

APPENDIX II- OPEN HOUSE FEEDBACK FORM JANUARY 2005



Everett Crowley Park Proposed Management Plan Presentation

Champlain Heights Community Centre
January 25, 2005

FEEDBACK FORM

WELCOME! The proposed Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park is being presented tonight. Please consider the content of the presentation and take a few minutes to review the information displayed on the walls and complete this form. Your input is important! It will inform the final report and help set priorities for projects.

1. Do you support creating diverse habitat zones to enhance the long-term environmental and recreational potential of the park?

Strongly Support Don't Support

2. Do you support Park Board working together with stewardship groups to enhance the park?

Strongly Support Don't Support

3. Do you support installing dog play facilities in designated off-leash areas?

Strongly Support Don't Support

4. Do you support the proposals to restore the Avalon Pond area?

Strongly Support Don't Support

Do you support developing an educational/interpretive centre in the park?

Strongly Support Don't Support

5. Do you support locating community garden plots on the north edge of the park, east of the service area?

Strongly Support Don't Support

6. Do you support restoring trails and adding seating and other site furnishings?

Strongly Support Don't Support

7. Do you support the conclusion that the service area should be consolidated and separated from pedestrian park access?

Strongly Support Don't Support

APPENDIX III - BIRD HABITAT ENHANCEMENT

Bird Species of Everett Crowley Park: Suggestions for Habitat Enhancement

Bird Species

“The Birds, Mammals, Butterflies and Dragonflies of Everett Crowley Park, Vancouver, B.C.” (Jaramillo, A., 1996) lists the following breeding bird species as being found in the park:

- 26 breeding species
- 10 are confirmed for the park
- 16 are suspected for the park
- 17 species are listed as ‘resident’
- 8 are migratory
- 9 do not migrate

Bird Species, Plant Relationships Suggested Plants for Enhancement

Three categories of needs (general)

1. food
 - a. direct consumption – fruits, seeds, etc.
 - b. indirect consumption – insects and other invertebrates
2. shelter
 - a. cover from weather
 - b. cover for escape
3. water
 - a. drinking, bathing, etc.

Birds as Indicator Species

Birds populations are accepted as indicators of biological diversity, although very few satisfactory indicator species have yet been identified or are used for monitoring. This is mainly because each species responds to changes in its environment in a unique way.

Among the implemented indicators of biodiversity are:

1. Population levels of key forest species across their range
 2. Fluctuation in forest bird populations' nesting success in forest birds selected birds number and trends
 3. Trends in wild bird populations: other common and widespread species.
 4. Species richness itself is an indicator of ecosystem quality
 5. Number of threatened species.
-

Many of the neo-tropical migrants are "Birds of Concern" for the Canadian Wildlife Service. Other indicators of interest include number and extent of invasive species and diversity of native fauna and the percentage of habitat colonized by invasive species and the percentage of protected areas colonized by invasive species.

Woodpeckers are considered a 'keystone' species because they start the creation of habitat for other cavity nesters such as Tree swallows, Wood ducks, Chickadees, the smaller owls and flying squirrels by opening up small holes that are then expanded by other species for their use. The Pileated woodpecker fulfills this function in this region, and while it would never be likely to nest in Everett Crowley Park, it could be found foraging in the park if trees could be retained that were nearing the end of their life, beginning to rot and were infested with insects.

An abundance of mammal-eating raptors such as owls and the Northern Harrier are a sign of small mammal population i.e. high numbers of individuals, not necessarily high species richness. In the same way, high populations of bird eating raptors such as Cooper's hawk have been tied to high songbird populations.

Neo-tropical Species

Rufous Hummingbird

- Nectaring sources – salmonberry, red-flowering current, black twinberry, rose (Nootka)
- Uses spider webbing and willow down for nesting materials.

Willow Flycatcher

- Insects – perch hawks flying insects
- Enhance by planting of deciduous shrubs (Pacific Willow, alder(s), black cottonwood).
- Shrub zone at/near pond edge – Willow Flycatcher often forages here.

Swallows

- Violet-green Swallow – nest boxes
- Barn Swallow – mud sources (often in short supply)
- Catch insects over meadows, ponds (on the wing).

Swainson's Thrush

- An "edge species": - often in thickets, shaded woods.
- Frugivorous – salmonberry, thimbleberry, cherry (bitter), some invertebrates
- Enhance to create:
 - Nesting thickets
 - Improve feeding options
 - This should be a target species.

Warbling Vireo

- Usually seen in deciduous woods, often foraging/nesting 10 metres above the ground.
 - As present cottonwoods, alders mature this species will benefit.
 - Food is largely insects (caterpillars), spiders and snails (Martin, et al.)
 - Some fruits are consumed: cherry, dogwood, and elderberry.
-

Red-eyed Vireo

- Comments as per Warbling Vireo except consumes more ‘fleshy fruits’ (Martin, et.at., 1951) (Elderberry, Blackberry).

Black-headed Grosbeak

- Nests in shrubs, thickets, often near water
- This should be a target species.
- Fruits consumed include elderberry (red), cherry (including ‘bird cherry’ (*Prunus avium*)), blackberry, Saskatoon (Service Berry), Pacific Crabapple.
- Nests in red elderberry thickets (ALG, pers.obs.)
- Enhancement by plantings of red elderberry (close as possible to form thickets)
- This species also consumes ‘a great variety of insects’ – beetles, bugs, caterpillars, as well as snails and spiders.

Migratory (but not Neo-tropical)

American Goldfinch

- Nests in locations such as willow thickets, (uses willow down for nesting material)
- Feeds on a variety of ‘weed’ seeds such as thistle, dandelion, as well as alder and birch seeds.
- This species would probably benefit from the planting of birch trees (in groups of 3-5). Birch seeds (samaras) persist well into winter – not all American Goldfinches migrate – a few stay and could be encouraged to winter in Everett Crowley Park.

Recommended Plant Species for Enhancement at Everett Crowley Park

Cedar– thick foliage cedars excellent as owl roosts (especially in winter)

Willows – (Scouler’s Willow, Sitka Willow and Pacific Willow); insects (caterpillars, sawflies) are eaten by warblers, vireos; provide excellent nesting sites.

Hazelnut (*Corylus*) – excellent hedgerow and ‘thickets’ (as part of a mix) species.

Birch(es) – wildlife importance of birch(es) is considerable

- e.g. American Goldfinch, Pine Siskin, Common Redpoll – feed on seeds.
- a favorite of the Red-breasted Sapsucker (sap)

Mahonia – flowers are excellent nectar sources for Rufous Hummingbirds.

Hawthorns – (native species)

- Favourite nesting sites of many birds
 - Excellent fruit source (persist well into winter), eaten by American Robin, Black-headed Grosbeak, Cedar Waxwing.
-

Mountain-ash

- Large number of ‘rowan’ in park
- Consider native species (*Sitka*)
- Excellent- rated highly (Martin, et.al. 1951)

Roses

- Nootka rose – hummingbirds, butterfly nectar source.
- Also clustered ‘marsh’ rose (*R. pisocarpa*) for wet sites.

Cascara

- Another favourite of fruit-consuming birds (waxwing, robin)

Dogwood

- Red-osier – as cover/nesting habitat – as part of a hedge/thicket in wet sites.

Elderberry (red)

- Many local birds consume its fruit.
- Excellent nesting sites
- Can be grown as a thicket
- A Best Choice: Black-headed Grosbeak (target species) – nesting and food (ALG. Pers.obs.)

Pacific Crabapple

- Excellent food source used by many birds (waxwings, Black-headed Grosbeak, Purple Finch, House Finch).
- Persistent fruit
- Thickets make excellent bird nesting habitat and escape cover.
- This should be a target species for enhancement.

Meadow Habitats

Some possibly sites at the park could be left to evolve on their own as “weed lot” habitats. Other sites could to be planted with a “vole mix”: a reclamation seeding blend of grass and forb seeds from plants common to vole habitat. The Townsend vole is an excellent species to attract raptors in this area, especially owls.

Literature Cited:

Jaramillo, A. (1997). “The Birds, Mammals, Butterflies and Dragonflies of Everett Crowley Park, Vancouver.” Evergreen Foundation. Toronto.

Martin, A.C., Zim, H, and A.C. Nelson. 1951. American Wildlife Plants: A Guide to Wildlife Food Habitats. Dover, New York. 499 pp.

Naturescape British Columbia. 1995. Native Plants and Animal Booklet. Georgia Basin, Naturescape BC., Victoria. 60 pp.

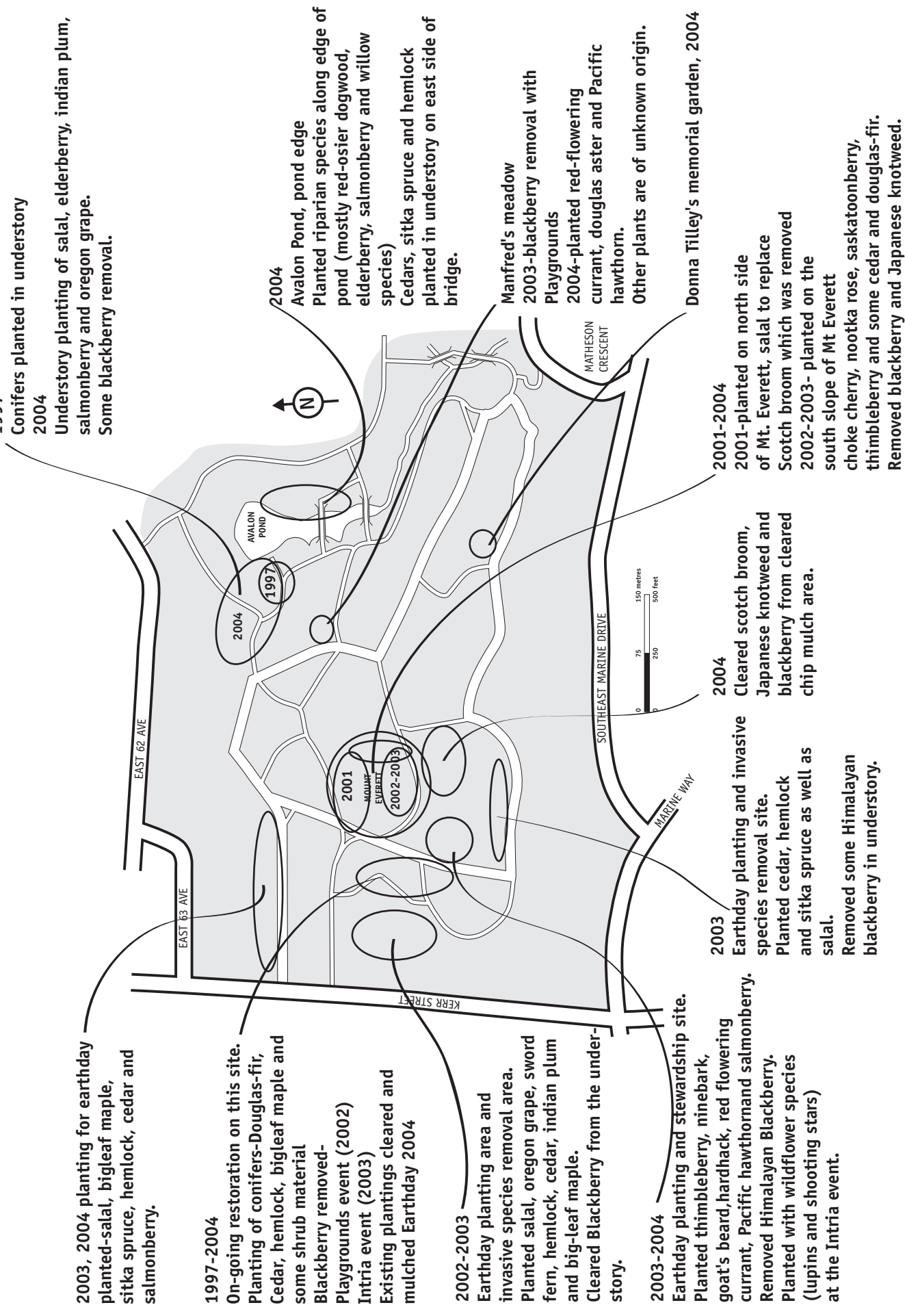
“An Inventory of Biodiversity in Europe.”2002 Technical Report 92, European Environment Agency. http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2004_92/en

