

# 2026

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### RESIDENTIAL LAND

A summary of the methods used by the City of Edmonton in determining the value of residential land properties in Edmonton for assessment purposes.

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**Edmonton**



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## Scope

This guide is an aid in explaining how residential land properties are valued for assessment purposes. The guide is intended as a tool and complements the assessor's judgment in the valuation process. **Valuation Date** refers to the legislated date of July 1, 2025.

## Introduction

Property assessments in the City of Edmonton are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, (hereinafter "MGA") and the Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation, 2018, Alta Reg 203/17, (hereinafter "MRAT"). The MRAT regulation establishes the valuation standard to be used, defines the procedures to be applied, and proposes objectives for the quality to be achieved in the preparation of assessments. The MGA requires the municipality to prepare assessments that represent market value by application of the mass appraisal process. All assessments are expected to meet quality standards prescribed by the province in the MRAT regulation.

Property assessments represent:

- an estimate of the value;
- of the fee simple estate in the property;
- as the property existed on December 31, 2025;
- reflecting typical market conditions;
- as if the property had been sold on July 1, 2025;
- on the open market;
- from a willing seller to a willing buyer.

The assessment is a prediction of the value that would result when those specific, defined conditions are met.

The legislation requires the City of Edmonton to assess the fee simple estate.

"Fee simple interest [is] absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate... leased fee interest [is] the ownership interest held by the lessor, which includes the right to the contract rent specified in the lease plus the reversionary right when the lease expires... leasehold interest [is] the interest held by the lessee (the tenant or renter) through a lease conveying the rights of use and occupancy for a stated term under certain conditions."

*Appraisal Institute of Canada, **The Appraisal of Real Estate Third Canadian Edition**,  
Vancouver, Canada, 2010, page 6.4*

Both *market value* and *property*, along with additional terms are defined in the *MGA* and *MRAT*:

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(k) “**regulated property**” means

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

**MRAT** s.1(k)

s.9(1) the **valuation standard** for the land and improvements is market value unless subsection (2)... applies

**MRAT** s.9(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.5 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.5

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.6 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.6

s.1(g) “**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(g)

## 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

31(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.31(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
<b>Definition and Purpose</b>	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, this includes: rights to be valued, effective date of valuation, and any limiting conditions.
<b>Data Collection</b>	Mass appraisal requires a 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.
<b>Market Analysis</b>	Mass appraisal is predicated on highest and best use.	Market analysis includes the analysis of highest and best use.
<b>Valuation Model</b>	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.
<b>Validation</b>	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 Model

A valuation model creates an equation of variables, factors and coefficients that explains the relationship between estimated market value and property characteristics. An assessed value is then calculated by applying the appropriate valuation model to individual properties within a property type.

- s31 (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.31 (a), (b) and (d)*

- s.33 Information prescribed ... does not include coefficients

*MRAT, s.33(3)*

### Valuation Model

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

## Property Groups

**Residential Land** is a vacant land parcel of land zoned for low-density residential uses under Zoning Bylaw No. 20001. This Residential Land property group can also include RSM/RM h16.0 zoned vacant parcels with no multi-residential development potential due to legal or physical constraints, such as a caveat or lot size.

## Approaches to Value

The approaches to determine market value are the direct comparison, income, and cost approaches.

<b>Direct Comparison Approach</b>	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.
<b>Income Approach</b>	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.
<b>Cost Approach</b>	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.

### Direct Comparison Approach

For this property group, the assessment is determined using the Direct Comparison Approach. It is the most appropriate method of valuation for Residential Land properties in the City of Edmonton because it mirrors the actions of buyers and sellers in the marketplace and sufficient residential land sales data exists in order to derive reliable market estimates.

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, 2020 to June 30, 2025 in valuing Residential Land properties. Time adjustments are applied to sale prices to account for any market fluctuations occurring between the sale date and the legislated valuation date. The City of Edmonton uses the date the legal title transfer was registered at the Land Titles Office as the sale date of a property.

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



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## Assessment Classification

Section 297 of the MGA requires that a property must be assigned one or more of the following assessment classes:

- (a) class 1 - residential;
- (b) class 2 - non-residential;
- (c) class 3 - farm land;
- (d) class 4 - machinery and equipment.

The different assessment classes are defined in section 297(4) of the MGA. The *City of Edmonton Charter, 2018 Regulation*, Alta Reg 39/2018 (Charter), except for the purposes of section 359 and Division 5 of Part 9 of the MGA, modifies the section 297(4) definitions for the different assessment classes.

Pursuant to section 297(2) of the MGA and Bylaw 19519, the residential class has been divided into subclasses. Bylaw 19519 defines the Residential, Mature Area Derelict Residential, and Other Residential subclasses.

The three assessment subclassifications of residential property in Edmonton:

- Residential
- Other Residential
- Mature Area Derelict Residential

Assigning assessment classes requires a consideration of the class and subclass definitions and related sections in section 297 of the MGA, the Charter, Bylaw 19519, and the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw No. 20001, including Overlays.

### Residential

A residential property is all or part of a property where neither industrial, commercial nor farming operations take place and the property:

- is actually used for permanent living accommodation;
- is vacant land with a primary permitted use under the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw for permanent living accommodation, but not vacant land with multiple primary permitted uses; or
- has permanent living accommodations as a permitted or discretionary use under the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw and a development permit has been issued or construction has commenced to build permanent living accommodations.<sup>1</sup>

**Permanent Living Accommodation** consists of a self-contained dwelling unit having one or more rooms accommodating sitting, sleeping, sanitary facilities, and a kitchen.

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<sup>1</sup> *City of Edmonton Charter, 2018 Regulation, AR 39/2018*, s. 4(16)(c) modifies section 297(4)(b) and (c) of the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26, except for the purposes of section 359 and Division 5 of Part 9 of the MGA.

