WELCOME!

DAWSON PARK & KINNAIRD RAVINE MASTER PLAN

Open House

January 17, 2017
5pm – 8pm

Alex Taylor School Gymnasium (E4C)
9321 Jasper Ave, Edmonton

edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan | #mydawsonpark
WHAT IS A MASTER PLAN?
The Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine Master Plan will establish a vision and management plan for the next 25 years, building on existing plans, policies and initiatives while identifying public needs and priorities. It will provide direction for environmental management, as well as recommendations for civic, cultural and recreational uses that are appropriate to the park.

WHY A MASTER PLAN?
No comprehensive planning process for Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine has been conducted since the 1970s, when the Capital City Recreation Park Concept (CCRPC) Plan was implemented. As part of the CCRPC Plan, Dawson Park was identified as a rest area that offered a 45-stall parking lot, hiking and biking trails, rest rooms, benches, telephones and conserved natural areas. In addition to these amenities, Dawson Park currently provides visitors with an off-leash area between Dawson Bridge and Capilano Bridge, picnic tables, and granular trails for people who are visually impaired.

With the city’s population projected to double by 2050, the Master Plan is an opportunity to support public use of natural spaces and protect the ecological value of the park.

THE MASTER PLAN PROCESS
We are currently in Phase 2 of the Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine Master Plan. City policies, site analysis, and public input will continue to inform the process and outcome of the Master Plan. Once complete, the Master Plan will be submitted to City Council as part of the 2019–2022 budget cycle to seek funding for implementation.

ABOUT DAWSON PARK & KINNAIRD RAVINE
Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine are established river valley parks within the North Saskatchewan River Valley, adjacent to Edmonton’s downtown core. The area offers visitors the chance to run, hike, walk their dogs and cycle through the ravine landscape – an escape from the city for urban dwellers. The park provides opportunities to meet with friends, family and neighbours and access to the river for boating, fishing and relaxation.

VISION STATEMENT
Write your own vision statement!

VISION MAP
Create your own park!

PARK ELEMENTS
Tell us your park program preferences

PARK ACCESS
How do you get to the park?

...WILL INFORM THE CONCEPT OPTIONS...

VISION STATEMENT
Your vision statements will inform a vision for the park. The vision statement will reflect our collective wishes, values and beliefs.

VISION DIAGRAM
Everyone’s maps will be combined. Emerging trends in desired park use will inform the concept design options.

PARK ELEMENTS
Your preferences will help determine what types of elements are included in the park.

PARK ACCESS
Your feedback will inform recommendations for improvements to access routes and locations.

...WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO YOU IN PHASE 3.

MASTER PLAN CONTRIBUTORS:
The process for creating a Master Plan involves three decision-making components: the public’s needs and desires, technical recommendations from site analysis and City policies and priorities.

Together, these inputs steer the project direction.

1. VISION STATEMENT
2. VISION MAP
3. PARK ELEMENTS
4. PARK ACCESS

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WHAT WE HEARD

This is what we heard from the first phase of engagement.

In August and September 2016, the City of Edmonton asked citizens to share their thoughts on the current state of Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine. Themes were developed by grouping similar comments and insights provided by participants during Phase 1 of engagement. After all of the comments were analyzed, five major themes emerged that represent prominent issues and opportunities for the master plan to address.

ENGAGEMENT METHODS:

Sounding Board 154 comments
Online Map Tool 437 comments
External Workshop 12 participants
Internal Workshop 29 participants
Open House 342 comments

PUBLIC INPUT:

The full What We Heard report can be found on the resource table tonight and at edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan.

Representatives from the Homeless on Public Lands Committee attended the open house to provide insight into the City’s work with the homeless population in Edmonton, specifically the people sheltering in Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine. This is an important topic for safety for all park visitors.

Theme #1:
PARK USE & AMENITIES

How do you currently use the park?
- Walking / hiking
- Dog walking
- Sharing park amenities with many park users
- Running
- Enjoying existing park features
- Mountain biking
- Cycling

What would you like in the future?
- Keep and improve existing activities (eg. river access, winter activities, dog-walking, picnic areas, hiking, boating, mountain biking, cycling)
- Reduce trail use conflicts (dogs, cyclists, pedestrians)
- Create opportunities for new activities (eg. playground, cross-country skiing, seasonal food, camping, climbing)

“I would like to see the park become a community resource for physical, mental health through physical activities — summer and winter.”

