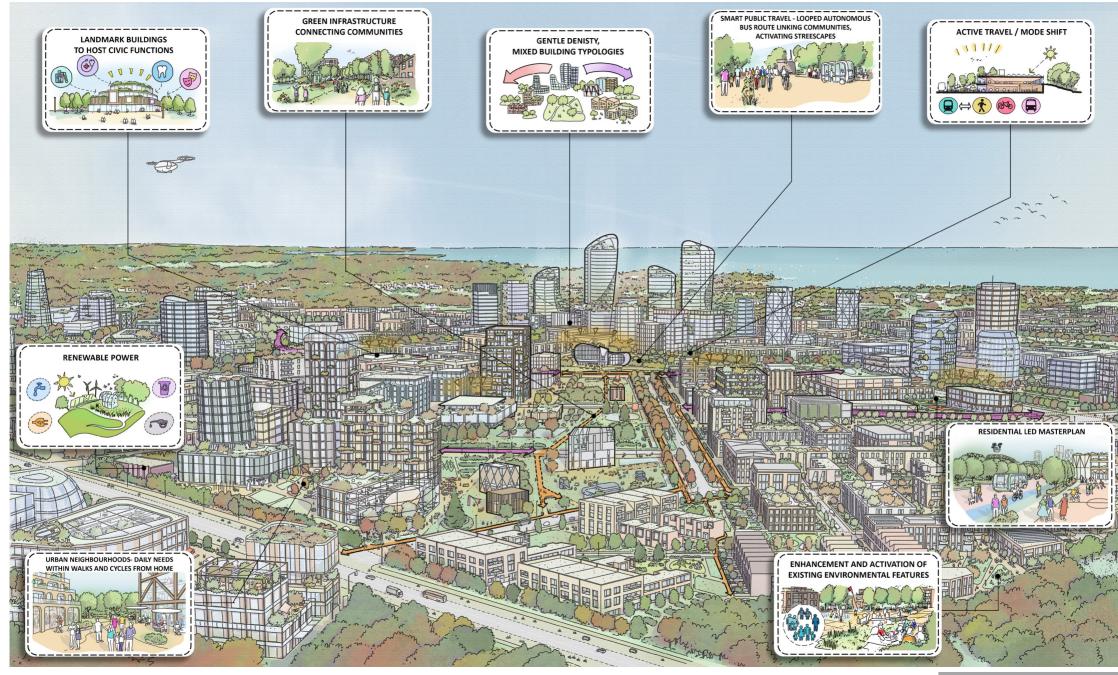


MULTI-USE TRAIL





- Proposed Cycle Path
- Proposed Multi-Use Trail
 - Multi-Use Trail



SECONDARY PLAN CONTENTS

Secondary Plan Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction 1.1 Purpose 1.2 Location and Description of the Secondary Plan Area 1.2.1 TOC 1 & TOC 2 1.2.2 Remaining Lands 1.3 Vision 1.4 Objectives 1.5 Principles

Chapter 2. Demonstration Plan 2.1 Demonstration Plan 2.2 Precincts

Chapter 3. Policies

3.1 Sustainability and Resiliency
3.1.1 Social
3.1.2 Environmental
3.1.3 Economic
3.1.4 Energy
3.1.5 Digital Innovation

3.2 Streets and Blocks 3.2.1 Street Hierarchy 3.2.1.1 ROW and Typical cross-sections 3.2.2 Blocks 3.2.3 Active Frontages

3.3 Land Uses and Built Form
3.3.1 Major Transit Station
Mixed Use Area
3.3.2 Neighbourhood
Centres
3.3.3 Residential
3.3.4 Employment
3.3.5 Parks and Open Space
3.3.6 Natural Heritage

3.4 Public Realm and Open Space Open Space Hierarchy

3.4.1 Public Space 3.4.2 Private Space 3.4.3 Green and Blue Infrastructure 3.5 Housing 3.5.1 Attainable and Family Housing 3.5.2 Affordable Housing

