

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY



Action Steps: Specify the requirements of the City or its partners in achieving UPMP principles and adhering to policy. The action steps identify the specific activities to be undertaken by staff or community partners when evaluating proposals or developing projects. The action steps may also identify additional tasks to be completed to ensure full implementation of UPMP's principles, policy and vision.

Active Recreation: Recreation activities which require physical exertion (e.g., jogging, bicycling, rowing, skating, etc.).

Active Transportation: Walking or cycling to work or to shop instead of driving in a vehicle.

Area Structure Plan (ASP): A statutory plan that identifies where residential, commercial, institutional and recreational lands will be located and how essential municipal services (e.g., water and sewer systems, roads, fire protection, etc.) will be provided. These plans indicate the number of people who are expected to live in a new area and how development will be staged over time. An ASP is divided into sub-areas that eventually become the subject of Neighbourhood Structure Plans.

Arterial Roadways: Major roadways such as 97 Street, 82 Street and 82 Avenue as defined by standards developed by the Transportation Department. Arterial roadways are fed by vehicles from a series of collector roadways and tend to have major commercial areas adjacent to them, as well as residential areas separated by berms or noise walls.

Assembly of Park Spaces: The process of acquiring one or more land parcels for park development purposes.

Biodiversity: The variety of all forms of life (e.g., genus, species, ecosystems).

Cash-In-Lieu of Reserves: Cash provided to the City by a landowner/developer when no parkland is planned for as municipal reserve. (Also see Municipal Reserve.)

Collector Roadways: Collect vehicles from a series of local roadways, (e.g., local residential streets) and connect to an arterial roadway. Collector roadways are wider than local roads but narrower than arterial roads. Collector roads tend to have more commercial and other non-residential uses than local roads but less than arterial roads. Roadway standards are set by the Transportation Department.

Community Garden: Land developed as flower or vegetable gardens for community use. Community gardens are operated by community organizations that determine how the venture will function (e.g., plot size, plot assignment, etc.).

Construction Completion Certificate (CCC): A certificate confirming the City's acceptance of the landscape built by developers for the start of a warranty period. The certificate confirms that the landscape meets City standards and has been inspected by a landscape inspector employed by the City.



Direct Control Districts: Replace or substitute for conventional land use districts (zones) in the Land Use (Zoning) Bylaw. Direct Control Districts are required when conventional zoning does not provide an adequate solution to proposed development needs.

District Activity Parks: Land used for active recreation (sportsfields, water play parks, skate parks, etc.), for major recreation facility development (arenas, pools, soccer centres, etc.) and for high school building envelopes. District Activity Parks range from 33-35 hectares in size and are located in the approximate centre of an Area Structure Plan.

Dog Off-Leash Areas: Areas where a dog can run and play without wearing a leash. Dog owners remain responsible for picking up after pets as well as controlling their pets' behaviour.

Emergency Phones: Direct telephone lines to emergency personnel who can respond to threats made to personal safety or health (also known as Bluphones).

Environmental Reserve: Unstable, undevelopable land as defined by the Municipal Government Act of Alberta. Some examples of environmental reserve listed in the Act include swamps, gullies, ravines, coulees and land that is subject to flooding.

Final Acceptance Certificate (FAC): A certificate provided by the City to developers that indicates acceptance of a constructed landscape for ongoing maintenance by the City. The certificate confirms that the landscape was built to City standards and that the plant material is acceptable for continued maintenance. The certificate acknowledges that all construction warranties have been accommodated and releases the developer from these responsibilities.

Frontage: The amount of land, usually expressed in linear metres, that a park is adjacent to a street.

Future Schools Site Study: Approved by City Council in July, 2003, this study was initiated in response to long-standing vacant school sites and increasing concern over the provision of new schools and school sites in newly developing communities. The FSSS represents a consensus of all key stakeholders in the business of schools and school sites. It recognizes the merits of the shared use of school sites, and the shift from neighbourhood to community-level school sites. It recognizes the enhanced role for school sites as the focal points through compatible Community Knowledge Campus (CKC) partnerships.

These partnerships are intended to promote a vision whereby "school sites in communities of the future will be centrally located, multi-use CKCs that serve students and learners of all ages and house a range of complimentary recreational, community and public services. CKCs will be beacons at the heart of the community that are relevant, adaptive, flexible and accessible."



