

TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA



2020 Comprehensive Plan Update

Adopted xx/xx/xxxx
9/30/2020 DRAFT



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Top Left: Stryker Farm

Top Right: View looking South from Onanda Park

Bottom Right: Credit Andrew Simmons, overlooking Woolhouse Road

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1) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2) INTRODUCTION

The Town of Canandaigua is a community within the western portion of NY State in the heart of the Finger Lakes region. Chartered in 1791, Canandaigua has a long and impressive history. This land was home to the Seneca Indians and the site of the Seneca's principal village in the area of Arsenal Hill. The name "Canandaigua" itself is a derivation of the Seneca word "Kanandarque" which means "chosen spot." The impact of the Seneca Nation lives on as many of our current roads follow previous Seneca trails, our crops are similar to those produced then, and our names many times refer to those used by the Seneca nation.

Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, the purchasers, founders, and salesmen of this land in 1788, created the first general land use plan. They created a unique arrangement of lots to showcase the beauty of Canandaigua Lake, as well as the Academy Tract – created to fund a public school – which they felt would make their land more attractive as they sought to develop and sell land.

Changes in transportation tell much of the history of Western NY. Unlike other communities in NY, Canandaigua missed out on the boom associated with the Erie Canal. However, with the advent of steamboats and railroads, Canandaigua finally experienced significant growth as shippers more easily transported goods from around Canandaigua and Canandaigua Lake to their regional markets. Additionally, as residents of nearby areas and larger Cities like Rochester desired natural areas to escape to, Canandaigua grew as a resort community. With the tremendous growth of the personal vehicle, expansive road networks, and as the United States and global market advanced, Canandaigua experienced large residential growth.

Initially the Town of Canandaigua grew around a bustling village, incorporated in 1815. During the early 1900's, a movement picked up that resulted in the village being chartered as the City of Canandaigua in 1913. In 1961, Canandaigua adopted its first master plan and Town Code. This simple zoning code provided basic controls to a community looking to standardize. Over the next 30 years, the interstate system and State roads like Route 5, 364, and 332 saw major design changes which made commuting easier and promoted further growth in Canandaigua.

ZONING ORDINANCE
TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA

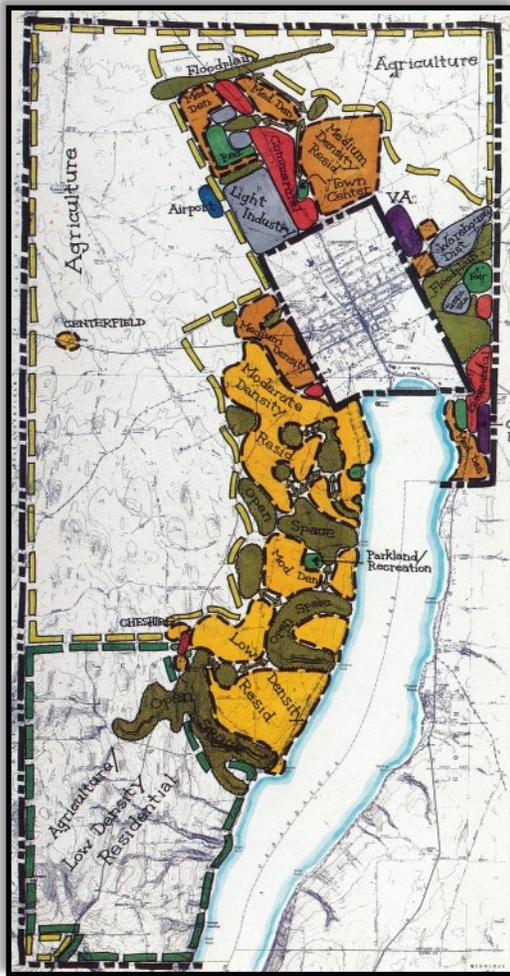
INTRODUCTION

The Town of Canandaigua is an attractive rural community which has experienced a slow but steady growth in the past. At the present time about 20 new homes are being built in the Town every year. In the future it is expected that this growth rate will increase due to the increasing suburbanization of the area, to the additional development of homes overlooking the lakefront, and to excellent commuting which is being made possible by improved highways in the area. If the beauty and character of the Town of Canandaigua are to be preserved it is imperative that this new development be adequately controlled.

A detailed examination of Town also confirm this need for adequate development controls. Signs of haphazard development are increasingly evident, trailers are being located indiscriminately throughout the Town, the lake is being encroached upon with multi-story boat-houses and other structures, and inadequate side and front yards are being left at the sides and fronts of many new residential structures.

Properly used, zoning is the most important means which the Town of Canandaigua has at its disposal for controlling, and encouraging the desirable use of land within its Town limits. In addition, zoning, by promoting attractive development protects individual property values.

1985 Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map



Excerpt from 1961 Zoning Ordinance

As residents could more easily drive from home to work and various amenities, the Town of Canandaigua saw tremendous growth as a residential community. In 1985, the Town prepared another Master Plan for the next 25 years. This plan's major goals have lasted to the present including providing a variety of housing types, creating commercial corridors on 332 and 5/20, and the protection of agriculture/woodlands. The drafters observed a fast-growing population and realized that changes to land use were necessary to protect agricultural and rural character as well as providing new and better services for the residents.

In 2003 the Town prepared the most recent complete Master Plan. The planned land use location was very similar to the plan of 1985; however, the actions steps placed more focus on Agricultural protection and Smart Growth strategies. An update to that plan was adopted in 2011 with an even greater focus on Agricultural and historic preservation. In 2014, the Town formed the Citizen's Implementation Committee (CIC) made up of Board members and active citizens to foster citizen engagement and guide the implementation of the adopted comprehensive plan. In 2018 the Town received an award for the CIC's work and implementation.

NYS Town Law suggests comprehensive plans be updated from time to time, usually between 5 and 10 years. As the most recent update was completed in 2011, the Town Board decided it was necessary to update its plan to ensure Town action and regulations continue to be in keeping with the goals of the people and the condition of the Town.

3) PLANNING PROCESS

The Town of Canandaigua established a Comprehensive Plan Project Team in the Spring of 2019. The Project Team included a cross-section of residents, Board members, and town staff. Representatives from the City of Canandaigua were also invited to participate in Project Team meetings. The Project Team was to guide the update process from start to finish including drafting goals and action steps for the future. All of the meetings were open to the public, and the public was always welcome to comment.

As part of the first order of business, the Project Team created a Public Engagement Plan used to guide the process from beginning to completion. It provided goals for engaging residents as well as a projected schedule for completion. Input and feedback from residents, business owners, and other local stakeholders was received throughout the planning process to give additional background information.

[The Public Engagement Plan is included as Appendix XX.](#)

Image from March 2019 Kick-Off Meeting



As noted in the Public Engagement Plan, the Project Team published a public survey from August 2019 until November 2019 to solicit input. This was advertised through water bills, through inclusion in various other mailings from the Town, E-mails, Facebook, and handing them out in person at events. This active marketing allowed us to receive 525 total responses. [The results of that public survey are included as Appendix XX.](#)



Photos from Community Meetings
Top: Cheshire Meeting
Bottom: Stryker Farms Meeting

The Project Team also held a series of five public meetings throughout the community to facilitate dialogue on what residents wished to see in the new plan. These meetings were held throughout the Town and at various times so that different residents might be attracted to attend. Almost 100 people attended these meetings in total. [The notes from those meetings are attached as Appendix XX.](#)

Using the input we received and information from the existing conditions, the project team synthesized an overarching vision for the Town for the next 10 years, and, from that vision, identified individual, narrowed goals as they relate to specific issues within the community. The Project Team then held a series of meetings open to the public where all attendees worked to identify the measurables by which we will test our success. And with those measurables, they worked

to identify partnerships, strategies and specific action items to achieve the Town's vision.

After preparing a complete draft of the Comprehensive Plan Update, the Project Team held a formal public meeting to present the plan and obtain feedback. This event provided valuable information to the Project Team which was then incorporated into the Plan. The Team then prepared another draft to present to the Town Board for their review. The Town Board held a public hearing on the draft plan on **XX/XX/XXXX**. Again, the Project Team revised the plan from comments received and prepared a final draft for the Town Board which was adopted on **XX/XX/XXXX**. **The notes from these meeting are included in Appendix XX.**

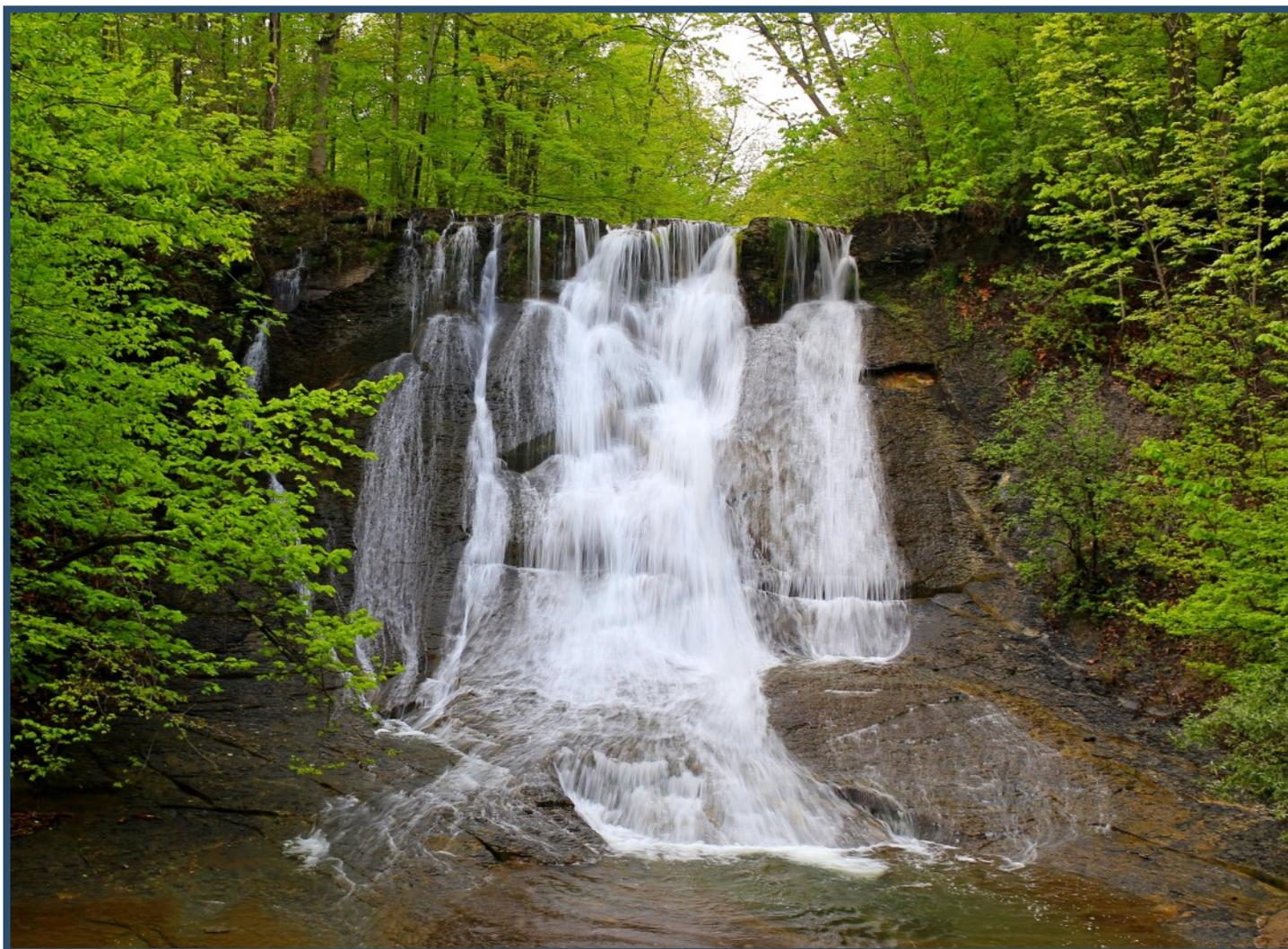
It should be noted that, in March of 2020, New York was shaken and our planning process interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The planning process was delayed and certainly the pandemic changed many of the conditions in which residents and the Town government operate. The Project Team has done our best to prepare a plan that will still provide useful recommendation regardless of the continued fallout and changes.

4) EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section will attempt to provide a profile of the Town and its various resources. It will use objective and available measurements wherever possible so that the metrics may be tracked over time. We will also place focus on the changes from the 2000 to 2020 in reference to the 2003 and 2011 Comprehensive Plans which the Town is updating. We hope that by providing a proper evaluation of the Town as it exists, the action items derived from this information will more effectively guide the Town.

NATURAL AND INHERITED RESOURCES

The Town of Canandaigua is blessed with natural resources crafted through millennia of environmental action. Residents and tourists enjoy spectacular scenery and abundant water for recreation or consumption. The Finger Lakes are a result of glacial action, as are the valuable farmland of the Northern portion of the Town. In an effort to promote the preservation of these valuable and irreplaceable resources, the Town has in the last 5 years created an Agricultural Enhancement Plan, an Open Space and Conservation Master Plan, and an updated Natural Resource Inventory. This section will explore the condition of those various resources which we steward.



Menteth Creek Waterfall

Canandaigua Lake

Canandaigua Lake is the third largest of the Finger Lakes in terms of volume, and it covers about 10,553 acres, making it the fourth largest in terms of surface area. Canandaigua Lake is the primary natural resource for the Town and a central feature in the region. Almost 75% of the respondents to the public survey stated Canandaigua Lake was the reason they choose to live in the Town.

The Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council (CLWC) is an inter-municipal agency charged with maintaining and enhancing the high quality of Canandaigua Lake through managing significant issues facing the lake, its watershed and all constituent communities bordering the lake. The CLWC completed the 2014 Comprehensive Update of The Canandaigua Lake Watershed Management Plan.¹ That Plan contains a wealth of information and goals that should be carefully considered and, if appropriate, incorporated into the Town’s regulations.

Most of the water reaching the lake arrives from the surrounding watershed through the vast network of watercourses and is drained by two outlet channels – the Canandaigua Outlet and the Feeder Canal. Because of the large watershed area for Canandaigua Lake, characteristics of that hydrologic path will influence the health of the Lake. Particularly important is the poor Hydrologic soils of the watershed where over 75% of the land area has soils classified as “C” or “D” with slow infiltration rates and high run-off potential. Additionally, the Town of Canandaigua has many soils with high or very high erodibility in the watershed.²

In the Canandaigua Lake Watershed, “the vast majority of nutrients, bacteria and sediment entering the lake occurs during storm/melt events.”³ Within this past decade watershed staff has monitored water quality data and conducted inspections to identify drainage pathways causing water quality problems. Sucker Brook was identified as a main polluter of the lake, and, as a result, the Town of Canandaigua, City of Canandaigua, and CLWC partnered to construct two stormwater retention areas to reduce discharge into the Lake. Similarly, CLWC, FLCC and Ontario County are constructing a similar retention area to improve the Fallbrook sub-watershed.



Stormwater Detention Area on County
Road 30

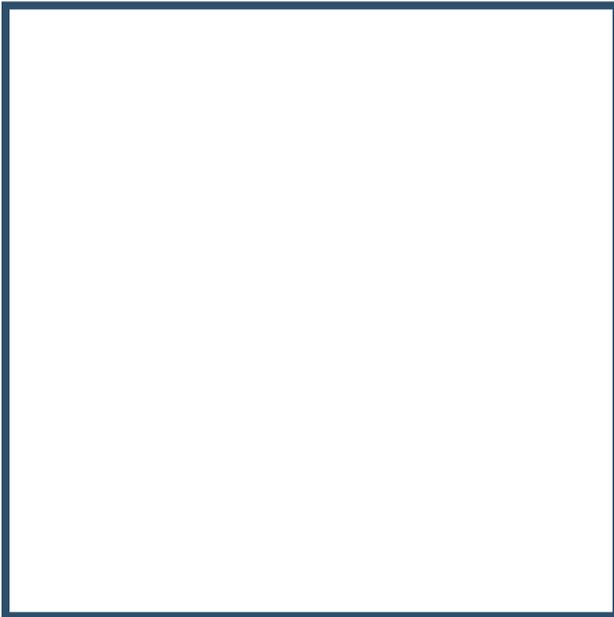
The Lake continues to be a major source of revenue for the Town as people enjoy swimming, boating, fishing, and living on the lake. The northern half of the lake carries more recreational use (boating, swimming and fishing) than the southern portion. Currently, during peak use the boat density range is 10.8 to 15.9 acres per boat for the entire lake. The recommended carrying capacity for Canandaigua Lake is 15-20 acres/boat, thus, currently during peak use the number of boats on the lake equals to or exceeds the lake's carrying capacity.⁴

The lake's fisheries are important for ecosystem balance and recreational opportunities. The lake trout is the primary cold-water game fish in Canandaigua Lake and is supported almost entirely by stocking. Rainbow trout provide an excellent tributary fishery in Naples Creek and a fair to good lake fishery. The alewife and rainbow smelt populations have declined, due in part to the impact of invasive Zebra and now Quagga Mussels. Canandaigua Lake also has good populations of smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, chain pickerel, yellow perch, bluegills, sunfish, and rock bass.

Canandaigua Lake also provides drinking water to 60,000 area residents. The dominant threat to the lake's water quality is non-point source pollution. Land uses surrounding the lake fall under local municipal jurisdiction and thus are regulated by local land use regulations. Between development growing to cover a larger land area, development that encroaches on necessary buffer zones and run-off from farm operations, the cumulative effects of local land uses threaten the long-term lake quality.

Though it is important to focus on land uses on or near the shoreline, the quality of Canandaigua Lake also requires a concern for the health of its entire watershed. As illustrated in [Map 1: Water Resources](#), the Canandaigua Lake watershed covers a significant portion of the Town of Canandaigua. Consequently, development and activities within the watershed should be reviewed with an understanding of their potential impact on the lake. For this reason, the Town adopted Lot Coverage standards in 2015 to ensure that parcels within the Residential Lake District are limited in the amount of impervious space on their lot. With this rule these lots will maintain space that allows infiltration of stormwater before flowing into the Lake. Additionally the Town has long maintained a 100 ft. setback from streams that allows infiltration of pollutants before entering a stream.

Recently Canandaigua Lake has experienced occurrences of harmful Algae blooms that produce toxins and can pose a threat to human, pet and wildlife health when concentrations of toxins are high enough. Generally, nutrient loading from the surrounding watershed directly impacts algae levels including Phosphorous and Nitrogen although research is ongoing about the specific conditions which trigger the development of toxins.



Blue Green Algae in Canandaigua Lake

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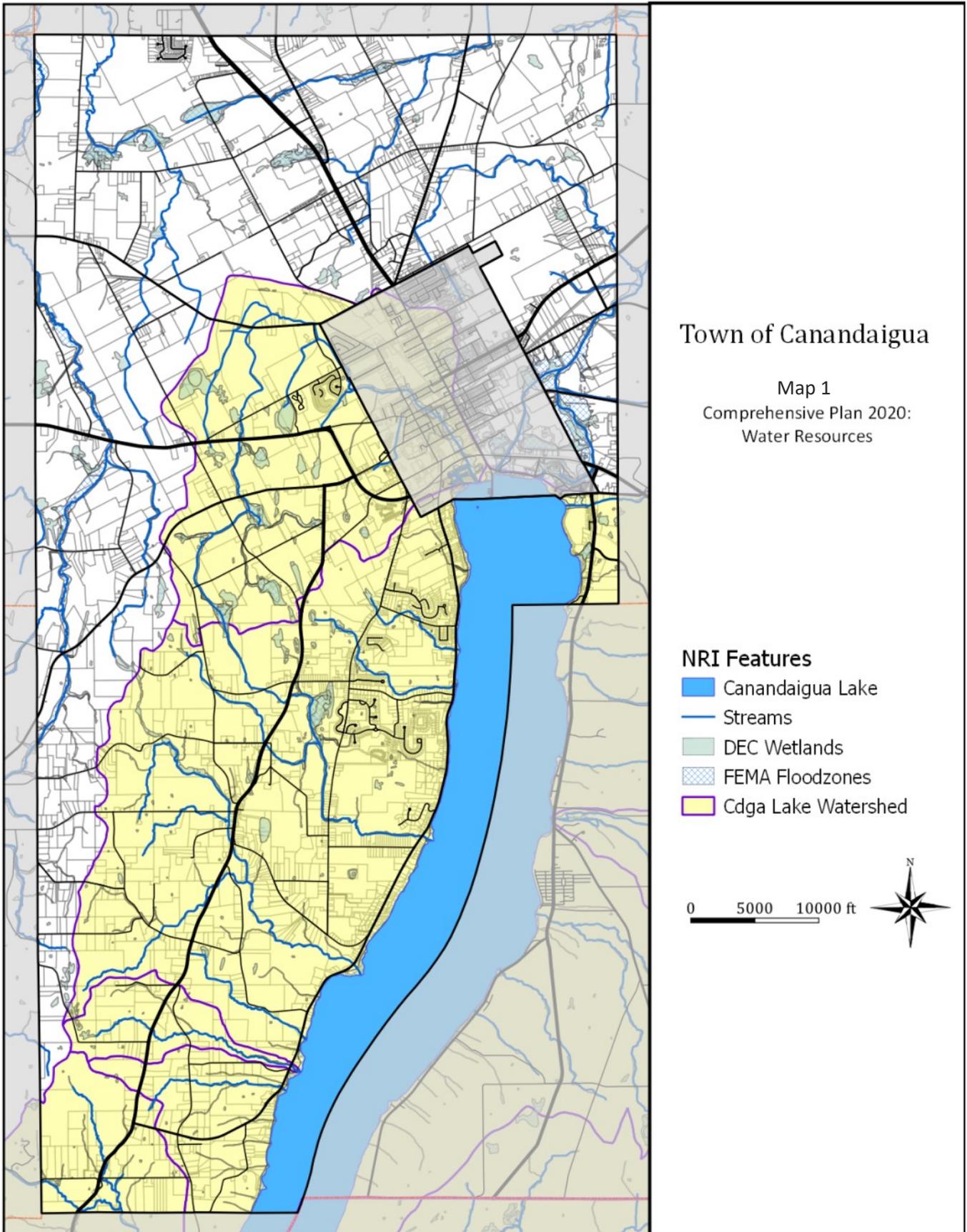
The multiple human uses of the lake are an important catalyst to the local economy. The lake influenced tax assessed value is estimated to be over one-billion dollars. Almost half of the land immediately surrounding Canandaigua Lake is used for residential purposes. The precipitation in this land will directly enter Canandaigua lake and not be treated, and it is estimated that this is a major source of pollution into the Lake. Studies done by the Keuka

Lake Association document that 20% of the shoreline tax base would be impacted by reductions in water quality. Tourism and recreation that are associated with Canandaigua Lake bring in millions of dollars to the local economy each year.⁵ A further deterioration of lake health jeopardizes this local economy and demonstrate the urgent need to protect Canandaigua Lake.

Streams and Riparian Corridors

There are more than 121 miles of mapped streams in the Town. These range from substantial streams that carry water year-round to intermittent drainageways. More than 65 linear miles of streams in the Town drain into Canandaigua Lake.

Riparian Corridors – natural vegetation adjoining these streams – provide food and shelter for many species and serve as critical corridors for wildlife movement. In addition, vegetation within riparian corridors helps to stabilize stream banks, filter pollutants, recharge groundwater and store flood waters.

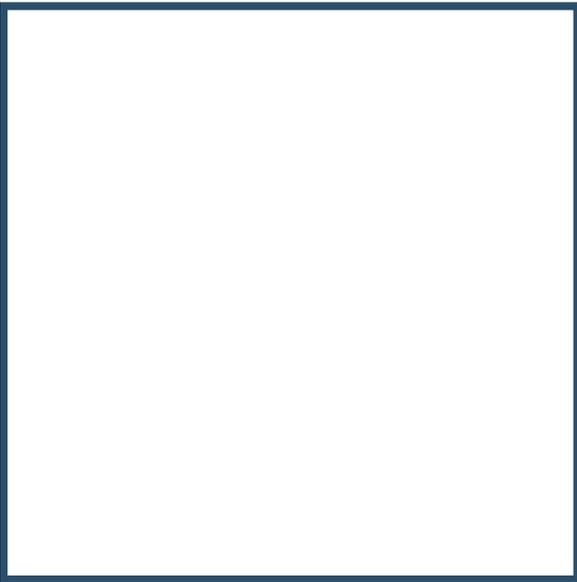


Within the Canandaigua Lake watershed, maintaining high water quality in streams helps to protect the water quality of Canandaigua Lake. For example, blue green algae blooms can be caused by runoff of polluted water. Vegetation along streams helps to filter stormwater and prevent it from flowing into lakes.

The Town currently regulates the placement of structures within a 100 ft. proximity of a stream bed and land disturbance greater than 500 ft² within 500 ft of a stream. The 2018 Town of Canandaigua Open Space Plan recommended increasing the proximate distance of structures to 150 ft. but no code update has yet been completed.

Wetlands

Several types of wetlands are found in the Town. “Forested Mineral Soil Wetlands” typically have at least 50% canopy cover of trees and include seasonally flooded forests and permanently flooded or saturated swamps.



Yerkes Road Wetland

The two forested wetland communities found in the Town -- Floodplain Forest and Silver Maple-Ash Swamp -- are considered vulnerable in New York State. Based on the NY Natural Heritage Program’s Statewide ranking of S2 for Floodplain Forest and S3 for Silver Maple-Ash Swamp, there are fewer than 100 occurrences of these types in the State.

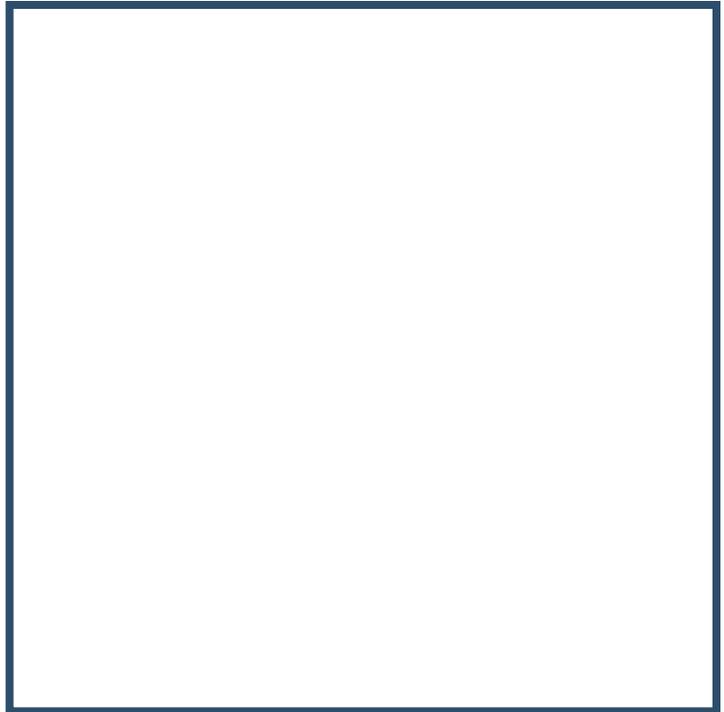
Delineation of wetlands in the field is based on analysis of vegetation, hydrology, and soils. Wetlands scientists look for certain types of vegetation that are typical of wetlands. The flow of water over and through the land (hydrology) also helps to delineate the locations of wetlands. Cer-

tain soil types, called “hydric soils,” are characteristic of wetland.

The Town has few regulations on the development in or near wetlands but defers broad judgment of development to the Planning Board and Environmental Conservation Board. Specific regulations of Wetlands are provided by the Army Corps of Engineers and/or by the NYS DEC. In the recent history of the Town, wetlands have been protected during development.

Floodplains

Floodplains are the level lands adjacent to waterways, and are referenced according to the frequency of flood occurrence throughout a given area. The 100-year floodplain describes the geographic extent of inundation that is likely to occur once every 100 years; in other words, in any given year there is a 1% chance that a river system will reach its 100-year flood stage. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) produces a series of maps describing flood frequency for the purposes of administering the National Flood Insurance Program.



Flooding at XXXX in XX/XXXX

Development within floodplains can create an increased risk for property damage as well as downstream flooding. Such development can result in negative impacts to water quality during floods as well as the loss of unique plant life and wildlife habitats. In addition flooding of developed areas can transport a wide variety of pollutants into adjacent waterways creating long term negative impacts to natural systems.

Floodplain vegetation and soils have evolved to accommodate periodic flooding, and in many cases, thrive because of it. This vegetation tends to be more diverse, providing a wider range of wildlife habitat. Floodplain vegetation stabilizes stream banks and provides a degree of flood mitigation through root storage, evapotranspiration, and increased levels of soil porosity and percolation.

Because of the unpredictability and destructive power of floods, the most effective means of mitigating the potential for negative environmental impacts is to simply place development well outside of known flood hazard areas. Limiting fill and soil disturbance within flood areas will minimize potential for increased impacts downstream.

