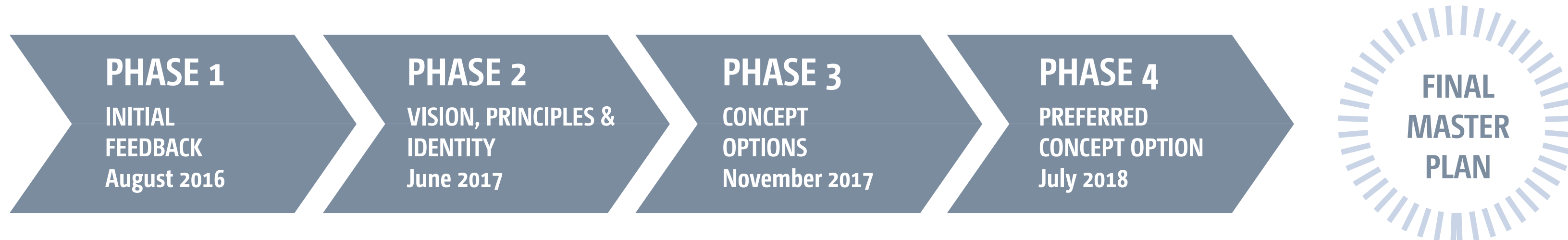


# WELCOME

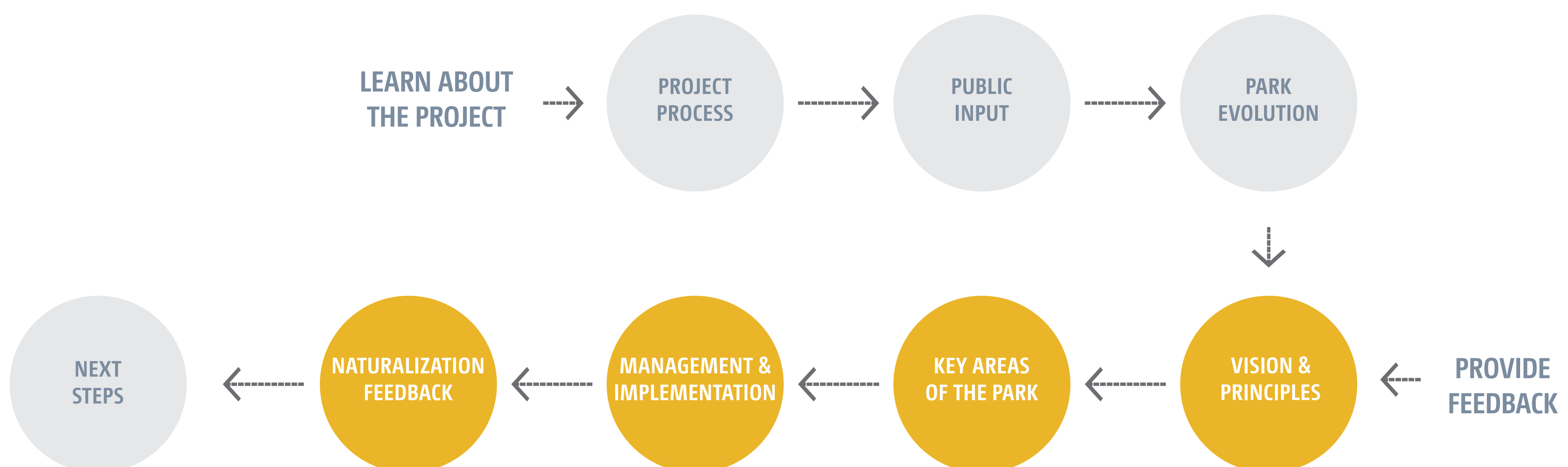
Thank you for attending the Engagement Session for the final phase of the Oleskiw River Valley Park Master Plan!



## TONIGHT

We are presenting the vision, principles and draft concept plan for the park, as well as an overview of the management and implementation strategies for the Master Plan.

The presentation panels are organized into two areas: 'Learn About the Project' and 'Provide Feedback'.



## PARTICIPATE!

 Provide your feedback tonight by using the dots to rank your support for elements of the Master Plan.

 Provide comments on sticky notes.

 Or visit [edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan](http://edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan) to complete the online survey from July 10 to July 31, 2018.

# PROJECT PROCESS

Since the summer of 2016, the City has invited you to participate in a process to help shape the Oleskiw River Valley Park Master Plan.

## WHAT IS A MASTER PLAN?

A Master Plan establishes a vision and management plan for the next 25 years, building on existing plans, policies and initiatives while identifying public needs and priorities.

The Master Plan for Oleskiw River Valley Park will include a park vision, concept plan, implementation strategy, estimated costs and a management plan for the park.

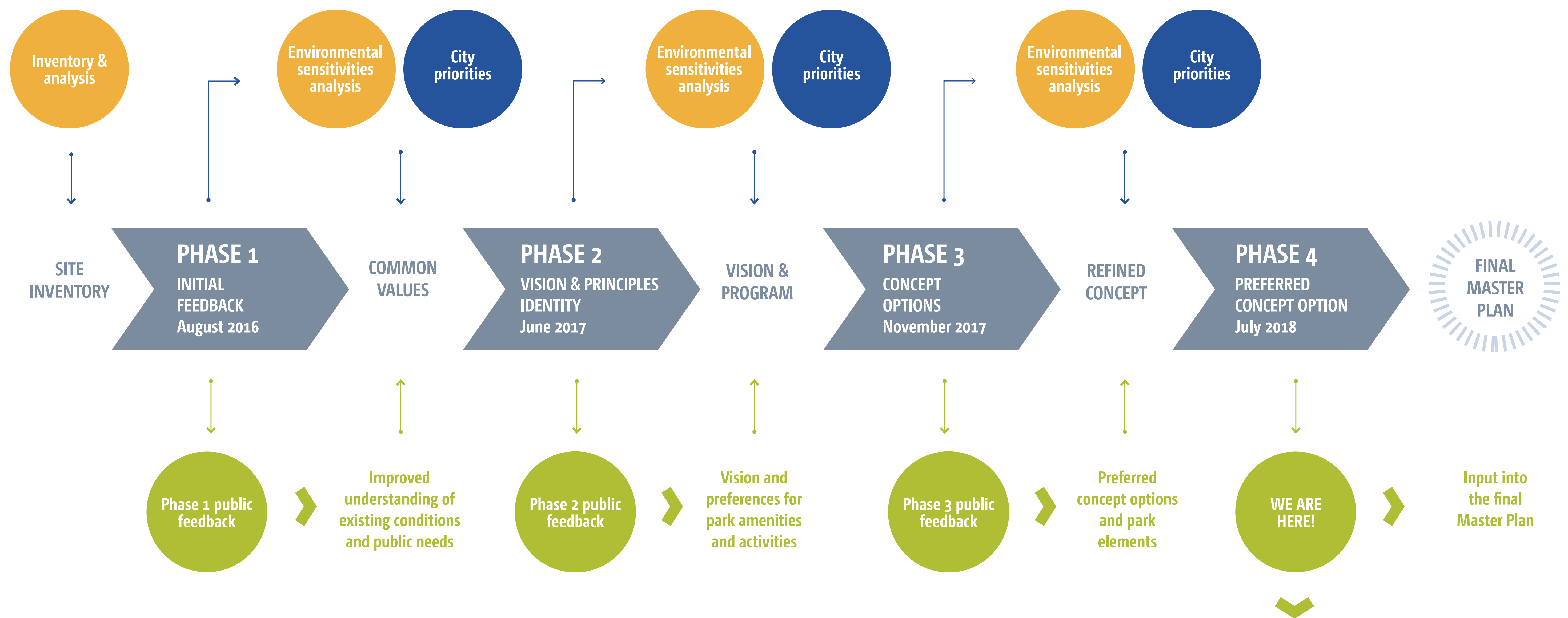
## WHY A MASTER PLAN?

The River Valley Park Renewal Program identified Oleskiw River Valley Park for renewal through a Master Plan. Park renewal within the River Valley is based on an analysis of the physical condition and functionality of park elements as well as the ability to meet existing (and future) capacity. A need has been identified to plan for the expected increase in park use in the coming years.

## THE MASTER PLAN PROCESS

The City of Edmonton uses a phased approach for Park and Facility Development. This project is currently in the Concept Phase of the process, which includes the development of a concept plan and a Master Plan report.

The Oleskiw River Valley Park project consists of four public engagement phases. The timeline below illustrates how City policy, site analysis and public input informed the development of the Master Plan at each phase.



## PARTICIPATE!

Your feedback in this phase of engagement will help us to identify potential modifications to the Master Plan.

Let us know what you think by providing feedback on the following topics:

### ○ VISION & PRINCIPLES

Provide comments on the vision statement and the guiding principles for the park.