Overlanders Neighbourhood and the North East Soccer Centre

Green Roof Development: Green roofs are plantings that are placed on a roof or building. Plant size and selection depends on the roof overburden, but plants are almost always drought tolerant. Green roofs are aesthetically pleasing, reduce the urban heat island effect, reduce carbon dioxide impact, reduce winter heat demand, reduce noise, remove nitrogen pollution in rain, etc.

Greenways: A recognizable linear open space that is a minimum of ten metres wide and connects two public spaces or a public space to non-public land. Greenways typically include a trail constructed of asphalt, crushed rock or wood chips and may also include park furniture.

Gross Developable Area: The total area of a parcel of land less the land required to be provided as environmental reserve and land made subject to an environmental reserve easement.

Home Base Agreements: Upgrades to sportsfields (e.g., shale diamonds, dugouts, etc.) funded by the community. In return, the community partners receive priority when booking the field.

Infrastructure: The services and facilities in which Edmonton has capital investment and maintenance responsibilities, including, but not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, bridges, street lights and traffic signals, transit buses, light rail transit facilities, solid waste management systems, potable water distribution systems, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, sportsfields, playgrounds, arenas, pools, police and emergency response stations, vehicles and equipment, civic buildings, parks, boulevard trees and computer and telecommunications equipment.

Integrated Pest Management: A multi-disciplinary, ecological approach to the management of pests based first on prevention and, when needed, on control (biological, cultural, physical or mechanical intervention). Registered pesticide application is a last resort.

ISO 14001: is a standard set by the International Standards Organization, which specifies the requirements of an environmental management system. The overall aim of ISO 14001 is to support environmental protection and prevention of pollution in balance with socio-economic needs. It details the required elements for an environmental management system, including legislative compliance, continuous improvement and reducing pollution.

Joint Use Agreement: The agreement between the Edmonton Public and Catholic School Boards and the City that defines how the three bodies will work together to acquire, develop, maintain and use municipal reserve.

Landscape: The landforms of a region or area in the aggregate. The scale can be large or small.

Licensed Parkland: A legal agreement between the City and a not-for-profit partner to enjoy the use of a specific piece of land for an agreed upon purpose without the City relinquishing ownership of the land. Licenses tend to be for three-year periods but can be renewed on an ongoing basis.

Local Roadways: Local roadways are largely residential streets that feed traffic into collector roadways. Local roadway standards are set by the Transportation Department.



Maintenance Agreement: A formal agreement between the City and a project partner that defines who is responsible for maintaining park amenities when these costs are in excess of what the city regularly maintains (i.e. above base level maintenance). In the agreement the project partner agrees to perform the maintenance or pay for it to occur. It also specifies who is responsible for (and defines the mechanisms used to) remove the improvement and restore the site if the feature becomes unsafe or has reached the end of its useful lifecycle or if the partner no longer wants to support the required level of maintenance.

Multi-Use: Allows for two or more recreational, cultural, social or environmental activities to occur simultaneously (e.g., multi-use trails that are for walking, cycling and jogging).

Municipal Development Plan (MDP): A statutory plan that guides the future growth and development of a municipality as it relates to transportation, housing, economic activity, recreation, the environment, social issues and other matters. Edmonton Municipal Development Plan is the City's current municipal development plan.

Municipal Government Act (MGA): The primary provincial legislation that governs municipalities in Alberta. The MGA sets out the legislated roles and responsibilities of municipalities and elected officials.

Municipal Reserve (MR): Land, or money of an equivalent value, that a subdivision approval authority may require the registered owner to provide as a condition of subdivision. Municipal and school reserves may be provided as:

- The dedication of a parcel which is equivalent to 10% of the area of the parent parcel being subdivided
- The dedication of cash-in-lieu of land which is equivalent to 10% of the appraised market value of the parent parcel being subdivided
- A deferred reserve caveat to provide MR entitlement in an amount equivalent to 10% of the area being subdivided
- A combination of the above

Natural Heritage: Natural features (e.g., tree stands, water bodies, geologic formations, grasslands, etc.) that are representative of Edmonton's natural history and worthy of consideration for preservation.

Natural Areas: Space acquired for and dedicated to the preservation of natural heritages. Natural Areas can be large or small; however, larger areas are better able to preserve natural ecosystems and enhance biodiversity.

Naturalization: An alternate landscape management technique to conventional high maintenance landscapes. Natural processes of growth and change are less restricted and areas are allowed to return to a natural state. Naturalization projects utilize native plant materials requiring low or no maintenance along roadway boulevards of major arterials.



