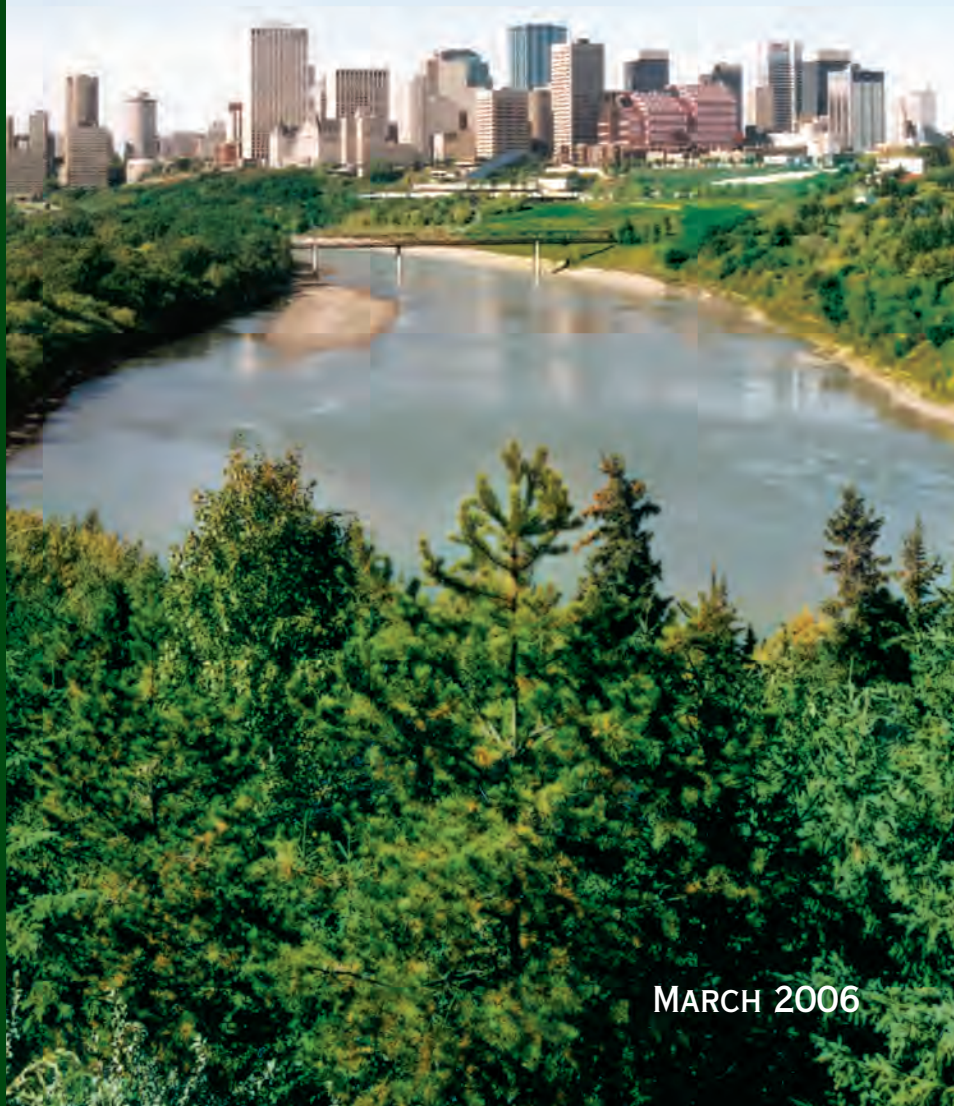
EDMONTON'S
URBAN PARKS MANAGEMENT PLAN
2006-2016



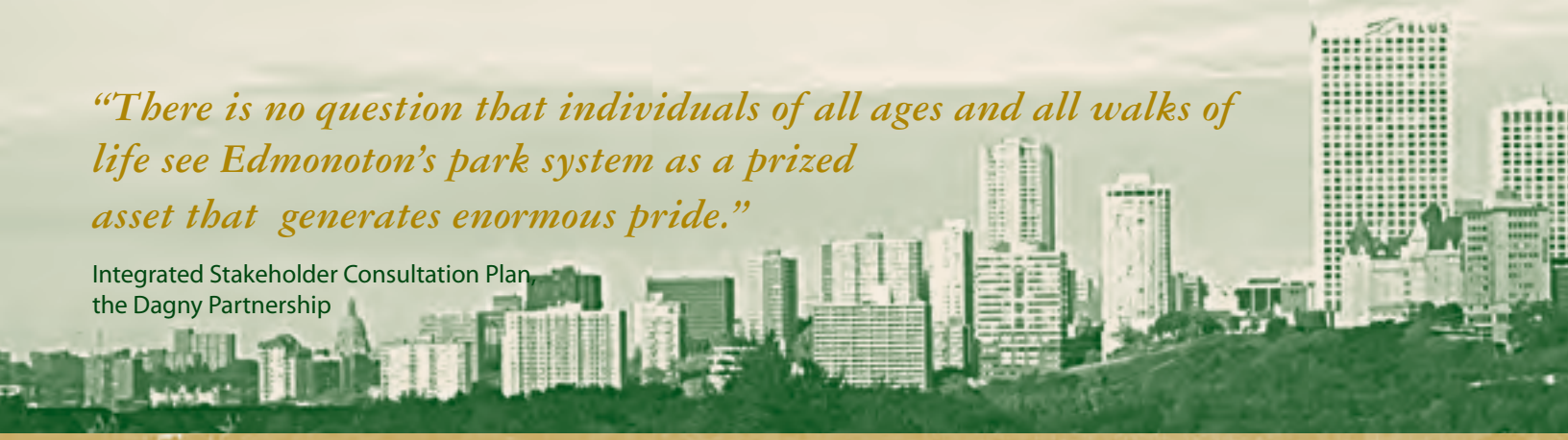
THE CITY OF Edmonton
ASSET MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

MARCH 2006

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements 1
Executive Summary 2
1 *Introduction* 7
1.1 Why Parks? 8
1.2 Scope of Urban Parks Management Plan 9
1.3 Mandate and Context 10
1.4 Goals 11
1.5 UPMP Development Process 12
2 *Parks Present and Future* 14
2.1 Current Policies and Practices 14
2.1.1 Parkland Acquisition 14
2.1.2 Parkland Construction 20
2.1.3 Parkland Operations 21
2.1.4 River Valley Parks Management 22
2.2 Edmonton to 2016 23
2.3 Planning for a Different Future 25
3 *Policy Statement and Vision* 27
3.1 Policy Statement 27
3.2 Urban Parks Management Plan Vision 27
4 *Principles and Action Steps* 28
5 *Parkland Classification System* 56
5.1 Park System Development and Operation Guidelines 59
5.1.1 Acquisition Guidelines 60
5.1.2 Design Guidelines 61
5.1.3 Construction/Development Guidelines 63
5.1.4 Maintenance Guidelines 63
5.1.5 Animation (Use) Guidelines 64

5.2 Individual Site Development and Operation Guidelines 65
5.2.1 River Valley and Ravine Park 65
5.2.2 City Level Parks 68
5.2.3 District Activity Parks 69
5.2.4 Neighbourhood Parks 73
5.2.4.1 School and Community Parks 73
5.2.4.2 Urban Village Parks 78
5.2.4.3 Pocket Parks 82
5.2.5 Natural Areas 84
5.2.6 Greenways 87
Appendices
A. Plan Implementation 90
B. Glossary of Terms 99
C. Bibliography 108



"There is no question that individuals of all ages and all walks of life see Edmonoton's park system as a prized asset that generates enormous pride."

Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan,
the Dagny Partnership

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Edmonton has prepared the Urban Parks Management Plan (UPMP) to guide the future acquisition, design, construction, maintenance and animation (use) of City parks, river valley and natural areas.

Alberta's capital city is a growing, vibrant and culturally rich centre of 700,000 people. Residents enjoy a lush diversity of parks, natural areas, trees, trails and recreation facilities that help shape individuals, neighbourhoods and the city as a whole. This green infrastructure makes Edmonton an appealing place to live throughout the year and enhances the ecological integrity of the region.

In 2005, Edmonton Parks, with an operating budget of $30,181,000, provided residents, guests and tourists with a wealth of recreation and leisure opportunities/options.

Inventory	2005 Actuals
Flowers planted (sq. meters)	10,530
Outdoor ice (sq. meters)	130,750
Turf (hectares)	4,631
Playgrounds	321
Sportsfields (bookable)	1,735
Outputs	**2005 Actuals**
Flower maintenance (sq. meters)	111,074
Outdoor ice maintained (sq. meters)	4,985,000
Turf mowing (hectares)	41,110
Playground utility visits	7,608
Sportsfield bookings (hours)	111,351

The 48 – kilometre – long, city stretch of the North Saskatchewan River has 22 major parks. No wonder it has become known as the Ribbon of Green!

Heritage Festival at Hawrelak Park

1.1 Why Parks?

Parks are complex elements of a city. Well-planned, well-maintained parks benefit a community in many, many ways. Quite often people view parks as simply "play" places. While play remains important, parks offer many other benefits.

Social capital is created in parks. Social capital refers to the relationships people create when they interact with one another and build community from a social perspective. Parks provide a place to meet, to interact in a shared environment, to celebrate differences and to enjoy the company of family and friends. In other words, they provide a place for social capital to grow. Parks development is one of the quickest and most effective ways to build a sense of community and improve quality of life. This is especially important in Edmonton at this time as we become a more culturally, economically and socially diverse community.

A well-planned park system contributes to healthier citizens. In North America, rates of obesity and chronic diseases such as type II diabetes and heart disease are increasing at alarming rates. Improper diet, a sedentary lifestyle and a lack of exercise contribute to these increases. Accessible, diverse parks play a role in encouraging people to become more active. They breathe life into a city. Open spaces for playing catch or frisbee, trails for running, walking or riding bikes, off-leash areas for playing with dogs—these are just a few examples of how parks provide active-living opportunities. Of course, parks alone will not reduce long-term health care costs, but creative urban design can make a difference.

Natural capital is preserved in parks. Wildlife habitats and unique landforms are preserved inside and outside the river valley. Positive outcomes such as river bank stability are a result of a well-planned park and public open space system. Parks preserve a lasting natural legacy that enhances a community's awareness and appreciation of the natural world. They give people a place to connect with nature and provide respite from busy lives.

Edmontonians place a high value on natural areas for their intrinsic value: for their scenic beauty, for wildlife viewing opportunities and for the experience of nature as part of the community quality of life. Now, more than ever, a "green infrastructure" will contribute to the healthy and efficient functioning of Edmonton. A vision for the future park system ensures that the City will benefit from the rich, green legacy that Edmontonians require and enjoy.

River Valley Trails

Parks provide positive economic benefits. Parks enhance property values, increase municipal revenues, and attract home buyers and retirees. Real property values are enhanced in areas that are adjacent to parks and open space, particularly passive parks. Increased property values go hand-in-hand with increased municipal tax revenues. As well, festivals and special events held in recreation facilities like Commonwealth Stadium provide economic benefits to businesses. (For example, the 2005 World Master Games contributed $36.4 million to the City and $70.3 million to the Canadian economy as a whole.) Finally, companies and workers are attracted to cities with a high quality of life. Parks, open spaces and urban natural capital help define that quality of life.

Parks improve the image and character of a community. Parks can stem the downturn of a commercial area, support the stabilization of faltering neighbourhoods and provide a landmark element and point of pride in a community. When working in concert with other issues such as reducing crime, eliminating graffiti, or managing traffic, park development and improvement offer quick and tangible actions that help redefine a neighbourhood. They revitalize individuals and communities.

1.2 Scope of Urban Parks Management Plan

The City of Edmonton's *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016* (UPMP) provides strategic direction for the acquisition, design, construction, maintenance, preservation and animation (or use) of parks. The Plan spans ten years and provides direction for community, City and school facility land planning. The strategic direction also outlines parkland management principles for the City and its development partners (both not-for- profit, community-based organizations and for-profit developers). This policy document will drive future park decision-making.

"Public parks are seen as undeniably a core public service that should remain in the public domain."

Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan,
the Dagny Partnership

1.3 Mandate and Context

In 2000, the City of Edmonton's Community Services Department identified the need for a comprehensive review of park management (the first since 1989). The UPMP is the response to that need. It is a non-statutory plan (i.e., provides policy direction) and is approved by City Council. The UPMP builds on, reinforces and provides the framework for a number of other City plans. These include:

Edmonton Municipal Development Plan: This Municipal Development Plan guides the future growth and development of many aspects of the City, including recreation, the environment and other factors relevant to parks management.

Integrated Services Strategy: This plan was developed by the Community Services Department and identified the need for a comprehensive review of park management in Edmonton. The Plan was approved by City Council in 2000.

Ribbon of Green Master Plan: This document was developed by the City and focuses on the River Valley and Ravine Parks. It provides more specific details than the UPMP. Site specific master plans provide an even more in-depth look at the River Valley and Ravine Parks (e.g., Terwillegar Park Master Plan, Louise McKinney Master Plan, etc.).

Table Lands Plans: A number of different plans focus on the parkland outside of the River Valley. These include Area and Neighbourhood Structure Plans, Area Redevelopment Plans and Servicing Concept Design Briefs to name a few. Site specific master plans provide an even more in-depth look at the Table Land parks (e.g., Airway Park Site Development Master Plan, Matt Berry School and Park Site Master Plan, etc.).

The Recreation Facility Master Plan (2005-2015), approved in 2004, provides strategic direction for major recreation facilities (e.g., arenas, pools, recreation centres, etc). The Urban Parks Management Plan addresses land considerations for larger facilities with bricks and mortar (e.g., Clareview Recreation Centre, Commonwealth Stadium, outdoor pools, etc.) or open space with controlled access (e.g., golf courses, ski hills, etc.). However, community league facilities are part of UPMP. School facility construction must meet City Zoning Bylaws, but school facility planning is the responsibility of the boards in consultation with the City.

Wolf Willow Ravine

Parks Business Plan 2006 - 2008: The parks program described in this plan balances efforts regarding sustainable parks maintenance and operations, environmental integrity and the creation of an attractive city for residents and visitors. The business plan describes the branch accomplishments in 2005 and defines specific direction for 2006 and beyond through descriptions of key strategic initiatives at the corporate, department and branch level.

The Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016: is a comprehensive, corporate plan with implications for a number of City departments, including:

- Community Services: park programmers, community development workers, social workers, recreational facility planners, emergency reponse staff and field booking staff.
- Asset Management and Public Works: land planners, land managers, park designers, park construction staff, park operation staff and drainage engineers.
- Planning and Development: urban design and planning staff.
- Transportation department: Transportation engineers.
- Corporate Services: accountants.

While the Plan has its origins in the Community Services Department, recent reorganization means the plan functions as an Asset Management and Public Works plan. Since the plan reflects the implications of park planning, development and operation on all corporate entities, this shift in "residence" will not impair implementation of the Plan.

1.4 Goals

The *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016* has three specific goals:

1. To provide a vision specific to Edmonton's park system;
2. To develop strategic direction (e.g., service themes, policies, etc.) that will guide decision making; and
3. To develop park management instructions (e.g., guidelines, standards, etc.) that support the vision, service themes and policies and ensure consistency in implementation.

Westridge Neighbourhood Park

1.5 UPMP Development Process

In 2002, a project team was put in place to lead the development of the *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016* (UPMP). From the onset, two advisory teams provided guidance to the project team. An internal advisory team (Project Matrix Team) included representation from Community Services, Planning and Development, Transportation, Corporate Services, the Edmonton Public School Board and Edmonton Catholic School Board. An external advisory team (Urban Parks Advisory Group) included representation from the community and academia, and included individuals with expertise in public policy, environmental planning, park planning, arts, culture and community activism.

The development of the UPMP consisted of four distinct phases.

Phase I (February 2002—November 2004): This initial phase focused on identifying need, conducting research and consulting with a broad cross section of the community. Specific tasks included:

- A community needs assessment (the results of this needs assessment are published in the *Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan).*
- A review of past and projected recreation, leisure and other relevant trends.
- A literature review, including internet-based research.
- A review of the provincial legislation concerning park system acquisition and development.
- A standards review to determine the effectiveness of City acquisition and design practices.
- A municipal practices review to look at how other municipalities have planned for parks and natural areas (e.g., parkland classification systems, etc.).
- A review of key strategic corporate documents *(e.g., Edmonton Municipal Development Plan, Future Schools Site Study, Smart Choices, Walkable Edmonton, Wetlands Conservation Strategy, etc.).*

This research was conducted primarily in-house by or for the project team with the exception of the *Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan.*

Of these tasks, the community needs assessment provided the project team with its most significant piece of research, the *Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan*. This document:

- Summarizes and analyzes the workshops and focus groups held with key internal and external stakeholder (e.g., other City departments, Aboriginal Peoples, sportsfields users and umbrella groups like the Urban Development Institute, the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues and both school boards).
- Reports on the one-day Parks Summit that included representatives from community leagues, festival groups, environmental groups, sport groups, etc.
- Synthesizes the feedback received in a 600-person telephone survey of the general public.

Phase II (December 2004 - June 2005): The second phase used the research gathered in Phase I to develop a draft version of UPMP for community review. The draft plan aimed to reflect the needs of the public, as well as meet administrative requirements to ensure its effectiveness as a park planning and management tool.

Phase III (July 2005 - October 2005): During the third phase, internal and external stakeholders were invited to provide feedback on the draft plan. Approximately 450 hard copies of the draft plan were distributed to stakeholders, who were invited to share their thoughts by letter, by email or by completing a survey. As well, the general public was invited to view the draft document on the internet and at public libraries and provide feedback. Three public open houses and one with Parks Summit participants were held to discuss the draft plan with users and stakeholders. The verbal input received at these open houses was recorded by the project team to include in a revised version of the document.

A broad range of stakeholders provided input/feedback, including City administration, the general public, user groups and umbrella groups like the Urban Development Institute and Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues.

Phase IV (November 2005 - March 2006): In the final phase, the input received in Phase III was used to revise the draft version of Urban Parks Management Plan into a final report. The Plan was then reviewed and approved by the City's Senior Management Team and forwarded to City Council for approval.

Louise McKinney Riverfront Park

SECTION 2

Parks Present and Future

Parks breathe life and sustainability into an active Edmonton. Parks are complex elements of a city. They can serve scores of different uses, may be specialized in their function, or can simply provide visual appeal for residents. However they work, they act to define the shape and feel of a city and its neighbourhoods. They also function as a conscious tool for revitalization.