### ○ PARK MANAGEMENT

Rate your level of support for proposed: Access & Circulation, Park Use & Amenities, and Natural Asset Management.

### ○ OVERALL FEEDBACK

Rate your level of support for the overall concept plan and management recommendations. Use sticky notes to provide detail.

### ○ NATURALIZATION FEEDBACK

Give your input on how you would like to see the park phased. Your input will impact the implementation strategy.

All activities are also available online: [edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan](http://edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan)



# PROJECT APPROACH

Throughout the Master Plan process, three factors have remained consistent in the development of the vision and concept plan.

As stated on the previous panel, City policy, site analysis and public input have been important elements in all phases of the Master Plan process.

This panel provides more information on each of the three inputs and how they were specifically used in the development of the Master Plan.

More information is provided in the What We Heard Reports, Environmental Sensitivities Report and Concept Options Interim Report available online at [edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan](http://edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan)

## CITY POLICY

The Oleskiw River Valley Park Master Plan will integrate into Edmonton's open space planning hierarchy...

...beginning with *The Ways* plans, followed by *BREATHE: Edmonton's Open Space Strategy*, *The Ribbon of Green (2018)* and the *North Saskatchewan River Valley Area Redevelopment Plan Bylaw No. 7188*.

**Other influencing policies include:**

- Corporate Tree Management Policy, 2010
- Wildlife Passage Engineering Design Guidelines, 2010
- City of Edmonton Natural Area Systems Policy (C531), 2007
- Urban Forest Management Plan, 2012
- Edmonton's Urban Parks Management Plan, 2006
- Live Active Strategy, 2016-2026
- For the Love of Winter, 2012
- Bicycle Transportation Plan, 1992, Updated 2009
- Parkland Bylaw (C2202), 2003
- Community Standards Bylaw 14600

**Plans guiding community development** in the surrounding neighbourhoods (impacting the park and surrounding green network) include:

- Fort Edmonton Park Enhancement Project
- Terwillegar Park Master Plan implementation
- Woodward access trail rehabilitation
- Whitemud Road rehabilitation

At each phase, Master Plan recommendations were compared against existing policies and plans ensure alignment and to look for opportunities to support City initiatives. City staff also provided technical expertise and recommendations at each stage.

## SITE ANALYSIS

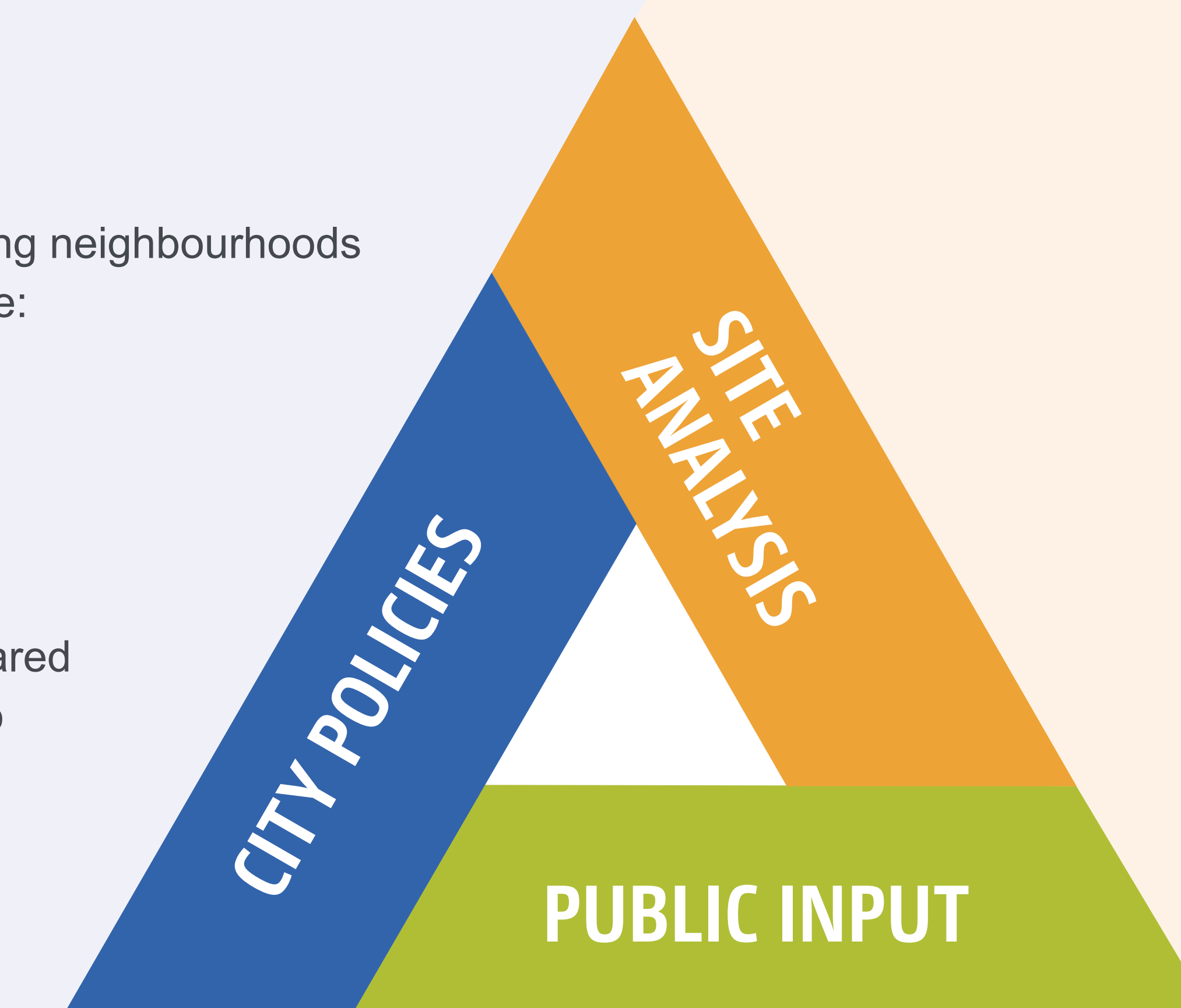
Site analysis includes the study of the environmental, historical, geographical, legal and cultural context of the park.

An initial inventory and analysis of existing conditions in the park was completed in the first phase of the project. This consisted of information from City data, consultant reports and site visits and was presented at the first open house in September 2016.

The **What We Heard Report from Phase 1**, which includes a summary of the site inventory, is available online and on the information table tonight.

This site analysis contributed to an Environmental Sensitivities Report, produced in February 2017 for Oleskiw River Valley Park. The report presents an overview of environmentally sensitive areas in the park. Because of this information, the concept plan was developed with an understanding of potential impacts to environmentally sensitive areas.

The **Environmental Sensitivities Report** is available online and on the information table here tonight.



## PUBLIC INPUT

Public input throughout the Master Plan process contributed to common values and the development of the vision and concept plan for the park.

For more detail on public feedback in the first three phases of engagement, see the **What We Heard Reports**, available on the project website and on the information table tonight.

### Phase 1: Inventory & Analysis

**We presented:**

- Our inventory of existing park features

**We asked:**

- What is your favourite thing to do?
- What would you like in the future?

**We heard:**

- Suggestions for trails and programming
- A desire for improved access into the park
- A love for the park's natural features

### Phase 2: Vision, Principles & Identity

**We presented:**

- Potential programs, elements and vision words and phrases

**We asked:**

- For your input on the vision statement
- For feedback on park use and elements

**We heard:**

- Words and phrases for the vision
- Spatial feedback on desired park activity and elements
- Prioritized park elements

### Phase 3: Concept Options

**We presented:**

- Two unique concept options for the park

**We asked:**

- Of the two concept options and vision statements presented, which do you prefer?

**We heard:**

- A strong preference to keep the park natural and focus on restoration
- Mixed feedback on elements in both concepts (see the next panel)



# PUBLIC INPUT

Public and stakeholder input contributed to the development of three important parts of the Master Plan:

- Vision Statement
- Guiding Principles
- Concept Plan

In November 2017, as part of Phase 3 of engagement, two draft vision statements and concept plans for Oleskiw River Valley Park were presented to the public and stakeholders.

Feedback we received on priorities for the vision and concept plan from the public and stakeholders contributed directly to the development of the final vision and preferred concept plan. Based on public feedback, elements were re-evaluated to address differing opinions, City priorities and other site considerations.

The full results are available in the **Phase 3: Concept Options What We Heard Report** (online and on the information table tonight).

## Park Vision

A vision statement was created for each concept option. Participants were asked to rate their support for each vision statement.