Except for the land surrounding Canandaigua Lake, little development has occurred within Floodplains of the Town. Most of the land within upland floodplains continues to be farmlands or woodlands. The Town of Canandaigua enforces local legislation (Chapter 115) which regulates development within flood hazard zones.

Woodlands

Two types of Forested Uplands are found in the Town: Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest and Successional Northern Hardwoods. Approximately 147 acres of Hemlock-Northern Forest community are found in the southern part of the Town. These forests are predominantly found on steep slopes along gullies in the Town. These trees provide ecological benefits by stabilizing steep slopes, moderating stream/habitat temperatures, and provide unique habitats for various species.

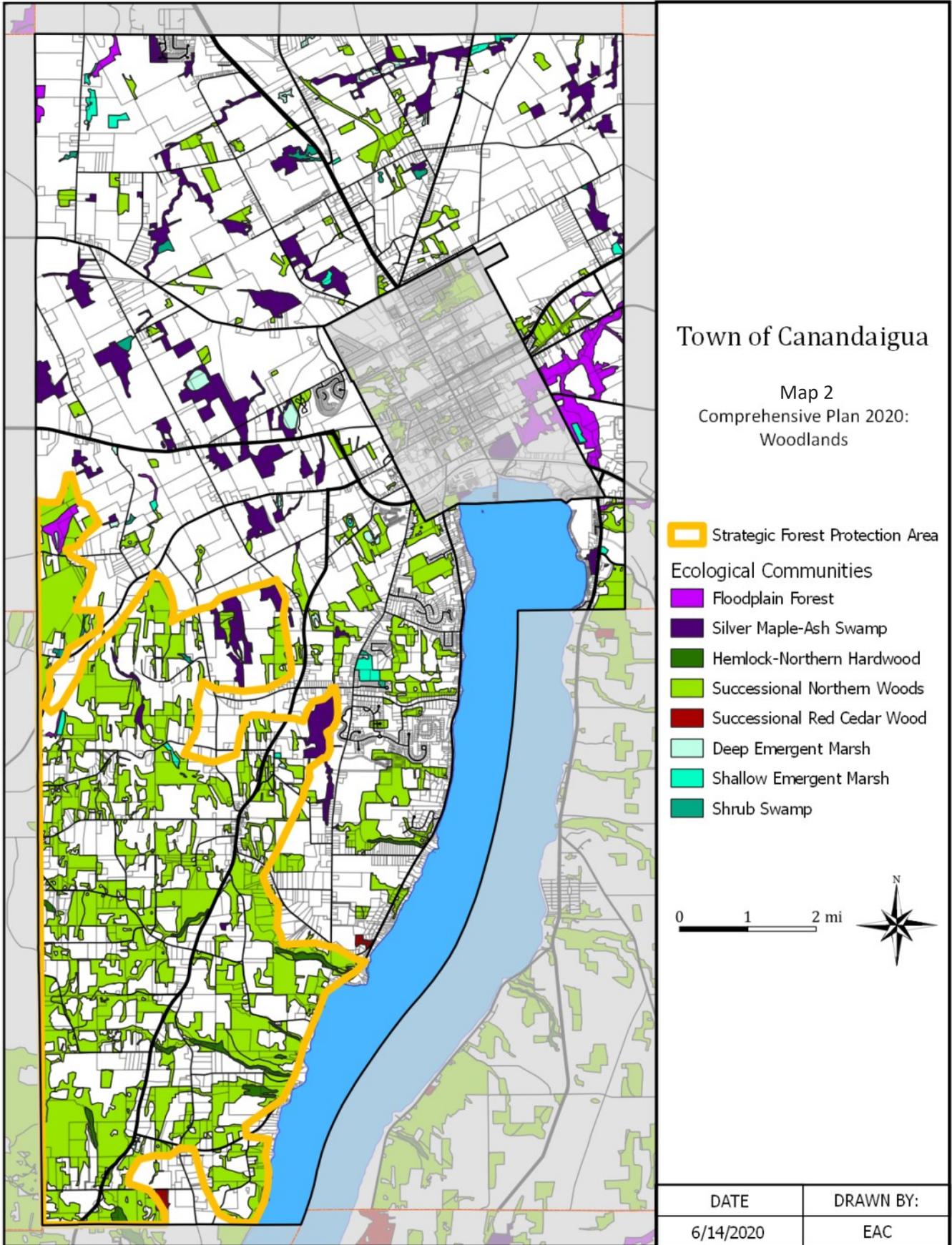
The Successional Northern Hardwood Forest is a hardwood or mixed forest that occurs on sites that have historically been cleared or otherwise disturbed. With 6,748 acres, this community represents the majority of forest found in the Town. Examples of this community are located predominantly in the southern part of the Town. Because the soils are less productive than farmland elsewhere in the Town, these lands became uneconomical to farm and were abandoned. Most of these successional northern hardwood forests are between 40 and 90 years old.

As part of the Open Space Plan adopted by the Town in 2018, the Town identified a Strategic Forest Protection Area, included as [Map 2: Woodlands](#). This map was created to show areas where conservation and land acquisition efforts would be most beneficial to forest and wildlife habitat.

Recently the Town and the Finger Lakes Land Trust partnered to purchase 90 Acres of land for preservation and parkland. Although the Town is active in preserving land where possible - of the 818 parcels within this area - 75 new homes have been constructed within this area since 2000 and 176 since 1990. Continued development leaves less and less land available for preservation and further segments forest lands in the Town. Fragmentation of woodlands is a serious concern for the future of Town woodlands as parcel sizes shrink and more houses are constructed.

Photo Credit: Finger Lakes Land Trust
Future Public Access Conservation Lands





An additional threat from invasive species and various diseases has also begun to adversely impact our woodlands. Around 2009, the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) began appearing in Upstate NY to devastating effect on our areas Ash trees. These Ash trees, which comprise almost 8% of all trees in our region, will die within 2-4 years of being infected, and the spread of the EAB has led to significant cost for homeowners and municipalities to remove infected trees.

Around 2014, the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) was identified in our region by the NYS DEC. These parasitic creatures feed off Hemlock trees and can cause severe damage and death to these trees. Because of the ecological importance of Hemlock trees, the spread of HWA has the potential to dramatically change these ecosystems.

More recently in 2017, the DEC identified Oak Wilt in the Town and within our Strategic Forest Protection Area on Ketchum Road. This fungal disease spreads from root contact and movement of lumber/firewood and will usually kill the infected tree. The NYS DEC is also concerned about the possible spread of the Spotted Lantern Fly in NYS which can feed on grapevines, hops, maple, walnut and many other trees. Although adult insects have been found within Ontario County, no confirmed infestation has been made.

In 2020, the Town also experienced an explosive infestation of Gypsy Moths. These invasive species have been in the Town of Canandaigua for many years, with a similar infestation occurring in the late 1980's. Gypsy moths in their various forms can defoliate trees which may weaken or outright kill trees.⁶



Invasive species that threaten
Town woodlands.

Top: Dying Ash Tree
Middle: Hemlock Woolley Adelgid
Bottom: Gypsy Moth Defoliation

Steep Slopes

Areas of steep slopes are susceptible to erosion which lead to instability and impact water quality. [Map 3: Steep Slopes](#) depicts those areas within the Town having slopes of at least 15%. These areas are located throughout the Town, with concentrations in the southern portion and along the lakeshore.

For many years the Town has seen development within steep slope areas usually within or adjacent to Canandaigua Lake. Although steep slope areas represent natural development constraints, continued growth and development of the Lake left steep areas as the only left to satisfy demand for new housing.

The Town of Canandaigua's Steep Slope Protection Law (Sec. 220-8 of the Town Zoning Code) is intended to minimize impacts of development in areas with slopes of 15% or greater. The law requires site plan review by the Town Planning Board for development in areas of steep slopes that exceed certain thresholds. Where the disturbed area exceeds a certain threshold, the Steep Slope Protection Law prohibits the "removal of existing ground cover and root systems except when related to a permitted use."

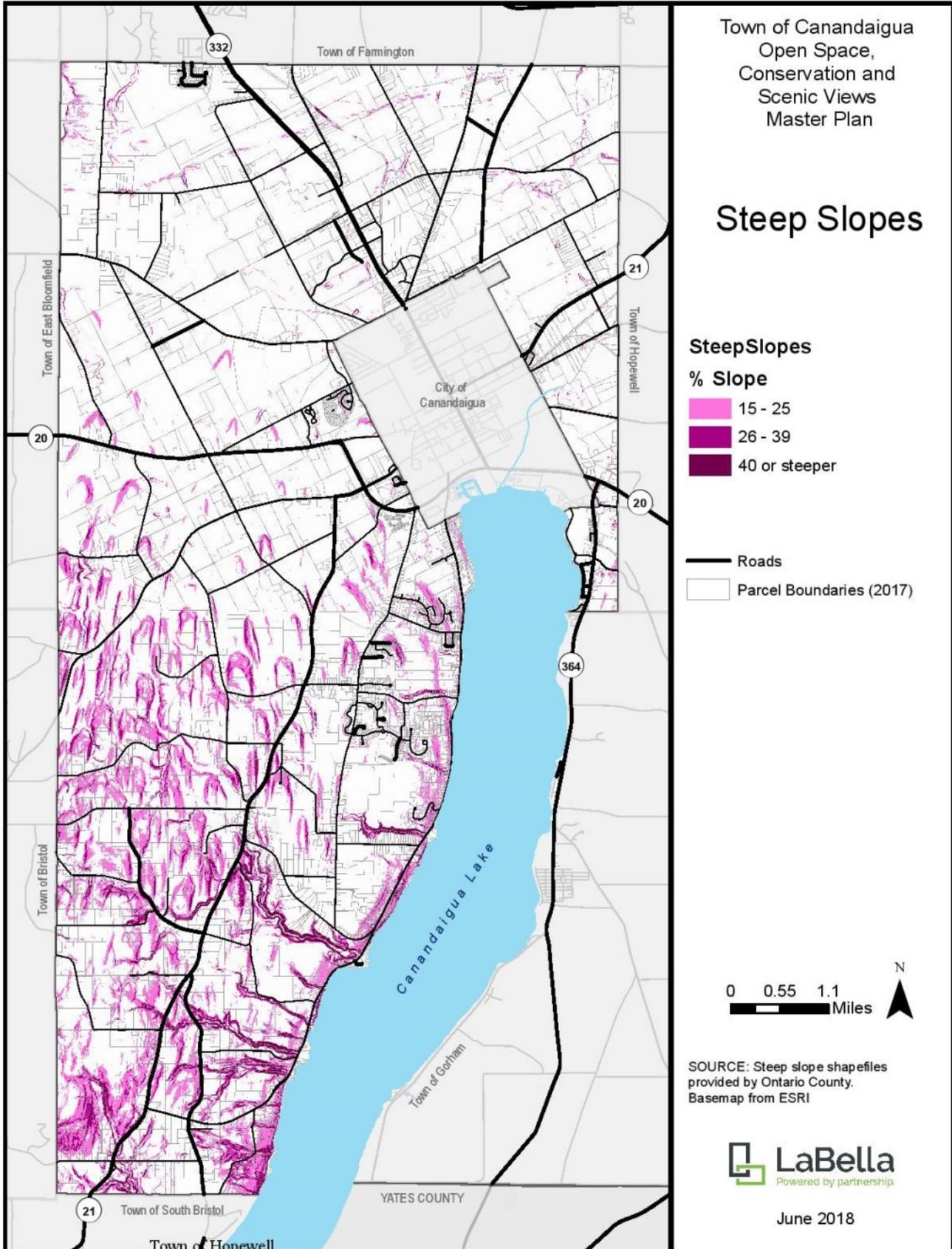
Because the Steep Slope Law was enacted very recently, it may be too early to evaluate its effectiveness. It is clear, however, that the Planning Board and ECB have incorporated it into their review of various projects and that applicants have made design decisions in consideration of this section and its intent.

Scenic Vistas

In almost every part of the Town of Canandaigua, residents enjoy beautiful views and aesthetics. These views can include the rolling hills of farmland in the North, to the woodlands of the South and numerous vistas of Canandaigua Lake. These diverse, scenic views provide value to the Town and help to create the character that survey respondents said they love about Canandaigua.

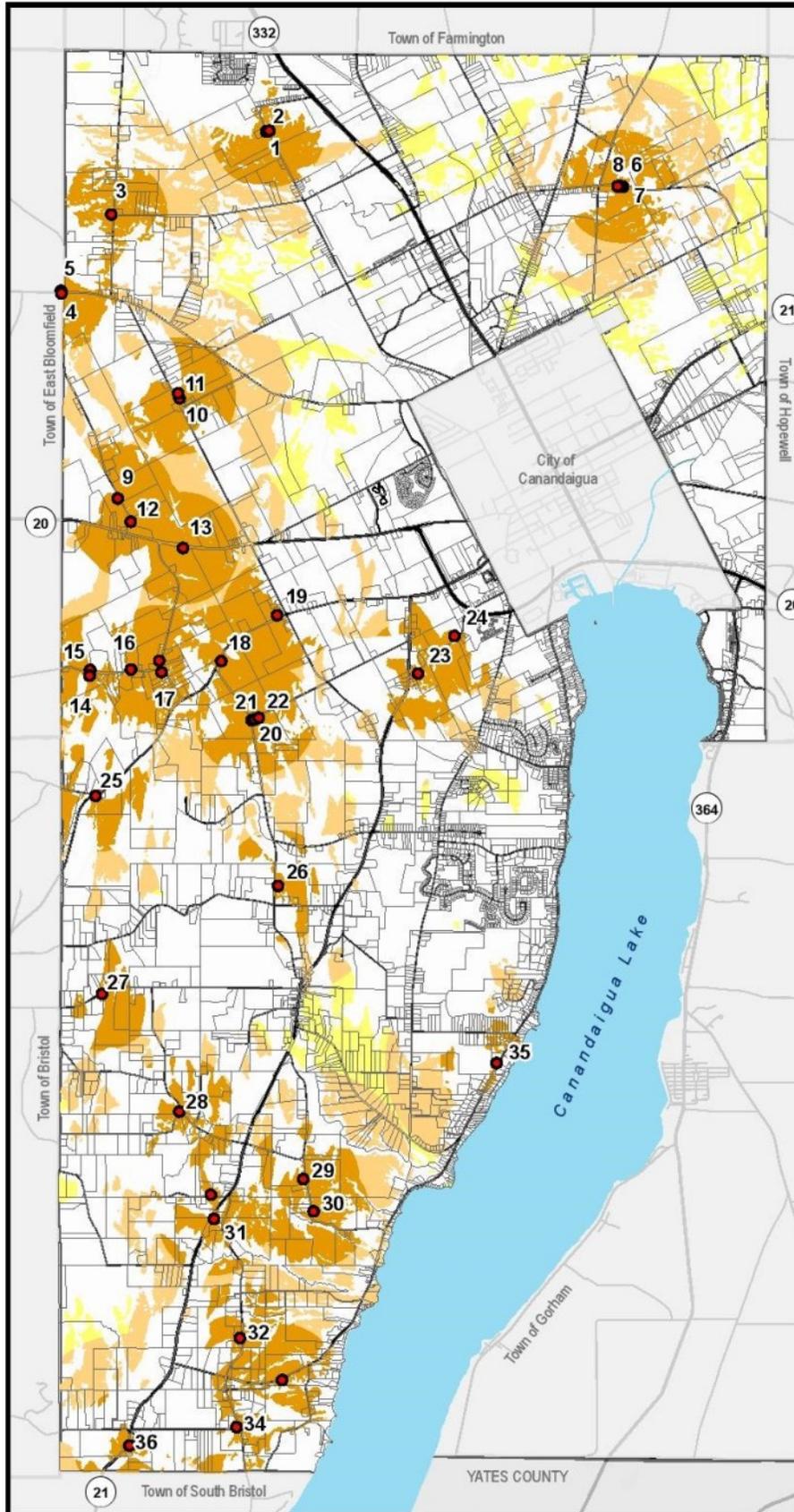


View of Canandaigua Lake North of Monks Road



The 2018 Open Space Plan documented many of these scenic views. This documentation is intended to guide the Environmental Conservation Board and other Town officials in review of proposals for land development and/or acquisition of land. [Map 4](#) shows lands visible from one or more of the scenic viewpoints. [Map 5](#) depicts those lands that are visible from Canandaigua Lake and the eastern lake shore.

Although no regulations exist in Town Code specifically referring to Scenic Views, the ECB and Planning Board take keen interest in these views when reviewing development applications. These Boards try to anticipate impacts and mitigate them through screening, building design, and changes to where development occurs on specific sites. The Town has adopted Lakeshore Development Guidelines and Ridgeline Development Guidelines to assist applicants and the Board's in mitigating negative aspects of development and, in some cases, repairing scenic views.



Town of Canandaigua
Open Space,
Conservation and
Scenic Views
Master Plan

Scenic Views

Scenic View Points

- Vista Point (Photo Key)

Scenic Viewsheds

(Visible from one or more viewpoints)

- Half-mile Radius
- 1-mile Radius
- 2-mile Radius

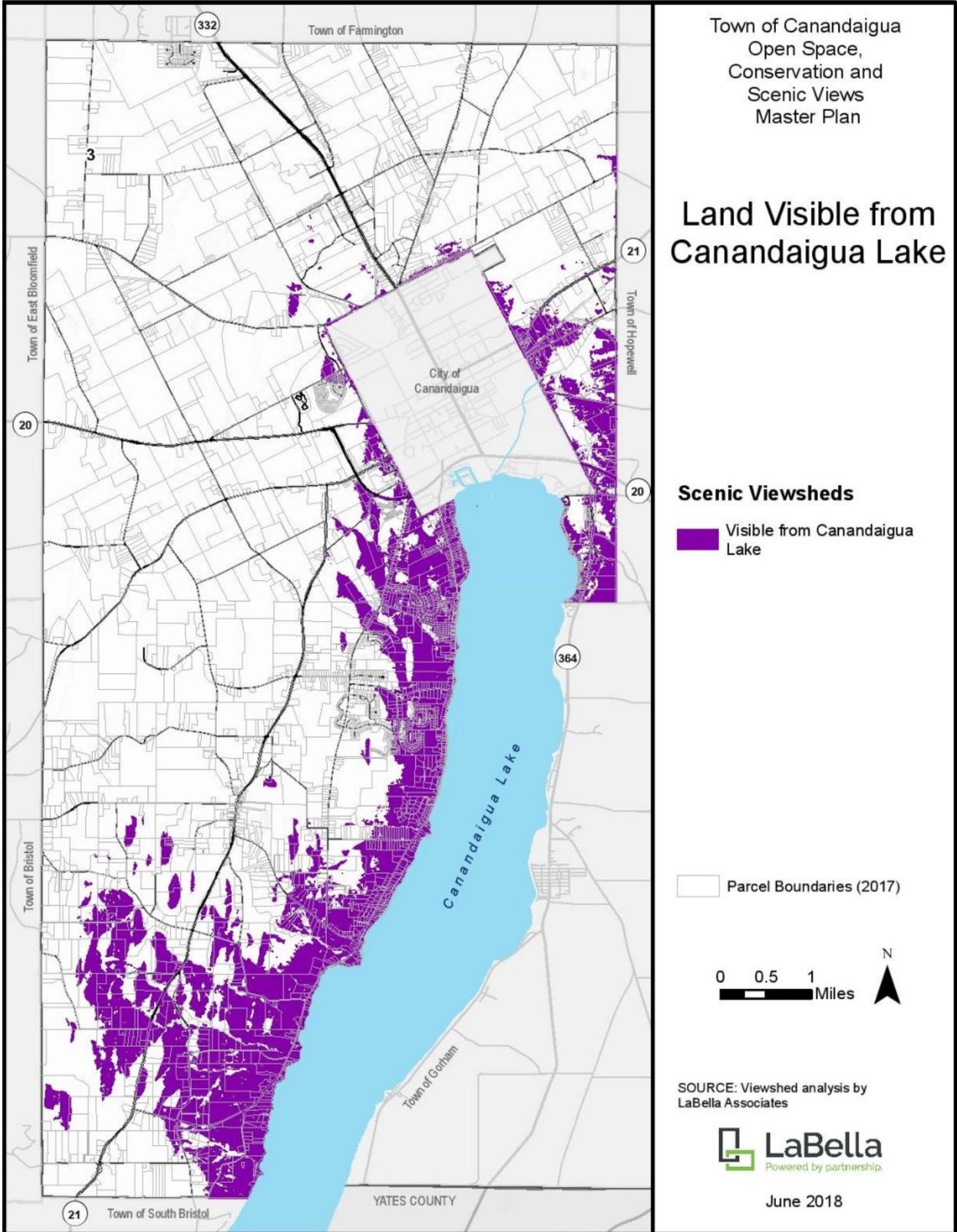
□ Parcel Boundaries (2017)



SOURCE: Viewshed analysis by
LaBella Associates



01/10/2019



AGRICULTURAL LANDS

The Town of Canandaigua economy and culture has for many years extended from agriculture. Only after millennia of glacial action and other natural occurrence was Canandaigua gifted with these extremely valuable in irreplaceable soils. As much as any wetlands or the lake, these natural resources of the Town must be protected to the greatest extent practicable.

In 2016, the Town of Canandaigua completed an extensive report on the agricultural lands and industry of the Town of Canandaigua entitled the Agricultural Enhancement Plan, prepared by La-Bella Associates and adopted by the Canandaigua Town Board in December 2016. The Town quickly began to implement the recommendations by establishing an Agricultural Advisory Committee in March of 2017, and adopting code revisions as outlined in the Plan in March of 2020.

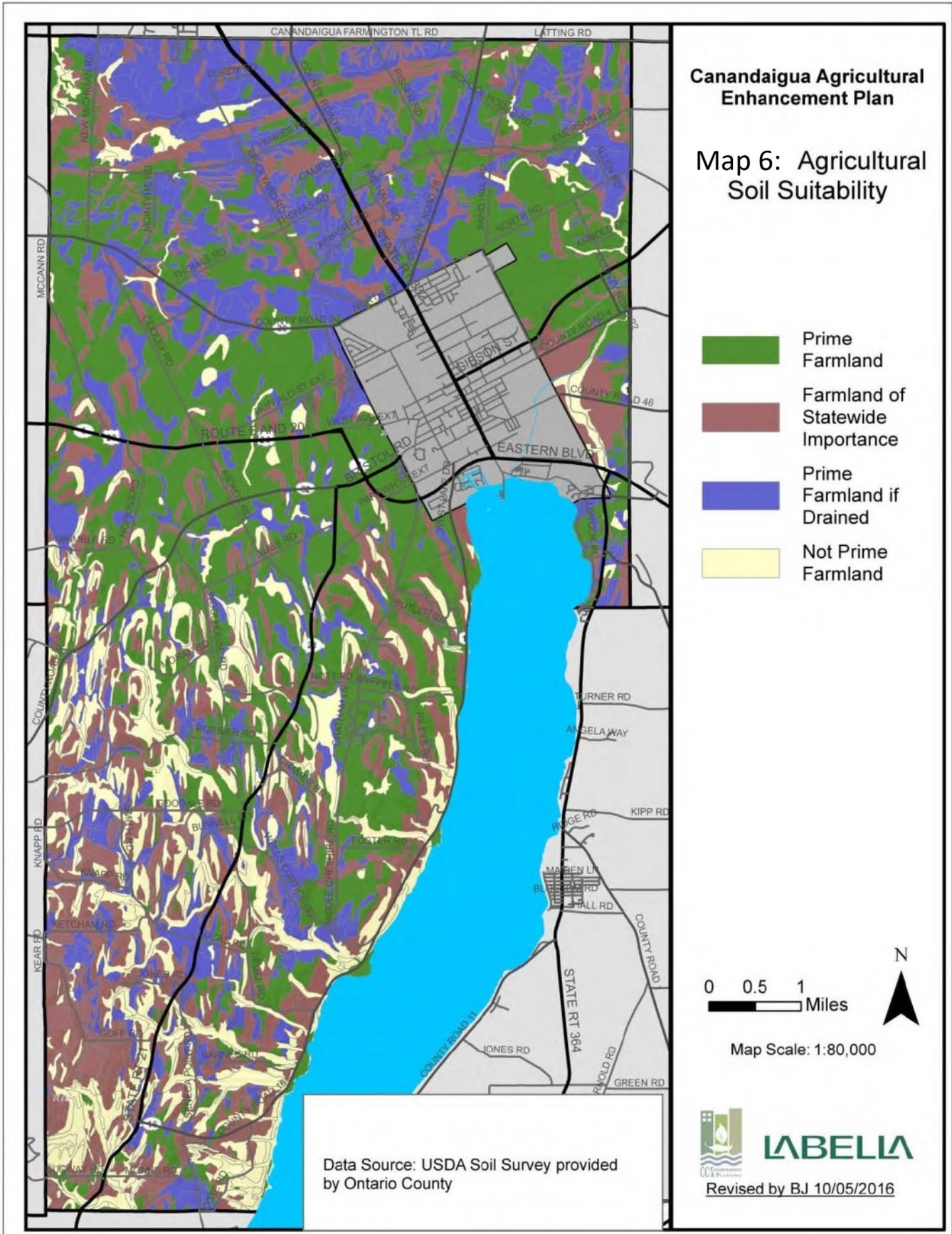
We know that in the Town of Canandaigua, high quality soils comprise nearly 75% of the total land area, with 32.5% of that area being Prime Farmland or soils that have the best combination of moisture regime, temperature, permeability, pH levels, and subsoil content. However, only 41% of the Town's total land area is actively farmed. An additional 11% of the land is previous farmland currently fallow. [Map 6](#) shows the distribution of this quality farmland throughout the Town.

The Town has aggressively sought to protect farmland and the local farming industry by acquiring permanent conservation easements on active, productive farmland. As of the end of 2019, the Town has permanently protected 1,539 acres and another 187 acres pending permanent protection. All of these lands were protected with perpetual conservation easements through the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets' Farmland Protection Implementation Grant and its Purchase of Development Rights program. Most of these parcels lie within the Northern portion of the Town clas-

"I commend the Town for its initiative and effort in developing the plan."

- Richard Ball, Commissioner of New York State Agriculture and Markets

Wyffells Farm, Permanently Protected in 2009

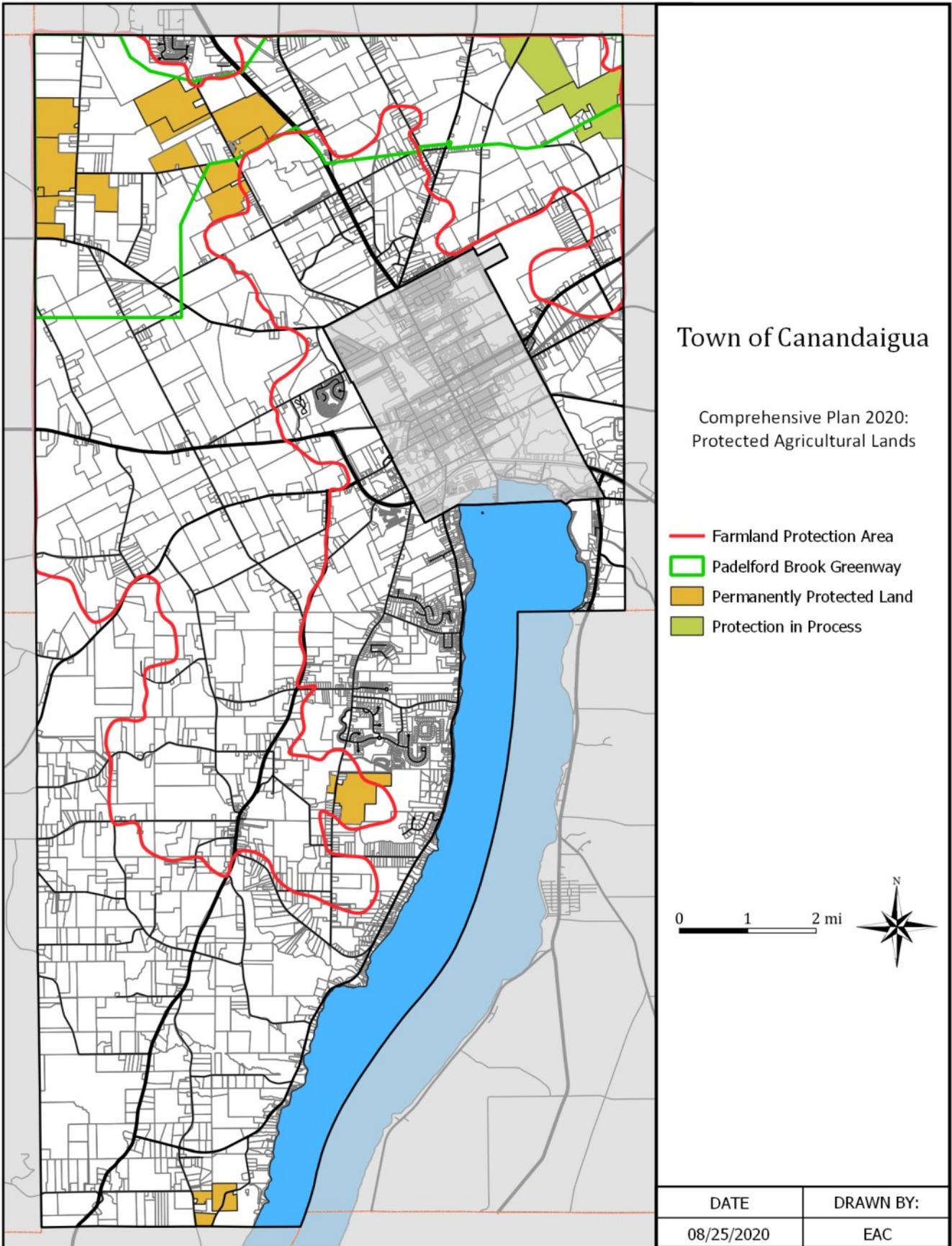


sified as the Padelford Brook Greenway and also fall within the Town’s larger Strategic Farmland Protection Area. [Map 7](#) shows protected lands and the Town’s planned agricultural areas.

