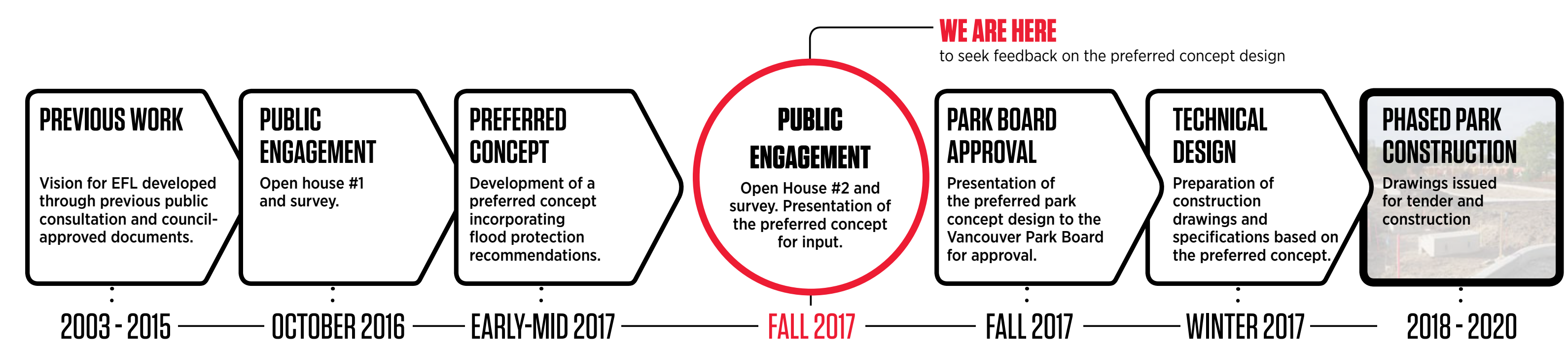


WELCOME

East Fraser Lands

Area 2 Parks Open House



PREFERRED CONCEPT DESIGN FOR AREA 2 PARKS, INCLUDING:

- Foreshore Park
- Neighbourhood Park South
- South Kinross Park
- Middle Kinross Park
- North Kinross Park

Tell us what you think!
Fill out our survey online www.vancouver.ca/EFL-Parks
or ask for a paper version

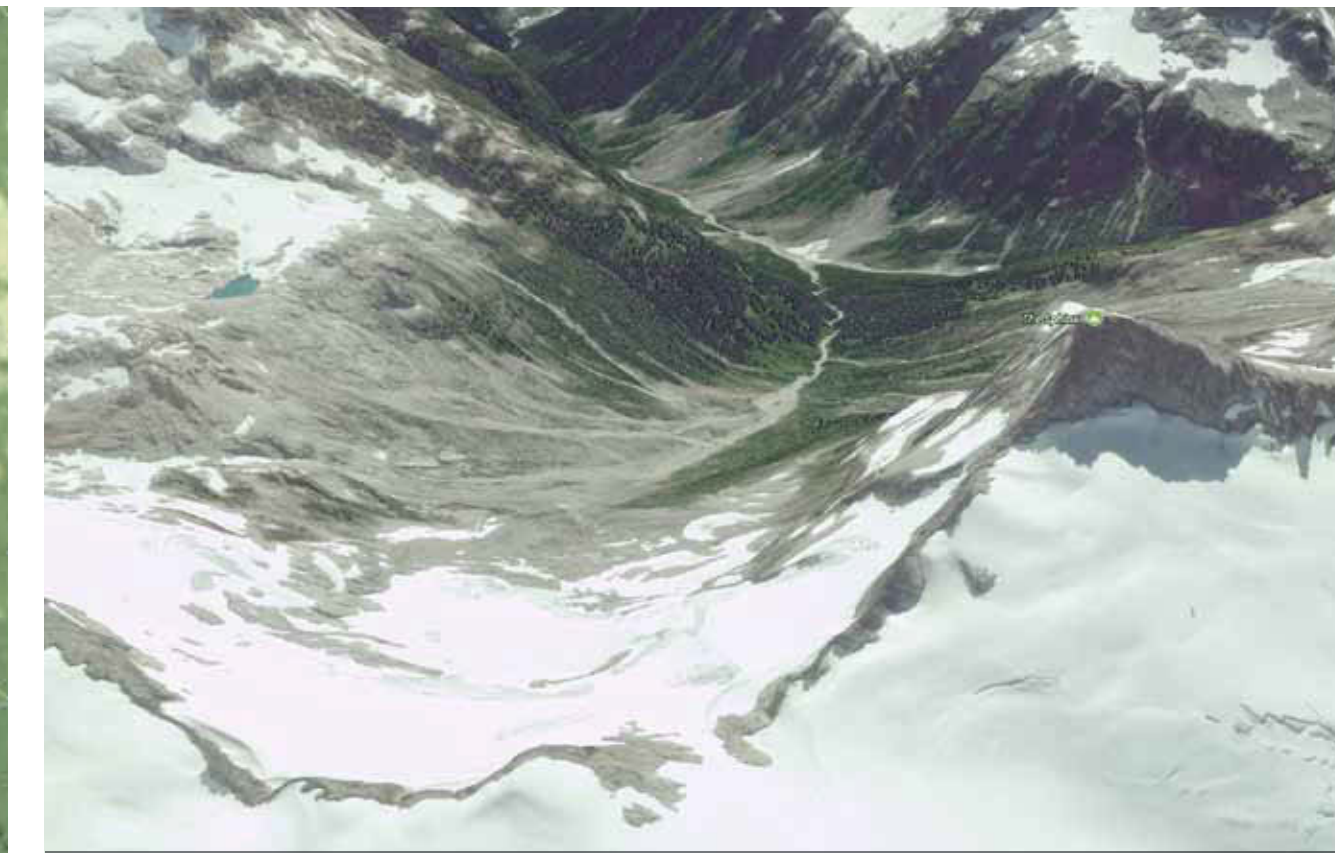
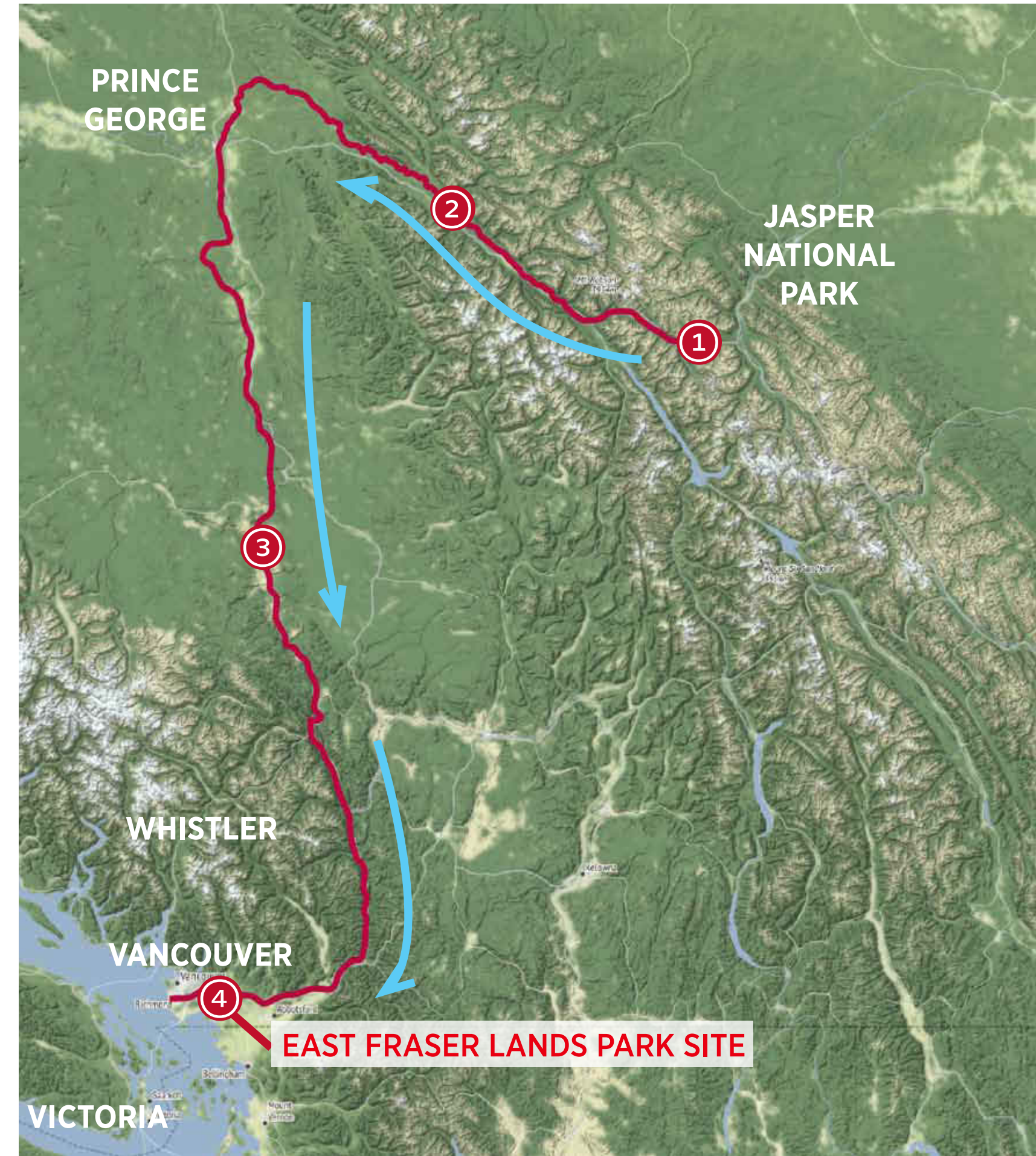
FRASER RIVER CONTEXT