Elements of the vision statements that were most supported include:

- A focus on the protection and conservation of the natural environment
- An emphasis on passive and health benefiting recreational activities
- The inclusion of education, interpretation and cultural heritage

## Concepts Presented:

Concept 1



Concept 2



## Overall Feedback

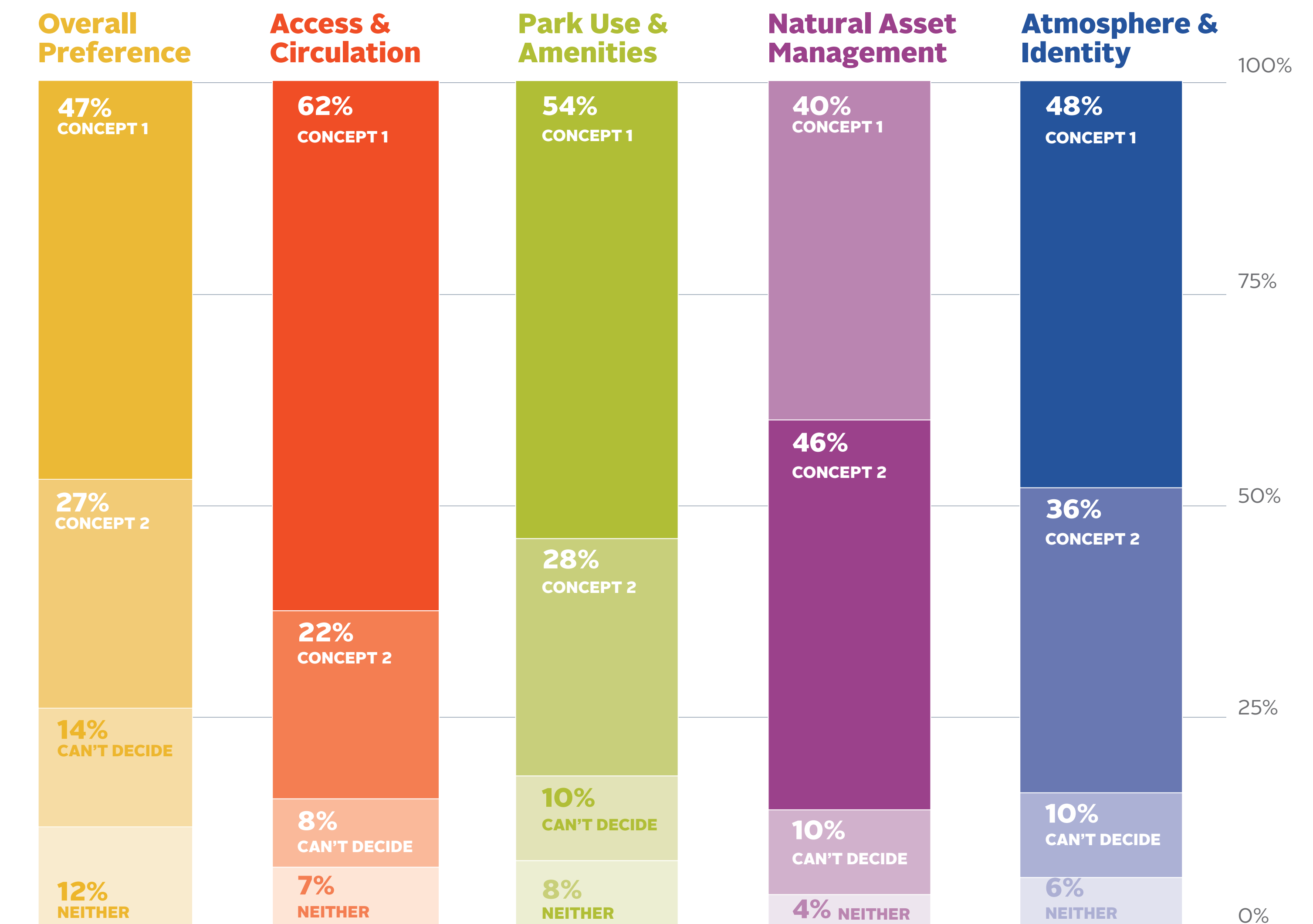
Each concept was presented in four themes: Access & Circulation, Park Use & Amenities, Natural Asset Management and Atmosphere & Identity. Participants selected which concept they preferred for each theme and provided comments.

In Concept 1, participants liked:

- more trail choices including the natural trail connection
- lower impact amenities
- washrooms in the south end of the park

In Concept 2, participants liked:

- some forest restoration with the open field maintained
- washrooms at the north end of the park



## Feedback on Specific Elements

Participants were given the opportunity to voice their level of support for specific elements proposed in one or both concept plans.

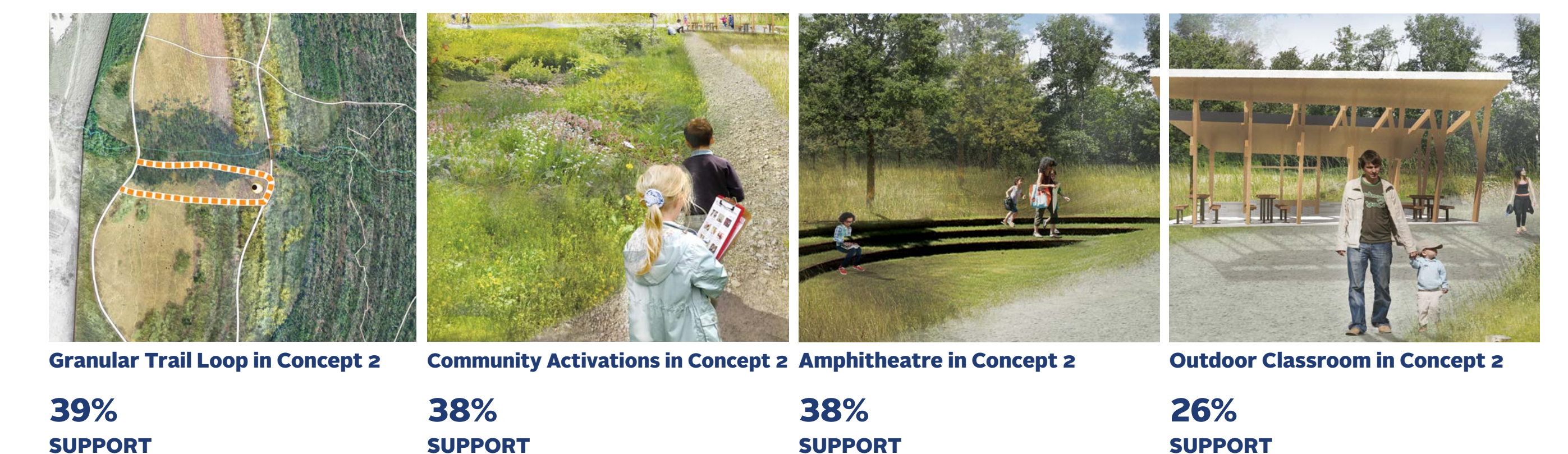
Overall, the following types of elements were most supported:

- elements related to restoration
- low impact/low cost elements
- elements that support a wide variety of users
- winter-focused elements

### Elements with the Highest Level of Support



### Elements with the Lowest Level of Support



The Picnic and Play Area presented in Concept 1 received moderate support with recommendations from the public including:

- ensure the structure is **flexible** and can serve many purposes so that it gets used
- keep infrastructure **minimal** and play features **natural and innovative**

Based on feedback received from the public, stakeholder groups and potential partners, as well as an understanding of the more remote location of the park, it was determined that including a picnic shelter would support the desired use of the park for cultural/environmental group activities as well as a resting spot for individual visitors. The recommendations listed above were taken into account in the draft concept plan.



Picnic and Play Area in Concept 1  
45% SUPPORT



# EVOLUTION OF THE LANDSCAPE

The history of the Oleskiw River Valley Park is intertwined with Edmonton's history.

The park's form and function has evolved in response to Edmonton's urban growth and changing land uses in the River Valley. From the pre-contact uses of the land, through its history as an extension of the Edmonton Country Club and Golf Course, morphing into a farm and back into its current status as a River Valley park, Oleskiw River Valley Park has changed dramatically throughout the years to become a natural destination for Edmontonians to enjoy.



