

# 2016

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

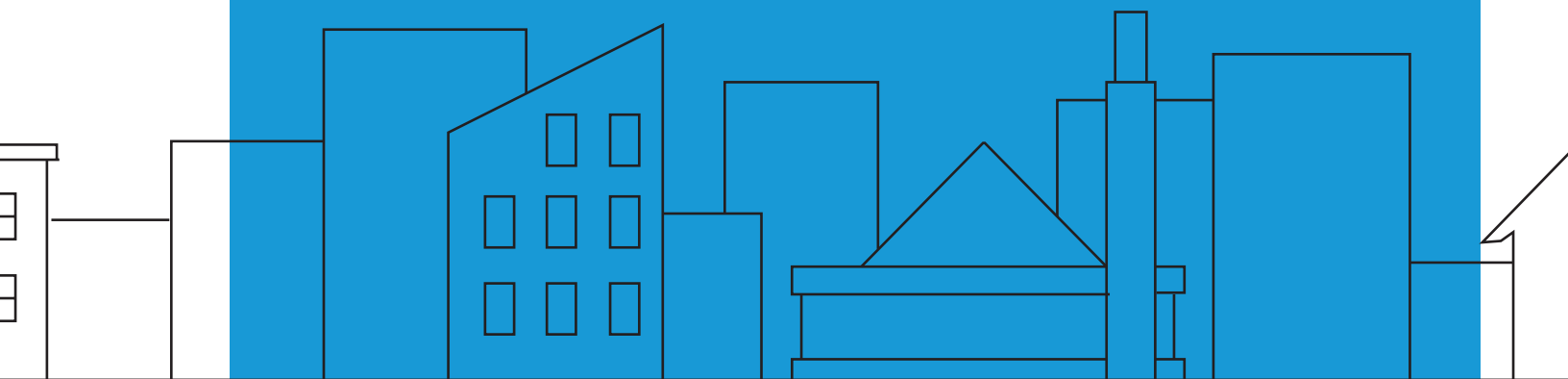
### RESIDENTIAL IMPROVED PROPERTIES (1 TO 3 UNITS)

A summary of the methods used by the City of Edmonton in determining the value of residential improved properties with 1 to 3 units in Edmonton for assessment purposes.

*Revised on February 19, 2016. See page 33 for details.*

[edmonton.ca/assessment](http://edmonton.ca/assessment)

**Edmonton**




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## Scope

This guide is an aid in explaining how properties are valued for assessment purposes. It sets out the valuation method and procedure to derive market values. The information presented in this guide is aimed at deriving values for a group of properties with similar property characteristics. In some circumstances, not every property's valuation parameters will be covered.

The guide is intended as a tool; it is not intended to replace the assessor's judgment in the valuation process.

This icon  signifies when legislation is quoted.

## Introduction

The Alberta assessment and taxation system is based on the laws outlined in the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, cM-26 [MGA], and all associated regulations, including, for example *Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation*, Alta Reg 220/04 [MRAT].

The MGA requires the assessment of property be prepared using mass appraisal. Properties are valued based on a valuation date of July 1, 2015 and the property's condition of December 31, 2015. Many of these terms are defined in the legislation.



s.284(1)(r) “**property**” means

- (i) a parcel of land
- (ii) an improvement, or
- (iii) a parcel of land and the improvements to it

MGA s.284(1)(r)

s.1(n) “**regulated property**” means

- (i) land in respect of which the valuation standard is agricultural use value,
- (ii) a railway,
- (iii) linear property, or
- (iv) machinery and equipment

MRAT s.1(1)(n)

s.6(1) the **valuation standard** for the land and improvements is market value unless subsection (2)... applies

MRAT s.6(1)

s.1(1)(n) “**market value**” means the amount that a property, as defined in section 284(1)(r), might be expected to realize if it is sold on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer

MGA s.1(1)(n)

s.2 An assessment of property based on **market value**

- (a) must be prepared using mass appraisal,
- (b) must be an estimate of the value of the fee simple estate in the property, and
- (c) must reflect typical market conditions for properties similar to that property

MRAT s.2

s.289(2) Each assessment must reflect

- (a) the characteristics and physical condition of the property on **December 31** of the year prior to the year in which a tax is imposed

MGA s.289(2)(a)

s.3 Any assessment prepared in accordance with the Act must be an estimate of the value of a property on **July 1** of the assessment year

MRAT s.3

s.1(k) “**mass appraisal**” means the process of preparing assessments for a group of properties using standard methods and common data and allowing for statistical testing

MRAT s.1(k)

While there are many forms of ownership, the legislation requires the City of Edmonton to assess the fee simple estate. The fee simple estate is unencumbered by any other interest or estate, and subject only to the limitations of government.

***fee simple*** – in land ownership, complete interest in a property subject only to governmental powers

*Glossary for Property Appraisal and Assessment, p. 56*

In summary, a property assessment is:

- an estimate of the property's market value on July 1, 2015
- prepared using mass appraisal
- an estimate of the value of the fee simple estate in the property
- a reflection of the property's condition on December 31, 2015
- prepared assuming typical market conditions on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer

## Mass Appraisal

Mass appraisal is the legislated methodology used by the City of Edmonton for valuing individual properties, and involves the following process:

- properties are stratified into groups of comparable properties
- common property characteristics are identified for the properties in each group
- a uniform valuation model is created for each property group

***property characteristic***: A feature that helps to identify, tell apart, or describe recognizably, a distinguishing mark or trait

[www.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.thefreedictionary.com)



**27.1(c) “valuation model”** means the representation of the relationship between property characteristics and their value in the real estate marketplace using a mass appraisal process

MRAT s.27.1(c)

The following two quotations indicate how the International Association of Assessing Officers distinguishes between mass appraisal and single-property appraisal:

*... “single-property appraisal is the valuation of a particular property as of a given date; mass appraisal is the valuation of many properties as of a given date, using standard procedures and statistical testing.”*

*... “Also, mass appraisal requires standardized procedures across many properties. Thus, valuation models developed for mass appraisal purposes must represent supply and demand patterns for groups of properties rather than a single property.”*

*Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, pg.88-89.*

For both mass appraisal and single-property appraisal, the process consists of the following stages:

	Mass Appraisal	Single Appraisal
Definition and Purpose	Mass appraisal is used to determine the assessment base for property taxation in accordance with legislative requirements	The client specifies the nature of the value to be estimated, including rights to be valued, effective date of valuation, and any limiting conditions
Data Collection	Mass appraisal requires a continuing program to maintain a current database of property characteristics and market information.	The extent of data collection is specific to each assignment and depends on the nature of the client's requirements
Market Analysis	Mass appraisal is predicated on highest and best use	Market analysis includes the analysis of highest and best use
Valuation Model	Valuation procedures are predicated on groups of comparable properties	Subject property is the focus of the valuation. The analysis of comparable properties is generally six or less
Validation	The testing of acceptable analysis and objective criteria	The reliability of the value estimate is more subjective. Acceptability can be judged by the depth of research and analysis of comparable sales

## Valuation Models

A valuation model creates an equation of variables, factors and coefficients that explains the relationship between estimated market value and property characteristics.



s.27.1(a) **“coefficient”** means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process

(b) **“factor”** means a property characteristic that contributes to a value of a property;

(d) **“variable”** means a quantitative or qualitative representation of a property characteristic used in a valuation model

*MRAT, s.27.1 (a), (b) and (d)*

s.27.3(1) ...information that is required to be provided...does not include coefficients

*MRAT, s.27.3(1)*

### Valuation Model

- variables are created from property characteristics
- analysis of how variables affect market value
- factors and coefficients are determined
- the resulting valuation models are applied to property characteristics

Depending on the property type, multiple regression analysis or other mass appraisal techniques are used to determine variables, factors and coefficients.