The East Fraser Lands site has a dynamic geological, ecological, and cultural history, beginning with its formation by the Fraser River about 5000 years ago.

The timeline below highlights some of the major periods in the site's history. The Area 2 parks can reveal and celebrate this history through their ecological features, cultural elements, and public art.

The Fraser River takes many different forms between its origin in the Rocky Mountains and where it empties into the Strait of Georgia south of Vancouver. (Some examples are shown on the right.) The park design recognises the significance of the river in shaping the land and shoreline seen today. The design of the Area 2 parks will provide many opportunities for visitors to see and connect with the Fraser River.

FRASER RIVER CONDITION



① ORIGIN: SNOWCAPS HIGH IN THE ROCKIES



② MEANDERING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH



③ STEEP BANKS WITH TURBULENT RAPIDS



④ SHALLOW BANKS WITH URBAN CONTEXT

Image Source: Google Earth

FRASER RIVER CULTURAL HISTORY



'SKY-BORN PEOPLE' arrive in the river delta.

The lands making up the project site originated from sand and gravels deposited by the Fraser River around 5000 years ago, as the Fraser River delta was formed.

A diversity of vegetation communities grew on the site once it was formed, including wet coniferous and deciduous forests, and some meadow areas. The forests and rivers, and the wildlife they supported, provided sustenance for First Nations communities along the Fraser River for thousands of years. A Musqueam village was located west of the site.