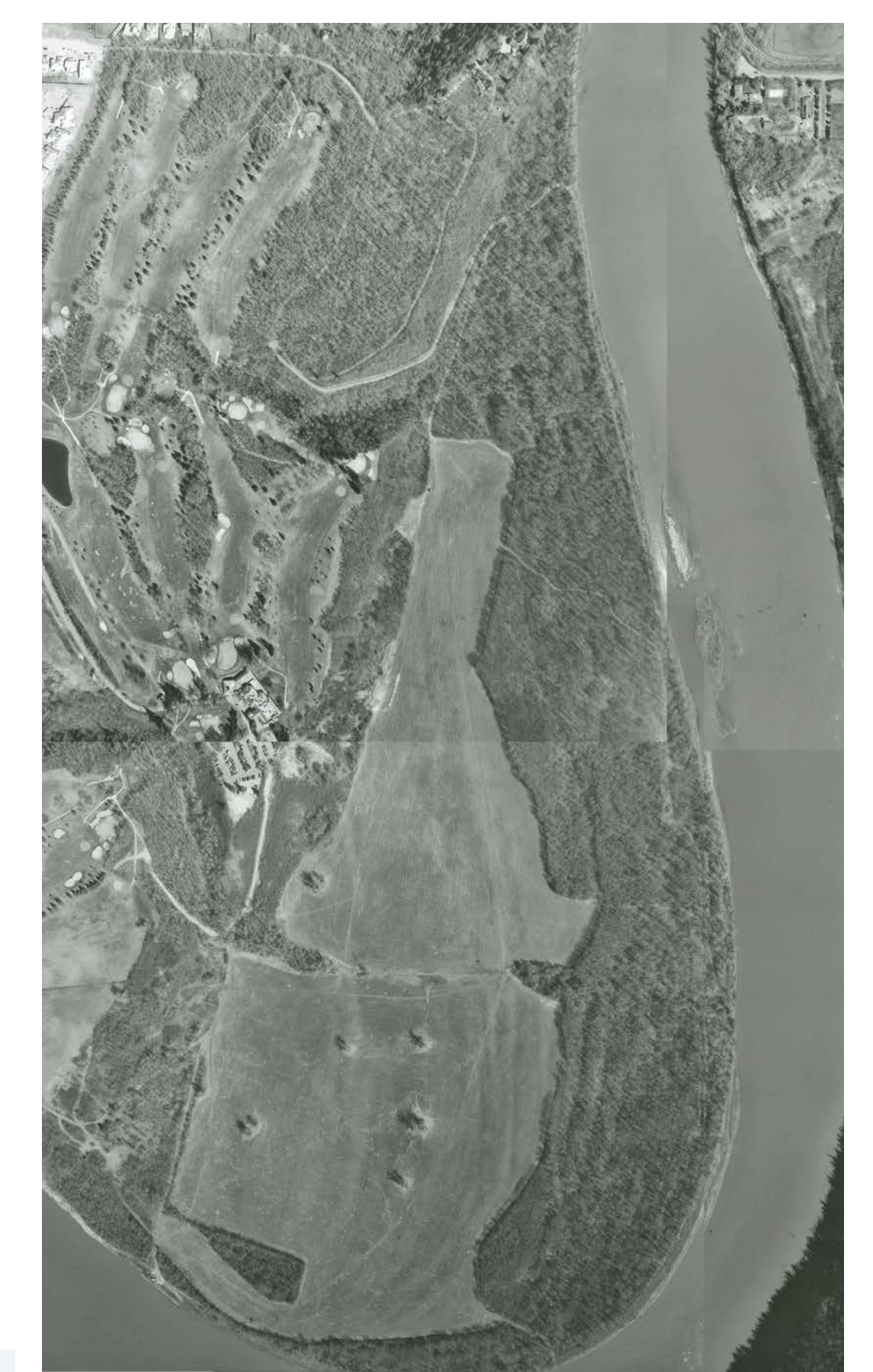
1924



1950



1978



1990

## TIMELINE

### Land Use

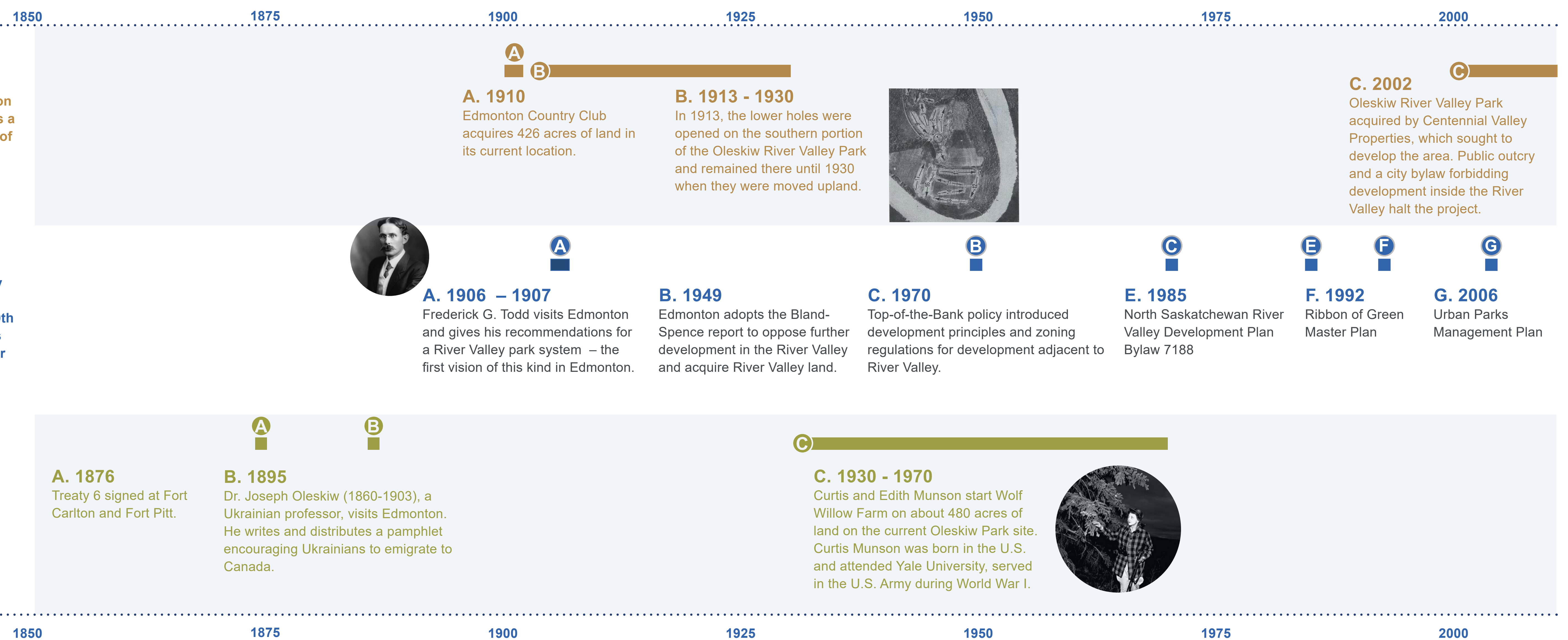
Post-contact the park area has been mainly used as an extension of the current golf course and as a farm. Since 2002 the site is part of the River Valley parks system.

### Park Planning

An early vision for a River Valley park system begins to come to fruition in the later part of the 20th century with policy that protects the natural character of the River Valley landscape.

### Events & Figures

Notable post-contact figures related to the history of the site are Curtis and Edith Munson, who farmed the current park land for forty years as Wolf Willow Farm.



## EARLY HERITAGE

Settlement in the region of present-day Edmonton began about 13,000 years ago, when the North Saskatchewan River started carving through the landscape. The Indigenous Peoples who lived in the area came together in the River Valley for gathering, camping, ceremony, hunting and trade. They hunted bison whose habitat consisted of the unique ecosystem between the northern boreal forest and the great southern plains. The river escarpment allowed the potential to observe wildlife and other people from great heights.

In 1795, Europeans began to settle in the region and set up the most important Hudson Bay Company post west of Winnipeg. First Nations and Métis in the Edmonton area were essential to the success of the western fur trade, as they scouted, hunted, trapped and traded with the European newcomers.

## TODAY

In 1990, Council approved the preparation of a Conceptual Plan for the North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System. This conceptual plan, The Ribbon of Green, was expanded into the Ribbon of Green Master Plan, approved in 1992, to include policy guidelines for the long-term development, use and care of the River Valley. Oleskiw River Valley Park is understood as part of a River Valley system that provides ecological, social and health functions, serving all Edmontonians. Neighbouring citizens enjoy the park for its passive recreation opportunities and for the chance to connect to nature.



# VISION & PRINCIPLES

The park vision statement represents our shared vision for the Oleskiw River Valley Park for the next 25 years.

Developed from feedback from all previous phases of engagement, guiding principles are based on our common values and provide guidance for any future restoration or development in the park.

The principles have been categorized into three themes and will be key principles in the development of the management plan for the park.

## COMMENTS?

Provide comments here to let us know what you like or what you would change in the Vision and Principles.

Your feedback will help us finalize the Vision and Principles in the Master Plan.

## VISION

The Oleskiw River Valley Park is a crucial link in Edmonton’s open space network, providing essential habitat and contributing to ecological connectivity in the River Valley.

Low-impact trails and amenities will provide access to restored natural areas for passive recreation, nature interpretation and cultural learning, while the serene environment will invite visitors to linger in the River Valley and witness the active renewal of the landscape.