MacKenzie and Mann Park, Oliver

Naturescapes: A program jointly developed by the City and school board partners to re-create natural landscapes on school and park sites through the planting of native or ornamental plants, providing habitat for a diversity of animal and plant species.

Neighbourhood Parks: Parks serving smaller geographical areas representing approximately 4,500 people. There are three types of Neighbourhood Parks: traditional School and Community Parks; small, dispersed sites called Pocket Parks, and Urban Village Parks, which are the same as school and community park sites but without the schools.

Neighbourhood Park Development Program: A cost-shared park development program that assists community leagues in developing parkland based on defined roles and responsibilities. City Level and District Activity Parks can also access NPDP funds.

Neighbourhood Structure Plan (NSP): A statutory plan that outlines in detail the land use for a neighbourhood (or sub-area) within an Area Structure Plan. Land use described in the NSP includes features such as roadways, commercial areas, parks and open spaces, storm water lakes and density of residential areas.

Off-Site Levy: A fee charged on development within a defined geographical area, typically for roadways and utilities.

Operating Performa: Projections of anticipated costs and revenues of proposed community or partner facilities that demonstrate the ability of the partners to effectively operate the facility they wish to build on licensed, city-owned land.

Parkland: Any property, developed or not, that is owned, controlled or maintained by the City and that is:

- Intended to be used by members of the public for recreation and general enjoyment.
- Preserved as a natural area.
- Used as a cemetery.
- Zoned AP (Public Parks), A (Metropolitan Recreation), AN (River Valley Activity Node) or US (Urban Services).
- Contained in the Northern Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay as described in the City bylaw governing land use.
- Designated as Municipal Reserve, environmental reserve or a public utility lot pursuant to the Municipal Government Act.
- That portion of any boulevard contiguous with, partially within, or fully within any property described above.

Parkland Redevelopment Levy: When redevelopment occurs within an existing plan area, and the development is deemed to have a negative impact on Parkland (as determined through a Parkland Impact Assessment), a Parkland Redevelopment Levy will be assessed on the redeveloping properties. This levy will be used to implement changes which amend the negative impacts that may occur.



Partnerships: A relationship resembling a legal partnership and usually involving close cooperation between parties with specified and joint rights, responsibilities and benefits.

Passive Recreation: Recreation activities which require limited physical exertion (e.g., birdwatching, walking, photography, etc.).

Porta-potties: Temporary washrooms placed on parkland for short-term or seasonal use.

Protocol: A code prescribing strict adherence to correct etiquette and precedence. Partnership protocols, like the Union Management Protocols, articulate how each partner will approach issues of joint impact or relevance and how disputes between the two parties will be resolved.

Project Matrix Team: The group of internal advisory stakeholders who assisted with the development of the Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016. The team included representatives from Asset Management and Public Works, Corporate Services, Community Services, Planning and Development, Transportation, and School Boards.

Public Art: An artistic endeavor produced for decorative or functional purposes and displayed in public areas of public buildings and parks. Examples of public art include, but are not limited to, sculpture, murals, paintings, earthworks, neon, glass, mosaics, photography, prints, calligraphy and fixtures such as gates, streetlights or signage which may be contracted to artists for unique and limited editions.

Public Spaces: Lands held by government organizations for use by the general public (e.g. roadways, parkland, etc.) or lands held to accommodate or facilitate a public function (e.g., storm water lakes accommodate storm water drainage).

Recreation: Activities and experiences in which an individual chooses to participate in his or her leisure time (e.g., athletic, physical including sports, historical, natural science, cultural, social and intellectual activities, experiences or programs).

School Board: The Edmonton Public School Board and/or the Edmonton Catholic School Board.

School Site Servicing Account: When park construction occurs in advance of school construction, which is usually the case, the land held for the school board's building and parking areas (i.e., the building envelope) is developed to a lower standard for use as green space on an interim basis. The costs associated with the development of the building envelope lands are captured and held in an account for reimbursement by the school boards at the time of transfer of title. Interest charges are also added to those costs.

Servicing: The provision of roadways and sewer, water, power and gas utilities to parcels of land.



Skate Park: Commonly called skateboard parks, although they accommodate in-line skating and other similar activities. Skate parks are usually cement structures with a series of moguls and edges to accommodate stunts and tricks.

Sliding Hills: Smaller hills (less than six metres) on park sites developed for tobogganing.