2.1 Current Policies and Practices

The acquisition, development and maintenance of a park are complex activities that take place within a broader development context. In Edmonton, for example, parkland is identified and acquired along with other forms of public and private development. At times, it can take a decade or more to acquire and develop a park or natural area for urban purposes. There are three separate but related parts to the process:

- Parkland acquisition
- Parkland development (includes design and construction)
- Parkland operation (maintenance and programming)

(Note: Different practices are in place for River Valley and Ravine Parks. See 2.1.4)

2.1.1 Parkland Acquisition

Turning a green field into an urban landscape of any kind (e.g., a residential complex, a commercial enterprise, a park or a road) is a process that is approved by City Council but is initiated by developers. Developers follow a carefully regulated process of plan development and submission. (Note: These developers are "for-profit" parties, but later in the park development process, not-for-profit, community-based organizations play an important role in creating park spaces that address community need.)

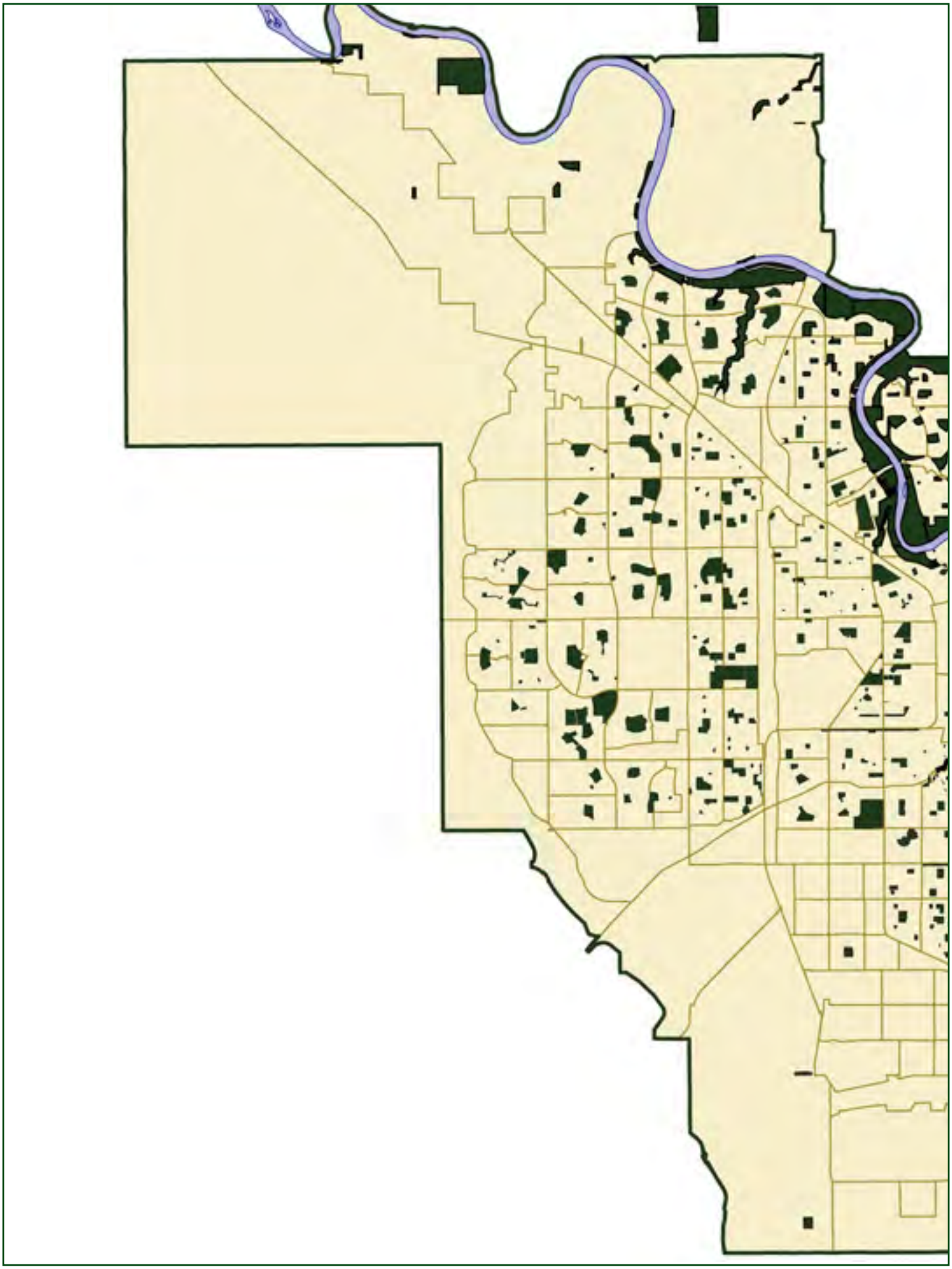
Edmonton Municipal Development Plan, (MDP) guides developers and the City when developing and/or reviewing parkland acquisition plans. The MDP, which has been approved by City Council, outlines broad strategic policies that guide department actions and includes a small scale map indicating residential, industrial and agricultural areas and

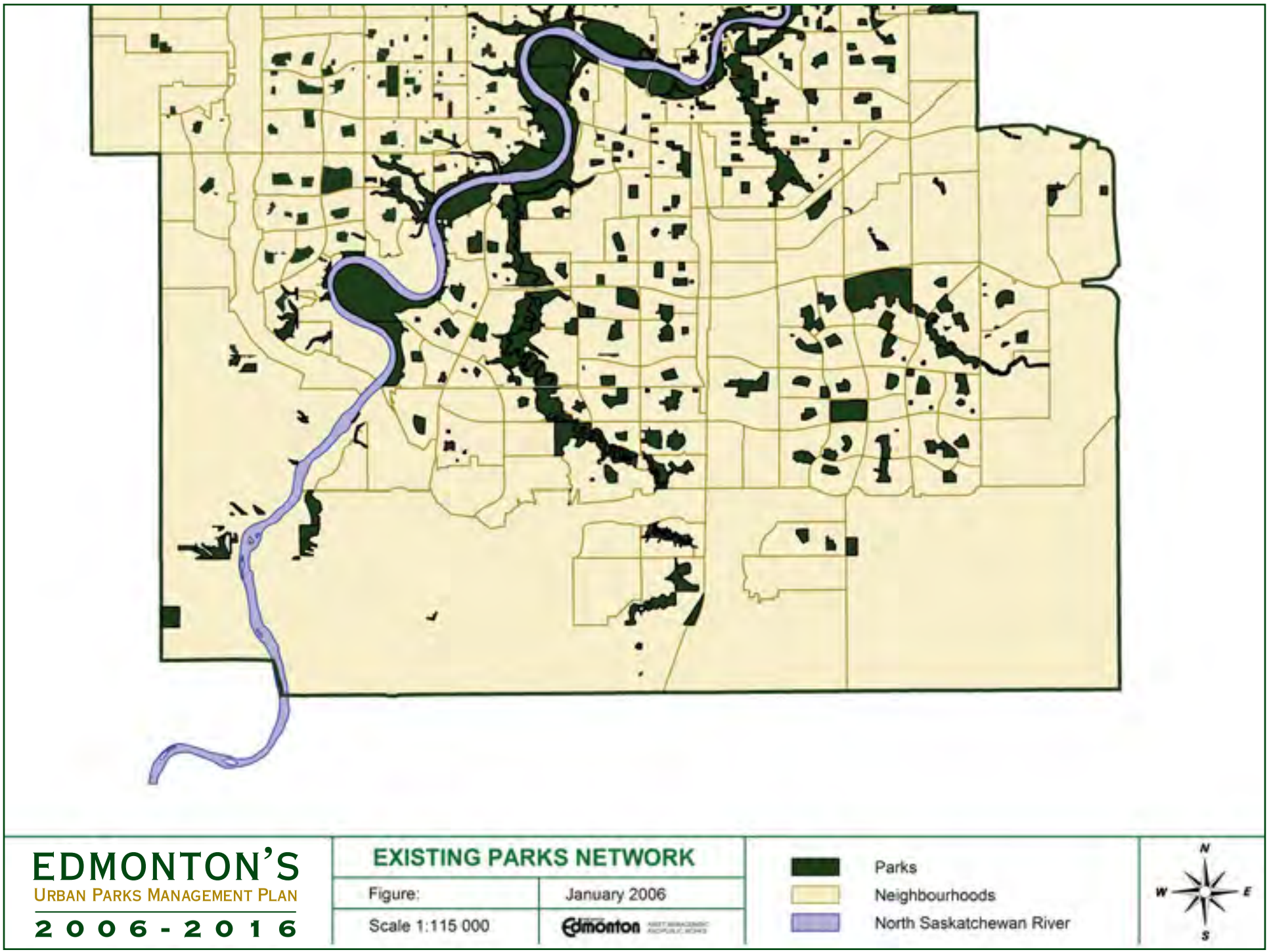
Terwillegar Towne

major roadways. The Province's Municipal Government Act (MGA) gives Edmonton City Council the authority to approve urban development plans.

In Edmonton, the approval process is hierarchical in nature. This means that one level of planning must be reviewed and approved before the next level of planning can be approved. The following list briefly outlines the plans that must be submitted by a developer:

- **Area Structure Plans (ASPs):** In this first step of the parkland acquisition approval process, developers focus on a collection of neighbourhoods and identify residential and commercial areas. Schools and parks are indicated roughly on a map. Statistics identify approximate park sizes and program. An ASP identifies an area of a minimum of 200 hectares in size. Other types of multi-neighbourhood planning documents include Outline Plans, Servicing Concept Design Briefs and Neighbourhood Structure Plans. Similar approval processes are in place for these plans.
- **Neighbourhood Structure Plans (NSPs):** Once an ASP is approved by City Council, the developer submits an NSP. NSPs are sub-plans within an Area Structure Plan (ASP). NSPs apply to areas that affect between 4,000 and 7,000 people. This plan focuses on a single neighbourhood and shows a greater level of detail, including more specific information on park size, configuration and program. City Council approves these plans as well.
- **Plans of Subdivision:** Once an NSP is approved, a plan of subdivision is submitted to the Subdivision Authority (part of the City) for approval. There could be 20 or more plans of subdivision in each NSP. Plans of subdivision indicate the ways that a neighbourhood will be further subdivided into lots. As subdivision occurs around a park site, reserve entitlements are identified.
- **Engineering drawings:** Once a plan of subdivision is approved by the City, the developer submits engineering drawings. These drawings provide the highest level of detail and identify specific lot sizes and configurations, utility servicing, landscaping, etc. Servicing agreements are drawn up by the City and signed by the developer to implement the engineering drawings.




EDMONTON'S
URBAN PARKS MANAGEMENT PLAN
2006-2016
EXISTING PARKS NETWORK
Figure:
January 2006
Scale 1:115 000
Edmonton
Parks
Neighbourhoods
North Saskatchewan River
N
W
E
S

Ekota School and Park Site

As mentioned above, park acquisition takes place within a broader development context. When a developer proposes to develop a space, provincial legislation (MGA) requires them to provide a portion of their land holdings for school and recreational purposes (10% plus density bonuses). No compensation is provided for this municipal reserve. It is simply a requirement of the development process similar to the provision of roadways and other public infrastructure. The timeframe for providing this land to the City for park development will vary, depending on market forces and developer needs. The program, level of development and location are determined by the City.

Let's look at the steps in the approval process in a bit more detail.

First of all, developers request approval of an Area Structure Plan (ASP). The City, together with the school boards, will identify the type and location of schools and parks and natural areas required in the neighbourhoods identified in the ASP. These decisions will be made based on the parkland classification system for the entire ASP. Developers initiate ASPs based on market forces and/or their own needs.

When completing the ASP, the developer uses the City's parkland classification system for the first time. Currently the City's parkland classification system has three levels of parkland: Neighbourhood, District, and City Level (see 5.0 for details of the old and new system). Neighbourhood parks are typically located in the centre of an NSP and include school(s), sportsfields and a community park. District Parks are located in the centre of an ASP and include high schools, major recreation centres and a massing of sportsfields. The design of the park system, as articulated in the identification of parks across an ASP, is provided to developers by the City and school boards. Parks at this level of plan are very general in terms of shape, but park size is specified.

Upon approval of the ASP, developers can request approval for a Neighbourhood Structure Plan (NSP). Each neighbourhood has a unique NSP. Park site design is provided by the City as part of the NSP approval process. Property boundaries become more firm as does park configuration and size. The park complement identified in the NSP will be the same as the one identified in the ASP. Most NSPs involve multiple landowners and developers. Parks are located where needs exist, often overlapping with a number of land parcels owned by different entities. The timeframe for NSP initiation and subsequent approvals is based on market forces, developer needs and other factors.

Cumberland Park

Based on approved ASPs and NSPs, developers initiate requests to subdivide land (i.e., to create residential, commercial and/or industrial lots and parkland). Lots are created and serviced (i.e., utilities and roadways provided) and the developer can sell their marketable lots to realize development profits. The park acquisition process can take more than a decade or two after the approval of an ASP for some neighbourhoods. The timeframe for the subdivision for lands that will include a school and park site is based on market forces, servicing considerations and developer needs.

During the development of the *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016,* the project team examined these existing standards/practices to determine their effectiveness in implementing the parkland classification system. Outcomes of this analysis are:

- Over the past 25 years, in residential areas outside the river valley, the City has, on average, taken most (9.5%) of the 10% of the Gross Developable Area as land (as Municipal Reserve across an ASP). The remainder has been taken as cash-in-lieu and been used to fund a portion of park development costs.
- The City is unable to meet program needs (e.g., passive and active indoor and outdoor space, including fields, facilities, community parks) with this 9.5%. In fact, approximately 11-12% would be required if field and facility footprint sizes met current programming standards.
- This lack of ability to meet program needs has two origins. First of all, the existing program standards exceed reserve entitlements (10% of the GDA). Secondly, the City compromises program standards to satisfy development interests and user group needs.
- These compromises have resulted in a loss of spaces for some types of activities (e.g., passive park spaces), poorly configured spaces that limit use or compromise user safety and parking problems.
- Program standards (i.e., acquisition standards) do not consider more recent demands for recreational open space (e.g., preservation of natural landscapes, connectivity between public spaces, etc.).
- Program standards do not recognize or accommodate changes to existing programs (e.g., bigger buffer areas for fields, larger facility footprints, etc.).
- Cash-in-lieu that has been taken has been insufficient to build park sites.

School and Park Site

2.1.2 Parkland Construction

The second major phase in parkland development is park construction. Construction occurs after the land is acquired and the grades surrounding the park are reflected in the engineering drawings. Park construction refers to the process of turning raw land into a park site.

Parks are usually constructed by the City working with development partners, both for-profit developers and community-based partners. Construction costs are divided according to the following guidelines:

- Developers pay for roadway and utility servicing to parks.
- **Base Level Construction** including grading, leveling, seeding, trees, sports fixtures and park signs is funded by taxpayers. The timeframe for base level park construction depends on the availability of funding from City Council and on developer construction timing issues (e.g., the establishment of grades around the site, availability of roads and utilities to the site, etc.). (Note: Park construction in other municipalities is most often funded by developers. In Edmonton, it occurs on a voluntary basis and by exception only. Developer construction funding for parks tends to occur only in affluent areas.)
- **Shared Level Construction** of playgrounds, some walkways, lighting, park furniture, etc. is cost-shared by the City and the community through the Neighbourhood Park Development Program. The City contributes a total of $100,000 per neighbourhood ($70,000 for Phase I, and $30,000 for Phase II). The remainder is raised by the community through fundraisers, provincial grants and philanthropic organizations.
- **Enhanced Level Construction** of community league facilities (e.g., community halls, ice rinks, etc.) is funded entirely by the community. The timeframe for shared and enhanced level park development depends primarily on community fund raising efforts.

Community-based, not-for-profit organizations are an integral part of park development construction funding. These organizations provide amenities and programs much more quickly than the City would otherwise be able to, if at all. Communities also have access to funding sources that the City cannot access.

After neighbourhoods and park sites are constructed and are in use, redevelopment of parks can occur to meet evolving community need. The City works with the community to make those changes. The current (and future) process requires a community needs assessment to

be conducted by the community and supported by Community Recreation Coordinators. Based on the assessment, a program statement is developed that specifies proposed changes. The cost of the projects is calculated and funding is acquired. The City provides design and project management assistance for the project.

Some neighbourhoods have undergone significant redevelopment in recent years (e.g., construction of high-density housing). There is currently no mechanism to acquire additional parkland to meet needs that were not contemplated at the time of plan approval.

Major facility construction (e.g., arenas, pools, etc.) on District Parks is provided either by the City or its community partners (e.g., YMCA). Facility operation can be by either party. These facilities most often are built on parkland, although there are some private, university or community facilities not built on parkland.

Community league facilities are built on Neighbourhood Parks by the community. Currently a 0.8 hectare building and parking footprint are provided for a 511 square metre facility. In recent years, most facilities have exceeded that size. As well, communities of interest (e.g., football clubs, slow pitch groups, etc.) are seeking land from the City for facilities.

School construction is funded entirely by the school boards through funding provided by the Province. Construction of schools has lagged far behind the need for new school construction, leaving many school sites vacant without buildings. When facilities are constructed, they often exceed planned footprint sizes.

2.1.3 Parkland Operations

The current practice is that the City maintains parks by contractor or City staff. Some exceptions to this practice include sportsfield line painting, and maintenance within license areas for community leagues or schools. Maintenance refers to the day-to-day operations of parks (e.g., trash removal, grass cutting, etc.) and to larger scale refurbishment of park elements that deteriorate over time (e.g., replacement of turf, hard surfaces, park furniture, etc.).

In recent years, the City has been challenged by groups who want to construct new and different landscapes, most often beyond the financial capability of the City to maintain (e.g., clock towers, gazebos, bridges, etc.). The City's reaction to these requests has varied. Sometimes the City requests maintenance funds from the development partner; sometimes the request is refused; sometimes the request is accepted and compromises are made regarding maintenance activities.

River Valley

Park designs seek to encourage use of parks for the intended purpose (e.g., passive areas include seating and garbage receptacles, sportsfields are in place for sports groups, etc.). But all park spaces are open to public use. For example, while soccer fields may be used for community team practices on certain days and times, anyone else can use the space outside of those sessions. The majority of programming occurs through community leagues or communities of interest (e.g., soccer associations, seniors groups, etc.). Community leagues and groups are supported in these endeavors by Community Recreation Coordinators employed by the City.

2.1.4 River Valley Parks Management

The River Valley and Ravine Parks system has a different management scenario. Currently, acquisition and design is based on the *Ribbon of Green Master Plan*. Acquisitions occur primarily through opportunity purchasing and environmental reserve dedication. Program needs are identified through public consultation and are specific to the area of the river valley being developed. Needs assessments and program statements typically lead to site development master plans (e.g., Terwillegar Park, Louise McKinney Riverfront Park, etc.). Concept plans and construction funding are usually reviewed and approved by City Council. Partnerships are usually formed with communities of interest (e.g., cross-country ski organizations, ethnic groups, etc.). The timeframe for construction depends on the availability of funding from City Council (e.g., through reserves and tax levies) and partners.