**“Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA):** a statistical technique used to analyze data to predict market value (dependent variable) from known values of property characteristics (independent variables)”

*Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, p. 653*

An assessed value is calculated by applying the appropriate valuation model to individual properties within a group.

## Approaches to Value

The most common approaches to determine market value are the direct sales, income, and cost. Each emphasizes a particular kind of market evidence.

### Direct Sales Approach

Typical market value (or some other characteristic) is determined by referencing comparable sales and other market data. It is often used when sufficient sales or market data is available. It may also be referred to as the Sales Comparison Approach

### Income Approach

This approach considers the typical actions of renters, buyers and sellers when purchasing income-producing properties. This approach estimates the typical market value of a property by determining the present value of the projected income stream. Often used to value rental or leased property

### Cost Approach

Typical market value is calculated by adding the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements to the estimated value of land. It is often used for properties under construction or when there is limited market data available

## Property Groups

The use of a property determines the property groupings and the valuation model applied.



**use:** *is the purpose or activity a property is designed, arranged, developed or intended for, or is occupied or maintained as*

*Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2014, s. 6.1(108)*

### Residential

Residential properties are the lands and improvements, which are intended or developed to be self-contained dwelling units having one or more rooms accommodating sitting, sleeping, sanitary facilities and a principal kitchen for food preparation, cooking and serving.

**Improved Properties (1 to 3 Units)** are properties typically containing three or less dwelling units.



### Direct Sales Approach

For this property group, the assessment is determined using the direct sales approach. It is the most appropriate method of valuation for Residential Improved Properties (1 to 3 Units) in the City of Edmonton as it mirrors the actions of buyers and sellers in the market place. There is sufficient sale data to derive reliable market estimates.

The income and cost approaches were not used in the valuation of this property group, as these approaches are more applicable to income producing properties or in limited markets, respectively. The majority of these properties in this inventory are owner occupied with only a portion of the inventory traded based on the property's ability to generate income.

The City of Edmonton validates all land title transactions (sales). The validation process can include site inspections, interviews with parties involved, a review of land title documents, corporate searches, and third party information.

The City of Edmonton reviews sales occurring from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 in valuing Improved Properties (1 to 3 Units). Time adjustments are applied to sale prices to account for any market fluctuations occurring between the sale date and the legislated valuation date.

**Sale price reflects the condition of a property on the sale date and may not be equal to the assessment.**

### Zoning

The rules and regulations for land development within Edmonton are contained in the Zoning Bylaw, No. 12800.



**s.6.1(111) zone:** *is a specific group of listed use classes and development regulations which regulate the use and development of land within specific geographic areas of the City*

**Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2014, s. 6.1(111)**

Residential land use zones vary in part due to density.



**s.6.1(23) density:** *is the number of dwellings on a site expressed as dwellings per hectare when referring to residential related development*

**Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2014, s. 6.1(23)**

A residential zone summary is in the appendix.

Not all property conforms to the zoning use set out in the Zoning Bylaw. In these cases, an effective zoning is applied to reflect the current use of the property. The effective zoning may differ from the actual zoning when the current use differs from the Zoning Bylaw (e.g., a legal non-conforming use).



*643(1) If a development permit has been issued on or before the day on which a land use bylaw or a land use amendment bylaw comes into force in a municipality and the bylaw would make the development in respect of which the permit was issued a non-conforming use or non-conforming building, the development permit continues in effect in spite of the coming into force of the bylaw*

**MGA, s. 643(111)**

## Property Characteristics

### Location

Market Area

Neighbourhood

Study Area

### Location Definitions

Location references not only a particular parcel of land, but also describes larger geographic areas. The following location property characteristics are listed in alphabetical order:

**Market Area:** Is a geographic grouping of neighbourhoods; the boundaries defined by major arterial roads and natural boundaries within the municipal corporate limits.

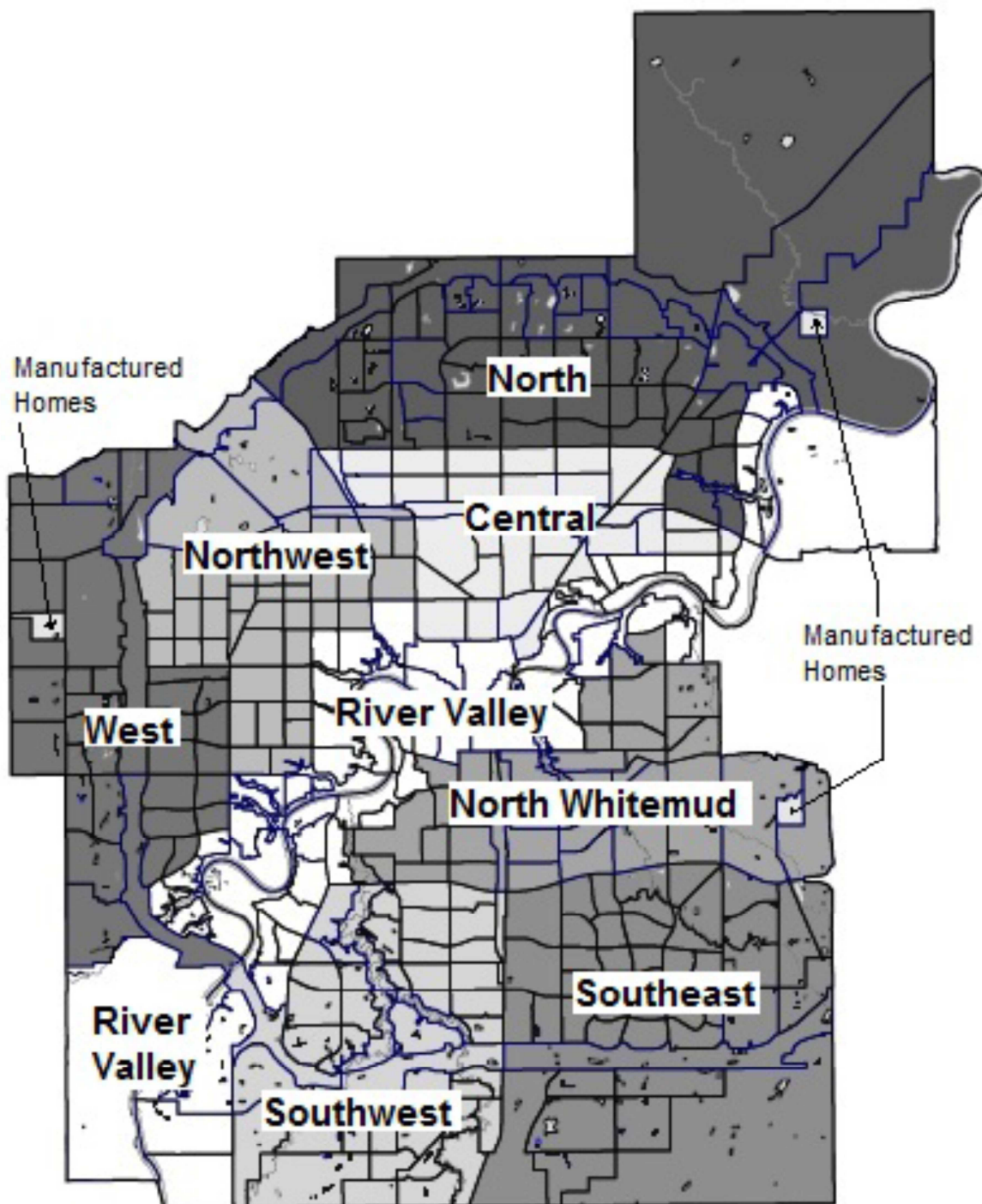
**Neighbourhood:** Each property is located in a neighbourhood according to boundaries set by the City of Edmonton. Maps identifying these neighbourhood boundaries are accessible on the City website, [www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca) ➔ “Residential & Neighbourhoods” ➔ “Property Assessment” ➔ “Maps” (under Assessment and Tax Tools) ➔ “Edmonton Maps” (click on “Areas” in legend and select “Neighbourhoods” in the drop down menu).