Smart Choices: The Smart Choices Program, approved by City Council in 2004, is a group of nine initiatives with the shared objective of attracting and accommodating a greater proportion of the City's future growth within existing neighbourhoods. The program calls for reinvestment of infrastructure, including parks and recreation facilities; small-scale and medium-density residential infill development; mixed-use, high-density mass transit orientated development; the revitalization and transformation of older commercial areas into "urban villages," and overall improvements to urban design and walkability.

Social Capital: The relationships people develop when they interact with one another and build community from a social perspective. The networks enable cooperation and collective action.

Sportsfield: A groomed, flat field designed and developed to accommodate particular field sports (e.g., baseball, soccer, etc.) complete with sports fixtures (e.g., goal posts, backstops, etc.).

Statuary: The art of carving statues or images representing real persons or things; a branch of sculpture.

Strategy: The activities, tasks or studies required to achieve specified objectives.

Stewardship: Responsibility for taking care of the resources that one's been entrusted with.

Storm Water Lakes: The impoundment areas, structures, connections and controls for containment and detention of storm water runoff and its delayed release at a controlled rate to the receiving sewer system or watercourse to provide water quality control. Storm water lakes could include, but are not limited to, wet ponds, dry ponds, naturalized wet ponds and wetlands.

Swing Zones: Is a proposed technique by which the developer and the City identify an alternative zoning for a school site at the time it is initially zoned should a school not be built. This alternative zoning would be agreed to at the time of the original zoning and only come into affect if the school is not build after an agreed to trigger point (i.e. time, surplus declaration etc.)

Table Lands: Suburban and agricultural lands outside the North Saskatchewan river valley and ravine system.



Tax Levy: The difference between revenues and expenditures that are funded or paid for through property taxes.

Trail: An identifiable path, track or right-of-way intended for pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles. Trail surfaces are usually constructed of asphalt, concrete, crushed gravel, shale, wood chips or a natural surface.

Unauthorized Use: The exercise of dominion or control over parkland by constructing, storing, erecting or placing anything on parkland or by maintaining or altering such parkland where not required or allowed by the City Manager. Examples of such dominion or control include, but are not limited to, driveways, parking pads, stairways, gardens, irrigation systems, drainage facilities, scaffolding, digging, cutting, excavating or filling.

Universal Design: Universal Design is the concept most readily applied to the design of environments for all people including the consideration of safe challenge, accessibility and diversity in outdoor play and recreation settings. This concept is directly counter to the idea of designing special facilities for people with special needs. In the design of integrated environments for children and their families, Universal Design is a critically important concept. It is achieved by thoughtful planning and design focused on user needs at all stages of the project.

Unstructured Active or Passive Recreation Spaces: Sometimes called “loose-fit” spaces, these spaces have limited or no constructed amenities and are used for a variety of activities on an informal basis.

Urban Forest: The woody and associated vegetation in and around human settlement (e.g., street trees, parks trees, green belt vegetation, etc.). Urban forests include trees on public lands, trees in transportation and utility corridors and forests on watershed lands.

Urban Parks Advisory Group: The group of external advisory stakeholders who assisted with the development of the Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016.

UPMP Policy. A broad foundational statement that embodies the City’s belief and goals regarding the acquisition, design, construction, maintenance, preservation and animation (i.e., use) of parkland.

UPMP Principles: Nine UPMP principles guide the City’s decision making and policy implementation regarding park acquisition, development, maintenance, design, preservation and animation (i.e., use). The principles describe fundamental and preferred courses of action and apply to both existing and new parkland, within and outside of the river valley, including natural areas. The combination of all nine principles reflect the objectives of creating healthy individuals, financial sustainability and urban sustainability. The UPMP principles have their basis in the Integrated Services Strategy. Any interpretation of the principles is at the sole discretion of the City and not its development partners.



Muttart Conservatory

Urban Wellness: The collective physical and mental health wellness of residents in an urban community.

Urban Sustainability: The design and development of the City in a manner that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable in the long and short term.

Viewscapes: The unobstructed view into and out of unique landscapes.

Walkability: Communities are designed in a manner that integrates and promotes daily walking in the lives of residents. The goal is to maximize the number of trips made on foot and make the experience enjoyable.

Water Play Park: Larger water play sites which include features such as spray guns, spray showers, etc. Water play parks require an ongoing source of clean recycled water.

Wildlife: Any plant or animal living in its original, natural state and not domesticated or cultivated.