Theme #2:
SAFETY & MAINTENANCE

How do you currently use the park?
- Maintaining natural trails for mountain biking and other activities

What would you like in the future?
- Repair and maintain trails
- Clean up garbage in the park
- Improve wayfinding and emergency signage
- Improve safety in the park (eg. trails, pavilion, lighting, sight lines, access points, emergency response)
- Create a sustainable maintenance plan
- Address specific safety concerns
- Remediate vegetation

“Increase accessibility and meet the needs of low income people, including homeless.”

Theme #3:
CONNECTIVITY & CIRCULATION

How do you currently use the park?
- Natural trails (eg. mountain biking, walking, hiking)
- Braille trail

What would you like in the future?
- Keep trails natural
- Improve connections to adjacent areas
- Improve wayfinding and informational signage
- Increase access along Jasper Ave.
- Replacement natural trail for Cromdale trail widening
- Improve cycling connection to Dawson Bridge

“I would like to see mural on wall under Dawson Bridge to commemorate area history.”

Theme #4:
NATURE & ECOLOGY

How do you currently use the park?
- Value the natural state of the park
- Seeing animals in the park
- Value the forested areas

What would you like in the future?
- Protect and restore nature/Kinnaird Ravine (eg. limited development, limit vehicle access)
- Keep it the same
- Control invasive species
- Practice sustainable management

“What would you like in the future?”

“Walk my dog off-leash early and watch sunrise. Keep River Valley natural!”

Theme #5:
IDENTITY & EXPERIENCE

How do you currently use the park?
- Views of the valley
- Feeling of being away from the city
- Enjoying nature
- Community stewardship
- Artwork

What would you like in the future?
- Increase public art
- Increase historical and ecological interpretation

“I would like to see mural on wall under Dawson Bridge to commemorate area history.”

RESULTING THEMES from What We Heard

- 679: Park Use & Amenities
- 160: Safety & Maintenance
- 154: Connectivity & Circulation
- 347: Nature & Ecology
- 771: Identity & Experience

* Individual comments may appear in multiple themes.
COMMUNITY + PLANNING CONTEXT

The neighbourhoods around Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine are evolving, creating greater pressures and more opportunities for the park.

Five Area Redevelopment Plans (ARPs) are guiding development to support population growth around the park. They include plans for The Quarters Downtown, Boyle St. McCauley, Riverdale, Stadium Station and Edmonton Northlands. The ARPs recommend higher intensity development, including denser housing along Jasper Avenue, surrounding the Stadium Station LRT stop and in The Quarters Downtown development. As a result, it is likely that more people from the surrounding communities will be visiting Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine in the next 10–20 years and beyond.

THE QUARTERS DOWNTOWN

The Quarters Downtown ARP (2014)

What began as a community visioning process has become a plan for the accommodation of 18,000 additional people in the neighbourhood when development is complete. The plan focuses on developing a unique character in the neighbourhood.

BOYLE ST. MCCAULEY

Boyle St. McCauley ARP (1994)
The ARP focuses on promoting cooperation within the community and reusing areas such as crowded housing, vacant lots and high traffic volumes. Higher density development and pedestrian improvements are recommended along Jasper Avenue.

RIVERDALE

Riverdale ARP (Office Consolidation 2010)
The Riverdale ARP uses the neighbourhood’s historical background as a catalyst for development. Improvements to pedestrian pathways and controlling the rate of development in the historic parts of the neighbourhood are major recommendations.

CITY POLICIES:

Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine are important links in the river valley green space network. Planning and development for river valley parks in Edmonton is influenced and directed by several city-wide plans and policies.

The following City policies and plans will guide and provide direction to the development of the Master Plan for Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine.

CITY POLICIES:

Capital City Recreation Park Concept Plan, 1975

The CCORCP identified the Dawson Park area for further development of trails and facilities for people living with disabilities including vision impairments. It is part of the Zoning Bylaw and the City’s Urban Parks Management Plan.

Urban Parks Management Plan, 2006

The UPMP provides strategic direction for the acquisition, design, construction, maintenance, preservation and animation of parks in the City of Edmonton. The Plan has three specific goals:
1) To provide a vision specific to Edmonton’s park system
2) To develop strategic direction that will guide decision-making
3) To develop park management instructions that support the vision, service themes and policies and ensure consistency in implementation.

