**Project Brief: Analyzing Accessibility to City Amenities in Ottawa**

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**1. Introduction & Project Goal**

* This project aimed to identify areas within the City of Ottawa that have high or low walking-distance accessibility to three key urban amenities: public parks, OC Transpo transit stops, and community facilities (libraries, community centres).

**2. Data & Methodology**

* All data was sourced from the City of Ottawa's Open Data Portal, including Parks and Greenspace, OC Transpo Stops, Community Centres, Libraries, and Ward Boundaries.
* A proximity analysis was conducted using ArcGIS Pro. Buffer zones were created around each amenity type to model reasonable walking distances: 500m for parks, 400m for transit stops, and 1500m for community facilities. These zones were then combined using an Intersect analysis to isolate areas that fall within all three buffer zones, designated as 'High Accessibility Zones'.

**3. Results & Analysis**

* The final map reveals that High Accessibility Zones are heavily concentrated in the city's central wards, such as Somerset, Rideau-Vanier, and Capital, following the main transit corridors. In contrast, suburban and rural wards like West Carleton-March and Osgoode show significantly fewer and smaller zones of high accessibility, indicating potential 'accessibility deserts' for residents who rely on walking.
* A key finding is the strong correlation between transit availability and overall accessibility. Areas served by the LRT Confederation Line and major bus routes consistently appear as the best-served regions.

**4. Conclusions & Recommendations**

* In conclusion, this analysis demonstrates a clear geographic disparity in amenity access across Ottawa. While the urban core is well-served, peripheral areas are significantly underserved by the standards used in this project.
* For future work, this analysis could be enhanced by incorporating a network-based distance analysis (calculating walking distance along actual streets) instead of simple circular buffers. Furthermore, joining these results with census population data would allow for a quantitative assessment of how many residents are impacted by poor accessibility.

**5. Map**

A map of a city

AI-generated content may be incorrect.