T
he City of

*Edmonton looks after
more than a quarter of
a million trees. This
includes 170,00 trees in
our parks and 120,000
boulevard trees.*



APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY



Alberta Community Development. **Alberta Recreation Survey 2000 (Edmonton Sample)**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2000.

Alberta Community Development. **Alberta Recreation Survey 2004 (Edmonton Sample)**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

Alberta Community Development. **A Look at Leisure #46: Outdoor Pursuits**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.

Alberta Community Development. **Barriers to Participation – Trends and Demographic Influences**, Edmonton, Alberta, no date.

Alberta Community Development. **RecFacts609: Parks and Open Spaces are Healing Spaces**, Edmonton, Alberta, no date.

Alberta Ecotrust. **Community Dialogue Day on Urban Ecosystem Health**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

Alberta Environmental Network and City of Edmonton. **Conserving Edmonton's Natural Areas: A Framework for Conservation Planning in an Urban Landscape Technical Report**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2001.

Alberta Health and Wellness. **Framework for a Healthy Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta**, no date.

Alberta Healthy Living Network. **The Alberta Healthy Living Framework: An Integrated Approach**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2003.

Alberta Municipal Affairs. **Municipal Government Act**, Edmonton, Alberta.





Castledowns Spray Park

Alberta Recreation and Parks Association. **Alberta Active Communities Grant Application, Edmonton, 2004.**

Alberta Recreation and Parks Association. **Benefits-Based Recreation, Edmonton, Alberta, 1996.**

Alberta Recreation and Parks Association. **Proceedings of the Vision 2015 Symposium, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.**

Alberta Recreation and Parks Association. **The Public Financing of Recreation and Culture in Alberta: An Historical Overview, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.**

Anderson, Kelli. "Pull Up a Chair: How Site Furnishings Transform a Space into a Place," **Recreation Management.**

Ann Robinson and Associates. "Physical Activity and Obesity," **Leisure Trends Monitor, Spring 2004: 4–5.**

Ann Robinson and Associates. "Public Art," **Leisure Trends Monitor, Spring 2004: 12–13.**

Ann Robinson and Associates. "Sport Tourism," **Leisure Trends Monitor, Spring 2004: 10–11.**

Arai, Susan, & Pedlar, Allison. "Moving Beyond Individualism in Leisure Theory: A Critical Analysis of Concepts of Community and Social Engagement," **Leisure Studies, July 2003: 185–202.**

Arendt, Randall. **Rural by Design, Washington, D.C.: American Planning Association Planners Press, 1994.**

Babey, Susan, Brown, Richard, & Hastert, Theresa. "Access to Safe Parks Helps Increase Physical Activity among Teenagers," **University Policy Research Brief, December 2005.**

Calthorpe, Peter. **The Next American Metropolis: Ecology, Community and the American Dream, New York, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993.**

Canada West Foundation. **Green among the Concrete: The Benefits of Urban Natural Capital, Calgary, Alberta, 2004.**

Canada West Foundation. **Western Canada's Natural Capital: Toward a Public Policy Framework, Calgary, Alberta, 2003.**

Canadian Parks and Recreation Association. **The Benefits of Parks and Recreation: A Catalogue, Gloucester, Ontario, 1992.**

Carter, O. K. "Cities Mustn't Leave Design to Chance," **Dallas Star-Telegram, January 5, 2006.**

Christianson, Keith, & Morgan, Jill. "When Children's Play is Anything But: To Help Children with Disabilities, Design by Types of Activities, Not Types of Equipment," **Parks and Recreation, April 2003: 50–53.**

City of Calgary. **Open Space Plan, Calgary, Alberta, 2002.**

City of Edmonton. **Dog Off-Leash Program, Edmonton, Alberta, 1997.**

City of Edmonton. **Edmonton Parks and Recreation Master Plan 1970–1980, Edmonton, Alberta, 1972.**



City of Edmonton. **Field Strategy 2005–2015 (Draft)**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2005.

City of Edmonton. **Integrated Service Plan Department Issues and Challenges – Directors’ Input**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1999.

City of Edmonton. **Integrated Service Plan Regulations and Legislation Affecting Community Services**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1999.

City of Edmonton. **Integrated Service Plan Reshaping the Public Good: A Collection of Expert Papers**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1999.

City of Edmonton. **Issues Identification**, unpublished, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.

City of Edmonton. **Minimum Development Guidelines: District Recreation Areas**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1994.

City of Edmonton. **Multi-Use Trail Corridor Study**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2001.