**Study Area:** Within the eight market areas, there are sub-groups or sub-sectors of properties within neighbourhoods that show different market trends from the rest of the neighbourhood they are located in. These properties are assigned to study areas to more accurately analyze and value the market trends in these locations.

- **Neighbourhood Study Areas:** Maps identifying these study areas are accessible on the City website, [www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca) ➔ “Residential & Neighbourhoods” ➔ “Property Assessment” ➔ “Reference Materials” (under Assessment and Tax Tools) ➔ “2016 Residential Neighbourhood – Study Areas.”
- **Rural Residential Study Areas:** The major market areas also contain groups of rural residential properties identified by their assigned effective zoning code (‘RR’) and applicable land use code. These properties, with larger acreage sized lots, exist in recognized subdivisions with servicing that may differ from the rest of the surrounding neighbourhoods. Maps identifying these study areas are accessible on the City website, [www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca) ➔ “Residential & Neighbourhoods” ➔ “Property Assessment” ➔ “Reference Materials” (under Assessment and Tax Tools) ➔ “2016 Rural Residential – Study Areas.”
- **Manufactured Homes Study Areas:** Manufactured home properties are identified by their assigned effective zoning code (‘RMH’) and applicable land use codes. This group includes manufactured (mobile) home units located in mobile home parks where the manufactured home owner does not own the land parcel. The manufactured home group consists of three named neighbourhoods and several smaller study areas found within other existing subdivisions. Properties that are part of the manufactured home market are assigned to one of the study areas. Maps identifying these study areas are accessible on the City website, [www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca) ➔ “Residential & Neighbourhoods” ➔ “Property Assessment” ➔ “Reference Materials” (under Assessment and Tax Tools) ➔ “2016 Manufactured Homes – Study Areas.”

Eight residential market areas are defined in Edmonton by geographically grouping neighbourhoods. The market area names and their boundaries are described below, followed by a market area map. A valuation model was created for each residential market area.

Market Area	Boundaries
North	north of 137 <sup>th</sup> Ave, east of Mark Messier Trail and west of Victoria Trail. Also south of 137 <sup>th</sup> Ave, east of 50 <sup>th</sup> St, north of Yellowhead Trail and west of Victoria Trail
West	west of Anthony Henday Drive, south of Stony Plain Road, west of 170 St, south to Callingwood Road/Lessard Road
Northwest	between 149 St and 170 <sup>th</sup> St, north of Whitemud Drive and south of Yellowhead Trail. Industrial neighbourhoods west of 170 <sup>th</sup> St to Anthony Henday Drive, north of Stony Plain Road. East of 149 <sup>th</sup> St and north of 107 <sup>th</sup> Ave, west of Groat Road, and east of Groat Road, north of 111 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, west of 121 St and south of Yellowhead Trail
Central	south of 137 <sup>th</sup> Ave, east of Groat Road, north of Yellowhead Trail and west of 50 <sup>th</sup> St. South of Yellowhead Trail and west of 50 <sup>th</sup> St, north of 105 <sup>th</sup> Ave and west of the northeast LRT right-of-way. East of the northeast LRT right-of-way, north of 118 <sup>th</sup> Avenue/Victoria Trail
River Valley	all neighbourhoods bordering the North Saskatchewan River valley and ravine tributary areas adjacent to the river valley
North Whitemud	north of Whitemud Drive, west of 34 <sup>th</sup> St, bordered by the River Valley market area to the north and west
Southeast	south of Whitemud Drive and east of Calgary Trail.
Southwest	west of Calgary Trail, east of Terwillegar Drive/170 <sup>th</sup> St and south of Whitemud Drive



Site		
Cemetery Influence	Commercial Influence	Effective Zoning
Golf Course Influence	Industrial Influence	Institutional Influence
Lake Influence	Land Use Code (LUC)	Lot Size
LRT Influence	Multi-Residential Influence	Noise Attenuation Barrier
Park Influence	Railway Influence	Ravine Influence
Ravine Influence Neighbourhood Groups	River Valley Influence	River Valley Influence Neighbourhood Groups
Traffic Influence	Utilities Influence	

## Site Definitions

The following site characteristics are listed in alphabetical order:

### Cemetery Influence

- **Abutting:** Parcels of land that directly back onto a cemetery.
- **Across from:** Parcels of land that are across the street from a cemetery.

### Commercial Influence

- **Minor:** Any parcel of land that has one minor commercial influence in front, behind or beside the parcel. These are commercial buildings such as neighbourhood corner stores, shops and convenience stores.
- **Moderate:** Any parcel of land that has one moderate commercial influence in front, behind or beside the parcel, such as neighbourhood strip malls, or fast food facilities; or a parcel that is adjacent to two minor commercial influences.
- **Major:** Any parcel of land that has one major commercial influence in front, behind or beside the parcel, such as malls, box centres and bars. This may also be used if there are three or more minor commercial influences that surround the parcel, as well as two or more moderate influences, or a combination of both surrounding the parcel of land.

**Effective Zoning:** This code identifies the actual use for a residential improved parcel. Effective zoning, in tandem with the land use code, identifies property belonging to the residential improved inventory. Refer to page 30 for further zoning information.

**Golf Course Influence**

- **Abutting:** Parcels of land that directly back onto a golf course; or are only separated by park/green space (including walking trails).
- **Minor across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to a golf course separated by a major roadway (not solely used by local traffic). The major road separation may also include adjacent park/green space (including walking trails) between the parcel and the golf course.
- **Major across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to a golf course separated by a road or lane normally used by local traffic. The local road/lane separation may also include adjacent park/green space (including walking trails) between the parcel and the golf course.

**Industrial Influence**

- **Minor:** Any parcel that has an industrial property in front of, behind or beside the parcel. This excludes warehouse type properties which are included as a commercial influence (see above).
- **Moderate:** Any parcel that has 2 or 3 smaller industrial properties in front of, behind or beside the parcel.
- **Major:** Any parcel that has an industrial property in front of, behind or beside that emits a large amount of pollution or smell (e.g. Gold Bar water treatment plant), or has 3 or more industrial influences surrounding the parcel.

**Institutional Influence**

- **Minor:** Any parcel that has an institutional facility in front of, behind, or beside the parcel, such as a church, elementary school or community hall.
- **Moderate:** Any parcel that has an institutional facility in front of, behind or beside the parcel, such as a high school, junior high school, recreation facility, or community pool. This may also be used if there are two minor influences surrounding the parcel.
- **Major:** Any parcel that has an institutional facility in front of, behind or beside the parcel where the institution is very active in nature, such as a hospital, large sports facility (e.g. Commonwealth Stadium or Telus Field), post-secondary institution, or other emergency facility. This may also be used if there are three or more minor institutional influences that surround the parcel, or two or more moderate influences, or a combination of both surrounding the parcel of land.