Al Grass/Patrick Mooney
June, 2004

APPENDIX IV - EVERGREEN RESTORATION ACTIVITY 1997-2004

(Courtesy of Evergreen)

Restoration Activity in Everett Crowley Park- 1997-2004



2003, 2004 planting for earthday planted-salal, bigleaf maple, sitka spruce, hemlock, cedar and salmonberry.

1997-2004

On-going restoration on this site. Planting of conifers-Douglas-fir, Cedar, hemlock, bigleaf maple and some shrub material Blackberry removed- Playgrounds event (2002) Intria event (2003) Existing plantings cleared and mulched Earthday 2004

2002-2003

Earthday planting area and invasive species removal area. Planted salal, oregon grape, sword fern, hemlock, cedar, indian plum and big-leaf maple. Cleared Blackberry from the under-story.

2003-2004

Earthday planting and stewardship site. Planted thimbleberry, ninebark, goat's beard,hardhack, red flowering currant, Pacific hawthornand salmonberry. Removed Himalayan Blackberry. Planted with wildflower species (lupins and shooting stars) at the Intria event.

2003

Earthday planting and invasive species removal site. Planted cedar, hemlock and sitka spruce as well as salal. Removed some Himalayan blackberry in understory.

2004

Cleared scotch broom, Japanese knotweed and blackberry from cleared chip mulch area.

1997

Conifers planted in understory

2004

Understory planting of salal, elderberry, indian plum, salmonberry and oregon grape. Some blackberry removal.

2004

Avalon Pond, pond edge Planted riparian species along edge of pond (mostly red-osier dogwood, elderberry, salmonberry and willow species) Cedars, sitka spruce and hemlock planted in understory on east side of bridge.

Manfred's meadow

2003-blackberry removal with Playgrounds 2004-planted red-flowering currant, douglas aster and Pacific hawthorn. Other plants are of unknown origin.

Donna Tilley's memorial garden, 2004

2001-2004

2001-planted on north side of Mt. Everett, salal to replace Scotch broom which was removed 2002-2003- planted on the south slope of Mt Everett choke cherry, nootka rose, saskatoonberry, thimbleberry and some cedar and douglas-fir. Removed blackberry and Japanese knotweed.

APPENDIX V– INVENTORY OF HERPTOFAUNA

Inventory of Herptofauna Present at Everett Crowley Park June, 2004
By Al Grass

Snakes

Three (3) snake species (*Colubridae*) probable (2)

- Northwestern (*Thamnophis ordinoides*)
- Western Terrestrial (*T. elegans*)
- Common (*T. sirtalis*) 1 observed

Common Garter Snake (red-striped race) utilizes a variety of forest, forest-edge habitats. It is often seen in aquatic habitats where it feeds of frogs, fish, salamanders, and earthworms. It hibernates underground in a hibernaculum. Enhancement includes protection of wooded edges, pond edges, and the creation of brush piles and rock piles. The present Avalon pond wetland area and environs should be able to support a small population of *T. sirtalis*. Population densities are not known. Sites of hibernacula should be identified and mapped.

Northwestern and Western Terrestrial (name notwithstanding), both tend to be more associated with aquatic habitats. A survey would confirm occurrence of these species at Everett Crowley Park.

Note: the difficulty with using anecdotal sightings of snakes is that all three species exhibit much variability; experience is required to separate them.

Turtles

Turtles reported from Avalon pond are no doubt Red-eared Sliders (*Trachemys scripta*). The common pet trade turtle, now abundant in local lakes/ponds (Burnaby Lake, Beaver Lake, Trout Lake). Sliders are released by pet owners. This problem should be addressed by appropriate signage re alien species.

Amphibians (Toads, Treefrogs, True Frogs, Salamanders and Newts)

Toads

Boreal (Western) Toad (*Bufo boreus*) has become locally scarce in recent years. Lays eggs in ponds, post breeding dispersal into woods. Candidate for reintroduction?

Tree-frog

The Pacific Tree-frog (*Hyla regilla*) breeds in ponds, post breeding dispersal into surrounding woods. Probably doing well on its own.

True Frogs

Locally represented by the Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*): not located on site.

Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*) and the Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*) are both alien species. Green Frogs are most likely at Everett Crowley. Both species should be treated much the same as alien plants, i.e., some effort at control/removal – if other amphibians are to be encouraged.

Salamanders and Newts

Local species are:

'lungless'

- Ensatina
- Red-backed Salamander

aquatic species

- Rough-skinned Newt
- Northwestern Salamander

A survey needs to be undertaken to confirm status of Newts and salamanders on site. Any enhancement for aquatic species would need to address the Green Frog problem. **

** A system of signs informing park visitors NOT to release tadpoles and turtles (of any kind) into the ponds.

Ensatina and Red-backed Salamanders are often found in well-developed forest (deciduous) duff. Maple-leaf litter is excellent (ALG. *pers.obs.*). Rodent runways (*Microtus*) are also used.

Reference

<http://www.carcnet.ca> (Canadian Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Network – reports)

APPENDIX VI - SUMMARY OF LANDFILL REPORTS

Kerr Road Landfill Site Report, E. McLeod, City of Vancouver Health Department, December 1985

- Purpose to evaluate health implications for current and possible future uses of the Kerr Road Landfill Site
- Landfill was used by City from 1944 to 1964. Used for 2 or 3 years after 1966 closure for disposal of clay fill.
- There was a secondary fill site for construction debris, but location not identified
- Few restrictions on waste type in 1940's Oily wastes and septic tank pumpings were disallowed in the 1950's
- Little information on waste types or volumes available. Liquid wastes were tested by City laboratory
- In 1985 the culvert in the gully had been rerouted into the sanitary sewer
- 1983-1984 testing indicated that the leachate is acutely toxic to rainbow trout
- Two sources of leachate were identified: a ditch which collected seepage from a slope north of Marine Drive, and the deep culvert from below the landfill. A collection system built in 1984 directs ditch water to a sump to the sanitary sewer. A weir was built to redirect leachate in the deep culvert to the sewer. Street water is diverted via a culvert to flow further downstream and to minimize discharge of clean runoff to the sewer during rainy periods. A back flow valve was installed at the sewer connection to prevent backflow and overflow into the creek.
- Sediment sampling was conducted in the shallow pond in the old quarry area adjacent to the landfill but results were determined to be similar to background levels. The water did not contain pesticides but did contain fecal coliforms of 110MPN per 100ml above drinking water and aquatic life standards but below the 200 per 100ml recreation limits. Additional samples and statistical analysis would be required to properly assess microbiological quality of the pond water. The water source for the pond is believed to be groundwater entering the quarry from the north.
- The report includes a discussion of methane gas issues, derived mainly from the 1981 Hansen report. Recommendations for the Parks Board and nearby developers and builders with report to methane gas are provided.
- This report indicates that park development was limited and that there was interest in the pond water quality and the potential to use the pond as a feature in the Park Site.
- This report concludes that the site appears to be adequately capped, leachate is no longer a problem and methane levels were not significant. However it is noted that the incoming waste composition was not controlled and it is difficult to ascertain whether public exposure to unknown contaminant and unknown concentrations represents a significant health problem.
- It is recommended that primary contact activities (i.e. swimming) in the pond be discouraged but that secondary or passive use (e.g. water feature, boating) should not be problematic.

Fraser Valley Estuary Study Water Quality Impact of Landfills, JW Atwater, Environment Canada, April 1980, Chapter 4.1 Kerr Road Landfill

- Used by City of Vancouver for refuse disposal 1952 and 1966.
- Used by City of Vancouver for all types of waste including septic tank pumpings and clean mineral soils for 15 to 17 years
- Estimated fill volume of 3,830,000 m³
- A considerable amount of the fill was excavated soil, particularly clay soil
- Burning was not carried out but fires did occur during strikes
- No construction of cells and no intentional covering of work face.
- The creek gully was culverted during landfilling. Culvert was extended under Marine drive and in 1980 discharged via flood gate to the North Arm of the Fraser River.
- Originally filled a gully. Two cross sections are provided. Fill is 45 to 49 m thick in center of gully and generally only 15m thick in the areas outside of the gully tapering to a few metres thick at the edges. Over half of site has less than 12 m fill.
- It is reported that 1.5m of fill was placed over the entire site.
- Geology section indicates a thin layer of sandy soil over several metres of glacial till. Till is underlain by 5 to 10m of medium fine sand with some silt which is underlain by several metres of silt with fine sand layers.
- Presents a topographic map of the landfill area prior to most of the ravine filling (date not noted)
- Leachate monitoring data was collected at various times between 1972 and 1979.
- Concentrations of most chemical parameters (particularly ammonia and chemical oxygen demand) declined in the initial years and then stabilized at lower concentrations.
- Estimated leachate flows to the river were 1.5L/s under dry conditions and up to 7.6 L/s after two days of rain. An average annual flow rate of 3.8L/s was assumed . Undiluted leachate quality was found to be toxic to fish.
- This report indicates that the Landfill in 1980 was Vancouver Parks Board property and their intentions at that time was to use the area to extend the adjacent Fraserview Golf Course.

APPENDIX VII - INVENTORY OF BIRD SPECIES: FRASERVIEW GOLF COURSE 2003

APPENDIX VIII – INVASIVE PLANTS FACT SHEET

How Bad Are Invasive Species?

