

## Local Off-Leash Dog Areas Strategy

In response to interest identified by the community, Vaughan started this study to define a process for developing local off-leash dog areas.

- In 2019, the City conducted research to identify best practices for local off-leash dog areas, workshops with City staff and community members to provide input on the study and community engagement activities, and launched an online survey
- In 2020, the City developed evaluation process and criteria informed by the research and engagement and completed evaluation of community-identified sites. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the City changed the in-person public house engagement to this on-line presentation combined with an Online Self-Directed Workshop.
- Remaining activities include gathering feedback through an online self-directed workshop, reviewing that feedback, updating the evaluation based on feedback received, and refining recommendations to be presented to City Council.



## Local Off-Leash Dog Areas - Background

2009: First regional off-leash dog area opened at Concord / Thornhill Regional Park

2013: City's planning documents identify commitment for additional off-leash areas

2014: petition and resolution by City Council to identify potential locations the west of Highway 400

2016: Completed Primary Off-Leash Area selection the west of Highway 400 study

2018: Updated City planning documents identify commitment for additional off-leash dog areas (local and primary)

2019: Began working on the City-wide study and implementation plan for local off leash dog areas

## Primary vs. Local Off-Leash Dog Areas

- Primary refers to areas that are larger with more amenities and may be considered a destination park that cannot be easily accessed by foot by the larger population.
- Local refers to areas located within neighbourhoods, often within existing community parks, and are typically smaller in size with fewer City amenities.


Concord / Thornhill Regional Park Primary Dog Area

## Site Selection Process

- Potential locations reviewed by the City and filtered to potential locations.
- Assess potential locations against Tier 1 criteria to determine suitability, identify
- Prepare report of findings and final recommendations opportunities / advantages and challenges / disadvantages
- Submit report and present to Council
- Advance those sites that meet the $75 \%$ threshold to the Tier 2 evaluation



## Background Research

Research looked at Canadian and International practices and innovations in developing and maintaining local off-leash dog areas.

## Governance

- By-laws and policies are critical to establishing operational parameters and enforcement.
-Education is important to communicate regulations, set expectations regarding etiquette and address misinformation.
-Community involvement through volunteer groups is essential to the identification of locations and long-term operation and management of facilities.
-Well-being of people and dogs must be considered through the lens of safety and security.


## Location

-Clearly defining setbacks and places of acceptable use is important to manage expectations.

- "People with and without dogs share park space more effectively in dog off-leash areas with clearly marked boundaries, since people know where off-leash dogs are allowed and to be expected." (Source: Vancouver Park Board, 2017)


## Background Research ... continued

## Accessibility

- A common issue with off-leash dog areas is the ability for residents to access them. Most residents prefer the off-leash dog areas to be located within walking distances (max. 15-minute walk) to their homes or a short drive, which has become an increasing level of demand for municipalities.
-Connecting pathways to off-leash dog areas (sidewalks and rails) are important considerations.


## Design

- For local off-leash dog areas the aspect of design considers parameters that fundamentally impact the design, such as size, microclimate, and drainage. The design must be inclusive, consider a wide variety of factors and suitable for dogs of all sizes. Design must also consider the carrying capacity of a site in order to create an area that will adequately serve the community.


## Background Research ... continued

## Layout \& Amenities

-The aspects of layout and amenities for local off-leash dog parks considers fencing, gates and access, surface material, water, shade, lighting, waste management and benches. Research indicates that users typically socialize while their dogs play at the park. Adequate seating is required; considering movable chairs that can create a more comfortable atmosphere.

## Cost

- The cost of developing, operating and maintain off-leash dog areas is an important consideration. Some municipalities use the licensing fees of dogs to fund the maintenance of the park and the enforcement of policies, and others require volunteer groups to raise half the funds in advance or raise funds for any non-standard features.