**Lake Influence**

- **Abutting:** Parcels of land that directly back onto a lake or large storm reservoir, or are only separated by park/green space (including walking trails).
- **Across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to a lake or storm reservoir, separated by a road or lane. The local road/lane separation may also include adjacent park/green space (including walking trails) between the parcel and the lake/storm reservoir.

**Land Use Code (LUC):** This identifies the class of dwelling or building improvement constructed on the land parcel. The land use code, in tandem with the effective zoning, identifies property belonging to the Residential Improved inventory. The following land use codes are associated with this inventory:

**Single-family detached**

- 100 - Single-family detached dwelling
- 109 - Other single-family dwelling
- 112 - Single-family detached dwelling with (self-contained) suite

**Duplex (semi-detached)**

- 101 - Duplex (each duplex unit individually titled)
- 103 - Duplex with suite (each duplex unit individually titled)
- 110 - Duplex, up and down (all units under same title)
- 111 - Duplex, side by side (all units under same title)
- 115 - Duplex, up and down with lower level suite(s) (all units under same title)
- 116 - Duplex, side by side with lower level suite(s) (all units under same title)
- 117 - Duplex, back to back with lower level suite(s) (all units under same title)

**Tri-plex, four-plex and multi-plex**

- 121 - Tri-plex (all units under same title)
- 1013 - Tri-plex (each unit individually titled)
- 1014 - Four-plex or Multi-plex (each unit individually titled)
- 1033 - Tri-plex (each unit individually titled) with suite
- 1034 - Four-plex (each unit individually titled) with suite

**Manufactured (mobile)**

- 102 - Permanent manufactured (mobile) home (outside of a mobile home park)
- 113 - Single-wide manufactured (mobile) home (within a mobile home park)
- 114 - Double-wide manufactured (mobile) home (within a mobile home park)

**Miscellaneous**

- 105 - House with 3 or less rental (self-contained) units
- 106 - House with 4 or more rental (self-contained) units
- 108 - Accessory building only (typically a garage), no dwelling
- 119 - Other two family dwelling
- 120 - Two or more single-family dwellings on one parcel
- 129 - Other three/four family dwelling
- 149 - Other collective residence
- 162 - Co-op / Non-profit housing or detached unit
- 190 - Derelict residential

**Lot Size:** The area of the assessed land parcel as determined by its legal description and calculated by the City of Edmonton GIS (Global Information System). This is not applicable to manufactured (mobile) home parks where homeowners do not own the lot.

**LRT Influence**

- **Abutting:** Parcels of land that directly back onto the LRT right-of-way, or are only separated by park/green space (including walking trails).
- **Across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to an LRT right-of-way, separated by a road or lane. The local road/lane separation may also include adjacent park/green space (including walking trails) between the parcel and right-of-way.

**Multi-Residential Influence:** This is the adjacent influence of multi-residential (condominium or apartment rental) properties in front of, behind or beside the parcel. This includes multi-residential properties that are in proximity and across roadways with 'minor' or 'moderate' traffic counts, but not properties across roadways where 'major' traffic counts exist. This influence also includes multi-residential properties in proximity and across utility right-of-ways. This attribute does not include the proximity to individually titled row housing units. Classifications are based on the following total dwelling unit counts from the surrounding multi-residential influences:



- **Minor** – 4 to 30 dwelling units.
- **Moderate** – 31 to 75 dwelling units.
- **Major** – Greater than 75 dwelling units.

**Noise Attenuation Barrier:** These barriers are considered a positive influence and include any combination of earthen berm, concrete wall structures, or corrugated steel wall structures with a minimum combined height of six (6) feet facing the residence. This does not include wooden “screen” fences typically erected by either the City or residential property owners. Only noise attenuation walls, typically constructed from concrete or corrugated steel are considered. Classification is based on the effective height of the noise barrier facing the noise source as follows:

- **Minor:** A moderate category barrier located on the property line.
- **Moderate:** From 6 feet up to 10 feet effective height facing the noise source.
- **Major:** Over 10 and up to 20 feet effective height facing the noise source.
- **Extreme:** Over 20 feet effective height facing the noise source.

Where a barrier is constructed on or next to the residential property line, its classification is downgraded by one category to both recognize the closer proximity of the noise source and the likelihood of negative topographical impacts on the property. For example, berms constructed on the property line typically create a significant sloped area within the affected property. Therefore, if the berm sitting on the property line is normally classed as moderate it will be downgraded to minor. If the berm is not located in proximity to any negative influences including commercial, industrial, institutional, LRT, multi-residential, utilities, railway or traffic, then no positive adjustment is given for the berm.

#### Park Influence

- **Minor abutting:** Properties abutting a park or undeveloped green space with a size ranging between 0.25 hectares (0.62 ac) and 0.75 hectares (1.85 ac) and a minimum width of 15 metres (50 ft). This includes cul-de-sac islands and public utility corridors (excludes properties where the utility influence variable is applied). The park or undeveloped green space may include walking trails.
- **Minor across from:** Properties across a road or lane from a park or undeveloped green space with a size ranging between 0.25 hectares (0.62 ac) and 0.75 hectares (1.85 ac) and a minimum width of 15 metres (50 ft). This includes cul-de-sac islands and public utility corridors (excludes properties where the utility influence variable is applied). The park or undeveloped green space may include walking trails.
- **Major abutting:** Properties abutting a park or undeveloped green space that have an overall area greater than 0.75 hectares (1.85 ac) and a minimum width of 15 metres (50 ft). This includes all large green spaces, flat wooded areas (not connected to ravines) and neighbourhood parks. The park or undeveloped green space may include walking trails.
- **Major across from:** Properties across a road or lane from a park or undeveloped green space that have an overall area greater than 0.75 hectares (1.85 ac) and a minimum width of 15 metres (50 ft). This includes all large green spaces, flat wooded areas (not connected to ravines) and neighbourhood parks. The park or undeveloped green space may include walking trails.
- **Recreational abutting:** Properties abutting a park or green space that is used for recreational purposes. This includes properties abutting locations such as playgrounds, soccer or football fields, baseball diamonds, or outdoor hockey rinks.
- **Recreational across from:** Properties across a road or lane from a park or green space that is used for recreational purposes. This includes properties across from locations such as playgrounds, soccer or football fields, baseball diamonds, or outdoor hockey rinks.

### Railway Influence

- **Minor:** Parcels of land that directly back onto or are adjacent to a railroad right-of-way with a single rail line. The parcel may also be separated from the railroad right-of-way by any type of road or lane.
- **Moderate:** Parcels of land that directly back onto or are adjacent to a railroad yard or a railroad right-of-way with multiple rail lines. The parcel may also be separated from the railroad right-of-way by any type of road or lane.

**Ravine Influence:** The adjacency or proximity of ravine influenced residential properties will be in reference to the boundaries of the *North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay* as defined in *Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 12800*.

- **Abutting:** Parcels of land that directly back onto a ravine or thickly wooded area, or are only separated by park/green space (including walking trails).
- **Minor across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to the ravine or thickly wooded area separated by a major roadway (not solely used by local traffic). The major road separation may also include adjacent park/green space (including walking trails) between the parcel and the ravine/wooded area.
- **Major across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to a ravine or thickly wooded area separated by a road or lane normally used by local traffic. The local road/lane separation may also include adjacent park/green space (including walking trails) between the parcel and the ravine/wooded area.