Invasive species impact native plants, animals, and natural ecosystems by:

- Reducing biodiversity
- Altering hydrologic conditions
- Altering soil characteristics
- Altering fire intensity and frequency
- Interfering with natural succession
- Competing for pollinators
- Poisoning or repelling native insects
- Displacing rare plant species
- Increasing predation on nesting birds
- Serving as reservoirs of plant pathogens
- Replacing complex communities with single species monocultures
- Diluting the genetic composition of native species through hybridization

Jil M. Swearingen, National Park Service, National Capital Region, Center for Urban Ecology. (23 March 2004)

For additional information, please go to:

- Alien Plant Working Group 'Weeds Gone Wild' — <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien>
- Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force — <http://www.anstaskforce.gov>
- Ecological Society of America — <http://esa.sdsc.edu/invas3.htm>
- Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center — <http://www.wildflower.org/>
- Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council — <http://www.ma-eppc.org>
- National Audubon Society — <http://www.stopinvasives.org/>
- National Invasive Species Council — <http://www.invasivespecies.gov/council/main.html>
- National Park Service EPMT — <http://www.nature.nps.gov/epmt/>
- TNC Wildland Invasive Species Team — <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu>
- US Geological Survey — <http://www.nbii.gov/search/sitemap.html>



Weeds Gone Wild:

Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas is a project of the Alien Plant Working Group (APWG), a subcommittee of the Plant Conservation Alliance. It is a cooperative effort intended to provide educational materials on the threat posed by invasive exotic plants to the native flora, fauna, and ecosystems of the United States. Additional fact sheet authors are needed, please contact the Chair of the APWG at: jil_swearingen@nps.gov for more information.

<http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/>

Weeds Gone Wild

FACT SHEET:
What the heck is an invasive plant?

What the heck is an **invasive plant**?

*You say it's nifty, and I say it's **noxious**.*

*You say it's lovely, and I say it's **lousy**.*

Nifty, noxious, lovely, lousy -

Let's call them what they are!

What is a Native Species?

All organisms are native to planet Earth (until further notice) and each species of bacteria, fungi, plant, animal, and other creature has a home somewhere on this planet where it has existed and evolved for thousands of years. A **native** or indigenous species is one that occurs in a particular place without the help of humans, which is not always easy to determine. Species native to North America are generally recognized as those occurring on the continent prior to European settlement.

An organism's home, or native range, is determined by a host of influences such as climate, geology, soils, hydrology, biological interactions, and natural dispersal. Creatures are dispersed within their natural ranges by various means including air, water, animals, and migrations. Beginning with Columbus' discovery of America in the 15th century, people have played an increasingly significant role in moving plants, animals and other organisms around the world, to places far beyond their likely natural dispersal ranges. And this is where the trouble lies!

What's an Exotic Species?

An organism is considered **exotic** (alien, foreign, non-indigenous, non-native) when it has been introduced by humans to a location(s) outside its native or natural range. This designation applies to a species introduced from another continent, another ecosystem, and even another habitat within an ecosystem.

For example, black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), a tree that is native to the southern Appalachian region and portions of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, was planted throughout the U.S. for living fences, erosion control, and other uses for many years. Black locust is considered exotic outside its natural native range because it got there by human introduction rather than by natural dispersal. Another example is saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), a wetland plant that is native to eastern North American estuaries. Saltmarsh cordgrass was introduced to western North American shoreline habitats, where it did not occur previously. It has established and become a serious invasive species, displacing native species and adversely impacting wetland communities.

European settlers brought hundreds of plants to North America from their home lands for use as food and

medicine, and for ornamental, sentimental, and other purposes. Introductions of exotic plants continue today and are greatly increasing due to a large and ever-expanding human population, increased international travel and trade, and other factors.

Once an Exotic, Always an Exotic!

An estimated 3,500 species of exotic plants have escaped cultivation in the U.S., are able to reproduce in the wild, and have become established, or "naturalized". These plants, however much a part of our current landscapes and ecosystems, are nonetheless exotic, since they were moved here by people. For centuries, horticulturists have imported and disseminated interesting new exotic plants. Unfortunately, many of these have become invasive pests that are having serious impacts to native species and ecosystems.

What Makes an Exotic Species Invasive? (When is a Guest a Pest?)

Many non-native species exist in apparent harmony in environments where they were introduced. For example, a relatively small number of exotic plants (e.g., corn, wheat, rice, oats) form the basis of our agricultural industry and pose little to no known threat to our natural ecosystems. The most important aspect of an alien plant is how it responds to a new environment. An **invasive** species is one that displays rapid growth and spread, establishes over large areas, and persists. Invasiveness is characterized by robust vegetative growth, high reproductive rate, abundant seed production, high seed germination rate, and longevity. Some native plants exhibit invasive tendencies in certain situations.

How Many Plants are Invasive?

According to the Plant Conservation Alliance's Alien Plant Working Group, about 1,100 plant species have been reported as being invasive in natural areas in the United States (see list of links). This number represents an astonishing one-third or so of the exotic plant species established and self-reproducing in the wild. Some invasive species were planted intentionally for erosion control, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat enhancement, and ornamental purposes. Others have escaped from arboretums, botanical gardens, and our own backyards. Free from the complex array of natural controls present in their native lands, including herbivores, parasites, and diseases, exotic plants may experience rapid and unrestricted growth in novel environments.

APPENDIX IX- OPEN HOUSE FEEDBACK FORM JUNE 2004



Everett Crowley Park DRAFT Management Plan **Open House**

Champlain Heights Community Centre
June 17, 2004

FEEDBACK FORM – SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

WELCOME! This is an open house to gather feedback on the issues and strategies that will be incorporated into a Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park. Your input is important! Please take a few minutes to review the information displayed on the walls and complete this form.

1. In December, 1996 the Park Board stated that it would “recommit itself to the maintenance and preservation of the naturalness of Everett Crowley Park and any steps to enhance its naturalness.”

Do you support this approach?

Yes 60

No 7

- Naturalness is not cost-effective
- Not completely according to plan
- Depends on how you define “naturalness”
- Not to the extent of making “cultivated garden” areas like this year

2. Everett Crowley Park has been proposed by the Vancouver Park Board for designation as a new, all day, "off-leash park." This would permit dog owners to let their dogs exercise off-leash in at least some areas of the park during all open hours. “Off-leash” parks (or areas within parks) are not exclusively for dogs but are to be shared by all park users.

Do you support Everett Crowley Park being officially designated as an off-leash park?

Yes 59

No 8

- Yes, but only ½ or less of park (it makes no difference anyway – dogs off leash everywhere!)
- No!!!
- How to enforce this?
- Absolutely
- How many more dogs would this bring in?

3. The display panels propose that the park includes: **active use areas**, where off-leash dogs would be permitted at all times during park hours and **passive use or “habitat” areas**, where dogs would not be permitted at any time.

Do you believe that the blend of these areas shown on the displays is appropriate?

Yes 28

No 33

- How to enforce?
- Almost (appropriate)
- Unsure of boundary – protect ponds certainly
- Path at extreme south of area through steam vent area should be active use area.
- Build up green space, children’s playground, eating areas, down by the Fraser River in East Fraserlands!
- Please explain “habitat” areas
- No – too much space is assigned to so called “habitat” area
- I agree with limiting the pond area during the spring hatching season but fail to see the impact at other times of the year. Even during hatching a leashed dog should pose no risk.
- Unclear what active means
- This is the only natural area for our use
- You might as well hand over the park to dogs. Limits should be placed, because even now restricted hours are ignored.

4. Do you believe that there should be more active use/off-leash areas?

Yes 40
No 24
(Maybe)1

- ... than is outlined in the plan
- Only Avalon pond needs to be restricted
- I agree with limiting the pond area during the spring hatching season but fail to see the impact at other times of the year. Even during hatching a leashed do should pose no risk.
- This is the only natural area for our use!!

5. Do you believe there should be more passive use habitat areas?

Yes 19
No 38
(Don’t know)

- Go to QE Park or the mall
- Maybe
- 95% of the park users are dog owners. Joggers have a great 3 km trail right across the street and ANYWHERE ELSE

6. Any comments you would like to make on this issue?

- Active and passive have been coexisting so far - there do not have to be ironclad regulations in a civilized society – we do not need it!
- I would like to be able (if designated non dog areas are approved) to walk in the non-dog areas with my dog on leash.
- I do not own a dog; as long as dogs are limited to one area to run loose I would support that.
- There are no “adequate” off leash parks in the vicinity but already several dog free zones (Central Park, Riverfront, Fraserview).

- I believe in the off leash area. Pets must be able to walk from end to end of park, but must stay on marked trail areas
- Park is presently enjoyed by dog owners – largely see joggers, walkers without a dog
- Make it a total dog park. Tell people who don't like dogs to go to the other 10 trillion city parks
- I believe that on-leash dogs should be allowed in passive-use areas, but absolutely not off-leash in these areas
- If dogs are allowed off leash, this will encourage even more owners to let their dogs off leash. Given that there have already been a # of dog attacks of note in Vancouver I do not support any off leash times/areas
- Need to tap potential for this park to be accessed by more people and not so skewed towards one use
- There is no dog control now. I am invalid and have been jumped on by dogs. Owners simply don't seem to care. Also plenty of excrement on the small path than in the bush.
- I don't have a dog but have never had a problem with them. It's better they are off-leash in the park than in the annex playground
- Dogs off leash make the park safe. Trail system is ideal for walking dogs
- Some action taken to protect the pond area, plant and animal species etc (water quality too) is necessary
- Save taxpayers money – leave things as is – more wild. We have no off leash trails for dogs on the east side. Build up for kids, picnickers, etc. at the riverfront – leave more green space down there
- Hey, I'm a dog owner. Naturally I feel strongly about the off-leash question. This is one of the best locations for socialization of dogs and their owners.
- Park is basically a garbage dump with roads. Dog walking has been its prime use and should so continue
- Most dogs in the park are off leash all the time and we don't have any problems – why not just make it legal
- Police the owners not the dogs
- Areas that have been designated “Passive Use,” including through the dog meadow area (south) are excessive. This should be allowed to stay “natural” and not modified.
- This park is used to 95% by dog owners. I would suggest to make this park 100% off-leash.
- Keep dogs out as they disturb natural wildlife wherever they are (as you have pointed out). Make an enclosed pen in a corner near the parking where they can run.
- Many times the only people I see in the park are with their dogs. In the winter months often we are the only ones in the park (dog or not).
- Ponds should be off limits to all dogs – but protective barrier too large. Blackberry trail and meadow should be accessible to dogs.
- The area around the pond should be on-leash, the rest of the park off-leash.
- Path at extreme south of area through steam vent area should be active use area.
- If you are very worried about invasive species, certainly dogs would also be detrimental to habitats in the park.
- Build up the park/land down by the river – we do not need a big parking lot in Everett Crowley – it should be left natural – that is what makes the park so special and unique.
- Very good mix of active & passive areas.
- The pond area should be enhanced – i.e. direct stormwater to supplement pond water – also close trails (some anyway) from houses to prevent loss of habitat. The pond should be gated to discourage wanton acts of vandalism.