3.6 Mobility 3.6.1 Active Transportation 3.6.2 Transit 3.6.3 Vehicular Movement 3.6.4 Future Mobility

3.7 Parking3.7.1 Surface3.7.2 Structured3.7.3 Underground3.7.4 Phasing

3.7 Cultural Heritage

3.8 Community Services and Facilities

3.9 Municipal Servicing

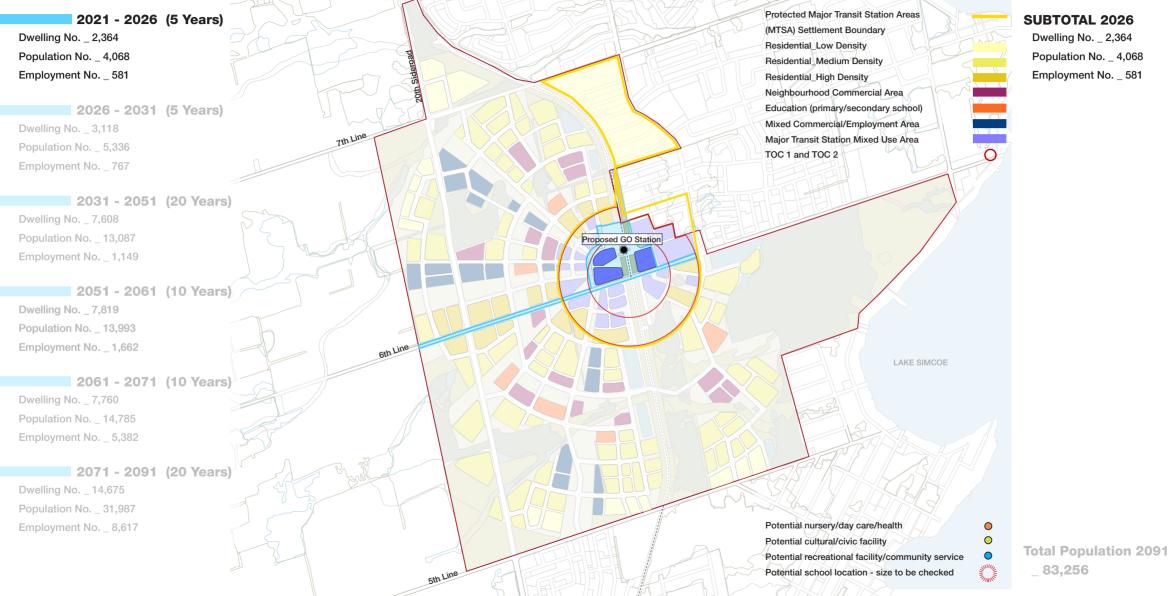
3.10 Precincts (areaspecific policies)
3.10.1 Phasing
3.10.2 Location and Types of Community Services and Facilities
3.10.3 Parks and POPS
3.10.4 Nodes, Corridors and Gateways
3.10.5 Views and Vistas
3.10.6 Land Use Priorities