## Zoning

The rules and regulations for land development within Edmonton are contained in the Zoning Bylaw, No. 20001.

s.8.20 **Zone:** a specific group of listed Uses and Development Regulations that regulate the Use and Development of land within specific geographic areas of the City...

***Zoning Bylaw No. 20001, 2024, s.8.20***

Residential land use zones vary in part due to density.

s.8.20 **Density:** when used in reference to Residential and Residential-Related development, the number of Dwellings on a Site expressed as Dwelling per hectare.

***Zoning Bylaw No. 20001, 2024, s.8.20***

A residential zone summary is in the Appendix.

## Effective Zoning

Not all properties conform to the zoning use set out in the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw. When property does not conform to the zoning bylaw, property assessors apply effective zoning. Effective zoning is an internal coding applied to reflect the current use and/or development potential of a parcel. Effective zoning will generally reflect the actual zoning of a parcel, but may differ from the actual zoning. The most common scenarios where effective zoning may be applied are:

- **Actual zoning is Direct Control (DC) or other specialized zoning.** In these cases the most comparable Residential zoning will be applied as the effective zoning. For example, if a DC1 zoning provision allows for development most similar to those with an RS zoning, that property will have an effective zoning of RS even though the actual zoning is DC1.
- **Some vacant parcels with RSM/RM h16 zoning have legal and/or physical constraints** like caveat on title, lot size, and frontage. These constraints may prohibit development as multi-residential properties containing 4 or more units. In these cases, residential effective zoning will be applied considering their practical development potential. A typical example includes land subdivisions for individually-titled semi-detached houses in RSM/RM h16.0 zoning.
- **Legal non-conforming use:** A legal non-conforming use is one that was lawfully in existence before a new zoning bylaw came into effect. Since the lawful use existed before the zoning was changed its legal non-conforming use may continue and an effective zone reflecting current use is applied.

- 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 nonconforming use or nonconforming building, the development permit continues in effect in spite of the coming into force of the bylaw.

**MGA, s.643(1)**

In cases where a legal non-conforming use is discontinued for six (6) or more months, any future use must conform to the current Zoning Bylaw.

- 643(2) A non-conforming use of land or a building may be continued but if that use is discontinued for a period of 6 consecutive months or more, any future use of the land or building must conform with the land use bylaw then in effect.

**MGA, s.643(2)**

## Variables

The definitions of variables and related factors affecting value within the valuation models are itemized in the following sections:

- Location
- Positive site influences
- Negative site influences
- Lot characteristics
- Adjustments

Location		
Market area	Neighbourhood	Study area

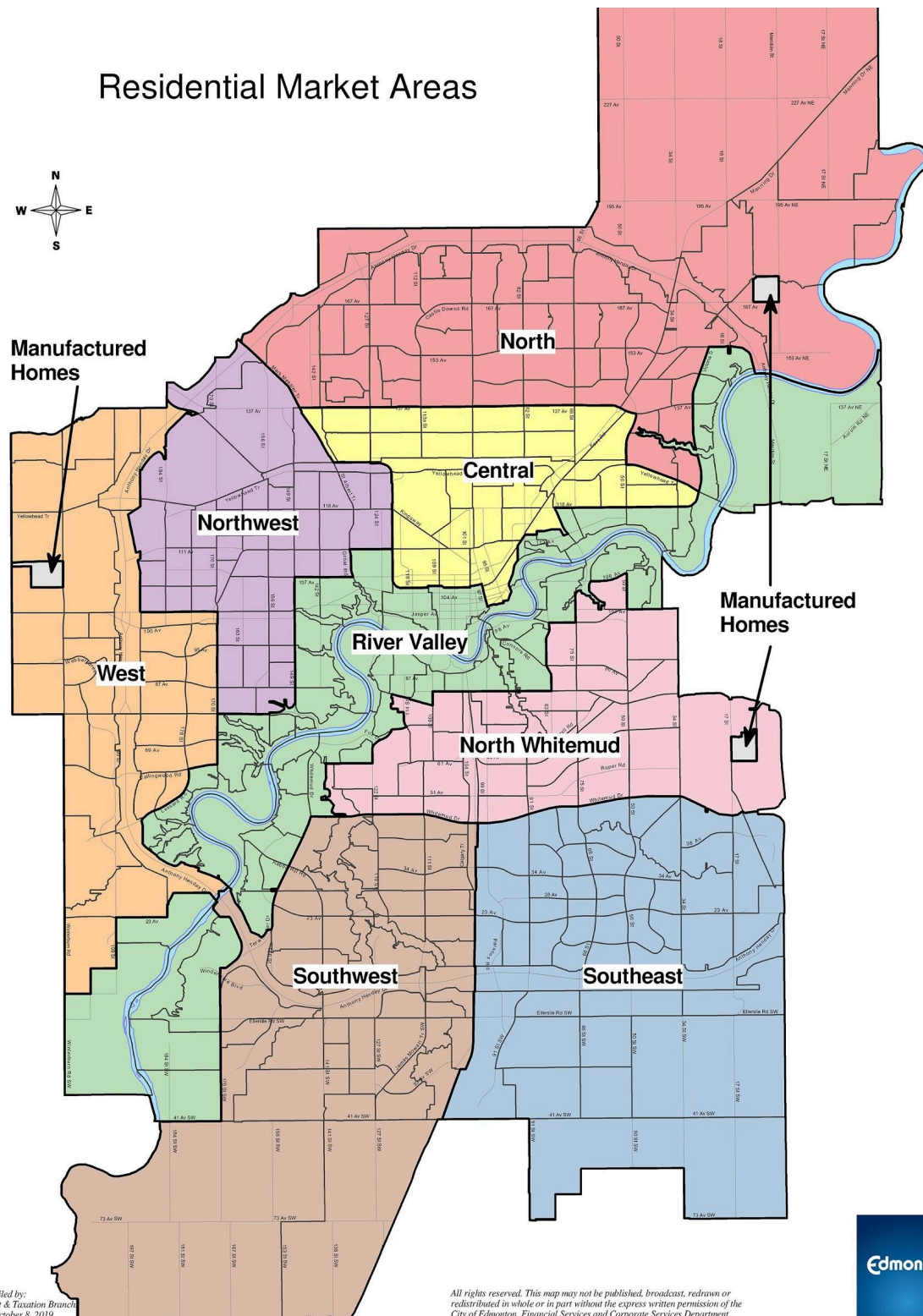
Location references not only a particular parcel of land, but also describes larger geographic areas. The following location characteristics are listed in alphabetical order:

### Market area

A market area is a geographic grouping of neighbourhoods or study areas; major arterial roads and natural boundaries within the municipal corporate limits typically define the boundaries. Eight residential land market areas are defined in Edmonton. These market areas are:

- North
- West
- Northwest
- Central
- River Valley
- North Whitemud
- Southwest
- Southeast

The boundaries of these market areas are identified on the following page. A valuation model was created for each market area (excluding manufactured home park lands - for this inventory refer to the *2026 Manufactured Home Park Land* assessment methodology guide).



## Neighbourhood

A Neighbourhood is a geographical area defined by the City of Edmonton. Maps identifying these neighbourhood boundaries are accessible on the City website, <http://maps.edmonton.ca/map.aspx> (choose "Neighbourhood" in the "I'm looking for" drop-down menu).

## Study area

Within the 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, ["https://www.edmonton.ca/residential\\_neighbourhoods/property\\_tax\\_assessment/reference-materials.aspx"](https://www.edmonton.ca/residential_neighbourhoods/property_tax_assessment/reference-materials.aspx). See the document, *2026 Residential Neighbourhood – Study Areas*

- **Rural Residential study areas**

The market areas also contain groups of rural residential properties identified by their assigned effective zoning code ('RR'). These properties, typically 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, [https://www.edmonton.ca/residential\\_neighbourhoods/property\\_tax\\_assessment/reference-materials.aspx](https://www.edmonton.ca/residential_neighbourhoods/property_tax_assessment/reference-materials.aspx). See the document, *2026 Rural Residential – Study Areas*.

Positive site influences		
Golf course influence	Greenbelt influence	Lake influence
Noise attenuation barrier	Park influence	Ravine influence
River valley influence		

The impact of a positive site influence may vary by other variables. The following positive site influences affecting assessment value are as listed (alphabetically):

### Golf course influence

A property is located in close proximity to a golf course.

- **Abutting**

Property backs directly onto a golf course or is separated from it only by a park, green space or walking trail.

- **Across from, major**

Property is separated from a golf course by a road or lane with traffic counts equal to or less than 5,000. The separation by the road or lane could also include a park, green space or walking trail.

- **Across from, minor**

Property is separated from a golf course by a road with traffic counts greater than 5,000. The separation by the road could also include a park, green space or walking trail.

### **Greenbelt influence**

A property is next to a strip of publicly accessible green space.

This green space runs between residential properties, is between eight and 30 metres (26 and 98 feet) wide, includes public utility corridors and may have a walking trail. The greenbelt influence does not include areas used for overhead transmission lines, parks, lakes, ravines, walkways or the river valley.

For widths below eight metres, refer to the Walkway influence definition. For widths over 30 metres, refer to the Park influence definition.

### **Lake influence**

A property is in close proximity to a lake or stormwater facility.

- **Abutting**

Property backs directly onto a lake or stormwater facility.

- **Abutting, minor**

Property backs onto a lake or stormwater facility but is separated from it by a park, green space or walking trail.

- **Across from**

Property is separated from a lake or stormwater facility by a road or lane with traffic counts less than 15,000. The separation by a road or lane could also include a park, green space or walking trail.

### **Noise attenuation barrier**

Noise attenuation barriers are structures designed to protect from noise pollution. They are located in proximity to noise sources like commercial, industrial, institutional, LRT, multi-residential, utility, railway or traffic.

Barriers include earthen berms, concrete wall structures and corrugated steel wall structures or their combination with a minimum combined height of six feet. Noise attenuation barriers do not include wooden screen fences typically erected by either the City or property owners.

- **Minor**

The barrier is between six and 10 feet high and is located on the property line.

- **Moderate**

The barrier is between six and 10 feet high when measured from the side that faces the noise source. Or, the barrier is between 10 and 20 feet high and is located on the property line.

- **Major**

The barrier is between 10 and 20 feet high when measured from the side that faces the noise source. Or, the barrier is more than 20 feet high and is located on the property line.

- **Extreme**

The barrier is more than 20 feet high when measured from the side that faces the noise source.

### Park influence

A property is in close proximity to a park.

Parks include any developed or undeveloped green space, neighbourhood parks, cul-de-sac islands and flat, wooded areas. They may or may not have walking trails. Parks exclude greenbelts, and any areas used for overhead transmission lines.

- **Abutting, major**

Property has a common boundary with a park. The park is more than 0.75 hectares (1.85 acres) in total size and is at least 30 metres (98 feet) wide when measured from the property line.

- **Across from, major**

Property is separated from a park by a road or lane with traffic counts less than 15,000. The park is more than 0.75 hectares (1.85 acres) in total size and is at least 30 metres (98 feet) wide.

- **Abutting, minor**

Property has a common boundary with a park. The park ranges between 0.25 hectares (0.62 acres) and 0.75 hectares (1.85 acres) in total size and is at least 30 metres (98 feet) wide.

Or, property has a common boundary with a major park. However, the portion of the park that abuts the property is less than 30 metres (98 ft) wide when measured from the property line.