## What the City Has Heard: Survey

## Number of Survey Responses: 917 (As of July 14, 2020)

## Key Feedback

- Dog owners like off-leash areas because they allow dogs to exercise, roam freely, and socialize with others within a safe, confined space.
- Areas that are nearby (or walking distance to) many potential users would be a benefit.
- Efficient by-law enforcement (aggressive dogs, inappropriate use, poop \& scoop waste collection).
- The area should be maintained, and the rules enforced as much as possible

- 19 years and under
- 20-29 years
- 30-39 years
- 40-49 years
- 50-59 years
- 60-69 years
- 70-79 years
- 80+ years
- Beneficial to have separate areas for small and large dogs.
- The area should be relatively the weatherproof and could withstand various the weather conditions (rain, snow, sun, wind).
- The area should be located away from children's playgrounds and provide amenities for visitors to use such as water, waste bins, two-gated entry, etc.).
- Different types of off-leash areas (open space, trails, etc.) would be beneficial.

Size of Dogs Owned by Respondents


## What the City Has Heard: Survey ... continued

## Key Takeaway

Close to $90 \%$ of respondents support an off-leash dog area within their neighbourhood.

Would you support a local off-leash dog area in your neighbourhood?


## What the City Has Heard: Survey ... continued

## Key Takeaways

- Most people are willing to drive 5 to 10 minutes
- Most people are willing to walk up to 15 minutes
- Most people would visit in the later afternoon into the evening

Time Respondents Would Spend Walking to Park


## What the City Has Heard: Survey ... continued

Identified Concerns

- Need for consistent and responsive maintenance
- Need for consistent by-law regulations \& enforcement
- Safety of dogs of different sizes within the area and protection from outside threats (coyotes, harmful plant species, etc.)
- Ensure there is ample education on expected behaviour and rules of the area
- Need for area to be apart from playgrounds or sports fields
- Preference for surfaces of turf and artificial turf in off-leash areas


Respondents Rating of Surface Material

- Turf (grass or natural vegetation)
- Artificial turf (synthetic product)
- Wood chips (mulch)
- Gravel screenings
- Concrete or asphalt paving
- Sand
- Rubber mats


## What the City Has Heard: Short Survey

Between March 9 and 22, 2020, 100 community members provided input through a short telephone-based survey through an Access Vaughan.


Identified Local Off-Leash Dog Areas as
Beneficial


Support Off-Leash Dog Areas in Their Neighbourhood


## What the City Has Heard So Far: Location of Survey Respondents



## What the City Has Heard So Far: Community Workshops

Three workshops were conducted with City staff, dog-owners and ratepayers. The key findings include:

- Animal Services will need additional funds to support enforcement.
- Concerns regarding lack of owners with licensed dogs, not properly watching over their dog and their actions.
- Some parks are 'hot spots' of complaints and concern that should not be considered for off-leash dog areas.
- Need to consider amenities such as water features, lighting, entrances etc. as well as area accessibility for intensifying neighbourhoods.
- Education and communication activities the City identified as being important to provide community-wide about good dog care, responsibilities of dog-owners, and how dog owners can care for their dogs in relation to using local off-leash dog areas.


## What the City Has Heard So Far: Community Workshops

- The need for lighting to allow for evening visits and microclimate features that provides for adequate drainage for rain and either natural or constructed shade features
- A variety of funding options (creating a user fee or annual membership, encouraging increased dog licensing, and private sector sponsorship) and a variety of methods for governance (volunteers, dog-owners association collaborating with the City, etc.) exist.
- There are several educational communication and outreach strategies such as making use of the existing City communication channels, local posters in parks, engaging with schools and community centers and local newspapers.
- Additional features such as a poster board area for residents who may have lost a dog could post a picture at the site to share information would be beneficial.


## What Makes a ‘Good’ Local Off-Leash Dog Area?

Sound Planning and Management

- Governance / Stewardship
- Education and Awareness
- Effective Guidelines for Design, Operation, and Use
- Effective and Responsive Maintenance


## Features and Facilities

- Separate enclosure for small dogs
- Shade trees and structures
- Outdoor furniture (benches, picnic tables)
- Perimeter fencing and double gates
- Surfaces that are easy to maintain
- Waste receptacles
- Clear signage
- Accessibility (transit, sidewalk, trails, parking option)


Note: Placement of off-leash infrastructure may vary depending on sitespecific conditions.