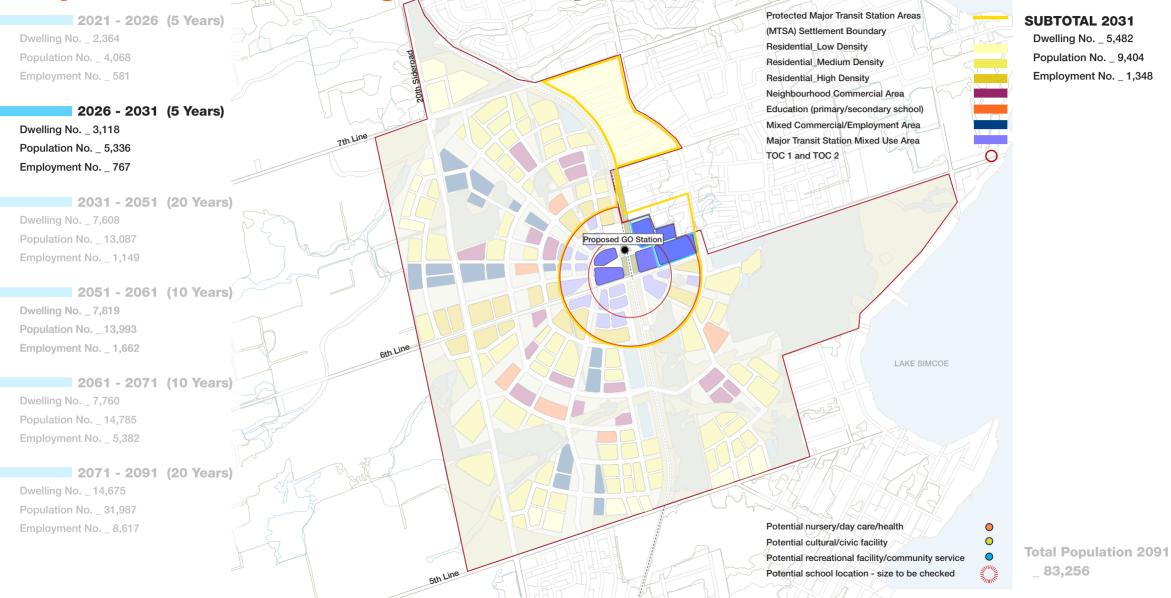
Chapter 4. Implementation

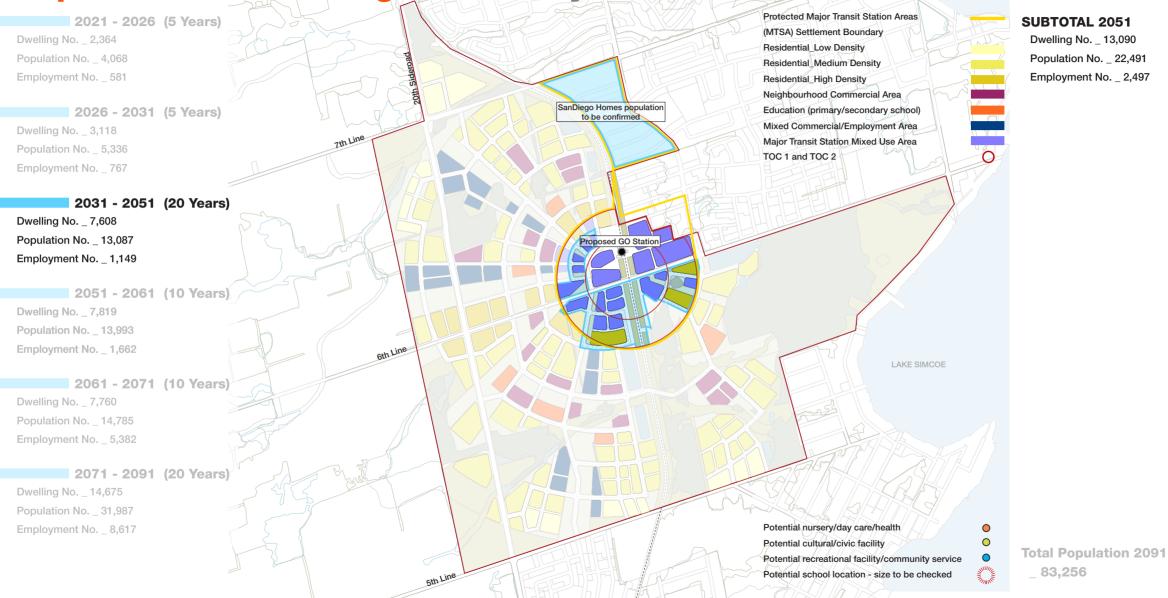
4.1 Interpretation

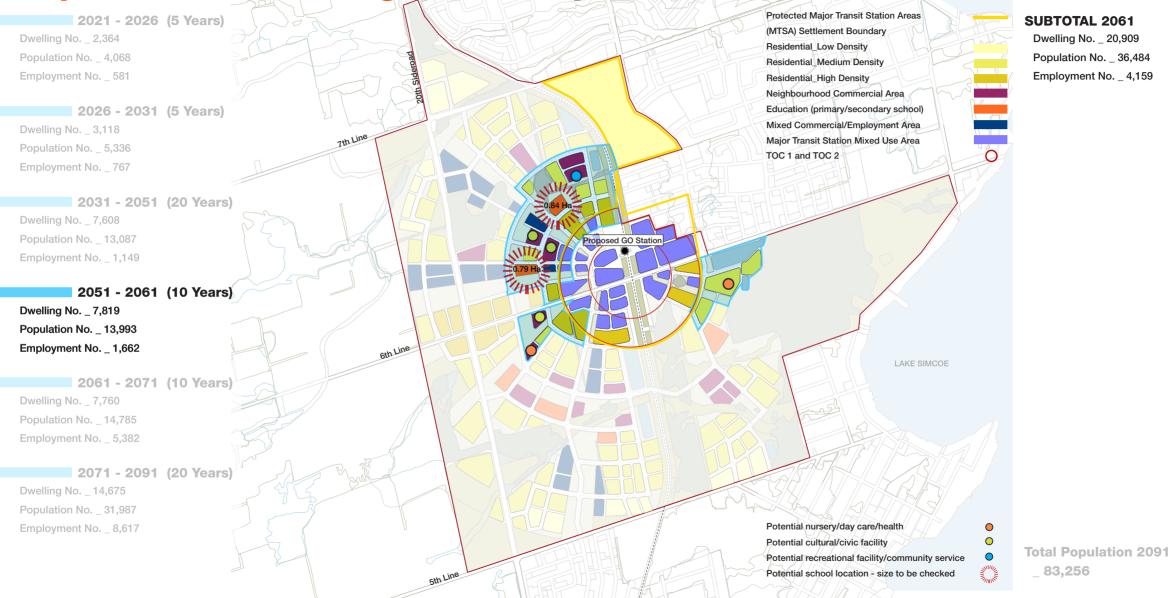
- 4.2 Coordination of Development
- 4.3 Existing Lawful Uses
- 4.4 Conveyance of Land
- 4.5 Landowner Agreements
- 4.6 Development Phasing Plans
- 4.7 Implementation Tools
- 4.8 Implementation Processes
- 4.9 Future Studies