City of Edmonton. **Naturescapes: A New Approach for Edmonton’s School and Park Sites**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1999.

City of Edmonton. **Parking on Joint Use School and Park Sites**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.

City of Edmonton. **Parks and Recreation Management Plan**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1985.

City of Edmonton. **Parks and Recreation Master Plan 1979–’83**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1978.

City of Edmonton. **Pillars of Urban Sustainability Action Plan**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton. **Edmonton Municipal Development Plan**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1998.

City of Edmonton. **Policies and Bylaws**,

- Conservation of Natural Sites in Edmonton’s Table Lands, Policy C467, 1995.
- Corporate Tree Management, Policy C456, 1989.
- Financing of Local Improvements, Policy C200, 1986.
- Integrated Pest Management, Policy C501, 2004.
- Naming Development Areas, Roads, Parks and Municipal Facilities, Policy C480, 2002.
- North Saskatchewan River Valley, Bylaw 7188.
- Unauthorized Use of Parkland, Bylaw 12308, 2003.

City of Edmonton. **Project Management Framework**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2005.

City of Edmonton. **Public Spaces Charter**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton. **Recreation Facilities Master Plan 2005–2015**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton. **Responsibilities for Development on Neighbourhood Parks**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1992.

City of Edmonton. **Ribbon of Green Master Plan**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1992.

City of Edmonton. **Roadway and Parks Naturalization Master Plan**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1994.

City of Edmonton. **Smart Choices**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.



City of Edmonton. **Stormwater Management Facilities Guidelines**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1997.

City of Edmonton. **Towards 2010 A New Perspective: An Integrated Services Strategy**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2000.

City of Edmonton. **Urban Parks Management Plan: Acquisition, Construction, Preservation and Animation, Municipal Practices Review**, unpublished, Edmonton, Alberta, 2003.

City of Edmonton. **Urban Parks Management Plan: General Public Consultation** (Infact Research and Consulting, Inc.), Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton. **Urban Parks Management Plan: Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Report Needs Assessment Phase** (The Dagny Partnership), Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton. **Urban Parks Management Plan, Standards/Policies/ Guidelines Review**, unpublished, Edmonton, Alberta, 2005.

City of Edmonton. **Urban Parks Master Plan: Leisure and Recreation Trends Analysis**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.

City of Edmonton. **Urban Sustainability Action Plan**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton. **Wildlife Management Guidelines (Draft)**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2004.

City of Edmonton, Edmonton Public School District No. 7 and Edmonton Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 7. **Joint Use Agreement**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1996.

City of Vancouver. **Greenways Program**, City of Vancouver web site. www.vancouver.ca

Colorado Tree Coalition. **Benefits of Trees in Urban Areas**, Colorado Tree Coalition web site (coloradotrees.org).

Confer, John C., & Kerstetter, Deborah L. "Past Perfect: Explorations of Heritage Tourism," **Parks and Recreation**, February 2000: 28–38.

Costello, Eileen. "Storm King," **The Antiquer Fine Art and Antiques**, April 2004.

Crompton, Dr. John. **The Impact of Parks and Open Spaces on Property Values and the Property Tax Base**, Michigan Recreation and Parks Association, Detroit, Michigan 2000.

Crompton, Dr. John. **Measuring Economic Impact**, Michigan Recreation and Parks Association, Detroit, Michigan, 2000.

Crompton, Dr. John. "To Keep the Tax Bills Down, Should the Community Build Homes or Parks?" **Parks and Recreation**, January 2001: 68–75.

Curry, John. "Cultural Districts: Lessons Learned from Kelowna, British Columbia," **Plan Canada**, Autumn 2004: 31–33.

Daigle, Andre, & Savard, Danial. "Designing for Conservation," **Plan Canada**, Winter 2005: 27–30.

Davis, Lesia. "Benefits of Incorporating Arts and Culture into the Community," **Recreation Alberta**, Fall 1993: 12–13.



Day, Kristin. "Urban Planning for Active Living: Who Benefits?" **Planners Network**, Fall 2003.

Des Rosiers, Nathalie. "Public Space, Democracy and the Living Law," **Plan Canada**, June 2002: 22–23.

Devaney, Tom. "Public Spaces are Generous Gestures That Make a City Live," **Philadelphia Inquirer**, August 4, 2002.

Dolesh, Richard J. "Follow the Trail toward Improved Health," **Parks and Recreation**, May 2004: 40–46.