- The “natural” habitat area can only arise by intervention of man and is therefore totally unnatural, just like the soil and the current plant material.
- Dogs walk the park 365 days/year, rain or shine. It is unfortunate that some people don’t clean up conscientiously and there will be “incidents given the number of users. I feel, though, that the presence of dogs does have positive effects – I believe they keep the coyotes at a minimum in this area (as opposed to the golf course area) and the presence of their owners at anytime and every day probably keeps vandalism/loiterers etc. down.
- I want to see a balance between dogs and those of us that use the park to walk, ride, run and enjoy just for its natural beauty and habitat.
- I support a plan that allows for all areas to be active off-leash except for small habitat areas, which I believe are also important.
- This park is perfect for off-leash dog walking. All dog owners I have encountered are respectful of the park and have their dogs under control.
- I agree: leashing dogs in the sensitive “passive” areas during hatching but I’ve NEVER witnessed dogs killing wildlife and destroying habitat to the extent that drinkers and teenagers do – ban them first!
- Look at this in other areas – Fraser Foreshore, etc. Riparian areas need to be healthy and dog free.
 - This is a perfect off leash park – if it is maintained minimally as is – this is good.
 - Whenever there are restrictions there will be confrontations.
 - I think the trails that go to the SE corners of the park and through the middle (steam vents) should be included in active off-leash .Only pond and creek trails should be passive use.

7. There are limited facilities in this park.

Please check those you think should be considered in future site planning:

5	Additional parking	9	Additional park entries
22	Public washrooms	1	Playgrounds
1	Play fields	0	Tennis courts
0	Ball diamonds	3	BMX trails
0	Tennis courts	2	Skate parks
14	Community gardens	12	Compost demonstration area
10	Outdoor classroom	20	Eco-ed / park interpretive centre
8	Outdoor events area	13	More/new trails
19	Dog play area	8	Dog play structures/toys
25	Dog water play/wash area	27	More dog waste bag dispensers
46	Dog waste receptacles	32	On-site dog waste composting
32	Benches, shade structures	17	Dog info/training area
19	More/different types of signs	10	Picnic tables
20	Drinking fountains	21	Viewpoint improvements

- Leave natural
- Discourage plastic bags for dog refuse. The dog refuse biodegrades, bags don’t!!
- Outdoor classroom can be as simple as programming for existing natural areas
- The neighbourhood already has enough playgrounds
- Eco-ed interpretive centre is far more important than picnic tables or many other options here
- The community garden idea – not a good one. Gentle cleaning of the pond – good idea.
- Don’t spend non-existent money

- On-site dog waste composting is a brilliant idea!
- Compost demonstration area good if it is for demonstration only.
- Leave park as it is. Fix entrance path from sign to connect with main trails
- Poop and scoop signs
- Blackberry picking paths
- I want the park to remain as untouched as possible
- No structures of any kind
- N/A – happy the way it is
- We urgently need some fire hydrants in this park
- Wildflower and grasses gardens. Enlarge the pond area; look into salmon habitation

8. The Parks Board Service area is required for bulk materials storage purposes. This use will continue in the park.

Do you support the relocation of this facility to the north side of the park, as displayed?

Yes 41

No 14

(Don't care) 1

- Why?
- Not enough information
- It is fine and efficient where it is.

9. Invasive plants are non-native plants that typically out-grow most other species.

Do you agree that invasive plants are a problem in this park?

Yes 43

No 18

(Don't know) 1

- No, whose problem?
- Blackberries
- It depends – not all non-native plants are problems
- From information presented at this Open House it appears they are

10. Knotweed, one of the most invasive plants in the world, is prevalent in this park. The judicious application of chemicals, by certified professionals, is the only known effective control for this plant. Do you support the use of chemicals to control Knotweed in this park?

Yes 20

No 39

(Don't know) 1

- There are already toxics bubbling up everywhere. Don't add to it
- What chemicals
- As long as following application not harmful to people walking through the knotweed
- Which ones? (chemicals) Information would be helpful (name of chemicals and a web site for more information).
- I don't know – maybe very judicious
- Would need more information before deciding, e.g. what chemical, one time or yearly?

11. Many other invasive plants are present in Everett Crowley. Removal of these species can be undertaken by a combination of frequent cutting and then covering with a thick layer of soil.

Do you support this strategy?

Yes 29

No 30

(Ambivalent) 1

- Use Bradley method, clear to allow growth of natives
- Too expensive
- No pesticides
- Which ones and where

12. Hand pulling of many species is an effective means of control.

If this strategy were adopted, would you be willing to volunteer to help with this?

Yes 48

No 11

(Maybe) 2

13. Have you ever volunteered in this park?

Yes 24

No 27

- Cleanup everyday (almost)

14. Would you consider volunteering in the future?

If so, **in what ways would you like to contribute:**

23 Weed / invasives control

18 Planting days

13 Trail Maintenance

14 Park Watch

8 Park ambassador

7 Program volunteer

6 Project construction

11 Educational tours

9 Participation in a ParkPartners committee

- If this ParkPartners committee is a P3 - private/public, NO!

15. If you have additional comments or questions about the Everett Crowley Management Plan, please let us know on the lines below:

- Blackberries provide food for birds & wild animals – are also valued by us people. Do not cut them when the berries are ripe, like it happened last year.
- I don't think that it is essential to "manage" Everett Crowley Park. It is fine the way it is. Please leave the dog owners alone, I have never had problems.

- There would be no dog related conflict if it was full off leash all day. There is a community of dog families at this park every day. This is a one of a kind park, it is special. Nobody is a stranger.
- Dog owners should (be) policing for the Fire Bugs and vandalism
- 1st gate should open from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- Keep it natural, please do not produce a manicured area
- Frogs have diminished. Educational program, catch and release tadpoles or no interference with species
- I read an article in The Courier a few years ago about Fraserview Golf Course expanding. Is this still a possibility?
- The city needs to put substantial resources into the implementation of the plan immediately; a play without resources is useless
- Limited funds may not even allow items checked in #7
- In control of invasive plants I would prefer that not many additional areas be opened up for public use other than a composting area or community garden
- The “naturalness” of an area recovering from devastation, with the associated experience of natural processes, species etc. by visitors like myself ARE Everett Crowley Park. Please do not divert future uses to tennis courts, etc.
- People who want to run, picnic in more landscaped areas can always go down to the river or the golf course. Dog walkers have fewer options in the city
- We don’t want “pretty”
- As a person who uses the park regularly, I already feel that I (and my family) are involved in Park Watch when we walk ... reporting fires, vandalism, etc. I think you’ll find most regulars feel that way.
- Taxes must pay for improvements. We can’t afford foolish expenditures.
- Groups come into the park, pull a few blackberries, plant a few trees and then leave never to return. Most of the trees planted last year are dead now. Why are these decisions being made by people who are never in our park.
- This questionnaire does not ask specific questions re: the change of use and the pathways, the new “picnic areas” with on leash enforcement; how the type of plantings and how much existing “non-native” plants will be removed. Blackberry habitat is really useful for birds, nesting protection, food etc.
- Please leave the park as natural as possible
- What is it with the memorial garden in the middle of the wilderness. Get some big thinkers on the team designing this park. Have a vision. This display and questionnaire are a promo for a doggie park!
- I would love to be involved in any way that I could.
- Don’t develop dog play areas. Leave the off leash areas as is. People can bike, jog, skate, picnic anywhere.
- Keep the park natural. Do not incorporate fences, gates, special need gardens or manicured trails. Do not shut out the dogs.
- The trail (proposed) between the existing south trail and Marine Drive should definitely be built. Blackberries are prime small bird habitat and should be controlled only where it influences humans. Black locust trees are the only hardwood trees other than our lonely chestnut tree. Please leave them alone.
- Chemicals can’t possibly be beneficial to the park even if they do remove knotweed. Pull it out. I will.

- If people want to walk in a landscaped area there are many other parks nearby (Fraser Riverfront, Central Park). This park is great educationally. I've taken my class of children to see what has happened after we take care of a place that has been a landfill – we've studied the pond, birds, etc. There are not too many parks that Eastside schools/children can visit that are like Pacific Spirit. Many people have dogs living in southeast Vancouver. Trout Lake is far – other places are too near the roads, i.e. golf course (NW corner) or too near children's play area. We need a balance and I want to thank you for the opportunity to let my dog, Deto, and I share our thoughts.
- This is a park in a city. I do not understand the need to create an oasis of “native” plants etc. in a totally unnatural environment.
- My family and I enjoy our regular walks at Everett Crowley with our dogs. This is one of only two parks I know of within the city proper where we can walk “nature” trails with our dogs. There are a LOT of manicured parks for locals to enjoy in the city. We would like to see Everett Crowley keep its more “rural” atmosphere, a place where people, with or without dogs, enjoy walking.
- It is my opinion that while there is such a shortage of money to maintain existing parks, i.e. increased parking fees, no new developments should be undertaken. This should be left for more affluent times. Therefore, for the immediate future, leave Everett Crowley as it is – a perfect place for dogs.
- Increased signage re: pond habitat and NO DOGS there! I want a balance between dogs and joggers, walkers, kids biking and adventuring etc. Not just dog but dogs are okay too. This park is utilized highly by the Champlain Heights community. While I recognize others may and do use it and welcome that I also think the park should be recognized as the heart of our community as well. It brings beauty, peace and quiet, greenness, nature, wildlife to us even though we are urban dwellers. Let it be! Keep it natural!
- We would like to see a dog playground – dogs find much of interest in the natural environment. Dog owners we have spoken to agree with this. Basic amenities: i.e. good signage, a washroom garbage receptacles and trail upkeep are all that are required. We humans tend to over-control nature. Let's let it be at Everett Crowley!
- Vandalism ranks as one of the greatest threats to park improvement – more thought into methods of park security please.
- Increased signage re: pond habitat and NO DOGS there! I want a balanced use between dogs and joggers, walkers, kids biking and adventuring etc. NOT JUST DOGS BUT DOGS ARE OK TOO.
- I don't think this area needs to be a big expenditure. I love its wildness. It is a dogwalkers paradise – “enclosed” away from traffic.
- I hope that management plans would not include such crude signage as “PICK UP OR KEEP OUT” which adorns the kiosk at the entrance to Everett Crowley Park. Surely this threatening signage does not represent how the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation wishes to convey its messages to the tax-paying citizens of Vancouver.
- I think there should be a buffer zone between the houses surrounding Everett Crowley Park. Our neighbourhood is very concerned about any fire because this park is sometimes very dry. We also notice camp ashes when teenagers have fires at night. It would be great if we have some fire hydrants in this park.
- Everett Crowley is a very unique park. A wilderness in the heart of the City, where everybody can enjoy walking or jogging through this park. You can hear birds singing and enjoy seeing beautiful wild flowers everywhere.