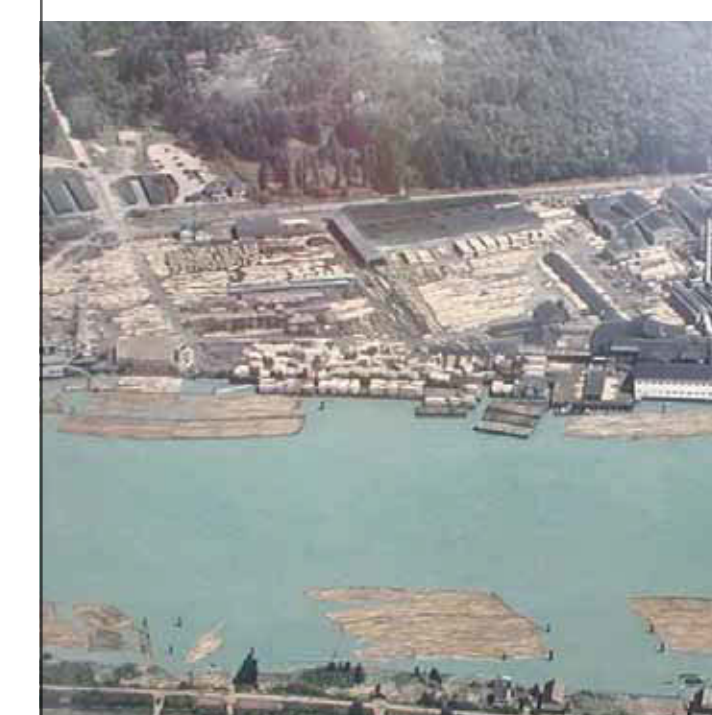
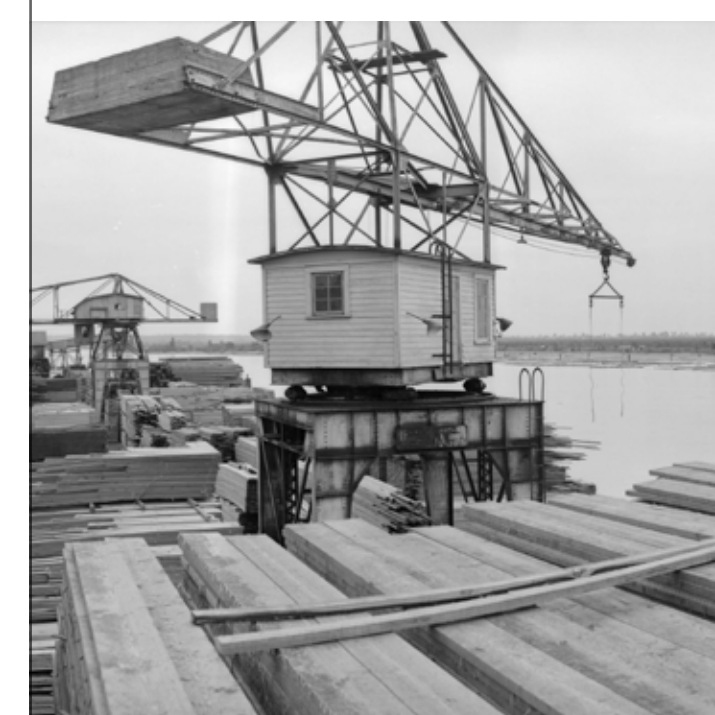
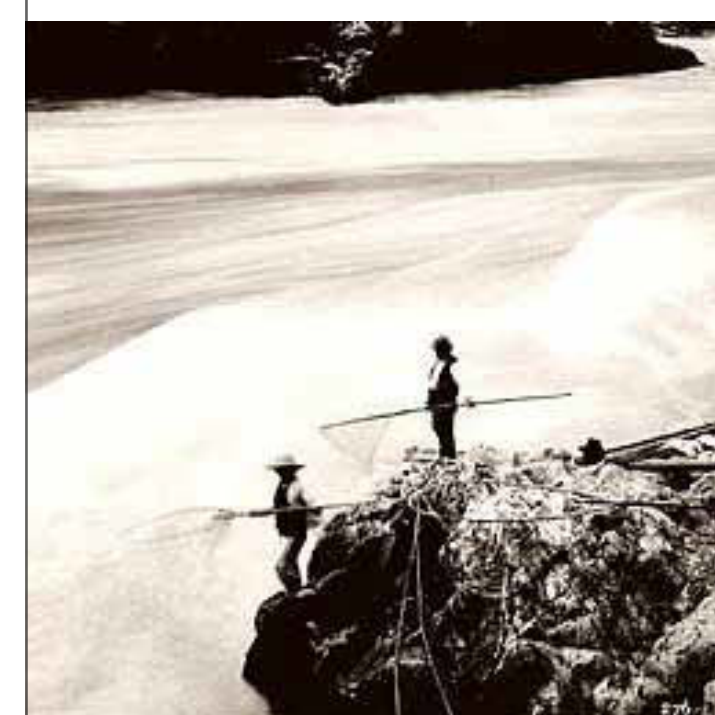
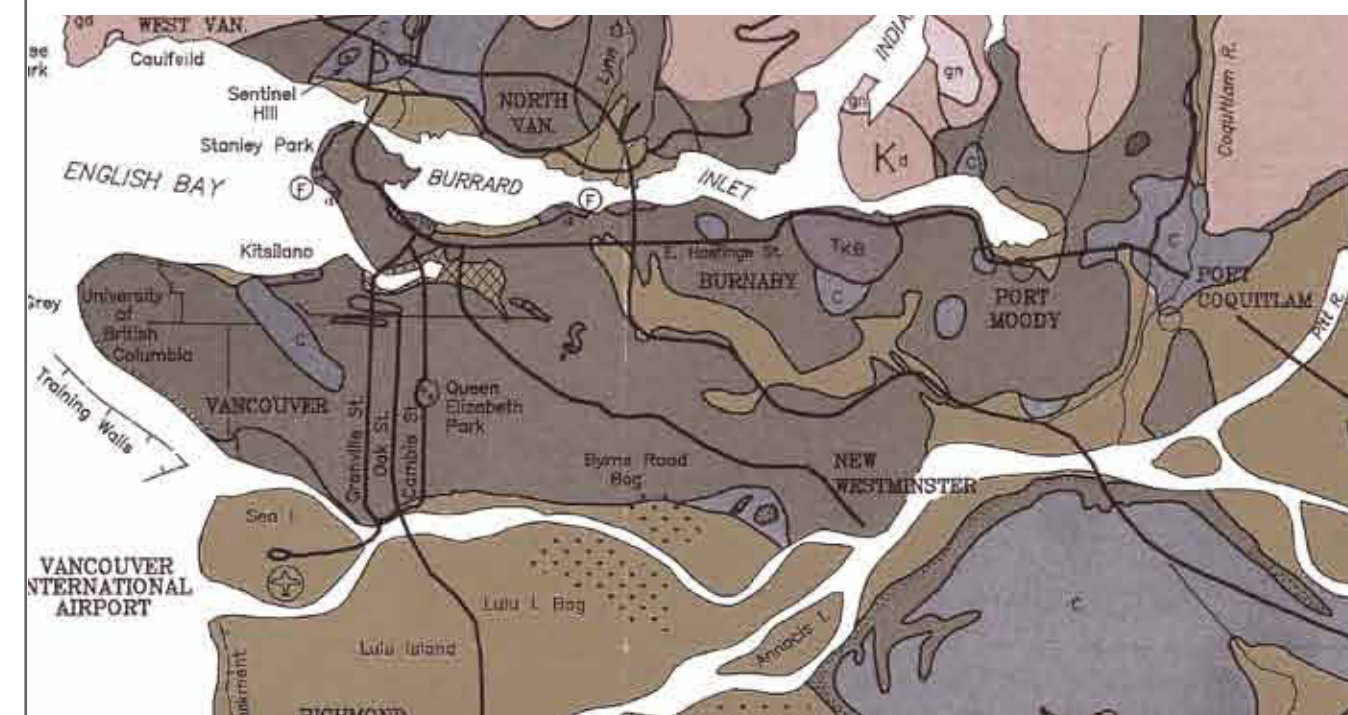
Gold Rush transforms Fraser River bank. Hudson Bay Company merges with Pacific Northwest Company. Shift in consciousness: Salmon Trade replaces Fur Trade. Salmon begins to be seen as a product of commerce.

