III

Open Space & Recreation Plan

The Open Space and Recreation Plan draws from the efforts of the Open Space & Recreation Focus Group of the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, interviews with town officials and other authorities, the 1990 Master Plan, the 1990 Parkland Acquisition Study, the 1995-1996 Open Space Index Update, the Recreation Facility Supply and Demand Analysis (1999, Bayer Associates) and other reports, public opinion gathered by surveys and at public meetings held by the Recreation Department, and public input during the planning process.

Background

Although Brighton’s population has decreased by approximately 2,600 (1980: 35,776 2000: 33,188 est.) since 1980, development has proceeded steadily. Brighton has always been a desired residential location, and the movement of population centers to outlying suburbs and the development of interstate expressways through Brighton have given it the central location and transportation resources to make it attractive to commercial interests as well.

Continuing development has forced increasing awareness of the importance of the remaining open space in Brighton. In response, the 1990 Master Plan included the following recommendations:

♦ The expansion of the Town’s open space network, particularly its public open spaces for active and passive recreational purposes and the protection of sensitive environmental areas.

♦ The incorporation of open space into private development.

♦ Open space should include a centrally located site large enough to accommodate the Town’s current and future active recreation needs. The Open Space & Recreation Plan should also identify opportunities for open space linkages within developed areas and mechanisms for setting aside land for neighborhood parks within new residential development.

♦ The unique opportunities for recreational and scenic enhancement offered by the Town’s two primary waterways, the Genesee River and the Barge Canal, should be capitalized upon.

In conjunction with these goals and policies, the 1990 Master Plan recommended the following areas for acquisition for active and passive recreation:

♦ 7.5 acres along Allens Creek and north of Brookside school. 1990 Master Plan recommendation: passive recreational use. This area remains undeveloped and in private ownership.
60 acres southwest of the Westfall/Winton intersection. **1990 Master Plan** recommendation: active recreational use. This area remains undeveloped and in private ownership.

5.3 acres along S. Clinton Ave. near Highland. **1990 Master Plan** recommendation: neighborhood park and walkway. This area, plus an additional 5 acres, was donated to the town by New York State and is now Persimmon Park, a conservation and passive recreation park.

22 acres on Pinnacle Hill, to be acquired in conjunction with the City of Rochester and/or Monroe County. **1990 Master Plan** recommendation: preservation of the natural and visual resources of the hill and passive recreational use. This area remains undeveloped and is owned principally by Hillside Children’s Center.

48 acres between Elmwood Ave. and Westfall Rd. **1990 Master Plan** recommendation: passive recreational use and connecting trail. This area remains undeveloped and in private ownership.

28 acres along Glen Manor Creek south of Penfield Rd. **1990 Master Plan** recommendation: passive recreational use. This area remains undeveloped and in private ownership.

**Total Area Recommended for Acquisition in the 1990 Master Plan — 170.8 Acres**

Since 1990, the town has been aggressive in its efforts to meet its open space and recreation needs. Through purchase or donation, the following open space areas have been acquired by the town (see Table 1 & Figure 1):

Persimmon Park — 11 acres of woodlot and wetlands parallel to S. Clinton Ave. - **1990 plan site 41** - A master plan for use of the site for passive recreation and conservation was completed in 1996 but has not yet been fully implemented.

Stowell Nature Conservancy — 14 acres of woodlot on E. River Rd. - A master plan for use of the site for passive recreation and conservation was competed in 1996 but has not yet been fully implemented.

Meridian Centre Park — 18 acres near Winton Rd. and the Erie Canal - This area has been developed for active recreation use with baseball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, horseshoe pits, a boat dock/fishing pier on the canal and restroom facilities.