- There are plenty of tennis courts and ballparks around this area. Hawaii used to be such beautiful peaceful islands, now it has become such a commercialized place. Please don't change such a peaceful park to any old ordinary one.
- I am totally in agreement with the recommitment to maintain and preserve the naturalness of Everett Crowley Park as well as to take the necessary steps to enhance the Park's natural state. I am a frequent user of the park, and I enjoy very much meeting people with like interests, the camaraderie of the fellow dog walkers and most of all it is a delight to walk in a truly non city park. The sound of birds and the occasional sighting of eagles and hawks are always enjoyable.
- I did not get a clear answer as to whether the Management Plan would be decided first and then eventually a decision made re dogs and leashes and hours. To me that makes the most sense.
- I live close to EC Park and used to walk in it quite often but no longer do so due to the large number of dogs off-leash no matter what hour of the day. Many times dogs have come running towards us and eventually the owner catches up and says "he won't hurt you" – but I don't know that.
- People believe it already is an all day off-leash park particularly after the Vancouver Courier alluded to this in an article.
- I would suggest that EC Park be kept to limited a.m. and evening hours for off-leash (with signs making this very clear) and that "environmental areas" within the park e.g. the pond be off limits to dogs. There are so many areas around the parkwhere dogs can be walked but only one unique park where much more could be done to promote the environment.
- I have walked in EC Park for many years and feel that maintaining the park in its present natural state is most appropriate. Less interference is more pleasure.

In September 2004, the Parks Board will receive the Proposed Management Plan. Would you like to be contacted for further information about the Everett Crowley Park Management Plan? If so, please complete the information below.

APPENDIX X - OPEN HOUSE REPORT

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan

Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

This report summarizes public input from a Thursday, June 17, 2004 open house on a DRAFT Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park in southeast Vancouver.

The Management Plan, commissioned by the Vancouver Park Board, is being developed by a team lead by LEES + Associates. Praxis Pacific, public process specialists on the Lees team, has prepared this report as part of the record of public consultation on the Plan.

1. Venue and Promotion

The open house was held from 4:30pm to 9 pm in the upstairs foyer of the Champlain Heights Community Centre, immediately adjacent to the Everett Crowley Park. The Park Board and volunteers from the Everett Crowley Park Committee (ECPC) undertook a multifaceted process to notify and encourage attendance by as many area residents as possible:

- One newspaper ad
- Notice to adjacent residents (1 to 4 block drop) 700 to 800 sheets and cover letter June 10
- Two newspaper ads (Chinese) June 13 (plus Courier for June 13)
- Website promotion and feedback page June 14
- Community Construction and Project page June 9
- Notification to all 45 community centres and libraries June 4
- Special event drops: June 4 (600) and June 12 (300).
- Extra neighbourhood/park distribution by ECPC members June 4+

2. Registration, Displays & Staffing

Participants were asked to register at a sign-in desk. A Park Board staff person then orientated people to the open house and asked them to complete a Feedback Form once they had viewed the displays and discussed park management concepts with project representatives. Those representatives included seven members of the LEES + Associates team, one Evergreen representative, four ECPC members, and three Park Board and one City staff, each assigned to their area of speciality. A Cantonese/Mandarin translator was on hand to provide translation services as required.

The open house display consisted of 17 panels (described below) as well as aerial photographs with acetate overlays describing various concepts and uses being considered under the Draft Management Plan:

- Purpose of the management plan and open house
- Identify and vision for the park

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan

Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

- The former landfill - then and now
- Habitat and invasive species
- Park amenities and facilities (issues and analysis, people and dog-oriented recreation)
- Park Partners

PDF copies of the displays have been posted on the Park Board web site for public review and comment.

3. Attendance

Seventy-nine (79) people attended the open house over the course of the evening. This is moderately high attendance, especially on a hot June evening, suggesting a strong level of individual and community interest in the park. The open house participants were not necessarily representative of all park users or potential users (i.e. those who don't currently use the park for some reason). For example, the significant Asian community in the area was proportionally underrepresented. It is probably fair to say, however, that those who attended were representative of the park's most frequent and committed users.

Participants submitted 67 feedback forms, 53 at the open house and another 14 by fax or mail prior to the June 25 submission deadline. This response rate (85%) is very high and again indicates the strong personal interest many users have in the park.

The analysis that follows includes responses from the open house Feedback Form, interviews with the project team staffing the open house, and four letters submitted by open house participants to the Park Board. The Appendix provides a detailed roll-up and individual comments from Feedback Forms completed by open house participants. [NB: Park Board staff is collecting additional input from people who *did not* attend the open house through three means: Feedback Forms and letters mailed or faxed to the Park Board office (several open house participants took blank forms for family members, friends and neighbours); email submissions; and comments submitted through the Park Board web site].

4. Key Themes/Responses

Responses from open house participants fell under the key themes described below.

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan

Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

4.1 Maintain park's natural, semi-wild feel

Participants were of an almost unanimous view that Everett Crowley Park should remain as natural as possible, as opposed to being cultivated, landscaped, or built up with playgrounds, soccer pitches and tennis courts. Sixty of 67 respondents (90%) favoured the 1996 Park Board commitment to "...preservation of the naturalness of Everett Crowley Park..." People said that the feel of wilderness in the city, the flora, birds and wildlife all contributed to the park's identity. Furthermore, many people saw dog walking as a key part of that identity.

Sample comments in favour of "naturalness":

- *"We don't want pretty."*
- *"Keep the park natural. Do not incorporate fences, gates, special need gardens or manicured trails. Do not shut out the dogs."*
- *"There are a LOT of manicured parks for locals to enjoy in the city. We would like to see Everett Crowley keep its more 'rural' atmosphere, a place where people, with or without dogs, enjoy walking."*

One person expressed opposition to the "naturalness" approach by commenting, *"naturalness is not cost-effective."*

4.2 Sense of ownership and community

Many people talked about their use and experience of EC Park in very personal and emotional terms, reflecting a strong sense of attachment to it. This was further demonstrated by the number of people who said they already volunteer or would be prepared to participate in volunteer activities in the park (48). Such regular users see the park as part their experience of community:

- *"A sense of community emerged. Over the years, I've met interesting people, had conversations from the philosophical to the best way to remove burrs from a dog's tail."*
- *"There is a community of dog families at this park every day. This is a one of a kind park, it is special. Nobody is a stranger."*
- *"This park is utilized highly by the Champlain Heights community. While I recognize others may and do use it and welcome that I also think the park should be recognized as the heart of our community as well."*

4.3 Dogs off-leash

Like support for maintaining naturalness, support for EC Park being officially designated as an all day "off-leash park" was very strong (59 of 67 respondents,

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

88%). While a substantial number of respondents were dog owners, some non-dog owners responded in favour as well. This suggests that for many park users, dog walking is a well established, accepted, and even passionately held activity.

Sample comments from dogs off-leash supporters:

- *"Most dogs are of- leash all of the time and we don't have any problems - why not just make it legal."*
- *"Many times the only people I see in the park are with their dogs. In the winter months often we are the only ones in the park (dog or not)."*
- *"I feel, though, that the presence of dogs does have positive effects - I believe they keep the coyotes at a minimum in this area...and probably keeps vandalism/ loiterers etc. down."*
- *"Dog walking has been its prime use and should so continue."*
- *"Make it a total dog park. Tell people who don't like dogs to go to the other 10 trillion city parks."*

The proportionally small number of participants opposed to the dogs off-leash designation cited concerns about safety, litter, and too much focus being on one type of use:

- *"If dogs are allowed off leash, this will encourage even more owners to let their dogs off leash. Given that there have already been a # of dog attacks of note in Vancouver I do not support any off leash times/areas."*
- *"There is no dog control now. I am an invalid and have been jumped on by dogs. Owners simply don't seem to care. Also plenty of excrement on the trail than in the bush." (sic)*
- *"Need to tap potential for this park to be accessed by more people and not so skewed towards one use."*
- *"I live close to EC Park and used to walk in it quite often but no longer do so due to the large number of dogs off-leash no matter what hour of the day. Many times dogs have come running towards us and eventually the owner catches up and say 'he won't hurt you' - but I don't know that."*

4.4 Mix of active use and passive (habitat) areas

The proposed blend of active use and passive use or "habitat" areas drew a split opinion. Twenty-eight (28) respondents agreed the proposed blend was appropriate while 33 said it was inappropriate. A majority of people called for more active use/off-leash areas than shown in the displays - two-thirds (40) said there should be more such areas, on-third (24) said there should not. Asked another way, a third of participants supported additional passive habitat use areas (19) compared with two-thirds (38) opposed.

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan

Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

Dog owners as well as some non-dog owners felt the proportion of the park proposed for "no dogs" designation was excessive. Most were of the view that dog walkers are the prime users of the park and should not be restricted in the areas they can use - believing, in fact, that dogs and their owners help foster a sense of park community, ambience and safety. At the same time, it was acknowledged that some owners act irresponsibly, and several dog owners supported the notion of requiring that dogs be leashed in habitat areas, particularly Avalon Pond.

Sample comments:

- *"This park is used to 95% by dog owners. I would suggest to make this park (sic) 100% off-leash."*
- *"Save taxpayers money - leave things as is - more wild. We have no off leash trails for dogs on the east side."*
- *"95% of the park users are dog owners. Joggers have a great 3 km trail right across the street and ANYWHERE ELSE."*
- *"Areas that have been designated 'Passive Use,' including through the dog meadow area (south) are excessive. This should be allowed to stay 'natural' and not modified."*
- *"I would like to be able ... to walk in the non-dog areas with my dog on leash.""*
- *I believe that on-leash dogs should be allowed in passive-use areas, but absolutely not off-leash in these areas."*
- *"I don't have a dog but have never had a problem with them. It's better they are off-leash in the park than in the annex playground."*

Those agreeing with the mix or favouring more passive habitat use had a number of perspectives:

- *"I do not own a dog: as long as dogs are limited to one area to run loose I would support that."*
- *"Some action taken to protect the pond area, plant and animal species etc. (water quality too) is necessary."*
- *"Keep dogs out as they disturb natural wildlife wherever they are (as you have pointed out. Make an enclosed pen in a corner near the parking area where they can run."*
- *"Ponds should be off limits to dogs - but protective barrier too large. Blackberry trail and meadow should be accessible to dogs."*
- *"The pond area should be enhanced - i.e. direct stormwater to supplement pond water - also close trails (some anyway) from houses to prevent loss of habitat. The pond should be gated to discourage wanton acts of vandalism."*
- *"I would suggest that EC Park be kept to limited a.m. and evening hours for off-leash ... and that "environmental areas" within the park e.g. the pond*

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan

Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

be off limits to dogs. There are so many areas around the park ... where dogs can be walked but only one unique park where much more could be done to promote the environment."

4.5 Park facilities

Participants' responses to the question of what kind of facilities should be considered in future site planning mirrored the overall themes of "keep it natural" and use of the park for dog walking and play. Maintaining these themes, as well as adding some basic structures, received the greatest support. It is important to note that a frequently expressed sentiment was to "leave the park alone" or "keep it as is."