Industrial revolution. Timber industry. CNR railroad opens BC. After European settlement, the meadow areas were used for grazing cattle, and "North Arm" developed along the Fraser River.

The shoreline of the Fraser River was dramatically changed for the development of the Dominion Mills sawmill starting in the 1920s. Kinross Creek was lost from the site after the Kerr Road landfill was constructed to the north in the 1940s.

Sawmill activity on the site, by White Pines Mill, continued on the site until 2001.

East Fraser Lands Area 2 Park Design and Public Engagement



EAST FRASER LANDS AREA 2 PARKS

FLOOD PROTECTION

The City is planning for an anticipated 1 meter of sea level rise by 2100, in accordance with Provincial guidelines. The park design will play an important role in providing the resiliency for flood protection of the community as water levels change. The diagrams on this page identify the current standards for flood protection set by the City of Vancouver.

Flood Construction Level (pre 2014): 3.6m

Current Flood Construction Level: 4.6m (plus 0.2 m allowance for subsidence)

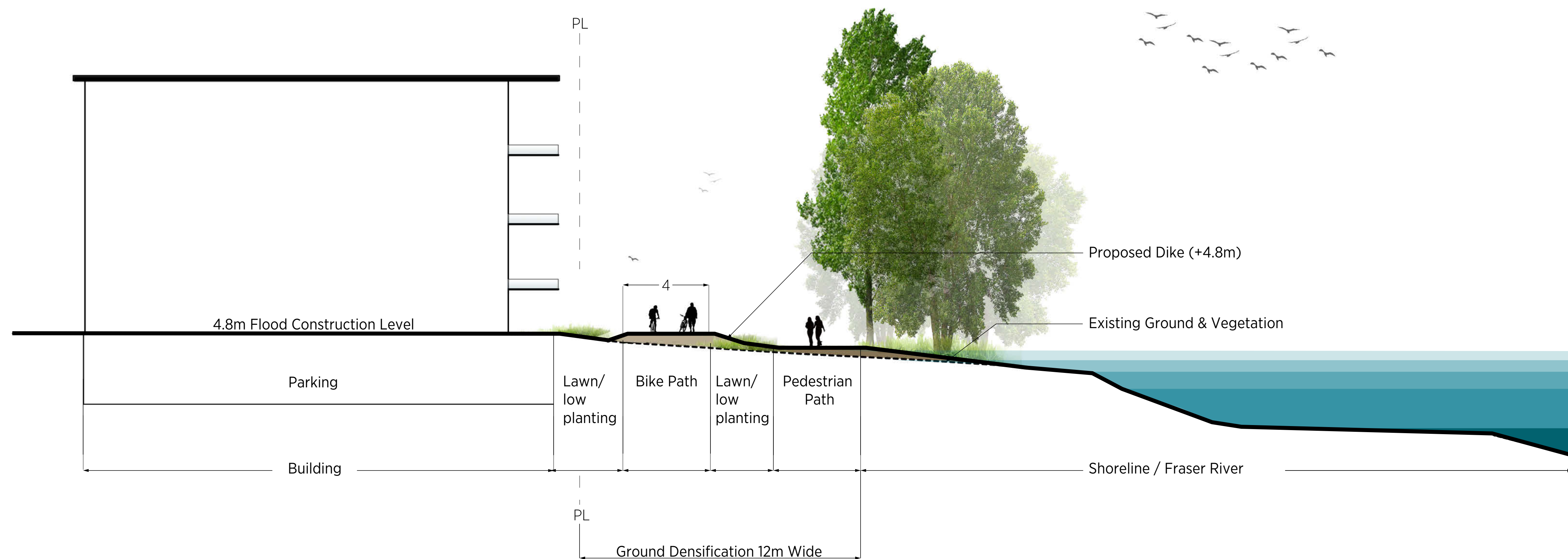
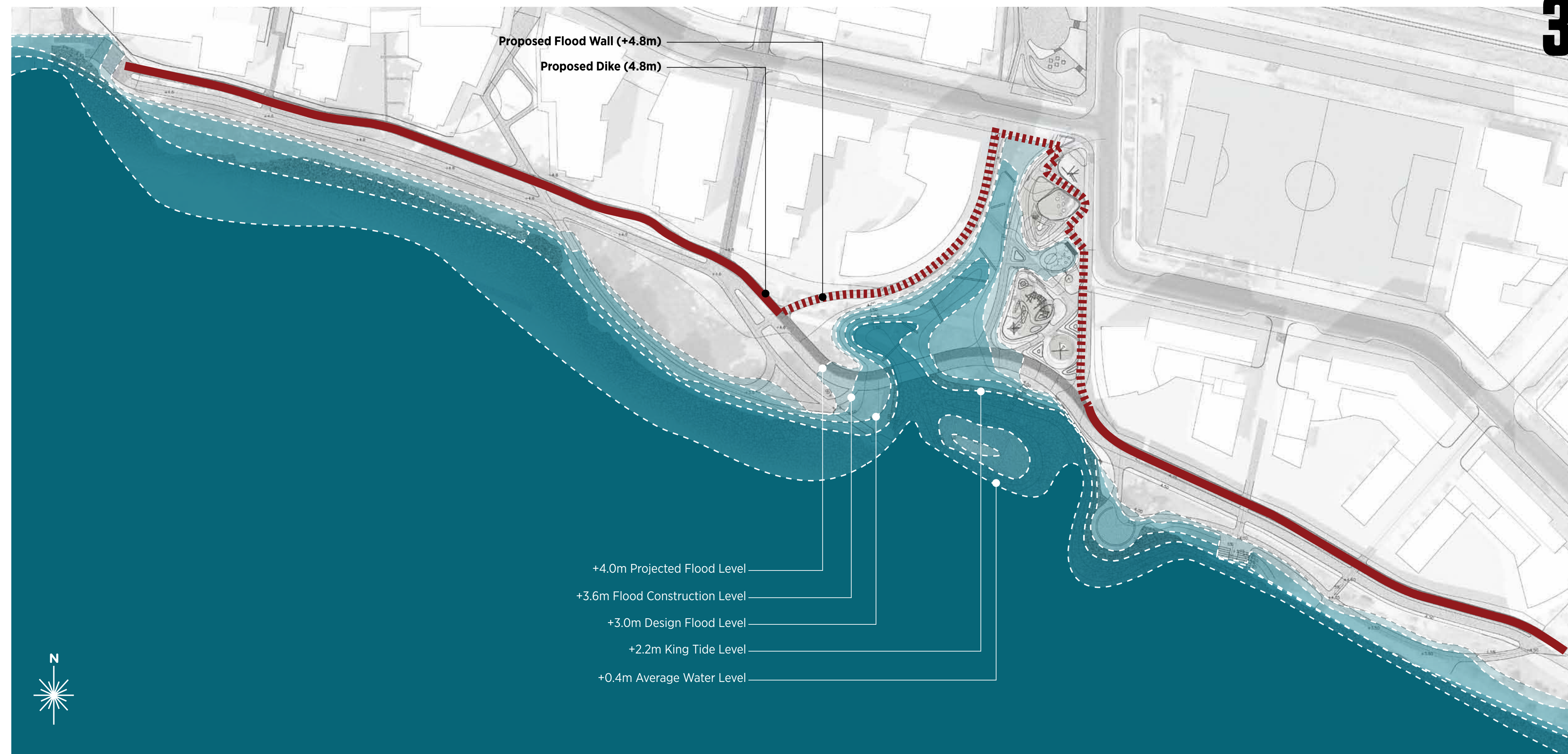
What are neighbouring municipalities doing?