## Characteristics

- Appropriate size
- Close proximity to enable walking
- Access to transit and parking
- Safe, secure, and accessible
- Social space
- Part of the community
- Accessible to maintenance equipment
- Practical to monitor
- Screened to limit nuisance

Limitations for Local Scale

- Size
- Proximity to residential areas
- Proximity to school yards, play areas, athletic fields, and environmental areas
- Existing protection from the elements
- Available infrastructure (water, lighting, washrooms)


## Local Off-Leash Dog Area Etiquette

## Rules and Regulations (Animal By-Law 53-2002)

- Licensing of Dogs
- All dogs are to be licensed with each dog having a valid tag and rabies certificate
- Licenses are to purchased within 30 days of acquiring a dog, and must be renewed annually
- All dogs must always wear a license (numbered metal tag)
- Running at Large (Unleashed)
- Dogs must be leashed in public parks, if this is not the case then the animal may be impounded by Animal Control
- Pet owners must not let their pet trespass on public or private property
- Animal Waste
- Pet owners must always clean up and dispose of their pet's waste on public or private property
- Off-Leash Zone Rules
- No dog under the age of four months is permitted
- Dogs must be spayed or neutered
- Dogs must not be left unattended
- Dog owners must carry a leash for each dog
- Dog owners may bring up to three dogs per visit into an off-leash area
- Dog owners must not bring any biting or menacing dog or pit bull

Dog Owners are expected to: Abide by Ontario's Dog Owner's Liability Act (R.S.O. 1990) which includes Municipal by-laws, a list of offences, and other regulations