**Ravine Influence Neighbourhood Groups:** Within the Southwest market area, geographic sub-groups of neighbourhoods are used specifically for the valuation of ravine influenced residential properties. The neighbourhoods within each sub-group are:

- **Group 1-** 5020 (Aspen Gardens), 5070 (Blue Quill West), 5100 (Bulyea Heights), 5300 (Olgilvie Ridge), 5540 (Westbrook Estates), 5620 (Hodgson)
- **Group 2-** 5030 (Bears paw), 5050 (Blackmud Creek Ravine), 5250 (Keheewin), 5460 (Skyrattler), 5476 (Magrath Heights), 5477 (Mactaggart Heights), 5511 (Twin Brooks), 5565 (Whitemud Creek Ravine Twin Brooks)
- **Group 3-** 5451 (Richford), 5453 (Blackmud Creek), 5457 (Callaghan), 5458 (Allard), 5462 (Chappelle Area), 5467 (Cavanagh), 5577 (Glenridding Area), 5590 (Blackburne), 5466 (Cashman)

**River Valley Influence:** The adjacency or proximity of river valley influenced residential properties will be in reference to the boundaries of the *North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay* as defined in *Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 12800*.

- **Abutting:** These are parcels of land that directly back onto the boundaries of the North Saskatchewan River Valley, or are only separated by park/green space/wooded area (including walking trails and golf courses). Where neighbourhoods are located within the River Valley (eg: Rosedale, Riverdale, Cloverdale), this refers to parcels of land relative to the banks of the North Saskatchewan River.
- **Minor across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to the boundaries of the River Valley separated by a major roadway (not solely used by local traffic). The major road separation may also include adjacent park/green space/wooded area (including walking trails and golf courses) between the parcel and River Valley. Where neighbourhoods are located within the River Valley (eg: Rosedale, Riverdale, Cloverdale), this refers to parcels of land relative to the banks of the North Saskatchewan River.

- **Major across from:** Parcels of land adjacent to the boundaries of the River Valley separated by a road or lane normally used by local traffic. The local road/lane separation may also include adjacent park/green space/wooded area (including walking trails and golf courses) between the parcel and the River Valley. Where neighbourhoods are located within the River Valley (eg: Rosedale, Riverdale, Cloverdale), this refers to parcels of land relative to the banks of the North Saskatchewan River.

**River Valley and Ravine Influence Neighbourhood Groups:** Within the River Valley market area, geographic sub-groups of neighbourhoods are used specifically for the valuation of river valley and ravine influenced residential properties along each section of the North Saskatchewan River Valley. The neighbourhoods within each sub-group are:

- **Group 1-** 2280 (Fraser), 2030 (Bannerman), 2390 (Kernohan), 2630 (River Valley Hermitage), 2120 (Canon Ridge), 2660 (Rundle Heights), 2650 (River Valley Rundle), 2100 (Beverly Heights), 6270 (Gold Bar), 6620 (River Valley Gold Bar)
- **Group 2-** 1070 (Cromdale), 1190 (River Valley Kinnaird), 1240 (Virginia Park), 2060 (Bellevue), 2330 (Highlands), 5200 (Garneau), 5390 (River Valley Waltherdale), 5480 (Strathcona), 6491 (Mill Creek Ravine North), 6040 (Bonnie Doon), 6710 (Strathearn), 6230 (Forest Heights), 6630 (River Valley Riverside), 6061 (Capilano)
- **Group 3-** 3270 (Laurier Heights), 3382 (River Valley Laurier), 3330 (Parkview), 3380 (River Valley Capitol Hill), 3140 (Crestwood), 3210 (Grovenor), 3200 (Glenora), 3381 (River Valley Glenora), 3440 (Westmount), 1150 (Oliver), 1200 (River Valley Victoria), 5090 (Brookside), 5400 (River Valley Whitemud), 5210 (Grandview Heights), 5040 (Belgravia), 5370 (River Valley Mayfair), 5580 (Windsor Park)
- **Group 4-** 4420 (Quesnell Heights), 4430 (Rio Terrace), 4390 (Patricia Heights), 4440 (River Valley Lessard), 4610 (Westridge), 4360 (Oleskiw), 4451 (River Valley Oleskiw), 4160 (Garipey), 4120 (Donsdale), 4570 (Wedgewood Heights), 4466 (Cameron Heights), 4467 (River Valley Cameron), 5401 (River Valley Fort Edmonton), 5080 (Brander Gardens), 5340 (Ramsay Heights), 5350 (Rhatigan Ridge), 5380 (River Valley Terwillegar), 5230 (Henderson Estates), 5190 (Falconer Heights), 5610 (Haddow). Group 4 excludes Rural Residential Study Areas 3065 (Patricia Heights), 3074 (River Valley Isolated), 3054 (Donsdale) and 3080 (Wedgewood).
- **Group 5-** 5570 (Windermere), 5576 (Keswick Area), 5575 (Windermere Area). Group 5 excludes Rural Residential Study Areas 3082 (West Point Estates), 3083 (Windermere Estates), 3084 (Windermere Ridge)
- **Group 5 Rural Residential-** 4463 (Riverview Area), 5405 (River Valley Windermere). This group also includes Rural Residential Study Areas 3065 (Patricia Heights), 3074 (River Valley Isolated), 3054 (Donsdale), 3080 (Wedgewood), 3082 (West Point Estates), 3083 (Windermere Estates), 3084 (Windermere Ridge)
- **Group 6-** 1210 (Riverdale), 1220 (Rosedale), 6070 (Cloverdale)

**Traffic Influence:** This attribute is only applied to those properties whose property line is considered the most "adjacent" to the traffic source. The level of influence is based upon the annual weekday traffic volume counts (2008-2013) as previously reported by the City of Edmonton Transportation Planning Branch – the newest document is accessible on the City website, [www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca) ➔ "Transportation" ➔ "Transportation Data" ➔ "Traffic Flow Maps & Reports" ➔ "2009 – 2014 Average Annual Weekday Traffic Volumes."

- **Minor:** Interior roads with recorded traffic flows of 1,500-5,000 vehicles per day or ETS (Edmonton Transit System) bus routes.

- **Moderate:** Neighborhood collector roads, with recorded traffic flows of 5,001-15,000 vehicles per day.
- **Major:** Main arterial roads (e.g. 50th Street, 170th Street, 97th Street), with recorded traffic flows of 15,001-50,000 vehicles per day.
- **Extreme:** Freeways (e.g. Whitemud Drive, Yellowhead Trail), with recorded traffic flows of over 50,000 vehicles per day.
- **Anthony Henday:** Anthony Henday Drive ring road traffic.

#### Utilities Influence

- **Minor:** Underground utilities such as high pressure pipelines running adjacent to the property, generally located within a green belt. Municipal utility services such as low-voltage power lines, gas lines, telecommunications lines, and municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer lines are not included in this category.
- **Moderate:** A property adjacent to overhead transmission lines (OTL) generally located within a green-belt, or adjacent to telecommunication transmission towers. Municipal utility services such as low-voltage power lines, gas lines, telecommunications lines, and municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer lines are not included in this category.
- **Major:** A property with one or more overhead or underground utility lines running within the property boundary resulting in a restricted building pocket. The restricted building pocket may also arise from a restrictive covenant for utility purposes. Municipal utility services such as low-voltage power lines, gas lines, telecommunications lines, and municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer lines are not included in this category.
- **Substation minor:** Property adjacent to a utility substation other than an overhead transmission line (OTL) substation. This includes substations for municipal utility services such as low-voltage power substations, gas substations, telecommunications substations, and municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer substations.
- **Substation major:** Property adjacent to an overhead transmission line (OTL) substation.