Other community partnerships exist in the river valley. For example, outdoor recreation groups build facilities to support community-wide, water-based or other outdoor pursuits. The land may be licensed to the community groups by the City. Funding for development and maintenance of these partner facilities is raised entirely by the community group.

Major facilities such as Fort Edmonton Park, Valley Zoo and Muttart Conservatory are located in the river valley. Each facility has a master plan approved by City Council that drives development and operations. Funding is typically allocated through City, partner and enterprise funding.

The development of park amenities and activities occurs in a natural setting in the river valley. Consequently design, construction and maintenance activities must consciously include preservation requirements. Environmental Impact Assessments for construction projects are very common in the river valley.

The City is primarily responsible for parks maintenance in the river valley, with some exceptions (e.g., downhill skiing which is provided under service agreements).

Animation (or use) of river valley parks happens through a combination of design and programming, including educational and "learn to" programs. The City plays a more prominent programming role in the river valley given the existence of facilities such as Fort Edmonton, Valley Zoo, Muttart Conservatory and John Janzen Nature Centre.

2.2 Edmonton to 2016

As Alberta's capital city grows and evolves, the City needs to ask some pretty basic questions to ensure effective management decisions are made. How much will Edmonton grow and at what rate? Where will that growth occur? What type of community should be planned for? What kind of activities and experiences should be planned for? What are the "drivers of change" that may lead to revisiting park planning and management approaches?

Information on Edmonton's population growth areas and population demographics until 2030 are calculated in the *Population and Employment Forecast 2003-2030*. Using the "base case" scenario, which provides the most conservative population growth estimates, it is anticipated that:

- Edmonton's population will grow by 98,000 from 2003 to 2015 (from approximately 698,000 to 796,000 or by about 14%).
- Most of this population growth will occur in suburban areas (approximately 80,000 more residents). Riverbend, Castledowns, the Lake District, Ellerslie areas, Heritage Valley and West Edmonton will experience the largest population growth.
- Inner city populations will grow by 18,000 to 375,000. This growth will be seen in the Central Business District (CBD) and CBD fringe areas, the University area and, to a lesser extent, the Londonderry area.
- There will be an increase in older residents. Those aged over 50 will increase in proportion from 24% to 36% of the total population. Children and youth populations (i.e., aged 0-19 years) will remain static in actual numbers but show a decrease in proportion from 23% to 20%.

As well as considering population and age demographics, a well-planned park management system needs to consider the cultural make-up of the City. Edmonton's population is becoming more culturally diverse. Almost 22% of Edmonton's population immigrated to Canada at some point in their lives, and 75% since 1975. The most common countries of origin are the United Kingdom (8.8%), China (7.6%), India (7.2%), the Philippines (6.7%) and Vietnam (6.4%). Other cultural influences include continued increases in the number of urban aboriginals and new immigrants from India, China and the Philippines. (Source: *Edmonton Social Plan.)*

Londonderry Leisure Centre

Economic data also influences a park plan. Despite a burgeoning economy, anticipated population growth and generally low unemployment rates, approximately 20% of Edmontonians had incomes below the Low Income Cut-Off line in 2001.

This type of demographic data provided a starting point for the UPMP project team when determining how parkland services should be provided and to whom. In addition, a series of focus groups and workshops sought out the public's views on what the park system should encompass. The *Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan* summarizes this perspective, noting that stakeholders wanted to see:

- Connected and more diverse landscapes.
- The preservation of more natural landscapes.
- Accessible parks regardless of age, income, culture or level of disability.
- Unstructured active and passive recreation, located close to home.
- Four-season park use.
- Small scale commercial development in the river valley to support recreational activity.
- Safe parks.
- Parks that contribute to higher property values and taxes.

When projecting future recreation needs, the project team also considered the needs identified in the *2004 Alberta Recreation Survey (Edmonton sample)*. This survey identifies walking as the most frequent activity. Bicycling, swimming in pools, fitness/aerobics/aquasize, golf, jogging/running, weight training and ice skating are the next most popular activities. Popular passive activities included gardening, video games, attending educational classes and picnicking. Popular cultural activities included attending festivals, doing crafts or hobbies, attending sports events as a spectator, visiting museums and attending live theatre. Team sport participation trends show a lower level of participation than independent or small group activities. The most popular team sports were soccer and baseball/softball, followed by football and rugby.

Other research led the project team to reflect on the changes that are affecting facility needs. Schools are one type of facility and the *Future Schools Site Study* anticipates a different future for school site development. This study predicts that schools will no longer be located in every neighbourhood in Edmonton; instead, there will be a school for every two to three (or more) neighbourhoods. There will also be greater diversity in school types and special needs.

Like schools, recreational facilities reflect changing priorities and trends. The *Recreation Facilities Master Plan: 2005-2015* charts a different and more diverse future for City and partner-funded recreational facility development in Edmonton. Facility planning has evolved from a number of smaller arenas and pools located on separate sites most often within neighbourhoods, to larger arena and pool complexes on District Parks. In the future, more diverse kinds of experiences may be

accommodated by these larger complexes. Bigger facility "footprints" mean more land is needed for the facilities themselves and for users' parking needs.

Community halls are a third type of facility that need to be planned for. Recently constructed community halls often exceed policy guidelines in terms of size, and this trend is expected to continue. As the historical functions of community halls evolve, they require more land and more parking.

Finally, groups that traditionally used field space, but not facilities, are now requesting land for facilities in addition to the field space (e.g., slo-pitch, seniors, minor football clubs, etc.).

2.3 Planning for A Different Future

As the City's population grows and becomes more diverse, citizens' needs for parkland change. This is why the *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016* revisits and strengthens past practices and offers new approaches to park management. Developing the plan has led to the following observations:

- The amount of municipal reserve land historically acquired will not meet future needs. The City should take full advantage of the MGA (i.e., more land, less cash) to meet those needs.
- Since the majority of population growth will occur in suburban areas, new parkland must be developed in these areas at a pace that will meet community needs. New ways to fund infrastructure development will be explored.
- In older areas of the city, population growth will occur primarily in the downtown and university areas, but with little or no capacity or opportunity to add additional parkland within the existing policy framework. Consideration should be given to revisiting the existing policy framework to provide for the needs of new residential developments.
- Older areas of the city have an older population demographic and concentrations of ethnic communities. The unique needs of these populations need to be considered when managing or planning for parkland.
- An increase in urban aboriginal populations and in new immigrants with language challenges and income disparities pose challenges. How can the needs of these populations be met in terms of their ability to participate in recreational activities and/or contribute to public processes? Park spaces and activities need to be tailored to meet the particular recreational needs of these populations. Traditional practices with respect to public input, acquisition, design and programming of park spaces must be modified to meet these new challenges.

Grand Trunk Leisure Centre

- Traditionally, parks development focused on the provision of sportsfield programs. Park system development needs to consider other activities, including walking, cycling, running, gardening, access to or celebration of the arts, attending fairs or festivals and picnicking. As well, parks need to accommodate the public's interest in the preservation of natural landscapes and in cultural events and activities.
- Sportsfield provision will continue and alternatives will be examined.
- Support needs to continue for facilities that accommodate indoor recreational opportunities. A larger footprint for major recreation complexes is required.
- With fewer schools serving larger areas, a different approach to school facility planning is required. This may mean some of the school facility land base formerly required can be shifted to other recreational purposes.
- Further study is required to determine how new and different demands for not-for-profit community facilities can or should be accommodated on parkland. Currently those needs are not accommodated except in situations that provide unique, one-of-a-kind park experiences (e.g., art park).
- The City will continue to work with partners to provide opportunities and benefits that could not otherwise be afforded, while ensuring parks are accessible by all.
- New and innovative approaches to ensuring public safety in parks will be explored and implemented.
- Park design will encourage greater use in cool or cold weather months.
- Given the continued disparity between rich and poor areas of the city, resources need to target those areas needing additional support.
- Maintenance practices and/or funding strategies need to evolve to accommodate new and different amenity design requirements with a heightened focus on preserving natural habitats and ensuring timely development.

The City operates 19 ice sheets, 4 golf courses, 2 senior centres, 7 cemeteries and 8 outdoor skating areas.

Edmonton Heritage Festival in Hawrelak Park

SECTION 3

Policy Statement and Vision

The UPMP Policy Statement and Vision are based largely on the Integrated Services Strategy and are built on community values and priorities. They were reconfirmed through the UPMP Integrated Stakeholder Consultation Plan.

3.1 Policy Statement:

The Urban Parks Management Plan guides future acquisition, design, construction, maintenance, preservation and animation (or use) of City parks, river valley and natural areas. The City of Edmonton and its development partners preserve natural landscapes and create diverse, functional, attractive and captivating parks for nature preservation, play, sport, exercise, relaxation, social interaction and education. The City of Edmonton manages parkland and associated financial and human resources to meet the recreational, educational, social and environmental needs of the community.

3.2 UPMP Vision

The Vision for Edmonton's park system over the next ten years:

Edmonton's parks, trails, river valley and natural areas connect Edmontonians to their community, to the environment and to one another. Open spaces provide year-round recreation, relaxation, natural beauty and ecological integrity to Alberta's capital city. Edmonton's parks breathe life and sustainability into a vibrant urban environment.

Edmonton has been national champion in the Communities in Bloom competition in 1997 and 2000.

Louise McKinney Riverfront Park

SECTION 4

Principles and Action Steps

As new projects are proposed or new initiatives are undertaken, the following principles and action steps will guide the actions of the City and its development partners, both community-based, not-for-profit organizations and private, for-profit developers.

In developing this plan, the project team, with the support of its advisory groups and through public consultation, developed nine principles. These principles are statements of intent which will direct parkland aquisition, design, construction, maintenance, preservation and animation. They describe fundamental and preferred courses of action for the City to take when making decisions about parkland, both within and outside of the river valley, including natural areas. The combination of all nine principles reflects the objectives of creating healthy individuals, effective management and urban sustainability.

Principle 1: Active Living

City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to *active living* through the *acquisition* of a network of *connected parks and open spaces*.

a. Residential area parkland system assembly

The following action steps will be taken when assembling a system of parks, natural areas and other public spaces:

i) Developers will use the Parkland Classification System to prepare a Parkland Impact Assessment that identifies parks, schools, natural areas and greenways. Developers and school boards may identify "swing zones" for school building zones. Developers will consult with the school boards and the City when preparing the ASP. Developers will submit the Parkland Impact Assessment to the City for approval as part of the plan approval process. (Note: Issue of swing zones will require further discussion with Joint Use Partners and Planning and Development).

ii) The City will review the plans of subdivision and engineering drawings as part of the servicing agreement and approval process. The City will acquire parks, schools, natural areas and greenways based on approved ASPs and NSPs, including Environmental Reserve Lands.

iii) When appropriate and cost effective, the City will utilize proactive land acquisition programs to acquire natural areas and district parks (i.e., prior to the start of the development process). The City will also acquire land for future trade with developers (e.g., to assist with assembly of District Activity Parks or Natural Areas).

iv) The City will continue to identify on an annual basis in operating budgets the cost of providing staff to review and approve park system acquisition and design for all aspects of land assembly, design and logistical management of inventory.

"For the poor, the only alternative to television for their leisure time is the public space. For this reason, high quality pedestrian space, and parks in particular, are evidence of a true democracy at work."

Enrique Penalosa,
former Mayor of Bogota, Columbia

b. Industrial areas parkland assembly

The following action steps will be taken when assembling and developing parkland in industrial areas:

i) Developers will use the Parkland Classification System to prepare Industrial Area Plans (e.g. Outline Plans, etc.) that identify parks, natural areas and greenways. Generally speaking, cash in lieu of reserves will be taken in industrial areas. Exceptions can be made for the following:
   - To provide small scale parks in light industrial areas.
   - To provide land for recreational facilities.
   - To provide linkage functions for active transportation between residential areas and industrial areas.

ii) The City will review the plans of subdivision and engineering drawings as part of the servicing agreement and approval process. The City will acquire parks, schools, natural areas and greenways based on approved Industrial Area Plans, including Environmental Reserve Lands.

c. Downtown parkland system assembly

The following action steps will be taken when identifying and assembling a unique network of park spaces that serve downtown residents, daytime office workers, festival goers and all city residents:

i) Developers will use the UPMP Vision, Parkland Classification System and Principles to prepare a Parkland Impact Assessment to identify park needs. Those needs are reflected in the Capital City Downtown Area Redevelopment Plan.

ii) The City will review and approve the plans of subdivision, engineering drawings, and Parkland Impact Assesments as part of the servicing agreement and approval process. The City will acquire parks and greenways based on the approved Area Redevelopment Plan.

iii) When appropriate and cost effective, the City will utilize proactive land acquisition programs to acquire downtown parkland based on the approved Area Redevelopment Plan.

iv) The City will ensure that the program for downtown park spaces serving residents from across the city includes a high standard of development (e.g., enhanced features such as fountains, public art and statuary, unique park furniture, tree lighting, planting of trees and shrubs, drinking fountains, etc.) along with enhanced maintenance standards.

River Valley Trails

d. River valley parkland system assembly

The following action steps will be taken when assembling an enhanced and expanded river valley parkland system while protecting and preserving natural ecosystems:

i) Developers will use the Parkland Classification System to prepare a Parkland Impact Assessment that identifies parks, schools, natural areas and greenways in areas bordering or including portions of the river valley. Developers will submit the Parkland Impact Assessment to the City for approval. All ASPs respect the North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine Bylaw and the Top of Bank Policy.

ii) The City will review the plans of subdivision and engineering drawings as part of the servicing agreement and approval process. The City will acquire parks, schools, natural areas, greenways and environmental reserve land based on approved ASPs and NSPs.

iii) Guided by the *Ribbon of Green Master Plan,* the *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016* and master plans for specific sites or developments (e.g., Terwillegar Park Master Plan, major bridge crossings, etc.), the City will utilize proactive land acquisition programs to acquire parkland prior to the start of development.

iv) The City will prepare a long range strategic plan to guide acquisition and development of the river valley and ravine parkland upstream of Terwillegar Park and downstream of Hermitage Park (i.e., Ribbons of Green - Phase II).

e. Greenway system assembly

The following action steps will be taken when assembling a linked system of parks, open spaces and community meeting places that promote active living:

i) When preparing Area Structure Plans, developers will identify greenways that connect parks to other parks, parks to the river valley, parks to natural areas, natural areas to the river valley and natural areas and parks to other forms of public open space.

ii) The City will review the plans of subdivision and engineering drawings as part of the servicing agreement and approval process. The City will acquire greenways based on approved ASPs and NSPs.

iii) The City will develop a Greenway Plan for review and approval by City Council for use with existing approved plans where a greenway system has not been identified. The Greenway Plan will indicate possible green space linkages and the costs associated with linking these spaces (e.g., land acquisition, development, etc.).

iv) When appropriate and cost effective, the City will utilize proactive land acquisition programs to acquire greenways based on approved Greenway Plans.

Fort Edmonton Park

f. Coordinated public spaces planning

The following action steps will be taken when assembling public spaces that are planned, designed and constructed to enhance public usability or enjoyment of those lands without compromising their primary intended use:

i) The City will consult with the general public, school boards and the development industry in developing a Public Spaces Strategy that examines ways to share public space development (e.g., parks, roadways, storm water lakes, etc.).

ii) In exceptional circumstances only, the City will allow underground major utility functions to be located under Neighbourhood School and Community Parks, District Activity Parks, City Level Parks or River Valley and Ravine Parks. Guidelines governing the presence of these underground utilities include:

- Primary use of land must not be compromised.
- Compensation is provided as per compensation guidelines (to be developed).
- Construction occurs as per construction guidelines (to be developed).
- Until those compensation and construction guidelines are in place, utilities located under parkland are not permitted.
- Compensation is directed to the Residential Land Assembly Account.
- High pressure gas facilities are excluded.
- Utilities are not permitted under Natural Areas.

iii) The City will seek opportunities to coordinate public spaces planning with other publicly owned spaces (e.g., provincial lands), quasi-public spaces (e.g., university lands) and private amenity spaces where feasible and public access is not limited.

iv) The City supports temporary use of non-park spaces (e.g., dry ponds) for sportsfield development in retrofit situations where feasible and public safety is not compromised. The City and school boards support temporary use of vacant school building envelopes as sportsfields with the understanding that the use is temporary and may be lost in the future.

v) Redesign of parkland to accommodate temporary storm water management will be considered under the following conditions:

- All other options for accommodating run off have been explored and proven unfeasible.
- All existing program uses are accommodated to the approval of Parks.
- Compensation is provided.

Principle 2: Urban Wellness

City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to *building social capital* and *urban wellness* in the community through the development of urban parks.

a. Ensure parks serve all members of the community

The following action steps will ensure low income, advancing age or disability will not be a barrier to park experiences:

i) The City and its community partners will develop needs assessments that identify the unique characteristics of each community or community of interest, including the characteristics of special needs populations.

ii) Parties responsible for construction programs will develop or modify parkland using the principles of universal design thereby ensuring the needs of all are met.

- Infrastructure does not impede access or use.
- Signage may include Braille, sign placement at the eye-level of someone in a seated position, color contrasts for the visually impaired, universal symbols for those with reading or language difficulties, etc.
- The Advisory Committee for Persons with Disabilities should be consulted on park designs for major projects (e.g., Terwillegar Park Master Plan, Louise McKinney Riverfront Park, etc.).
- The park design process will attempt to produce play and recreation settings that encompass the abilities of all users. It will also accommodate an all encompassing design that integrates safe challenge, accessibility and diversity in outdoor recreation settings.

(Note: It is not possible or desirable to make all spaces totally accessible to all users (e.g., the River Valley and Ravine Parks), however, wherever feasible those improvements must be made as defined in Universal Access.)

b. Ensure parkland accessibility

The following action steps will ensure that parklands are accessible to all members of the general public:

i) When reviewing proposed new ASPs or NSPs, the City will ensure that private amenity space or private parkland does not replace publicly accessible parkland (i.e., that it does not reduce the amount of municipal reserve land).

ii) The City will only approve proposals for new park development or redevelopment of existing parks if the following design criteria are met:

- Parkland is physically accessible (e.g., no gates or other barriers that preclude or inhibit use).
- Parkland is visually accessible (e.g., must not create the impression of use by a selected few while applying street frontage requirements).
- Parkland has physical access for maintenance purposes.
- Parkland has legal access.