## Local Off-Leash Dog Areas: Potential Locations Reviewed by City



## Selecting the Locations: Tier 1 Evaluation Matrix and Criteria

| Criteria | Criteria Description | Criteria Scoring | Weighting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Purpose |  |  |  |
| Purpose | Proposed location is intended to use existing City-owned, designated park areas as a local-scale off-leash dog area for socialization and exercising dogs within the City's by-laws and policies. | 1: No 5: Yes | 10 |
| B. Governance |  |  |  |
| By-laws. Policies \& Regulations | Potential site would easily comply with existing by-laws, policies, and land regulators (E.g. TRCA) | 1: No, changes are required <br> 5: Yes, no changes are required | 10 |
| Education | Potential site would require educational efforts for neighbouring residents and park users. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1: Yes } \\ & \text { 5: No } \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| Park Stewardship | Proposed location has potential to foster stewardship amongst neighbouring residents and park users (Adopt-a-Park, ratepayers association, etc.) | 1: Limited Potential, low probability of volunteers <br> 3: Potential, moderate probability of volunteers <br> 5: Good Potential, volunteers have been identified | 5 |
| Safety and Security | Potential site considers users and non-users safety and security (easily visible, electricity for lighting). CPTED principles to be applied. | 1: Poor <br> 3: Average <br> 5: Good | 10 |
| Public Opinion | What is the general public opinion of the proposed location? Has the location been recommended by residents? <br> (Workshop and pop-up events) | 1: Opposition <br> 3: Neutral <br> 5: Supported | 10 |
| C. Location |  |  |  |
| Ownership / Designated Park | Potential site must be City-owned, designated park. | 1: Not City-owned, undesignated park <br> 3: City-owned, undesignated park / Owned by others, designated park <br> 5: City owned, designated | 10 |
| Proximity to residential areas | Potential site within residential area but distance away from residences (including visual, odour and noise buffers), with greater distance preference. | 1: < 15 m (49 ft.) <br> 3: 15 m to 30 m ( 59 ft to 98 ft ) <br> $5:>30 \mathrm{~m}$ ( 98 ft .) (or if adjacent to high-rise residential) | 10 |
| Proximity to Play Areas and School Yards | Potential site considers proximity from fence to play areas and school yards with greater distance preferred. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1: < } 15 \mathrm{~m}(49 \mathrm{ft} .) \\ & \text { 3: } 15 \mathrm{~m} \text { to } 30 \mathrm{~m} \text { ( } 59 \mathrm{ft} \text { to } 98 \mathrm{ft} \text { ) } \\ & 5:>30 \mathrm{~m}(98 \mathrm{ft}) \end{aligned}$ | 10 |
| Proximity to Athletic Fields or Courts | Potential site considers proximity from fence to athletic fields and courts with greater distance preferred. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1: < } 15 \mathrm{~m}(49 \mathrm{ft} .) \\ & 5:>15 \mathrm{~m}(98 \mathrm{ft} .) \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| Proximity to Environmental Areas | Potential site cannot result in negative environmental effects. Distance away from Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), with greater distance preferred. (Reference Natural Heritage Network Core) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1: }<5 \mathrm{~m}(16 \mathrm{ft.}) \\ & \text { 3: } 5 \mathrm{~m} \text { to } 15 \mathrm{~m}(16 \mathrm{ft.} \text { to } 59 \mathrm{ft} \text { ) } \\ & \text { 5: > } 15 \mathrm{~m}(59 \mathrm{ft} .) \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| D. Accessibility |  |  |  |
| Parrking | Potential site has access to dedicated parking facilities. | 3: No Dedicated Parking Facility (On-Street Only) 5: Dedicated Parking Facility | 10 |
| Service Area Catchment | Density of of residents within a $500-\mathrm{m}$ service radius of the potential site. | 0: No Residential <br> 1: Low Density <br> 3: Medium Density <br> 5: High Density | 10 |
| Sidewalks (Including park walkways) | Potential site is accessible by sidewalks. | 1: None <br> 3: One <br> 5: More than one | 10 |
| Trails | Potential site is accessible by trails (within 100 m ) | 1: None <br> 5: One or More | 5 |
| E. Design |  |  |  |
| Size | Potential site must be large enough to accommodate required facility design. | 1: $<0.25$ ha ( 0.6 acres) <br> 3: $0.25-0.5$ ha ( 0.6 to 1.2 acres) <br> 5: >0.5 ha (1.2 acres) | 15 |
| Microclimate | Potential site considers exposure to the Cityather elements (sun, wind, snow, rain) and other environmental factors such as natural shade | 1: Full exposure <br> 3: Average exposure <br> 5: Limited exposure/protected | 5 |
| General Grading | Potential site should be the Cityll drained. Max slope 10\% | 1: Poor, additional grading required <br> 3: Average, minor additional grading may be required <br> 5: Good, no additional grading required | 10 |

## Selecting the Locations: Tier 2 Evaluation Matrix and Criteria

| Criteria | Criteria Description | Criteria Rankings | Weighting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F. Governance |  |  |  |
| Online Self-Directed Workshop | Comments from the Online Self-Directed Workshop | 1: Opposition <br> 3: Neutral <br> 5: Supported | 10 |
| G. Accessibility |  |  |  |
| Transit | Potential site provides access to public transit. Consider as bonus | 1: Poor <br> 3: Average <br> 5: Good | 5 |
| Catchment | Potential site catchment service population | 1: Low density <br> 3: Moderate density <br> 5: High density | 10 |
| Parking | Potential site has available parking. Consider as bonus | 1: None <br> 3: On street <br> 5: Parking lot | 5 |
| H. Layout \& Amenities  |  |  |  |
| Fencing | Potential site will require fencing or has existing fencing that can be used. | 1: No existing fencing and fencing will require additional construction efforts <br> 3: No existing fencing but can be fenced <br> 5: Existing fencing that can be reused | 7 |
| Lighting (Enhanced Service) | Potential site has existing lighting that meets visibility needs during operating hours | 1: No available power source <br> 3: Power source available <br> 5: Existing lighting | 7 |
| Water (Enchanced Service) | Potential site has access to water supply. | 1: No water connection exists <br> 3: Water connection available but requires connection <br> 5: Water connection available | 7 |
| Surface material | Potential site considers most appropriate types of surface material to reduce costs. | 1: Existing surface material requires replacement <br> 3: Existing surface material can be used but will need to be replaced within 1 year operation <br> 5: Existing surface materials can be used beyond 1 year operation | 7 |
| Shade | Potential site has shade features (natural or built). | 1: No space for shade features <br> 3: Required shade features <br> 5: Existing shade features | 7 |
| Waste management | Potential site will require dog waste receptacles. | 1: No space for receptacles <br> 3: Dog waste receptacles required <br> 5: Existing waste receptacles available | 7 |
| Benches | Potential site will require benches. | 1: No space for benches <br> 3: Space for benches <br> 5: Existing benches nearby | 5 |
| I. Cost |  |  |  |
| Cost - Construction | Potential site considers constructability. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1: } \$ \$ \$ \\ & \text { 3: } \$ \$ \\ & 5: \$ \end{aligned}$ | 10 |
| Cost - Operation \& Maintenance | Potential site considers ongoing operation and maintenance efforts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1: } \$ \$ \$ \\ & \text { 3: } \$ \$ \\ & \text { 5: } \$ \end{aligned}$ | 10 |
| Cost - External Funding Sources | Potential site has confirmed, known / potential or unknown external funding sources. | 1: Unknown <br> 3: Known / Potential <br> 5: Confirmed | 10 |