The “Gonsenhauser Properties” — Two 32 acre parcels and one of 6 acres- “Parcel A” (32 acres) is located on Westfall Rd., “Parcel B” (32 acres) is located between Meridian Center Park and I-590, "Parcel D" (6 acres) is located between the Summit (seniors development) and Meridian Centre Park - A plan for the use of Parcel B for passive recreation has recently been developed; the use of Parcel A has not yet been determined. Parcel D will be developed for active recreation, expanding the facilities at Meridian Centre Park.
Corbett’s Glen — 18 acres in eastern Brighton near Rte. 441 - One of the most scenic and environmentally important areas in the town, and listed as a “highest priority” site for preservation in 1996 report, *Preservation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Monroe County* (Environmental Management Council). This area will be used for passive recreation and conservation.

The Blossom Rd. baseball field — 3 acres with 1 junior baseball diamond

**Total Area Acquired since 1990 — Approximately 135 Acres.**

In addition to the areas acquired, the town has leased a 1 acre parcel adjacent to Brighton High School for use as a neighborhood playground; protected 1 ½ acres adjacent to Corbett’s Glen, with access to Allens Creek, through a conservation easement that allows public access for fishing and hiking; and protected 8 acres adjacent to St. John’s Meadows (Elmwood Ave.), on which a loop walking trail has been developed.

In conjunction with the aggressive acquisition of open space, Brighton has taken the following actions and implemented the following policies to provide for the recreation needs of its residents, preserve significant areas for future generations, and protect sensitive environmental areas.

Since 1990, the town has protected through permanent easement approximately 30 acres of open space (including those mentioned above). Some of these areas primarily serve to separate non-residential from residential development. Others are available for public access and provide passive recreation opportunities or access through developed lands. (Table 1, Open Space and Recreation Plan map).

At the time of purchase of the Gonsenhauser parcels, the town acquired an option to purchase an additional 18 acres (known as Parcel C) between Gonsenhauser Parcel A and the planned Senator Keating Blvd. extension.

In 1990, the town produced the *Parkland Acquisition Study*, which identified then-current and future needs for additional land for active and passive recreation.

In 1973, the *Open Space Index* was completed, defining open spaces in Brighton. The Index received a comprehensive update in 1996. The *Open Space Index Update* records all open spaces greater than 10 acres in size in Brighton, listing their size, ownership and physical characteristics.

Following the recommendations of the 1990 Master Plan, regulations have been adopted to create Environmental Protection Overlay Districts (EPODs) in Brighton. Developments proposed in areas defined as Steep Slopes, Woodlots, Watercourse and/or Floodplains, or Waste Disposal Site EPODs receive special review and must conform to development standards designed to afford reasonable opportunity for development while protecting sensitive environmental areas.

The Brighton Trails Task Force has proposed a plan for a trail system in Brighton, upon which the trails/linkage recommendations in the Open Space and Recreation Plan map are
based. The town is currently negotiating with the University of Rochester to construct a major pedestrian trail along the right-of-way of the abandoned Lehigh Valley rail line (owned by the U of R). Other trails constructed include the two connections to the Erie Canal path (described below) and a loop trail adjacent to St. John’s Meadows (Elmwood Ave.) that could become part of a future trail connecting Elmwood Ave. and Westfall Rd.

- Two new access points to the Erie Canal path have been developed, from the Town Park and from Meridian Centre Park. At the Meridian Centre Park site, a small boat dock and fishing pier have been constructed to provide for passive use of the canal. The 1990 plan’s recommendation for a Genesee River recreation area, at the corner of Jefferson Rd. and East River Rd., was investigated and found to be too costly to develop because of the necessity of re-locating a portion of East River Rd.

- It has often proven infeasible to provide significant neighborhood parkland during the review of proposed residential subdivisions. In lieu of providing small neighborhood parks, the Parkland Trust Fee, paid with building permit fees, was instituted and has been used to provide funds for parkland acquisition to serve the entire town population. In 1997, the fee was raised from $400 to $700 for a single family detached house, and apartments and condominiums were included in the fee schedule.

- In 1999, Bayer Associates, hired by the town to develop a master plan for Gonsenhauser Parcel B, updated the work of the 1990 Parkland Acquisition Study by conducting an analysis of current needs for active and passive recreation.

- Incentive zoning regulations have been adopted which can be used to permit compatible development not permitted by Town Code in exchange for compensation by the project developer. The compensation is often in the form of open space donated to the town.