The Ways Strategic Plans, 2009-2018

These are the City of Edmonton’s high-level strategic plans that outline how the City will achieve its vision. They help to focus the City’s efforts to deliver services and infrastructure that are most important to Edmontonians while managing priorities and challenges of an ever-changing city.

Understanding that investment in city infrastructure requires a long-term vision, the City of Edmonton created the 10-Year Capital Investment Agenda (2017-2027) to steer city spending. The Agenda is aligned with the goals and priorities of the City’s Strategic Plan, The Way Ahead.

Breathe: Edmonton’s Green Network Strategy, 2017

Breathe is a transformative strategic plan to support each neighbourhood with an accessible network of parks and open space as the city grows. The main goal of the Green Network Strategy is to provide a healthy city by encouraging the development of parks and open space.

Population (2014)

0 - 1,000
1,000 - 2,800
2,800 - 4,700
4,700 - 8,500

Bus Stops

Community Landmarks
INVENTORY + ANALYSIS REVIEW

These maps show our initial understanding of the park, which was developed from City data, consultant reports and site visits to the park.

At the first open house, we asked what you like about the park, why it is important to you and what you want to see in the future. To help frame the conversation and to provide a context for the park, we presented these maps showing various aspects of the park system. As a result, we learned a lot more about the park from you, expanding our understanding of Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine.

More information including the full site analysis can be found in the “What We Heard” report or at edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan

SITE ANALYSIS:

At the first open house, we presented our initial understanding of the park. This included ecological, technical, physical and human aspects of the park. We presented the information in a series of maps.

We also presented a brief site history and the community context.

SITE HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 1700</td>
<td>Indigenous people of the western plains settle in the Beaver Hills and through Edmonton's river valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-1937</td>
<td>Five mines operated within the park boundaries during the first half of the 20th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Frederick G. Todd visits Edmonton and gives recommendations for a river valley parks system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>East End Bridge, now known as Dawson Bridge, is completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>On June 27, 1915, Edmonton experienced an unprecedented amount of rainfall that resulted in flooding in the surrounding communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES

The environmental sensitivity of an area is defined by the degree to which human impact disrupts its ecological balance.

After the first open house we continued to explore the ecological functions within and surrounding the park. Our findings helped us define the most environmentally sensitive areas of the park.

The City of Edmonton created sensitivity class categories to describe the sensitivities in river valley parks. The sensitivity classes outline the types of development that are suitable for the park, help us to understand the trade-offs of development in the river valley and provide direction for the Master Plan.

Factors that contribute to environmental sensitivity:

High sensitivity areas are more susceptible to disturbance and require a higher level of protection. The following factors have the most potential to be disturbed or damaged from human impact.

- Historical landslides/potential for slope failure
- Steep slopes
- Seasonal streams
- Areas in floodplain
- Wetland areas
- Dense vegetation
- Limited human impact

Management of Sensitivity Zones:

It is possible to propose activity in any zone, but the trade-offs, or disturbance levels, will be higher in zones of higher sensitivity.

Development in higher sensitivity areas should be restricted for the protection of natural resources. Suggested management practices include the restriction of development, routine maintenance, restricted wildlife control and only emergency safety and security services.

The interaction of natural resources and human activity should be managed in medium sensitivity areas to prevent unnecessary negative environmental impacts. Suggested management practices include development limited to trails, routine garbage pick up and trail edge maintenance, limited wildlife control, some habitat restoration and some safety and security services.

Lower sensitivity areas have experienced the most ecological degradation and, therefore, are the most suitable for many types of park activities if increased activity is desired. Degraded areas may have the greatest potential for ecological restoration, but may require significant effort.

Environmental sensitivity analysis:

The City of Edmonton created sensitivity class categories to describe the sensitivities in river valley parks. The sensitivity classes outline the types of development that are suitable for the park, help us to understand the trade-offs of development in the river valley and provide direction for the Master Plan.

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Lower sensitivity areas have experienced the most ecological degradation and, therefore, are the most suitable for many types of park activities if increased activity is desired. Degraded areas may have the greatest potential for ecological restoration, but may require significant effort.
The five landscape units are based on unique natural features and common activity uses. This helps to frame our discussion about opportunities and constraints throughout the park. Opportunities and constraints were developed based on a combination of City priorities, public input and site analysis.