- **Across from, minor**

Property is separated from a park by a road or lane with traffic counts less than 15,000. The park ranges between 0.25 hectares (0.62 acres) and 0.75 hectares (1.85 acres) in total size and is at least 30 metres (98 ft) wide.

Or, property is across a road or lane from a major park where the portion of the park is less than 30 metres (98 ft) wide.

- **Abutting, recreational**

Property has a common boundary with a park or green spaces used for recreational purposes: playgrounds, soccer or football fields, baseball diamonds, outdoor hockey rinks or open fields within 91 metres (300 feet) of a school.

- **Across from, recreational**

Property is separated from a park or green space by a road or lane with traffic counts less than 15,000. The park or green space is used for recreational purposes: playgrounds, soccer or football fields, baseball diamonds, outdoor hockey rinks or open fields within 91 metres (300 feet) of a school.

### Ravine influence

A property is in close proximity to a ravine (land included in the City of Edmonton's [North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay](#)).

- **Abutting**

Property backs directly onto a portion of a ravine or is separated from it by parks, green spaces or walking trails. The ravine influence is "abutting" when the portion of the ravine is more than 50 metres (164 feet) wide.

- **Abutting, minor**

Property backs directly onto a portion of a ravine or is separated from it only by parks, green



spaces or walking trails. The ravine influence is “abutting, minor” when the portion of the ravine is less than 50 metres (164 feet) wide.

- **Across from, major**

Property is separated from a ravine by one or more roads or lanes with traffic counts equal to or less than 5,000. The separation by the road or lane may also include parks, green spaces and walking trails.

- **Across from, minor**

Property is separated from a ravine by one or more roads with traffic counts greater than 5,000. The separation by the road may also include parks, green spaces and walking trails.

### **River valley influence**

A property is in close proximity to or within the boundaries of the North Saskatchewan River Valley (land included in the City of Edmonton's [North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay](#)).

- **Abutting**

Property backs directly onto the boundary of the river valley or is separated from it only by parks, green spaces, wooded areas, walking trails or golf courses.

Where property is located within the river valley (for example, in neighbourhoods like Rosedale, Riverdale and Cloverdale), it receives an abutting river valley influence factor if it backs directly onto the bank of the North Saskatchewan River or is separated from the bank by parks, green spaces, wooded areas, walking trails and golf courses.

- **Across from, major**

Property is separated from the boundaries of the river valley by a lane or one or more roads with traffic counts equal to or less than 5,000. This separation may also include parks, green spaces, wooded areas, walking trails and golf courses.

Where property is located within the river valley (for example, in neighbourhoods like Rosedale, Riverdale and Cloverdale), it receives a major river valley influence factor if it is separated from the bank of the North Saskatchewan River by the road or lane. This separation may also include parks, green spaces, wooded areas, walking trails and golf courses.

- **Across from, minor**

Property is separated from the boundaries of the river valley by one or more roads with traffic counts greater than 5,000. This separation may also include parks, green spaces, wooded areas, walking trails and golf courses.

Where property is located within the river valley (for example, in neighbourhoods like Rosedale, Riverdale and Cloverdale), it receives a minor river valley influence factor if it is separated from the bank of the North Saskatchewan River by the road. This separation may also include parks, green spaces, wooded areas, walking trails and golf courses.

Negative site influences		
Cemetery influence	Commercial influence	Industrial influence
Institutional influence	LRT influence	Multi-residential influence
Railway influence	Traffic influence	Utilities influence
Walkway influence		

The impact of a negative site influence may vary by other variables. The following negative site influences affecting assessment value are as listed (alphabetically):

### **Cemetery influence**

A property is abutting or directly across from a cemetery.

### **Commercial influence**

A property is in close proximity to a commercial property.

Commercial properties considered for this influence must

- abut a property; or
- be located directly across a road or lane; or
- be located directly across and within 50 metres of a property and separated by utility right of ways, parks, lakes or other green spaces.

The number and type of commercial properties in close proximity will determine the influence as follows.

- **Minor**  
Property is in close proximity to one commercial property like a neighbourhood office building, corner store, gas station, shop or convenience store.
- **Moderate**  
Property is in close proximity to:
  - two small commercial properties like a neighbourhood corner store, gas station, shop or convenience store, or
  - one large commercial property like a neighbourhood strip mall, hotel or fast food facility.
- **Major**  
Property is in close proximity to:
  - three or more commercial properties that fall under minor influence,
  - two or more commercial properties that fall under moderate influence, or
  - one commercial property like a mall, box centre or bar.

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### Industrial influence

A property is in close proximity to an industrial property.

Industrial properties considered for this influence must

- abut a property; or
- be located directly across a road or lane; or
- be located directly across and within 50 metres of a property and separated by utility right of ways, parks, lakes or other green spaces.

The number and type of industrial properties in close proximity will determine the influence as follows:

- **Minor**

Property is in close proximity to:

- one developed industrial property, or
- vacant industrial land.

- **Moderate**

Property is in close proximity to two developed industrial properties.

- **Major**

Property is in close proximity to:

- one industrial property that emits a large amount of pollution or smell (for example, the Gold Bar Wastewater Treatment Plant), or
- three or more developed industrial properties.

### Institutional influence

A property is in close proximity to an institutional facility.

Institutional properties considered for this influence must

- abut a property; or
- be located directly across a road or lane with traffic counts less than 15,000; or
- be located directly across and within 50 metres of a property and separated by utility right of ways, parks, lakes or other green spaces.

The number and type of institutional properties in close proximity will determine the influence as follows:

- **Minor**

Property is in close proximity to one institutional property like a church, elementary school, ski hill, community hall or community recreation facility.

- **Moderate**

Property is in close proximity to:

- two institutional properties that create minor influence, or
- one institutional property like a high school, junior high school, outdoor community pool or stand-alone police station.