The most highly favoured facilities, selected by 40% or more respondents included:

- (46) Dog waste receptacles
- (32) Benches, shade structures
- (32) On-site dog waste composting
- (27) More dog waste bag dispensers

Moderately supported facilities (1/4 to 1/3 of respondents) included:

- (22) Public washrooms
- (21) Viewpoints improvements
- (20) Eco-ed/park interpretive
- (20) Drinking fountains
- (19) Dog play area
- (19) More/different types of signs
- (17) Dog info/training area

Some support was indicated for the following:

- (14) Community gardens
- (13) More/new trails
- (12) Compost demonstration area
- (10) Picnic tables
- (10) Outdoor classroom
- (9) Additional park entries
- (8) Dog play structures/toys
- (5) Additional parking

Little to no interest was expressed in playground-type or "formal" recreation structures, viewed as being sufficiently available in other city parks:

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan

Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

- (2) Skate parks
- (3) BMX trails
- (1) Play fields
- (1) Playgrounds
- (0) Tennis courts
- (0) Ball diamonds

Several people commented that no changes should be made to the park at all. Other suggestions included:

- Fire hydrants
- A protective swath (fire break) between houses and the park
- Gardens of wildflowers and grasses
- "Poop and scoop" signs
- Discourage plastic bags for dog waste since they are not biodegradable

4.6 Invasive plants

A majority of participants (43/61) agreed that invasive plants are a problem in EC Park. Discussions revealed some strong concerns but most people were only moderately concerned. A few were not even aware of the issue. Two-thirds of respondents (39/59) were opposed to the use of chemicals to control knotweed, while they were evenly split on whether or not to control invasives through frequent cutting and thick soil cover (29 in favour and 30 opposed). Forty-eight of 59 said they would be willing to roll up their sleeves and hand-pull invasive species to control their spread.

Sample comments:

- *"There are already toxics bubbling up everywhere. Don't add to it.*
- *"As long as treated areas fenced off."*
- *Use Bradley method, clear to allow growth of natives*
- *Too expensive*

4.7 Other issues

A number of additional issues were raised with less frequency than the above. Even though a specific area of the display was devoted to it, participants raised few concerns about the *landfill*. Participants were very much aware that much of the park area is a former landfill site. The landfill consultant welcomed observations from two or three participants about where they have seen seepage or where vents were formerly located - these observations will be checked out as part of the Management Plan study.

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

Vandalism was mentioned on several occasions as an ongoing problem in the park, as was enforcement.

One person disputed the recently-developed *memorial garden*, calling this an inappropriate use in "*the middle of the wilderness*."

The majority of participants supported relocation of the Parks Board Service area to the north side of the park (41 of 55).

As part of the open house review, the LEES + Associates team was asked to assess the desirability of a *specific public meeting on the issue of dogs off-leash* in Everett Crowley Park. A public meeting would be desirable if one or more of the following conditions were in place:

- i. If there was a need for more in-depth understanding of people's views on the issue;
- ii. If parties with opposing views were interested in coming together to develop mutually agreeable solutions; or
- iii. If a meeting would help gauge community opinion on the issue.
- iv. If residents demand a meeting and not having one could delay implementation of the Management Plan.

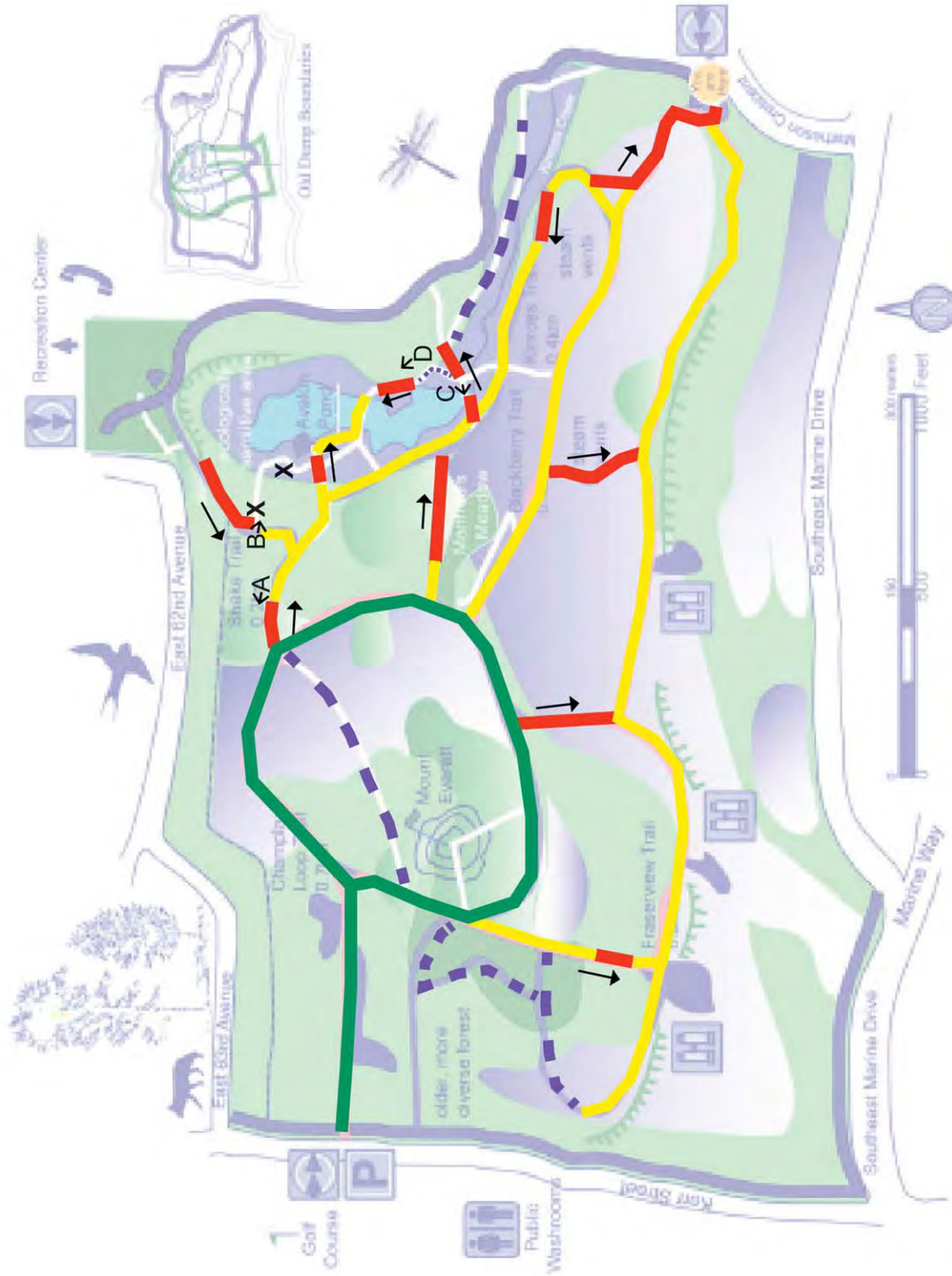
Praxis' view is that the first three conditions are not in place and nor, thus far, is the fourth. First, park users, not only through the open house, but also through various meetings and surveys conducted over the past eight years, have articulated a wide range of views concerning dogs off-leash. It is doubtful whether a public meeting would reveal additional perspectives to inform the issue. Second, when people hold diametrically opposed views (e.g. "dogs should be allowed off-leash everywhere in the park" and "no dogs should be allowed in the park, period"), the potential for a compromise or consensus is virtually nil. Emotions run high and people usually feel they have nothing to gain by shifting their position. In such cases, a public meeting can add fuel to the flames rather than help defuse the issue. Third, public meetings are generally inaccurate gauges of community opinion because they draw a self-selecting segment of the community - those with a high stake in the issue and/or those who are comfortable with a public meeting format. Typically the silent majority does not participate. The most accurate way to gauge community opinion is through statistically valid survey methodology using a randomly selected sample.

The open house feedback suggests that no management plan for Everett Crowley Park will satisfy 100% of park users. However, it appears that the majority would be supportive of a plan that: maintains the park's undeveloped, natural feel; allows for significant dog use (although this will be contentious for some park users); provides some low-key amenities such as dog-oriented

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan Report on Public Input from June 17, 2004 Open House

facilities, benches, shade structures, public washrooms, viewpoint improvements, drinking fountains and eco-education; and makes use of non-intrusive means for controlling invasive species.

APPENDIX XI - EVERETT CROWLEY PARK ACCESS INVENTORY



Legend

- █ too steep (>12%)
- █ too narrow (< .6 m)
- X log barrier
- █ wheelchair accessible route
- █ moderately wheelchair accessible route
- D photo legend (see page 2)

Recommendations

- Provide wheelchair access to ponds through new switchback trail
- Provide wayfinding signage with trail ratings
- Provide benches with backrests for seating

EVERETT CROWLEY PARK - ACCESS INVENTORY
 June 2, 2004



A Too steep



Dog bags inaccessible



Need wider access past entry gate



Provide backrests on benches



B Potential access to pond in future with surfacing and grading solutions



C Bank too steep for access to pond



D Footpath too steep and narrow for access

APPENDIX XII - EVERETT CROWLEY PARK: NON-NATIVE PLANTS

Everett Crowley Park - Non-native Plant Species

Some non-native plant species are very aggressive, out-competing plant species with higher wildlife values. The concept of the “good” weed recognizes however that some non-native plant species (e.g. thistle) actually have high wildlife values that may mitigate their presence. Other non-native plants are neither harmful nor beneficial--they are “just there” (e.g. White campion), and in terms of wildlife value, are neutral though perhaps even interesting.

Ultimately the value of “good” weeds is based on a variety of other factors, including the quantity of the plant in any given area. This should be considered in evaluating the effect of the weed species on a given habitat.

Top “Good” Weeds

- Thistle(s) – no doubt, butterflies (painted lady), birds (goldfinch)
- Dandelion – excellent bird food (seeds) – (siskin, goldfinch)
- Queen Anne’s Lace, (Wild Carrot) – larval food of butterflies (e.g., Anise Swallowtail). Actually planted for this purpose.
- Dame’s Rocket – butterfly nectar source (excellent).
- Himalayan Blackberry – its value to birds is well known (excellent food, cover, etc.,) Butterfly nectar source.

Top “Bad” Weeds

- Goutweed
- English Ivy
- Periwinkle
- Japanese Knotweed
- Scotch Broom

Among the non-natives common throughout the Lower Mainland, the following list identifies some of the most invasive species with the lowest habitat values. These plants (not listed in any particular order) are a serious threat to native habitats. Not all of these however are equally threatening to Everett Crowley Park (for example, Periwinkle) due to their relatively minor presence. Other species may be more problematic in the park because they are already so abundant. (see list Sec. 2.3)

It is interesting that three species listed above (Goutweed, English Ivy and Periwinkle) are still common garden plants. These have likely escaped into the park by dumping.

Note: that Western Dock (*Rumex occidentalis*) is NOT an alien (but it is not common in Lower Mainland ecosystem). *Rumex obtusifolius* (Broad-leaved Dock) is an alien species. Further, docks (*Rumex*, spp.) are the larval food of the Purplish Copper Butterfly. (No dock – no butterfly!)