TABLE 1: AGRICULTURAL LAND COVER BY TYPE		
Ecological Community - Agriculture	Acres	# of Total
Cropland	13,572.2	92.5%
Pastureland	997.9	6.8%
Flower/Herb Garden	17.8	0.1%
Nursery	24.8	0.2%
Orchard	6.0	0.0%
Vineyard	51.3	0.3%
	14,670.0	100.0%

Table taken from 2016 Agricultural Enhancement Plan

Agriculture remains a major industry in Canandaigua where farms produce a diverse set of products in just about every agricultural sector. Currently crop production consumes the most acres of farmland. The Town’s distant proximity in relation to agricultural processing facilities can limit accessibility to larger markets. However, a diverse set of marketplaces exist in or near the Town for farms looking to sell goods. These range from supermarkets, local stands, food hubs and to the Finger Lakes Live-stock Exchange.



HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Town of Canandaigua has a wealth of historic and cultural resources stemming from the early occupancy of the Seneca Nation and from the post-Revolutionary War period, when Canandaigua was a central site in the settlement of the Western New York frontier. The Town Historian's Office and the past Historian, Ray Henry, have actively documented and distributed historical information about the Town.

Strategies for historic resources within the 2011 Plan included:

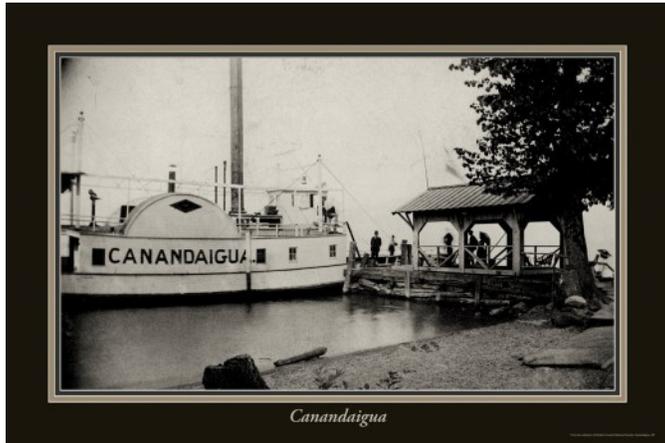
- Consider impacts on historic assets as part of the site plan review process
- Support the Town Historian's Office and partnering with other organizations preserving artifacts important to local history
- Create a local history trail utilizing existing trail networks and historical sites
- Strengthen cultural heritage education opportunities through brochures or historical markers

The 2011 Comprehensive Plan Update was the first of the Town's Comprehensive Plans to include sections relating to the history and cultural significance of the Town of Canandaigua. The Plan included a discussion of individual groups of resources such as hamlets, cemeteries, schools, Seneca sites, railroad related sites, and more. The 2011 plan provided goals relating to preserving and protecting significant historic properties and promoting awareness of the Town's cultural heritage.

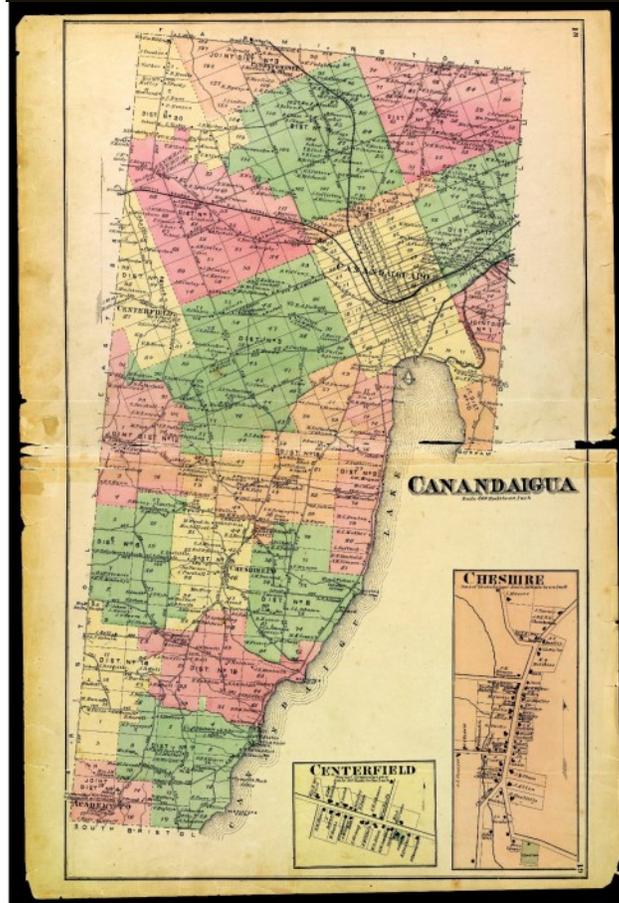
In 2018, the Town established the "Local History Team" as a sub-group of the Citizens Implementation Committee,

with a focus on the historic resource goals within the 2011 Update. With the encouragement of the Local History Team, the Town secured a 2018 "Preserve New York" grant from the Preservation League of New York State. With this funding, the Town contracted with Bero Architecture, PLLC to undertake Part 1 of a Reconnaissance-Level Survey of the Town of Canandaigua. Part 1, completed in June 2019, provides an overview of the Town's development history and of the types of surviving historic resources. When completed, Part 2 will produce a detailed inventory of buildings, structures, objects, sites, parks and/or districts over and a discussion of their relative significance to the Town's history.

Activities undertaken by the Local History Team in 2018-19 in support of the Town's goals include the following:



Canandaigua



Above: The Steamboat, Canandaigua
Below: Historic Map of Canandaigua, dated 1874

- ◆ Developed a series of historic map reproductions for use at public programs and on the Town's web site
- ◆ Created a monthly series on local history in the Town's digital newsletter
- ◆ Developed reproductions of historic images and education labels of Canandaigua Lake Steamboats for use in the naming of the meeting rooms at Town Hall
- ◆ Presented a public program summarizing the Part 1 report findings of the Reconnaissance Level Survey
- ◆ Developed a Local History web page including video excerpts as well as other maps and articles
- ◆ Began an oral history project through which school students interview residents about their memories of Canandaigua
- ◆ Created detailed documentation of historically significant properties prior to demolition

The Local History Team plans to continue these and other initiatives including seeking grant funding for the completion of the Part 2 survey report, developing one or more walking and/or driving tours of historic sites, geocaching programs highlighting local history, support for the Historian's effort to enhance and interpret historic cemeteries, and a program of recognition for the Town's multi-generation farm families.

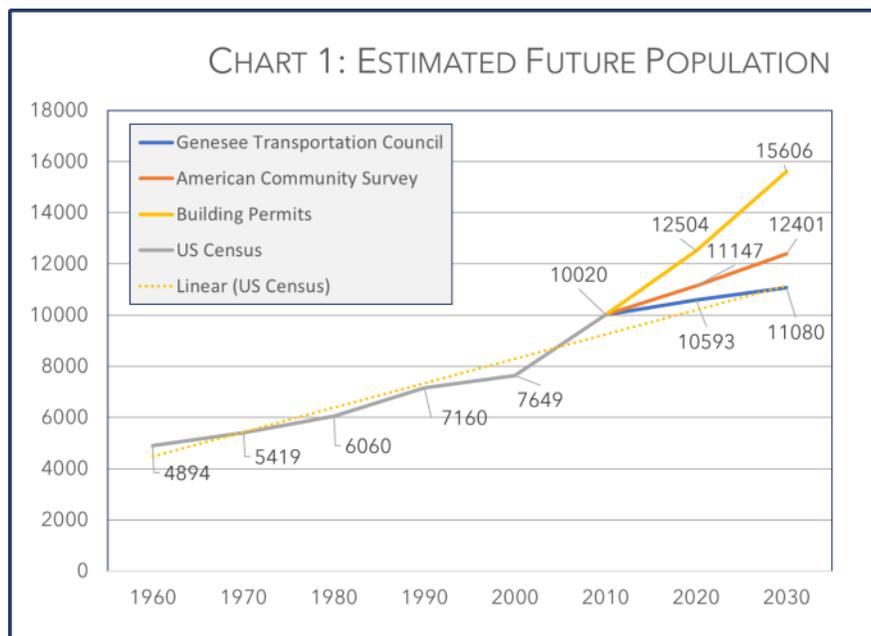
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

Our baseline population will be the 2010 Census estimate of 10,020 residents. In 2013, the Genesee Transportation Council (GTC) projected the Town to grow at a rate of between 6% and 3% per decade. Their projections show the Town's population would be at 10,593 by 2020, at 11,080 by 2030, and to 11,875 by 2050.

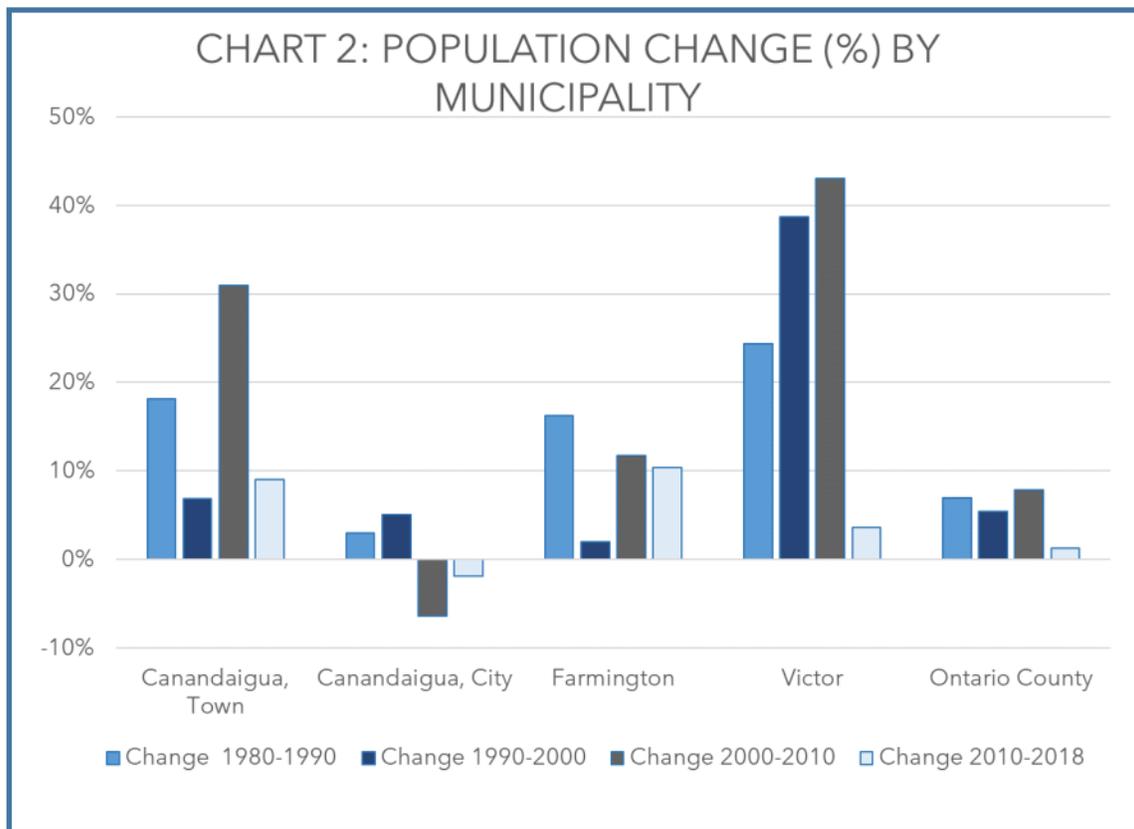
According to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the Town's 2018 population was estimated to be 10,922 persons. This would be an increase of 902 people (9%) from the 2010 Census population and would put us well above the GTC population projection for 2020. Where GTC projected a growth of 3% per decade, the ACS estimates a rate closer to 11.25% this decade. Extrapolating the growth rate of the ACS, we could see a total population of 11,147 residents in 2020 and 12,401 residents in 2030.

When estimating population growth by using building permits issued for new housing units, both estimates appear low. Using the 2010 population as our baseline, the Town issued permits for around 945 new dwelling units of any size from 2011 to the end of 2018.¹³ The ACS estimates the current, average Household size at 2.37 persons, quite smaller than 2.65 in 2000. At 2.37 persons per unit, the population of the Town may have increased by 2,240 since 2010 equating to 24.8% per decade. If we extrapolate this growth estimate, the Town may have 12,505 residents by 2020 and 15,606 by 2030.



In 2016 the Town of Canandaigua adopted a Sewer Master Plan that also provides estimates of population for the future. This plan provides similar estimates of up to 13,527 by 2030 and the potential for 1,323 new dwelling units.

We must acknowledge the difficulty of accurately predicting future population because of innumerable national and regional factors which influence actual rates. By any measure, the growth rate of the Town has been high from 2000 to 2020, but rates of historic growth suggest cast doubt on it's ability to remain so high into the future. Among our peers in Ontario County, the Town is growing the second fastest over the last 18 years. To be sure, demand for housing in Canandaigua will likely remain high, ensuring that the Town will continue as one of the fastest growing communities in Ontario County.



Age

As in previous years, the largest share of residents is in the 45-54 age bracket. Continuing the trends when the Town last updated the Comprehensive Plan in 2011, the Town has continued to grow significantly older where the median age has gone up almost 10 years. From 2010, we have gained an estimated 603 residents over the age of 65. Additionally, the percentage of residents within their peak earning years of 35 to 64 years has gone up by 307 persons. Following a growth in the number of children under 9 years old between 2000 and 2010, there has been a sharp decline in this same demographic by 369 children meaning we may be witnessing a decline in new families in the Town.

Table 2: Age Distribution	2018		2010		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	10,922		10,020		7,649	
Under 5 Years	340	3.2	508	5.1	431	5.6
5 to 9 years	431	4.0	632	6.3	553	7.2
10 to 14 years	748	7.0	637	6.4	582	7.6
15 to 19 years	748	7.0	674	6.7	565	7.4
20 to 24 years	542	5.0	455	4.5	340	4.4
25 to 34 years	942	8.8	853	8.5	796	10.4
35 to 44 years	1,318	12.3	1,236	12.3	1,293	16.9
45 to 54 years	1,832	17.1	1,674	16.7	1,365	17.8
55 to 59 years	823	7.7	839	8.4	435	5.7
60 to 64 years	843	7.9	760	7.6	346	4.5
65 to 74 years	1,335	12.4	836	8.3	533	7.0
75 to 84 years	770	7.2	546	5.4	301	3.9
85 years and over	250	2.3	370	3.7	109	1.4
Median age	47.3	0.4	45.1	0.5	39.6	0.5
18 years and over	8,896	82.9	7,813	78.0	5,708	74.6
35 to 64 years	4,816	44.9	4,509	45.0	3,439	45.0
65 years and over	2,355	21.9	1,752	17.5	943	12.3

As shown in Table 3, there have been large changes in the type of housing our residents choose in relation to their age. The change is incredible in the 75+ and 35-44 age brackets where there has been increases of 20% in residents choosing to renting since 2000. The change is dramatic in the 85+ group where 77% owned their residence in 2000, where today it is estimated at 7%. This trend tracks similar national data. As we consider potential changes to housing and land use policy, the Town must be aware that renting has become much more attractive to residents, especially our growing population of older residents and remaining younger residents. It may also be beneficial to explore the underlying reasons for this swing.

Table 3: Housing by Age	Owner Occupied Housing			Renter Occupied Housing		
	2018	2010	2000	2018	2010	2000
Total Units	3161	2871	2268	1298	1103	618
15 to 24 years	0%	11%	10%	100%	89%	90%
25 to 34 years	44%	46%	54%	56%	54%	46%
35 to 44 years	57%	75%	79%	43%	25%	21%
45 to 54 years	89%	81%	85%	11%	19%	15%
55 to 64 years	85%	84%	91%	15%	16%	9%
65 years and over	78%	68%	88%	22%	32%	12%
65 to 74 years	91%	84%	91%	9%	16%	9%
75 to 84 years	67%	70%	86%	33%	30%	14%
85 years and over	7%	31%	77%	93%	69%	23%

Race and Sex

As shown in the Census estimates below, racially the Town of Canandaigua is still a large majority White community without much change over the last 20 years. With regards to sex, as a percent of population, the Town has become much more female.

	2017		2010		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
RACE						
White	10,236	95.4	8,917	93.1	7,428	97.1
Black or African American	153	1.4	247	2.6	56	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	38	0.4	18	0.2
Asian	69	0.6	198	2.1	59	0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	31	0.3	0	0	0	0
Some other race	69	0.6	0	0	21	0.3
Two or more races	175	1.6	182	1.9	67	0.9
SEX						
Male	5,110	48	4,896	48.9	3,784	49.5
Female	5,623	52	5,124	51.1	3,865	50.5

Nearby communities including the City of Canandaigua have begun a systematic exploration of racial and gender diversity within their communities. These communities generally understand that legacies of discrimination, whether in federal policies or private covenants can have lasting impacts on the make up of our communities. Although we do not have information at this time to understand this aspect of the Town’s history, it may be something to explore at a later date.

Disability Status

Perhaps surprisingly, there has not been dramatic changes in the number of residents with disabilities, even with an aging population. Although there has been an increase in the number of disabled residents over 65 years old, they have shrunk as a percentage of the population.

Disability Status of the Population	2017		2012		2000*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Civilian Population	10,630		9,858		7181	
-With a disability	1,376	12.9%	1,312	13.3%	995	13.9%
Under 18 years	2,023		2,075		1,688	
-With a disability	60	3.0%	121	5.8%	151	8.9%
18 to 64 years	6,302		5,894		4,551	
-With a disability	662	10.5%	638	10.8%	497	10.9%
65 years and over	2,305		1,889		942	
-With a disability	654	28.4%	553	29.3%	347	36.8%

* 2000 Census age ranges were "Population 5 to 20 years old" and "Population 21 to 64 years old"

Education

As most of us understand, the 21st century has become a knowledge based workforce. Much of the economic growth and improvement in services is driven by an educated workforce. In the Town of Canandaigua we have the High Tech manufacturer Akoustis. We also have a top quality hospital in F.F. Thompson. And we have two great educational institutions in the Canandaigua City School District and Finger Lakes Community College. The workforce of these industries and those that will grow from them is likely to be an educated one.

Educational Attainment	Total Population			Male			Female		
	2017	2010	2000	2017	2010	2000	2017	2010	2000
Population 18 to 24 years	797	702	518	346	370	261	451	332	257
Less than high school graduate	10.3%	7.1%	17.8%	21.4%	10.0%	21.8%	1.8%	3.9%	13.6%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	24.6%	32.8%	22.4%	30.9%	31.6%	28.0%	19.7%	34.0%	16.7%
Some college or associate degree	49.6%	52.6%	52.9%	39.6%	55.9%	40.2%	57.2%	48.8%	65.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.6%	7.5%	6.9%	8.1%	2.4%	10.0%	21.3%	13.3%	3.9%
Population 25 years and over	7,907	6,761	5182	3,569	3,156	2,545	4,338	3,605	2,637
Less than 9th grade	1.9%	1.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2.4%	4.4%	6.1%	3.3%	4.6%	6.0%	1.6%	4.3%	6.3%
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	25.4%	22.1%	25.5%	28.3%	20.0%	25.7%	23.1%	24.0%	25.4%
Some college, no degree	15.4%	17.2%	18.6%	12.7%	20.0%	16.7%	17.7%	14.6%	20.5%
Associate degree	13.9%	13.8%	14.0%	9.9%	11.1%	12.2%	17.1%	16.1%	15.7%
Bachelor's degree	20.3%	21.8%	17.5%	26.1%	26.0%	19.7%	15.4%	18.2%	15.4%
Graduate or Professional degree	20.8%	19.6%	16.3%	16.9%	16.5%	17.4%	23.9%	22.3%	15.3%

Since 2000, the Town of Canandaigua has grown its educated population. Most notably a tremendous growth in educated women. From 2000 to 2017, an estimated 17.4% more women had a Bachelor's Degree and an estimated 8.6% more had obtained a graduate or professional degree. Contrasted with this, there does appear to be a leveling off amongst the men.

To be clear, it is not necessary for all people to obtain degrees and this is not the Town's position. There are many great jobs available within the building trades, the military and other fields that provide excellent income and opportunity without a degree, and the Town wishes to support those who choose to pursue those paths.

ECONOMY

Economic Trends

Generally, economic data is difficult to find on regions as small as a Town, so this section includes Town data when available and a Town-specific profile of commercial and retail development. Recent improvements in data access and management have allowed us to gain more localized economic insights. According to our public survey results, improving the local economy was the number two priority item.

The Town of Canandaigua sits within other larger “regions” that will assist as in our review of the local economy. We can evaluate the economy of Ontario County, the Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area, and the Finger Lakes Region. According to our public survey, 12% of respondents work within Rochester/Monroe County, 12% work in Ontario County but not Canandaigua, 14% work from home, and almost 25% work in the Town/City of Canandaigua. The highest percentage of respondents were retired at 32%.

According to the Finger Lakes Regional Economic Development Council - the strategic board for the greater Rochester region set up to take advantage of Governor Cuomo’s Regional Economic Development Grants - the Finger Lakes region is seeing general economic progress. In 2019, the Council notes rising home prices, a growing youth population, a declining unemployment rate, rising wages, and strong tourism rates as signs of good things to come. Additionally, they note 186 projects that have received \$150,000,000 Empire State Development Capital Fund awards to assist in improvements within the Finger Lakes Region.⁷

In the Rochester MSA, inflation adjusted GDP grew by \$5 Billion between 2011 and 2018 and Real GDP Per Capita grew from \$49,891 to \$53,489.⁸ Both are good indicators for the regional economy. Most industries’ GDP grew during that time, the largest being Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Education/Health Care Services, but GDP shrank in Manufacturing and Information.⁹ For Ontario County, Real GDP grew by \$900 Million and Real GDP Per Capita grew \$7,000 to \$50,380. For Ontario County, most industries saw growth with the greatest in Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade, while GDP shrank for Agriculture, Retail and Professional services.¹⁰

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also provides wage data for these two regions. In the Rochester MSA, annual wages have risen \$1,800 dollars from 2015 to 2018. Rochester saw the largest wage reductions in Management of Companies and in Utilities, and the largest increase in wages in Construction, Health Care and Education. In Ontario County, however, annual wages were reduced almost \$4,000 from 2015. The highest growth in annual wages was in the Construction sector while professional services and management of companies saw the largest decline.¹¹

The Census Bureau's American Community Survey also provides localized estimates of full-time employment data for the Town. According to the ACS, the biggest sectors of full-time employment for Town residents are Manufacturing (17%), Education (15%) and Health Care (18%). Since 2012 the greatest total changes in employment have occurred in Construction (-115), Manufacturing (+212), Education (+367) and Public Administration (-71).¹²

In May 2018, the Town commissioned Camoin Associates to prepare a market analysis for the Town of Canandaigua as part of the UpTown Feasibility Study. This analysis showed that the Town has potential opportunities in Industrial Uses, Rental Housing, Office Space, Retail Stores, and Recreation-oriented businesses and facilities. Additionally, the Tourism industry is expected to grow 6% from the period 2017 to 2022. The COVID pandemic may trigger changes in these industries, however, this remains to be seen for certain.

Taken together, there are many positive signs for the Town and local economy. Full time employment is growing for Town residents. The regional economy is growing, although wages are relatively flat. There is high demand for real estate within the Town across various industries and the Tourism industry remains strong. However, some policies proposed at the state and national level may adversely impact the Town economy including a ban on Styrofoam and single use plastics. As Pactiv is one of the largest employers in the region, policies such as this could be a serious blow to their business. Also, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its generally catastrophic economic impact, much of this data should be re-evaluated when a clearer picture emerges with upcoming data releases.

Income

Table 4 below show the income characteristics of our population and the inflation adjusted (real) income over time. We can see in the chart that the Town does continue to gain high income households and, at the same time, gaining lower income households. There does appear to be less middle income households than even in 2000.

Additionally, after adjusting for inflation, the median household income of Town residents has gone down slightly since 2010 but substantially since 2000. This somewhat surprising change could be a result of residents leaving the labor force and living in smaller households. This could also be related to the continued aging of the Town. For those in the Town of Canandaigua between 55-59 years old in 2017, 85% participated in the labor force, for individuals between 60 and 64 years old that percent shrank to 51.8%, from 65-74 it dropped to 28.4%, and for those aged 75 and above, only 7.9% were part of the Labor Force. In total, 1,950 residents (16%) are not currently in the labor force which is an increase of 830 since 2010.

	2017	2010	2000
Households	4,530	3,985	2,885
Less than \$10,000	123	28	133
\$10,000 to \$14,999	158	151	64
\$15,000 to \$24,999	583	498	312
\$25,000 to \$34,999	483	315	289
\$35,000 to \$49,999	377	434	389
\$50,000 to \$74,999	702	988	716
\$75,000 to \$99,999	609	522	452
\$100,000 to \$149,999	880	602	331
\$150,000 to \$199,999	291	231	87
\$200,000 or more	324	215	112
Median Household Income (\$)	68,004	62,581	57,978
REAL Median Household Income (\$)	68,004	70,388	82,143

The Gini Index is a measure of income inequality which summarizes the dispersion of income across a population. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0, indicating perfect equality (where everyone receives an equal share), to 1, perfect inequality (where only one recipient or group of recipients receives all the income).¹⁴

Beyond just the growing number of Town residents who are in a lower income bracket, It is important also to consider that inflation has eroded how much an income of \$25,000 may be. Lower income households are less and less able to survive due to rising costs, and we have growing populations within our lower income brackets. Although this does raise concerns about income inequality, the Town of Canandaigua's Gini Coefficient is currently at 0.44 which is more equitable than the City of Canandaigua (0.50), Ontario County (0.45), New York (0.51), and the United States as a whole (0.48).¹⁵

Housing Affordability

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care.¹⁶ Understanding that health care costs, education costs, etc. continue to increase, a constant 30% of income devoted to housing does not account for rising prices in other goods and services.¹⁷ Nevertheless, we will use this standard, but we must keep this limitation in mind while reviewing the data.

Previous Comprehensive Plans have included goals relating to affordable housing, but data limitations have hindered an examination of how well the Town has achieved this goal. Using 2017 Census estimates, we can see that 77% of households making under \$50,000 are considered cost burdened. Even in the income bracket of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (the Town Median), around 30% of households are cost burdened. Cost burdened households make up 32% of the all Town households.

Compared to 2009 estimates, there was a slight improvement of total cost burdened households, shrinking from 35% to 32%. Additionally, cost burdened households making less than \$20,000 improved from 93% of the population to 90%.

However, these percentages hide the increase in total number of households unable to find affordable housing. For example, the Town has almost 100 more cost burdened households making under \$20,000. In total, the Town is estimated to have almost 300 more households paying greater than 30% in 2017 compared to 2009.