Municipalities across the Lower Mainland, including Burnaby and Richmond, are preparing for sea level rise by raising dikes and, where needed, building new flood protection measures. The design of dikes is subject to approval by the Province, to ensure general consistency from one municipality to another.

What is the City of Vancouver doing?

The City of Vancouver has completed detailed flood modelling to identify the potential impacts of sea level rise. Planning work is being initiated in priority areas, including along the Fraser River, later this fall. For more detailed information about the City's sea level rise work, check out:

www.vancouver.ca/green-vancouver/sea-level-rise



Definitions:

DESIGN FLOOD is a flood with a probability of occurring once in 200 years, or a 0.5% chance of occurring on any given year.

FLOOD CONSTRUCTION LEVEL (FCL) is the Design Flood Level plus the allowance for Freeboard used to establish the minimum elevation of the underside of a wooden floor system or top of a concrete slab for habitable buildings.

FREEBOARD is the vertical distance (typically 0.6 m) added to the Design Flood level to accommodate uncertainties such as waves, storm surges and other natural phenomena.

DIKE is an embankment, berm, wall, or raised land area constructed to prevent the flooding of land or to provide protection from a high tide plus a storm surge.

Source: Sea-Level Rise Adaptation Primer
BC Ministry of Environment 2013

Pre 2014 Standards

+3.6m Flood Construction Level
+3.0m Design Flood Level
+2.2m King Tide Level
+0.4m Average Water Level

Current Standards (Allowance for 1m Sea Level Rise)

+4.6m Flood Construction Level
+4.0m Projected Design Flood Level

ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

The Biodiversity Strategy aims to restore or enhance 25 ha of natural areas in Vancouver parks by 2020. The East Fraser Lands provide a good opportunity to help achieve this goal.

This strategy also indicates that the restoration of shoreline and shallow sub-tidal habitats along the Fraser River is a priority as is the restoration of salmon in urban areas.

Songbirds

Songbirds make use of a wide variety of habitat types: deciduous forest, mixed forest, riparian, old field, meadow and park.

Islands of mixed forest will be incorporated within mowed lawn areas. The inclusion of nest boxes will introduce more options for birds to overwinter.

For waterfowl and shorebirds in particular, the riparian vegetation along the shoreline will be protected and expanded. With the construction of the tidal island the mudflat and intertidal marsh along the shoreline will be enhanced. Near the shore a mix of open water and emergent vegetation will provide optimal habitat.

Juvenile Salmon

The introduction of new rearing habitats off the tidal channel is an important enhancement for juvenile salmon as is the inclusion of foraging habitat in the intertidal wetlands. The intertidal wetlands may take the form of a sedge bench.

The opportunity to create more shelter for the juvenile salmon in 'off channel' conditions using complex woody structures or rock berms will be considered.

Amphibians

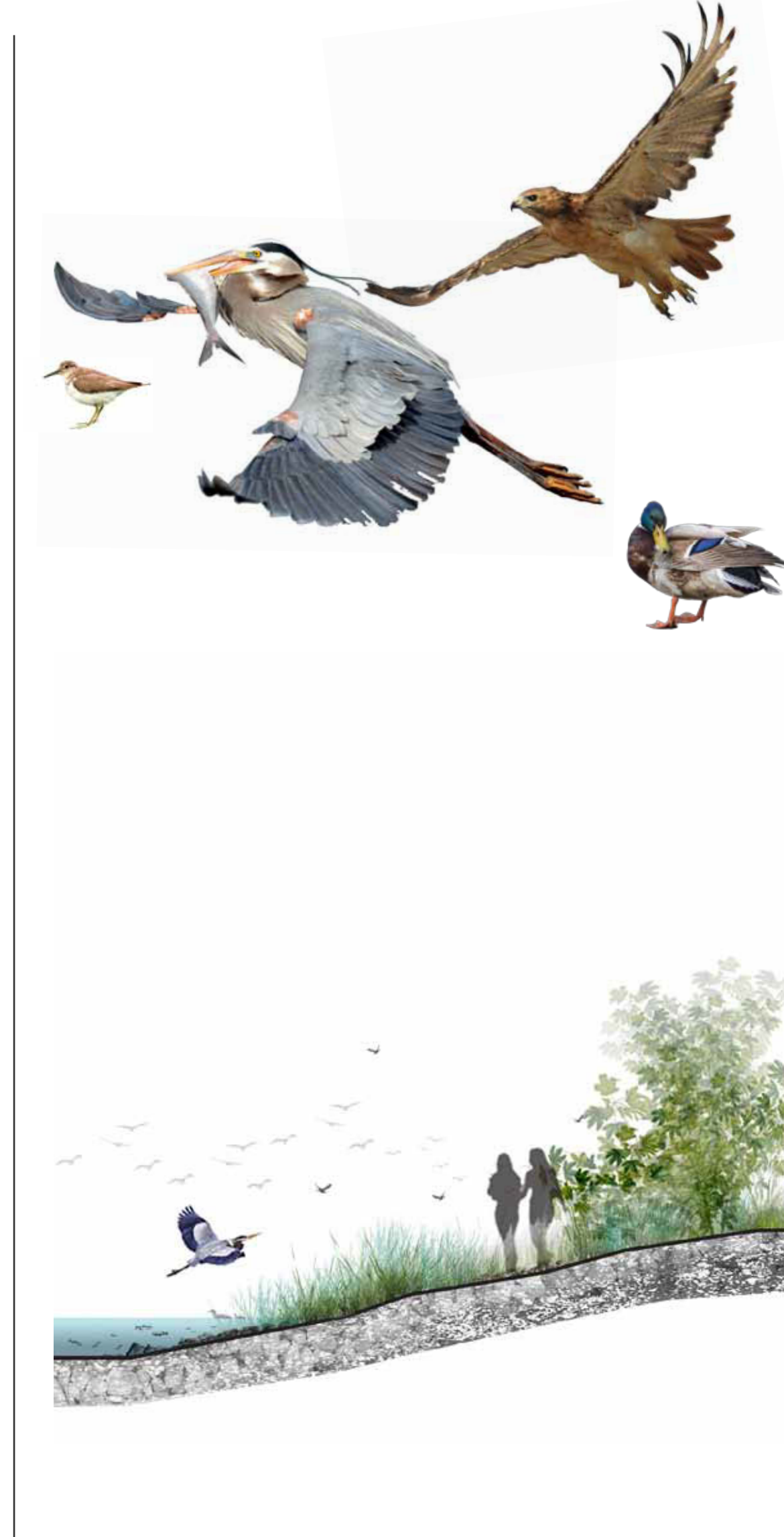
Amphibians require permanent, still water. The wetlands inland from the river will be designed to provide habitat for amphibians. This water will likely be supplied by stormwater from the north of the site.