Dr. Wilbert McIntyre Park

c. Celebrating local history and culture through park naming

The following action steps will ensure that local history and culture are celebrated through park naming:

i) When the City or development partners submit names for parks, the process will follow the Council approved naming process managed by the Planning and Development Department and the Names Advisory Committee.

ii) A comprehensive signage strategy and implementation plan will be developed with the goal of providing appropriate information to park users in the river valley and table land parks (i.e. informing users of community history or legacy, recreational opportunities, park amenities etc).

iii) Park signs will include plaques or other devices to educate park users about whom or what the park is named.

iv) The Planning and Development Department, the Names Advisory Committee and City Council name all city roads, parks, etc. The AMPW Department will recommend to those bodies for their consideration the following naming conventions with respect to parkland:

- District Activity Parks, City Level Parks, Greenways, Natural Areas, facilities and major bridges crossing the river are named through the naming process.
- Park names include Aboriginal Peoples.
- Elements within parks are not named (e.g., playground, sportsfield, etc.); however, plaques can recognize the contributions of individuals or groups within a park.

Principle 3: Natural Capital

City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to *preservation of natural capital through ecological decision making.*

a. Expand conserved urban biodiversity through acquisition of Natural Areas

The following action steps will be taken to expand land acquisition programs and seek to acquire privately held sustainable natural areas (including buffer areas):

i) Prior to the approval of ASPs or NSPs, the City will utilize proactive land acquisition programs or opportunity purchasing. Possible sources of funds include Natural Area Reserve fund or tax levy (e.g., must be approved by City Council).

ii) In ASP and NSP submissions, developers will identify Natural Areas to be conserved.

iii) Through the plans of subdivision and engineering drawings approval processes in areas with approved ASPs and NSPs, the City will seek to protect plant and animal habitat areas using a combination of the following tools:

- The Top of Bank Policy
- Natural Area Reserve fund
- Tax levy from City Council
- Environmental Reserve dedication to acquire unstable areas
- Expropriation (where necessary but as a last resort only)
- Municipal Reserve dedication for tree stands

iv) The City will support implementation of the Wetlands Conservation Strategy (e.g., use Public Utility lots) to conserve wetlands.

v) When landowners initiate the acquisition of natural areas, the City may agree and approve Local Improvement Bylaw funds for the transaction.

vi) The City will work with land trust organizations to acquire natural areas.

vii) The City will develop and implement a Conservation Plan that takes a holistic view of all natural area planning and management, including those opportunities provided by parks and the Urban Parks Management Plan.

viii) The City will explore with the Province and its partners, amendment to the Municipal Government Act (e.g., expand the definition/ use of Environmental Reserve, expand the amount of municipal reserve dedication, etc.)

b. Preserve and expand the urban forest

The following action steps will be taken to expand and manage the urban forest in a manner that will maximize environmental and aesthetic benefits:

i) The City will prepare an Urban Forest Management Plan, to be approved by City Council, to guide future management of the urban forest. The Plan will identify the following:

- Expansion of the tree canopy to a targeted level.
- A replacement strategy for dead or dying plant material.
- A review of existing planting strategies.
- A fire risk assessment and the development of a fire management strategy, including implications on site design.
- Disease control through Integrated Pest Management and other measures (e.g., Dutch elm disease, western ash beetle).
- Staffing levels and staff training required for tree maintenance.
- Computerized tracking of plant materials.
- Potential tree planting partnerships.
- Public education opportunities.

ii) The City will expand the urban forest by planting more trees on parks and boulevards. (Note: The tree planting standard for parks will be as noted in Parkland Classification, Individual Site Development and Operation Guidelines.)

iii) The City will continue to manage Policy C456: Corporate Tree Management. As well, the City will undertake a review and update the Policy.

c. Preserve conserved natural areas

The following action steps will be taken to protect or restore natural habitats:

i) Developers will submit Natural Area Site Assessments and management plans for natural areas that will be conserved during the development process as required by Policy C467. The management plans will outline roles and responsibilities. Once the submission is approved by the City, steps will be taken to budget for and implement the development.

ii) The City will develop management plans for existing conserved sites that do not have management plans (e.g., a River Valley and Ravine Management Plan for the developed portions of the river valley, Graunke Park, Star Blanket Park, etc.). The Management Plan template developed by the Office of Natural Areas will be used to develop the individual plans.

"…I see open space in cities as places to celebrate cultural diversity, to engage with natural processes and to conserve memories. Urban open space must provide a place for the meeting of strangers and a place where one can transcend the crowd and be anonymous or alone. And in all of this, the urban park will continue to serve a central function in society's self definition."

Catharine Ward Thompson, Urban Open Space in the 21st Century

iii) The following Interim guidelines will be followed to protect natural heritages during construction and maintenance of conserved natural areas:

- Public access to natural sites will be maintained; however, minimal development will be provided (e.g., signage, trails, park furniture).
- Construction of natural area amenities (e.g., signage, trails, park furniture) will be sensitive to and preserve resident natural features.
- Rare plant and animal habitats will be preserved and protected from urban intrusion through creative design.
- Interpretative signage will increase awareness of natural assets on site.
- Selective planting will support and diversify plant and animal species on site as required.
- Unauthorized structures that are not consistent with plant or animal species preservation will be removed (e.g., tree forts, fire pits, etc.).
- Dead or dying plant material that makes the site unsafe for users will be cut down but will not be removed unless it poses a substantial fire hazard to the community. The plant material left behind will provide habitat for small mammals or insects.
- Invasive noxious weeds and plant species will be removed.
- Developers will provide root barriers or other measures to mitigate weed or root migration from natural areas to surrounding development.
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat will be mapped and protected.

iv) The City will develop and submit a wildlife policy to City Council for review. Until the policy is approved, the following interim wildlife management guidelines will be used:

- Wildlife habitats will be protected as outlined in the Management Plans.
- Interactions with wildlife that adversely impact public health will be minimized.
- Park user's knowledge of wildlife, wildlife habitats and the value of wildlife will be raised through public education programs.
- Research on wildlife and wildlife habitats will be encouraged and facilitated.
- Effective communication strategies will guide the City's interactions with wildlife agencies.
- Landowners who maintain and improve wildlife habitats in Edmonton will be recognized.
- A plan will be developed with strategies for minimizing nuisance wildlife problems.

d. Adopt ecologically based park design, construction and maintenance

The following action steps will ensure that parks and the park system are designed with ecological principles in mind:

i) The City will adopt the ISO 14001 standard (i.e., the Enviso initiative) to manage and improve environmental performance.

ii) Developers or the City will naturalize boulevards (e.g., arterial roadways, dry ponds, etc.) in new plan areas where appropriate.

iii) The City will work with community partners to naturalize portions of manicured park sites through the *Naturescapes* initiative.

iv) The City will minimize the use of pesticides on City-owned land. When pesticides are required, they will be used responsibly. The City will implement Policy C501: Integrated Pest Management Policy.

v) The City will ensure that park designs accommodate surface drainage on site and will minimize the use of mechanical drainage where possible.

vi) Road construction standards will be adhered to in parks and eliminate curbs and storm sewers where possible.

vii) The City will accept landscape plans adjacent to parks that direct a portion of overland run-off from neighbouring properties onto parkland, to reduce flow into the storm sewer system, where this action will not interfere with park use.

viii) Planting plans, provided by the City, developers or the community, will consider utilization of drought tolerant plant species. Plant materials are listed in the *Construction Standards Manual*.

ix) The City will develop criteria to evaluate whether or not proposed park activities can be supported by the land base. Application of these criteria may mean that activities may be modified or moved if those needs cannot be supported.

Graunke Park in Weinloss Neighbourhood

x) An irrigation system will protect plant material and enhance turf safety and usability. The City will develop an irrigation system plan and submit it to City Council for consideration.

xi) The City will promote green roof development where appropriate (e.g., plant material on a roof) for major recreation centres. The City will encourage community partners (e.g., school boards, community-funded facilities, etc.) and developers (e.g. downtown high-rise development) to adopt the same practice.

xii) The City will protect views into and out of the river valley for the enjoyment of park users. A Viewscape Management Strategy will be prepared to identify and plan for areas that can be opened up for views.

e. Restore ecologically degraded or damaged ecosystems

The following action steps will ensure that degraded or damaged ecosystems are restored.

i) The City or development partners will undertake studies to determine the extent of damage to ecosytems.

ii) The City or development partners will identify changes required to restore ecosystems to health and budget for these changes. Modifications will occur based on budget availability. Projects may include:

- Relocation of uses or activities that damage natural ecosystems.
- Reintroduction of flora or fauna.
- Fencing or other measures to protect sensitive areas.
- Daylighting of creeks. (e.g., In some areas creeks were filled in and flows diverted by utility pipes or through grading changes. Daylighting involves uncovering filled in creek beds and restoring original flows.)

Terwillegar Towne

Principle 4: Creative Urban Design
City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to a *higher quality of life and urban sustainability* through placemaking, creative urban design and the provision of diverse landscape opportunities and experiences.

a. Ensure parkland contributes to urban sustainability goals of the Corporation

The following action steps will ensure that parks contribute to enhanced property values, increased tax revenue and the economic well-being of the community:

i) Park system plans identified in ASPs submitted by developers (or created by the City) will include a park system that meets the recreational, social, and environmental needs of the community as well as designed, in part, to enhance property values and generate tax revenues.

ii) The City will support major tourist facility development and festivals on appropriate parkland.

iii) Park designs will be aesthetically pleasing and accommodate diverse kinds of development (i.e., no "cookie cutter" park designs).

iv) Park designs will be consistent with other open space features (e.g., roadways, storm water lakes, etc.) and create a consistent and unified look and feel to a neighbourhood. This can be accomplished through choice of plant materials, park furniture, design themes, etc.

v) Park system design supports Smart Choices principles in new or retrofit situations. (See the Glossary of Terms for a description of Smart Choices.)

vi) When facilities are constructed on parkland, they will add to the aesthetics of the area (e.g., the scale of a recreation facility will "fit" the site, building materials will blend in with or contribute to the appearance of the area, etc.). Unique but aesthetically pleasing designs will be encouraged.

Louise McKinney Riverfront Park

b. Ensure parks integrate into the daily lives of Edmontonians

The following action steps will ensure that other public lands and semi-public and private amenity spaces are located adjacent to parkland so as to integrate park use into the everyday lives of Edmontonians:

i) Developer NSPs and plans of subdivision will locate a private amenity's open areas adjacent to parkland (e.g., the green space surrounding a condominium will be adjacent to existing open spaces). Developers will explore seamless interaction between public and private lands with the City.

Edmonton has 150 kilometres of improved trails for walks, bike rides, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing and more.

ii) When submitting NSPs, developers will ensure that parks and adjacent development complement one another through thoughtful urban design. Some examples of this complementary relationship are commercial land uses (e.g., coffee shops, sporting goods stores, etc.), multi-family residential development, libraries, storm water lakes and trail corridors.

iii) Where residentail properties abut parks, developers will endeavour to design parks to provide a measure of security for park users (e.g., casual surveillance) and provide close access to recreational opportunities for residents.

iv) Developers, the City and school boards will develop specific Direct Control Districts to be applied adjacent to selected park types (Neighbourhood School and Community Parks, Urban Village Parks, District Activity Parks or City Level Parks).

c. Ensure the provision of active and passive recreation experiences

The following action steps will ensure a diverse range of active and passive recreation experiences are provided by the City and its community partners:

i) The City will ensure proposed development addresses recreational needs that are based on community need. Need identification occurs in the following ways:

- Developers will identify needs in the Parkland Impact Assessment in new plan areas.
- When existing parkland is being redeveloped, needs assessments will be conducted by the community partner (e.g., community league, soccer community, environmental community, etc.). The City will assist groups in developing needs assessments and project proposals.
- The City will ensure that needs assessment processes solicit input from all segments of the population. Unique populations (e.g., multi-cultural populations, disabled community, etc.) will be identified and their input will be solicited. Translation services will be provided when needed. Input directly from children (rather than input from parents) will be solicited.
- The City will ensure that school boards are involved in needs assessment processes (e.g., when schools are planned or are resident on site).

ii) The City, school boards, community partners and developers will use the Catalogue of Park Development Opportunities (created by the City) to guide the development or redevelopment of parkland.

City Arts Centre

iii) The City will approve site development plans that provide park users with multi-use experiences. Multi-use parks consider the following factors:

- **Warm, cool and cold weather activities**
  - Amenities support summer activities (e.g., playgrounds, sportsfields, etc.) and winter activities (e.g., sliding hills, skating opportunities, warming shelters, washrooms, trees to block the wind, etc.).
  - Summer and winter festivals can be readily facilitated in the park.
  - Play places are suitable for individual or group use.
  - Space is suitable for quiet contemplation.

- **Sports**
  - The City works with sport communities and the Edmonton Sport Council to identify and manage sport needs on an ongoing basis.
  - The City ensures that city-wide sport groups will be part of needs assessment processes that impact their programs.

- **Education**
  - The City works with school boards, nature enthusiasts, cultural groups and others to provide educational experiences and opportunities.
  - The City and school boards work to achieve an appropriate balance between school and community recreation needs through the Joint Use Agreement, the Future Schools Site Study and other joint planning documents.

- **Cultural diversity**
  - The City will conduct research to identify the unique recreational needs of ethnic or cultural populations *(Cultural Landscape Needs Assessment)* and share that information with community partners for use in needs assessment development.
  - The City will provide translation services to assist in needs assessment development and public meetings where needs exist.
  - The City will support non-traditional park landscapes.
  - Proposed park signage or way-finding signage will reflect local cultures.
  - Community partners will work with local cultures to facilitate culture-specific recreational programming.
  - The City will align cost-shared funding programs to support cultural amenity development (e.g., Neighbourhood Park Development Program).

Dog off-leash site

- **Visual arts**

  - Art or statuary installations on parkland are accommodated on parkland under the following parameters:
    - Proposals are vetted and supported by the community.
    - Proposals have relevance to the local community or site.
    - Proposals are of an appropriate scale and scope.
    - Edmonton Arts Council assists communities, if requested, in art or statuary selection processes.
    - Proposals are not considered offensive to park users, the community or other stakeholders.
    - Unsafe installations are not permitted.
    - Installations are constructed of a durable material and include a proper base, foundation or encasement (as necessary).
    - Installation costs are borne by the community partners.
    - City maintenance activities are limited to base level (i.e., washing/cleaning of the installation.) Any maintenance beyond base level is the financial responsibility of the development partners and defined in a Maintenance Agreement.

- **Performing arts**

  - Plaza or stage development (scale and scope to be determined) will be approved in Neighbourhood School and Community Parks, District Activity Parks, City Level Parks and River Valley and Ravine Parks.
    - Development costs will be borne by community partners.
    - Proposed development must have the support of the community.
    - Maintenance Agreement is required by the City.

- **Dogs in Parks**

  - Community partners and the City will identify parks where off-leash activities are permitted.
  - The City will undertake a program review of dogs in parks to ensure current practices are meeting community needs.

iv) The City will hire staff to program, develop need assessments and provide project management services to facilitate redevelopment and use of parkland. Operating budgets will be prepared annually for City Council review and approval.

River Valley Trail

Principle 5: Safe Parks

City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to *user safety* through the creation and management of *safe park environments.*

a. Ensure parkland is safe for public use

The following action steps will ensure that department decisions and practices enhance the design, construction and maintenance of safe park spaces:

i) The City will develop a Park Safety Strategy to better understand both real and perceived threats to safety of users in parks. The Strategy will make recommendations that aim to enhance park user safety. Those recommendations may include the following:
- The City will develop methods for the public to quickly identify and address problems/ problem areas (e.g., a graffiti hot line).
- The City and its communities will address real and perceived threats to safety by modifying parkland, expanding the park ranger program and educating the public.

ii) Development partners and the City will apply landscape architectural design principles and consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles (CPTED) on all park development. This includes ensuring that park staff (e.g., maintenance crews, forestry staff, park rangers, etc.) are familiar with CPTED principles.

b. Support and address the homeless issue in parks

The following action steps will ensure that sensitive and caring initiatives are in place to support homeless individuals and families without compromising the health and safety of the homeless, park users and park staff (e.g., park rangers, etc.).

i) The City will work with social service agencies and other civic departments to relocate homeless individuals who are living in parks or in camps in the river valley to alternate accommodations.

ii) The City will identify potential short-term shelters for the homeless during extremely inclement weather.

c. Minimize conflicts between park users

The following action steps will minimize conflicts between park users, promote multi-use and the importance of shared use:

i) The City, through observation and public consultation, will identify parkland where users have conflicting purposes.

ii) The City will apply design principles as a means of addressing conflicting uses of parks and parkland and undertake changes, where necessary, to minimize conflict situations.

iii) The City will continue public education programs to inform users of personal responsibility when using park spaces.

Hawrelak Lake

Principle 6: Maintained Parks
City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to *well maintained and clean parks.*

a. Manage the green infrastructure

The following action steps will ensure that systematic maintenance of Edmonton's green infrastructure contributes to attractive, functional and safe parks:

i) The City will continue to be responsible for green infrastructure through effective management of the operating budget.

ii) The City will continue to refurbish park infrastructure through effective management of the capital budget.

iii) The City will take advantage of provincial or federal infrastructure programs to repair parks and/or facilities.

b. Ensuring reduced maintenance costs

The following action steps will ensure that park design, construction and maintenance processes, standards and practices are committed to the reduction of long-term ongoing maintenance costs:

i) The City and its development partners will commit to the following guidelines in order to reduce costs in park design, construction and maintenance:

- Durable materials will be chosen for development.
- Construction standards will reduce long-term maintenance costs (e.g., depth of soil, root barriers, etc.).
- Park designs will accommodate variable weather conditions (e.g., drought, heavy rains, etc.).
- Invasive plant species and plant opportunities will be controlled and limited.
- Trees will be planted in mulched beds where possible.
- Ensure that appropriate species of trees and shrub are chosen based on site conditions or constraints.

St. Theresa School

c. Share maintenance stewardship with development partners

The following action steps will ensure that shared stewardship of parkland maintenance takes place, enhancing opportunities and ensuring financial sustainability:

i) The City will develop a Maintenance Cost Assessment Tool that will assess the cost impact of proposed development or redevelopment.

ii) Enhancements beyond base level will be acceptable with completion of a maintenance agreement.

- Maintenance Agreements will not be required if other agreements are in place (e.g., license agreements, Home Base Agreements, etc.) specifying maintenance roles and responsibilities.

iii) The City and community partners will work together to find creative mechanisms for sharing park maintenance activities where appropriate and where willing partners are available. Some types of maintenance activities and shared agreements include:

- Field line markings
- Cross-country ski trail grooming
- Partners in Parks programs
- Maintenance agreements with groups, communities, etc.