- The State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) mandates that projects that meet certain criteria receive special review to define and mitigate their environmental impacts, including impacts on air, water, land, plants, animals, traffic, community characteristics and scenic vistas. SEQRA has proven to be an effective tool to ensure comprehensive investigation of many proposed projects in Brighton. Through the SEQRA review process, the developer of the proposed “The Landings” residential development project in western Brighton was required to identify wetlands on the project site, resulting in the delineation and mapping of new state wetlands on the site.

- In 1997, the Town Board adopted a local law that expanded the defined list of “Type 1” actions requiring the highest level of state-mandated environmental review. The expanded list now includes actions involving construction where disturbance is within any two or more EPOD districts and disturbance of one or more acres of state or federal wetlands or 100-year floodplain, among other additions.

- In 1993, the town’s Comprehensive Development Regulations were amended to limit the amount of allowed impervious surface area (generally building and parking area) on non-residential development projects to 65% of the lot area.
For further information, refer to Appendix 1, Open Space & Recreation Supplemental Information.

Open Space & Recreation Needs

The 1990 Master Plan recommended the acquisition of 170 acres of land for active and passive recreation and to protect areas with significant natural assets. The 1990 Parkland Acquisition Study determined a deficit of 180 acres of recreation land — 60 acres of active and 120 of passive. The town has since acquired 135 acres. The Bayer Associates report (see Appendix 1, p.5) recommended the acquisition of 50 additional acres, including the 18 acre parcel on which the town has a purchase option (Gonsenhauser Parcel C).

Based on the existing (1999) areas developed for active or passive recreation (not including the 64 acres of the Gonsenhauser Parcels A & B and 6 acres of Gonsenhauser D, which have not yet been developed), Bayer Associates further determined a need for an additional 78 acres of active recreation area and 42 acres of passive recreation area.

However, the results of the Gordon Black Survey of town residents, commissioned as part of the Bayer Associates investigation to identify public preferences for parkland use, indicated a “very strong response to the nature sanctuary and leave as is/grow wild options,” making less clear the priority for use of open space lands held by the town or acquired in the future.

Bayer Associates stressed that:

1. The 50 acres recommended for acquisition for active and passive recreation areas noted above should be considered the minimum needed. Interviews with representatives of Brighton recreation leagues indicated a greater need for active recreation lands.

2. Brighton’s open space system should also "protect and preserve natural resources such as wildlife populations, habitats, sensitive environmental areas, clean air and clean water."

Brighton also has a need for pedestrian and bicycle access, not only to open space/recreation areas, but also to popular commercial areas and between neighborhoods. To begin to define a system to meet this need, the Brighton Trails Task Force was formed in 1998 and produced a plan for trails in Brighton that is the basis for trails recommended here.

Another function of an open space system is environmental and habitat protection. The town has developed and used a number of protection mechanisms (see Appendix 1, p.4), and has been fortunate to acquire two significant areas through donation (Persimmon Park and Stowell Conservancy). However, the ongoing development pressure and amount of environmentally sensitive land in the town dictate a continued focus on protection, which is reflected in the recommendations that follow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Area acres</th>
<th>Facilities / Use</th>
<th>Control</th>
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<tr>
<td>Town Park</td>
<td>Westfall Rd.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1 Softball/1 Basketball/Play Area/Fishing Pond/Canal Access/Lodge</td>
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<td>S. Clinton/Highland</td>
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<td>Passive Rec./Conservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meridian Centre Park</td>
<td>Meridian Centre (Winton Rd.)</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>2 Jr. Baseball/2 Soccer/2 Tennis/Play Area/4 Horseshoe/Boat Dock/ Fishing Pier</td>
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<td>West of The Summit</td>
<td>32</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Gonsenhauser D&quot;</td>
<td>South of The Summit</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>To Be Decided</td>
<td>Town-Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbett's Glen</td>
<td>Linden Ave.</td>
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<td>Trail/Fishing/Passive Rec./Conservation</td>
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<td>Elmwood Ave.</td>
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<td>2 Combination Fields/Swimming Pool/Play Area</td>
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<td>S. Clinton Pump Station</td>
<td>S. Clinton Ave./ Brighton</td>
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<td>Cons. Easement</td>
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<td>Westfall Rd. W of Town Park</td>
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<td>Buffer/Access</td>
<td>Access Easement</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Acquired Since 1991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Protected Since 1991 (Bold)</td>
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Open Space Areas Recommended for Acquisition