Pollinators

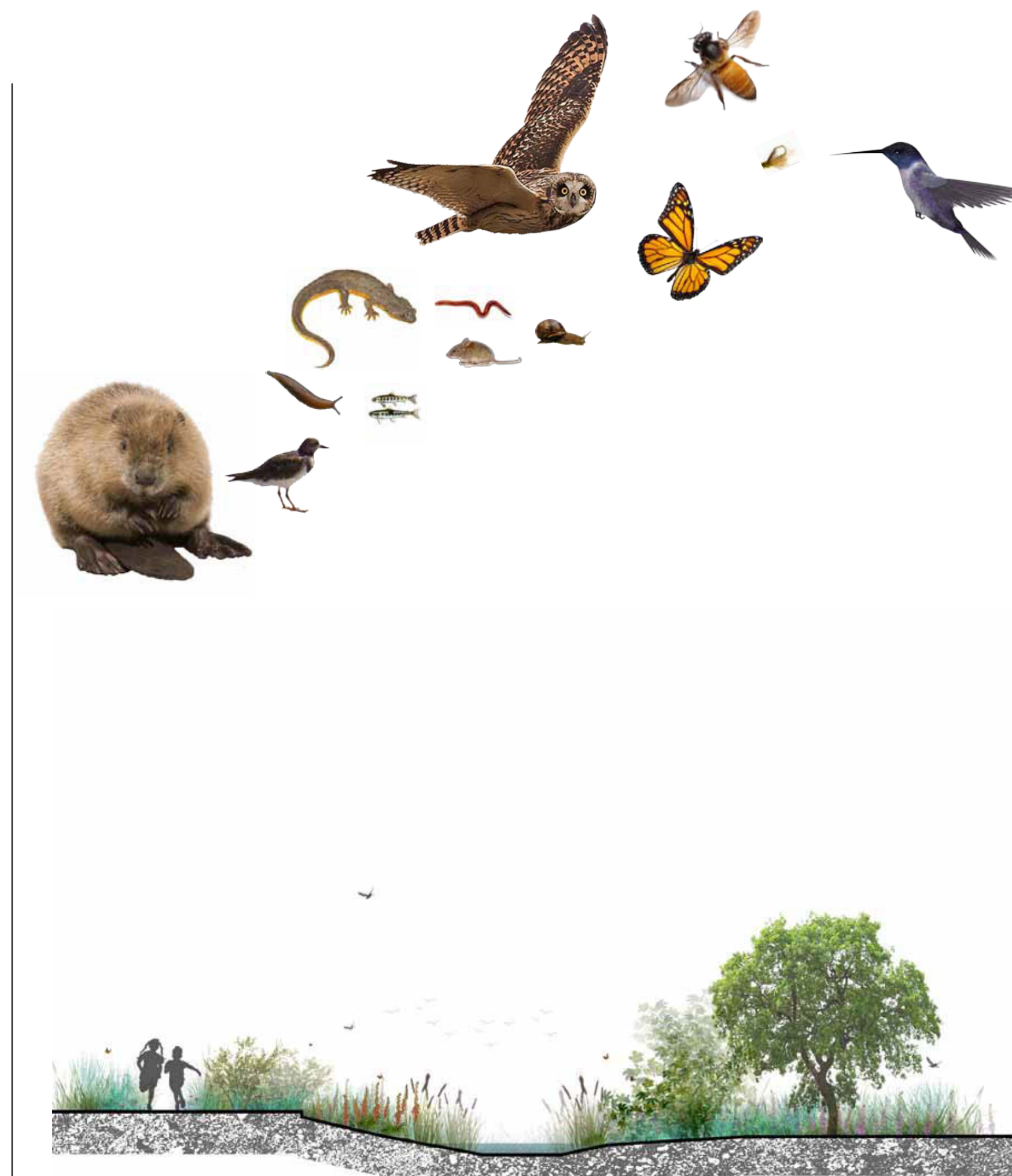
To improve support of pollinators, a variety of herbaceous, flowering plants and larval food source plants will be provided. Care must be taken to ensure there is a diversity of bloom times. Meadow and old field habitat should be left undisturbed over winter to allow for the pollinators to overwinter or hibernate. Nesting habitat is required for these species as well.



Existing Mature Shoreline



Restored Shoreline



Wetlands

DESIGN DIRECTIONS

The results from the online survey and public open house (October 2016) for the East Fraser Lands Area 2 parks are unusual in that there was a high level of support for both concepts presented. Both concepts presented were based on common park design principles:

Create resilient Natural Systems.