RIVER VALLEY SLOPES

This landscape unit is part of the larger continuous steep escarpment that defines the river valley basin, with loose soil materials that tend to erode. The planting consists of dense stands of shrubs, trees, areas of grass, and a mix of native and non-native vegetation. Trails run at different levels along the slopes, many of which are natural/informal.

**OPPORTUNITIES**
- Dense vegetation with habitat potential
- Natural experience and atmosphere in the heart of the city
- Numerous trails for hikers, pedestrians, dog walkers and mountain bikers

**CONSTRAINTS**
- Steep slopes with high potential for erosion
- Spread of invasive species due to human impact
- Narrow trail network, limiting variety of trail usage

**GUIDING PRINCIPLES**
- Park Entrances should be visible, safe and identifiable
- Slope stabilization methods should be used in areas with evidence of historical or potential slope failure
- The management of invasive and non-native plant species will be addressed in the Master Plan
- Improved access from the top of bank will be balanced with erosion mitigation, slope stabilization and the control of invasive species

**HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION POTENTIAL**
- Opportunity for historical interpretation of coal mining sites
- Opportunity for historical interpretation of Baker’s Folley trail

**ECOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION POTENTIAL**
- Opportunity for ecological interpretation of the hoodoos
- Opportunity for ecological interpretation of native and non-native species
MOBILITY CORRIDOR

This landscape unit is characterized by its flat, manicured grass borders and fields. The south-western end of the park hosts active uses with a variety of facilities and amenities, including the Dawson pavilion. Two main trails, a paved multi-use regional trail and a Braille trail, run the entire length of the park. Most trails in this corridor are off-leash dog areas.

OPPORTUNITIES
- Multi-use trails and pathways are enjoyed by many users.
- Proposed activities may cause the least ecological disturbance in this zone because the area is already cleared/developed.
- Opportunities to enhance activity areas and amenities or to restore ecological processes in already disturbed zones.

CONSTRAINTS
- Relatively small area which may cause difficulties in accommodating multiple activities.
- User conflict occurs along the trails between pedestrians, cyclists and dog walkers.
- Multi-use trail surfaces are warped and worn down in some locations.
- Outdated facilities at park pavilion.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES
- Low impact design standards should be employed to mitigate ecological disturbance.
- Efforts should be made to mediate conflicts between trail and pathway users (e.g. pedestrians, cyclists, dog walkers) through improved signage and wayfinding.
- Provide appropriate park amenities to facilitate unique park and river valley experiences.

RIVER EDGE

This landscape unit forms the belt along the edge of the North Saskatchewan River. The steep drop to the river makes access difficult. There are many informal paths down to the river, showing the desire for people to touch the water. The vegetation is a mix of native and non-native species, which aids in slope stabilization.

OPPORTUNITIES
- Opportunity to develop and enhance vegetation along the shoreline for bank stabilization.
- Opportunity to increase the natural character of the area and connections to the river.
- River access and viewing area potential (if the river edge is to be developed, proper accommodation for steep bank stabilization must be included).

CONSTRAINTS
- Erosion has been noted along the river bank.
- River is difficult to access because of the steep grade and instability of slopes down to the water.
- River outfall creates a bad odour - water quality should be monitored.
- Erosion and slope degradation is evident along the river’s edge.
- River bank and water is difficult to access comfortably.
- River bank and water is difficult to access comfortably.
- Restored sturgeon habitats should be protected from negative impacts.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES
- River access and viewing points should be provided with the necessary measures to accommodate for slope and bank stabilization.
- Opportunities for stream and river habitat rehabilitation should be provided.
- Areas prone to erosion along the river bank should be protected in the Master Plan.

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION POTENTIAL
- Opportunity for commemoration or interpretation of Indigenous connection with the North Saskatchewan River.

ECOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION POTENTIAL
- Opportunity for ecological interpretation of geologic history and the hoodoos.

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**KINNAIRD RAVINE**

The ravine’s steep slopes and its high concentration of coniferous trees gives it a dense, secluded and mysterious feel. It has high habitat value for wildlife because of its dense upper and under-story growth. Large portions of the ravine are inaccessible to people. A single gravel path is the main route through this zone.