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### ACCESS & CIRCULATION

- Trails should be designed for a wide variety of park visitors, and the park should provide a variety of trail experiences.
- A formal natural trail network should be established to prohibit the creation of new informal trails through environmentally sensitive areas.
- Use of the formal natural trail network should be regulated through public education efforts and partnerships with the City.
- Existing entrance points should be advertised and enhanced where possible to increase accessibility.
- Visitors should be informed of trail grades and distances to amenities at all park entrances.
- Wayfinding and information signs should be available at entrances, trail intersections and other key locations in the park.

### PARK USE & AMENITIES

- Amenities should be designed to accommodate a wide range of abilities.
- Site furniture and built features should integrate with the park’s natural character, be flexible and low-maintenance.
- Viewpoints should be enhanced where possible.
- Activities in the park should be low-impact and mainly trail-based.
- There should be opportunities to stop and rest in the park.
- Activities and amenities in the park should be compatible with access and maintenance limitations.
- Construction activities should not cause damage to established natural areas.

### NATURAL ASSET MANAGEMENT

- Vegetation should be managed to encourage the proliferation of native plant communities.
- The presence of invasive plant species should be reduced.
- The landscape should be resilient to natural and human disturbances.
- Fire prevention and management techniques should be explored.
- Opportunities to increase ecological connectivity within the park and to adjacent green spaces should be explored whenever possible.
- High-impact activity near the sand bar should be dissuaded through public education.
- Opportunities for partnerships with academic institutions or NGO’s should be explored for restoration and research.



## PARK MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES





NEW PIT WASHROOM

WINTER  
INSTALLATIONS

NEW GRANULAR  
TRAIL CONNECTION

NEW PIT WASHROOM

FORT EDMONTON  
FOOTBRIDGE

NEW NATURAL TRAIL  
CONNECTION

NATURALIZED FIELD  
AND INTERMITTENT  
STREAM

NEW FOREST  
GROWTH

PICNIC AND  
LEARNING AREA

TERWILLEGAR  
PARK FOOTBRIDGE

CONCEPT PLAN



250 m





# KEY PARK AREAS

The following panels present the draft concept plan in five key areas of the park:

- Slopes + Mobility Corridor
- Top-of-Bank
- Valley Field
- Forest Corridor
- River Edge + Sand Bar

These are meant to help visualize the proposed changes to the park. The management approach for the park overall is presented on later panels.

KEY MAP FOR IMAGES

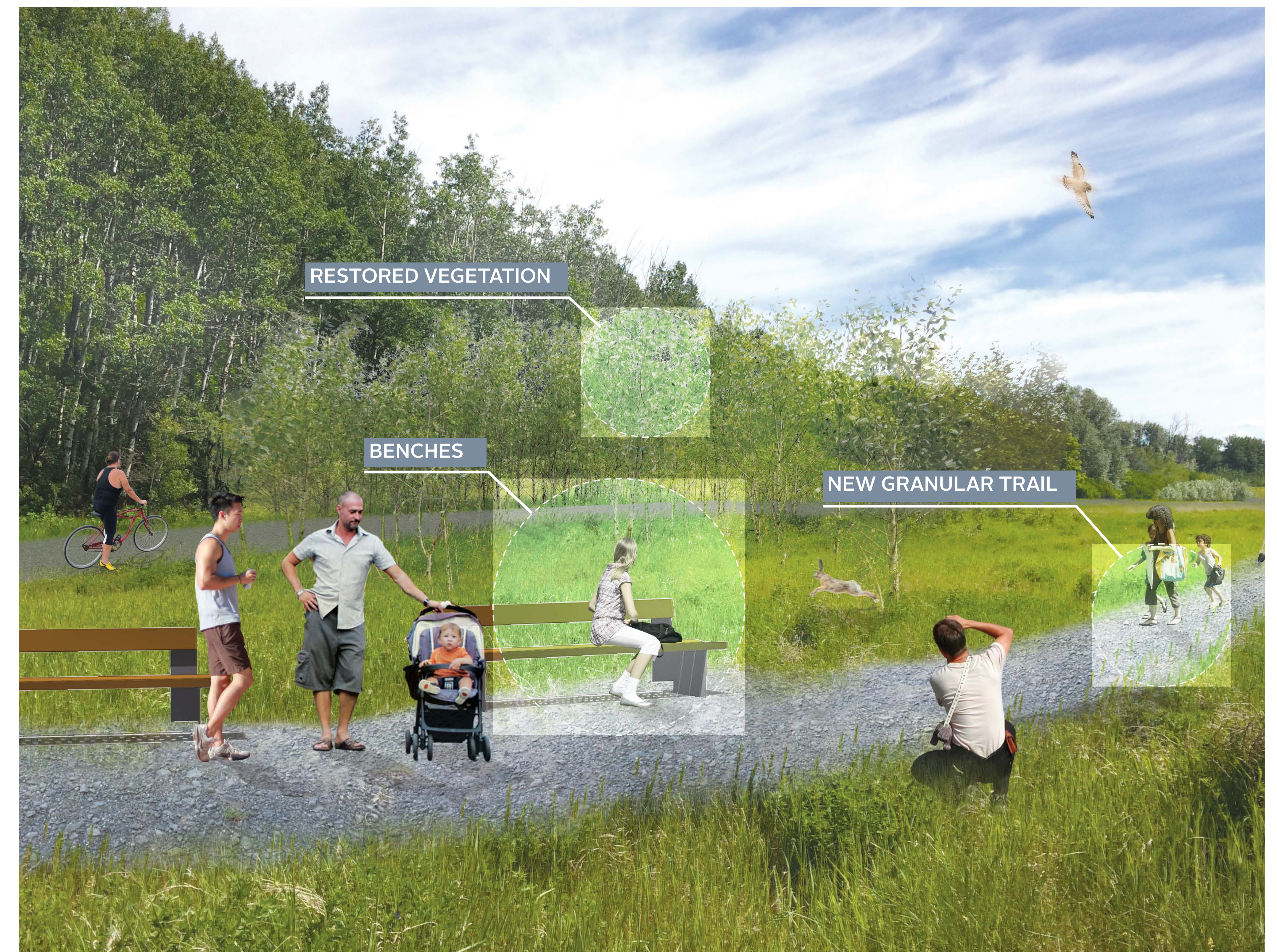


## SLOPES + MOBILITY CORRIDOR

- Soil on steep slopes is stabilized to prevent further erosion. Invasive species are managed to prevent further spread (i.e. mowing).
- Areas west of the multi-use trail are re-forested to provide shade and a buffer between the park and the golf course.
- The multi-use trail remains a recreational and commuter link while granular trails provide places to stop, linger and enjoy the scenery.
- Temporary winter installations (such as warming huts) provide wind breaks and visual interest along the trail.



A. Multi-use trail in the winter



C. Seating along secondary granular path

## TOP-OF-BANK

- Trails and manicured vegetation at the top-of-bank along Woodward Cres. NW are maintained with the addition of a formal lookout south of Wolf Willow Ravine.



B. View of park from proposed formalized lookout

## COMMENTS?

Provide comments to let us know what you like or what you would change in the areas presented here.

Your feedback will help us finalize the draft concept plan.



## VALLEY FIELD

The field is naturalized to reduce the number of invasive plant species and to allow native plants to flourish.

- Minor amenities, such as the picnic area near the Terwillegar Park Footbridge, are flexible and can be used for a variety of activities and gatherings.
- Partnerships will be explored for the use of proposed amenities (i.e. educational groups, community groups, ecological/research groups, etc.).
- Trails and amenities in the valley field are available for a wide variety of users and offer different experiences to help mitigate user conflict.
- Pit washrooms are located near the north and south ends of the park near the Fort Edmonton Footbridge and the Terwillegar Park Footbridge.
- A granular trail loop provides opportunities for interpretive signs and programming in conjunction with the naturalization of the field.



D. Granular trail loop through naturalized field



E. Shelter and gathering area - Plan view



E. Shelter for picnics, education and gathering in a restored landscape

KEY MAP FOR IMAGES



F. Granular trail loop through naturalized field

### COMMENTS?

Provide comments to let us know what you like or what you would change in the areas presented here.

Your feedback will help us finalize the draft concept plan.



## FOREST CORRIDOR

Natural trails through the forest are maintained, with the addition of a new natural trail connection.

- Interpretive signs help educate visitors on the ecological importance of the area and encourage visitors to remain on the formal trail network.