Note: 1) Numbering of the areas is for identification purposes only and does not represent a priority list for acquisition.
2) “Acquisition” of property, as used here, could be accomplished through direct purchase, donation, incentive zoning, partnership with other organizations, or other methods available to the town.
3) The Areas Recommended for Acquisition below do not represent the only areas in Brighton that would be valuable additions to the town’s parkland inventory. If any of the areas recommended for acquisition cannot be acquired in a reasonable amount of time and/or under reasonable terms, suitable alternative areas should be found to replace them.

Total area recommended for acquisition — approximately 400 acres

Areas recommended for acquisition are designated on the Open Space & Recreation Plan map by boxes drawn around the area with an identification number inside.

Area 1  Size: approx. 22 acres
Area 1 is adjacent to 32 acres of former farmland acquired by the town in 1998. At that time, the town also obtained an option for the purchase of the eastern 18 acres of Area 1. The western 4 acres encompasses a mud flat / wetland and a 100 ft. buffer surrounding it. This small ecosystem, formed at the end of a small, unnamed stream that flows into the west branch of Allens Creek, is unusual in the area. Public access to the mud flat area should be available but limited; no development should take place in this area. Formerly a dairy farm, Area 1 is composed of pasture land, and the southern border is in the 100-year floodplain of the West Branch of Allens Creek. This site is among the areas determined by the Blasland, Bouck, and Lee, Inc. Fish and Wildlife Analysis (1999) as having “moderate to high value to wildlife,” and “high resource value to humans.” Acquisition of this area, particularly in conjunction with the acquisition of Area 6 (see below) would expand the town’s open space adjacent to the north and allow greater flexibility in the planning of that space. The majority of Area 1 is suitable for active recreation, including ball fields, etc., and would also be suitable for passive recreation. In its current state, it is also a scenic and valuable meadow habitat. It affords access to open space from Senator Keating Blvd. and would help to facilitate a north-south trail in central Brighton.

Area 2  Size: approx. 88 acres
The northern portion of this area (48 acres) was recommended for acquisition in the 1990 Master Plan. It is significant for its location as well as its natural features, and has some historical significance as the site of a clay mine to support the brickmaking industry in the town.
Environmental features include an open water pond, 30 acres of Class I NYSDEC wetlands, 40 acres of federal wetlands, 40 acres of Buckland Creek’s floodplain, and 40 acres mapped as Woodlot EPODs (acreages approximate). The low elevation of the area relative to surrounding properties makes it an important stormwater detention area for Buckland Creek. The location of this parcel is important because it provides a connection between the Town Hall and northern neighborhoods with the town’s parkland south of Westfall Rd.

**Area 3**  
Size: approx. 24 acres

The highest area in Brighton, Pinnacle Hill is wooded and comprised of steep slopes. The northwest portion of the site was formerly the St. Patrick’s Catholic cemetery (abandoned in the 1930s), and the southern flank was the site of a turn-of-the-century gravel mine. The Open Space Index also noted the location of a Native American trail along the ridge, and the presence of unusual plant species. The area is laced with hiking trails and provides excellent views, making it an excellent site for passive recreation.

**Area 4**  
Size: approx. 8 acres

Adjacent to the north of Brookside School, this area is transected by Allens Creek and is located in that stream’s floodplain: about 80% of the site is wooded. It is recommended for acquisition for passive recreational use. Acquisition would ensure the protection of the woodlot and creek, and would provide an attractive retreat and nature observation area.