Duncan, Alan. "Expanding Accessibility: Vancouver's Mount Pleasant Wellness Walkways," **Plan Canada**, Winter 2003: 39–41.

Edmonton Social Planning Council. "Removing Social and Economic Barriers Key to Becoming an Inclusive City" press release, Edmonton, Alberta, 2005.

Edmonton Sport Council. **City of Edmonton Sport and Recreation Field Tournament Sites Needs Assessment**, Edmonton, Alberta, 2002.

Evergreen Foundation. **Cities in Nature: Case Studies of Urban Greening Partnerships**, Toronto, Ontario, 2002.

Evergreen Foundation. **Green Space Acquisition and Stewardship in Canada's Urban Municipalities**, Toronto, Ontario, 2004.

Ewing, Reid, & Kostyack, John. **Endangered by Sprawl: How Runaway Development Threatens America's Wildlife**, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C., no date.

Fenton, Gary. "Where Art Has Taken Root," **Parks and Recreation**, January 2000: 57–62.

Fischer, Richard A., & Fischenich, Craig, J. "Design Recommendations for Riparian Corridors and Vegetated Buffer Strips," **US Army Engineer Research and Development Centre** web site. www.usace.army.mil

Frank, Dr. Lawrence. "Obesity Relationships with Community Design, Physical Activity, and Time Spent in Cars," **American Journal of Preventative Medicine**, Volume 27, Issue 2, August 2004: 87–96.

Gehl, Jan. **Liveable Cities**, Walk 21 Conference Proceedings, Copenhagen Denmark, 2004.

Gehl, Jan. "Make ONE City, and Make It a Good One," **Plan Canada**, May 1992: 31–34.

Gibbs and Brown Landscape Architects Ltd. **Environmental Drainage Corridors: Greenways for Edmonton's Southeast Growth Areas (Discussion Paper)**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1999.

Gibbs and Brown Landscape Architects Ltd. **Heritage Valley Servicing Concept Design Brief, Greenways and Open Space Linkages**, Edmonton, Alberta, 1999.

Gordon, Chris, & Shirley, Peter. **All Things to All People: Parks and Semi-Natural Open Spaces in 21st Century Britain**, MAB Urban Forum, London, England, 2002.

Government of Canada. **Social Capital: Building on a Network-Based Approach**, Ottawa, Ontario, 2003.



Castledowns Spray Park

Government of Canada and Province of British Columbia. **Community Greenways: Linking Communities to Country and People to Nature**, Ottawa, Ontario, 1995.

Grammenos, Fanis. "Fusing Elements of Quality for BETTER Neighbourhoods," **Dialogues**, Spring 2005: 14–15.

Grenier, Sylvie. "Urban Planning in a Multi-Cultural Society," **Plan Canada**, July–September 2001: 31.

Hall, Peter. **Strategies for Urban Sustainability: International Benchmarks**, London, England. no date.

Harnik, Peter. **Inside City Parks**, Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1997.

Ho, Ching-Hua, Payne, Laura, Orsega-Smith, Elizabeth, & Godbey, Geoffery. "Parks, Recreation and Public Health," **Parks and Recreation**, April 2003: 18–27.

Hudson, Dr. Susan D., & Thompson, Dr. Donna. "Are Playgrounds Still Viable in the 21st Century?" **Parks and Recreation**, April 2001: 54–62.

Humphrey, Nancy P. "Does the Built Environment Influence Physical Activity?" **TR News**, March–April 2005.

Hunter, Sylvia, & Marshall, Nancy. "Ecotourism: Think Globally, Act Locally," **Recreation Alberta**, Summer 1992: 16–19.

Hutchinson, Peggy. "Community Development in Recreation Services: Why Not?" **Plan Canada**, January 1998: 5–7.

La Page, Will. "Homeless and Hopeless in the Park," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, August 2005.

Larsh, Susan, Shamley, Frances, & Heidenheim, Lorna. "Working Together for Healthy Communities," **Plan Canada**, October–December 2002: 13–14.

McKay, Tom. "Making Parks Safer," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, January–February 2002: 30–31.

Medical News Today. "Urban Green Space Linked to Walking, Cycling Levels," **Medical News Today** web site (medicalnewstoday.com), 2005.

"The National Recreation Roundtable on Aboriginal/ Aboriginal Peoples," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, May–June 2000: 32–33.

National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy. **Securing Canada's Natural Capital: A Vision for Nature Conservation in the 21st Century**, Ottawa, Ontario, 2003.