G. New natural trail



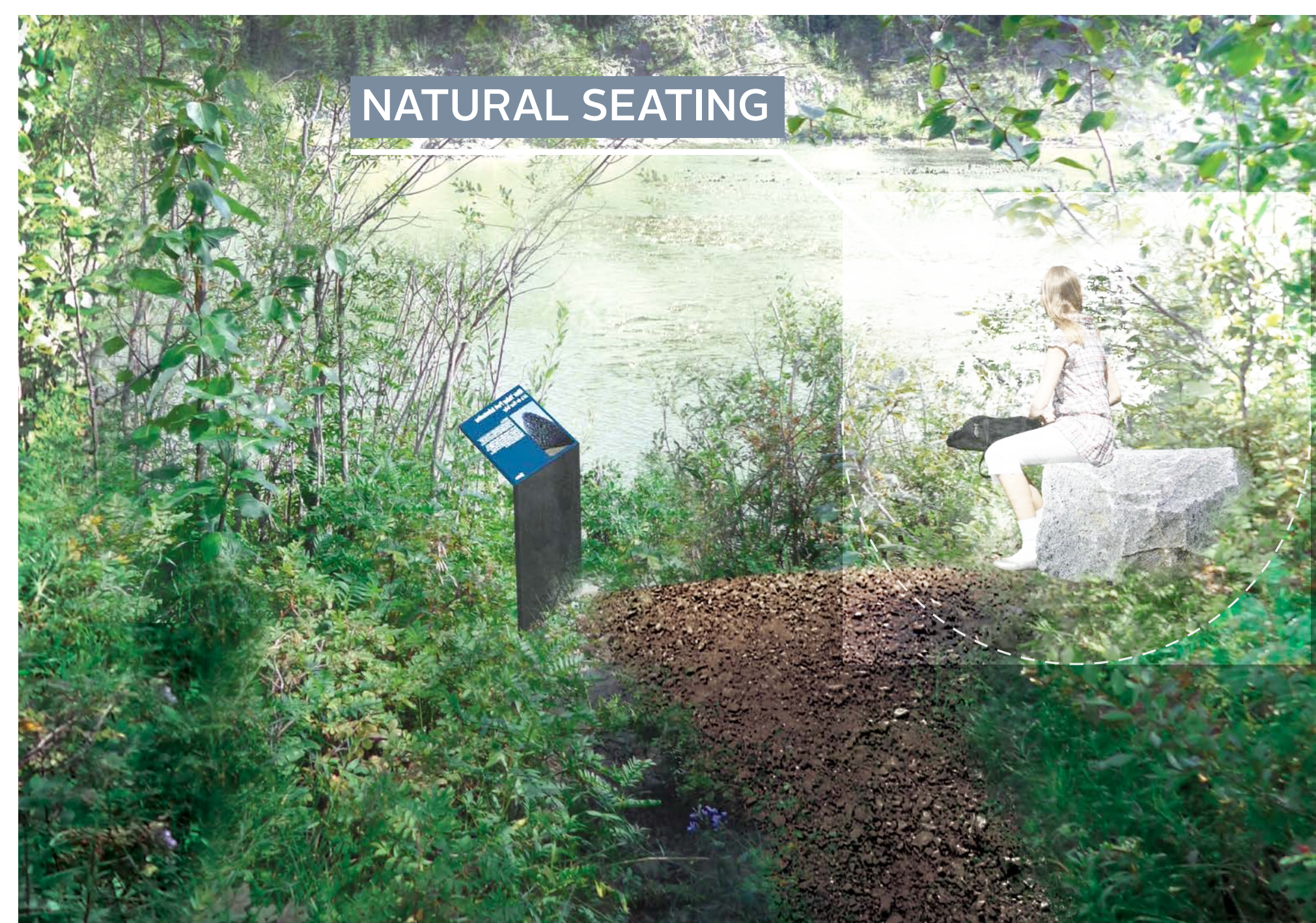
H. Existing natural trail maintained (Oleskiw Meadows) with forest re-naturalization

KEY MAP FOR IMAGES



## RIVER EDGE + SAND BAR

- Vegetation along the river edge is restored, particularly at the south end of the park.
- River lookout points are installed with interpretive signs and natural seating.



I. Proposed river lookout with interpretive sign

## COMMENTS?

Provide comments to let us know what you like or what you would change in the areas presented here.

Your feedback will help us finalize the draft concept plan.



# PARK USE & AMENITIES

Based on public input and the requirements of limited access, the amenities proposed for the park are minimal. They support trail-based activities and nature interpretation.

## DESIGN + MANAGEMENT APPROACH

- Two pit washrooms are added to the park (one near the Terwillegar Park Footbridge and one near the Fort Edmonton Footbridge).
- A small picnic shelter and gathering space is located near the south end of the park to provide shelter and flexible use for various groups and visitors. This area can be a resting place for school/community groups, individuals conducting research in the park or passive visitors.
- Partnerships will be explored (i.e. educational groups, community groups, ecological/research groups, etc.) for the use of the proposed gathering space.
- Resting points, including benches shaded by trees, are located along paved and granular trails.
- Select areas with existing views are formalized into viewpoints with seating and interpretive signage.

### LEGEND

-  VIEWPOINT
-  PIT WASHROOM
-  SEATING
-  SHELTER
-  ALL-SEASON FEATURE
-  WASTE RECEPTACLE
-  WINTER INSTALLATION (WARMING HUT)





## PARK USE & AMENITIES: WHAT IS YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT?

Based on the information presented, we want to understand your level of support for the proposed Park Use & Amenities elements in the concept plan.

Your feedback will influence any modifications to the programs, amenities and other related elements in the Master Plan. You will have an opportunity to comment on the Master Plan overall on another panel.

**Use a sticky note and provide a comment under the column that represents your level of support!**

**1**

**STRONGLY  
OPPOSE**

**2**

**SOMEWHAT  
OPPOSE**

**3**

**NEITHER  
SUPPORT  
NOR OPPOSE**

**4**

**SOMEWHAT  
SUPPORT**

**5**

**STRONGLY  
SUPPORT**



# ACCESS & CIRCULATION




In previous rounds of engagement, we heard that participants want improved access into and throughout the park.

Park entrances, trails and directional signs are key components of the access and circulation in the park.

## DESIGN + MANAGEMENT APPROACH

- Proposed trails increase access into and through the park for visitors of varying abilities.
- Amenities are placed near the north and south bridge entrances for easier access and maintenance.
- Resting points are located at regular intervals.
- Connections across the park are improved through the introduction of new trails, providing access to re-naturalized areas and opportunities for nature interpretation.
- Trail loops give visitors different options for distances and use.
- Parking for the park will be located at Fort Edmonton Park, Wanyandi Way (Fort Edmonton Footbridge marked street parking) and Terwillegar Park (all existing).









### SIGN TYPES

-  ENTRY SIGN
-  DIRECTIONAL SIGN
-  TRAIL MARKER

### TRAIL TYPES

-  EXISTING PAVED
-  EXISTING GRANULAR
-  NEW GRANULAR
-  EXISTING NATURAL
-  NEW NATURAL

### TRAIL ACTIVITIES

-  CYCLING
-  MOUNTAIN BIKING
-  WALKING (SMOOTH TERRAIN)
-  HIKING (MORE DIFFICULT)
-  SNOWSHOEING (WINTER)
-  CROSS COUNTRY SKIING (WINTER)
-  PARKING LOT
-  ON-STREET PARKING





## ACCESS & CIRCULATION: WHAT IS YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT?

Based on the information presented, we want to understand your level of support for the proposed Access & Circulation elements in the concept plan.

Your feedback will influence any modifications to the trails, signage and other related elements in the Master Plan. You will have an opportunity to comment on the Master Plan overall on another panel.

**Use a sticky note and provide a comment under the column that represents your level of support!**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRONGLY OPPOSE</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOMEWHAT OPPOSE</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOMEWHAT SUPPORT</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRONGLY SUPPORT</b></p>



# NATURAL ASSET MANAGEMENT

Natural asset management describes the ways the natural areas in the park are maintained or restored.

Oleskiw River Valley Park is an important green space connection in Edmonton's River Valley, with essential wildlife habitat and opportunities to increase biodiversity.