Principle 7: Intergrated Parks

City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to the *integration of City, school and community facilities* into the park system to meet community need.

a. Provide land for school facilities

The following action steps will support the provision of land to accommodate school needs through Municipal Reserve dedication:

i) The Joint Use Agreement will guide acquisition, development and operation of municipal reserve lands. All interaction between the parties follows Joint Use Agreement protocols.

ii) The City will work with the Joint Use partners (i.e., the two school boards and the City) to revise the Joint Use Agreement. The City will sign and support the revised Joint Use Agreement.

iii) Joint Use partners will identify new school facility site requirements in new ASPs and NSPs on Neighbourhood School and Community Parks and District Activity Parks. Joint use partners will determine site assembly requirements for schools.

iv) Joint Use partners will locate schools and parks together.

v) Joint Use partners will design, construct and manage park sites as per the Joint Use Agreement.

"People like to walk together. In many parts of the world, particularly the Latin nations, it is a part of the daily life to take an evening stroll. There is a complex and involved ritual to this walk, this promenade, this passaggiaeta or paseo, as its called in Italy and Spain."

David Sucher, Author

vi) The School Boards will identify school sites surplus to their needs. The City will determine if the site can be retained as public parkland.

vii) Joint Use partners will work together to develop and implement the Future Schools Site Study and the Community Knowledge Campus concept. (See glossary of terms for a description of the Future Schools Site Study.)

viii) The City will share accounting information (e.g., cash-in-lieu of land reserve balances) with school boards in a timely manner.

b. Provide land for major recreational facility land assembly

The following action steps will support the provision of land for City recreation facilities and some partner facilities (by exception) through Municipal Reserve dedication:

i) The City and developers will identify, on new District Activity Park ASPs, eight to ten hectares as a recreational facility footprint. This includes a four to six hectare (approximately) building zone including parking lots. An additional eight to ten hectares will be identified for every two to three ASPs for "Specialty" Facility Development in new ASPs.

ii) The City will acquire the land base for major recreation facilities through the plan of subdivision approval process and the engineering drawing approval process (based on approved ASPs and NSPs).

iii) Facility proposals will be vetted and approved through the processes identified in the Recreation Facility Master Plan: 2005-2015. The licensing of parkland for partner facilities may occur if supported by the Recreation Facility Master Plan 2005-2015.

iv) City bylaws (e.g., North Saskatchewan River Valley Bylaw, Land Use Bylaw, etc.) will apply to all City or development partner facility proposals.

c. Community facility land assembly

The following action steps will support the provision of land for community facilities through Municipal Reserve dedication:

i) Land assembly programs for community facilities will locate community league facilities on Urban Village Parks or on Neighbourhood School and Community Parks.

ii) The City and developers will identify one community league facility footprint for each 10,000 people in a community.

iii) Developers will apply the land assembly program for community facilities in ASPs and NSPs for review and approval.

iv) The City will acquire the land base for community league facilities through the plan of subdivision approval process and the engineering drawing approval process (based on approved ASPs and NSPs).

v) The City will develop, together with the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues, the Urban Development Institute, school boards and other community development partners, a *Community Facility Requirements Strategy*. The Strategy will provide guidelines concerning:

- Groups that should be accommodated
- Location of facilities
- Function of facilities
- Size of facilities and facility footprints
- Non-permanent facility guidelines
- Relationship to municipal reserve dedication for facilities not normally addressed within the 10%
- Use of temporary facilities on parkland (e.g., trailers)

d. Ensure park transportation needs have been addressed

The following action steps will ensure that transportation needs are accommodated for parks and schools:

i) Site development master plans will adhere to the zoning bylaws that dictate parking requirements for parks and facilities. (Note: Planning and Development determines parking requirements.)

ii) AMPW will not support proposed neighbourhood designs that include front driveways across from school drop-off zones on School and Community Parks. Front drives across from these zones create safety and operational problems for school boards and the City.

iii) The City will review NSPs to ensure that roadway widths will adequately service parks (e.g., sufficient space for on-street parking, school bus transportation needs, etc.). Transportation and Streets will determine roadway widths in consultation with the City, school boards and developers.

iv) The City will review NSPs to ensure parks are accessible by public transit (may exclude Pocket Parks).

All citizens should have equal access to department services and opportunities, regardless of age, ethnicity, special needs, income or gender."

Integrated Services Strategy

Principle 8: Community Partners
City and partner actions demonstrate a strong commitment to community stewardship through the development of a park system built in a *community-focused manner with partners.*

a. Ensure parks are redeveloped to meet community need

The following action steps will ensure that parks are redeveloped to meet evolving community need:

i) Community Recreation Coordinators (CRCs), planners, landscape architects and project managers will assist communities in redeveloping their parkland.

ii) The City and its community partners will develop needs assessments and program statements to change parkland. Some criteria include:

- Parkland redevelopment will occur when funds are in place.
- Needs assessments identifying changes to parkland will include input from the local community and communities of interest.
- Neighbourhood needs have preference in neighbourhood parks.
- Communities of interest needs will have priority in District Activity Parks, City Level Parks or River Valley and Ravine Parks.

iii) The City may provide cost-shared funding to assist in the redevelopment of parkland (e.g., through the Neighbourhood Park Development Program).

iv) The City will work with high-need communities to ensure that lack of money is not a barrier to parkland redevelopment or program participation.

v) When redevelopment of existing plan areas is proposed by a developer, (e.g., plan amendments, zoning bylaw amendments, etc.), the impact of the development on the existing parkland network must be assessed and addressed by the developer. The following steps will be taken:

- A Parkland Impact Assessment will be provided by the developer.
- A Parkland Impact Assessment, will be reviewed, and if appropriate, will be approved by the City.
- If the impact on the parkland network is negative, corrective action is required (e.g., new parkland must be purchased, redevelopment of existing parkland is required, etc.).
- Corrective action is approved by City Council and funded by the developer (e.g., a Parkland Redevelopment Levy will be applied).

vi) Continue to develop alternative approaches (i.e., New Deal) for the development of neighbourhood and district parks (this work began in 2005).

Hawrelak Park

b. Extend park benefits in a timely fashion through partnerships

The following action steps will ensure that funding and management partnerships extend park benefits and experiences in a timely fashion without compromising public accessibility or programs in parks:

i) The City will continue to support ongoing implementation of historical agreements with the school boards (i.e., Joint Use Agreement) and the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues.

ii) The City will support development of a land trust organization to enhance the collective ability to acquire more natural areas and expand urban biodiversity.

iii) The City will support, enhance and expand community-based volunteer beautification programs (e.g., Partners in Parks).

iv) With input from community partners, the City will revise the Neighbourhood Park Development Program to ensure its compatibility with the *Urban Parks Management Plan: 2006-2016*.

v) The City will connect groups to grant funding programs with other orders of government or with philanthropic organizations.

vi) The City will develop a partnership protocol with the Urban Development Institute to identify principles of co-operation and dispute resolution in resolving parkland planning issues (e.g., location, configuration, size, design, construction, maintenance, etc.)

c. Define park development responsibilities

The following action steps will ensure a clear understanding of park development responsibilities:

i) Roadways, sewer, water, gas and electrical utilities (i.e., Utility Servicing) are provided by the developers through servicing agreements, including three-phase power. Developers share park servicing costs with other developers.

ii) In the construction and development of School and Community Parks and District Activity Parks, responsibilities are as follows:

- **Base Level:** The City or developer will provide a base level of construction for parks, natural areas or greenways.
- **Shared Level:** The City and community will cost-share development through the Neighbourhood Park Development Program, unless otherwise directed by City Council.
- **Enhanced Level:** Park development will be funded entirely by the community or developer on a voluntary basis unless otherwise directed by City Council.

104 Street Art Fence

iii) City Level Parks and River Valley and Ravine Parks construction will be based on approved master plans and availability of funding from development partners and the City.

iv) All parkland construction will meet City standards.

d. Facilitate timely base level park development
(Note: The following action steps are subject to revision upon completion of a "new deal" for park development).

The following action steps will ensure that parks are built early in the lifecycle of a neighbourhood (i.e. a goal of park construction by 25% of build out):

i) The City and developers will work together to include park development early in the phasing of a neighbourhood.

ii) If no park has been constructed in a neighbourhood for more than ten years, temporary park development will occur. Funding responsibility will be determined at that time.

iii) The City will review, on a yearly basis, the priority listing of base level park development requirements for inclusion in the capital budget.

In 1915 the Provincial Government adopted Frederick C. Todd's report which recommended protection of the River Valley environment so that Edmonton's citizens would be provided with a contiguous recreation and open space system.

Rundle Park

Principle 9: Effective and Efficient
City actions demonstrate a strong commitment to *managing land, financial resources and human resources* to support the *recreational, social and environmental needs* of the *community.*

a. Ensure effective management of land resources

The following action steps will ensure that parkland is acquired and retained to meet evolving community needs:

i) The City will acquire new parkland through the development process (ASPs, NSPs and Plans of Subdivision) or through proactive land acquisition.

ii) The City will review property offerings on an as-required basis.

iii) The City will undertake a thorough audit of parkland holdings every five years to determine if parkland surplus decisions should be considered.

iv) The City will consolidate land title holdings.

v) The City will license land to community partners by formal agreement. Land licensed to "for-profit" partners, if any, will require full public disclosure and input.

vi) The City will apply community league license agreements and processes.

vii) The City will regulate and have removed encroachments on parks and open spaces through implementation of Bylaw 12308: Unauthorized Use Of Parkland.

viii) The City may sell parkland when it is no longer needed for parkland purposes. Asset Management and Public Works together with Community Services jointly make the business case decision to sell or retain parkland with input from the community. City Council will review and approve (or not) the decisions. Factors influencing decisions include:

- A *minimum* target of 2.0 hectares of parkland/1000 people is required for each neighbourhood in new neighbourhoods. This includes sportsfields, but excludes school building envelopes.
- This standard is not applied to existing neighbourhoods where acquisition programs have evolved over time. A surplus guideline has been developed for those circumstances.
- A recreational community needs assessment is required to determine if a parcel may be surplus to needs. The public good must be considered in all surplus decision making.
- Other qualitative measures can be considered, such as location, special needs, barriers such as major roadways, displaced programs or opportunities lost.
- School needs must be considered in any surplussing decisions.
- Cash resulting from land sales is directed to reserves.
- The City will surplus parkland based on approved processes and guidelines.

b. Ensure effective financial reserve management

The following action steps will ensure that cash-in-lieu resources, reserves and tax levies will be directed to the highest and best recreational use:

i) The City will ensure that use of the funds respects the Municipal Government Act.

ii) The City will ensure the best use of funds occurs by developing a Reserve Management Strategy with input from the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues, the school boards and the Urban Development Institute. The strategy will be submitted to City Council for review and approval. The strategy will address:

- Historical use of funds (i.e. acceptable uses, existing guidelines)
- Future needs
- Best practices research
- Best approach to reserve handling

c. Ensure effective human resource management

The following action steps will ensure that human resource needs will be filled by professionals who are committed to meeting community needs:

i) The City will hire and manage staff who will provide the expertise required to acquire, design, construct, maintain, preserve and animate parkland and natural areas.

ii) The City will ensure that project management processes are cost effective, streamlined and follow City project management guidelines.

iii) The City will coordinate a parkland research and development plan that undertakes research on an ongoing basis to ensure parks meet community needs. The process will include:

- Identifying research needs and coordinating with the Community Services Department.
- Identifying potential partners (e.g., academic community, professional associations, etc.).
- Identifying and involving potential stakeholders as appropriate.
- Acquiring research funds.
- Completing research and disseminating the results.
- Implementing changes to parkland based on the research.

John Walter Museum

iv) The City will conduct outcomes reporting on an annual basis. Areas to report on include:

- Parkland adequacy
- Park contributions to urban sustainability
- Linkages
- Urban biodiversity
- Park safety
- Diversity of park experiences
- Park development timing
- Four-season use of parks
- Partnerships
- Green infrastructure maintenance

d. Ensure that the community is aware of opportunities and experiences

The following action steps will ensure the community is aware of the recreational, social and environmental opportunities and experiences provided at parks:

i) The City will assess community awareness of opportunities and experiences, and act accordingly to address shortfalls (e.g., produce program guides, brochures, etc.).

ii) The City will produce maps, photos and other materials pertinent to parks, natural areas and trail systems for dissemination to the general public (e.g., hard copy maps, web resources, etc.). Where appropriate, this task will be coordinated with the Transportation Department.

iii) The City will install signage in parks to enhance awareness of opportunities and experiences.

There are more than 50,000 program registrants each year in City recreation programs.

SECTION 5

Parkland Classification System

Edmonton's parks and facilities provide diverse experiences and opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy. Parks provide places for active recreation, quiet contemplation, festivals, sports events, historical interpretation, nature interpretation and much more.

A parkland classification system guides the City and its community development partners as they manage these beautiful spaces. This tool ensures that the park system accommodates a variety of recreational needs while integrating parks into a functioning urban environment that consists of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional land users. Each type of park identified in the classification system provides a distinct range of program opportunities (i.e., activities). The collection of parks within a geographic area comprises the park "system".

The existing parkland classification system, developed in the mid-1980s, outlines three different types of parks. However, recent trends, changing demographics and evolving needs led the UPMP project team to propose and establish a new, more diverse and flexible parkland classification system. The following tables provide an overview of the changes that have been made.

Existing Classification	Proposed Classification
Neighbourhood	Pocket Park Urban Village Park School & Community Park
District Campus Site	District Activity Park
City Level	River Valley & Ravine Parks
No Existing	Natural Areas Greenways

Neighbourhood Park Comparison

Existing Classification	New Classification
Neighbourhood School and Park Site: A single large school and park site located in the approximate centre of each Neighbourhood Structure Plan (NSP). Active and passive recreation opportunities, but dominated by facilities and sportsfields.	***Pocket Parks (new):*** A small park to accommodate passive recreation activities (e.g., reading, birdwatching, talking, etc.) and unstructured active recreation activities (e.g., frisbee, catch, etc.). Size: 0.5 hectares.
	Urban Village Parks (new): A park and community league site located in the approximate centre of each neighbourhood (or neighbourhood equivalent). Program will accommodate fewer sportsfields but more diverse landscapes. A blend of passive and active recreation activities. Size: 5 hectares.
	School and Community Parks: A school and park site located in the approximate centre of the population it serves (4,500 people). Primarily active, with some passive recreation activities. Size: 5 hectares or more, depending on the number and types of schools in the NSP.
	Rationale for Change • *Future Schools Site Study* has determined there will no longer be a school in every neighbourhood. • Public support for passive parks, small parks and parks located close to residential areas (i.e., within 0.5 km or a 10-minute walk from homes). • Pocket Parks enhance land values and generate property taxes.

District Park Comparison

Existing Classification	New Classification
District Campus Site: A single, large park site, located in the approximate centre of an Area Structure Plan, that accommodates high schools, major recreation centres, a massing of sportsfields and a passive area. Size: 30-40 hectares. In practice, passive recreation areas were reduced or eliminated.	***District Activity Park:*** A single, large park site that accommodates high schools, major recreation centres and a massing of sportsfields located in the approximate centre of an Area Structure Plan. Primarily an active indoor and outdoor recreation site. Size: 33-35 hectares.
	Rationale for Change • In practice, District Campus Site's passive recreation areas were reduced or eliminated. Passive component formerly deleted. The new classification focuses on outdoor programs and physically active recreation. • Activities within facilities may be more diverse than in the past.

City Level Park Comparison

Existing Classification	New Classification
City Level Parks: Most parks are located in the river valley (e.g., Hawrelak, Rundle, Gold Bar, John Fry)	***River Valley and Ravine Parks (new):*** Parks located in or adjacent to the river valley (e.g., Hawrelak, Gold Bar, Rundle, Terwillegar, Louise McKinney, etc.) that accommodate active and passive recreation activities in a natural setting. These parks draw people from across the city.
	City Level Parks: Unique, "one-of-a-kind" parks that attract people from across the city. Parks may provide active or passive recreation opportunities.
	Rationale for Change • Split in classification facilitates the development of more -focused programming that will result in new and different kinds of park experiences.

Natural Areas Comparison

Existing Classification	New Classification
No comparable category. Tree stands have been taken as part of neighbourhood school and park sites.	***Natural Areas (new):*** A public, open space specifically designed to preserve natural elements primarily outside of the river valley. Activities will be primarily passive (e.g., nature interpretation, nature appreciation, reading, etc.) with the exception of trails for walking, bicycling and jogging.
	Rationale for Change • Preservation of natural spaces was requested by the community. • Preservation of natural habitats supports broad corporate environmental goals. • *Edmonton Municipal Development Plan* supports preservation. • Existing parkland assembly guidelines did not include assembly of natural areas using municipal reserve.

Hawrelak Park

Greenways Comparison

Existing Classification	New Classification
No comparable category. Linear features when taken have been acquired as road rights-of-way, walkway rights-of-way, utility rights-of-way, etc.	***Greenways (new):*** Linear park or public open space (minimum width of 10 metres) that connects parks and other public open spaces to one another. Greenways will be active recreation spaces and will accommodate active transportation options for the community (e.g., walking or cycling to work, etc.). **Rationale for Change** • Public support of linked, public open spaces. • Recreation trends show walking, jogging, and bicycling as popular activities. • Accommodates the needs of an aging population.

Guidelines have been created to assist in implementing the new classification system. These guidelines fall into two categories:

- ***Park System*** *Development and Operation Guidelines* provide direction for creating a network of park spaces in proposed Area Structure Plans.
- ***Individual Site*** *Development and Operation Guidelines* provide direction for individual site development and operation.

5.1 Park System Development and Operation Guidelines

Edmonton's park system consists of a network of park spaces across the city, both within and outside of the river valley. Collectively, park spaces provide a place for formal and informal programming that meets the active and passive recreational and educational needs of the community. The park system also contributes to other community development goals (e.g., environmental, cultural, social and economic benefits).