**Area 5**  
Size: approx. 34 acres

Located close to the town’s park at Corbett’s Glen, Area 5 has excellent characteristics for passive recreation and also could provide a connection between Corbett’s Glen and Penfield Rd. Glen Manor Creek flows down the eastern boundary of the area. Area 5 slopes from the west to the creek and, although not noted on EPOD maps, an earlier development proposal found the creek to be bordered on both sides by steep slopes. A Woodlot EPOD covers the majority of the area, and there is a confirmed waste disposal site at the southern tip. A footpath runs roughly along the CSX RR right-of-way. This area is recommended for acquisition for passive recreation.

**Area 6**  
Size: approx. 66 acres

This area is essentially identical in characteristics to the 32 acres adjacent to the west, acquired by the town in 1998. It contains a farmhouse, outbuildings and level former pasture land. Like Area 1, it would expand the town’s parkland adjacent to the west and allow greater flexibility in the planning of that space. Area 6 is suitable for active recreation, including ball fields, etc., and would also be suitable for passive recreation. It has access to Westfall Rd. and, in its current state, is a scenic and valuable meadow habitat. Acquisition of Open Space Areas 1 and 6 would expand the existing parkland on Westfall Road to approximately 120 acres.
Area 7  Size: approx. 12 acres
Area 7 is recommended for acquisition because of its location adjacent to the passive recreation area to the north, the active recreation area at Meridian Centre Park to the east, and the Erie Canal to the south.

Area 8  Size: approx. 7 acres
Area 8 is located between office development to the west and industrial development to the east, in the Town of Penfield, and abuts Allens Creek and Corbett’s Glen on the north. Its acquisition would help to protect Corbett’s Glen from the impacts of further development in the area.

Area 9  Size: approx. 10 - 15 acres
Area 9 is located on a 38 acre lot (part of Area 27 in the Land Use Plan) to the west of St. John’s Meadows (Elmwood Ave.) and north of a town conservation easement area. It comprises the wetland area on the site, plus land within a distance of 100 feet from the wetland’s boundary. The wetland continues to the south into the conservation easement. At the time the Comprehensive Plan was under development, the existing state wetland was under review for declassification due to its size. In 2001, while the draft plan was under review by the Town Board, the NYSDEC completed its review and classified the wetland (BR10) as a Class 1 wetland (most restrictive controls) and as a wetland of “unusual local importance.” While one of the goals of recommending OS Area 9 for acquisition was to protect the area if it was declassified by NYSDEC, it is nevertheless an important open space area in the town because of its unique wildlife, its location adjacent to a town conservation easement, the recommendation for a trail through it, and the fact that it is the headwaters of Buckland Creek. Public access through the area is key to its value as a public space, and a conservation easement allowing access would be an appropriate means of acquisition.

Area 10  Size: approx. 125 acres
Located between W. Henrietta Road and the abandoned Lehigh Valley RR, this area is bounded on the south by Crittenden Creek and the RG&E power transmission lines. About 80% of the site is located in a Woodlot EPOD. Approximately 30% of the site is covered by Class 2 (NYS) and/or federal wetlands. Acquisition would ensure the protection of the woodlot and much of the wetlands, would provide a scenic recreation area, and would buffer residential development to the west from the commercial activity on W. Henrietta Rd.

**Trails Plan - Existing and Proposed Trail Descriptions**

Note: Locations and descriptions of existing and proposed trails are excerpted from the report of the Brighton Trails Task Force, revised to reflect recent developments and re-labeled.

**Multiple-Use Trails**

Multiple use trails are by definition designed to support a variety of users. The uses include walking, biking, skating, and commuting. The canal path is an example of this type of trail.
Existing multiple use trails are available for public use. Proposed multiple use trails may be undeveloped or partially developed and may or may not be available for public access.

Existing Multiple Use Trails (EMU)

EMU1. Hawthorne Dr. within the Genesee Valley Park is paved and supports biking and walking. A dirt road leaves the ball diamonds on Crittenden Rd., crosses the west branch of Red Creek, and connects to Hawthorne Dr. These trails are not within the Town of Brighton but deserve mention as they already exist and currently provide publicly accessible connections between trails in the western part of Brighton and the Canal Path.