Table 5: Monthly Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income	Total Housing Units		Owner-Occupied Housing Units		Renter-Occupied Housing Units	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$20,000	412		199		213	
19 percent or less	9	2.2%	9	4.5%	0	0.0%
20 to 29 percent	33	8.0%	33	16.6%	0	0.0%
30 percent or more	370	89.8%	157	78.9%	213	100.0%
\$20,000 to \$34,999	780		291		489	
19 percent or less	88	11.3%	88	30.2%	0	0.0%
20 to 29 percent	78	10.0%	38	13.1%	40	8.2%
30 percent or more	614	78.7%	165	56.7%	449	91.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	377		231		146	
19 percent or less	53	14.1%	53	22.9%	0	0.0%
20 to 29 percent	100	26.5%	69	29.9%	31	21.2%
30 percent or more	224	59.4%	109	47.2%	115	78.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	702		493		209	
19 percent or less	251	35.8%	171	34.7%	80	38.3%
20 to 29 percent	247	35.2%	128	26.0%	119	56.9%
30 percent or more	204	29.1%	194	39.4%	10	4.8%
\$75,000 or more	2,104		1,853		251	
19 percent or less	1683	80.0%	1449	78.2%	234	93.2%
20 to 29 percent	386	18.3%	369	19.9%	17	6.8%
30 percent or more	35	1.7%	35	1.9%	0	0.0%

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

EDUCATION SERVICES

Finger Lakes Community College

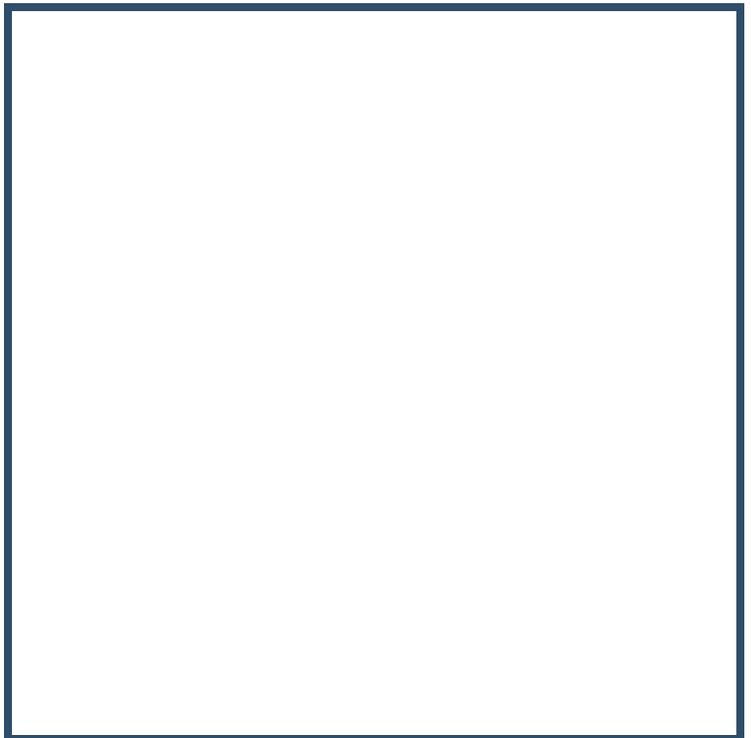
Finger Lakes Community College (FLCC) is the Town's local higher education facility. In the 2016-17 school year, FLCC had 6,520 total students. Of those, 2,587 were full-time and 3,933 were part-time.

FLCC has expanded their programming in recent years to provide education directed towards immediate employment. They recently opened their campus in Victor dedicated to Engineering, Instrumentation and other high-tech careers. They've also opened another Campus in Geneva dedicated to Viticulture to benefit and work within the local wine culture. Just within the last year, FLCC received a sizable grant to strengthen biotechnology education and encourage more students to pursue careers within that field.

In FLCC's most recent strategic plan, they place a high priority on innovation and collaboration within the Community. Many successful municipalities work together with their local institutions of higher education to create a welcoming environment and economy for the workforce of the future. The Town may wish to nurture these connections with FLCC.

While technically lying entirely within the Town of Hopewell, FLCC sits immediately adjacent to the Town of Canandaigua's eastern border. On the FLCC campus also sits the Constellation Brands-Marvin Sands Performing Arts Center, or CMAC. This center draws in over 100,000 attendees in a year and is a tremendous asset to the Canandaigua community. Many of these patrons will shop in Town businesses, stay in hotels or BnB's, and eat in local restaurants.

CMAC Photo



Public Schools

Three separate public-school districts serve Town residents. The Canandaigua City School District (CCSD) serves the majority of the Town, all of the City of Canandaigua, and parts of the Towns of Farmington and Hopewell. The Naples Central School District (NCSD) serves residents in the most Southern portion of the Town. Finally, the Western portion of the Town – generally Centerfield – is served by the Bloomfield Central School District (BCSD).

CCSD has a K-12 enrollment of approximately 3,500 students in 2019 which has changed from 3,889 in 2010. The school district also employs approximately 400 instructional staff and 350 support staff. CCSD continually achieves recognition as one of the strongest public-school districts in New York State and has even garnered national accolades. This past year, the district experienced an all-time high graduation rate of nearly 96%.

BCSD has a current, K-12 enrollment of 879, changed from 1,016 in 2010. School Superintendent Andy Doell is optimistic about the current state of the school and its relation to the Town. While District enrollment has declined somewhat, it has shrunk less than expected, and the District expects declines to flatten. Additionally, BCSD has maintained excellent communication with the Town and neighboring school districts with regard to weather, emergencies and pending roadwork.

NCSD has a current, K-12 enrollment of 632, changed from 815 in 2010. The District has a proud tradition of preparing graduates for success down the road and around the world. The District provides a wide range of opportunities to engage the unique needs and interests of each child. Parents play a special role in school-related events, and many of them serve as classroom volunteers, members of the Parent Teacher Partnership (PTP), the Naples Sports Booster Club, or the Band Booster Club. NCSD attracts talented and dynamic educators who find the school a personally and professionally rewarding place to work.

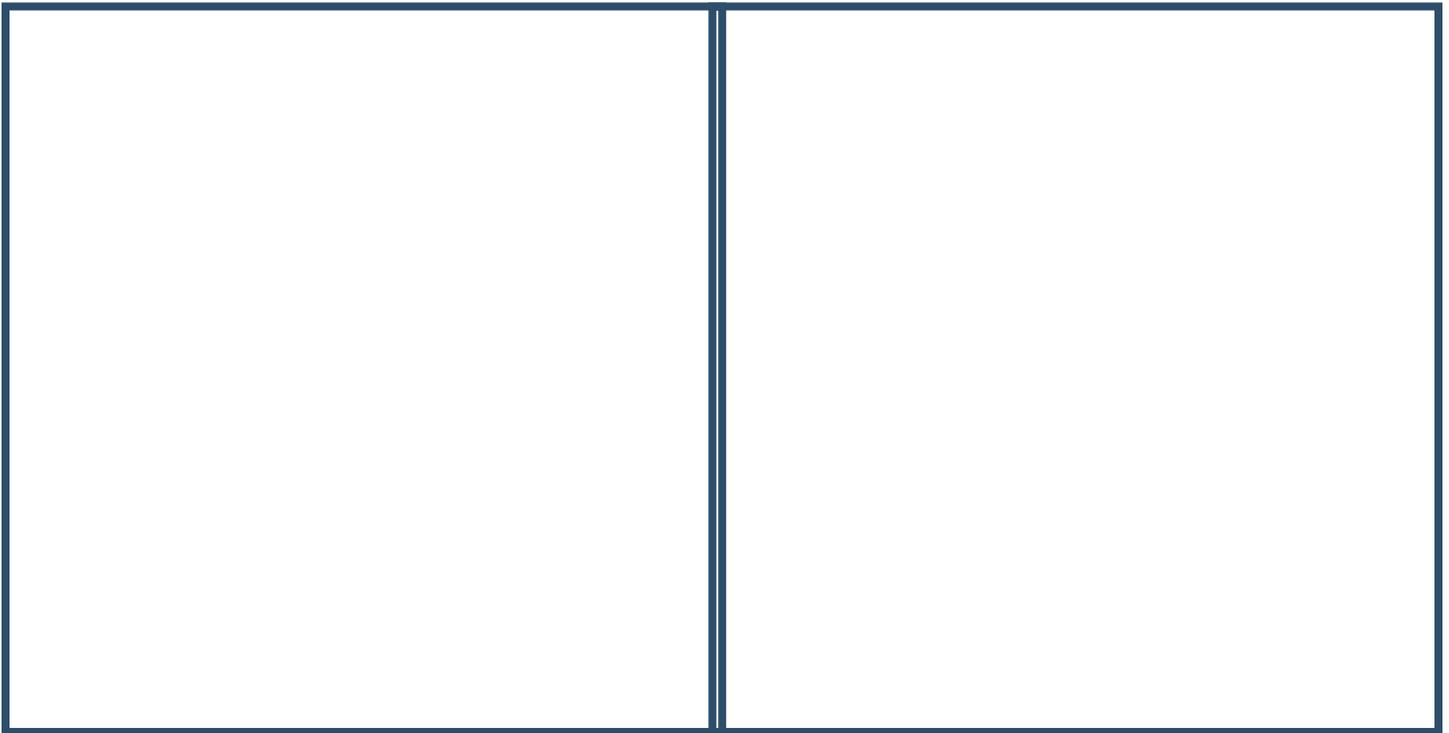
Cornell University's Program on Applied Demographics estimates the following enrollment data for each school district in 2028:

- CCSD - 2,953
- BCSD - 760
- NCSD - 614

Not unlike most schools in Upstate New York, each school has indicated they faced increased costs related to special education, mental health and early intervention, and difficulty finding certified, talented educators in specific fields. They have each also seen declines in enrollment, while increasing numbers of students are classified as “economically disadvantaged” and receive free and reduced price lunches.

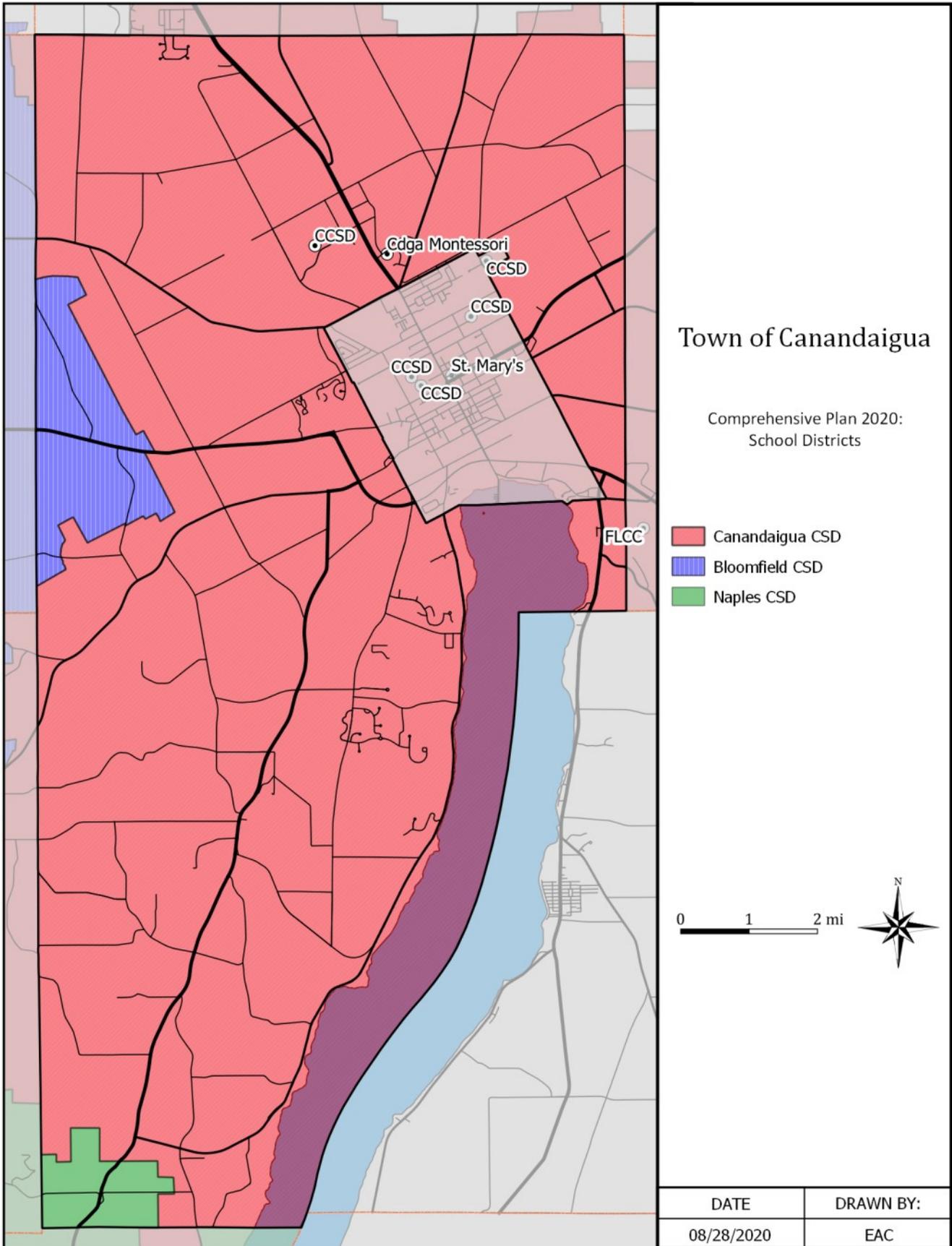
Private Schools

Additionally, there are a two private school options within the community. The Canandaigua Montessori School serves 50 children from 18 months to 6 years old. The St. Mary’s School in the City of Canandaigua serves students from ages 3-4 through to the end of 8th grade. Founded in 1849 with a class of 23 children, student population peaked in the 1960’s with 550, and today St. Mary’s teaches almost 200.



Left: Photo from CCSD

Right: Photo of St. Mary's



PUBLIC SAFETY & HEALTH CARE

Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement services in the Town of Canandaigua are provided by the Ontario County Sheriff's Office and the New York State Police. The Ontario County Sheriff's office provides 24-hour emergency services. They also provide an Emergency Response Team (ERT) for high risk emergencies. The Sheriff's Office Marine and Recreational Vehicle Division (MRV) responds to the needs of people on Canandaigua Lake or where traditional vehicles cannot reach.

The New York State Police operate most nearly out of the Troop E barracks in Farmington, NY. The State Police offer emergency services similar to the Ontario County Sheriff, and they also provide support services ranging from aviation/marine detail, bomb disposal, threats of terrorism, and dispatch of the Special Operations Team (SORT).

Despite the growing population of Ontario County, total crime rates are down since 2014.¹⁹ In 2019, the Canandaigua Town Board contracted with the Sheriff's Office for enhanced road patrol on County Road 16 and Middle Cheshire Road due to known rates of speeding.

Year	Crime Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
2014	2,182	130	2,052
2018	1,459	130	1,329

Fire Protection

The Town of Canandaigua has established a Fire Protection District which encompasses the entire Town. With the levy imposed, the Town contracts with 4 separate entities to cover specific regions of the Town as shown in Map 9.

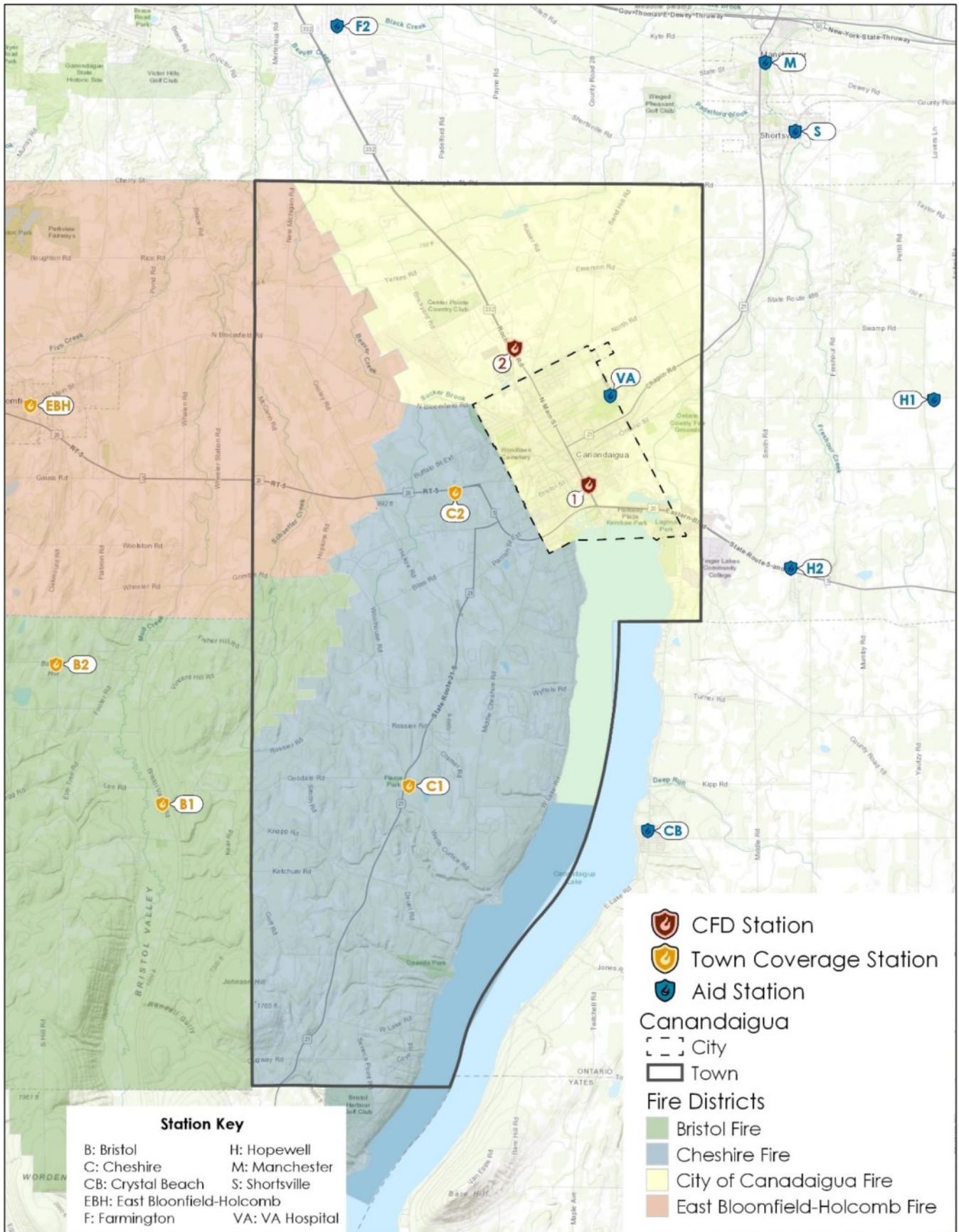
In 2018, the Town and City completed a joint Fire Operational and Analysis Report. This report details the specifics of the services provided by each contracted department and provided valuable recommendations to improve the safety and efficiency of our emergency response. As shown in this report, the Town averages 294 calls per year; the majority of which are within the Cheshire and Canandaigua Fire Department coverage area.

Since the acceptance of this report by the City and Town, both entities have begun implementing the recommendations of the report including the hiring of full-time time firefighters for the Canandaigua Fire Department. As recommended in this report, the Town will begin reducing the number of contracted Departments to 3 in 2020 and 2 in 2021.²⁰

Emergency Medical Services

The Canandaigua Emergency Squad (CES) provides most EMS services to the Town of Canandaigua and to some of our neighbors. CES has full-time EMTs and Paramedics, per-diem Paramedics, as well as over 65 volunteer members. They respond to more than 4,000 calls annually, although not all within the Town of Canandaigua. Additionally, Finger Lakes Ambulance serves Ontario County for EMS services. On more severe Advanced Life Support (ALS) situations, the various fire departments may respond if within their service area.

Although not a provider of services solely to our Town, we are also the home of Mercy Flight Central – a not for profit provider of air medical services to residents of New York State. Having this service available in the Town greatly increases chances of survival for our most severe emergencies.



Health Care Facilities

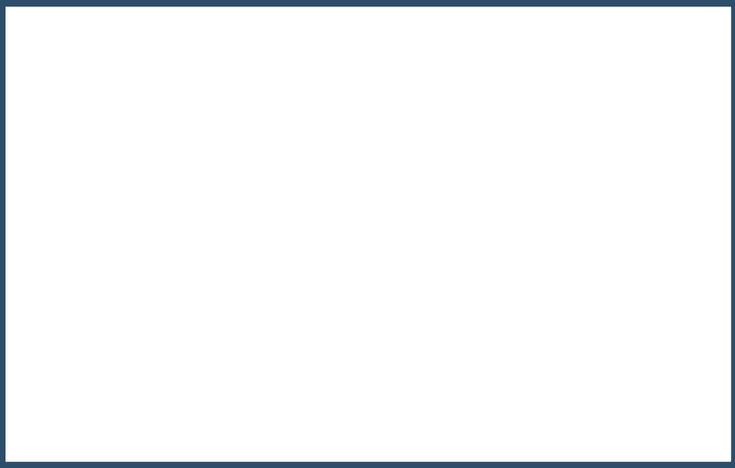
The Canandaigua area is very fortunate to have Thompson Health facilities. F.F. Thompson Hospital is within the City of Canandaigua just along its western border with the Town of Canandaigua. Along with being a major employment center, it provides a variety of excellent services to patients.

University of Rochester medicine recently brought the Canandaigua Medical Group under its wing and completed a major renovation of their facilities on Parrish Street. Thompson Health continually looks to improve their services and facilities, and their mission has benefited greatly from the help of local philanthropists. Thompson Health has expressed that they constantly seek highly trained staff to join them. Their ability and recruit and retain these employees will, in part, depend on the quality of life in the Town, City, and surrounding area. According to President and CEO of Thompson Health, Michael Stapleton, Canandaigua Lake is a great asset for recruiting talent.²¹

Additionally, Rochester Regional Health has an urgent care facility on South Main Street in the City of Canandaigua. And another urgent care facility is planned at the intersection of Lakeshore Drive and Eastern Boulevard within the City.

F.F. Thompson Health provides:

- A 113-bed, recently renovated and expanded Hospital
- Independent senior apartments and enriched living residences at Ferris Hills at West Lake
- 24-hour skilled nursing care at the M.M. Ewing Continuing Care Center
- Primary care services at ten Thompson medical practices in the Finger Lakes area
- Family health and wellness services, with educational programs and support groups
- Cancer care at the Sands Cancer Center
- A full range of rehabilitative services
- Eight lab draw stations
- Two urgent care centers



Ferris Hills at West lake

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES & PARKLAND

The Town currently owns approximately 180 Acres of parkland and 85 acres of open space. Recently the Town completed a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to identify improvement for the years 2018-2028. The recommendations of this Plan placed a large focus on ADA compliance in part to accommodate our more senior residents. Among many other recommendations, it proposed the significant construction of new fields and facilities referred to as Outhouse West.²³

Following the adoption of this plan, a renewed focus was placed on Town parks. The Town Manager's Office has overseen an aggressive implementation of the Plan. Miller

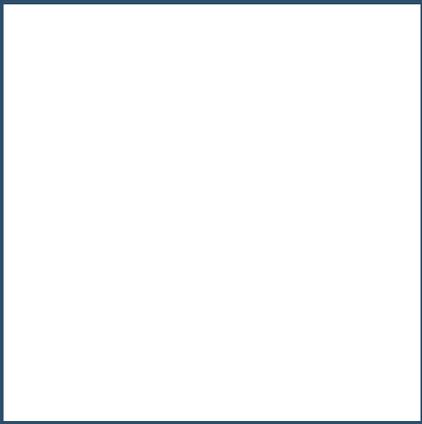
Park was recently completed and dedicated, and construction is already underway for Outhouse West. Additionally, ADA improvements have already been made to a number of parks, and there is a planned inclusive playground proposed for Outhouse West. Regarding trails, the Town has begun connecting Outhouse Park to the Auburn Trail. With the construction of a new waterline along Brickyard Road, the Town will begin connecting to the existing sections in Farmington and Victor.

Additionally, the Town recently worked with the Finger Lakes Land Trust to permanently conserve a piece of property between Jones Road and Goff Road. This property will provide a tremendous outlook over Canandaigua Lake, and – most importantly – will be open to the public.

Recreation programs, some in partnership with the City of Canandaigua, have been expanded to include a senior program, pickleball, bocce, summer camp activities, movies in the park, a Halloween party, among other activities. Additional recreation activities and park events are in the planning stages and will be implemented as feasible. These include such things as winter activities, music in the park, fishing opportunities and more.

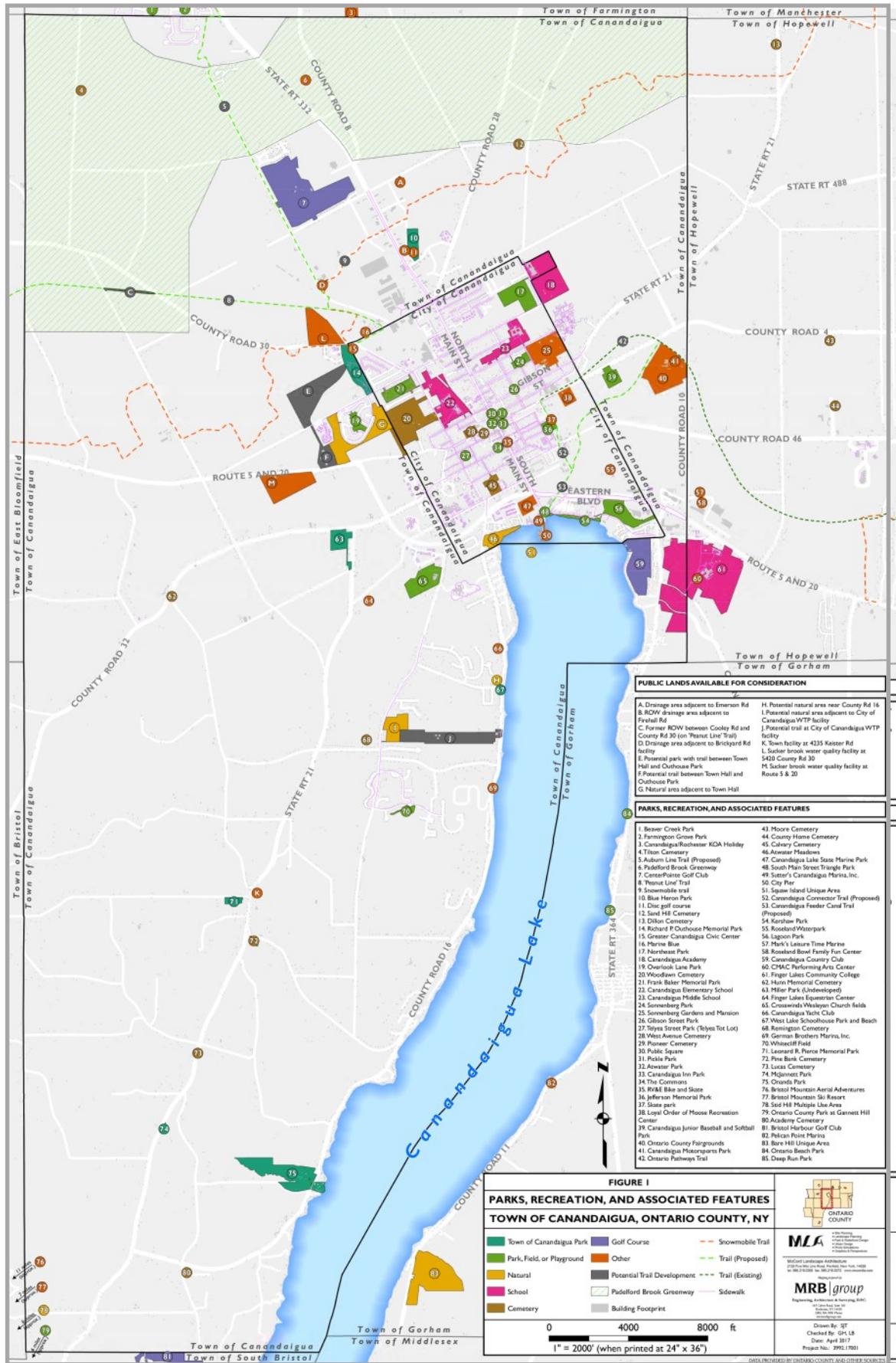
"A truly Inclusive Playground is not just accessible, but it is an environment that facilitates parallel play. Parallel play is when children of all abilities are playing side-by-side, engaged in each other, and laying the groundwork for more complex social stages of play. The socialization that is fostered from a play environment carries over into the community between all abilities, all ages."

- Inclusion in Motion -



Proposed Inclusive Playground at
Outhouse West

Town of Canandaigua 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update



TRANSPORTATION

As expressed in the History Team’s Phase 1 report, transportation infrastructure and technological changes greatly impacts the paths of land development. In the past, shipping changes from canals and waterways, to railroads and to motor vehicles, has changed the course of development in Canandaigua. We must be cognizant of changes in transportation technology and demand when planning for the Town.

Transportation choices also impact public health and environmental resources in the Town. For example, walkable neighborhoods are correlated with increased economic mobility; energy used for transportation is the single largest contributor of greenhouse gasses; and, greater infrastructure for cars – larger parking lots or wider roads – increase impervious surface area and negatively impact water resources.²⁴

The Town of Canandaigua recently adopted a Complete Streets policy to show its commitment to multi-modal transportation. Accomplishing this goal will necessitate incorporating complete streets design in development approvals as well as changing existing town code to promote diverse transportation options.

Evaluation of existing transportation resources should include the physical infrastructure of travel like roadways and sidewalks, but also understanding what or whom is being transported and to where. How land use impacts transportation choices will be considered in a later section.