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- The ravine is a natural refuge and an escape from the city.
- Steep slopes and dense vegetation create potential habitat for small and large animals.
- Green space with a feeling of being in wilderness close to the city becomes escape from urban life.
- Entry and gateway upgrading potential.
- Steep slopes and dense vegetation with high preservation value.
- Opportunity to daylight Rat Creek Outfall.

**CONSTRAINTS**

- The entire ravine is sensitive to disturbance and increased activity.
- The trail network is limited to a single pedestrian use trail creating potential for user conflict and limiting available use.
- Steep slopes and dense vegetation are barriers to human use and access in the ravine.

**GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

The ravine’s natural characteristics should be maintained to provide a natural refuge from the city.

The steep slopes and dense vegetated areas should be preserved to foster habitats for wildlife.

Development should be restricted in relatively undisturbed land to prevent further damage and disturbance.

Consider trail enhancements to accommodate multiple user groups.

**PLATEAU PARKS**

These flat areas are at the top of the bank and can be easily accessed from adjacent neighbourhoods. Most of the plateau parks have few amenities that could be improved upon to benefit nearby residents.

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- Generally flat and accessible.
- Proposed activities may cause the least ecological disturbance in this zone because the area is already cleared/developed.
- Opportunity for ecological restoration.
- Potential for expanding/enhancing amenities.
- Potential enhanced viewpoint.

**CONSTRAINTS**

- Small in size and close to existing communities, limiting the types of activities that could occur in these zones.

**GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

Provide park amenities that serve the park’s neighbouring communities and the citizens of Edmonton.

Increase access and connections to the river valley where possible.
Contribute to the Vision for the Park!

Taking everything you know so far, and equipping yourself with the Guiding Principles...Join the Activities!

Guiding Principles were developed to respond to the Opportunities and Constraints presented with each Landscape Unit, and integrate what we know about Environmental Sensitivities in the park.

River Valley Slopes

Entrances should be visible, safe, and identifiable.

Slope stabilization methods should be used in areas with evidence of historical or potential slope failure.

The management of invasive and non-native plant species will be addressed in the Master Plan.

Improved access from the top of bank will be balanced with erosion mitigation, slope stabilization, and the control of invasive species.

Mobility Corridor

Low impact design standards should be employed to mitigate ecological disturbance.

Efforts should be made to mediate conflicts between trail and pathway users (i.e., pedestrians, cyclists, dog walkers) through improved signage and wayfinding.

Provide appropriate park amenities to facilitate unique park and river valley experiences.

River Edge

River access and viewing points should be provided with the necessary measures to accommodate for slope and bank stabilization.

Opportunities for stream and river habitat rehabilitation should be provided.

Areas prone to erosion along the river bank should be protected in the Master Plan.

Kinnaird Ravine

The ravine’s natural characteristics should be maintained to provide a natural refuge from the city.

The steep slopes and dense vegetated areas should be preserved to foster habitats for wildlife.

Development should be restricted in relatively undisturbed land to prevent further damage and disturbances.

Consider trail enhancements to accommodate multiple user groups.

Plateau Parks

Provide park amenities that serve the park’s neighbouring communities and the citizens of Edmonton.

Increase access and connections down the river valley slopes where possible.

Amenities are physical features in the park that provide a service to park users. For example, benches, washrooms, picnic areas and tree shade can all be considered amenities.

The overall feeling of safety in the park is created through a number of factors, including elimination of physical hazards, signage improvements, regular maintenance, and repair of trails and park amenities (such as the pavilion, washrooms and benches). All park visitors have the right to feel safe and secure.

Connectivity refers to the physical connections (on trails, pathways, sidewalks, stairs, roads, parking, etc.) from Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine into surrounding neighbourhoods, as well as other parks within the River Valley. Important factors for park circulation are access points and the condition of trails and signage in the park.

Nature and ecology addresses the natural environment of the park, including wildlife, vegetation, habitat, and the sense of being in nature and away from the city.

What does it feel like to visit Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine? The park’s valued features (including the hoodoos, varied topography, nature, public art and a rich history) help to create a unique sense of place and identity for the park.
EXAMPLE DIAGRAM 1
CREATE YOUR OWN PARK!

Here is an example of how you might lay out your own park diagram in Activity 2.