While the park system takes into account all of the park spaces in the city, interconnected park networks are identified and developed for each Area Structure Plan (ASP). The network for each ASP must indicate the interface with neighbouring ASPs and the river valley. The following development and operational guidelines are intended to assist developers to create effective table land park networks for each new Area Structure Plan or to guide modifications and development of existing approved plan areas. The guidelines fall into five categories (as reflected in the scope of the UPMP). These are:

- Acquisition
- Design
- Construction/Development
- Maintenance
- Animation (i.e., use)

Rundle Park

5.1.1 Acquisition Guidelines

Amount of Land/Reserve Balancing

- Parks development will take full advantage of municipal and school reserve entitlements provided by the Municipal Government Act (10% of the Gross Developable Area taken as land plus density provisions). There are two kinds of land balancing that is applied: balancing land needs across an Area Structure Plan and individual parcel balancing.
- ASP land balancing is the identification of park needs across a broad geographic area. ASP land balancing will be based on school and recreational needs and the availability of Natural Areas across an ASP. Land balancing will not be based on land ownership. In other words, parks will be located where need exists:
    - Approximately 7.5% of the 10% of Gross Developable Area will be allocated for Neighbourhood School and Community Parks, Urban Village, Pocket Parks, Greenways or Natural Areas. The amount will vary between neighbourhoods depending on school needs and the presence of natural areas.
    - Approximately 2.5% of the 10% will be for District Activity Parks. The amount will vary depending on the school and facility program for each site.
- Parcel balancing refers to how reserve entitlements are managed on an individual parcel basis. The following guidelines will be followed:
    - In areas where no parks are planned, cash-in-lieu of reserves are dedicated at unserviced land value. A deferred reserve caveat can be taken where appropriate. Cash proceeds are directed to the Residential Land Assembly account and are used to retire debt, purchase land or to develop existing parks.
    - For land holdings that include future park sites, 10% of the parcel will be dedicated to the City as Municipal Reserve (as per the MGA); the remainder will be purchased at unserviced land values.
    - Additional parkland (i.e., over and above the 10% Municipal Reserve plus density provisions measured across an ASP) can be purchased where demonstrated need exists at fair market value.

5.1.2 Design Guidelines

Universal Design

- Disability will not be a barrier to enjoying and participating in park experiences. (Note: While all parks are accessible, this does not imply all elements of all parks accommodate the needs of the disabled community.)

Connectivity of Space

- Parks and other public open spaces will be connected to one another.
- Park locations will take advantage of, or link to, utility corridors and the multi-use trail corridor where possible.
- Connectivity to the River Valley and Ravine Park system should be encouraged and pursued.

Spatial Distribution

- A system of connected parks and public open spaces is desired.
- There will be a shift away from large, central neighbourhood and district parks to a system of linked parks and open spaces while still accommodating larger sites such as school sites and sportsfields.
- Connectivity to the River Valley and Ravine Park system is encouraged.

Location

- Residents should be within 0.5 km or a 10-minute walking distance from a Greenway, Neighbourhood School and Community Park, District Activity Park, City Level Park, Natural Area or other form of public open space (storm water lake, utility right-of-way, etc.).
- Schools will be located with parks.
- Community leagues will be located with schools where possible.
- Parks should be central to the population they serve.
- All parks, with the possible exception of Pocket Parks, should be accessible by public transit.
- Parks with an emphasis on passive recreation will be located close to residential areas; parks with an emphasis on active recreation may be further away, particularly for adults.

Population

- One Urban Village Park or Neighbourhood School and Community Park will be developed for every 4500 people within an ASP.
- One Pocket Park will be developed for every 2250 people.
- One District Activity Park will be developed for every Area Structure Plan.

Foot Bridge at Louise McKinney Riverfront Park

Relationship to River Valley Park

- Connections into and out of the river valley from top of bank are encouraged.
- Vistas and views into and out of the river valley are protected and managed (as per the Viewscape Management Strategy to be developed).
- The parks network will be expanded to neighbouring municipalities by working with the River Valley Alliance.
  (Note: See River Valley and Ravine Parks classification and the Ribbon of Green Master Plan for specific direction with respect to river valley park development and operation.)

Facility Planning

- School planning will be based on the *Future Schools Site Study* and *Joint Use Agreement*. Elementary and junior high schools will be located on Neighbourhood School and Community Parks. Senior high schools will be located on District Activity Parks. The Community Knowledge Campus concept will be further developed and applied.
- Buildings for not-for-profit community groups (e.g., seniors, minor sports, cultural groups, etc.) have not historically been planned for within current acquisition guidelines. Additional study (e.g., the *Community Facility Requirements Strategy*) is required to determine how these needs can be accommodated.
- The City will provide a community league building envelope for every 10,000 people. The building footprint size, license area size and facility function will be determined through the guidelines contained in Community Facility Requirements Strategy.
- The City will provide one-time utility servicing for each community league facility.
- Recreation facility planning will follow the guidelines and processes provided in the *Recreation Facilities Master Plan 2005-2015*.
- A recreation facility building envelope of four to six hectares in each Area Structure Plan (ASP) will be provided in District Activities Parks (or in commercial or industrial areas where it makes sense) within an Area Structure Plan and where the land reserve base is available.
- An additional "specialty facility" site of eight to ten hectares will be set aside for unique recreational facilities for every two to three ASPs.
- Transit routing and stops through District Activity Parks may be accommodated provided park programs are not compromised. Retrofits after plan approval can occur by exception only. Replacement of displaced parkland would be required.

Parkland Design Process

- Park program development, design, redevelopment, and construction will follow the Corporate Project Management Model.
- Design will be undertaken by qualified, licensed landscape architects employed by the City, hired by the City, or hired by a developer with plan approval reserved by the City. All plans must be sealed by a registered landscape architect.
- Greenway design must be approved by a transportation engineer with respect to alignment and roadway crossings.

5.1.3 Construction/Development Guidelines

Construction

- Construction standards are articulated in the City of Edmonton's *Design and Construction Manual*.
- Parks can be constructed by the City, community partners or developers. City standards must be maintained and a review and approval process will be followed.

Responsibilities for Development Costs

- Infrastructure serving parks (e.g., roads, sewers, water, power, etc.) are funded primarily by developers and, to a lesser extent, the City and Province (e.g., arterial and ring roads). Development industry costs are transferred back to residents through their lot purchases or to taxpayers (e.g., city portions of arterial and ring roads).
- The City will work with the Urban Development Institute to institute a mechanism to share park servicing costs between developers (e.g., Park Servicing Agreement). Such a mechanism would be similar to cost sharing arrangements for roadways and utility servicing.
- Neighbourhood Park development is a shared responsibility between the developer, the City and community development partners. (See individual site guidelines below.)
- District Parks, City Level Parks and River Valley and Ravine Parks development costs are the responsibility of the City and community development partners. (See individual site guidelines below.)

5.1.4 Maintenance Guidelines

Responsibility for Maintenance Costs

- Base and shared levels of development are maintained by the City. Maintenance for enhanced levels of development are funded and provided by the community or developer.
- Maintenance costs are reduced and made manageable through design and construction standards (e.g., the selection of durable materials, etc.).
- Park amenities that are costly to maintain are acceptable, provided the project partners are responsible for the additional maintenance costs as outlined in the Maintenance Agreement. A Maintenance Agreement is not required if other agreements are in place (e.g., license agreements, Home Base Agreements, etc.).

5.1.5 Animation (Use) Guidelines

Community Need/Programming

- Land is acquired, developed and redeveloped to meet demonstrated community need.
- Parks are community gathering places where social capital is created.
- Parks reflect the demographic and cultural diversity of the community.
- Smaller passive spaces are accessible to residential areas.
- The larger the park, the more active its programming will be (with the exception of larger parks dedicated to the preservation of natural heritages).
- Neighbourhood level parks serve passive and active recreation with the active component primarily serving minor sports, younger children and schools.

Landscape Considerations

- Diverse recreational opportunities requiring different forms of landscape development are encouraged, including active recreation (field sports, jogging, tobogganning, etc.) and passive recreation (e.g., gardening, reading, relaxing, suntanning, nature appreciation, etc.).
- Natural heritages will be incorporated into a developed urban landscape. Both large and/or small sites are retained. Conservation practices are adopted in design, construction and operation of park sites.
- The urban forest will be protected and expanded.
- Parks will be aesthetically pleasing.
- Parks will provide multi-use options.
- Appropriate landscape design and consideration of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles will be applied to all park development.

There were $3.28m of community projects completed in 2005; the City contributed $0.83m of that total.

River Valley

5.2 Individual Site Development and Operation Guidelines

Edmonton's park system consists of a collection of individual parks, natural areas and greenways. Development and operation guidelines vary depending on the specific type of park being considered. This section outlines expectations for each of the types of parks outlined in the Park Classification System.

5.2.1 River Valley and Ravine Parks

Edmonton is a prairie city located in the Parkland Natural Region. This region serves as a transition zone connecting the grasslands to the south and the boreal forest to the north. The North Saskatchewan River valley is a key component of that system and is also home to Edmonton's most prized urban park: the River Valley and Ravine Park. This area hosts ten million visitors annually—and that number continues to grow each year! These visitors participate in a blend of active and passive indoor and outdoor recreational experiences in a natural setting. The River Valley and Ravine Parks consist of:

- Natural areas and nature preserves that are home to a variety of flora and fauna.
- Major outdoor gathering places (e.g., Hawrelak Park, Rundle Park, Gold Bar Park, Terwillegar Park, etc.).
- Recreation facilities (e.g., Kinsmen Sports Centre, ACT Recreation Centre, etc.).
- Major facilities for tourists and Edmontonians (e.g., Muttart Conservatory, Fort Edmonton Park, Valley Zoo, etc.).
- Partner facilities (e.g., Whitemud Equine Centre, Snow Valley Ski Club, etc.).
- Educational and interpretative facilities (e.g., John Walter Museum, etc.).
- An extensive trail system with a combination of paved and unpaved surfaces that links all of these experiences.

One aspect of the UPMP's mandate is to ensure that the integrity of the River Valley and Ravine Park is preserved. Since 1992, the *Ribbon of Green Master Plan* and its three principles of conservation, preservation and development have guided activity in the river valley. The UPMP input process re-confirmed the importance of these three principles, and reiterates the importance of the North Saskatchewan River Valley Bylaw. Together, the City and its development partners must continue in their commitment to achieve a healthy balance between the provision of recreational experiences and nature preservation in the river valley.

In addition to the types of development proposed in the *Ribbon of Green* and regulated through bylaws, the UPMP highlights the need for the following improvements:

- Small-scale commercial development located in appropriate locations are required to enhance the river valley's recreational, environmental and educational offerings. Construction of that development will be managed to minimize environmental impact. Small-scale development may include mobile vendors, coffee shops and tea houses. The scope and scale of these outlets will be developed through public consultation and guided by facility architectural guidelines. Permanent facilities will be located in development nodes where the impact on the environment would be minimal.
- Additional support facilities (e.g., washrooms, water fountains, etc.) are required to support the use and enjoyment of the river valley.
- The river valley forest will be preserved and protected. An Urban Forest Management Strategy will be prepared to ensure the health of the river valley forest. The Plan will include a fire management strategy for both the river valley and table land parks.
- Four-season activities provided within the river valley parks will increase its use. Maintenance operations could include trail grooming, trail clearing, etc. Warming shelters are required.
- Public views and vistas into the river valley will be provided by public access to and from the top of the river bank and through selective vegetation management. To this end, a Viewscape Management Strategy will be developed and implemented.
- The trail system should be expanded to link river valley experiences. Trail surfaces are a combination of hard surfaces, dirt trails and informal pathways.
- Universal design of trails will be provided to ensure access to the river valley by persons with disabilities. This does not imply that all trails will be paved.
- Enhanced educational and heritage programming should be provided to increase awareness and appreciation of the natural world in the river valley.
- Programming or specific forms of development should be provided for Aboriginal Peoples to diversify the river valley's offerings.
- Ecological park design, construction and maintenance should be adopted (e.g., discourage use of mechanical drainage, limit pesticide use, etc.).

Churchill Square

- Master plans or management plans should be developed for areas within the river valley that do not currently have plans (e.g., Terwillegar Park).
- New major recreational facilities are not desired in the river valley unless there is a specific river valley connection to them (e.g., arenas have no connection to the river valley; however, an Aboriginal People's Interpretative Centre may be appropriate). Any facility proposal will follow the policies and processes identified in the *Recreational Facility Master Plan: 2005-2015*.
- Expansion of existing facilities (e.g., Fort Edmonton Park, Valley Zoo, etc.) beyond current master plans must involve public input and an environmental impact analysis.
- New facility development or expansion must meet the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and the North Saskatchewan River Valley Bylaw. Developments contrary to the Zoning Bylaw will require specific zoning to be developed for that purpose. The new zoning will require a public hearing at City Council.
- Tree Planting (70 trees per hectare, for areas identified as requiring tree planting).

The City believes partnerships of all types will enhance river valley experiences. Those partnerships include landscaping (e.g., Partners in Parks agreements), cross-country ski trail grooming, snow removal from trails, sportsfield enhancements, sportsfield line painting, facility development (e.g., Whitemud Equine Centre) and playground development.

The River Valley Alliance (RVA) is a key partner and facilitator in the planning and development of the river valley. The RVA is a not-for-profit corporation comprised of seven Capital Region municipalities that hold lands in the North Saskatchewan River Valley. The goals of the RVA are to protect, preserve and enhance the Capital Region's river valley park system for year-round accessibility and enjoyment of its residents and visitors. The Alliance seeks to extend the trail system from Devon in the west, through Edmonton, to Fort Saskatchewan in the east.

River valley acquisitions will occur primarily through environmental reserve dedications generated through the development process and special purpose land acquisition programs. Municipal reserve dedication can be accessed where available and appropriate. Municipal reserve is limited to situations where environmental reserve and Top of Bank policy or circulation dedications have been exhausted. Where that process is not available, proactive land acquisition programs occur that are consistent with the Ribbon of Green Master Plan.

Given the diverse nature of development in the river valley, it is not possible to describe maintenance roles and responsibilities specifically.

5.2.2 City Level Parks

City Level Parks attract people from across and outside of the City by offering unique, one-of-a-kind park experiences. Sir Winston Churchill Square, for example, is a festival venue in Edmonton's downtown and John Fry Park can host major ball tournaments in the City's southeast. Within the river valley, major parks such as Hawrelak Park, Rundle Park and Goldbar Park accommodate a diverse range of active and passive recreation areas.

Each City Level Park's program is designed to address specific needs that have been identified by the public through a needs assessment process. Consequently, a park's size, location, configuration and access are determined on a site-by-site basis. Roles and responsibilities in park acquisition, development and operation will vary accordingly. However, each proposal must provide the following:

- Adequate vehicular and bicycle parking as per the Zoning Bylaw.
- An Environmental Impact Assessment if appropriate (i.e., river valley locations).
- Access by public transit.
- Adequate frontage to ensure safety and access.
- A plan outlining maintenance responsibilities. (This takes place early in the project development process.)
- Construction that must meet City standards.
- Consideration for surrounding land uses.
- Connectivity to other park spaces and public open spaces.
- Washrooms
- Tree planting (70 trees per hectare, for areas identified as requiring tree planting).

Due to the overwhelming demand for municipal reserve entitlements, City Level Park acquisition will occur largely through special purpose land acquisition programs (e.g., not within the 10% municipal reserve dedication process). The UPMP and other research supports the development of a major sportsfield tournament venue. Other proposals could come forward (e.g., development of an art park or Aboriginal Peoples cultural heritage site) and would be assessed based on the individual merits of the project. Partner participation is likely required for both acquisition and development.

Given the diverse nature of City Level Park projects, it is not possible to define maintenance roles and responsibilities. Partner participation will be required.

5.2.3 District Activity Parks

District Activity Parks will be busy, active sites that serve a population primarily within a single Area Structure Plan. They will be the primary sites for adult-sized sportsfields, senior high schools and major recreation centres (e.g., arena/pool/ fitness centre complexes, etc.). These sites will be located in the approximate centre of an Area Structure Plan, will be approximately 33-35 hectares in size (depending on the program/function of the park), and will be located adjacent to major roadways. The sportsfield component of a District Activity Park will include regulation-sized, bookable fields that can be used by all ages. A systematic approach to sportsfield planning would allow rectangular fields to dominate one site and ball fields to dominate a site in a neighbouring Area Structure Plan. This focused development approach would help user groups in delivering specific types of programming (e.g., tournaments, special events, etc.). However, some of both rectangular and ball fields will be provided on each District Activity Park.

The following guidelines will ensure a consistent approach to District Activity Park acquisition. Please also note that junior high schools may also be located on District Activity Parks. Those land needs are identified in School and Community Park site guidelines.

District Activity Parks

School Type	Grade Range	Building Envelope	Sportsfields	Total Area
Recreation Complex and District Fields	NA	4 - 6 hectares	10 hectares	14 - 16 hectares
Catholic Senior High	10-12	2.4 hectares	4.10 hectares	6.50 hectares
Public 9-12 (2 Tier)	9-12	4.85 hectares	8.10 hectares	12.95 hectares
		11.25 - 13.25 hectares	22.2 hectares	33.45 - 35.45 hectares

Previous guidelines allotted six hectares for sportsfields and a recreation complex and another six hectares for passive space for a total of 12 hectares for non-school lands (compared to the 14-16 hectares in the new classification system). The following changes will be made to accommodate the difference:

- Passive space will be converted to sportsfield space, which will add an additional six hectares to sportsfield space. Passive space will be "relocated" to neighbourhood Pocket Parks and Natural Areas.
- The increased recreation and field component (from six hectares to eight to ten hectares will accommodate larger recreation facilities including more parking. Some compromises between field and facility needs can occur.

The following factors will be considered in the development and operation of District Activity Parks.

Method of Assembly

- District Activity Parks may be acquired as municipal reserve through the development process as municipal reserve dedication or purchase.
- District Activity Park may be acquired in advance of the development process proactive property acquisition.

Location and Access

- District Activity Parks will typically be located in the centre of the Area Structure Plan.
- District Activity Parks will be located on the corner of two arterial roadways or on the corner of one arterial and one collector roadway.
- Approximately 75% of the perimeter of the park will be public roadway.
- Public transit access is required.

Clareview Skate Park

Configuration

- Generally speaking, District Activity Parks will be rectangular in shape (in a ratio of 3:4). Some variation is acceptable as long as program and safety requirements are met.

Utility Servicing

- Utility servicing will be provided by developers through the subdivision approval /servicing agreement/development process. These services will be provided in an efficient and timely manner when required by the public facilities.
- Water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer and gas utilities will be located in the adjacent/fronting roadway(s) and adequately sized to agreed upon standards to properly meet the needs and requirements of the school and park facilites.
- Electrical services will be provided by the developer through the plans of subdivision and servicing agreement process. A separate three-phase power box will be provided for each school, community facility and recreation centre.
- Locating major and some minor utilities under the park site may be acceptable if the site's design, function and future development potential are not compromised. Above ground facilities, if any, will be approved by exception only. Utility installations, if approved, will comply with Parkland Utility Guidelines, including compensation.

Grading

- Differences in relief or grades are acceptable, but cannot compromise the safety of park users. Additional parkland may be required if variations in grades place limits on the site's programming.