Personal Vehicle

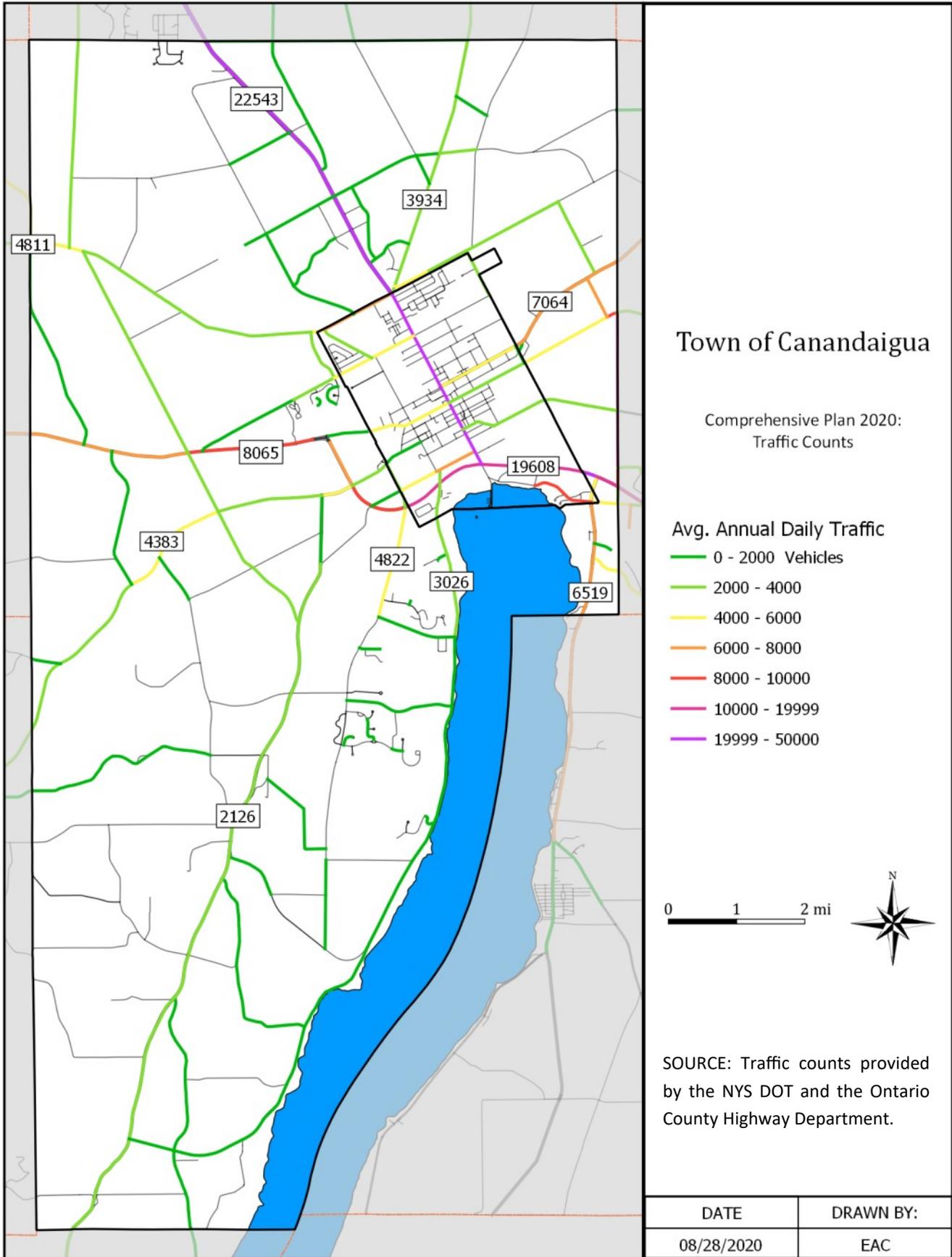
As it exists today, almost unanimously Canandaiguans use private vehicles for daily transportation. According to the ACS, 95.4% of Town of Canandaigua residents commute to work in a car, truck or van. Of the remaining residents, 4% of them work at home leaving less than 1% who commute by foot, bike, bus, and taxi. According to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, the median Canandaigua Household will drive between 45 and 50 miles per day.²⁵

The Town of Canandaigua receives significant traffic through its borders on a typical day mostly through a few major directional routes. State Route 332 is the largest North/South corridor. Additionally, State Route 364 and State Route 21 provide routes around Canandaigua Lake. Route 5 and 20 is the Town's major East/West Corridor. Traffic counts suggest that much of the traffic on this road in the Eastern gateway to the Town also follows State Route 332. Importantly, there are also many vehicles heading between Victor and Canandaigua as Victor/Fishers has become a major population, employment and commercial center in the region. There is no direct route to Victor, so many of these vehicles take local roads like New Michigan and Brace Roads and have led to increased traffic.

During project reviews for any major development, the issue of vehicle traffic will arise. Based on comments received during Comprehensive Plan meetings, the amount of traffic is an issue to many residents along State Route 332/Main Street as well as State Routes 5 and 20. Curiously, although we hear many complaints, traffic counts on these roads are flat or decreasing. Alternatively, traffic on many local roads appears to be increasing.

Another traffic related issue expressed at public meetings is speeding. The Town's agricultural community is very concerned with the speed of vehicles sharing the road with their farm equipment and has specifically mentioned County Road 8, Cooley Road and New Michigan Road as problem areas. Our residential areas are also not immune to speeding. The Town is consistently notified of resident's displeasure with speeding on Middle Cheshire Road, West Lake Road, and State Route 21 in Cheshire, among others.

One important secondary impact of our road network is the impact of road salt on the Waterways. Every year some streams register high in chloride levels, Sucker Brook in particular has high Chloride partly because it has the greatest highway mileage of any subwatershed for Canandaigua Lake. Road salt can have a deleterious impact on aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. Similarly, large expanses of parking lots create im-



pervious areas that can carry pollutants to tributaries as opposed to filtering them into the ground.

For the private vehicle users, the transportation system is good. From our public survey, highway maintenance and local road system was one of the most well rated items and it was one of the lower rated priority items. However, for users impacted by others on the road – whether bicyclists, adjacent residences, or agricultural users – existing vehicular traffic is unsatisfactory.

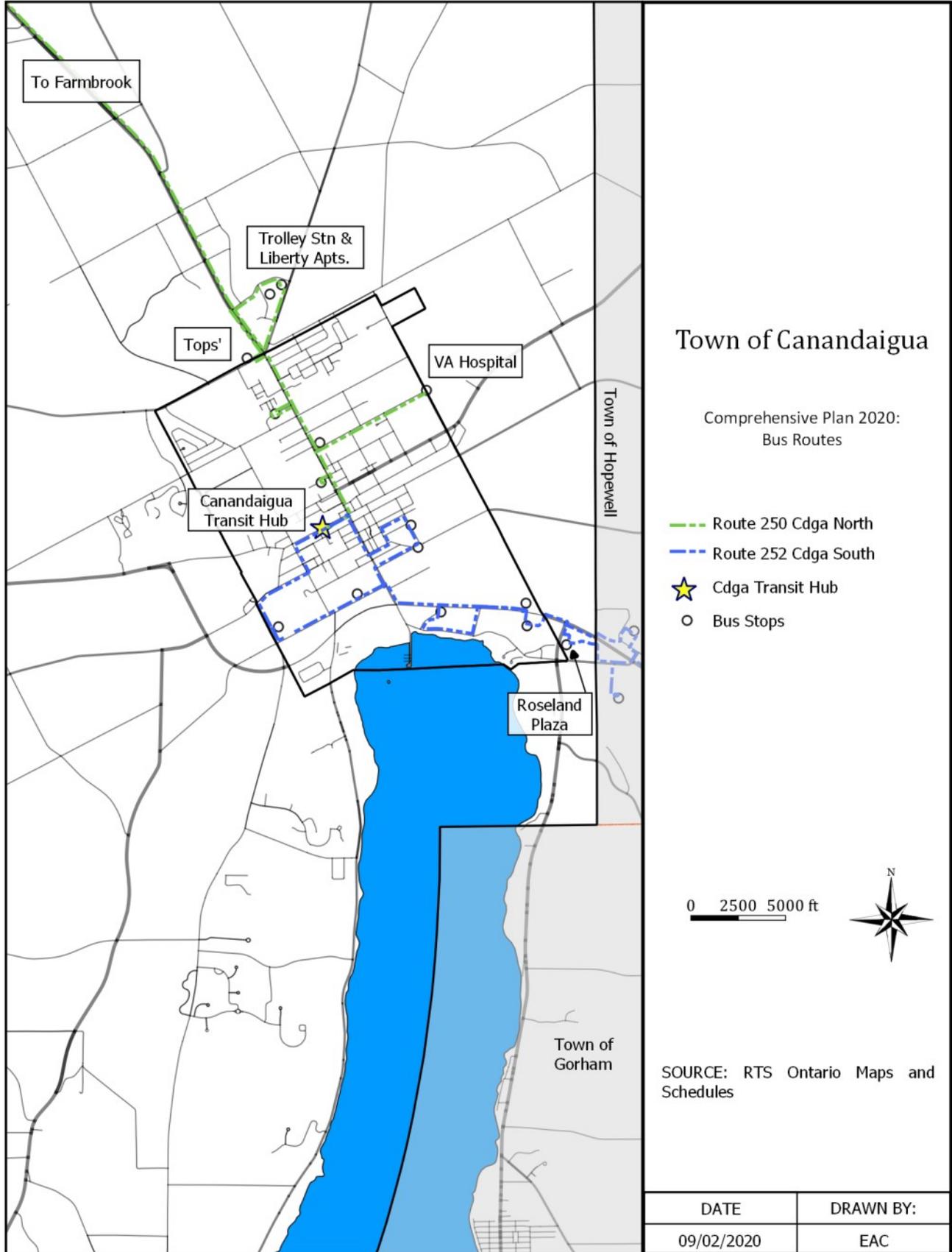
Public Bus Service

The Town of Canandaigua mainly receives public transportation services from Regional Transit Services (RTS). The Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority (RGRTA) oversees RTS, and the Town has fallen under the Ontario region of RTS since 2014. Within the Town of Canandaigua there are 4 route stops: Tops; Liberty Apartments; Trolley Station Apartments; and, Roseland Plaza. There are numerous other stops in adjacent municipalities. The Route 250 North serves the Town of Canandaigua off the 332 corridor, while the Route 252 South serves the town off Route 5 and 20 by Hopewell. Generally, each stop will be serviced every hour except on weekends and after service stops at 7:30 pm. RTS Ontario claims a ridership of over 235,000 in 2019. The Town also receives some bus service from Finger Lakes Bus Service, a division of Ontario ARC, which is available for people supported by the agency.

RTS integrates different modes of transport with public transit by providing bike racks on the buses and through park-and-ride lots. The racks serve riders who might not otherwise incorporate bicycling into their commute. Park-and-ride lots across the RTS service area capture commuters to Rochester from outlying areas. The nearest park-and-ride location is just off the Thruway in Farmington.

Per the ACS, 0.3% of Town residents use public transportation to commute to work. This compares similarly to our survey, where 0.5% of respondents indicated that they





used the bus to get around. Responses to our survey indicate that people are interested in improved bus service in the Town and Region. Additionally, in a meeting with residents of Town apartments, they discussed concerns related to RTS service including limited stops, service ending early in the evening, low frequency of service, and a limited capacity to hold handicap riders on each bus.

RTS strives to provide the best transit service possible for the growing communities it serves and engages with businesses and organizations to identify solutions to their transportation needs. As the Town continues to grow, it must make sure to include RTS early in the planning and development process to properly serve the new residents and businesses.

Transit provision for many parts of the Town is difficult because of low residential densities and destinations. This can make routes prohibitively long for riders and prohibitively costly for the transit provider. Although RTS cannot provide specifics as to their future plans, the Town can assist their operations by following planning best practices including allowing greater density and destinations around existing routes, and improving pedestrian and bike facilities around routes to improve access to bus service.

Bicycling

With the exception of a small section of bike lane on Middle Cheshire Road, there is no dedicated bike infrastructure within the Town. Although plenty of bicyclists ride on the roads, generally these people are more advanced riders biking for recreation and not transportation. The ACS estimates that 0.0% of residents commute to work, however, 14% of respondents to our survey indicated that they bicycled for transportation.

While bike transportation is limited today, the Town has taken steps to plan for its inclusion to the transportation network. To that end, the Town recently completed a multi-modal transportation study of the Uptown area. This plan will look to add bike infrastructure in the Uptown area to provide safe trans-

Photo Credit: Rochester CITY Newspaper



portation alternatives to private vehicles. Within the proposed Uptown Form Based Code, bike parking spaces will be mandatory for certain development.

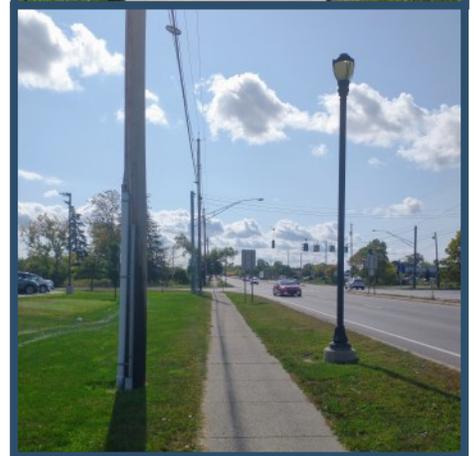
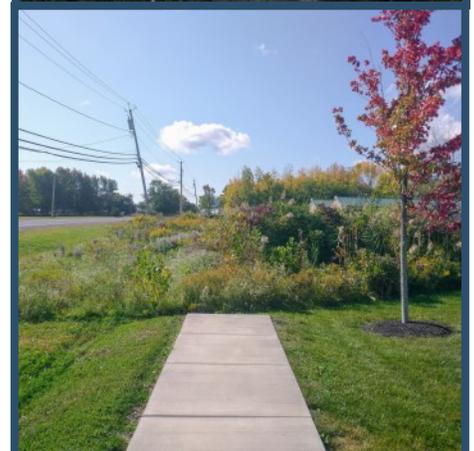
Additionally, the Town and County have completed a study of County Road 16 and State Route 364 with similar goals of improving conditions for bikers and other road users beyond private vehicles. The Town and City have also recently begun a multi-modal transportation study of the Middle Cheshire Road Corridor. The Town has begun emphasizing bicycling as a form of transportation, and, as these studies show, the Town must invest in the appropriate infrastructure in order to promote diverse transportation choices.

Pedestrian

Similar to bike infrastructure, limited dedicated pedestrian infrastructure exists within the Town. Generally speaking, pedestrian infrastructure has been incorporated in the Town to provide connections from parking lots to buildings.

Old Brookside and Brookside apartments are good examples of providing sidewalks and connections to neighboring amenities. Within the East Lake Planning area, the County has recently begun adding sidewalks to County Road 50, and the Creekview Apartments will be adding a sidewalk along a large portion of County Road 10. These improvements promote walking and also provide safety for those choosing to walk and drive.

In Cheshire and Uptown, sidewalks are provided in much of the planning area. However, in Cheshire, sidewalks are in disrepair and lack crosswalks. While in Uptown, sidewalks are provided only along State Route 332 and have not been maintained during the wintertime. The Town has recently begun policing this more strictly. Places like Trolley Station Apartments and Liberty Apartments have sidewalks along their property bound-



Top: Old Brick Sidewalk in Cheshire
Middle: Trolley Station
Bottom: State Route 332

aries, but they do not connect through neighboring properties. These gaps in connectivity are unsightly and portray an unwillingness to invest in walkability to users.

The built design of an area can impact pedestrian usage in important ways and should be considered for future improvements. Large setbacks, expansive block lengths, high travel speeds; all these design elements disincentivize walking. Alternatively, people walk in areas with street trees, diverse destinations, and public art. The Uptown Plan recommends making many of these changes, and some of the Town's other neighborhoods may benefit from their consideration as well.

The ACS estimates that 0.3% of residents walk as a means of transportation to work, but our survey shows that 27% of respondents walk as a means of transportation. As with biking, the Town must invest in infrastructure. To promote walking, destinations – whether they be employment, commercial or transit stops – must be in a location near enough, safe enough, and interesting enough to entice a person to walk.

Boat

Historically, transportation by water was more diverse. Material and goods were transported from various points surrounding the lake to the North shore pier. Currently, the Lake is used mostly for recreation. However, there are many people who reside on the lake who visit the limited commercial areas or visit friends and family at other locations.

In 2010, the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council completed a carrying capacity analysis to understand how many boats currently use the Lake and attempts to estimate what the maximum use of the Lake should be. Although boat usage is an inescapable portion of being a lakefront community and certainly adds to the enjoyment for many of our residents, each additional boat will add marginally negative impacts to the Lake. This report estimated that in 2016 there would be an density of 9.7 to 14.8 acres per boat. As this report suggests a desirable carrying capacity for Canandaigua Lake of 15 to 20 boats per acre, the Lake may be already seeing adverse Boat traffic.

Non-motorized boat travel is still very popular for recreational purposes. The Canandaigua Yacht Club provides an excellent experience for members looking to sail. Additionally, the Towns surrounding Canandaigua lake, the County and the Watershed Council have created a “water trail” around the Lake. This trail will hopefully promote the recreation use of Canandaigua Lake in low-impact canoes or kayaks.

Railroad

There is limited Railroad transportation within the Town. What is available is considered “short-line” and operated through the Finger Lakes Railway Corporation. Within the Town and City, railroads service Pactiv and the Canandaigua Wine Company. For Pactiv, the rail is the most cost-effective manner to bring raw materials and without the Railway, it is possible Pactiv would have closed. There is vacant land along the rail corridor to the East of the City of Canandaigua that has the potential for expanded railway use or development.

A looming challenge for Pactiv and by extension the Finger Lake Railway are the calls for prohibiting polystyrene packaging products. As the primary product manufactured in Canandaigua with 90% of the output being sold within NYS, a prohibition would be devastating to their business and would also impact Finger Lakes Railway.

Despite a long history of rail transportation in Canandaigua, there is currently no passenger rail service in Canandaigua.

Airplane

The Canandaigua Airport is a public use airport situated on Brickyard Road, immediately east of Canandaigua's Up-town Corridor. In 2019, the airport's Master Plan was updated to include its goals for development over the next two decades. While the Plan contains no physical expansion of the airport's runway or overall size, enhancements with an eye toward modernization are delineated for the existing property.

The Canandaigua Airport supports flight operations 24 hours a day, featuring a 5,500-foot runway, which can accommodate aircraft up to and including large business jets. This capacity puts Canandaigua within one non-stop flight from much the world.

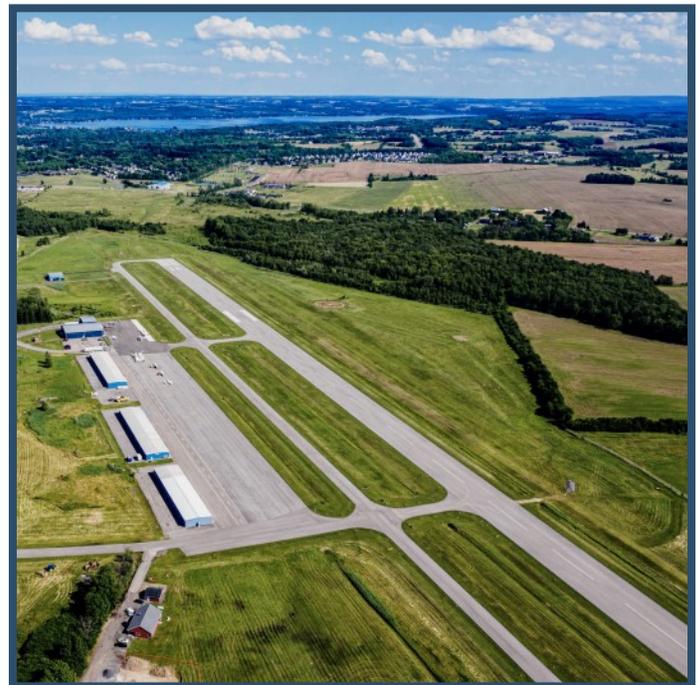


Photo Credit: Bob Mincer

Over 60 aircraft are based at the Canandaigua Airport. The airport is utilized for

recreational flying, flight training, and stop-overs for utility helicopters, military aeronautical training, charter flights and medical transportation. Moreover, a steady stream of corporate jets and piston engines aircraft, operated by small and large businesses, perpetuate the airport's primary objective of supporting Finger Lakes Region economic development.

Onsite businesses include a flying school, a full-service aircraft maintenance and repair shop, aircraft sales, and a Fixed Base Operator (FBO) which provides essential services for aircraft and passengers, including ground transportation and lodging assistance for crewmembers.

The Canandaigua Airport endeavors to become the premier aeronautical gateway to the Finger Lakes Region. Community awareness of the airport as a destination in and of itself is vital to this venture. The success of the airport mirrors the success of the Finger Lakes Region.

Thus, a new terminal building is scheduled to open in 2021, along with plans to expand the size and number of available hangars for both long-term leasing and transient aircraft. Appropriately, the airport terminal plans actualize a multi-use building with restaurant designated space, and other locally informed amenities to become a true destination for residents, for business and recreation-minded visitors and for those with enthusiasm for aviation.

PUBLIC WORKS

In order to evaluate the potential for the Town to grow or change and to anticipate or promote changes within specific regions of the town, we must consider the critical infrastructure necessary for that growth. Public works refers to the amenities and services necessary to promote human habitation and comfort - like water lines or internet - and those services that most efficiently handle wastes - like sewer, stormwater and trash.

Water

Water in the Town is provided by the Canandaigua-Farmington Water District, by the Canandaigua Consolidated Water District, and by the City of Canandaigua along a small portion of County Road 16. Homes not served by these districts utilize wells or haul water for their needs.

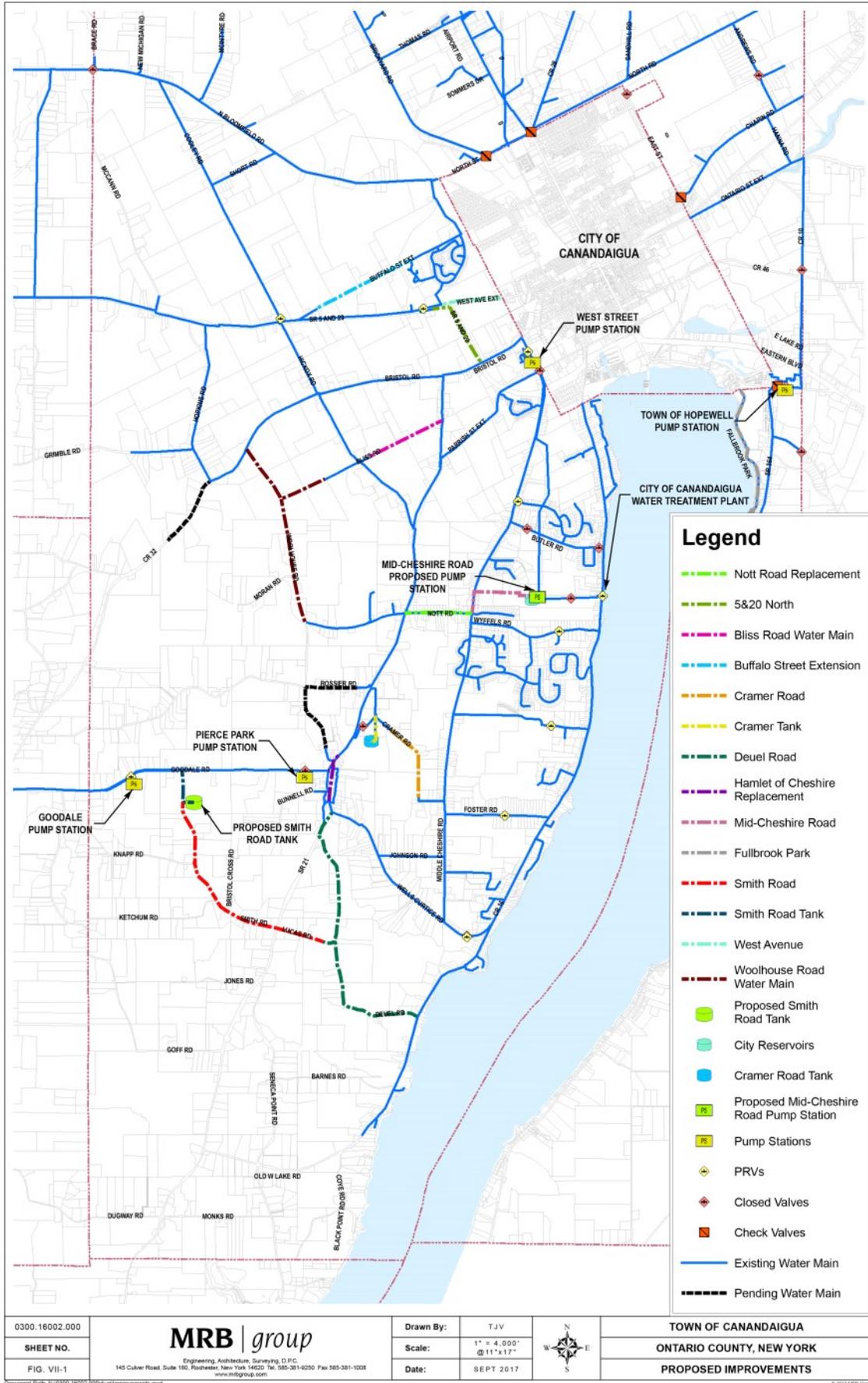
The 2011 Comprehensive Plan update recommended the Town limit the expansion of water services to only those areas of the Town where increased growth and development is most appropriate. The Town commissioned a Water Master Plan and in December of 2017 adopted the plan.²⁶ Existing water infrastructure is shown in [Map XX](#).

This document considered the needs of the water system, both system integrity and water quality, and considered the future growth of the Town. The Water Master Plan included a plan for infrastructure improvements, as well as a plan for the expansion of public water to areas currently unserved. During the public meetings for this comprehensive plan, the public expressed strong feelings about the benefit of expanding clean water service throughout the Town.

In section X of the Water Master Plan, the report lays out recommended improvements including expansions. Some recommended improvements are:

- ◆ Install a watermain on Cramer Road to fill a gap in service;
- ◆ Upsize the watermain on Nott Road to Middle Cheshire;
- ◆ Install a water storage tank at a higher elevation than the Cramer Road Tank;
- ◆ Install watermain on Bliss Road from NYS Rt 21 to Hickox Road;
- ◆ Install watermain on NYS Rt 21 to County Road 16 along Deuel Rd;
- ◆ Install watermain on Routes 5/20 from Bristol Rd to Buffalo Road;
- ◆ Install watermain along Smith and Lucas Rd and connect to the proposed watermain on Deuel Rd;
- ◆ Install watermain along Woolhouse Rd from Nott Rd to County Rd 32 and connect to the existing watermain on Bliss Rd;
- ◆ Install watermain on Buffalo Street Extension from the existing watermain near Routes 5/20 and the existing watermain by Brookside Apartments.