Foster a unique identity that celebrates the site's past, present and future.

Cultivate community interactions and recreational opportunities.

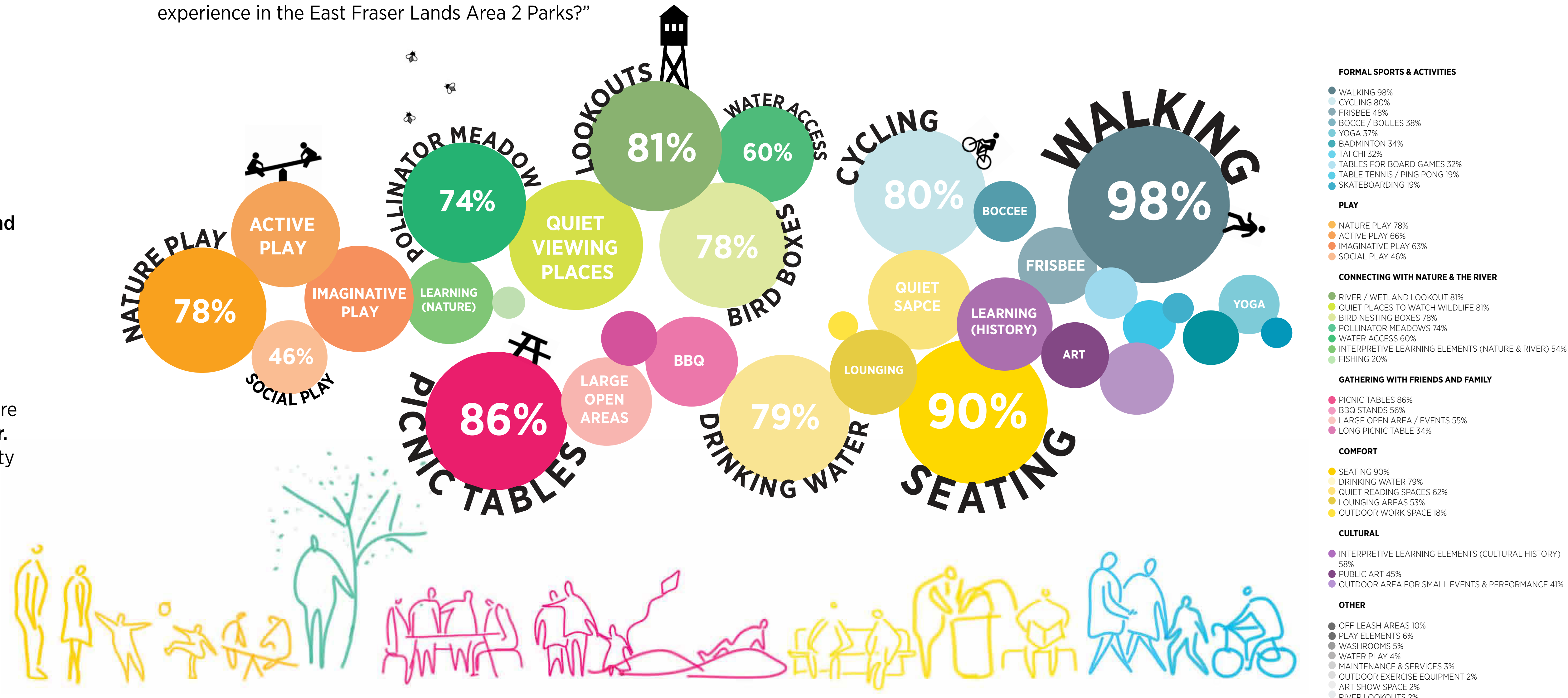
Establish connections to the adjacent neighbourhoods and parks.

Each of these principles was strongly supported. The park design concept integrates the preferred elements from each concept into a new overall park design. The park has an emphasis on large, flexible park areas that could be used for informal sports, community events, or cultural celebrations.

Along the river are a network of smaller nodes of activity where people can connect with and learn about nature and the river. A large play area in South Kinross Park has a strong community presence with a variety of activities for a wide range of children. This concept emphasizes establishing generous ecological corridors through the site, including a north-south connection to the natural areas to the north, and an east-west connection to the Fraser River foreshore.

Since the first public open house, new flood protection guidelines have been established by the City of Vancouver. As a result, the park has been designed to integrate flood protection strategies to the protect the community against future flood events.

Responses to survey question: "Which of the following things would you like to see, do, or experience in the East Fraser Lands Area 2 Parks?"