EMU2. The Erie Canal path enables Brighton to overcome some of the limitations described above by providing an existing attractive trail that bisects most of the Town. The canal path would be the backbone of our town-wide trail system and would link our trail system to other trail systems, including Pittsford, Perinton, and the City of Rochester.

EMU3. The existing trail along the pond at the Town Park on Westfall Rd. has been extended through an easement on the Brighton Meadows Office Park property to access the Erie Canal.

EMU4. Access to the Erie Canal path has been established from Winton Rd. along Meridian Centre Blvd. and through Meridian Centre Park. This trail ends on the canal path near the town’s newly constructed small boat dock and fishing pier.

Proposed Multiple Use Trails (PMU)

PMU1. The Lehigh Valley corridor from the University of Rochester (U of R) to Brighton Henrietta Town Line Rd. should be developed as a multiple use trail. This would provide an important linkage to the proposed Lehigh Valley Trail in the Town of Henrietta. This route would provide a safe alternative to bicycle travel on East River Rd., link the U of R and Rochester Institute of Technology, and provide improved access to the canal path. The Lehigh Valley trail borders the western undeveloped portion of Genesee Valley Park and would provide access to this area. The Town of Brighton and the GTC are already working with the U or R (owner of the property) to make this trail a reality. Public access rights and development are necessary. If possible, the trailway should be acquired by the town.

PMU2. The town has acquired access easements through Brighton Meadows Office Park to permit the development of multiple-use access from Westfall Rd. to the existing multiple-use trail that follows the Town Park perimeter to the Erie Canal path.

PMU3. The Penn Central right of way should be developed as a trail. This would provide an important linkage to the Town of Pittsford. The Town already has an easement on portions of the right of way near Monroe Ave. RG&E owns the majority of the right of way, and they are receptive to using this property for a trail. It will be important to obtain the support of the neighbors given the close proximity to residences. Full public access rights and development are necessary.
Footpaths

Footpaths are low impact, environmentally sensitive trails designed for foot traffic. These paths are usually constructed of dirt, gravel, or wood chips instead of asphalt. They would provide a quiet escape from developed areas for citizens desiring passive recreation and a close proximity to nature. The trail in the woods at Brighton Town Park is an example of this type of trail. Existing footpaths are available for public use. Proposed footpaths may be existing, undeveloped or partially developed, but lack public access rights.

Existing Footpaths (EFP)

EFP1. A closed-loop footpath is scheduled for development in spring 2000 on the town’s conservation easement next to St. John’s Meadows. This trail passes through and around wetlands and will offer opportunities to residents of St. John’s Meadows and others for nature observation, and could be part of a future trail connection between Elmwood Ave. and Westfall Rd. (see PFP 2).

EFP2. An old road follows Allens Creek through Corbett’s Glen. This trail will likely be the backbone of the Corbett’s Glen Park trail system.

Proposed Footpaths (PFP)

PFP1. A footpath should be developed in western Brighton that would link Stowell Park and Genesee Valley Park. This footpath would consist of the three sections below.

PFP1A. A footpath should be developed in Stowell Park. This trail would provide passive recreational opportunities such as walking or nature observation in an area that is currently fairly inaccessible.

PFP1B. The proposed footpath in Stowell Park could be extended via the Niagara Mohawk right of way to Crittenden Rd. The close proximity to Hawthorne Dr. would allow users to easily move between this trail and Genesee Valley Park.

PFP1C. A footpath should be developed along the west branch of Red Creek. The proposed trail along the Niagara Mohawk right of should be extended from Crittenden Rd. to meet this trail at the creek. These trails would provide a scenic loop trail through the woods and along the west branch of Red Creek.

PFP2. A conservation easement should be obtained from Elmwood Ave. to Westfall Rd. on the land that was owned by the late William Maxion. This parcel contains wetlands that are not suitable for development. This trail, which has been proposed numerous times over the years, would provide a green linkage between the Brighton Town Park and Highland Park. In addition, this trail would provide access to the nature trail in the wetlands adjacent to St. Johns.