Town of Canandaigua 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update



Wastewater

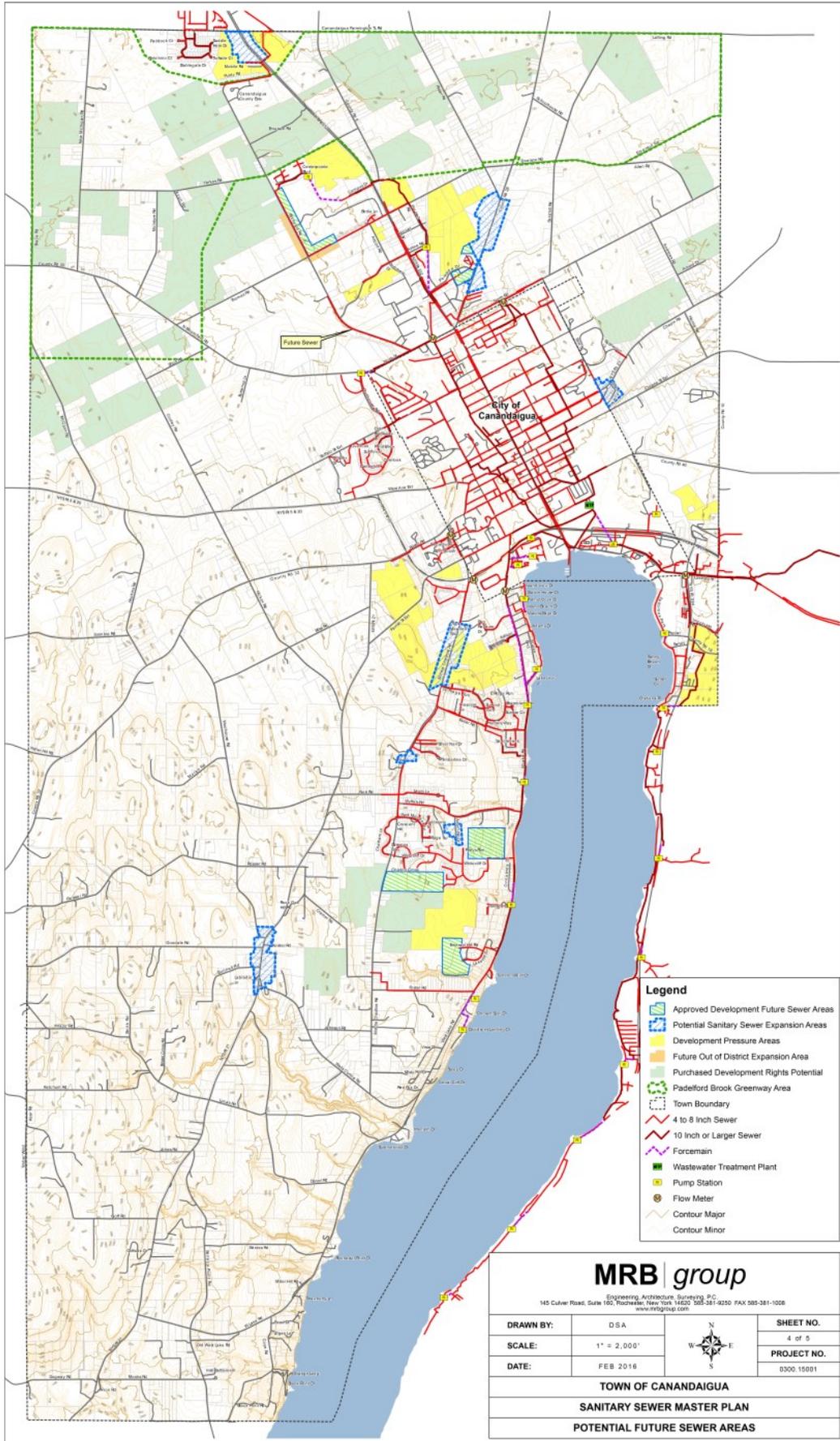
Sewer services in the Town are provided either through the Canandaigua-Farmington Sewer District or by the Canandaigua Lake County Sewer District. Homes and businesses that are not served by public sewer use on-site wastewater treatment systems for their wastewater disposal.

In 2017, The Town of Canandaigua added Chapter 202 “Wastewater Treatment Systems, On-Site” to Town Code to manage and improve the quality of the wastewater treatment systems. It was intended that this Chapter would benefit the health of Canandaigua Lake by identifying and repairing failing septic systems that otherwise would have polluted the waters. This Chapter provides minimum standards for inspections, inspectors and creates requirements for when inspection reports must be provided. So far, this Chapter has seen relative success and as familiarity rises compliance will follow.

As with water service, the 2011 Comprehensive Plan update recommended the Town limit the expansion of sewer services to only those areas most appropriate for growth and development. In furtherance of that goal, the Town adopted a Sewer Master Plan in December of 2016.^{[27](#)}

The Sewer Master Plan Project Team reviewed the Comprehensive Plan of 2011, existing Zoning districts and Town Code to determine where public sewer was or was not envisioned. The Project Team also reviewed where On-Site Wastewater Treatment System efficacy is limited, and where development pressure is relative to Town identified areas to protect. Based on these evaluations and from discussions with other relevant agencies, the Sewer Master Plan Project Team made recommendation to expand sewer service to Cheshire, Grandview Park, County Road 28 and unsewered gaps on Middle Cheshire Road and Acorn Hill. They also support PDR’s, lateral restrictions or sanitary sewer technologies to limit future expansion into unintended service areas.

Since adoption, the Town worked diligently to extend sewer to Cheshire. After preparing initial engineering, cost estimates and potential grant opportunities, the residents were generally unwilling to bear the significant costs of the extension. The Town also reviewed the Grandview Park sewer extension with similar results. Despite the potential benefits of sewer, the cost remains prohibitive to most affected residents. This problem must be solved before the full benefit of the sewer master plan can be realized.



Stormwater

The Town of Canandaigua natural drainage carries water to three watersheds: Canandaigua Lake, the Canandaigua Lake Outlet, and Hathaway Brook. A large majority of the Town is in the Canandaigua Lake watershed meaning that human activity throughout much of the Town will have a potential impact on the health of our Lake.

To mitigate negative impacts, the Town maintains a storm water system which conveys flow from developed and undeveloped properties as well as runoff from agricultural and forest land. The system consists of a wide range of facilities, including natural channels, underground storm drain piping, roadside ditches, culverts, and constructed open channels. The Town also maintains stormwater management facilities that have been engineered to retain stormwater and infiltrate it in a controlled fashion.

Only a few roadways with roadside culverts and stormwater inlets are not directed through stormwater management facilities before entering the Town's waterways. They are mostly older developments such as Laura Lane, Saddleback Dr. and a few others. The remainder of the stormwater infrastructure exists within recent subdivisions and commercial developments.

As a result of the 2010 Census, the Town of Canandaigua's population and density placed it under evaluation as an operator of a small MS4 by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The Town of Canandaigua is a regulated traditional land use small MS4 located within an urbanized area. In March of 2013, the Town filed a Notice of Intent to operate and regulate under the guidelines of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems General Permit. From the years of 2013 to 2016, the Town documented and adopted all requirements of the permit and in March of 2017 fully implemented a Storm Water Management Program.



Stormwater Facility at Lakewood Meadows

The Town of Canandaigua administers nine special drainage districts. These drainage districts, which largely relate to planned developments, were created in order to provide funds for maintenance of the stormwater management facilities. Traditionally these facilities need to be cleaned out every 7-10 years. These drainage districts were never designed to fix newly occurring drainage issues but only for ongoing mainte-

nance.

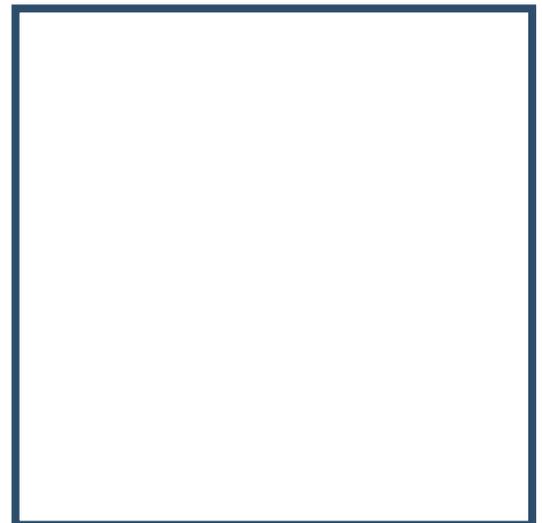
In October 2017, The Town Board established the Drainage Advisory Committee (DAC) to proactively address drainage issues throughout the Town and to provide a better, more streamlined way for residents to submit concerns and problems relating to drainage. Its creation was due in part to an inordinately wet year which brought attention to the need for forward thinking view of stormwater. The DAC has identified a number of drainage issues within the Town that may require further review and potential remedy. That list is included as Appendix XX.

Appendix XX describes the property of concern, the property owner, the drainage concern and any notes pertinent to the issue. This list will remain active and additional properties will be added and investigated as received. The Appendix is the committee's "scorecard" and it has enabled the DAC to locate, describe and track progress made on relieving the reported issues. Moving forward the DAC will use the spreadsheet as a resource to prioritize, design and seek public and private funding required to resolve these and any other issues that may develop.

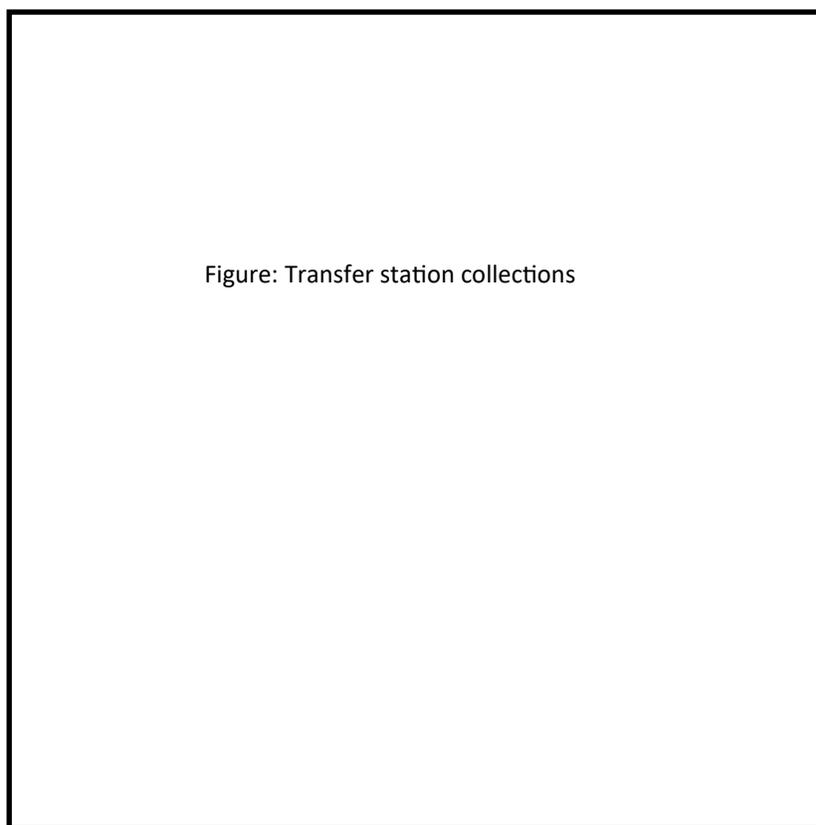
Municipal Waste and Recycling

The Town of Canandaigua provides waste disposal to residents by means of a Transfer Station located at 5440 Route 5 & 20 West. The Town has been operating the Transfer Station since 1988. The Transfer Station is for use primarily by Town residents, with some limited access to City of Canandaigua residents. Town residents can obtain a Transfer Station permit from the Town Clerk's office at no charge.

Town residents can dispose of household trash, recyclables, organic waste, plastic bags, batteries, motor oil, used clothing, appliances, scrap metal, yard waste and some electronics at no charge. The Transfer Station will also accept residential construction and demolition debris, oversized items, and television-computer monitors for an additional cost. The Town does not accept any form of commercial waste. The Town is also not able to accept any household hazardous waste, such as propane tanks, paint, or fuel. As of December 1st, 2019, City residents can also bring their food and organic waste for composting at no cost.



In 2019 the daily average for materials sent to the landfill was 5.76 tons. That means 11,520 pounds of trash was produced every single day in the Town of Canandaigua by Transfer Station permit holders in 2019. In 2018-2019 there was a total of 2446 Transfer Station permits issued to 1882 households. Each household that uses the Transfer Station is producing just over 6 pounds of trash every day. Each week, each household is producing 43 pounds of trash.

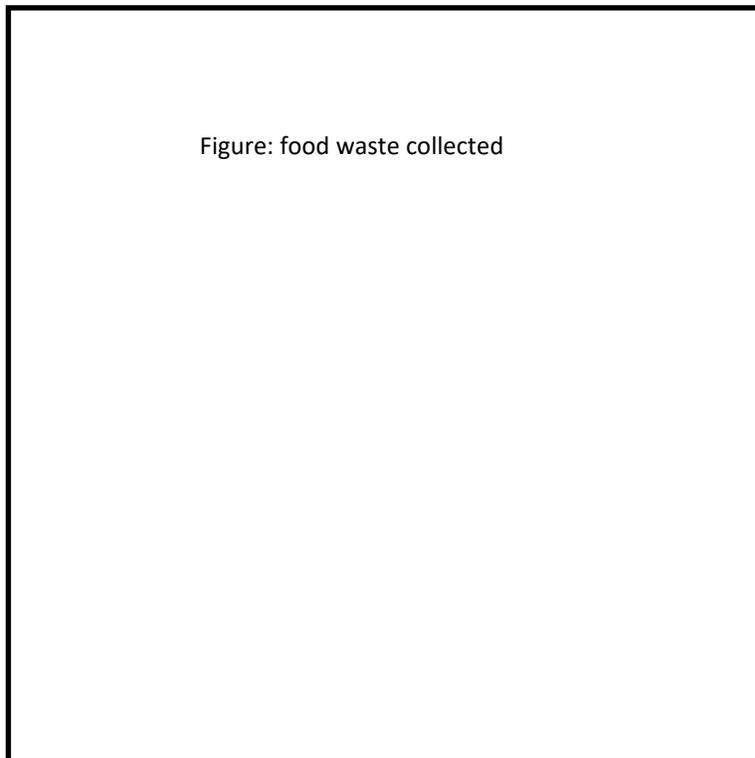


Materials collected for recycling, municipal solid waste and construction debris are taken to a facility located in Stanley, NY and operated by Casella Waste Systems, Inc. Activities at the landfill are regulated by state & federal agencies. Historically there were over 20 landfills located throughout Ontario County, with two located in the Town of Canandaigua. These were not modern regulated and highly engineered landfills, but simply dumping sites. There are many colorful stories of landfills being lit on fire and the crowd that would attend such an occasion.

In 1969, Ontario County formed a new solid waste committee. Their initial findings were that municipalities did not have adequate sites for solid waste disposal, costs were uneconomical, and sites were not meeting health and regulatory standards. This prompted the County to purchase a site and begin landfill operations in the early

1970's. In 2003, the landfill and recycling operations were leased to Casella Waste Systems, Inc for a contract term of 25 years, which is set to expire in 2028. This contract keeps costs unrealistically low and at the expiration of this contract there will be increases in waste disposal costs with a significant budgetary impact.

With grant funding by Ontario County as part of the Local Solid Waste Management Plan and by a Municipal Waste Reduction and Recycling grant from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Town was able to expand its collection programs and public education and outreach initiatives. The Town of Canandaigua implemented a food and organics collection program beginning in 2018. This material is then transported to a compost facility by a third-party hauler. This program



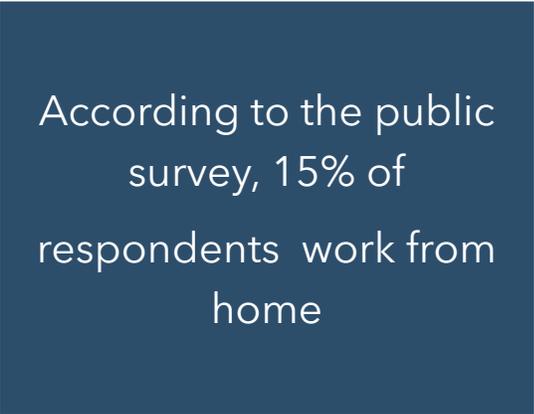
has seen a steady growth in collection since it was implemented, with significant growth in 2019.

The Town also implemented a backyard composting program, with 100 bins distributed to Town of Canandaigua residents in 2018-2019. The Town began collecting plastic bags and plastic films for recycling in 2019 as well. In addition to the new collection programs, the Town is undertaking a public awareness campaign to help boost recycling rates, cut recycling contamination, and promote waste reduction and waste diversion among residents.

Internet

Entering the 21st Century, technology had begun to transform the world. The world experienced our first tech boom and bust, and computers expanded into all households. Technology has by now become paramount to our society. Our phones are now computers, almost every person is connected to the internet at all moments, and new applications are created every day to make our lives easier through technology.

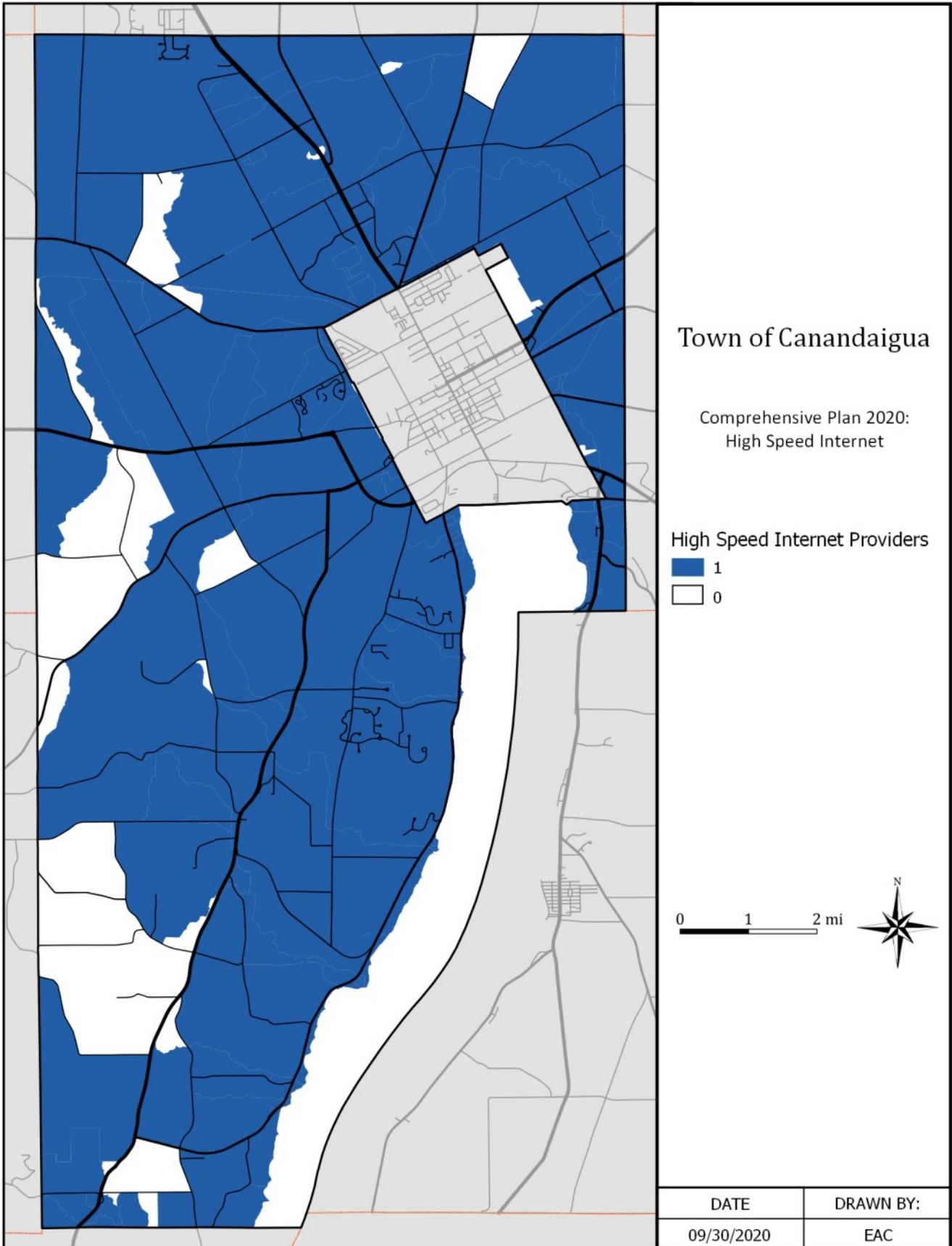
Households continue to expand their data usage and desired speeds, smart homes have entered the market, and consumers now receive all media directly from the internet. For businesses, telecommuting has become more desirable and effective and manufacturing has shifted from low-wage labor to skilled technical maintenance. And though Silicon Valley dominates the image of high tech, these advancements have been tremendously important to the success of agriculture and agricultural industries.



According to the public survey, 15% of respondents work from home

The Comprehensive Plan Project Team recognizes that deployment of internet – specifically high-speed internet – is essential for the future of our Town. The FCC provides a speed benchmark of “advanced telecommunications capability” as 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload. The FCC has debated whether this speed is appropriately considered “high-speed” and concluded that, at this time, consumer demand is appropriate for that classification.²⁸ However, the Town should aim for much higher bandwidth for future service.

The FCC provides data about service providers, numbers and speed available to residents. In most areas of the Town, there are few options to choose from, and, of those options, fewer that offer high speed above 25 Mbps. In the area of the Town which covers Akoustis, our high tech manufacturer, and the Uptown growth node there is only one truly high speed provider of 100 Mbps.²⁹



REGIONAL PLANS

Decisions made by neighboring municipalities can greatly affect the Town of Canandaigua. As such, the Town must appropriately account for their potential, future actions that might adversely impact Town goals or to work together when the municipalities have opportunities to accomplish shared goals.

In previous Comprehensive Plans, the Town has an established goal to “coordinate planning efforts with other municipalities and agencies as appropriate.” This section will evaluate the goals of neighboring or regionally important municipalities that might impact the Town in the future.

Many of the goals noted below represent areas of shared interest. As such, it may benefit each municipality to work together reduce redundancy and increase economies of scale. However, some goals may potentially externalize negative impacts into surrounding municipalities. Hypothetically, a Town establishing a moratorium on residential growth may inadvertently increase the development pressure within neighboring communities.

Uptown

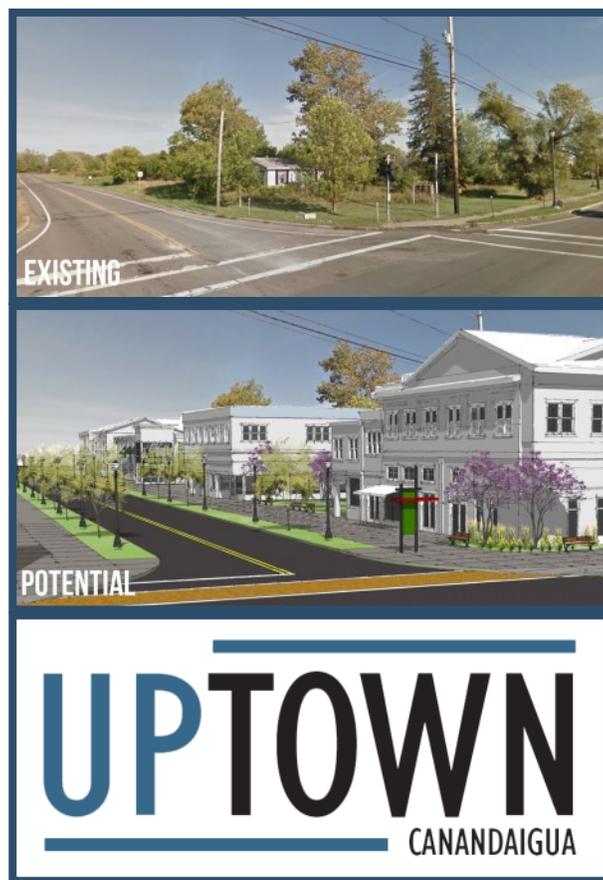
Since at least the 1986 Comprehensive Plan, the area of the Town north of the City border has been suggested as a development hub. In the 1985 Plan, it was called Town Center and in the 2003 and 2011 Comprehensive Plans it began to be reframed as Uptown.

The goals through that time have generally remained the same. The area would be a Town and region-wide commercial and employment hub where people would satisfy their need for various amenities and find gainful work. Although the Uptown area does include many shops and job opportunities, it has been viewed as an underutilized commercial strip with much vacant land beyond the immediate Route 332 border.

In recent years the Town has worked diligently to finally realize the goals for Uptown. With the assistance of the State of NY, funding was secured to upgrade the sewer infrastructure to allow it to handle the potential intensity of future development. The Town created a “Mixed-Use Overlay” zoning district to provide greater flexibility to land use decisions in this region.

In 2018, the Town adopted a mixed-use and multi-modal transportation study of the Uptown Corridor. This regional and very comprehensive look at Uptown included economic feasibility analysis, architectural review, a transportation assessment, and recommendations for improvement. Upon adoption, the Town quickly retained Bergman Associates to prepare a Form Based Code as recommended in the study and hopes to finish drafting by the end of 2020.

Even since creating the study and identifying a clear vision for the Uptown area, developers have become more interested in the opportunities. The Town hopes that its many years of efforts will begin to show dividends.



Images from Uptown Plan, Bergmann Associates

Hamlet of Cheshire

Within the Town of Canandaigua there are only a few distinct and historic character areas; one of the most prominent and remaining is the Hamlet of Cheshire. First settled in 1795 and more significantly in the 1820's and 1830's, Cheshire has long been a center for the community in the Town of Canandaigua. Cheshire was home to various mills, cideries, agricultural enterprises, schools, shops, and it served as a resting place for westbound stagecoach passengers providing all the necessary services.

In every iteration of the Comprehensive Plan, some deference has been paid to the importance of Cheshire to the Town. The 1986 Comprehensive Plan envisions it as an area of future residential and commercial growth. The 2003 Master Plan suggests goals to revitalize the Hamlet based on hamlet design guidelines. From the 2003 Master Plan, the Town prepared a Hamlet of Cheshire Master Plan adopted in 2004. This Plan clarifies the vision of the 2003 Master Plan with suggested zoning changes, pedestrian amenities, infrastructure investments, historic preservation and community programs. The 2011 Master Plan repeated the goals of updating the Cheshire Master Plan and developing design standards for the Hamlet. Most recently, in the Town's Sewer Master Plan, creating a Cheshire Sewer District was the number 1 priority. Clearly Cheshire is recognized in its importance to the Town as no other distinct neighborhood receives such attention.



Cheshire Grange Rendering

Unfortunately, many of the goals from these plans have not been accomplished. Although the Town has recently worked to extend Sewer to Cheshire, the expense for low-income residents of Cheshire is a major hurdle. An updated Cheshire Master Plan or design standards has not been completed. However, a community group, the Cheshire Community Action Team has purchased and stabilized the historic Grange building. Also, the Town has provided clean-up days with-

in the Cheshire community for residents to dispose of bulk trash.

During the Town’s planning process for this Update, the Project Team held a meeting in the Hamlet. The Project Team heard a number of complaints and suggested improvements for the Hamlet including historic preservation grants, sidewalks, crosswalks, speed calming, junk vehicles and trash enforcement among many others. There is certainly opportunity for the Town to plan for and implement improvements within the Hamlet of Cheshire.



City of Canandaigua

As all residents of the City and Town of Canandaigua understand, there exists a necessary connection between the City and Town. For residents of the Town, we might patronize City businesses like Wegmans, attend the Churches on Main Street or receive Fire Protection from the City of Canandaigua Fire Department. For residents of the City, they might benefit from the Open Space land and parks of the Town, the food grown in the Town or an employer in the Town. Both the City and Town will benefit if we can find appropriate avenues to work together.

Thankfully, representatives from the City and the Town are fully aware. In 2018, the communities commissioned a joint economic development study to gain input from stakeholders to identify improvements beneficial to the Canandaigua area. The Concept Mapping report identified the following 6 necessary improvements:³⁰

1. Protect Canandaigua Lake
2. Focus on Downtown as a Destination
3. Job Creation, Retention and Expansion
4. Connecting Downtown to the Lake
5. Promote and Protect Agriculture Operations
6. Optimize Lakefront and Lake Access

The responses also illustrated the value to stakeholders of the other community's asset. For example, City of Canandaigua residents placed a high value on protecting farmland and open space, while Town residents felt likewise about Downtown and the Lakeshore. As a result of this report, the City, Town and Chamber of Commerce established in 2019 a Local Development Corporation to focus on those six goals.

Additionally, the City of Canandaigua has recently completed its own Comprehensive Plan update. In an effort to improve communication and community planning, the City of Canandaigua invited the Town Planner to sit on its update committee. In this update that was approved by City Council in 2020, many of its goals are very similar to those of the Town.

South Bristol

South Bristol neighbors the Town of Canandaigua on our southern border. It easily connects to the Town of Canandaigua by the North/South State Route 21 corridor, and the highest concentration of residents lives just South of the Town of Canandaigua border at Bristol Harbor. South Bristol is very similar to the Rural Residential district of the Town's like ridgelines with fantastic viewsheds and important natural resources.

The Town of South Bristol contains numerous amenities of interest to Town of Canandaigua residents. Gannett Hill Park is a popular camping, viewing and mountain biking destination. Bristol Mountain is the largest winter-based recreation area in Ontario County and a major tourist attraction. The expansion of Bristol Mountain Aerial adventures Park has brought many tourists and business groups to Bristol Mountain for warm weather excursion. The Town of South Bristol also has numerous natural parks like Stid Hill. Additionally, the natural viewshed of South Bristol from Canandaigua lake is a benefit to all boaters.

In 2018, the Town of South Bristol completed an update of their Comprehensive Plan. Various goals relevant to the Town of Canandaigua include promoting its many recreational areas, raising awareness of South Bristol's heritage, protecting of Canandaigua Lake, and preserving scenic vistas.

Bristol

The Town of Bristol most recently adopted a Comprehensive Plan in 2016 and provided a thoughtful analysis of the history and development of Bristol. Bristol's Plan develops a vision to preserve environmental and agricultural resources and to encourage planned economic development to enhance the Town's character.

Bristol's objectives in Economic Development partly relate to small-business development in the hamlets and in-home businesses similar to the Town of Canandaigua. They also wish to encourage tourism and outdoor family recreation. Regarding recreation, they explicitly suggest collaboration with adjacent communities for expanding parks and recreation resources which presents an opportunity for the Town of Canandaigua. The Town of Canandaigua currently provides Code Enforcement services with Bristol.