## Improvements

Air Conditioning

Basement (Walkout Variations)

Building Areas and Sizes

Condition of Improvement

Effective Year Built

Elevators

Fireplace(s)

Heating Systems

Heritage Homes

Home Entertainment System

Market Building Class (MBC)

Quality Classifications

Quality Upgrade

Replacements (Renovations)

Roof Finish

Secondary Suites

Unit Location

## Improvements Definitions

The following improvement characteristics are listed in alphabetical order:

**Air Conditioning:** Presence of air conditioning unit(s).

### Basement (Walkout Variations)

- **Walkout:** A basement built on a sloping site where one side of the basement has exterior access and is fully exposed, allowing for windows and a door that opens onto grade level.
- **Partial walkout:** A basement built on a sloping site where one side of the basement has exterior access with only partial exposure, allowing for windows and a door that opens onto grade level.
- **Forced walkout:** A basement built on a site that does not have a slope. In these situations, the yard has been dug down to expose one of the basement walls. This variation relies on multiple retaining walls.
- **Forced partial walkout:** A basement built on a site that does not have a slope. In these situations, the yard has been dug down to partially expose one of the basement walls. This variation relies on multiple retaining walls.
- **Walkout Basement - No Positive Influence:** Any of the above walkout basement types that are not abutting any positive influences including golf course, lake, park, ravine or river valley.

**Building Areas and Sizes:** Building area size measurements are based on the external building envelope measurements, less any internal missing floor area (Stairwells are considered as assessable net area and are not removed as part of internal missing floor area). The following building areas are factored into the assessment:

- **Building net area:** The above grade living area of a house.
- **Basement area:** Area of a building that is either completely or partially below the ground floor.
- **Basement finished area:** A basement area that has been designed and finished, either during construction or at a later point, to function as a fully habitable space within the house.
- **Partial basement area:** The majority of partial basements are found in homes built prior to 1950. These were usually created to only accommodate a furnace and are typically used as storage cellars.
- **Lower level area:** For split level houses, this is the floor area between the main floor and the basement, which is partially below grade.
- **Lower level finished area:** For split level houses, this is where the lower level has been finished into living area.
- **Loft area:** An open area in a house extending from an upper floor where there are no partitions or doors.
- **Garage area:** The area of a garage that may be attached or detached from a house. Attached garages can be constructed on grade, or as part of the basement or lower level of the house.
- **Carport area:** The area of a carport structure that may be attached or detached from a house. Carports are any roofed open structures without enclosed walls, used to offer limited protection from the elements, for vehicles or other storage.
- **Solarium area:** The area of a glass enclosed room or living area that is covered by a glass roof and forms part of an extension to an existing residence or structure.
- **Sunroom area:** The area of a glass enclosed room or living area that is covered by a conventional roof and forms part of an extension to an existing residence or structure.
- **Veranda area:** An unheated exterior floor area that is protected by a roof and extends along an exterior wall on any storey of a house. A veranda may be enclosed. A veranda must have a railing, except for where access to building is required.
- **Pool building area:** The portion of an improvement that houses a swimming pool.
- **Pool area:** The rectangular area of an outdoor swimming pool. In the case of irregular shaped pools, the area is the smallest rectangular area that will enclose the irregular shape.

#### Condition of Improvement

- **Poor:** Borderline derelict, many items need immediate repair.
- **Fair:** General maintenance of the property has not been maintained, a few items need immediate repair.
- **Average:** Average condition, average maintenance has taken place.
- **Good:** The property has been very well maintained for its age.

**Effective Year Built:** The effective year built of the improvement is based on its present condition, design features and architectural amenities for the year it was built. The effective year built is not always the same as the chronological year built, as additions to an existing structure may require blending the age of the new area with the original area. This is important in establishing value as it measures the subject property in comparison to a typical property with respect to utility and condition for the year it was built.

**Elevators:** Elevator transportation equipment for the vertical movement of people or goods built into the house.

**Fireplace(s):** The number of fireplace units.

### Heating Systems

- **Zoned heating system:** A zoned heating system allows homeowners to control the temperature of each room or zone individually.

**Heritage Homes:** These are properties identified by the BRZ/Heritage Conservation Unit of the Planning and Development Department, in conjunction with the Edmonton Historical Board, for inclusion in the City's Inventory of Historic Resources. The Inventory is a list of structures/resources in Edmonton that may merit conservation because they have architectural significance or are of social significance to the development of Edmonton. Properties from this Inventory list may be eligible or may already be promoted to the Register of Historic Resources, where Municipal Historic Resource status and legal protection has been applied.

**Home Entertainment System:** A room within the house, with built-in equipment and systems for the presentation of theatre-quality image and sound.

**Market Building Class (MBC):** The MBC code indicates the class of the primary building structure on the property. The following MBC codes are associated with this inventory.

#### **Detached structures 1, 1-1/2, 1-3/4 storey**

- 1 STY BSMT – 1 storey (bungalow) with basement
- 1 STY NOBSMT – 1 storey (bungalow) without basement
- BILEVEL – 1 storey, split-level entry, with basement
- SPLITLEVEL CRWL – 1 storey, split levels, with crawlspace
- SPLITLEVEL – 1 storey, split levels, with no crawlspace
- 1.5 STY BSMT – 1-1/2 storey with basement
- 1.5 STY NOBSMT – 1-1/2 storey without basement
- 1.75 STY BSMT – 1-3/4 storey with basement
- 1.75 STY NOBSMT – 1-3/4 storey without basement

#### **Detached structures 2, 2-1/2, 2-3/4 storey**

- 2 STY BSMT – 2 storey with basement
- 2 STY NOBSMT – 2 storey without basement
- 2.5 STY BSMT – 2-1/2 storey with basement
- 2.5 STY NOBSMT – 2-1/2 storey without basement
- 2.75 STY BSMT – 2-3/4 storey with basement
- 2.75 STY NOBSMT – 2-3/4 storey without basement

#### **Detached structures 3 storey**

- 3STY BSMT – 3 storey with basement
- 3STY NOBSMT – 3 storey without basement

#### **Duplex structures 1, 1-1/2 storey**

- 1STY BSMT DUP SXS – 1 storey duplex, side by side, with basements
- 1STY NOBSMT DUP SXS - 1 storey duplex, side by side, without basements
- DUP BILEVEL SXS – 1 storey duplex, side by side, split-level entries, with basements
- SPLT CRWL DUP SXS - 1 storey duplex, split levels, with crawlspace
- SPLT DUP SXS - 1 storey duplex, split levels, with no crawlspace
- 1 STY FOURPLX BSMT - 1 storey duplex, back to back, with basements
- 1 STY FOURPLX NOBSMT - 1 storey duplex, back to back, without basements
- BILEVEL FOURPLX - 1 storey duplex, split-level entries, back to back, with basements

- 1.5 STY DUPLEX – 1-1/2 storey duplex with basements
- 1.5 STY DUP NOBSMT - 1-1/2 storey duplex without basements

#### Duplex structures 2 storey

- 2 STY BSMT DUP SXS - 2 storey duplex, side by side, with basements
- 2 STY NOBSMT DUP SXS - 2 storey duplex, side by side, without basements
- 2 STY FOURPLX BSMT - 2 storey duplex, back to back, with basements
- 2 STY FOURPLX NOBSMT - 2 storey duplex, back to back, without basements