PFP3. An informal trail exists that starts in the City of Rochester and continues through the Town of Brighton to the summit of Pinnacle Hill. This trail and the summit of
the hill should become officially recognized and protected. The current property owner has closed the original trailhead in the City of Rochester. A new trailhead should be provided within the Town of Brighton. This could be done utilizing existing D.O.T. land. Public access rights are necessary.

PFP4. A conservation easement should exist for the branch of Allens Creek that parallels Senator Keating Blvd. and for the adjacent wetlands and flood plain. This easement would connect to the newly acquired town parkland in the Gonsenhauser property. The town should exercise its option on Gonsenhauser Parcel C to avoid the need for easements through this area. Residents could hike along the undisturbed banks of the creek. Storm control facilities for Senator Keating Blvd. development should be designed to include footpaths, and should be maintained in a natural state.

PFP5. The informal trail behind Temple B’rith Kodesh should be extended southward through the town parkland all the way to the canal. This trail would provide an important linkage to the newly acquired town parkland in the Gonsenhauser property and Meridian Centre Park along the canal. Parking is available behind the Temple and the proposed Talmudical Institute. A traffic light is present at Eastland Dr. to facilitate crossing Elmwood. This would provide a major north/south trail through Brighton. If the Town were able to acquire the entire trail then it might make sense to make this a multiple use trail. This trail would consist of the three sections below.

PFP5A. An informal trail begins behind Temple B’rith Kodesh, crosses Buckland Creek on an existing pedestrian bridge, and continues along the creek for a short distance to the east. Additional access to this area should be provided as part of the Talmudical Institute development. Public access is necessary.

PFP5B. A trail should exist from the existing trails behind Temple B’rith Kodesh to the newly acquired town parkland in the Gonsenhauser property. This section of trail would be located in wetlands and flood plain that are not suitable for development. An effort should be made to preserve adjacent land as well in order to maintain access from the residences to the west. Development and public access are necessary.

PFP5C. A trail should exist through the newly acquired town parkland in the Gonsenhauser property from Westfall Rd. to Sen. Keating Blvd. This trail would intersect the proposed Allens Creek trail running parallel to Sen. Keating Blvd. Ideally these trails would pass through a forever-wild area adjacent to the creek. The town should exercise its option on Gonsenhauser Parcel C to avoid the need for easements through this area. Easements would be needed on the parcel south of Sen. Keating Blvd. If the construction of a pedestrian bridge over I-590 (BR1) is found to be unfeasible, the southern portion of this segment would be unnecessary. Development is necessary.
PFP5D. A trail should exist through the newly acquired town parkland south of I590 from Senator Keating Blvd. to Meridian Park along the canal. The full completion of this trail would require a bridge over I-590 and an easement over the land just north of I-590. If a bridge over I-590 (BR1) is found to be unfeasible, this trail could be re-configured as a loop trail on Gonsenhauser Parcel B. Development is necessary.

PFP6. An informal trail begins behind Temple Sinai, wanders through the woods along the rail road embankment, traverses an esker, and ends at Glen Rd. in Corbett’s Glen. An effort should be made to obtain easements and make this trail formal. This trail would provide an important linkage to the newly acquired “Corbett’s Glen Park”. Public access is necessary.

Pedestrian Bridges

Pedestrian bridges provide a means of crossing dangerous or impassable barriers such as expressways, railroad tracks, and bodies of water. The canal trail bridge over the Genesee River, although it is not in Brighton, is a good example of a pedestrian bridge.

BR1. The Town should attempt to identify funding sources for a pedestrian bridge over or a tunnel under I-590: ISTEA might be one possible source. This bridge would provide an important linkage from the newly acquired Town parkland in the Gonsenhauser property to the town parkland adjacent to the canal trail. While investigation of the feasibility of constructing a bridge is underway, the town should look for opportunities to improve pedestrian and bicycle facilities on S. Clinton Ave. and Winton Rd. as an alternate means of access between the parklands north and south of I-590.