East Bloomfield

Much like the Town of Canandaigua, the Town of East Bloomfield has placed a priority on its rural character, history, and opportunities for residential and business development. The residential development foreseen in East Bloomfield will be focused within the Village in order to protect outlying agricultural lands and environmental features.

Similar to the Town of Canandaigua, East Bloomfield plans to increase internet speed and increase recycling and food-waste diversion. Their plan also points to a focus on multi-modal travel and reduced vehicular conflict with Ag users. They would like greater trails, open space, and recreation. Their Plan mentions "Define periodic review to explore consolidation of services & the sharing of resources among the Town, Village, School District and neighboring Towns". There does not appear anything suggested in their plan that would adversely impact the Town.

Victor

In 2015 the Town and Village of Victor completed a multi-year Comprehensive Planning process. Victor is very important to the Town of Canandaigua as it is the home for many of the regions growing businesses and major regional shopping facilities. As seen on the traffic counts of our local roadways, there is a lot of traffic heading to and from the Victor area.

Some of the goals from Victor's plan as they relate to the Town of Canandaigua include: the preservation of sensitive environmental, historic and cultural areas; the protection of agriculture and the agricultural economy; managing the future growth of Victor; providing affordable and accessible housing; continued economic development; and, providing an efficient road network while reducing the reliance on private vehicles.

Manchester

The Town of Manchester sits kiddy corner to the Town of Canandaigua at its North East Corner. Manchester has various Hamlets and Villages within its boundary that make it a unique and interesting place to visit with a vibrant history.

In 2018, the Town of Manchester completed a Comprehensive Plan and identified 7 goals very similar to Canandaigua's goals. They include Agriculture, Natural Resources, Economic Development, Downtown revitalization, residential opportunities, parks/recreation and transportation and infrastructure as broad goal categories for the Town of Manchester.

Hopewell

The Town of Hopewell most recently completed a Comprehensive Plan in 2003 and most recently updated that plan in 2013. The Towns of Hopewell and Canandaigua share a large border and our residents traverse the borders for various services including our local higher education facility in FLCC, many of the County Offices, and until recently provided water service to a portion of the Town of Canandaigua.

In Hopewell's most recent plan, they identified goals including: protecting active farm operations; protecting natural and scenic areas of the Town; extending sewer infrastructure to important areas; and, encouraging growth within Hopewell's hamlets.

Gorham

The most recent comprehensive plan for the Town of Gorham was created in 2009, although the Town is currently in the process of updating that plan. The Town of Gorham is a large agricultural community covering a large portion of the shorefront of Canandaigua Lake and a large land area within the Canandaigua Lake watershed. In 2020 the Towns of Canandaigua and Gorham partnered with Ontario County to complete a transportation study of the State Route 364 corridor.

From the 2009 Town of Gorham comprehensive plan, the goals identified that are relevant to the Town of Canandaigua are: Coordinating planning efforts and services with neighboring municipalities; protecting Canandaigua Lake water quality and watershed; building economic opportunities for the agricultural community; increasing public access to Canandaigua Lake and other recreational improvements; and, protecting natural resources and open space.

Naples

Although the Town and Village of Naples are not geographic neighbors with Canandaigua, the project team felt that Naples was an important part of the greater community as a cultural and environmental asset to the community and as one of the communities within the Canandaigua Lake watershed.

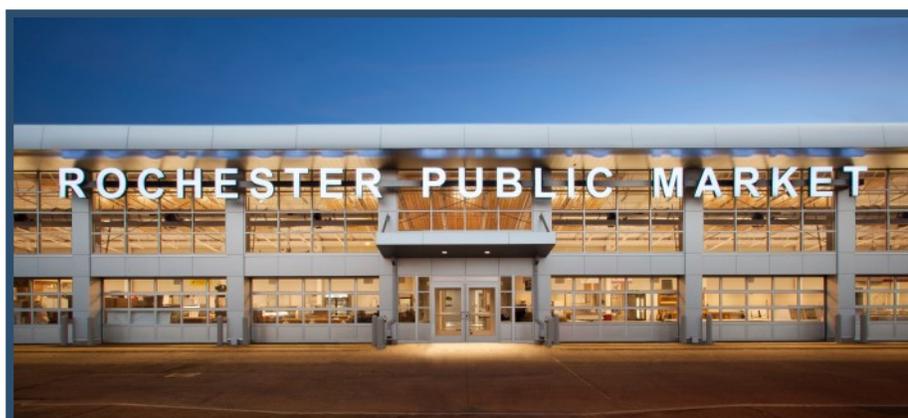
In 2015 the Town and Village of Naples completed a joint Comprehensive Plan. This document provides a good history of Naples and its connections to the greater Canandaigua area. A number of their goals relevant to the Town include: promoting the Bristol Valley Theatre and Wine Economy; increasing the resources available to visitors and tourists; increasing access to health care and education in the region either through Satellite Campuses or public transportation; protecting the natural environment and watershed from development; and, protecting farmland and promoting agricultural endeavors.

Rochester

Currently the Town's relation to Rochester is partly one of a "home base" for a portion of the Rochester workforce. According to our public survey, around 14% of respondents work within the Rochester or Monroe County area, and the American Community Survey estimates that around 30% of Town of Canandaigua residents work outside of the County, potentially in Monroe County. The Town may also provide a destination for Rochester residents for outdoor recreation on Canandaigua Lake or the beautiful hiking. Rochester is also a cultural center to the Town of Canandaigua. Many Town residents will attend the various arts festivals in Rochester. They may also attend shows at Geva Theatre or see the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

The City of Rochester has recently completed a comprehensive plan, which provides excellent information about their robust goals and planning best practices. The City of Rochester will attempt to greatly expand housing options, population, and businesses. Transportation planning will focus on Walkability, Bikability and Public transit. Rochester will look to promote Arts and Culture including public art spaces, live music, and local artists. Although not directly under the supervision of the City of Rochester, Plan 2034 will focus on improving the quality and outcomes of the Rochester City School District. Rochester will also put a focus on beautifying public spaces, improving public parks, and taking advantage of its natural resources.

The implications of success in this plan are mixed. Some of the demand for housing in Canandaigua is due to a quality public school. If RCSD improves significantly, we have a smaller competitive edge for incoming families. If commuting into Rochester for work begins to take more time and cost more money, living further outside of Rochester is less feasible. If Rochester's population significantly grows, we may gain a strong, local marketplace for locally produced agricultural products.



LAND USES AND ZONING

The consideration of the variables discussed above leads us to one of the main purposes of this Comprehensive Plan: Land Use. When the Town sets regulations on how land is used, it is also implicitly impacting the environment, the economy, the demographics and many other aspects of the Town. For example, requiring residential only uses on County Road 30 while the nearest

This section will provide a brief overview of how land within the Town is actually used, and, briefly, what the regulations of the Town allow. It will also cover the fiscal impacts to the Town of various forms of land uses, and how different types of residential uses impact the Town given that we foresee future, continued residential growth.

With an understanding of the Town's past and current land use, the potential solutions to current issues may be found.

Zoning Districts

New York’s zoning enabling statutes require that zoning laws be adopted in accordance with a comprehensive plan. This comprehensive plan should provide the backbone for the local zoning law moving forward. To the extent that provisions of the zoning code conflict with the goals and recommendations of this plan, they should be revised to be in agreement. It is necessary that the Town’s Zoning Code provides regulations that further the goals of the Town.

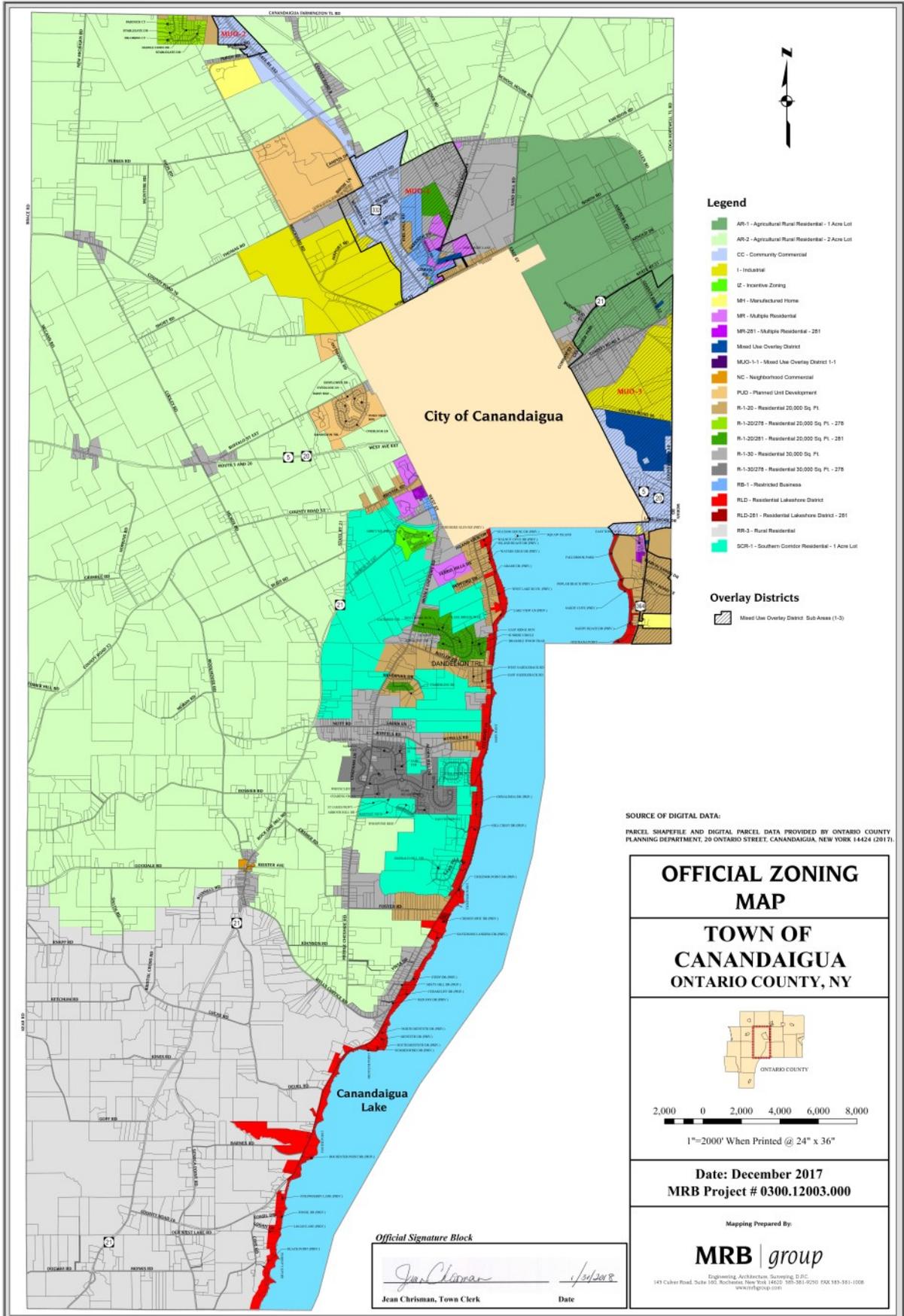
The purpose the Town’s Zoning Code, briefly, is to promote the “health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the Town of Canandaigua.” It claims it is designed to “lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire and other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to provide for solar access and the implementation of solar energy systems; to prevent the overcrowding of land and to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the efficient and adequate provision of public facilities and services; and to provide the maximum protection to residential areas from the encroachment of adverse environmental influences.”

The Town of Canandaigua’s zoning districts are illustrated on the Existing Zoning map below, last updated in January of 2018. One small change not yet shown on this map is the expansion of the MUO Overlay areas 1 and 2. Table XX breaks down how much land lies within each zoning district.³¹

The large majority of land lies within our two largest lot zoning districts the AR-2 and RR-3. The remaining districts are dispersed throughout the Town and the RLD covers the entire border of Canandaigua Lake minus one parcel. Excluding consideration of specially permitted uses there are only four areas of commercial uses within the Town: The Uptown area, the Northern Gateway area (MUO-2), Eastern Gateway (MUO-3), and Cheshire. Only two large areas of industrial land exist on Brickyard Road and County Road 10.

Zoning District	Acreage	% of Total
RR-3	6745	18.52%
AR-2	19386	53.23%
AR-1	1689	4.64%
SCR-1	1684	4.62%
R-1-30	1870	5.14%
R-1-20	882	2.42%
R-1-20_278/281 and R-1-30_278	571	1.57%
RLD; RLD-281	558	1.53%
MR; MR-281	189	0.52%
MHD	118	0.33%
NC	8	0.02%
CC	768	2.11%
RB-1	104	0.29%
I	1020	2.80%
PUD; IZ	670	1.84%
MUO	158	0.43%
Total	36419	100%

Town of Canandaigua 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update



SOURCE OF DIGITAL DATA:
PARCEL SHAPEFILE AND DIGITAL PARCEL DATA PROVIDED BY ONTARIO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, 30 ONTARIO STREET, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK 14424 (2017).

**OFFICIAL ZONING
MAP**

**TOWN OF
CANANDAIGUA
ONTARIO COUNTY, NY**

ONTARIO COUNTY

1"=2000' When Printed @ 24" x 36"

Date: December 2017
MRB Project # 0300.12003.000

Mapping Prepared By:
MRB | group
Engineering, Architecture, Surveying, D.P.C.
343 Coker Road, Suite 101, Rochester, New York 14620 716-351-6700 FAX 716-351-1708
www.mrbgroup.com

Official Signature Block

Jean Chrisman, Town Clerk Date: 1/31/2018

As is appropriate, many of the Town’s provisions for zoning were intended to promote the previously stated purpose. However, over long periods of time, our understanding of the impacts which specific types of regulations has on our community evolves and the Town must be sure to update its regulations accordingly.

For example, expansive minimum parking requirements were once recommended and the norm in communities throughout the United States. More recently, the impact of minimum parking regulations has been understood to generally overprovide parking to the detriment of walkable development, stormwater, affordable housing and economic development among many other adverse impacts.

The Town’s zoning provisions effectively prohibit residential dwelling units more intense than single-family dwellings. Any development proposal for duplex, triplex or such “middle-housing” would have to be rezoned for such a use which would constrain their affordability and availability. Similarly, the absolute minimum lot size by right for all districts is 20,000 square feet. This fairly large lot size may have negative environmental impacts by encouraging sprawl and may also limit the efficiency of providing public services like water and sewer. The Town should be cognizant of the impact of these regulatory burdens and be sure to weigh the costs and benefits of its existing zoning regulations and make reforms as necessary. Even areas of the Town seen as desirable like Cheshire would be illegal to develop today. This should cause us to reflect on our zoning codes.

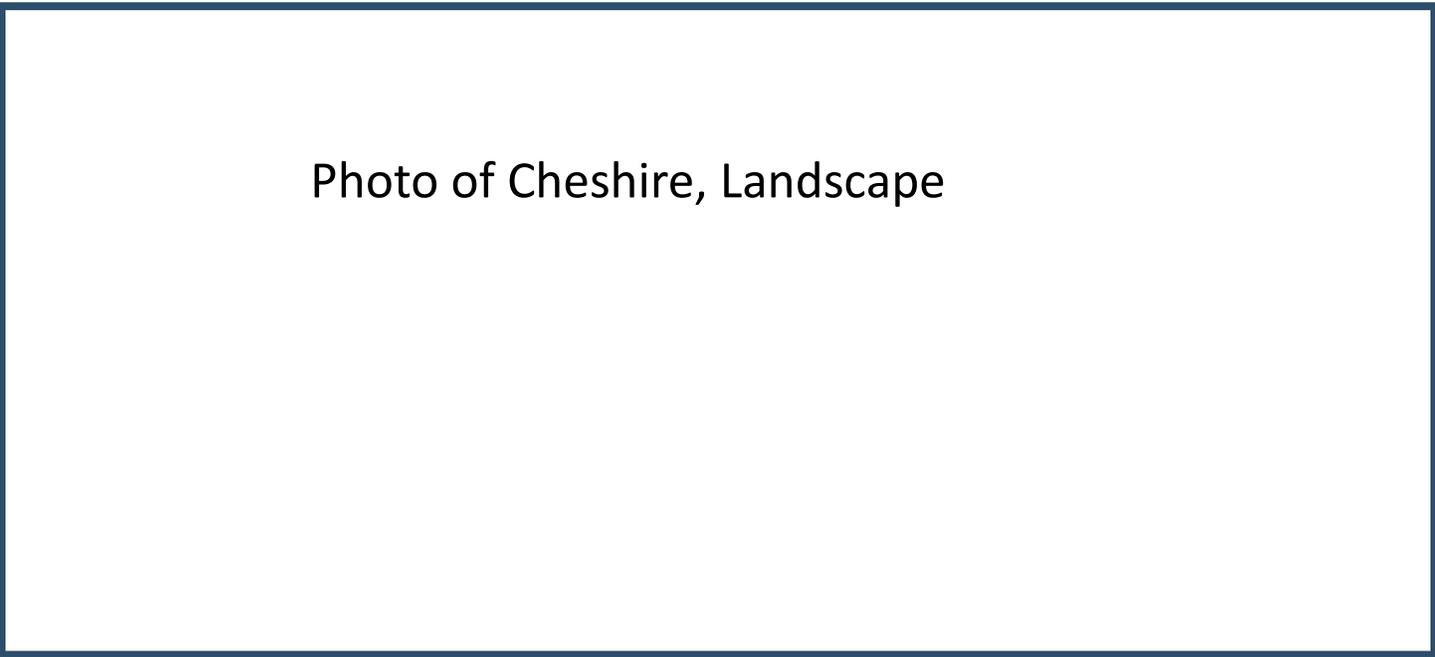


Photo of Cheshire, Landscape

Existing Land Use

In terms of acreage devoted to land use, the Town of Canandaigua remains an agriculturally based community. However, that number has declined significantly by almost 25% since the 2003 Comprehensive Plan. Agricultural uses are prominent in the North of Town while the Southern boundary of most agricultural land is Cheshire. Moving south from Cheshire the soils become much less productive. Most of this land has reforested since it stopped being used for farmland in the mid to late 1900's.

	2019		2009		2003	
	Acreage	%	Acreage	%	Acreage	%
Agriculture	13129	37.3	14777	42.1	17382	49.2
Residential	10497	29.8	10226	29.2	10036	28.4
Vacant	8749	24.9	6877	19.6	5477	15.5
Commercial	787	2.2	734	2.1	361	1
Recreation and Entertainment	552	1.6	557	1.6	650	1.8
Community Services	889	2.5	733	2.1	609	1.7
Industrial	109	0.3	202	0.6	329	0.9
Public Services	472	1.3	593	1.7	462	1.3
Total	35184	100	35082	100	35335	100

2019 Number provided by Town Assessor.

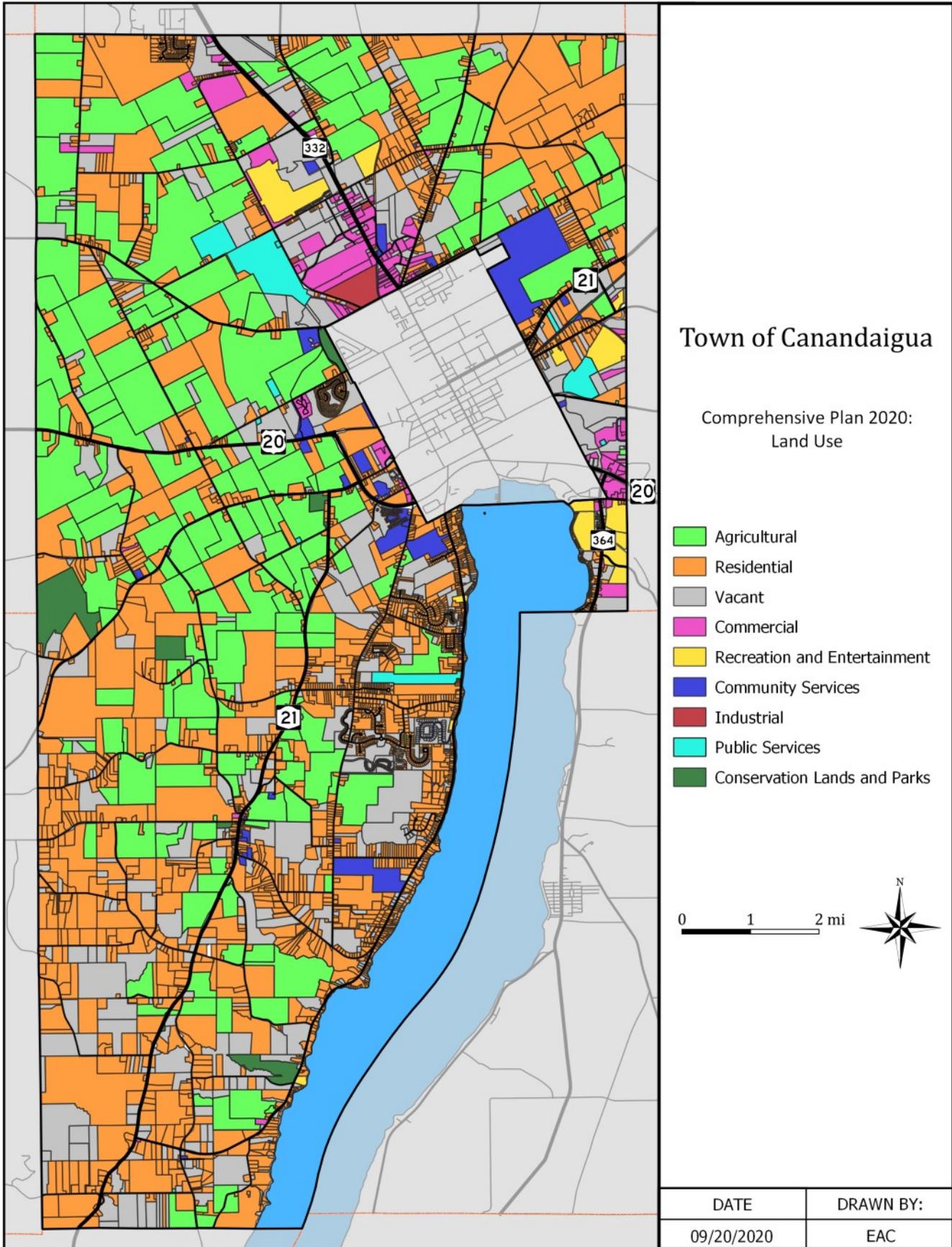
2009 Numbers from 2011 Comprehensive Plan Update.

2003 Numbers from 2003 Comprehensive Plan.

Residential lands are the next largest land use category with 10,497 acres. With a growth of 461 acres from 2003 this, this represents a growth of only 1.3% of the total land area. Certainly, much of this land area growth has occurred in the Middle Cheshire Road corridor as projects like Lakewood Meadows have been constructed.

The next largest and fastest growing category of land use is "Vacancy." Increased vacancy appears to account for much of the reduction in Agricultural land. These vacant lands are dispersed throughout the Town.

Commercial and Industrial land uses exist primarily along Route 332, Routes 5/20 East, and Route 364 corridors. Land considered commercial has almost doubled since the 2003 comprehensive plan. On the other hand, industrially classified land has more than halved. Some commercial land growth is due to the growth in Apartment housing which is classified as commercial.



Vacant Lands

One indicator for how well zoning regulations help to achieve their various goals is to review areas of vacant land. For this consideration, it is important to note that parcels must be entirely vacant to be classified as vacant. A 10 Acre property with a 2,000 ft² commercial building is still classified as commercial though much of the property remains potentially developable. Additionally, vacant land may be a success in some contexts while a failure in other contexts. Table XX provides details on vacant lands in the Town.

	Total Acreage	Acres Vacant	% of Total Acreage Vacant	Acres Vacant w/ H ₂ O + Sewer	% of Total Acreage Vacant w/ H ₂ O + Sewer
RR-3	6745	1855	28%	0	0%
AR-2	19386	1555	8%	11	0%
AR-1	1689	181	11%	0	0%
SCR-1	1684	632	38%	247	15%
R-1-30	1870	654	35%	393	21%
R-1-20	882	265	30%	260	30%
RLD	558	85	15%	42	8%
MR	189	51	27%	31	16%
NC	8	0	4%	0	0%
CC	768	368	48%	266	35%
RB-1	104	59	57%	56	54%
I	1020	204	20%	141	14%

Residential vacant land may be beneficial to the Town and its goals. The RR-3 and AR-2 zoning districts contain the highest amount and percentages of vacant land within the Town. Within the RR-3, vacant lands may be the result of open space resources on site that make a property more costly and less desirable to develop. For the AR-2, although vacant land is rural in character, the Town has also set goals to promote agriculture. To the extent that vacant land could otherwise be farmed, this is not ideal.

The Town should focus on understanding why areas zoned for more high intensity development like commercial, industrial and high-density residential uses remain vacant. These lands generally provide significant assessed valuation, so vacant lands represent lost revenue for the Town and, in turn, public services.

Within the CC, RB-1, I, and MR, vacant lands appear to be a potential problem. The RB-1 is significantly vacant at almost 60%. In the 2003 Comprehensive Plan 77% of all land zoned RB-1 was classified as vacant. This reduction is largely related to rezoning a few larger parcels to MR which suggest these parcels may not have been zoned appropriately initially. Similarly, in the CC, almost 50% of the land is classified as Vacant. This is a growth from 39% in 2003.

These changes show us that suitable developments may exist – in these cases high density residential – which may not be permitted in these districts or this region of the Town. If the Town can proactively identify similar changes to promote in demand uses and reduce vacancy, the Town might promote beneficial development which could accomplish the goals of the comprehensive plan.

For additional consideration on the impact of vacant lands, consider Sewer and Water infrastructure. Sewer and Water infrastructure depreciates and requires great expense to replace, so it is fiscally responsible to find tenants who will help pay this cost during its useful life. Table XXX shows that RB-1 and CC, even where sewer and water is available, have difficulty finding tenants with vacancy rates of 54% and 35% respectively. We also see that the R-1-20 and R-1-30 have a fairly high vacancy rate when accounting for sewer.

Residential Growth

One of challenges for the Town over the next 5 to 10 years will be accommodating new residential growth in the most appropriate manner. In order to properly characterize what is “most appropriate”, we must understand the impact of potential residential development within the Town’s current growth pattern. Based on the earlier population estimates, we will plan to see around 1,323 new units constructed by 2030.

US HUD analysis of the Rochester MSA housing market estimates total demand for new units at 4,700, but only 1,090 under construction.²³

Demands for types of residential living have shifted over the last ten years. From 2000 to 2010 we saw high demand for large lot single family homes, while more recently there is growing demand for smaller lot townhouses and multi-family units. According to the Market Analysis from Camoin Associates, the Town will see continued demand for owner and renter occupied housing although slightly more units demanded for rent. Additionally, it projected both owner and renter occupied housing are likely to increase in price.

Between 1980 and 2018 the Towns of Canandaigua and Farmington issued 98% of permits issued for multifamily and 45% of the permitted single-family housing within Ontario County

If permitting 1,323 units, the Town should be concerned that these units do not adversely impact valuable resources like farmland or woodland, and ideally is benefit nearby uses.

For all lots in the Town with Dwelling's constructed after 1850, the median lot size is 0.71 Acres. For all lots with dwellings constructed after 2000, the median lot size is 0.46 Acres. When we include apartment buildings into the list built after 2000, our median lot size drops to 0.17 Acres per unit. At these three density levels, we might see from 939 Acres, 608 Acres or 225 Acres of land converted to residential uses.

For the sake of illustration, consider Lakewood Meadows. The entirety of the Lakewood Meadows subdivision are around 375 Acres and there are approximately 330 dwellings. The density of dwellings in this subdivision is 1.14 Acres per dwelling Unit. At this density, adding 1,323 units would convert another 1,508 Acres to residential use.

Conversely, consider the Hammocks. The total project is 25 Acres and it includes 200 units spread over 8 buildings. The density of this development is 0.13 Acres per Dwelling Unit. At this density, adding 1,323 units would convert 172 Acres to residential use.





All of the Town’s Comprehensive Plans made the protection of scenic, agricultural, and open space resources a priority. If residential growth continues – as trends of the last 50 years show is likely – the Town must ensure that it grows in a manner that accomplishes its goals as laid out in the Comprehensive Plan. The Town must also be cognizant that land within the Town is a scarce, finite resource that cannot be reproduced, and in many instances cannot be reverted back to its previous state. The Town should be sure that land is not used inefficiently and that the Town Code does not promote wasteful development patterns.