OVERALL CONCEPT PLAN





FORESHORE PARK

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH

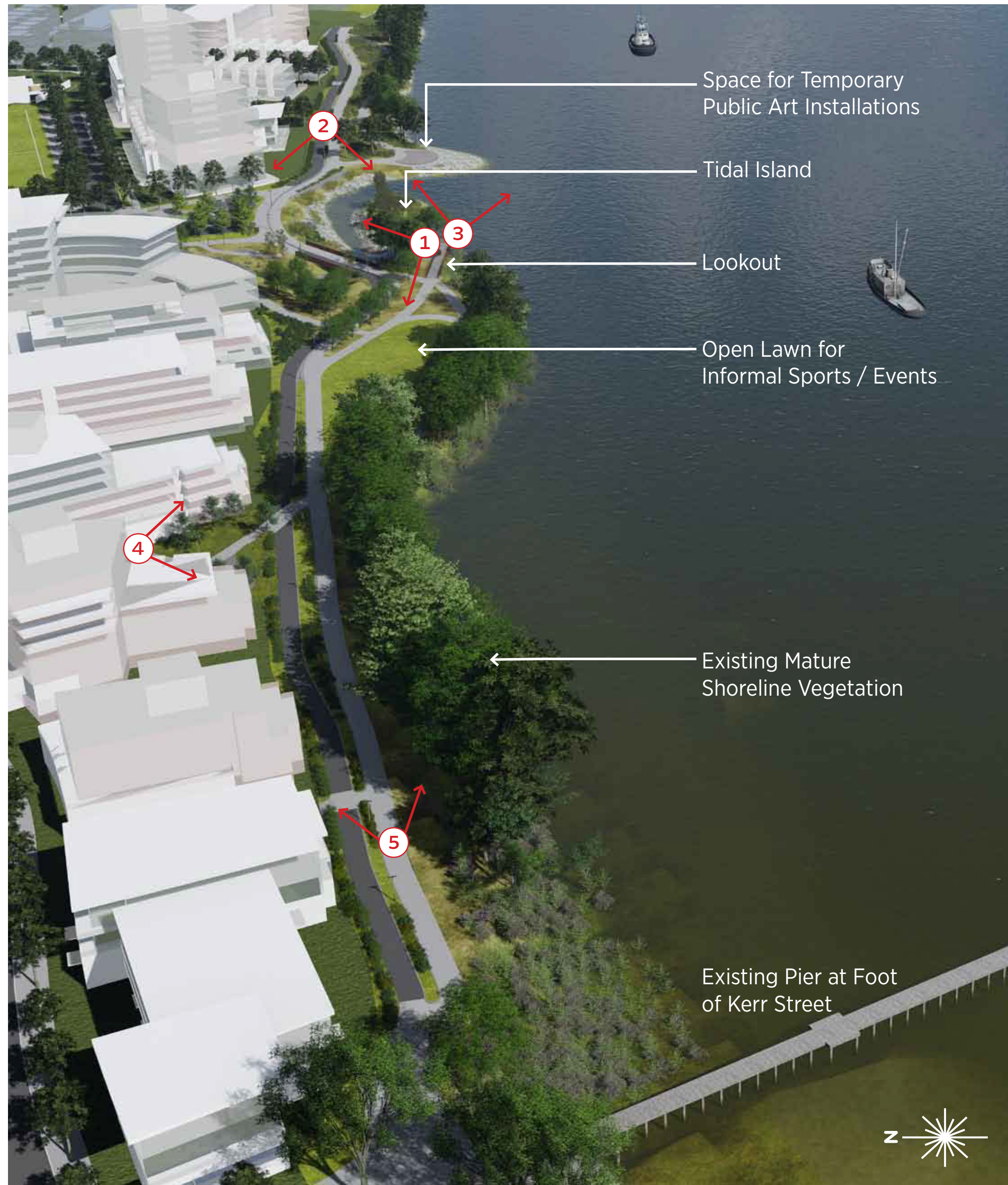
SOUTH KINROSS PARK

MIDDLE KINROSS PARK

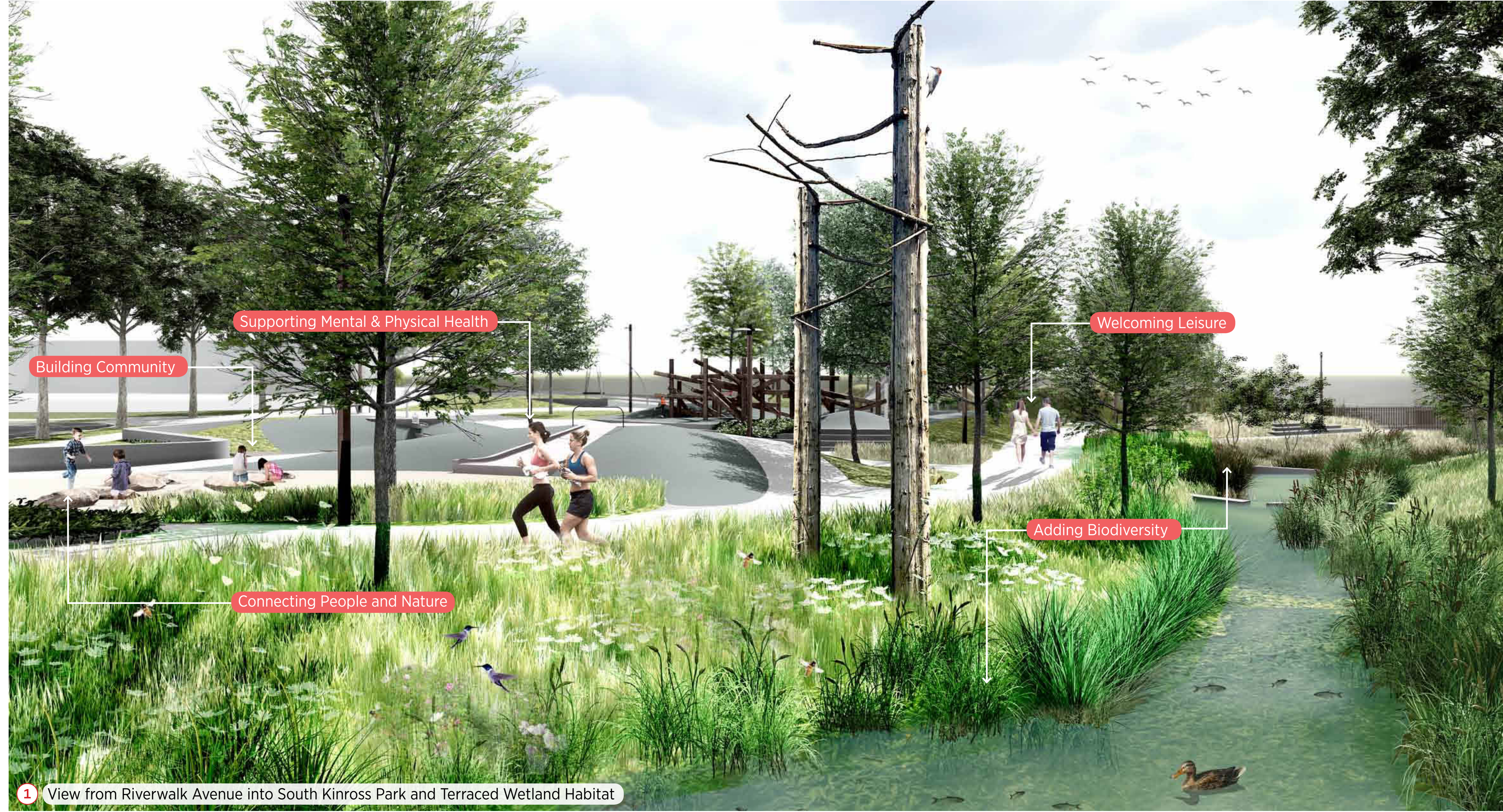
NORTH KINROSS PARK



FORESHORE PARK AND NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH



SOUTH KINROSS PARK



1 View from Riverwalk Avenue into South Kinross Park and Terraced Wetland Habitat



2 Tidal Island adds Habitat Diversity Throughout Site



3 Central Playscape Encourages Outdoor Exploration & Discovery



4 Playscape Provides Focal Point & Welcomes the Community into the Site