## Local Off-Leash Dog Areas: 8 Recommended Locations

1. Jean Augustine District Park (Formerly Benjamin Vaughan District Park)
2. Sugar Bush Heritage Park
3. Clearview Park
4. Vaughan Sports Village
5. Mackenzie Glen District Park
6. Matthew District Park
7. Chancellor District Park
8. Nort Johnston District Park


## Local Off-Leash Dog Areas: 8 Recommended Locations . continued



## Recommended Pilot Locations \& Survey Respondents Overlay



Legend
$\square$ Ward Boundary
Survey Respondents per Block (Final)
1-1011-20
21-30
31-43Recommended Pilot Locations

Location of survey
respondents as of July 14, 2020*

* Based on 513 respondents who shared valid Postal Codes with the City of Vaughan


## Pilot Study Approach

The City is considering implementing multiple locations recommended from this Study as pilot sites

## Each location considered for the pilot

 study must include- Stewardship group (min. 3 volunteers)
- Evaluation of usage, complaints, operation and maintenance
- Consideration of costs


## Each pilot site will require bi-monthly

 reporting and annual review to determine if:- The stewardship group has remained active
- That no significant evaluation issues the City identified
- That costs fall within existing operating expenditures
- that the pilot site will be developed as a formal location

If annual review identifies concerns in stewardship or evaluation, City staff will either remove the location from the pilot study or work with community to mitigate concerns as appropriate.

## Local Off-Leash Dog Area Stewardship Program

## Responsibility of Stewards

- Foster a positive social environment for dogs and people
- Educate others on off-leash dog area regulations and etiquette
- Communicate any safety concerns to City
- Share feedback about operations and maintenance
- Collaborate with City on pilot studies, sharing feedback (good, bad and opportunities for improvement and enhancement)

Stewardship Group Proposed Structure:

- Minimum 3 residents from the local neighbourhood
- City staff (Parks and Animal Control)

Terms of Reference and meetings to be determined

## Project Next Steps

## 1. Reviewing Your Feedback

The City will review the feedback from the online self-directed workshop to finalize recommended local off-leash dog areas to pilot. The feedback deadline is August 31, 2020.

## 2. Presenting Final Recommendations to City Council

City staff will prepare and present the final recommended pilot locations to City Council (anticipated in late 2020).
3. Stay engaged in the conversation!

Visit Vaughan.ca/DogPark to stay up to date on this project!

You can also contact us directly at:

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## Join the Conversation!

Participate in the online self-direct workshop until August 31, 2020


The workshop only takes 15 minutes to complete!

- Learn more about the Local Off-Leash Dog Area Strategy and key findings to-date
- Review and provide feedback on the eight recommended pilot locations
- Let us know if you are interested in becoming an Off-Leash Dog Area Steward