This example uses active park elements, including features for running, boating, gathering and walking dogs off-leash. Active uses are best suited to landscape units with low sensitivity, including the Mobility Corridor and Plateau Parks.

SAMPLE VISION STATEMENT FOR THIS EXAMPLE:
“The park aims to be an active place for recreation and physical activity, while preserving significant ecological systems.”

PARK ELEMENTS USED:
- PARK USE AND AMENITIES
  - FISHING
  - FIRE PIT
  - OFF LEASH AREA
  - PERFORMANCE SPACE
  - PUBLIC WASHROOMS
  - SHELTER
  - PICNIC AREAS
  - PLAYGROUND
  - LOOKOUT
  - RECYCLING + TRASH BINS
  - PARKING
  - WATER ACCESS
  - GATHERING SPACE
  - BOAT LAUNCH
  - ACTIVE USE
  - BBQ PITS

CIRCULATION AND CONNECTIVITY
- MOUNTAIN BIKING TRAILS
- DEDICATED CYCLING LANE
- PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE
- GATEWAY FEATURE
- WAYFINDING SIGNAGE
- HIking TRAILS

CULTURE AND SENSE OF PLACE
- ART INSTALLATION
- LANDMARK
- VISITOR KIOSK

SAFETY AND MAINTENANCE
- LIGHTING
- EMERGENCY CALL BOX
- SAFETY SIGNAGE

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EXAMPLE DIAGRAM 2
CREATE YOUR OWN PARK!

Here is an example of how you might lay out your own park diagram in Activity 2.

This example uses less active park elements and includes more opportunities for ecological restoration and invasive species control. While proposing enhancements to existing park amenities and infrastructure.

SAMPLE VISION STATEMENT FOR THIS EXAMPLE:
“Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine will leave a legacy as a leader in ecological restoration and nature education in Edmonton.”

PARK ELEMENTS USED:

- PARK USE AND AMENITIES
  - Fishing
  - Off Leash Area
  - Public Washrooms
  - Picnic Areas
  - Playground
  - Lookout
  - Recycling + Trash Bins
  - Parking
  - Water Access

- CIRCULATION AND CONNECTIVITY
  - Dedicated Cycling Lane
  - Pedestrian Promenade
  - Wayfinding Signage
  - Informal Hiking Trails

- CULTURE AND SENSE OF PLACE
  - Art Installation
  - Interpretative Signage

- SAFETY AND MAINTENANCE
  - Lighting
  - Emergency Call Box
  - Safety Signage

- NATURE AND ECOLOGY
  - Conservation Area
  - Invasive Species Control

SAMPLE VISION STATEMENT FOR THIS EXAMPLE:
“Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine will leave a legacy as a leader in ecological restoration and nature education in Edmonton.”
Thank You for participating in Phase 2 of the Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine Master Plan!

YOUR FEEDBACK WILL INFORM THE VISION, PRINCIPLES AND IDENTITY OF THE PARK.

We will continue to incorporate your feedback with technical recommendations and City priorities as we develop concept options for the park that will be presented in Phase 3. City policies, site analysis and public input will continue to inform the process and outcome of the Master Plan.

WHAT COMES NEXT....

Before the next engagement we will create two concept design options for the park based on what we heard today!

We will analyze your proposed activities and park elements with the existing environmental sensitivities and develop options that minimize ecological disturbance while addressing public and City priorities for the park.

WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS...

1. VISION STATEMENT
   - Postcard: Send by mail or share using #mydawsonpark
   - Online: Take the survey at edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan

2. VISION MAP
   - Pamphlet: Draw your park vision and share using #mydawsonpark
   - Online: Drop pins on our online map at edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan

3. PARK ELEMENTS
   - Online: Take the survey at edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan

PROJECT TIMELINE

PHASE 1
INITIAL FEEDBACK
INVENTORY & ANALYSIS
August 2016

PHASE 2
VISION & PRINCIPLES
IDENTITY
January 2017

PHASE 3
CONCEPT DESIGN
OPTIONS
Spring 2017

PHASE 4
PREFERRED
CONCEPT OPTIONS
Summer 2017

Thanks for participating and providing your valuable input! See you again in Spring 2017!

STAY INVOLVED!

Stay up to date and follow the Master Plan’s progress at edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan

Please send us your feedback by February 1, 2017!