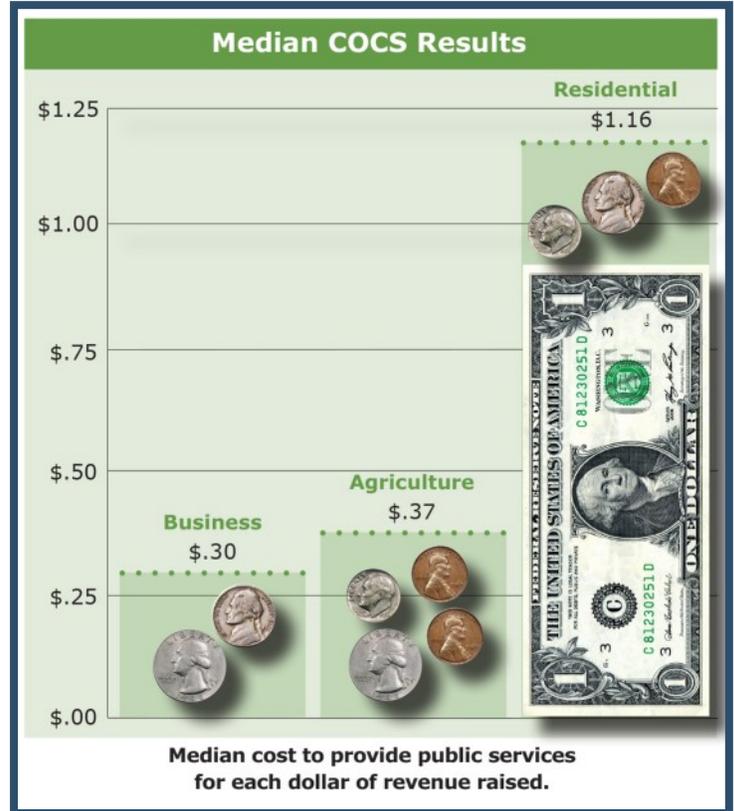
Map XX, below, shows the location of parcels where dwellings have been built distinguished by the time period constructed. We can see that during the period of the 1960’s to 2000, the Town saw much of its residential growth occur in the rural parts of the Town. From 2000 to today, although more residential units have been constructed, that growth has been localized in larger planned developments like Lakewood Meadows, the Villas, Fox Ridge, Old Brookside, etc. These development patterns – while not perfect and in many instances publicly derided – do align with previous goals of the Town like promoting multi-modal transportation, protection of agricultural and natural resources, allowing a variety of housing types, and are generally more efficient when providing public services.

Fiscal Impacts of Land Use

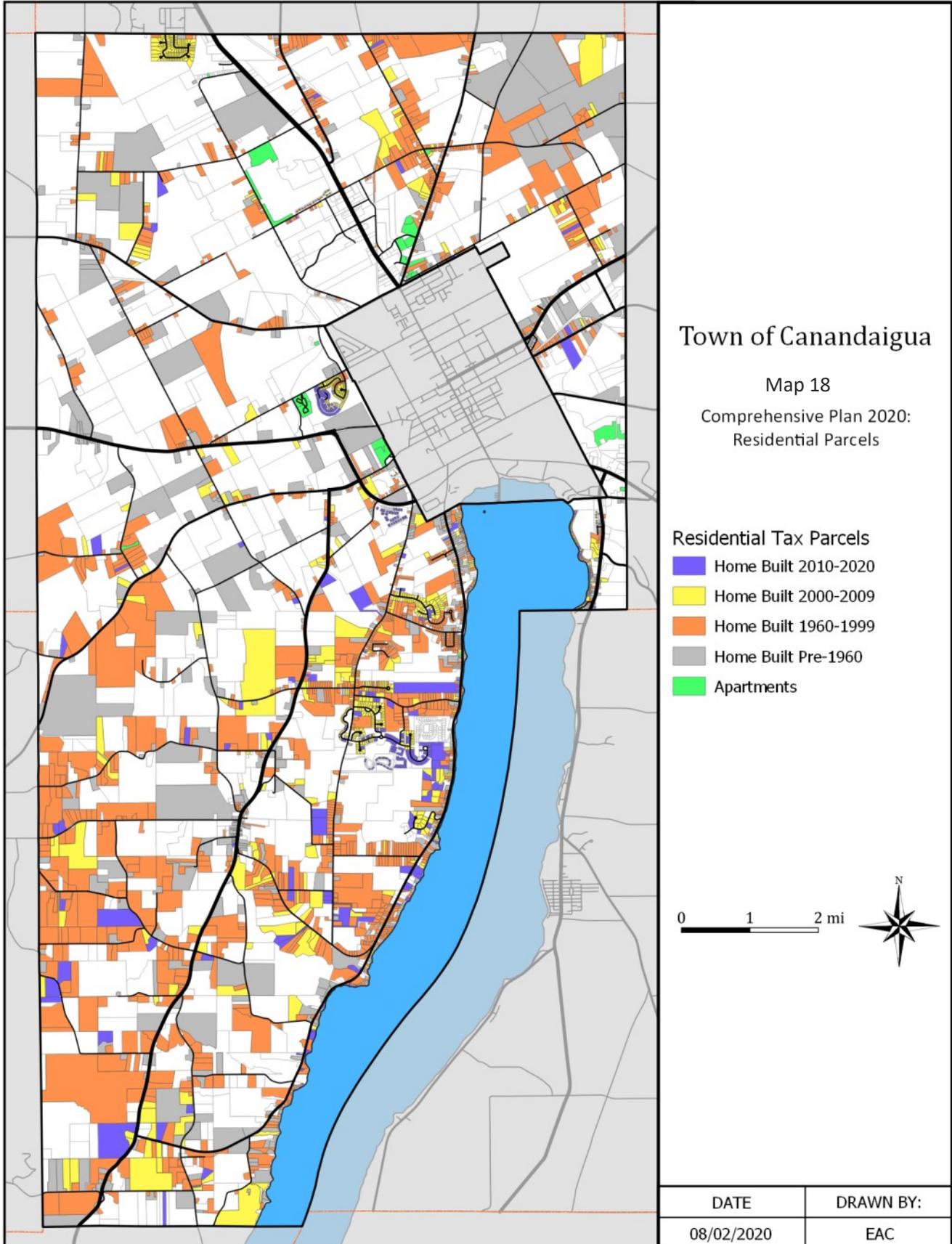
Studies which calculate the cost of community services have shown that tax revenue generated by residential uses is less than the cost to provide public services (Parks, Planning, Fire Protection, Transportation, etc.). By comparison, commercial and agricultural/open lands typically require fewer public services and therefore have a greater return with tax revenue to the Town. The Town should consider that having a diverse property base is necessary for a sustainable and less economically risky budget.

Another informative consideration of property is the income per acre of land. In most instances this refers to assessed valuation, although some properties provide payments in lieu of taxes. The Town's land is scarce and so it can measure assessed value per acre to see how well it is economizing.

The Average assessed value/Acre is \$622,740 and the median is \$157,756. Unsurprisingly, the most valuable properties are those surrounding Canandaigua Lake. The most valuable is TM# 113.09-3-13.100, a .005 Acre parcel on County Road 16 which would be \$10.26 Million per Acre. Of the lots not within the RLD, the next 100 most valuable properties are townhouses scattered throughout the Town. There appears to be a correlation between the size of a non-vacant lot and the assessed value per acre. Generally, smaller lots are more valuable.



Graphic from the American Farmland Trust, "Cost of Community Services Fact Sheet"



5) VISION AND GOALS

The central purpose of this Comprehensive Plan update is to provide a baseline understanding of existing conditions, proposed improvements based on the community vision, and a strategic outline how to achieve them. As a direct result of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan, the Town adopted numerous planning documents, code changes, and organizational changes. The recommendations here seek to build upon them when necessary and make changes where improvement is needed.

The recommendations included in this update are accompanied by a series of action steps. Most of these steps fall into one of three categories: revisions to the Town Code or other regulations; the continued support of existing efforts; and the identification of new opportunities for collaboration, development, or improvement.

The Town will coordinate its efforts as necessary and appropriate with stakeholders, public agencies, and public officials throughout the region and at every level of government. As shown in the recommendation matrices, a series of proposed partnerships is suggested to assist the Town in achieving these goals. Where such arrangements are feasible, they may provide the basis for productive collaboration.

After the establishment of the Citizens Implementation Committee in 2014, the Town gained a valuable voice and body to accomplish the recommendations. It is expected that this successful process will continue. This plan provides suggested priorities and the CIC will schedule goals to accomplish in any given year.

The Town Board is ultimately responsible for achieving the community's common vision. Given adequate resources, creativity, commitment, and leadership, it is expected that the desired outcome can be achieved through the action steps below.

The following section is broken down into 4 pieces to make implementation more manageable. It includes a Vision, Goals, Measurable and Action Items.

The Vision is the overarching ideal for the Town to pursue from which all other items are derived. It is a realistic characterization of the Town attainable within the planning period.

The Goals are the necessary components of that vision. These are broad statements like the Vision, but more focused on a specific component. The goals may also include a direction to move towards such as “promote”, “develop”, “protect”, etc.

Measurables are the units by which the Town will measure future success of the plan. They are important components of the plan and provide the feedback to know whether actions are working.

Action Items are a more specific task recommended to be undertaken in order achieve the broader goal.

List of Acronyms					
Town Board	TB	Development Office	DO		
Ordinance Committee	OC				
History Team	HT				
Planning Board	PB				
Agricultural Advisory Committee	AAC				
Citizens Implementation	CIC	Environmental Conserva-	ECB		
Canandaigua Local De- velopment Corp.	CLD C	Canandaigua Lake Wa- tershed Council	CLW C	Environmental Commit- tee	EC

5) VISION AND GOALS

Updating the comprehensive plan necessitated reviewing the community's vision for future growth. The Comprehensive Plan Project Team prepared the following renewed vision statement and goals with the input of the Citizens Implementation Committee and participating residents. This vision guided the developing of recommendations and each goal listed below has an objective which clarifies how it relates to the overall vision for the Town.

The Town of Canandaigua will maintain its character and beauty through protection and enhancement of its natural, agricultural, rural, historic, and recreational resources. The Town encourages opportunities for balanced growth, economic development, and cultural events that create a welcoming environment for a diversity of residents, visitors, and businesses. The Town will work with stakeholders to protect Canandaigua Lake, the quality of life, and provide high quality community services.

From this broad vision, the Project Team identified 11 goal categories necessary to realize this vision. They are:

- 1) AGRICULTURE
- 2) NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 3) CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES
- 4) PARKS AND RECREATION
- 5) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- 6) TOURISM
- 7) RESIDENTIAL & NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER
- 8) HAMLETS
- 9) TRANSPORTATION
- 10) INFRASTRUCTURE
- 11) GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

AGRICULTURE

GOAL:

The Town will establish a regulatory framework that supports the preservation and continued development of agriculture by supporting economic endeavors within the agricultural industry and promoting the purchase of local produce and other local agricultural products. The community values its agricultural heritage and rural character and will support farming and the protection of valuable, irreplaceable soils.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Acres preserved in a PDR or similar conservation easement.
- ◆ Acres in agricultural production
- ◆ Acres of viable agricultural land vacant
- ◆ Variety and quantity of agricultural products
- ◆ Number of farm operations
- ◆ Number of local agriculture markets
- ◆ Dollar value of local agricultural products
- ◆ Number employed in farming
- ◆ Acres of valuable soils disturbed by development

AGRICULTURE

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Review and revise codes to alleviate development pressure by concentrating development in growth nodes least impactful to agricultural.	Priority	TB OC
Continue to raise awareness of PDR and find methods to assist farmers to ease application process.	Priority	AAC ECB
Continue to utilize recommendations of the Ag Committee during development and plan review.	Ongoing	AAC PB
Promote and/or facilitate a local CSA to support small farms.	Secondary	AAC
Consider agricultural Lands and NRI together as “Open Space”	Ongoing	ECB PB
Promote agricultural businesses and agritourism within the Town	Secondary	TB AAC
Hold a periodic roundtable with local farmers	Periodic	AAC
Communicate and educate residents on Agricultural Operations and their interaction with the community	Ongoing	AAC
Increase marketing of Town as Ag friendly.	Secondary	AAC
Support new agricultural production such as Hemp to keep agricultural lands in production	Primary	AAC
Partner with the FLREDC to develop an agricultural economic development plan	Secondary	TB
Strengthen relationship with Cornell Cooperative Extension to benefit from their expertise	Primary	AAC

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

GOAL:

The Town will protect its natural resources and scenic views which benefit the Town and greater Canandaigua area, especially including Canandaigua Lake and its watershed. The Town will conserve and maintain the land that provides critical open space and create a network of linkages for wildlife habitat, stormwater management, scenic views, and active recreational trails.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Water quality of Canandaigua Lake
- ◆ Identified scenic views
- ◆ Acres of each type of land cover
- ◆ Diversity of flora and fauna
- ◆ Acres of NRI resources
- ◆ Carbon footprint of the Town
- ◆ Volume and origination of nutrients in Canandaigua Lake
- ◆ Fragmentation of natural resources
- ◆ Extent of Sprawl

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Continue efforts to educate the community		ECB
Support the Lake Friendly Farmer program and assist farmers wishing to take advantage		AAC ECB
Acquisition by the Town of lands with natural resource significance		TB
Create a sustainability plan detailing how to reduce the Town's carbon footprint		TB
Continue implementation of 2018 Open Space Master Plan		ECB TB
Work with organizations like the DEC, Audubon, etc. on progress for biodiversity and efforts against invasive species		ECB TB
Review Town Code to identify regulations that may adversely impact environmental conditions		OC
Explore local ordinances to protect wetlands and other sensitive resources		OC
Investigate the use of fertilizer entering the lake after use on lawns and farms		CLWC TB
Relieve development pressure on NRI lands by promoting growth within identified nodes.		TB
Work with CLWC to implement their Canandaigua Lake Watershed Master Plan		CLWC
Identify methods to increase low impact enjoyment of Canandaigua Lake such as kayaking or fishing.		TB
Continue partnering with Land Trusts to protect NRI Land		TB

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

GOAL:

The Town will preserve the history of the Town of Canandaigua, support the protection of significant historic properties, and promote awareness of the influences of the Native American heritage on the evolution of the Town of Canandaigua and the greater Canandaigua area.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Number of Historic Properties
- ◆ Number of Partnership Agreements
- ◆ Permits issued for rehab of historic buildings
- ◆ Number of outreach events and attendees
- ◆ Grants obtained for historic restoration and preservation

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Explore establishment of a Cheshire Historical District		TB HT
Collaborate with Ontario County Historical Society and Landmark Society of Western NY		HT
Pursue grants and funding for the protection and preservation of historic properties and buildings		HT DO
Provide low interest loans for the rehabilitation of historic properties		TB
Support the designation of a “Finger Lakes National Heritage Area”		TB
Complete Phase II of Reconnaissance-Level Survey		HT
Define “Historic” and identify all Historic properties in the Town		HT
Promote the Native American history of the Town and region		HT
Document changes to historic buildings		DO
Document cemetery internments similar to Hunn Cemetery		HT
Convert to digital format all available local history documents		HT
Partner with neighboring municipalities to share our combined local heritage		TB

PARKS AND RECREATION

GOAL:

The Town will improve and expand the Town's active and passive recreational resources to meet the needs of the community. Encourage the use of existing and expanding recreation programs offered.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Summer & Senior Recreation attendance
- ◆ Town Clerk Rental Data
- ◆ Onanda Gatehouse data
- ◆ Number of programs offered
- ◆ Number of Events held
- ◆ Number of Community recreation leagues and membership
- ◆ Number of trails and mileage
- ◆ Park acreage

PARKS AND RECREATION

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Hold or support Music & Art Events		EvC P&RC
Trail Markings and include markings for distances		P&RC
Provide Trails along Storm water facilities		PB
Develop partnerships w/ area sports programs and assist with their goals.		P&RC
Create education programming for Conservation Areas		ECB
Support the creation of Informal Sport Leagues		P&RC
Increase access to waterfront through purchase, zoning or some other means		TB
Put prime importance on Accessibility for all ages and abilities		P&RC
Continue providing administrative support for sports		
Tie Open space money to acquiring public access trails		
Foster a Canandaigua Hiking Club		
Support and promote Water based Activities- fishing, canoeing, kayaking		

PARKS AND RECREATION

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Create an Onanda Park Improvement Plan to plan for the future of this park and improvements necessary.		
Hold or support outdoor challenges to get people into parks See the Canalway Challenge or Lazy Ironman		
Purchase lands or access rights surrounding the Canandaigua Outlet and take advantage as a recreational asset.		
Expand senior recreation programming.		
Continue Implementation of the 2018 Parks and Recreation Master Plan		
Partner with City of Canandaigua, Ontario County, NYS, and others local municipalities or agencies in the provision of parks areas and recreation opportunities.		
Identify and fill gaps in recreation, parks, arts, and music opportunities and be sure to consider different demographics.		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL:

The Town will promote development of an a diverse and sustainable tax base with a variety of employment options. It will maximize opportunities for commercial, industrial and service sector development without compromising the town's natural, cultural and historic resources.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Total Assessed Valuation
- ◆ Vacant Acreage
- ◆ Number and Industry of Employers or businesses
- ◆ Value of investment within Town
- ◆ Number of jobs
- ◆ Wages for Town and Sector
- ◆ Employed and Unemployed Rate
- ◆ Sales Tax information
- ◆ Jobs open and unfilled

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Establish a baseline of measurable items within the Town and Region		
Survey employers on the needs of their business		
Continue to support the work of the Canandaigua LDC		
Support the creation of affordable housing for the local workforce		
Establish a safe, reliable, affordable and diverse transportation system for workers.		
Facilitate school partnerships for skills training especially including skilled trades and agriculture.		
Identify properties and market them to entrepreneurs		
Bring stakeholders together for business development		
Provide opportunities for local businesses to connect		
Take advantage of funding from the Workforce Development Initiative		
Support local businesses that take advantage of trends such is hemp, cannabis, and sustainable products.		
Support the continued viability of the Farm Economy and Farm based businesses.		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Reduce Fees and regulations to support redevelopment of vacant buildings and assets.		
Advocate for the reform of NYS regulations that adversely and unnecessarily constrict development.		
Support home based businesses		
Support the creation and expression of Arts and Music within the Town.		
Support the creation of a four-season tourism industry.		
Support the development of the Airport as a regional asset and the development of nearby complementary uses.		
Support the development of affordable housing options and affordable transportation options		
Continue the implementation of the Uptown Plan and develop similar plans for the long-term buildout of MUO-2 and MUO-3.		
Revise or eliminate the RB-1 Zoning district and incorporate its uses into the appropriate zoning districts.		
Accomplish the purpose of the NC Zoning district by better distributing the district throughout the Town and in proportion to the population.		
Allow denser residential, commercial and workplace uses along existing RTS corridors.		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Review and revise existing NC, CC, LI, IND, and MR zoning districts to allow for smaller lots, reduced set-backs, more attractive, accessible development and more affordable for businesses.		
Identify the appropriate locations and regulations to allow commercial uses on Canandaigua Lake, but ensure that such uses provide reasonable accessibility		
Support the City of Canandaigua in their efforts to revitalize Downtown and the Lakefront.		
Take advantage of the FLREDC to obtain funding for local tourism initiatives in the Canandaigua Area.		

TOURISM

GOAL:

Encourage the provision of residential development in a diverse range of housing types for a variety of age groups, family sizes and income levels. Create a welcoming community through cultural events and the creation of attractive public spaces.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Number of Tourists to Canandaigua and Finger Lakes region
- ◆ Value of tourist spending and tourism economy

TOURISM

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Identify tourism destinations and hotspots		
Find ways to take advantage of Brewery, Winery, and Distillery, Foodie tourism		
Explore the creation of a Canandaigua Tourism App.		
Make Canandaigua a 4-season tourism destination		
Encourage cultural events like arts and music festivals		
Promote the development of businesses that attract tourists and support tourists.		
Collaborate with neighboring municipalities, Ontario County, Chamber of Commerce and Finger Lakes Visitors Connection on all Tourism initiatives		

RESIDENTIAL & NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

GOAL:

Encourage the provision of residential development in a diverse range of housing types for a variety of age groups, family sizes and income levels. Create a welcoming community through cultural events and the creation of attractive public spaces.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Demographic Changes
 - ◆ Population, Age, Family Size, Income, Education, etc.
- ◆ Number, Type, Size and Characteristics of Housing Options
- ◆ Rent per sq. ft.
- ◆ Price in relation to Area Median Income (Affordability)
- ◆ % and # of Residents paying greater than 30% of Income
- ◆ Abandoned/Foreclosed Units
- ◆ Units per acre
- ◆ Community assessment/Neighborhood Satisfaction
- ◆ Aggregate difference between sale price over assessed value.
- ◆ Days units on market before selling

RESIDENTIAL AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
ID Baseline Measurables for Town and Region		
Create neighborhood and regional plans to better define neighborhood character and more easily integrate development		
Identify options to build affordable housing units.		
Define “affordable” for our community.		
Promote development in the appropriate areas to preserve open space.		
Review zoning codes to protect rural character		
Restrict the use of conservation subdivisions within the Strategic Agriculture and Forest Protection Areas		
Utilize Incentive Zoning to create affordable housing near the City border		
Encourage the development of elder-friendly residential housing and design near amenities like the hospital and commercial uses.		
Explore the potential of “Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities.”		
Prepare a “build-out” analysis of the Town		

RESIDENTIAL AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Review town code and remove restrictions to affordable, accessible, and age friendly housing		
Prioritize protection of neighborhood character		
Promote Neighborhood groups that advocate for neighborhoods and provide a communication link between the Town.		

HAMLETS

GOAL:

Structure land use regulations, design standards and zoning code to improve and protect Town hamlets and gateways, especially the Hamlet of Cheshire.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Permits Issued within
- ◆ Number of Residents within
- ◆ Amount of Commercial spaces
- ◆ Total Assessed Valuation
- ◆ Value per Acre
- ◆ Vacancy
- ◆ Infrastructure Capacity

HAMLETS

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Create Hamlet and Gateway zoning districts		
Define the boundaries of hamlets and gateways		
Update Cheshire Master Plan and create similar plan for other districts		
Invest in pedestrian infrastructure within these districts		
Explore grant initiatives to support property maintenance within Cheshire and Centerfield		
Create a historic Cheshire District		
Continue implementation of the Uptown Plan		
Create signage for these districts		
Create Hamlet historic tours		

TRANSPORTATION

GOAL:

It is the goal of the Town to facilitate a diversified transportation system that effectively serves motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians, transit users and farm equipment. Future transportation development should accommodate active, alternative transportation and be designed to maximize safety for all modes of travel. Transportation infrastructure should incorporate changing technologies such as electric vehicles and autonomous vehicles.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Plug-in stations for Electric Vehicles
- ◆ Miles of trail, sidewalk, and bike lanes
- ◆ Number, type and location of accidents
- ◆ Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)
- ◆ RTS ridership and stops
- ◆ Walk and bike score of neighborhoods

TRANSPORTATION

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Explore options for rural/farm road speeds and safety including signage or roadway design		
Utilize signage for farm vehicles awareness		
Take advantage of technology improvements to improve safety		
Explore bike share and/or scooter share programs		
Complete construction and connections of Auburn Trail		
Seek grant assistance to complete traffic studies and mitigation for dangerous roads and intersections.		
Review Site Design Criteria and Zoning Code to identify impediments to and promotion of alternative transportation.		
Work with RTS, Ontario County, and the City of Canandaigua to improve the transit system.		
Include RTS early in process for major developments and planning.		
Prepare best practices manual for alternative transportation for use of the Town's boards.		
Revise town code to allow transit oriented development.		

INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL:

Provide public water and sewer services in areas of the Town identified in Town plans for continued residential, commercial and industrial growth, and limit their expansion in the areas of the Town where increased growth is not encouraged. Promote the expansion of high-speed internet and affordable, renewable energy options. Plan for the replacement of aging infrastructure and for the future necessity of stormwater infrastructure.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Feet of new sewer and water main
- ◆ Achievement of goals within Sewer/Water Master Plans
- ◆ Location and number of high-speed options (>100 mbs)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Study the impact of extending infrastructure on farmland, open space, and development within the Town.		
Continue implementation of Water and Sewer Master Plans		
Request comments from the Agricultural Advisory Committee and ECB before Water and Sewer infrastructure extensions.		
Work with Ontario County and Internet Service Providers to identify methods to proliferate high speed options.		
Explore partnership with City of Canandaigua for renewable energy options such as Community Choice Aggregation		
Take action to become a “Climate Smart Community”		
Before deciding to accept dedication of infrastructure, evaluate the costs and feasibility of future replacement.		
Protect trees and incorporate them into stormwater infrastructure.		
Evaluate impact of existing local regulations on infrastructure costs.		
Create a Stormwater Master Plan to plan for future catastrophic drainage event.		

TOWN OPERATIONS

GOAL:

Collaborate with the City of Canandaigua, school districts and other neighboring municipalities in the delivery of services. Coordinate planning efforts with other municipalities and agencies as appropriate. Ensure effective communication, conversation and transparency with all interested stakeholders.

MEASURABLES:

- ◆ Number of shared residents use the transfer station
- ◆ Total hours and resources spent in shared services
- ◆ Satisfaction survey of Town residents

TOWN OPERATIONS

Recommended Action Steps	Importance	Responsible Entity
Establish the baseline of measurables stated in this plan.	Short Term	
Review and Revise Town Code to eliminate any restrictions to the goals herein.	Immediate	OC TB
Create a data management program to more easily track the progress of these measurables.		
Provide year end narrative reports on services shared.		
Share lakefront parks amongst the communities		
Explore opportunities to share park services such as mowing, maintenance, kids programs, reservations, etc.		
Update the Town's website to make more user friendly		
Improve communications with residents and stakeholder groups.		
Finish work of existing committees before creating new committees.		
Continue working with interested agencies during the planning and development process.		
Prepare a new Comprehensive Plan	5-10 Years	

Notes

1) "2014 COMPREHENSIVE UPDATE OF THE CANANDAIGUA LAKE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN" The Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council. 2014

2) Ibid, pg. 12-13

3) Ibid, pg. 34

4) "WATER QUALITY REPORT HEALTH OF CANANDAIGUA LAKE AND TRIBUTARY STREAMS" Gilman, Dr. Bruce and Olvany, Kevin. 2009 https://www.hws.edu/fli/pdf/canandaigua_water_quality.pdf and "FINAL CANANDAIGUA LAKE PEAK USE BOAT INVENTORY AND CARRYING CAPACITY ANALYSIS" Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council. June 2010 https://dce89561-713d-4cb6-9bcb-44b759ca4272.filesusr.com/ugd/a5c0cd_0d4e65cd7cd04e2591fcaf1731b4be46.pdf

5) "FINAL CANANDAIGUA LAKE PEAK USE BOAT INVENTORY AND CARRYING CAPACITY ANALYSIS" Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council. June 2010, page 9

6) <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7253.html>; <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7250.html>; <https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/46919.html>; <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/113303.html>

7) "New York: FINGER LAKES 2019 Progress Report" Finger Lakes Regional Economic Development Council. Pg. 12-15 <https://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/FLREDCProgressReport.pdf> and "Upstate Revitalization Initiative Plan October 2015" https://esd.ny.gov/sites/default/files/FLREDC_URI_FinalPlan.pdf

8) Gross Domestic Product refers to the value of goods created within a specific boundary or region. "Real GDP" adjusts GDP to account for inflation.

9) The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Inter-

net; the telecommunications industries; Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries.

The Information sector groups three types of establishments: (1) those engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; (2) those that provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (3) those that process data.

10) Bureau of Labor Statistics

11) https://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/table_maker/v4/table_maker.htm?type=6&year=2018&qtr=A&own=5&area=36069&supp=0

12) 2018 American Community Survey

13) Permit Data 2011-2018, Town of Canandaigua Development Office

14) <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/metrics/gini-index.html>

15) <https://censusreporter.org/tables/B19083/>, 2018

16) <https://www.census.gov/housing/census/publications/who-can-afford.pdf>

17) https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html

18) <https://pad.human.cornell.edu/>

19) <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/stats.htm>

20) http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/documents/files/Canandaigua_Final%20Report_Fire%20Analysis_07232018_.pdf

21) Conversation with CEO, June 14, 2019 @ Ferris Hills, Cdga Chamber of Commerce; and, <https://www.thompsonhealth.com/About-Us>

Notes - Continued

22) <https://dreambiginclusion.org/mission>

23) http://townofcanandaigua.org/documents/large_files/2018-02-06_Parks_Master_Plan_Draft.pdf

24) <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-10-24/kids-from-walkable-cities-gain-economic-mobility> ;
<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks> ; and, <https://www.vtpi.org/tca/tca0515.pdf>

25) <https://www.bts.gov/statistical-products/surveys/local-area-transportation-characteristics-households-latch-survey>

26) Town of Canandaigua Water Master Plan

27) Town of Canandaigua Sewer Master Plan

28) <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-19-44A1.pdf>

29) Internet Providers map reference

30) [http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/documents/files/Proposed%20Recomendations%20ED%20Committee%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/documents/files/Proposed%20Recomendations%20ED%20Committee%20(1).pdf)

31) Total land area shown on zoning map chart does not equal the land area of land use chart due to zoning districts inclusion of road rights of way that are excluded from land use data.

32) <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/publications/pdf/RochesterNY-comp-17.pdf>

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