#### Duplex structures 3 storey

- 3 STY BSMT DUP SXS - 3 storey duplex, side by side, with basements
- 3 STY NOBSMT DUP SXS - 3 storey duplex, side by side, without basements
- 3 STY FOURPLX BSMT - 3 storey duplex, back to back, with basements
- 3 STY FOURPLX NOBSMT - 3 storey duplex, back to back, without basements

#### Multi-plex structures

- MULT SXS BSMT – 1 storey multi-plex, side by side, with basements
- MULT SXS BILEVEL - storey multi-plex, side by side, split-level entries, with basements
- MULT SXS SPLT CRWL – 1 storey multi-plex, side by side, split levels, with crawlspaces
- 2 STY MULTI SXS - 2 storey multi-plex, side by side, with basements
- 2STYMULT BK2BK BST - 2 storey multi-plex, back to back, with basements
- 3STY MULT SXS BSMT - 3 storey multi-plex, side by side, with basements

#### Manufactured homes (mobile)

- MOBILEHM SGL BSMT – Manufactured (mobile) home, single-wide, with basement
- MOBILEHM SGL NOBSMT – Manufactured (mobile) home, single-wide, without basement
- MOBILEHM DBL BSMT – Manufactured (mobile) home, double-wide, with basement
- MOBILEHM DBL NOBSMT – Manufactured (mobile) home, double-wide, without basement

#### Miscellaneous structures

- GARAGE – garage accessory building
- ROWHOUSING – rowhouse

#### Quality Classifications

- **Economy (01):** Usually found in old urban neighbourhoods or rural areas, this class represents low-cost housing that seldom meets building requirements. It is basically square or rectangular and the interior has an inadequate floor plan of small rooms with limited or no hallways. Materials and workmanship are economy grade with little attention given to exterior or interior finishing.
- **Substandard (02):** This class includes low to moderate cost housing where building requirements are only occasionally satisfied. It is basically square or rectangular and the interior has a simple floor plan of relatively small rooms with limited or no hallway. Finishing materials are substandard quality and no attention is given to decorative features.
- **Fair (03):** This class satisfies present demands for moderate cost energy efficient housing. The exterior usually has a common style and is basically square or rectangular. It has an adequate floor plan, finishes are fair to average quality materials, and there is little or no attention given to decorative features.
- **Standard (04):** This quality represents average project housing that meets building requirements for the era. The exterior is a typical style that is generally rectangular and may include entry porches or verandas. The floor plan is functional, and finishes are normally limited to standard quality pre-manufactured materials with a minimum number of decorative features.



- **Semi-custom (05):** This quality represents above average housing exceeding building requirements for the era. More attention to the exterior details such as breaks in the roof line may be evident. Architectural design is used in living areas of all “move up” home construction. The floor plan is functional with a sense of spaciousness. Finishes are generally upgraded with a mixture of standard and better quality materials with decorative features. A minimum number of interior construction features may be encountered.
- **Custom (06):** This quality represents good housing exceeding building requirements for the era. It may be contract built. The exterior has an attractive style and often there are breaks in the roof line. The floor plan is functional, with an open design concept creating a sense of spaciousness. Architectural design is used in living areas of all “move up” home construction. Finishes are of good quality materials and workmanship. A number of interior features will be present.
- **Good custom (07):** This class represents good to expensive quality, energy efficient housing that is normally custom or contract built and, on occasion, may be constructed under the supervision of an architect. Large verandas or covered entrance ways are common with large or stylish columns. The exterior style may be innovative and breaks in the roof line are common. The interior design often shows originality, includes built-in features and has spacious rooms. A number of interior features will be present. Attention to detail is evident. Finishes in this quality are normally the best pre-manufactured or good to expensive materials.
- **Expensive (08):** This quality represents unique design and style in housing exceeding building requirements for the era. It may be contract built under the supervision of an architect and is commonly built on large sites in prime residential neighborhoods. The exterior often has large window areas and a unique roof style. Exterior finishes are selected for their attractiveness and durability, and may consist of limited amounts of costly ornamentation. The interior design is innovative with a considerable number of built-in features. Rooms are usually spacious and the floor plan often includes special purpose rooms. Decorative features and finishes are normally selected from expensive materials and attention to detail is evident.
- **Luxurious (09):** This quality represents the ultimate in housing exceeding building requirements for the era. It is contract built under the supervision of an architect. It is situated on large exclusive sites, and is characterized by an abundance of large windows and a unique roof style. The exterior is innovative with finishes selected for attractiveness and durability including costly ornamentation. The interior design is unique and exquisite to meet individual specifications and taste. Rooms are spacious and floor plans include special purpose rooms including many built-in features. Finishes are of luxurious quality materials and may be imported. Decorative features and workmanship is the highest quality with elaborate detail.

**Quality Upgrade:** A quality upgrade is used to distinguish structures where the interior and exterior quality of construction differs. It is based on the original quality class of the structure. It is not used to account for replacements (i.e. renovations).

**Replacements (Renovations):** Replacements can be identified on the interior and/or exterior of a building improvement. The age of the replacements as well as the number of replacements is important when assigning the level of replacement as minor, moderate or major. The following is used as a guide to assign the level of replacement.

- **Minor:** Up to three replacements.
- **Moderate:** Four to six replacements.
- **Major:** Seven or more replacements.

Types of replacements include but are not limited to:

- **Exterior:**
  - Windows
  - Exterior wall finish
  - Exterior doors
  - Roof coverings, soffits and eavestroughs
  - Roof trusses
- **Interior**
  - Kitchen cabinets
  - Floor coverings
  - Bathroom fixtures
  - Interior finish (baseboards, trim, wall finish, doors, etc)
  - Partitions removed
- **Mechanical:**
  - Plumbing stacks and fixtures
  - Heating
  - Electrical
  - Electrical panel

When major structural changes or additions are made, the effective age of the building can be adjusted instead of using replacement codes.

**Roof Finish:** Roofing materials of higher quality than standard asphalt shingles are recorded and include:

- Wood shakes
- Concrete or Clay Tile
- Metal Roofing
- Vinyl Roofing
- Rubber Roofing
- Slate Roofing

Untreated pine shakes are also recorded but are not considered a premium roof finish due to higher depreciation in the local market.

### Secondary Suites

- **Basement, main, upper or lower floor suites:** These types of secondary suites are located inside the main dwelling and can be located in the basement, as part of the main floor, an upper floor, or the lower level (of a split-level house). It is a separate dwelling area containing separate cooking, sleeping and bathroom facilities. These suites will have an entrance separate from the main dwelling, either from a common indoor landing or directly from the exterior of the house. The size of a suite can only be a maximum of 40% of the total area of the main dwelling or 70m<sup>2</sup>, whichever is smaller.
- **Upper garage suites:** This type of secondary suite is a dwelling area located above a detached garage that is an accessory building to a single detached house. The suite has its own cooking, sleeping and bathroom facilities. These suites will have an entrance either from a common landing or directly from the exterior of the garage, separate from the vehicle entrance to the garage.
- **Main floor garage suites:** This type of secondary suite is a dwelling area located at grade level, attached to a detached garage that is an accessory building to a single detached house. The suite has its own cooking, sleeping and bathroom facilities. These suites will have an entrance either from a common landing or directly from the exterior of the garage, separate from the vehicle entrance to the garage.
- **Garden suites:** This type of secondary suite is a self-contained single-storey dwelling that is separate from the principal single detached house. The suite has its own cooking, sleeping and bathroom facilities.

### Unit Location

- **End unit:** End units of individually titled row-housing containing 3 or more units.
- **Inside unit:** Interior units of individually titled row-housing containing 3 or more units.