Nowak, David J. **The Effects of Urban Trees on Air Quality**, USDA Forest Service. Washington, date unknown

On Your Mark Symposium. "Tools and Strategies for an Edmonton Solution to Increase Childhood Physical Activity," **Edmonton, Alberta**. July 2005.

Penalosa, Enrique. "Parks for Livable Cities: Lessons from a Radical Mayor" (transcript from keynote address, Great Parks/Great Cities Conference, July 30, 2001), **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).



Project for Public Spaces. "Creating Great Urban Parks," **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Project for Public Spaces. "Design and Review Criteria for Public Art," **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Project for Public Spaces. "Eleven Principles for Transforming Public Spaces into Great Community Places," **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Project for Public Spaces. "Good Places," **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Project for Public Spaces. "How Art Economically Benefits Cities," **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Project for Public Spaces. "Public Art: An Introduction," **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Project for Public Spaces. "What Makes a Successful Place?" **Project for Public Spaces** web site (pps.org).

Riley, Kevin W. "Art: A Recreation Thing," **Parks and Recreation**, July 2002: 22–29.

Sandalack, Bev. "Bad for Your Health!" **Dialogues**, Spring 2005: 16–18.

Sandalack, Bev, & Nicolai, Andrei. "Whatever Realm?" **Plan Canada**, June 2002: 24–27.

Sasidharan, Vinod, Yarnal, Careen, Yarnal, Brent, & Godbey, Geoffrey. "Climate Change – What Does It Mean for Parks and Recreation Management?" **Parks and Recreation**, March 2001: 54–60.

Schollen, Mark. "Stormwater Management and Ecosystem Enhancement in Park Design," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, January–February 2000: 28–29.

Sharma, Chandra. "Multi-Culturalism and the Environment," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, January–February 2000: 14–15.

Shaw, Bill. "Preserving Natural Spaces Through Neighbourhood Planning," **AACIP Planning Digest**, Spring 2002: 12–13.

Shell, Ellen Ruppel. "Kids Don't Need Equipment, They Need Opportunity," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, September–October 2001: 34–35.

Smith, Danial S., & Hellmund, Paul Cawood. **Ecology of Greenways: Design and Function of Linear Conservation Areas**, Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 1993.

Smith, Kent, & Wallace, Andrew. "The Forks: Commerce and Recreation – A Successful Combination," **Plan Canada**, March 1998: 33–35.

Soucy, Gilles. "The Aboriginal Heritage Gardens and Heron Island," **Canada Parks and Recreation**, May–June 2000: 18–19.



Sparrow, Kate. "Leisure Seizure," **Plan Canada**, January 1998: 8–13.

Spencer, Anne-Marie. "Accessibility and Your Playground," **Parks and Recreation**, April 2003: 40–49.

Sucher, David. **City Comforts: How to Build an Urban Village**, Seattle, Washington: City Comforts, Inc., 2003.

Thompson, Catharine Ward. "Urban Open Space in the 21st Century," **Landscape and Urban Planning**, Volume 60, Month?? 2002: 59–72.

Tomic, Sinisa. "Hamilton Urban Braille System: Urban Design for an Aging Society," **Plan Canada**, Spring 2003: 41.

The Trust for Public Land. "Benefits of Urban Open Space," **The Trust for Public Land** web site. tpl.org

The Trust for Public Land. **The Excellent City Park System**, San Francisco, California: The Trust for Public Land, 2003.

The Trust for Public Land. **New York's Community Gardens – A Resource at Risk**, San Francisco, California: The Trust for Public Lands, 2000.

The Trust for Public Land. **Parks for People: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space**, San Francisco, California: The Trust for Public Lands, 2003.

Walker, Ryan. "Reflections on Planning with Urban Aboriginal Communities," **Plan Canada**, Winter 2005: 38–41.

"We Are in a Partnership Here," **Parks and Recreation**, December 2003: 40.

Western Governors' Association. "Business Relocation," **Western Governors' Association** web site (westgov.org).

Williams, Deborah. "Planning for Our Tomorrows: The Ecosystem Approach and the Greater Toronto Bioregion," **Plan Canada**, September 1991: 25–31.

Williams, Dr. Katie, & Green, Dr. Stephen. "Literature Review of Public Space and Local Environments for the Cross Cutting Review," prepared for the **Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Research Analysis and Evaluation Division**, Great Britain, no date.