- **Major**

Property is in close proximity to:

- three or more institutional properties that create minor influence,
- two or more institutional properties that create moderate influence, or

- one major institutional property (for example, a large sports or recreation facility like Commonwealth Stadium, Telus Field, or Terwillegar Recreation Centre, a post-secondary institution, hospital or other emergency facility).

### **LRT influence**

A property is in close proximity to the Edmonton Light Rail Transit (LRT) system.

- **Abutting**  
Property backs directly onto an LRT right of way or is separated from it only by parks, green spaces, walking trails or walkways.
- **Across from**  
Property is separated from an LRT right of way by a road or lane. The separation by a road or lane could also include a park, green space and walking trail.

### **Multi-residential influence**

A property is in close proximity to a multi-residential property. The neighbouring multi-residential property can be apartments, rental rowhouse complexes or any property considered as higher-density due to its small lot size (less than 1200 sq m).

Multi-residential properties considered for this influence must

- abut a property; or
- be located directly across a road or lane with traffic counts less than 15,000; or
- be located directly across and within 50 metres of a property and separated by an open space such as utility right of ways, parks or lake.

The total dwelling count from the multi-residential property and any other multi-residential properties contiguous to it (or separated only by small gaps of land like lanes, greenbelts or walkways) will determine the influence as follows:

- **Minor**  
Property is in close proximity to multi-residential properties with a total dwelling count of four to 30.
- **Moderate**  
Property is in close proximity to multi-residential properties with a total dwelling count of 31 to 75.
- **Major**  
Property is in close proximity to multi-residential properties with a total dwelling count of more than 75.

### **Railway influence**

A property is in close proximity to a railway (excluding light rail or streetcars).

- **Minor**  
Property backs directly onto or is directly across from a rail right of way with single or multiple rail lines. Property also could be separated from the rail right of way by a road or lane.
- **Moderate**  
Property directly backs onto or is directly across from a railway yard or switching station. Property also could be separated from the railway yard or switching station by a road or lane.

### Traffic influence

A property is abutting a road, or is directly across a road and separated only by an open space such as a service road, parking lot or greenspace. The following factors are based on the 2023 Average Annual Weekday Traffic Volume Data located at

[\[https://www.edmonton.ca/transportation/transportation-data\]](https://www.edmonton.ca/transportation/transportation-data).

- **Minor Traffic:**
  - Property is abutting, or adjacent to and within 30 metres (100 feet) of a road with a recorded traffic flow of 1,500-5,000 vehicles per day.
- **Moderate Traffic:**
  - Property is abutting, or adjacent to and within 91 metres (300 feet) of a road with a recorded traffic flow of 5,001-15,000 vehicles per day.
- **Major Traffic:**
  - Property is abutting, or adjacent to and within 152 metres (500 feet) of a road with a recorded traffic flow of 15,001-50,000 vehicles per day (e.g., 50th Street, 170th Street, or 97th Street).
- **Extreme Traffic:**
  - Property is abutting, or adjacent to and within 305 metres (1000 feet) of a road with a recorded traffic flow of more than 50,000 vehicles per day (e.g., Whitemud Drive or Yellowhead Trail).
- **Anthony Henday Drive:**
  - Property is abutting, or adjacent to the Anthony Henday Drive ring road.

### Utility influence

A property is in close proximity to utilities such as overhead transmission lines or substations.

- **Overhead, high voltage**

Property receives an Overhead, high voltage utility influence factor if it is adjacent to overhead transmission lines greater than 200 kilovolts (generally located within a green belt), or if it's adjacent to telecommunication transmission towers.

Municipal utility services such as low-voltage power lines, subtransmission power lines, gas lines, telecommunications lines and municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer lines are not included in this category.
- **Substation, minor**

Property receives a substation, minor utility influence factor if it is adjacent to a utility substation other than a high-voltage overhead transmission line substation. These substations include municipal utility services such as low-voltage power substations, gas substations, telecommunications substations and municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer substations.
- **Substation, major**

Property receives a substation, major utility influence factor if it is adjacent to an high-voltage overhead transmission line substation.

### Walkway influence

A property shares a border with a walkway that connects a residential area—either directly or as part of a trail system—to commercial or institutional areas or roadways with traffic counts greater than 15,000.

Walkways are less than eight metres (26.2 feet) wide and located between two residential properties.

For widths over eight metres, refer to the Greenbelt influence definition.

Lot Characteristics		
Corner lot	Lot shape	Lot size
Walkout grading		

The impact of a lot characteristic may vary by other variables. The following lot characteristics affecting assessment value are as listed (alphabetically):

### Corner lot

The lot is located at the intersection of two public roadways, other than lanes.

For a detailed definition, see the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 20001 (part 8, section 8.20).

### Lot shape

The lot is of an irregular or pie shape.

- **Pie**  
The front width of the lot is significantly smaller than the back width, which results in an overall “pie” shape.
- **Irregular**  
The shape of the lot is substantially different from a rectangular-, pie- or otherwise regularly shaped residential lot. It could be, for example, a triangular lot, L-shaped lot or a lot with a “panhandle”. Refer to Lot area with applied adjustment definition.

### Lot size

Lot size is the total size of land.

The calculation of this area is done by the City's Global Information System (software for analyzing geographical data) and based on the legal description of the property.

### Walkout grading

The lot displays substantial grade differences from the front to the back of the lot that could allow for the development of a walkout basement.

Adjustments		
Adverse topography	Contamination	Encumbrance
Lot area with applied adjustment	Lot instability	Servicing

Adjustments may be made for the following:

### Adverse topography

Adverse topography indicates a property has certain topographical constraints that are not typical for the area and negatively affect the overall suitability of land for residential development.

These constraints may include, but are not limited to, significant slopes or wetland subsoil conditions resulting from sloughs, ponds and natural drainage onto the property. Refer to Lot area with applied adjustment definition.