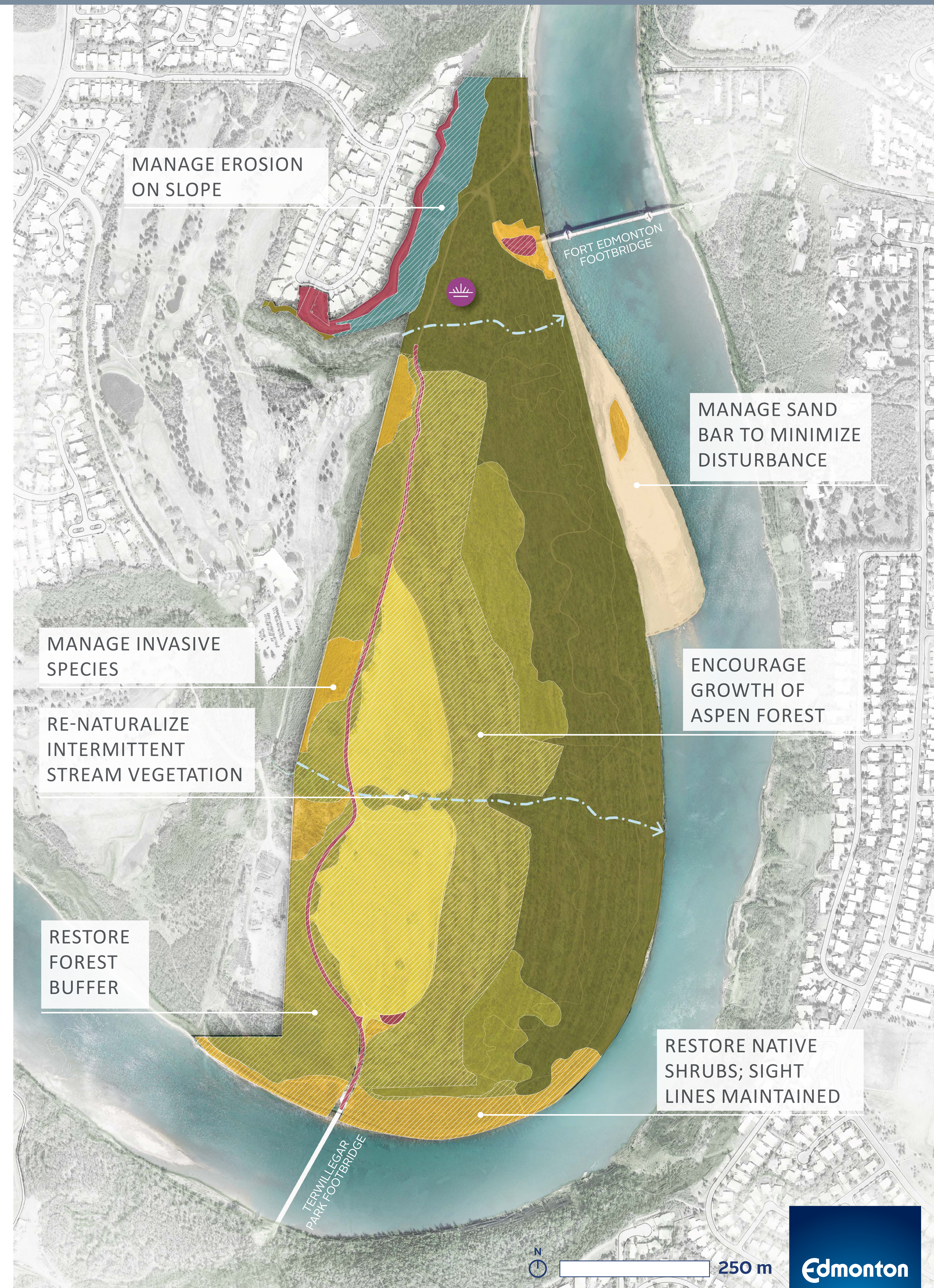
The proposed concept plan focuses on maintaining existing resources while re-naturalizing areas that have been historically disturbed.

## DESIGN + MANAGEMENT APPROACH

- The forest along the river edge is restored, particularly near the southern shore of the park where possible, to improve wildlife connectivity and maintain a riparian buffer.
- The area west of the multi-use trail is re-forested to create shade and a visual buffer between the park and the golf course.
- No activity or formal access to the sand bar, located on the eastern shore of the park, is proposed.
- The valley field and intermittent stream that runs through the site are re-naturalized, maintaining much of the open field. (See the Invasive Species Management panel for more information.)
- The existing wetland in the north end of the site is protected.

### LEGEND

- POPLAR DOMINANT FOREST
- ASPEN DOMINANT FOREST
- VEGETATED SLOPES MANAGED FOR EROSION CONTROL
- SHRUB
- RE-NATURALIZED FIELD
- MANICURED VEGETATION
- SAND BAR
- NEW VEGETATION MANAGEMENT
- PRESERVED WETLAND
- INTERMITTENT STREAMS





## NATURAL ASSET MANAGEMENT: WHAT IS YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT?

Based on the information presented, we want to understand your level of support for the proposed Natural Asset Management elements in the concept plan.

Your feedback will influence any modifications to the management of the forest, field and related elements in the Master Plan. You will have an opportunity to comment on the Master Plan overall on another panel.

**Use a sticky note and provide a comment under the column that represents your level of support!**

Additional comments?

1	2	3	4	5
<b>STRONGLY OPPOSE</b>	<b>SOMEWHAT OPPOSE</b>	<b>NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE</b>	<b>SOMEWHAT SUPPORT</b>	<b>STRONGLY SUPPORT</b>



# INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

The removal of invasive species (such as smooth brome) is a necessary step for any naturalization effort in Oleskiw River Valley Park.

Edmonton's 2008 Biodiversity Report and the Ribbon of Green (2018) identify invasive species as a present-day threat to biodiversity in the city and in the River Valley. Invasive species are plants that out-compete native plants, taking over natural or disturbed areas.

Because Oleskiw River Valley Park was used as a golf course and a farm in the past, the native plant life in the park has been disturbed.

Smooth brome (a non-native, invasive grass) and other invasive species (such as Burnet Saxifrage and Yellow Lady's Bedstraw) have infested areas where native plants were disturbed or removed, limiting the ability of the site to restore through natural succession.

## LEARN ABOUT SMOOTH BROME (*Bromus inermis*)

Smooth brome is not a noxious weed, but it has several characteristics that help it out-compete native species:

- » It begins growth **earlier in the spring**, allowing it to access soil nutrients and available water sooner than other plants.
- » It is **relatively tall** and because it starts growth early in the spring it often shades native plants.

## APPROACH

The City employs a variety of tools to keep our green spaces in shape and is always looking for new ways to control weeds.

Improving soil quality and manual weed control (hand pulling and digging) are the first choice in managing weeds. Herbicides are used as a last resort when these other methods are not reliable or feasible enough to meet legal requirements and parkland standards.

Based on further analysis in later stages of implementation, the City may choose to use one or a combination of the following techniques:

1. Machinery to mow or remove the brome. (Turning the soil and covering with cardboard will help to suffocate the plants and seed bank so they do not spread further.)
2. Herbicides are used on isolated communities of listed weed species. Spraying these species may also impact areas of brome. Herbicide use is determined by City policy.
3. Partnerships with NGOs and/or educational institutions may help develop innovative management techniques for brome on the site.
4. The City of Edmonton may explore options for fire management (controlled burns) for invasive species in the future.

- » It produces **deep roots and a dense mat of rhizomes** (underground stems), which compete effectively throughout the season for water and nutrients making it drought resistant.
- » It **spreads mainly by rhizomes and somewhat by seeds**. One plant can produce 150 to 10,000 viable seeds in one growing season.
- » The seeds can germinate under a wide variety of soil, moisture and light conditions and can stay viable for **five years**.



1.



2.



3.



4.



Smooth Brome

# PHASING

The City is considering two options for phasing naturalization. These options have implications for the use of the park during construction and naturalization.

Please consider the details presented for both options and provide your feedback. Your input will be considered in the City's decision on how to approach naturalization in the park.

Each option presented on the next panel includes the removal of listed weed species, management of invasive shrubs on slopes and planting native species.

The goal of re-naturalization will be to bring the park (or parts of the park) back to a pre-disturbance condition. Some native species that you may see as part of the re-naturalization efforts include:

### Trees

- » Balsam Poplar
- » White Spruce
- » Aspen



White Spruce

Aspen

### Shrubs

- » Prickly Rose
- » Red-Osier Dogwood
- » Wild Red Raspberry

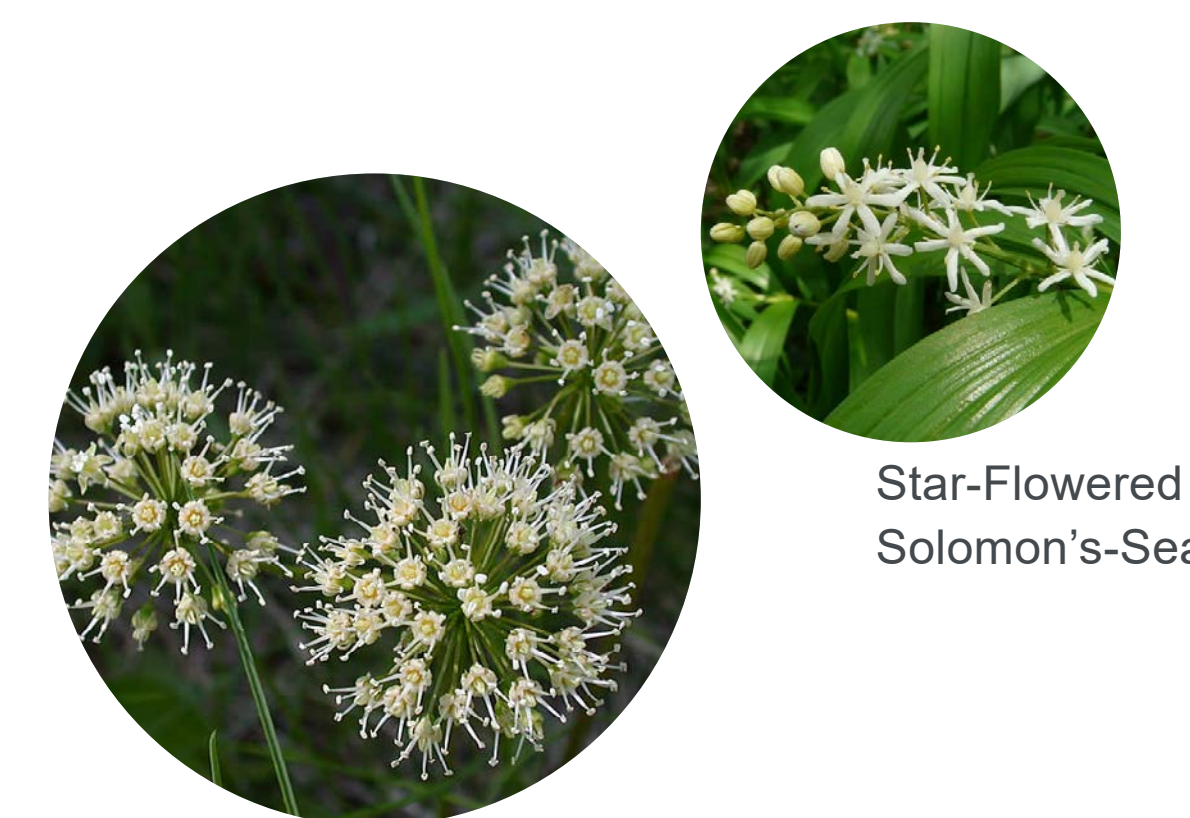


Prickly Rose

Red-Osier Dogwood

### Forbs

- » Common Horsetail
- » Star-Flowered Solomon's-Seal
- » Wild Sarsaparilla



Star-Flowered Solomon's-Seal

Wild Sarsaparilla

### Grasses

- » Bluejoint
- » Purple Oat Grass



## PHASING OPTION 1: LARGE-SCALE REHABILITATION

This approach aims to remove invasive species (including all smooth brome) in the open field and re-naturalize the area in one step.



- NATURALIZATION EFFORTS
- PARK DEVELOPMENT AREA
- TRAILS AVAILABLE FOR USE
- NEW TRAILS

### PHASE 1

- ① Soil on steep slopes is stabilized to mitigate the effects of erosion.
- ② Areas to the west of the multi-use trail are re-forested.
- ③ The valley field and intermittent stream is completely cleared of invasive vegetation (i.e. smooth brome) and re-planted with native species. Field is closed for a minimum of 3 years.



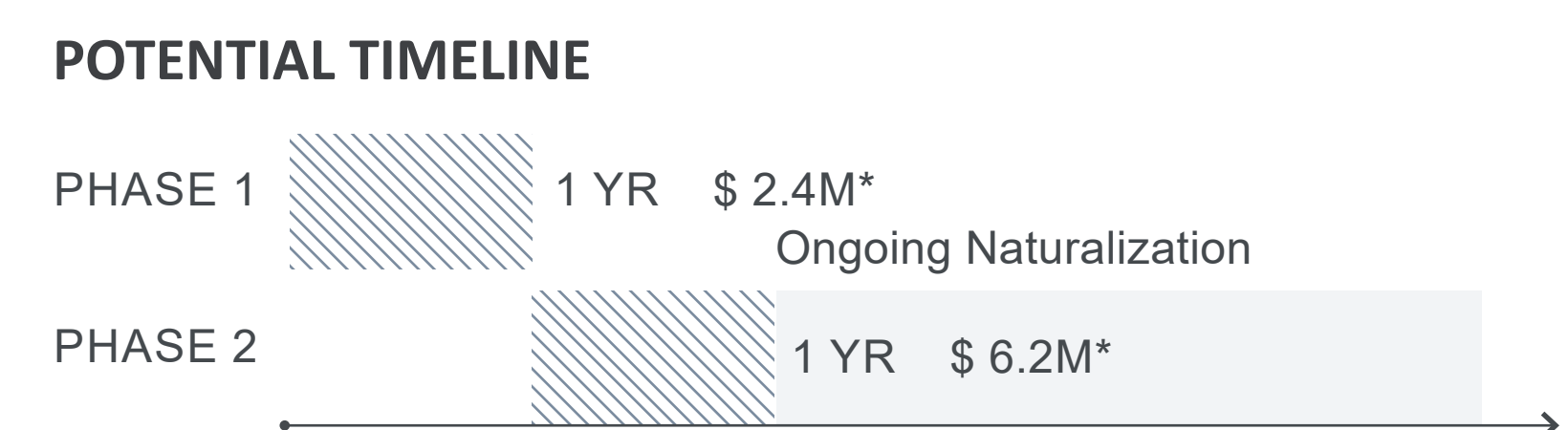
### PHASE 2

- ④ Slopes are monitored for erosion.
- ⑤ Areas along new trails are planted and naturalized.
- ⑥ The picnic and learning area, with a pit washroom, is built after naturalization of the valley field.



## PHASING OPTION 2: PHASED NATURALIZATION

This approach aims to remove invasive species and re-naturalize in stages, leaving some areas of smooth brome remaining in the open field.



- NATURALIZATION EFFORTS
- PARK DEVELOPMENT AREA
- TRAILS AVAILABLE FOR USE
- NEW TRAILS

\*Costs and timelines have been developed based on similar projects in size and scope. They are estimates of probable costs intended to show the scale of work to be completed. Estimated probable costs and timelines will likely shift based on details of future project implementation.

### PHASE 1

- ① Soil on steep slopes is stabilized to mitigate the effects of erosion.
- ② Areas to the west of the multi-use trail are re-forested.
- ③ The picnic and learning area, with second pit washroom, is built before naturalization is complete.



### PHASE 2

- ④ Slopes are monitored for erosion.
- ⑤ Small areas of the valley field are naturalized in stages.
- ⑥ The intermittent stream is naturalized alongside development of trail loop with opportunities for interpretation.
- ⑦ Areas along new trails are planted and naturalized.





## PROVIDE YOUR FEEDBACK ON PHASING:

Weigh the pros and cons of each phasing option presented.

Use a sticky note to provide a comment or use a dot and place it in the box that corresponds to your preferred phasing approach.

If you have additional comments, place them below.

### PHASING OPTION 1: LARGE-SCALE REHABILITATION

**Pros:**

- Shorter timeline for rehabilitation of the landscape
- Visitors get to make full use of the park sooner
- Ongoing maintenance is potentially limited
- Removal of all smooth brome limits spread to adjacent parks and green spaces

**Cons:**

- Greater short-term cost with one-time smooth brome removal
- Large area of the park closed to the public for a minimum of 3 years
- Some trails and amenities can only be constructed after smooth brome removal is complete

PLACE A COMMENT HERE IF YOU PREFER OPTION 1:

### PHASING OPTION 2: PHASED NATURALIZATION

**Pros:**

- Trails and amenities can be constructed before naturalization efforts are complete
- Greater opportunity for community involvement in small-scale naturalization projects

**Cons:**

- Greater long-term cost
- Invasive species will not be fully removed; ongoing smooth brome management may disrupt access to various areas of the park for years
- It will be difficult to manage the smooth brome that remains and prevent it from spreading to adjacent parks, natural areas and the newly naturalized areas

PLACE A COMMENT HERE IF YOU PREFER OPTION 2:

### NEITHER

If you prefer neither of the options presented, leave a comment here to explain your reasoning.

PLACE A COMMENT HERE IF YOU PREFER NEITHER OPTION:



# DO YOU SUPPORT THE MASTER PLAN?

Now that you have had a chance to review the vision and concept plan in detail, we would like to understand your overall support for the Master Plan.

Place a sticker or a comment in the column that matches your level of support.

<b>1</b> STRONGLY OPPOSE	<b>2</b> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE	<b>3</b> NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE	<b>4</b> SOMEWHAT SUPPORT	<b>5</b> STRONGLY SUPPORT
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# NEXT STEPS

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND FEEDBACK!

Thank you for your continued interest in the Oleskiw River Valley Park Master Plan throughout all four phases of engagement.

Your feedback tonight and through the online survey will help us to identify potential modifications to the Master Plan.

When the Master Plan is complete, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and a Site Location Study (SLS) will be presented to Council for approval.

## STAY INFORMED

Information on the progress of the Master Plan will be available at [edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan](http://edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan).



## PARTICIPATE AT HOME!



Invite your friends and neighbours to share their input from July 10 to July 31, 2018! Visit [edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan](http://edmonton.ca/oleskiwparkmasterplan) to fill out the online survey.

All material presented here today will be available online.