Fencing

- Properties adjacent to District Activity Parks will be fenced by the developer, unless otherwise agreed to by Asset Management and Public Works.
- The fences will be placed on private property.
- Temporary fencing is required prior to park construction to reduce unauthorized use of the site. The developer may choose the type of fencing; however, it must meet minimum City specifications.

Base-Level Development

A base level of development will be funded by the City and include the following:

- Grading, leveling and seeding
- Major, adult-configured sportsfields complete with sports fixtures
- Landscaping
- Tree planting (45 trees per hectare)
- Walkways
- Emergency phones and washrooms as part of on-site facilities
- Parking for sportsfields as per the Zoning Bylaw
- Major recreation complexes, following the guidelines provided in the Recreation Facility Master Plan 2005-2015
- Schools, identified by the Joint Use Partners and funded by the Province of Alberta through the school boards
- Park sign (District Level)
- Bicycle parking/racks

Shared-Level Development

Optional open space development is funded by the City and the community on a cost-shared basis and may or will include the following:

- Major skate park
- Major water play park
- Major playground
- Basketball courts (provided that a hard surface pad was provided as part of school construction)
- Lighting
- Minor passive park components as viewing areas for activities
- Park furniture (picnic tables, benches, garbage cans, bicycle racks, etc.)
- Community notice boards
- Park entrance features
- Tree plantings above base level
- Public art and statuary (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Sand volleyball courts
- Fitness trail
- Social skating/snow bank rink
- Gazebos (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Performance stages for special events (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Playground

Enhanced-Level Development

- Subject to the findings of the Community Facility Requirements Strategy, a single, combined area council/sports group amenity building may be permitted if space allows and if it cannot be combined with a school or major recreation complex.
- Home Base Agreements are permitted and will be funded by the community.

Prohibited Development

- More than one playground on site
- Major passive park elements (passive park focus has been shifted to Neighbourhood School and Community Parks or Natural Areas).

Development Standards

- All development will adhere to City standards and follow standard approval processes.

Maintenance Standards

- Proposed development must be constructed of durable materials.
- Enhancements beyond the capabilities of the City to maintain may occur if the development partner agrees to fund additional maintenance costs associated with the feature (as per an Maintenance Agreement).
- Park and amenity design will seek to limit ongoing maintenance costs.
- Statuary and public art will require a Maintenance Agreement.

Laurier Heights Spray Park

5.2.4 Neighbourhood Parks

There are three types of Neighbourhood Parks: Pocket Parks (0.5 hectares), Urban Village Parks (5 hectares) and School and Community Parks (more than five hectares). These parks are typically assembled through the land development process and are taken as municipal reserve either through dedication or purchase or a combination thereof.

5.2.4.1 School and Community Parks

School and Community Parks will service approximately 4,500 neighbourhood residents and will be five or more hectares in size depending on various aspects of the school component. Public school sites are larger than Catholic school sites, and junior high schools require more land than elementary schools. School and Community Parks will serve as the primary gathering place for residents and will provide both passive and active recreation. These parks fulfill current standards for school and park sites in a neighbourhood and include one or more schools, a community league, and sportsfields. The size of the park depend on the number and type of schools planned for the site. Generally, School and Community Parks will have a more active recreation focus than Urban Village Parks or Pocket Parks.

Schools and, to a lesser extent, community league facilities will draw people from a larger area. This means that the negative impact on the neighbourhood will include increases in traffic, parking, noise and litter. These parks will be located primarily on collector roadways or, by exception, arterial roadways. Current assembly requirements for School and Community Parks are identified in the tables below. The assembly requirements are subject to change as community and school needs evolve. As well, the guidelines for a neighbourhood with a community league may change as a result of the Community Facilities Requirement Strategy. The total amount of land required for the park is calculated by adding the community park requirements to the school requirements.

Community League Site Assembly Guidelines

Neighbourhood Type	Community League*	Passive Park & Planting Area	Open Space & Playground	Minimum Area Required
Community League	0.81 hectares	1.19 hectares	1.00 hectares	3.00 hectares
No Community League	N/A	2.00 hectares	1.00 hectares	3.00 hectares

* Typical sites include a Community League building, parking lot, ice rink and/or tennis court.

School Site Assembly Guidelines

School Type	Grade Range	Building Envelope	Sportsfields	Total Area (ha)
Public Elementary (3 Tier)	K-6	1.41 hectares	2.23 hectares	3.64 hectares
Public Elementary Jr. High (3 Tier)	K-9	1.82 hectares	4.66 hectares	6.48 hectares
Public Junior High (3Tier)	7-9	1.61 hectares	4.87 hectares	6.48 hectares
Public Senior High (3 Tier)	10-12	4.85 hectares	7.29 hectares	12.14 hectares
Public K-8 (2 Tier)	K-8	1.82 hectares	3.85 hectares	5.67 hectares
Catholic Elementary	K-6	0.8 hectares	2.00 hectares	2.80 hectares
Catholic Elementary Jr. High	K-9	1.6 hectares	2.40 hectares	4.00 hectares
Catholic Jr. High	7-9	1.2 hectares	2.40 hectares	3.60 hectares
Catholic Sr. High	10-12	2.4 hectares	4.10 hectares	6.50 hectares

Current examples of this type of park include Lendrum School and Park Site and Miller School and Park site, etc.
The following factors will be considered in the development and operation of School and Community Parks.

Method of Assembly

- School and Community Parks may be acquired as municipal reserve through the development process or purchase.

Location and Access

- School and Community Park locations will aim to primarily serve the school catchment area and, to a lesser extent, the community league catchment area.
- School and Community Parks will be located on one or two collector roadway(s) or, by exception, on arterial roadways if agreed to by the school board(s).
- A minimum of 50% of the perimeter of the site must be public roadway frontage (currently under review and subject to change).
- Public transit access is required.

Utility Servicing

- Utility servicing will be provided by developers through the subdivision approval /servicing agreement/development process. These services will be provided in an efficient and timely manner when required by the public facilities.
- Water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer and gas utilities will be located in the adjacent/fronting roadway(s) and adequately sized to agreed upon standards to properly meet the needs and requirements of the school and park facilites.
- Electrical services will also be provided by the developer through the plans of subdivision and servicing agreement process. A separate three-phase power box will be provided for each school and community league facility (currently under review and subject to change).
- Locating major and some minor utilities under the park site may be acceptable if the site's design and function are not compromised. Above ground facilities, if any, will be approved by exception only. Utility installations, if approved, will comply with Utilities on Parkland Guidelines, including compensation.

Configuration

- Generally speaking, School and Community Parks will be rectangular in shape (in a ratio of 3:4). Some variation is acceptable as long as program and safety requirements are met.

Grading

- Differences in relief or grades are acceptable, but cannot compromise the safety of park users. Additional parkland may be required if variations in grades place limits on the site's programming.

Fencing

- Properties adjacent to School and Community Parks will be fenced by the developer, unless otherwise agreed to by Asset Management and Public Works. (The fences will be placed on private property.)
- Temporary fencing is required prior to park construction to reduce unauthorized use of the site. The developer may choose the type of fencing; however, it must meet minimum City specifications.

Base-Level Development

A base level of development will be funded by the City or developer and includes the following:

- Grading, leveling and seeding of park site, including sliding hill
- Tree planting (55 trees per hectare)
- Sports fixtures
- Park sign
- Community garden
- Playground infrastructure (base, drainage, curbing and sand)
- Parking for sportsfields, as per the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw
- Social gathering places (e.g., picnic tables, fire pits, plazas for holding community events, games tables, etc.)
- Bicycle parking/racks
- Garbage receptacles
- Sidewalks (within roadway rights-of-way)

Shared-Level Development

Cost-shared level of development includes the following:

- A drinking fountain (may be a part of a community league or school)
- Irrigation of planting beds, trees and some sportsfields
- Walkways
- Additional lighting
- Spray decks
- Sand volleyball courts
- Fitness trail
- Snow bank rink
- Gazebo/shelter from the elements (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Formal landscaped garden/feature (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Hard surface pad for basketball (if hard surface pad is not available at the school)
- A single junior/senior playground sited to accommodate both school and community league needs. If one or two schools and one community league are on the site, the playground will be equidistant between them.
- A second junior/senior playground on a second site
- Lighting for playgrounds and parking lot
- A community orchard
- Public art and statuary (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Skating trail (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Permanent washroom (part of community league facility or school)
- Decorative fountain (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Constructed water features (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Tree planting beyond the 55 trees per hectare standard may be accepted and maintained by the City
- Park entrance feature
- Community notice board
- Naturalized landscape development (e.g., butterfly garden, sensory garden, outdoor classroom, etc.)
- Unique cultural landscapes (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Sports fixtures for field sports other than baseball and soccer (e.g., ultimate frisbee, cricket, etc.)

Enhanced-Level Development

All enhancements will be located together and within a license area jointly agreed to by the City and the community organization.

- Community hall, including community league parking requirements.
- Outdoor skating rink with rink boards, lighting, scoreboards and sound systems.
- Tennis court(s)
- Batting cages

Prohibited Development

- Any recreation facility, except schools and community leagues, with a service area extending outside the neighbourhood boundaries.
- More than one playground on a single site.
- Clubhouses or amenity buildings for groups, unless as part of a joint community league/ group facility.
- Home Base Agreements.
- Chain link fences surrounding elements within the park, unless a program need has been identified.
- Covered outdoor hockey rinks.

Development Standards

- All development will adhere to City standards and follow approval processes.

Maintenance Standards

- Proposed development must be constructed of durable materials.
- Enhancements may occur if the development partner agrees to a Maintenance Agreement or if a license agreement is in place that addresses maintenance.
- Park and amenity design will seek to limit ongoing maintenance costs.
- Statuary and public art will require a Maintenance Agreement.

There are 148 community leagues in Edmonton.

5.2.4.2 Urban Village Parks

Urban Village Parks will serve approximately 4,500 people and encompass a minimum of five hectares. They are the primary gathering place for neighbourhood residents and will provide passive and active recreation options. Active recreation options may include structured spaces, such as sportsfields for local minor sport use, and unstructured spaces, such as landscaped green spaces. Urban Village Parks are not that different from the current Neighbourhood School and Park Sites, except that they will be the primary park site for residents when no school exists. Also, they may or may not include a community league facility. Current assembly requirements are identified in the table below. These are subject to change as community needs evolve. As well, the community league guideline may change as a result of the Community Facilities Requirement Strategy. The total amount of land required for an Urban Village Park is calculated by adding the sportsfield component (2 hectares) to the community park requirement (with or without a community league facility site) for a total of 5 hectares.

Urban Village Park Guidelines

Neighbourhood Type	Community League*	Passive Park & Planting Area	Open Space & Playground	Minimum Area Required
Community League	0.81 hectares	1.19 hectares	1.00 hectares	3.00 hectares
No Community League	N/A	2.00 hectares	1.00 hectares	3.00 hectares
Sportsfields	N/A	N/A	2.00 hectares	2.00 hectares
				5.00 hectares (Total)

* Typical sites include a Community League building, parking lot, ice rink and/or tennis court.

Charles Hustler Park, Cloverdale

The following factors will be considered in the development and operation of Urban Village Parks.

Method of Assembly

- Urban Village Parks may be acquired as municipal reserve through the development process.
- Urban Village Parks may be acquired as a combination of land dedication (i.e. 10% of individual parcel) and purchase of remainder using Residential Land Assembly Reserve funds or tax levy.

Location and Access

- Urban Village Parks will be located in the approximate centre of the populations they serve.
- Urban Village Parks will be located on collector roadways.
- A minimum of 40% of the perimeter of the site must be public park roadway frontage (currently under review and subject to change).
- Public transit access is required.

Utility Servicing

- Water, gas and sewer services will be located in the roadway and meet with agreed-upon sizing standards. Utility servicing will be provided by the developers through the engineering drawings and servicing agreement processes.
- Electrical services will also be provided by the developer through engineering drawings and servicing agreement process. A separate three-phase power box will be provided for the community league facility, if a league site is identified (currently under review and subject to change).
- Locating major and some minor utilities under the park site may be acceptable if the site's design and function are not compromised. Above ground facilities, if any, approved by exception only. Utility installations, if approved, are consistent with Utilities Parkland Guidelines, including compensation.

Configuration

- Generally speaking, Urban Village Parks should be rectangular in shape (in a ratio of 3:4). Some variation is acceptable if program and safety requirements can be met.

Grading

- Differences in relief or grades are acceptable, but cannot compromise the safety of park users. Additional parkland may be required if variations in grades place limits on the site's programming.

Fencing

- Properties adjacent to Urban Village Parks will be fenced by the developer, unless otherwise agreed to by Parks.
- The fences will be placed on private property.
- Temporary fencing is required prior to park construction to reduce unauthorized use of the site. The developer may choose the type of fencing; however, it must meet minimum City specifications.

Base-Level Development

A base level of development will be funded by the City or a developer and includes the following:

- Grading, leveling and seeding of park site, including sliding hill
- Tree planting (65 trees per hectare)
- Park sign
- Sports fixtures
- Community garden
- Playground infrastructure (base, drainage, curbing and sand)
- Parking for sportsfields, as per the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw. Parking will be is accommodated both on street and off street.
- Social gathering places (e.g., picnic tables, fire pits, plazas for holding community events, games tables, etc.)
- Garbage receptacles
- Bicycle parking/racks

Shared-Level Development

- A single junior/senior playground
- Lighting for playgrounds and parking lot
- Walkways
- Emergency phone (in high need areas as defined by the Park Safety Strategy)
- A drinking fountain (can occur as part of a community league)
- Irrigation of planting beds and trees
- Additional lighting
- Spray decks
- Basketball courts (up to four)
- Sand volleyball courts
- Fitness trail
- Social skating/snow bank rink
- Gazebo/shelter from the elements (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Formally landscaped garden/feature (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Retention of a small portion of the site for natural element preservation such as tree stands.
- A community orchard
- Public art and statuary (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Skating trail
- Small amphitheater (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Permanent washroom (part of community league facility)
- Decorative fountain (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Constructed water features (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Tree planting beyond the 65 trees per hectare standard may be accepted and maintained by the City.
- Park entrance feature(s)
- Community notice board
- Naturalized landscape development (e.g., butterfly gardens, sensory gardens, community berry patches, etc.)
- Unique cultural landscapes (require Maintenance Agreement)
- Sports fixtures for field sports other than baseball and soccer (e.g., ultimate frisbee, cricket, etc.)

Community League

Enhanced-Development

All enhancements will be located together and within a license area jointly agreed to by the City and Community League.

- Community hall, including community league parking requirements.
- Outdoor skating rink with rink boards and lighting.
- Tennis court
- Batting cages

Prohibited Development

- Home Base Agreements
- Schools
- Buildings for non-community league operations (e.g., sports councils, sport groups, arts groups, etc.).
- Chain link fences around elements within a park, unless fencing meets a program need.

Development Standards

- All development will adhere to City standards and must follow standard approval processes.

Maintenance Standards

- Enhancements will be maintained by development partners.
- Proposed development must be constructed of durable materials.
- Enhancements beyond the capabilities of the City to maintain may occur if the development partner agrees to fund additional maintenance costs associated with the feature (as per a Maintenance Agreement).
- Park and amenity design will seek to limit ongoing maintenance costs.
- Statuary and public art will require a Maintenance Agreement.

Trees remove over 75% of nitrates found in ground water, preventing pollutants from entering the river.

Dick Mather Park

5.2.4.3 Pocket Parks

Pocket Parks are small, 0.5 hectare parks that are intended to ensure residents have a park opportunity within 0.5 kilometres or a 10-minute walk from their home. A single Pocket Park serves 2,250 people. These parks may also be created to take advantage of a vista or viewpoint or to ensure that a community has a park early in the development phase of a neighbourhood.

Pocket Parks are typically located on local roads or are stopovers along a greenway or trail. They are intended for short-term, unstructured recreation and may be utilized at any time by nearby residents or by cyclists, rollerbladers, walkers or joggers passing through the neighbourhood.

Pocket Parks are relatively uncommon in Edmonton's newer developing areas, although Terwillegar and Heritage Valley ASPs do plan for Pocket Parks. In older areas of the city (i.e., areas that were assembled before the Joint Use Agreement) Pocket Parks are much more common. Most of these older examples are larger than the size guidelines noted above. For example, Charles B. Anderson Park in Duggan encompasses two hectares.

Method of Assembly

- Pocket Parks may be acquired as municipal reserve through the development process.
- Pocket Parks may be acquired through the Local Improvement Bylaw in which residents pay for park acquisition.

Location and Access

- Pocket Parks are located on a local or collector roadway.
- A Pocket Park's perimeter must have roadway frontage on a minimum of one side, so that safety issues related to configuration of park sites can be addressed.
- Legal access must be provided.

Utility Servicing

- Access to water and electrical services will be located in roadways and will meet agreed-upon sizing standards. Utility servicing will be provided by the developer through the engineering drawings and servicing agreement approval process.
- Locating major and some minor utilities under the park site may be acceptable if the site's design and function are not compromised. Above ground facilities, if any, will be approved by exception only. Utility installations, if approved, will comply with Utilities Parkland Guidelines, including compensation guidelines.

Configuration

- Program and safety/visibility concerns will determine park configuration (e.g., square, rectangular or triangular).

Grading

- Grading will take into account maintenance concerns and the safety of park users.

Fencing

- Properties adjacent to Pocket Parks will be fenced by the developer, unless otherwise agreed to by Parks.
- The fences will be placed on private property.
- Temporary fencing is required prior to park construction to reduce unauthorized use of the site. The developer may choose the type of fencing; however, it must meet minimum City specifications.

Base-Level Development

A base-level of development will be funded by the City or developer and may include the following:

- Grading, leveling and seeding
- Unstructured passive and active recreation spaces
- Tree planting (70 trees per hectare)
- Social gathering spaces (e.g., plazas, picnic tables, etc.)
- Community garden
- Park sign
- Bicycle parking/racks

Shared-Level Development

- Walkways/trails
- Community garden
- Sliding hill
- Gazebo or shade structures (requires Maintenance Agreement);
- Public art and statuary (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Small spray deck
- Lighting
- Tree planting beyond the 70 trees per hectare standard may be accepted and maintained by the City.
- Social skating/snow bank rink
- Park entrance feature
- Community notice board
- Naturalized landscape development (e.g., butterfly gardens, sensory gardens, community berry patches, etc.). These may require Partners in Parks agreement.
- Unique cultural landscapes (requires Maintenance Agreement)
- Tot-lot playground (requires Maintenance Agreement)

Prohibited Development

- Sportsfields and sports fixtures
- Home Base Agreements
- Community halls
- Recreation facilities of any kind
- Parking
- Permanent washrooms
- Outdoor ice hockey rinks
- Basketball courts
- Multiple tennis courts
- Sound systems

Development Standards

- All development will adhere to City standards and must follow standard approval processes.