- **Minor**  
The adverse topography does not significantly impede developmental potential of the property. The area still provides some benefit to the owner, such as use or enjoyment of the land.
- **Moderate**  
The adverse topography has a potential to significantly impede developmental potential of the property. However, the area still provides some benefit to the owner, such as use or enjoyment of the land.
- **Major**  
The adverse topography significantly impedes developmental potential of the property. The area provides no reasonable benefit to the owner.

*Note: The Adverse topography adjustment is not applied to properties located in close proximity to or within the boundaries of the North Saskatchewan River Valley or in close proximity to a ravine (land included in the City of Edmonton's [North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay](#)).*

### Contamination

Contamination refers to property that has been affected by environmental contamination which includes adverse conditions resulting from the release of hazardous substances into surface water, groundwater, or soil.

### Encumbrance

A property has a registered encumbrance on title that runs with the land, such as an easement or restrictive covenant. This encumbrance and the area of the lot that it affects are atypical for similar properties in the area.

Encumbrance does not include municipal utility services—such as low-voltage power, gas, telecommunication, water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer lines—that typically serve the property. Refer to Lot area with applied adjustment definition.

- **Minor**  
The encumbrance does not significantly impede developmental potential of the affected area. The area still provides some benefit to the owner, such as use or enjoyment of the land.
- **Moderate**  
The encumbrance has the potential to significantly impede developmental potential of the affected area. However, the area still provides some benefit to the owner, such as use or enjoyment of the land.
- **Major**  
The encumbrance significantly impedes developmental potential of the affected area. The area provides no reasonable benefit to the owner.

### **Lot area with applied adjustment**

A property received an assessment adjustment to a portion of the total lot size due to the negative impacts of encumbrance, adverse topography or irregular shape.

### **Lot instability**

Lot instability is land movement, sinking, or erosion that has diminished the bearing capacity of the ground. The lot instability attribute is applied to residential properties that abut land included in the North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System Protection Overlay when there is evidence of lot instability. When multiple properties are affected by lot instability, a step-down of levels may be applied to each property. Professional lot rehabilitation may affect the level of lot instability that is applied to a property. King's Bench decisions regarding lot instability will also be considered. The levels of lot instability are as follows:

- **Minor**  
A property has experienced movement, sinking, or erosion, which:
  - (a) is apparent and more than incidental in scope, but does not immediately threaten improvements or the use of the property; and
  - (b) has resulted in ongoing monitoring by a geotechnical professional to ensure continued stability; or
  - (c) the land title includes a registered caveat acknowledging owner risk of lot instability and may include the required participation in preventative lot failure programs or homeowners association.
- **Moderate**  
A property meets the criteria for the Minor level, plus it has experienced movement, sinking, or erosion which:
  - (a) impairs or precludes use of a portion of the property; and
  - (b) has resulted in ongoing monitoring by a geotechnical professional and/or Safety Codes Officers; or



(c) The assessed improvements are beginning to show some signs of weakening structural integrity as a result of lot instability.

- **Major**

A property meets the criteria for the Moderate level, plus it has experienced severe movement, sinking, or erosion which:

(a) has rendered a substantial portion of the property unusable or hazardous or in need of professional rehabilitation work; and

(b) has subjected the property to ongoing geotechnical monitoring regarding the continued use of the property and /or a Safety Codes Act order requires monitoring, or

(c) The structural integrity of the dwelling has been weakened as a result of lot instability.

- **Extreme**

A property meets the criteria for the Major level, plus it has experienced extreme movement, sinking or erosion, which:

(a) has rendered all or a vast majority of the property unusable or hazardous or in need of professional rehabilitation work; or

(b) the dwelling is unsafe for continued occupancy - there is clear evidence that the structural integrity of the dwelling has been severely compromised, or

(c) has an order to vacate the dwelling until professional lot rehabilitation has occurred, or

(d) the existing dwelling is required to be removed as a result of lot instability.

## **Servicing**

A property is considered serviced if it is, or can be, serviced by infrastructure located adjacent to the parcel. The Servicing variables below do not apply to Rural Residential lots.

- **Water supply service**

Water supply refers to the public water supply infrastructure available to a property.

- **Present**

A property is adjacent to water supply services.

- **Absent**

A property is not adjacent to water supply services.

- **Sanitary sewer service**

Sanitary sewer refers to a system of sewers designed to collect and convey household and industrial wastewater from urban areas to Edmonton's Gold Bar Wastewater Treatment Plant.

- **Present**

A property is adjacent to Edmonton's sanitary sewer system.

- **Absent**  
A property is not adjacent to Edmonton's sanitary sewer system.
- **Storm sewer service**  
Storm sewer refers to a system of sewers designed to collect, store and convey runoff from urban areas to a receiving body of water. Property is considered serviced if it's located next to a road with stormwater sewer.
  - **Present**  
A property is adjacent to Edmonton's storm sewer system.
  - **Absent**  
A property is not adjacent to Edmonton's storm sewer system.
- **Access to paved public roads**  
Paved public roads are part of the public road access infrastructure and must be adjacent to the property.
  - **Present**  
A paved public road is adjacent to the property.
  - **Absent**  
A paved public road is not adjacent to the property.

Access to paved public roads doesn't include paved back lanes and alleys.

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## Sample Assessment Detail Report

On the sample shown below, the factors and variables used to calculate each individual property assessment are displayed in the Factors Used to Calculate section of each property's Assessment Detail Report.