Al Grass

June 16, 2004

APPENDIX XIII – FIRE PREVENTION TECHNIQUES

Fire protection strategies for Everett Crowley Park

(source: Nick Delmonico, the Vancouver Fire Department, July 2004)

- The Kerr Street gate should be equipped with a Universal Lock Box system with unique key(s) for specific gates;
- Upgrade two trails for fire truck access;
- A new 3” underground fire line (that would be charged when needed) should be installed inside the park near the existing service area turnaround; estimated cost approximately \$160,000;
- Trail system should be identified with trail names and colour-coded to facilitate emergency response;
- A 10-12 m. wide firebreak should be created behind homes on East 62nd and 63rd Avenues, with pathway access within the break line for crews to run water lines between the streets and the park;
- Underbrushing along the park’s perimeter should be undertaken;
- Steep slopes should be managed to minimize buildup of dry underbrush that could fuel a fire;
- Community gardens or other park amenities could be placed in the cleared fire break area immediately south of East 62nd and 63rd Avenue, with screening from neighbours, and
- Underbrushing should be considered in lieu of a fire break between the slope down to Avalon Pond and the townhouses to the east.

APPENDIX XIV – E.C.P MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Terms of Reference

-

Everett Crowley Park Management Plan 2004

Proposal Call
P-2004-1



Planning & Research Branch
Vancouver Park Board
February 27, 2004

INTRODUCTION and PURPOSE

The Everett Crowley Park Committee, the Champlain Heights Community Association and the Vancouver Park Board have agreed to conduct a comprehensive review of Everett Crowley Park for the purpose of establishing a Management Plan.

BACKGROUND and CONTENT

The Vancouver Park Board has allocated \$50,000 from the current Capital Plan (2003 – 2005) toward the preparation and approval of a Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park.

Everett Crowley Park is located in the Killarney neighbourhood area in southeast Vancouver. It is the 4th largest park in the city and the 2nd largest naturally-forested park. It is approximately 39.44 hectares in size. Historically the site was a city landfill between 1944 and 1964, and by the late 1980's, with community interest and neighbourhood support it became an official park in 1987.

The park is zoned RS-1 and is surrounded by single family dwellings and multi-family townhouses along the northern and eastern boundaries of the park; by the city's Fraserview golf course to the west, and by industrial and multi-residential developments to the south along the Fraser River. A major urban redevelopment proposal is currently being reviewed for the East Fraserlands located southeast of the park which is scheduled to redevelop over the next 5 to 10 years, resulting in a population increase of nearly 10,000 residents.

As of today, the park contains numerous walking trails and pathways, picnicking areas, several ponds and creeks, and several prominent viewing areas overlooking the Fraser River. It is primarily used for various passive park activities including dog walking, environmental stewardship and management projects. A list of community needs and objectives that have been developed since the site became a park in 1987 and are summarized in point form in Appendix A.

PROJECT DIRECTION

To research and develop, in close collaboration with the Everett Crowley Management Plan Steering Committee and the general public, a Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park. The Steering Committee is composed of members from the Everett Crowley Park Committee, the Champlain Heights Community Association, Evergreen and the Park Board and city. Its role is to direct and oversee the consultant's progress as defined in the following Terms of Reference.

MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Proposals are invited to develop a Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park which will address the following ten (10) Main Issues and Concerns as listed below. The Management Plan will outline recommendations that are cost-effective, achievable and sensitive to the needs and preferences of the community and the park. Further, the consultant will be required to identify other constraints and opportunities associated with these Main Issues and Concerns as they become apparent during the public consultation process.

In addition to the following Main Issues and Concerns the proposal will also indicate additional costs and time needed to complete all, a part of, or none of, the two (2) Associated Issues and Concerns outlined at the end of this section. The Steering Committee may at the time of contract award elect to include all, a part of, or none of, the Associated Issues and Concerns in its budget considerations and final award of contract.

MAIN ISSUES AND CONCERNS: SUMMARY

Environment, History and Culture

- 1.1 Preserving the Park's Identity
- 1.2 The Park's Natural Environment
- 1.3 Environmental Promotion and Education Strategies

Park Amenities, Circulation and Uses

- 1.4 Park Amenities and Facilities
- 1.5 External and Internal Park Access
- 1.6 Multiple Park Uses and Conflicts

Landfill, Park Operations and Maintenance

- 1.7 Previous Landfill Operation: Then and Now
- 1.8 Park Board's Service Area
- 1.9 Park Maintenance and Operations

ParkPartners Agreement

- 1.10 ParkPartners: Roles and Responsibilities

1.1 Preserving the Park's Identity

Since the closure of the landfill site in 1964, various community and park partners groups have become environmental stewards for the park. Its identity over time has become known as a “natural” park. The Champlain Heights Community Association established a sub-committee in the 1980’s to oversee various management and programming aspects of the park. This committee, known as the Everett Crowley Park Committee, serves as a forum for other organizations and citizens to participate on in the preservation of its identify as a natural park.

The consultant will assemble (with Park Board and community assistance), review and summarize previous studies, reports, minutes and plans developed by the various community stewards and other park partners since the establishment of the park. The consultant will recommend various management options and strategies, including specific projects and programs, and related costs to further develop and enhance well-established stewardship objectives and goals as supported by the community and the Park Board. The Park Board passed several Board resolutions since the establishment of park in 1987, that support general park stewardship objectives and goals - see Appendix A, for a summary of stewardship goals and objectives.

1.2 The Park's Natural Environment

Further to the above, much of the environmental stewardship work to date focuses on the removal of invasive plants and the restoration of these areas with native plant species in effort to reclaim the park back to a more natural ecosystem, hence a semi-formal plant succession plan has emerged. The park is also valued as a “nature corridor” connecting other green spaces and parks along the Fraser River to form a continuous green belt for birds and other wildlife. The park is highly valued for its ecological and environmental importance for wildlife within and outside of its park boundaries.

The consultant will, based on the above research, identify and recommend possible plant succession strategies (including timelines, costs and plans) for the park that will enhance and protect on-site wildlife and that will ensure that the park remains an important link within the “nature corridor” along the Fraser River and for this sector of the city.

1.3 Environmental Promotion and Education Strategies

In efforts to promote and protect the park’s identity various community, park partner groups and the Park Board have develop promotional and educational literature, including park signage to enhance public awareness and respect for the park. These efforts help to enhance and support not only the environmental objectives but help to accommodate and support other park uses and activities so as to minimize use conflicts; keeping park users out of an environmentally

sensitive area for example. The need to continue these promotional and educational efforts are critical to protect the park's identity while expanding its environmental stewardship base and other park uses generally.

The consultant will assemble and review promotional and educational literature developed for the park and recommend options and strategies, including projects and programs, to further protect the park's environment.

These options and strategies will examine how the community can expand its stewardship base while balancing the needs and preferences of non-stewardship park users, (the following section will explore park use conflicts in greater detail). **The consultant will also recommend, based on a preferred option(s) or strategy(ies) how best the community and the Park Board can sustain these efforts financially.** Examination of possible fund-raising opportunities and constraints related to capital plan monies, private and public sponsorships, and other resources will be explored.

1.4 Park Amenities and Facilities

Everett Crowley Park has evolved into quiet nature park, with gravel based trails and pathways, lookout areas, ponds and creeks and other natural areas. Few physical park amenities and facilities, therefore, exist on site. The park's designated public washrooms are located outside of the park on the western side of Kerr Street adjacent to the Fraserview golf course - connected by a crosswalk. The community has installed an information kiosk at the entrance to the park which they maintain and operate. Another information kiosk is located at the southeastern corner of the park. Apart from local improvements to the Avalon Pond area which includes boardwalks, bridges and signage, much of the remaining park is undeveloped and remains in a natural state.

The consultant will identify and evaluate the current inventory of park amenities and facilities in relationship to the Main Issues and Concerns already identified in the Terms of Reference and recommend strategies and options for expanding or developing additional amenities and facilities accordingly. Additional information and insight arising from the future public consultation process(es) will also be evaluated and assessed accordingly. An important issue related to this assessment is the determination of what constraints and opportunities are associated with the former landfill and how this may or may not influence future expansion or development of park amenities and facilities generally, see Section 1.7.

1.5 External and Internal Park Access

Everett Crowley Park is a major community park for this quadrant of the city. It has various access points for both vehicles and park users along its boundaries. There is a small off-site parking area located at the Kerr Street entrance which accommodates about twenty (20) spaces. Additional on-street parking exists along

both sides of Kerr Street and along other minor residential streets. There are various pathways and trails connected to and from the park at various points along the park's perimeter. Some of these connections are less formal and not well defined and in some cases appear to be causing erosion problems, especially along certain sloped areas. Several other community parks and public open spaces are located adjacent to Everett Crowley Park within short walking distances that are more or less defined.

The consultant will identify, inventory and review all existing pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access routes to and from the park and relate these to the internal trail and pathways system. Recommendations for improvements, expansion, or reduction of the existing external or internal trail and pathway system is required, along with a set of future management guidelines. Disabled access to and from, and within the park will also be explored as well emergency access.

1.6 Multiple Park Uses and Conflicts

Much of the park has been left in its natural state and has been developed for passive recreation and leisure activities, including dog walking, jogging, cycling, festivals, filming and other low impact park uses including environmental stewardship generally. Without a management plan to clearly define and support these multiple uses, future conflicts will inevitably occur. Both public safety and the protection of the park's natural environment are important issues to be balanced in resolving current and future conflicts.

The consultant will identify and inventory all existing activities, both passive and active, and recommend how these multiple uses can co-exist and function in proximity to each other while at the same time protecting the natural environment. Future uses and trends must also be identified and assessed during the public consultation process, including active sports, BMX trails and community gardens to name a few. The consultant will assess current and future uses in relation to landfill constraints and opportunities.

Particular focus will be on the Dogs-Off-Leash issue following the Board's approval on February 9, 2004, to conduct a public process for Everett Crowley to assess public support for a dog off leash program at this park. This specific process is to be included into the overall management plan public consultation process.

1.7 Previous Landfill Operation: Then and Now

Portions of the park were once used as a municipal landfill site, formerly known as the Kerr Road dump site. It operated for twenty years from 1944 to 1964. Several environmental reports were commissioned by the City of Vancouver and the Health Board throughout the 1980's. These reports assessed the potential

environmental impacts arising from the landfill at that time on existing park users and the natural environment. The Avalon ponds located in an old quarry area of the park were not part of the former landfill site. Additional monitoring results by the city were taken in 2003 as part of the East Fraser Land redevelopment proposal assessment.

The consultant will employ appropriate expertise in environmental science to assemble, review and reassess these reports and recommend strategies and options regarding any existing or potential impacts to park users or the park's environment and clarify how these impacts, if any, can be minimized. The consultant will be required to meet with the Environmental Protection Branch at the City of Vancouver prior to commencement of this section. Recommendations therefore will focus on "best management practices" based on the city standards and in conjunction with input from the public consultation process and as related to the environmental stewardship objectives and goals listed throughout the Main Issues and Concerns section. No testing of the water, air or soil will be required at this time by the consultant. Further, the consultant will clarify future monitoring requirements, if any, including surface monitoring, subsidence back fill, invasive plant removal, path maintenance, and so forth to be carried out by the Park Board, City or any of its park partners and community groups for management purposes.

1.8 Park Board's Service Area

The Park Board operates and maintains a service area located east of the Kerr Street park entrance adjacent to the parking lot. This service area is used for composting organic materials collected from various parks throughout the city but mainly from parks located in the Vancouver East District. The area also provides storage for bark-mulch and aggregate materials. These park operation and storage uses are located along the main entrance road leading into the park. Due to its prominent location and daily operation requirements many park users, staff and community groups are concerned about potential operational conflicts, safety and general attractiveness at this primary entrance leading into the park.