Maintenance Standards

- Proposed development must be constructed of durable materials.
- Enhancements beyond the capabilities of the City to maintain may occur if the development partner agrees to fund additional maintenance costs associated with the feature (as per a Maintenance Agreement).
- Park and amenity design will seek to limit ongoing maintenance costs.
- Statuary and public art will require a Maintenance Agreement.

5.2.5 Natural Areas

Natural Areas are intended to conserve sustainable elements of natural heritage. The size and configuration depends upon the feature to be preserved. Very limited development will occur in these types of parks, but may include trails, interpretative signage and park furniture. Site designs will also consider measures to address the need to stop the spread of wild fire. Larger sites may require parking.

Method of Assembly

- Natural Areas will be acquired as Environmental Reserve through the development process.
- Proactive land purchasing can occur using Natural Area Reserve or tax levy funds.
- Natural Areas will be acquired through land or cash donations by private individuals or corporations.
- Natural Areas will be acquired through the Local Improvement Bylaw.
- Natural Areas will be acquired as municipal reserve through the development process. Typically this occurs as a combination of direct dedication and purchase using Residential Land Assembly Reserve funds or Natural Area Reserve funds.

Wolf Willow Ravine Trail

- Use of municipal reserve to acquire Natural Areas must consider other competing demands. The following guidelines will be applied: For sites that are less than two hectares, municipal reserve can be used to a maximum of 2% of the Gross Developable Area (of the 10% allowed by the Municipal Government Act). For sites larger than two hectares, Natural Area Reserve funding will be accessed.

  (Note: Permanent bodies of water can be included as a Natural Area, but should be acquired using methods other than municipal reserve dedication.)

Location and Access

- Natural Areas can only be located in an area that has a preserved natural state.
- Roadways and other land uses located near Natural Areas will support preservation of the natural elements.
- Small features (less than two hectares) will be located adjacent to local or collector roadways.
- Roadway frontage requirements will be determined based on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and the characteristics of the site itself.

Configuration

- The configuration of a Natural Area will vary based on the features to be preserved. Linear Natural Areas are acceptable to serve as wildlife corridors and links with other natural areas and parks.

Buffer Requirement

- Buffer areas will be required on the periphery of Natural Areas to effectively preserve the site's natural elements. The City will work with developers to identify buffer guidelines on a site-by-site basis.

Utility Servicing

- In plan areas approved after the Urban Parks Management Plan, Natural Areas are excluded from Permanent Area Contributions and Arterial Roadway Assessments. In existing approved plan areas, relief from these charges can be explored on a site-by-site basis.
- Major utility servicing under Natural Areas are prohibited.

Grading

- Existing grading should not be altered.
- Grading external to the site should support the ongoing sustainability of the natural features within the site.

Fencing

- Properties adjacent to Natural Areas will be fenced by the development partner, unless otherwise agreed to by Parks.
- The fences will be placed on private property.

Base-Level of Development

Site development should be based on a management plan developed specifically for the site which also includes a natural site assessment. Base-level development for a Natural Area includes:

- Undisturbed buffer area
- Trail surface as determined by the City
- Park furniture (e.g., benches, garbage receptacles, bicycle racks, picnic tables)
- Wayfinding and interpretative signage
- Parking as per the Zoning Bylaw (if any)
- Viewing decks
- Park sign
- Bicycle parking/racks
- No additional planting required unless specified in Natural Areas Assessment

Please note that some portions of Natural Area Parks may be left undeveloped; and no constructed features will be provided.

Shared-Level Development

- Gazebos
- Emergency phone
- Drinking fountain for sites larger than two hectares
- Small plaza areas
- Additional naturalized tree and shrub planting
- Lighting
- Washrooms for larger sites
- Additional landscaping
- Park entrance feature
- Public art and statuary (require Amenity Maintenance Agreement)

Enhanced-Level Development

Enhanced-level development is funded and maintained by development partners:

- Interpretive centres

Prohibited Developments

- Recreational facilities other than interpretative centres
- Sportsfields
- Sliding hills
- Water play parks
- Skate parks
- Any development not supportive of conserving the natural area

Development Standards

- All development will adhere to City standards and follow approval processes.

Maintenance Standards

- Enhancements will be maintained by development partners.
- Proposed development must be constructed of durable materials.
- Enhancements beyond the capabilities of the City to maintain may occur if the development partner agrees to fund additional maintenance costs associated with the feature (as per an Amenity Maintenance Agreement).
- Park and amenity design will seek to limit ongoing maintenance costs.
- Statuary and public art require a Amenity Maintenance Agreement.

Note: Tree stands or other natural features can be taken as part of other types of parks (Community Parks, Urban Village Parks, Amenity Parks) but would have a secondary programming status or influence in those circumstances.

5.2.6 Greenways

Greenways are linear, public, open space features that will create recognizable pathways through and/or between neighbourhoods. Greenways link spaces for recreation purposes (e.g., walking, etc.) and active transportation and potentially accommodate an overland drainage function.

It may not be possible to link all parks and public spaces, but priority should be given to connect larger spaces, and to link to planned or pre-existing larger active transportation systems (e.g., the multi-use trail corridors and major utility rights-of-way with the river valley). Linkage to and between Natural Areas is also desired. The amount of reserve land dedicated to greenways is constrained by other demands for municipal reserve (e.g., sportsfields, unstructured active and passive spaces, recreational facilities, natural areas, etc.).

Municipal reserve for greenways should not be used to replace roadway rights-of-way dedications, walkways, top of bank walkways or setbacks, utility rights-of-way, multi-use trail corridors or roadway dedications. They cannot be used as buffers zones for incompatible land uses.

Current examples of greenways include pipeline and power line utility corridors, the multi-use trail corridor in Oliver and the corridor adjacent to the LRT tracks from Edmonton's downtown to Commonwealth Stadium.

Method of Assembly

Greenways are acquired through the development process as:

- Pre-existing utility rights-of-way (e.g. pipelines, power lines)
- Environmental reserve
- Top of Bank set backs and walkways
- Walkway rights-of-way
- Land dedicated for transportation circulation
- Ecological drainage easements
- Public utility lots
- Municipal reserve to a maximum of 0.5% of GDA of an ASP
- A combination of the above

Location and Access

- Greenways are linear features that connect parks, storm water lakes, utility rights-of-way, etc. Greenways can also link to shopping and employment areas.
- Physical access is required from a roadway or municipal reserve land.
- Roadway frontage will be determined on a site-by-site basis.

Configuration

- A Greenway is a minimum of ten metres wide. Some variation in configuration is possible.

Utility Servicing

- Electrical servicing may be required to accommodate lighting.
- Locating major and some minor utilities under Greenways may be acceptable if the site's design, safety and function are not compromised and natural features are not disturbed. Above ground facilities, if any, will be approved by exception only. Utility installations under municipal reserve, if approved, will comply with Utilities Parkland Guidelines, including compensation.

Grading

- Greenways may accommodate linear drainage feature.
- Grades should be fairly flat across the Greenway; however, the trail itself can accommodate changes in elevation.

Fencing

- Private properties adjacent to Greenways will be fenced by the developer, unless otherwise agreed to by Parks.
- The fences will be placed on private property
- Roadway frontages will not be fenced, but vehicular access will be controlled.

Base-Level Development

Greenways that are taken as utility rights-of-way, walkway rights-of-way, or roadway dedications are funded by the development industry. Base level development would include the following:

- Improved trails (asphalt, gravel, etc.)
- Grassed or naturalized plantings adjacent to trail
- Park furniture (e.g., benches, garbage receptacles)
- Trees planting (240 trees per hectare) assuming 10m width and 2 trees/8m-10m
- Directional and interpretive signage
- Bicycle parking/racks

Shared-Level Development

- Small plaza areas, public art, statuary, etc.
- Small-scale shade structures
- Additional tree and shrub planting
- Drinking fountains

Prohibited Development

- Any site feature not supportive of the primary function of the site.

Development Standards

- All development will adhere to City standards and follow approval processes.

Maintenance Standards

- Proposed developments must be constructed of durable materials.
- Development beyond the capabilities of the City to maintain may occur if the development partner agrees to fund the additional maintenance costs associated with the feature (as per an Maintenance Agreement).
- Park and amenity design will seek to reduce long term maintenance costs.
- Statuary and public art will require a Maintenance Agreement.

The City plants about 6,000 trees per year.

Appendix A: Plan Implementation

The UPMP's vision, policy statement, principles, action steps and parkland classification system will guide the City and its development partners as they undertake new park development or the redevelopment of existing parkland. Proposed projects will be evaluated against these statements and, if the project does not meet expectations, it will have to be modified before moving further along in the approval process. A series of implementation initiatives must be completed to fully implement UPMP. A table summarizes the scope of each initiative, the stakeholders involved and the project timeframe.

- Implementation initiatives are detail-orientated research projects that need to be completed for the UPMP to be fully realized. For example, UPMP research identified that approximately 50% of survey respondents did not feel safe in parks outside the river valley, and 38% did not feel safe in the river valley parks. These figures contradicted previous survey responses. A principle was identified to reinforce the importance of park user safety when acquiring, designing, constructing and maintaining parks. However, more study is required to better understand the problem and to develop, with the community, strategies for addressing the issue. A Parks Safety Strategy, therefore, is one example of an implementation initiative. The UPMP provides the strategic direction for these projects.

In the following table, each initiative and the stakeholder responsible for leading the initiative are identified in bold type. The roles of other stakeholders will be defined as the initiative proceeds. Most initiatives will be funded with current and capital budget funding envelopes. Initiatives requiring additional funds from City Council need to define/ refine the scope and scale of the project before funding is requested.

Projects will be completed in one of three possible timeframes. These timeframes have been determined based on community need and the needs/ability of the City to implement the plan. The specific year or years of implementation will be assessed on a yearly basis by the City and by City Council. Initiatives may require future operating or capital budget funding, but these requirements would be addressed in annual budget review processes.

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Community Facility Requirements Strategy. This strategy, developed by the City and the community, will identify the need for community facility development. It will address the following: • Groups to be accommodated • Location • Function • Size • Non-permanent facilities (e.g., trailers)	• **Community Services** • **Asset Management and Public Works** • Planning and Development • Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues • Special Interest Groups	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Dogs in Parks Review. This review will consult with the community regarding current approaches to off-leash areas and to determine if changes are required. Program changes may be reviewed and approved by City Council.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • General Public • Special Interest Groups	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Land Acquisition and Park Surplus Guidelines. Using the existing guidelines and the new parkland classification system as a guide, this initiative will develop land acquisition and surplus guidelines to identify: • New school and park requirements in new plan areas • Park adequacy guidelines • Includes a guideline for desired % of open space versus built form.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Edmonton Public School Board • Edmonton Catholic School Board	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Maintenance Agreement. This agreement will outline expectations for development that exceed base level maintenance.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Neighbourhood Park Development Program Review. This review will identify existing issues and challenges with the program and align the program with UPMP's principles and Parkland Classification System (approved in current Community Services Business Plans).	• **Community Services** • **Asset Management and Public Works**	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Parkland Impact Assessment Strategy. Terms of reference will be developed for use by developers to identify park networks in new areas and to assess the impact of development on approved or developed park networks or park sites.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Urban Development Institute • Community Services • Planning and Development	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Park Safety Review. This review will identify real and perceived park safety issues and develop solutions that address the public's concerns (e.g., changes to parkland, expansion of park ranger program, public education programs, etc.).	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • General Public • Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues	• Special funding to be requested from City Council • Consulting expertise to be hired	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Parkland Redevelopment Levy Strategy. A policy will be developed and brought forward to City Council for review and approval outlining how to acquire funds for more parkland acquisition or for redeveloping existing spaces where development has negatively impacted the parkland (e.g., population density increases, etc.).	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • **Planning and Development** • Community Services • Urban Development Institute	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)

Park Rangers

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Public Spaces Strategy. This strategy will develop corporate guiding principles and departmental action statements for the acquisition, design, construction, preservation and animation (use) of outdoor public spaces in Edmonton. It will be a non-statutory document approved by City Council that encourages cross-department collaboration to ensure the integration of public spaces. SMT has approved the Project Charter.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Planning and Development • Transportation • General Public • Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes • Consulting expertise to be hired	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Ribbon of Green - Phase II Master Plan. Parks will undertake the development of a master plan to guide the future acquisition, development and management of the River Valley and Ravine Parks system for the areas upstream of Terwillegar Park and downstream of Hermitage Park continuing to the City boundaries.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • General Public • Communities of Interest	• Special funding to be requested from City Council	Short Term (2006 - 2011)
Sportsfield Standards Review. This review will examine all current sportsfield standards to ensure that they represent needs of the sportsfield community, the school boards and Parks.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Edmonton Public School Board • Edmonton Catholic School Board • Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Urban Development Institute/City Partnership Protocol Guidelines. This protocol will provide guidelines for partnership working norms and dispute resolution.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Planning and Development • Transportation • Urban Development Institute	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Urban Forest Management Strategy. This plan will guide future management of the urban forest within and outside of the river valley. It will include: • An inventory of the urban forest • Gaps to be addressed (e.g., roadways requiring additional planting) • Integrated pest management • Fire management • Public education • Staffing requirements • Potential partnerships	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • General Public • Special Interest Groups	• Consulting expertise to be hired • Special funding to be requested from City Council	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Utilities on Parkland Guidelines. These guidelines will outline expectations for the provision of major utilities under parkland. Guidelines will identify: • Acceptable utilities • Location considerations • Compensation • Legal requirements • Review processes	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Urban Development Institute • Utility companies	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Water Management Strategy. This strategy will identify and develop a variety of operational initiatives including Parks, which focus on water conservation, water re-use and substitution of non-potable for potable water sources (where appropriate). It will provide Edmonton with further environmental gains in urban landscape sustainability and in the reduction of storm-water flows to the North Saskatchewan River.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • EPCOR • Others as required	• Internal resources	Short Term (2006 - 2010)

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Wildlife Management Guidelines. These guidelines will protect wildlife and wildlife habitat and manage the interface between humans and wildlife. Draft wildlife management guidelines have been prepared.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • General Public • Special Interest Groups	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Short Term (2006 - 2010)
Catalogue of Park Development Opportunities. This catalogue will enhance understanding of the types of park improvements that could be made when a community is considering park redevelopment. The catalogue will provide pictures, scale and scope details, approximate costs, site requirements, etc.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • **Community Services** • Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues • General Public	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)
Cultural Landscape Needs Strategy. This needs assessment will identify the recreational needs of different cultural groups. The outcomes of the assessment may lead to changes to parkland in the future.	• **Community Services Department** • **Asset Management and Public Works** • General Public • Special Interest Groups	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)
Developer Servicing Agreement Strategy for Parkland. This agreement will share park servicing costs (sewer, water, gas, electric) between landowners within a Neighbourhood Structure Plan. Currently these costs are funded by the developer whose land includes a park or is immediately across the road.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Planning and Development • Transportation • Urban Development Institute	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Greenways Strategy. This plan will work in tandem with new ASP plans and with approved plan areas to identify opportunities for linking parks and other public open spaces.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Planning and Development • Transportation • General Public • Current budget	• Consulting expertise to be hired	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)
Irrigation System Strategy. This plan will identify irrigation requirements for the preservation and protection of sportsfields and trees.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)
Maintenance Cost Assessment Guidelines. Parks will undertake the development of a Maintenance Cost Assessment Tool that will standardize the method by which the City and a project proponent can assess the cost impacts of a proposed development or redevelopment on parks.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)
Parkland Holdings Review. The City will undertake a thorough audit of parkland holdings every five years to determine if existing parkland inventory is meeting current and future program requirements.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Planning and Development	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)
Policy C456 Corporate Tree Management Review. This initiative will review existing approaches to tree management on public lands to determine if future policy changes are required. It may also look at ways that tree protection can occur on private lands.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • General Public	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Reserve Management Strategy. Parks will undertake development of a strategy to ensure that the best use of reserve funds occurs. This strategy will address; historical use of the funds, future needs, best practices research, best approach to reserve handling.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Edmonton Public School Board • Edmonton Catholic School Board • Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues • Urban Development Institute	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Medium Term (2011- 2013)
River Valley and Ravine Management Review. This plan will update existing information and outline a management plan that focuses on preservation and maintenance operations for the River Valley and Ravine Parks.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Planning and Development • Community Services • General Public • Special Interest Groups	• Special funding to be requested from City Council • Consulting expertise to be hired	Medium Term (2011- 2013)
Table Land Natural Area Management Guidelines. These plans will guide preservation and maintenance operations of existing natural areas. Sites include the following: • White Birch Woodland (NW Edmonton) • Graunke Park (SE Edmonton) • Larkspur Park (SE Edmonton) • Star Blanket Park (SE Edmonton) • Others to be identified	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • General Public • Special Interest Groups • Special funding to be requested from City Council • Request an annual amount in the capital or operating budget	• Complete one or two sites a year	Medium Term (2011 - 2013)

Malmo Plain

Project Name/Scope	Stakeholders Involved/Consulted (lead role identified in bold)	Funding Source/ Approach	Completion Timeframe
Viewscape Management Strategy. This strategy will identify opportunities to open up views and vistas into the river valley in a planned manner. It will also provide guidelines for viewscape preservation in new planned areas.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services • Planning and Development • General Public • Special Interest Groups	• Consulting expertise to be hired • Special funding to be requested from City Council	Medium Term (2011-2013)
Legislative Changes Review. The City will explore with its partners and the Province, amendments to the Municipal Government Act. This may include expanding the current definitions and use of Environmental Reserve and expanding the amount of municipal reserve dedication.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • **Planning and Development** • Community Services • General Public • Edmonton Public School Board • Edmonton Catholic School Board • Urban Development Institute • Communities of Interest	• Current Budget within existing funding envelopes	Long Term (2014 - 2016)
Park Direct-Control District Development Strategy. This initiative will outline expectations for developing direct-control districts (DC) to accommodate commercial development sites that are adjacent to park sites. The DCs will promote a symbiotic relationship between the park and commercial entities (e.g., coffee shops, book stores, etc.).	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Planning and Development	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Long Term (2014 - 2016)
Parkland Research and Development Strategy. This initiative will plan for ongoing parkland research and development and will identify short- and long-term needs, potential research partners and funding sources.	• **Asset Management and Public Works** • Community Services	• Current budget within existing funding envelopes	Long Term (2014 - 2016)

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.

The 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.

*Approximately 92% of the parkland inventory is **not** sprayed with herbicides.*

Edmonton Urban Parks Management Plan

2006 - 2016

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.