### 2026 Property Assessment Detail Report Assessment and Taxation

Account **1234567**



Report Date	March 7, 2026
2025 Assessed Value	<b>\$284,500</b>
Date of Issue	January 10, 2026
Property Address	1234 City Road SW
Legal Description	Plan: ##### Block: ## Lot: ##
Zoning	RSF - Small Scale Flex Residential
Effective Zoning	RSF - Small Scale Flex Residential
Neighbourhood	Keswick
Assessment Class	RESIDENTIAL
Property Use	100% Undeveloped residential land
Taxable Status	January 1 - December 31, 2025; FULLY TAXABLE
Unit of Measurement	METRIC (metres, square metres)

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### Factors Used to Calculate Your 2026 Assessed Value

		MARKET VALUE APPROACH	DIRECT COMPARISON
LAND			
Variable	Factor	Type	
Neighbourhood	KESWICK	Site	
Zoning	RSF	Site	
Lot size	934	Site	
Lot shape	PIE	Site	
Water supply service	PRESENT	Site	
Sanitary sewer service	PRESENT	Site	
Storm sewer service	PRESENT	Site	
Access to paved public roads	PRESENT	Site	
		Land Value	284,728

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Visit [myproperty.edmonton.ca](https://myproperty.edmonton.ca) • email [assessment@edmonton.ca](mailto:assessment@edmonton.ca) • call 311 (780-442-5311)

Some notes on this sample detail report:

- **Assessment Class** - the assessment class, or classes, assigned to the property considering the class and subclass definitions and related sections in section 297 of the MGA, the Charter, Bylaw 19519, and the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw No. 20001, including Overlays.
- **Property Use** - defines the use of a property. Property Use also includes a percentage representing the assessed value of the area for each use relative to the total assessed value of the property.

## Methods to Adjust Comparables

There are two techniques for adjusting comparables: **quantitative** and **qualitative**.

### Quantitative Adjustments

Each characteristic of a property can be measured or quantified by a mathematical expression and adjusted for.

*Several techniques are available to quantify adjustments to the sale prices of comparable properties: data analysis techniques such as paired data analysis, grouped data analysis, and secondary data analysis, statistical analysis, including graphic analysis...*

**AIC, 2010, p. 14.2**

*In the direct comparison approach, the best comparables are those sales that require the least absolute adjustment.*

**AIC, 1995, p. 245**

Quantitative adjustments involve adjusting a known value (sale price for example) by adding or subtracting an amount that a given characteristic adds to or subtracts from that value. A quantitative adjustment should be made for each characteristic that differs between the subject property and the comparable property.

Due to the legislative requirement to use mass appraisal, the City has used statistical analysis to determine annual assessments.

*"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.*

**MRAT s.31(a)**

The City is not required to disclose the coefficients. In the absence of quantitative adjustments, an alternative technique is qualitative analysis.

## Qualitative Analysis

Each comparable property is compared with the subject property on an overall basis. In a qualitative analysis, comparable properties are identified as inferior, similar, or superior overall to the subject property in order to bracket the probable value range of the subject property.

*When a sale property is considered to offer important market evidence but finding the means to make quantitative adjustments is lacking, the appraiser may turn to other major direct comparison techniques, qualitative analysis.*

(AIC, 2005, p. 19.10)

*Qualitative analysis recognizes ... the difficulty in expressing adjustments with mathematical precision.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.6 )

*...reliable results can usually be obtained by bracketing the subject between comparables that are superior and inferior to it.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.7)

*If one or two comparable properties require fewer total adjustments than the other comparable transactions, an appraiser may attribute greater accuracy and give more weight to the value indications obtained from these transactions, particularly if the magnitude of the adjustments is approximately the same.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 13.16)

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## References

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## Appendix

### Zone Chart: Residential

Residential Zonings	
<b>RS</b>	<b>Small Scale Residential Zone (s.2.10)</b> is to allow for a range of small scale Residential development up to 3 Storeys in Height, including detached, attached, and multi-unit Residential housing.
<b>RSF</b>	<b>Small Scale Flex Residential Zone (s.2.20)</b> is to allow for a range of small scale Residential development up to 3 Storeys in Height, including detached, attached, and multi-unit Residential housing. This Zone has site and building regulations that provide additional development flexibility in appropriate contexts, such as new neighbourhoods and large undeveloped areas.
<b>RSM</b>	<b>Small-Medium Scale Transition Residential Zone (s.2.30)</b> is to allow for a range of small to medium scale Residential development up to 3 or 4 Storeys in Height, in the form of Row Housing and Multi-unit Housing in developing and redeveloping areas.
<b>RR</b>	<b>Rural Residential Zone (s.2.60)</b> is to allow for rural residential development while prohibiting further subdivision of rural residential lands.

\* RM(Medium Scale Residential Zone) and RL(Large Scale Residential Zone) are considered for multi-residential purposes. Please, refer to 2026 Multi-Residential Land Assessment Methodology.

\* For zonings not listed above, please see zoning Bylaw 20001.

### 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> )
	1 acre (ac) = <b>0.40469</b> hectares (ha)
Imperial Conversions	Metric Conversions
1 acre (ac) = <b>43,560</b> square feet (sqft)	1 square kilometer (sq km) = <b>100</b> hectares (ha)
1 square mile = <b>640</b> acres (ac)	1 hectare (ha) = <b>10,000</b> square metres (m <sup>2</sup> )
1 section = <b>640</b> acres (ac)	