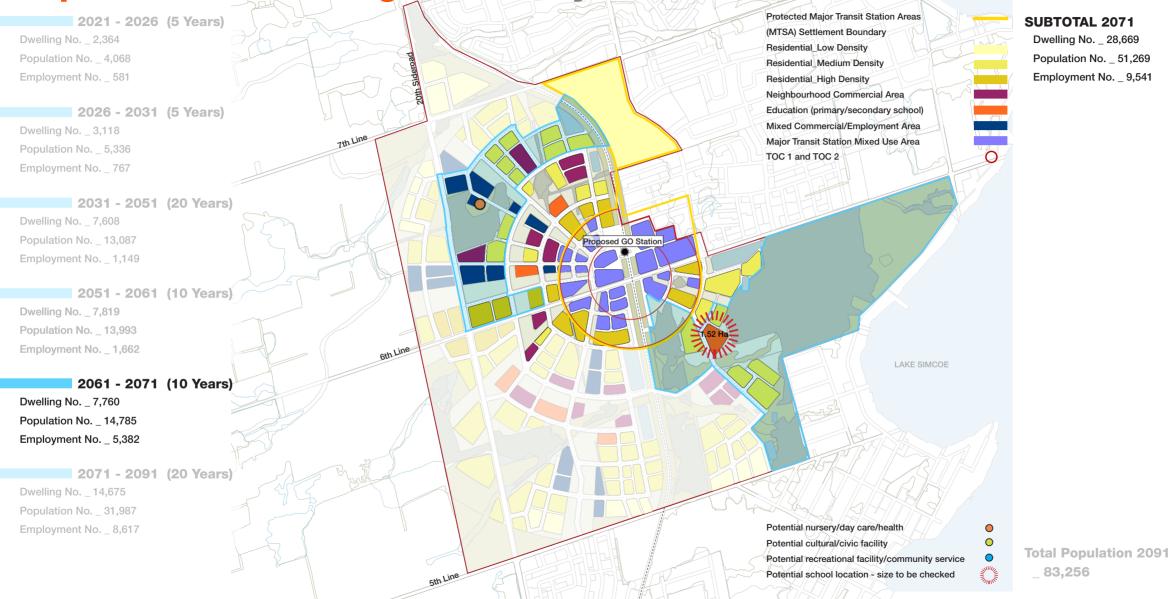
POPULATION AND PHASING

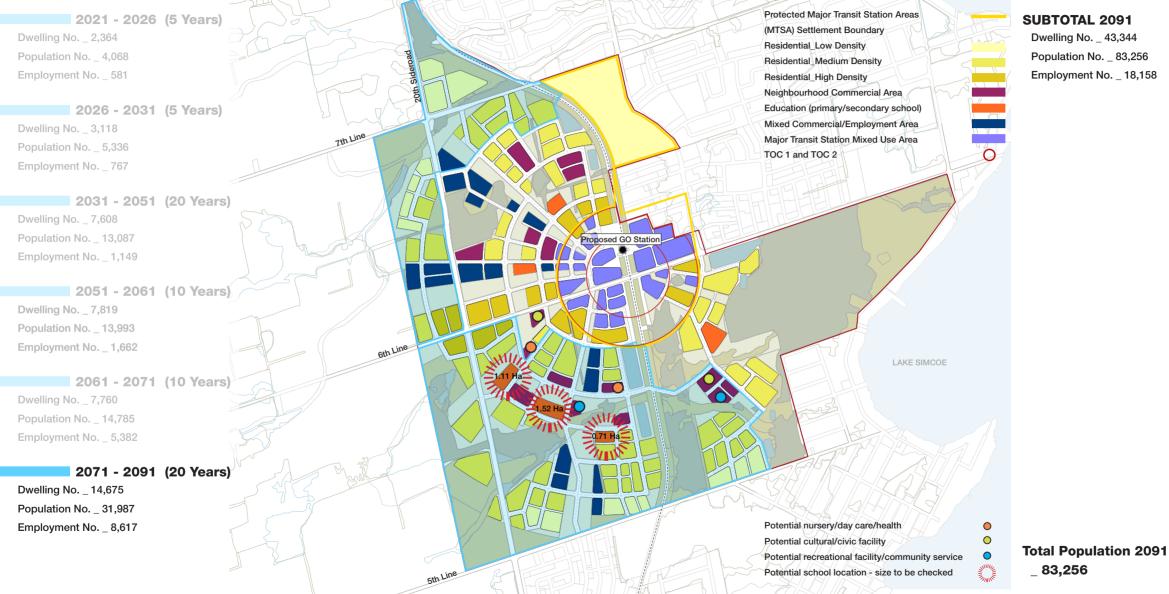












SERVICING MASTER PLAN

Servicing Master Plan Addresses Phases 1 and 2 of the Class EA Process

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
EA Process				
Problem or opportunity	Alternative Solutions	Alternative Design Concepts for Preferred Solution	Environmental Study Report (ESR)	Implementation
Technical Work				
Document Existing Conditions	Inventory Natural, Cultural, Social, Economic Environment	Identify and Evaluate Design Concepts for Preferred Solution	Document EA process and findings in ESR	Complete Contract Drawings and Tender Documents (mitigation measures
Develop Problem and Opportunity Statement	Identify and Evaluate Alternative Solutions Select Preferred	Identify Impacts and Mitigation Measures Select and Develop	Place ESR on Public Record for Review	and commitments) Construction and Operation
	Solution	Preferred Design	and Comment	Environmental monitoring
Public Consultation				
Notice of Study Commencement	Public Information Centre 1	Public Information Centre 2	Notice of Study Completion	

Planned for December 2022

Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Process:

Outlines municipal projects according to their anticipated environmental impact and requires more stringent review as the size of the environmental impact increases.

The Class EA defines a Master Plan as:

"A long-range plan, integrating infrastructure requirements for present and future land use with environmental planning principles. The plan examines the infrastructure system in order to outline a framework for planning subsequent projects and/or developments" (Class EA, 2000, as amended in 2015)

The Servicing Plan being prepared for the OPIP study area includes municipal services (stormwater, wastewater, water and transportation).

Servicing Master Plan Problem and Opportunity Statement

Problem

The Town of Innisfil is undertaking the OPIP Secondary Plan to develop guidelines for a new community within the Town of Innisfil with a focus on preserving agricultural lands and natural landscapes, while encouraging a mix of small town and urban living. Currently only a portion of the study area has municipal services. In order to support future development to 2051 new and additional municipal infrastructure must be added.

Opportunity

The OPIP Secondary Plan and Servicing Plan are being developed concurrently to provide an integrated planning approach to guide future development and full municipal infrastructure services within the study area.