### Adjustments

Adverse Topography

Auxiliary Building(s)

Lot Instability

Site Contamination

### Adjustments Definitions

Adjustments may be made for the following:

**Adverse Topography** – Adjustments are applied when topographical constraints affect the overall suitability of a land parcel for residential development. This includes property affected by wetland sub-soil conditions resulting from sloughs, ponds and natural drainage onto the property, as well as other sub-soil conditions that do not permit typical foundations to be employed.

**Auxiliary Building(s)** – The value of auxiliary buildings, other than garages, are valued separately and added to the model value. This accounts for building types not typically found on most residential

properties, such as storage structures found on rural residential properties (barns, quonsets, greenhouses, warehouses), which are not used for agricultural operations.

**Lot Instability** - Adjustments for lot instability are applied on properties where the bearing capacity of the ground is so greatly diminished that extra-ordinary soil stabilization structures are required in order to build on the affected area. Typical improved properties adjacent to natural slopes and along rivers and ravines are not discounted unless lot instability has already occurred and caused visible damage to the building structures or eliminated usable portions of the land parcel. The positive benefits of the adjacency to these natural features typically outweigh any negative impacts.

**Site Contamination** – Adjustments are applied to address situations where environmental site contamination has occurred to a property from an outside source beyond the control of the property owner. Refer to the City of Edmonton Assessment Valuation Procedures in Relation to Contaminated Properties.

## Provincial Quality Standards

For Improved Properties (1 to 3 Units) properties the City of Edmonton used the direct sales approach to calculate the 2016 assessments. The assessment models, the process utilized, and the results are submitted annually to the Assessment Services Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs for audit purposes. This audit is used to determine the accuracy of our predictions relative to the market place, and is a direct reflection on the accuracy of our models. The results indicated that our assessments meet Provincial Quality Standards as set out in *MRAT*.

## Sample Assessment Detail Report

In the eight residential market areas, property characteristics, variables and factors are analyzed to determine those that affect value in each market area. On the following page, the variables and the factors used to calculate each individual property assessment are displayed in the Direct Sales Approach Summary section of each property's Assessment Detail Report. Each variable and factor displayed may not necessarily affect the property's assessment.



## Assessment Detail Report

### ANNUAL REALTY ASSESSMENT DETAILS 2016

Tax Roll Account 10000000 Taxation year 2016 Date of mailing 02-JAN-2016 Date of request 02-JAN-2016 11:57  
 Property Address 100 SAMPLE DRIVE NW Property Assessment \$444,000

#### Property Details

Unit Of Measure IMPERIAL

Legal Plan: 1000 Block: 1 Lot: 1  
 Neighborhood 3460 - ALBANY  
 Effective Zoning RSL - Residential Small Lot District  
 Actual Zoning RSL - Residential Small Lot District  
 Lot Size 4,267.137 Ft<sup>2</sup> .098 Ac Site Coverage Percent 32 %

#### Tax Class / Land Use / Taxable Status

##### RESIDENTIAL

100 % 100 - SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING

01-JAN-2016 To 31-DEC-2016 100 % FULLY TAXABLE

### Property Characteristics

Building Details							
No.	Market Building Class	%Comp	Condition	Yr Built	Eff Yr Built	Gross Area	Net Area
1	2 STOREY WITH BASEMENT	100	AVERAGE	2012	2012	2,529.519	1,990.247

#### Direct Sales Approach Summary

SITE	Lot Size	4,267.137
SITE	Commercial Influence	MAJOR
BUILDING	Building Net Area	1,990.24703
BUILDING	Basement Area	786.84185
BUILDING	Basement Finished Area	668.86939
BUILDING	Market Building Class	2 STY BSMT
BUILDING	Quality	04 STANDARD
BUILDING	Condition	AVERAGE
BUILDING	Effective Year Built	2012
BUILDING	Fireplace(s)	1
BUILDING	Roof Finish	ASPHALT ROOFING
BUILDING	Attached Garage Area	539.27191

### Factors

### Variables

Property Assessment

444,000

If you have any questions concerning this information, please return to the website (<https://assessmentinfo.edmonton.ca>) and click on FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) located at the top right hand corner of the webpage.

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## Appendix

### Zone Chart: Residential

### Measure Conversion Chart

## Zone Chart

Residential	
RF1	<b>Single Detached Residential Zone (s.110)</b> is to provide for single detached housing while allowing other forms of small scale housing
RSL	<b>Residential Small Lot Zone (s.115)</b> is to provide for smaller lot single detached housing with attached garages
RF2	<b>Low Density Infill Zone (s.120)</b> is to retain single detached housing, while allowing infill on narrow lots, uses include duplex housing
RPL	<b>Planned Lot Residential Zone (s.130)</b> is to provide for small lot single detached housing, serviced by both a public roadway and a lane
RF3	<b>Small Scale Infill Development Zone (s.140)</b> is to provide for single detached housing and semi-detached housing while allowing small-scale conversion and infill redevelopment to buildings containing up to four dwellings
RF4	<b>Semi-Detached Residential Zone (s.150)</b> is to provide a zone primarily for Semi-detached Housing and Duplex Housing
RMD	<b>Residential Mixed Dwelling Zone (s.155)</b> is to provide for a range of dwelling types and densities including single detached, semi-detached and row housing
RF5	<b>Row Housing Zone (s.160)</b> is to provide for relatively low to medium density housing, generally referred to as Row Housing
UCRH	<b>Urban Character Row Housing Zone (s.165)</b> is to provide for medium density Row Housing in a manner that is characteristic of urban settings and can include more intensive development
RF6	<b>Medium Density Multiple Family Zone (s.170)</b> is to provide for medium density housing, where some units may not be at Grade

\*For zonings not listed above, please see zoning bylaw 12800.

Residential	
<b>RA7</b>	<b>Low Rise Apartment Zone (s.210)</b> provides for low rise apartment buildings
<b>RA8</b>	<b>Medium Rise Apartment Zone (s.220)</b> provides for medium rise apartment buildings
<b>RA9</b>	<b>High Rise Apartment Zone (s.230)</b> provides for high rise apartment buildings
<b>RR</b>	<b>Rural Residential Zone (s.240)</b> is to provide for single detached residential development of a permanent nature in a rural setting, generally without the provision of the full range of urban utility services
<b>RMU</b>	<b>Mobile Home Zone (s.250)</b> is to provide for Mobile Homes developed within a Mobile Home Park or Mobile Home Subdivision.

\*For zonings not listed above, please see zoning bylaw 12800.



## Measure Conversion Chart

Imperial to Metric – Length	Imperial to Metric – Area
1 inch (in) = <b>2.54</b> centimetres (cm)	1 square foot (sqft) = <b>0.09290</b> square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )
1 foot (ft) = <b>0.3048</b> metres (m)	1 acre (ac) = <b>4,046.86</b> square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )
Imperial Conversions	1 acre (ac) = <b>0.40469</b> hectares (ha)
1 acre (ac) = <b>43,560</b> square feet (sqft)	Metric Conversions
1 square mile = <b>640</b> acres (ac)	1 square kilometer (sq km) = <b>100</b> hectares (ha)
1 section = <b>640</b> acres (ac)	1 hectare (ha) = <b>10,000</b> square metres (m <sup>2</sup> )

\*\*Revision to this Methodology Guide on February 19, 2016 was due to the removal of the following three site characteristics that were not used in calculating the assessment values for the 2016 tax year:

Bus Stop/Shelter Influence  
 Lot Shape  
 Walkway Influence