The consultant will identify, review and assess the purpose of the service area including its overall operation and maintenance needs in conjunction with other competing park objectives and goals, and make recommendations as to its location, scale, layout, design and function as an integral service within the park. This section will consider budgets as well as establishing a set of management guidelines and other requirements.

1.9 Park Maintenance and Operations

Everett Crowley Park is the fourth largest park in the city and the second largest natural park after Stanley Park. Emergency access to and from the park and within

the park are important issues from both the public's safety and the overall preservation of the park from fire, crime and other potential problems that could have negative impacts on the park and those that use it. Other maintenance and operating issues include trail and pathway preservation and maintenance, hazardous trees, steep slope erosion control and the prevention of landslides and slumping in parts of the park.

The consultant will review and assess the potential safety and security risks associated with a large naturalized park and provide recommendations as to what programs, projects and associated costs would be needed to minimize any potential emergency concerns during the normal day to day operations and maintenance of the park. Included in this review will be an inventory of hazardous slopes (particularly the uplands adjacent the Avalon pond system and along Southeast Marine Drive), hazardous trees, steep trails and other issues identified by staff and the community and including additional issues arising from the future public consultation process(es).

1.10 ParkPartners: Roles and Responsibilities

The Vancouver Park Board, in partnership with stewardship groups and other park partners, monitor, operate and maintain certain aspects of the park. Some of these responsibilities overlap while others are separate and easily defined. Understanding each other's roles and responsibilities is vital to managing a successful park - each group needs to know where, when and how to apply limited resources. A part from limited resources, communications among the various groups is also equally important, including understanding when a community group's or park partner's involvement is considered for advisory or decision-making purposes.

The consultant will identify and review current monitoring, operating and maintenance arrangements and requirements by each of the main stakeholders (park partners and community groups) and together with additional objectives and goals arising from the public consultation process, recommend and develop a set of guidelines, or working principles, for District approval that formalize and clarify these roles and responsibilities.

2. ASSOCIATED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

2.1 Park Interpretative Centre

Further to the consultant's findings regarding the need and opportunity for additional park amenities and facilities as noted above, this assignment focuses on the potential to create a "park interpretative centre" similar to the Stanley Park Nature House located at Lost Lagoon. This centre would provide information and other resources to park users, enhance education and promote stewardship programs and projects, and provide a focus point for engaging the broader

community on issues and concerns related to the park. This centre would also provide storage space and a small office area for volunteer supplies and materials for use in the park.

The consultant will research and develop a series of at least two (2) building sketches, including site location, layout and floor plan at a conceptual level only; preliminary designs for a small volunteer-operated facility. Minimum floor area 50 to 75 sq.m. (including storage, no washrooms, basic utility services).

Cost: \$ _____ (plus gst)

Timeline: _____ (days to complete)

2.2 Promotion of the Management Plan

Stewardship groups, the Park Board and other park partners have prepared various forms of literature on the park for educational and promotional purposes.

Resources are limited, and much of the work is handled by volunteers. This fact is not likely to change. To date the stewards have developed and maintain a website, map brochures, booklets, flyers and other promotional items, but more is needed.

The consultant is required to assemble, review and re-assess all educational and promotional materials and processes identified in the Management Plan process for further work in the following areas:

1. **Design and produce a computerized presentation** highlighting the Management Plan Preparation process, findings and recommendations. Microsoft PowerPoint .Ink format. Approximately thirty (30) slides, including audio and video track.
2. **Recommend updates to the current ECPC's website** highlighting the Management Plan Preparation process, findings and recommendations, with links to other related management plans, issues and concerns throughout Canada.
3. **Design and produce a Hand Booklet** highlighting the Management Plan Preparation – summary format with graphics and photos for promotional purposes. Two colour – twenty (20) pages.

What costs and timeline would be required to design and produce:

1. PowerPoint Presentation: \$ _____: Timeline: _____ (days to complete)
2. Website update: \$ _____: Timeline: _____ (days to complete)
3. Hand Booklet: \$ _____: Timeline: _____ (days to complete)

SCOPE OF WORK

The successful consultant will be responsible for the following:

1. Meet with Park Board staff and the Everett Crowley Management Plan Steering Committee at the outset of the project to confirm project parameters and clarify information needed.
2. Assemble (with Park Board and community assistance), review and assess background literature related to the park as generally listed under Objectives: Main Issues and Concerns; and may include Associated Issues and Concerns.
3. Design and implement, subject to input and approval by the Steering Committee, a public consultation process for preparation of the Management Plan. The public process must include the city's "Guiding Principles for Public Involvement" as outlined on the city's website at www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/publicprocess/gpp.pdf . The process must also include at least one (1) Open House with the general public and one (1) Public Meeting with the Board to report out on the Management Plan; at least three (3) meetings with the Steering Committee; and one (1) meeting with the Environmental Protection Branch. Additional meetings will be paid for at the consultant's proposed hourly fee rate as established in the consultant's agreement.
4. Record and document all public and steering committee processes.
5. Prepare in draft up to two (2) or three (3) alternative strategies or options for each of the Main Issues and Concerns as outlined under the Objectives' section. Strategies and options should include timelines, costs and specific projects and programs for implementation, which are achievable and balance the needs and preferences of the community, Park Board and other park partners and park users generally. Selection of preferred strategies and options for further analysis and inclusion in the final Management Plan will be determined by the Steering Committee and the community.
6. Develop a draft Management Plan based on the preferred strategies and options for each of the Main Issues and Concerns as noted above. The Management Plan shall include, but not limited to, site plans, sketches, clearly defined implementation strategies/options, including timelines and costs for specific projects and programs, analysis of current and future impacts related to the plan, proceedings of all public meeting processes, and related capital and operating cost estimates generally.
7. Information gathering: researching, collecting, organizing, digitizing and printing all planning and landscape information and plans relevant to the preparation of a Management Plan and its public consultation processes. The above Steering Committee will provide background and other archival materials along with current literature and reports related to the park. The consultant may be required to conduct additional archival research.

8. Prepare and report out on the findings of the Management Plan process to the Park Board at a Public Meeting as noted in Section 2, above.
9. Provide five (5) hard copy cerlox-bound reports and one (1) electronic copy of the final Management Plan, including maps and other supporting materials.

BUDGET

The Vancouver Park Board is seeking proposals in the range of \$ 30,000 to \$35,000 for a Management Plan for Everett Crowley Park.

SCHEDULE: KEY MILESTONES

The contract is required to complete a comprehensive schedule to bring about the completion of this project within five (5) months. The anticipated timeline for key milestones for 2004 is as follows:

Call for Proposals:	March
Award of Proposal:	March/April
1 st Steering Committee Meeting:	April
Environment Protection Branch Meeting:	April
First Community Meeting - Public Open House:	April/May
2 nd Steering Committee Meeting:	May
Second Community Meeting – Public Meeting:	May/June
3 rd Steering Committee Meeting:	June/July
Finalization of the Management Plan:	July

FEES and DISBURSEMENTS

Fees for this project are to include all aspects of the Terms of Reference as outlined and must include any sub-consultants required for this project. Disbursements in addition to consultant fees are to be reported and paid separately.

PROPOSALS and SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The Board is looking for proposals from multi-disciplinary teams. The proposal should include the following information:

1. A description of the firm and project team, including resumes of the principal consultant team members and sub-consultants, outlining their relevant experience and their role in the Management Plan preparation; particularly important will be related expertise in environmental assessment and understanding of best practices for future park management that include landfills.
2. References regarding similar work performed and contact information;

3. A detailed description of the proposed work program, including a time schedule to carry out the work, including phasing and any required key milestones.
4. A fee schedule, separate from disbursements, for the consultant and sub-consultants work to be completed, as well as a list of hourly fee schedules for additional works including required beyond the scope of these Terms of Reference.

SELECTION PROCESS

A short list of candidates will be developed from the proposal submissions and an interview will be conducted with each of the short listed consultants by the Steering Committee prior to award. You may anticipate at least one (1) hour for your presentation.

Proposal submissions will be initially assessed with reference to quote cost, related project experience and team member expertise, proposed project methodology and implementation schedule and reference verification.

The successful consultant will be required to enter into a Consultant Agreement with the Park Board which requires a valid Vancouver Business License and Professional Liability Insurance.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE

The consultant is to submit two (2) copies (entitled “Everett Crowley Park Management Plan”) of the proposal “**P-2004-1**”, to G. Dana Walker, Project Manager, by **March 31st, 2004, by 3:00 p.m.**

Submissions may be mailed or delivered to the Vancouver Park Board office: 2099 Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6G 1Z4

Questions or inquiries please contact Dana Walker at 604.257.8403
Email: dana_walker@city.vancouver.bc.ca Fax: 604.257.8365

The award of this portion of the project does not necessarily mean award of a future contract.

Appendix A

This appendix summarizes the key objectives, goals and resolutions as developed and supported by each of the key stakeholders involved in the park as of today.

Community Organizations, ParkPartners and Civic Departments	Main Objectives, Goals and Resolutions
<p>Everett Crowley Park Committee: a committee of the Champlain Heights Community Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mission Statement: To encourage community stewardship of ECP as an “urban wilderness” <p>IDENTITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognize the park’s History (from natural state to various human uses to degradation and now recovering through community involvement). ○ Setting a Vision (what will the park be like 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 years from today) using the rich information resources available. ○ Establishing use Boundaries (what uses support the vision and what do not: resolve this once and for all: resolves the “grenades” problem). ○ Form wider Affiliations (develop a wide array of people who; like the vision and want to support it; stewards). ○ Attract Resources and support with measurable outcomes. ○ Make genuine Progress through a coordinated restoration and management plan. <p>PEOPLE – NATURAL FOCUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintenance: formal agreement of work done and facilities maintained; interact with other development processes. ○ Recreation: low impact, family oriented, cultural programs, low maintenance. ○ Nature Education and Appreciation: classes in park, local school kids do plantings and “adopt” parts of the park; eco-tourism. ○ Restoration: control invasives, manage tree succession, manage erosion, water and soil quality, salmon spawning, bird and butterfly habitat planning. ○ Ecological Context: CO2; biodiversity; nature corridors, bird flyover.
<p>Evergreen: a valued ParkPartner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protect and enhance the wilderness value of the park. ○ Continue to assist and encourage the broad community development and stewardship opportunities for today and future generations. ○ Pursue objectives and goals as listed in the

	document: "A Summary of the Ecology and Community of Everett Crowley Park – 1997.
<p>Park Board: Property owner and civic department responsible for the operation and maintenance of all civic parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ August 1985: "THAT this Park Board commit itself to preserving this area in its naturalness and any enhancements to achieve this objective". ○ December 1996: "THAT this Park Board re-commit itself to the maintenance and preservation of the naturalness of ECP and any steps to enhance its naturalness". ○ 1992 Management Plan: Classified as "undeveloped" for natural habitat restoration.

Appendix B Site Plan