## Time Adjustment Factors

Time Adjustment Factors 2026 Residential Vacant Land								
Date	North	West	Northwest	Central	River Valley	North Whitemud	Southwest	Southeast
July-20	1.2851	1.2060	1.2234	1.2234	1.2695	1.2234	1.2445	1.2445
August-20	1.2801	1.2060	1.2239	1.2239	1.2640	1.2239	1.2364	1.2364
September-20	1.2752	1.2060	1.2245	1.2245	1.2586	1.2245	1.2284	1.2284
October-20	1.2702	1.2060	1.2250	1.2250	1.2531	1.2250	1.2205	1.2205
November-20	1.2653	1.2060	1.2256	1.2256	1.2477	1.2256	1.2126	1.2126
December-20	1.2604	1.2060	1.2261	1.2261	1.2423	1.2261	1.2048	1.2048
January-21	1.2555	1.2060	1.2267	1.2267	1.2370	1.2267	1.1970	1.1970
February-21	1.2506	1.2060	1.2272	1.2272	1.2316	1.2272	1.1893	1.1893
March-21	1.2457	1.2060	1.2278	1.2278	1.2263	1.2278	1.1879	1.1879
April-21	1.2409	1.2060	1.2106	1.2106	1.2210	1.2106	1.1865	1.1865
May-21	1.2361	1.2086	1.1938	1.1938	1.2235	1.1938	1.1851	1.1851
June-21	1.2313	1.2113	1.1771	1.1771	1.2260	1.1771	1.1837	1.1837
July-21	1.2265	1.2140	1.1607	1.1607	1.2284	1.1607	1.1823	1.1823
August-21	1.2217	1.2167	1.1445	1.1445	1.2309	1.1445	1.1855	1.1855
September-21	1.2170	1.2194	1.1515	1.1515	1.2334	1.1515	1.1886	1.1886
October-21	1.2123	1.2221	1.1585	1.1585	1.2359	1.1585	1.1918	1.1918
November-21	1.2075	1.2248	1.1655	1.1655	1.2384	1.1655	1.1950	1.1950
December-21	1.2029	1.2275	1.1726	1.1726	1.2409	1.1726	1.1982	1.1982
January-22	1.1982	1.2245	1.1797	1.1797	1.2348	1.1797	1.2014	1.2014
February-22	1.1935	1.2214	1.1868	1.1868	1.2287	1.1868	1.1954	1.1954
March-22	1.1889	1.2183	1.1940	1.1940	1.2226	1.1940	1.1895	1.1895
April-22	1.1843	1.2153	1.1795	1.1795	1.2166	1.1795	1.1836	1.1836
May-22	1.1797	1.2122	1.1652	1.1652	1.2107	1.1652	1.1777	1.1777
June-22	1.1751	1.2092	1.1511	1.1511	1.2047	1.1511	1.1718	1.1718
July-22	1.1705	1.2062	1.1371	1.1371	1.1988	1.1371	1.1660	1.1660
August-22	1.1660	1.2031	1.1234	1.1234	1.1929	1.1234	1.1602	1.1602
September-22	1.1660	1.2001	1.1097	1.1097	1.1994	1.1097	1.1544	1.1544
October-22	1.1660	1.1971	1.1094	1.1094	1.2060	1.1094	1.1486	1.1486
November-22	1.1660	1.1941	1.1091	1.1091	1.2126	1.1091	1.1429	1.1429
December-22	1.1660	1.1911	1.1202	1.1202	1.2192	1.1202	1.1372	1.1372
January-23	1.1660	1.1911	1.1315	1.1315	1.2259	1.1315	1.1416	1.1416
February-23	1.1660	1.1911	1.1429	1.1429	1.2326	1.1429	1.1460	1.1460
March-23	1.1584	1.1911	1.1544	1.1544	1.2393	1.1544	1.1365	1.1365
April-23	1.1509	1.1857	1.1660	1.1660	1.2313	1.1660	1.1270	1.1270
May-23	1.1434	1.1803	1.1649	1.1649	1.2233	1.1649	1.1177	1.1177
June-23	1.1360	1.1750	1.1638	1.1638	1.2153	1.1638	1.1084	1.1084
July-23	1.1286	1.1696	1.1628	1.1628	1.2074	1.1628	1.0992	1.0992
August-23	1.1212	1.1643	1.1617	1.1617	1.1996	1.1617	1.0901	1.0901
September-23	1.1139	1.1590	1.1607	1.1607	1.1918	1.1607	1.0810	1.0810
October-23	1.1067	1.1538	1.1596	1.1596	1.1841	1.1596	1.0720	1.0720
November-23	1.0995	1.1485	1.1586	1.1586	1.1764	1.1586	1.0631	1.0631
December-23	1.1053	1.1433	1.1482	1.1482	1.1687	1.1482	1.0543	1.0543
January-24	1.1111	1.1381	1.1380	1.1380	1.1611	1.1380	1.0456	1.0456
February-24	1.1170	1.1329	1.1279	1.1279	1.1536	1.1279	1.0369	1.0369
March-24	1.1228	1.1278	1.1179	1.1179	1.1461	1.1179	1.0294	1.0294
April-24	1.1288	1.1227	1.1079	1.1079	1.1386	1.1079	1.0220	1.0220
May-24	1.1158	1.1176	1.0981	1.0981	1.1312	1.0981	1.0146	1.0146
June-24	1.1030	1.1081	1.0883	1.0883	1.1239	1.0883	1.0073	1.0073
July-24	1.0903	1.0986	1.0786	1.0786	1.1166	1.0786	1.0000	1.0000
August-24	1.0778	1.0893	1.0690	1.0690	1.1055	1.0690	1.0000	1.0000
September-24	1.0654	1.0800	1.0595	1.0595	1.0944	1.0595	1.0000	1.0000
October-24	1.0532	1.0708	1.0501	1.0501	1.0835	1.0501	1.0000	1.0000
November-24	1.0411	1.0617	1.0437	1.0437	1.0727	1.0437	1.0000	1.0000
December-24	1.0351	1.0526	1.0374	1.0374	1.0620	1.0374	1.0000	1.0000
January-25	1.0292	1.0437	1.0310	1.0310	1.0514	1.0310	1.0000	1.0000
February-25	1.0233	1.0348	1.0247	1.0247	1.0409	1.0247	1.0000	1.0000
March-25	1.0174	1.0260	1.0185	1.0185	1.0305	1.0185	1.0000	1.0000
April-25	1.0116	1.0173	1.0123	1.0123	1.0203	1.0123	1.0000	1.0000
May-25	1.0058	1.0086	1.0061	1.0061	1.0101	1.0061	1.0000	1.0000
June-25	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000