Have we missed anything?
Share your thoughts on a sticky note and post it on the board!
What Makes a Great Park?

The vision statement expresses what the park will look like when the Master Plan is implemented. The vision statement for the park will reflect our collective values and beliefs - here is your chance to write in your own thoughts on the park vision.

INSTRUCTIONS
Contribute to the vision statement for Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine using the provided words/phrases. Post them or write your own on a blank card and place it under any of the FOUR provided statements.

Want more flexibility? Use a postcard or tweet us at #mydawsonpark
2 Create Your Own
Dawson Park & Kinnaird Ravine!

How to Play:

1. Place the provided park elements you'd like to see on the map.
2. Use the arrows to show desired connections and entry points throughout the park.
3. Snap & Share your results! #mydawsonpark

This activity can also be done online! Visit: edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan
3 PARK ELEMENTS

What types of park elements do you prefer?

Park elements are building blocks for the park structure. They define activities that can occur in the park.

Based on What We Heard during Phase 1 of engagement, here is a collection of park elements (example programs and activities) that could take place in Dawson Park and Kinnaird Ravine. Your input will help start the conversation about a program for the park, which we will explore further in Phase 3.

In Activity 2, you used park elements as your game pieces to design your own park. Now is your chance to give a clearer definition of the look and feel of the park elements you chose!

What park elements do you like?
## PARK USE & AMENITIES (cont'd)

### PERFORMANCE SPACES
- Sheltered
- Open

### EXERCISE AREA
- Single Area
- Multiple Stations

### PUBLIC WASHROOMS
- Sensor-Connected
- Compostable

### BIKE RACKS

### FOOD / DRINK KIOSK

### OPEN SPACES
- Playfields
- Flexible Area
- Skating Area
- Viewing Area

### RECEPTACLES
- Standard
- Contemporary

### TRAIL ACTIVITIES
- Cross Country Skiing
- Mountain Biking
- Snowshoeing
- Trail Running

### SHELTER
- Semi Covered
- Fully Covered

### SAFETY & MAINTENANCE

### LIGHTING
- Lit Entrances
- Lit Pathways / Stairways

### LIGHTING (cont'd)
- Lit Open Spaces
- Keep Natural Areas Dark

### ADDRESSING SAFETY
- Emergency Call Box
- Snow Clearing on Pathways

### NATURE & ECOLOGY

### NATURAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
- Conserve Natural Areas + Wildlife
- Preserve Sensitive Areas

### PLAYGROUNDS
- Prefab / Traditional
- Custom / Natural

### BIKE RACKS

### DRINKING FOUNTAINS

### DOG BAG DISPENSERS

Place a sticker on the types of park elements that you like!
### NATURE & ECOLOGY (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NATURAL ASSET MANAGEMENT (cont'd)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restore Disturbed Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Education Programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONNECTIVITY & CIRCULATION

#### TRAIL & PATHWAY TYPES

- Paved Trail (Asphalt/Concrete)
- Single Track/Natural Trail
- Maintain Existing
- Gravel Trail
- Paved Trail (Asphalt/Concrete)

### COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

- Ravine Bridge
- New Stairs

### RIVER EDGE

- Natural River Edge
- Constructed River Edge

### WAYFINDING & SIGNAGE

- Trail Rules / Information Signs
- Safety Signs
- Directional Signs

### VEHICULAR ACCESS

- Maintain Existing
- Designed Park Entry
- Standard River Valley Park Entry

### IDENTIFY & EXPERIENCE

### USER EXPERIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VEHICULAR ACCESS (cont'd)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enlarged Parking Lot (Canoe Trailer)</td>
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</table>

### ART INSTALLATIONS

- Public Art Installation
- Commemorative Art/Monument
- Elements for the Visually Impaired

### CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Pre-Contact Heritage
- Edmonton's Heritage

### NATURAL HERITAGE

- Wildlife Viewing / Bird Blinds
- Interpretive Signage

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What park elements would Seniors, Children or Youth like?

This activity can also be done online! Visit: edmonton.ca/dawsonparkmasterplan
How will this information be used?

By telling us how you access the park, you are providing us with a better understanding of what park features are needed to support your mode of transportation, and which entry points are most frequently used.

We will incorporate this feedback into the refined concept plans in Phase 3!