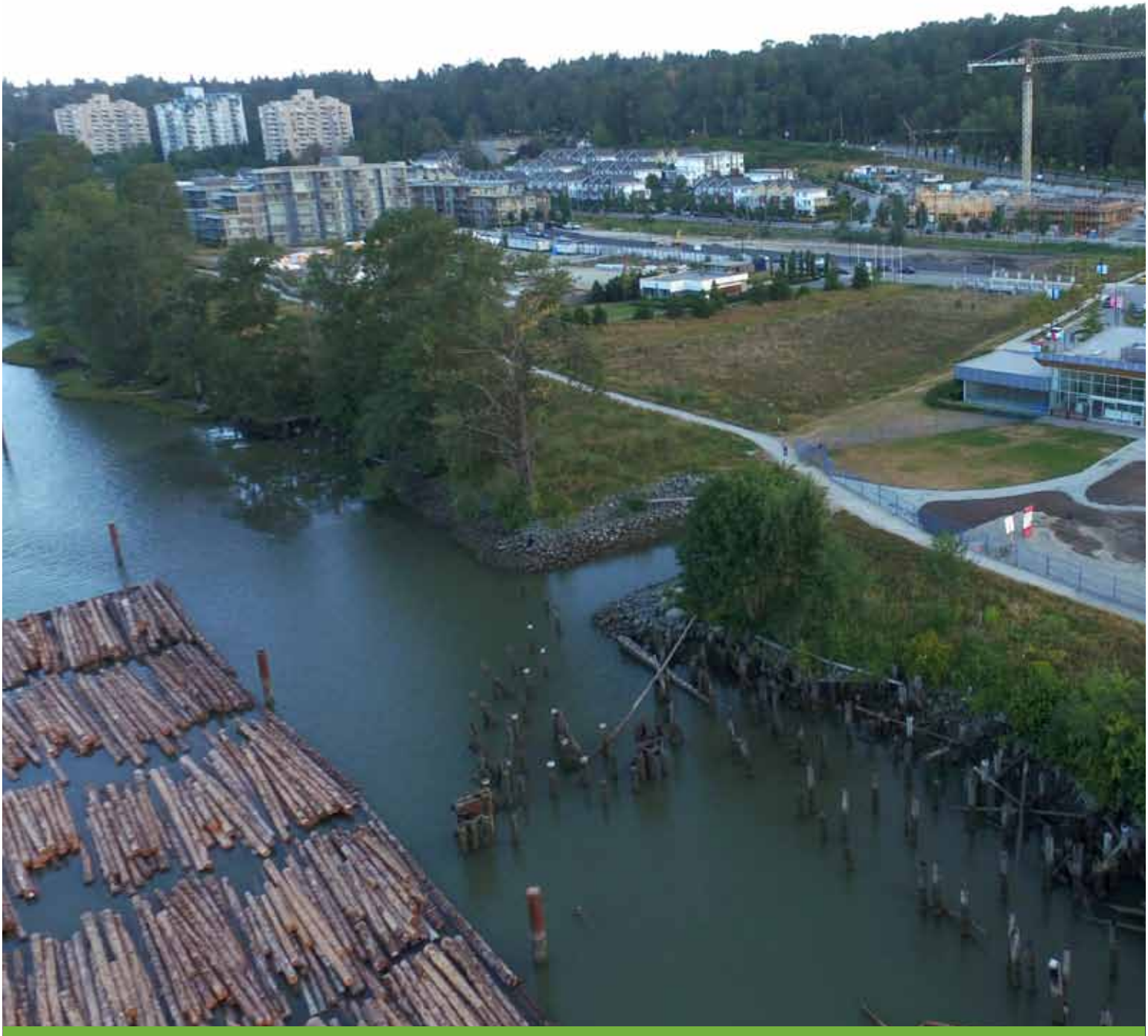

EAST FRASER LANDS AREA 2 PARKS

DISCOVER PHASE SUMMARY REPORT

OCTOBER 2017

space2place

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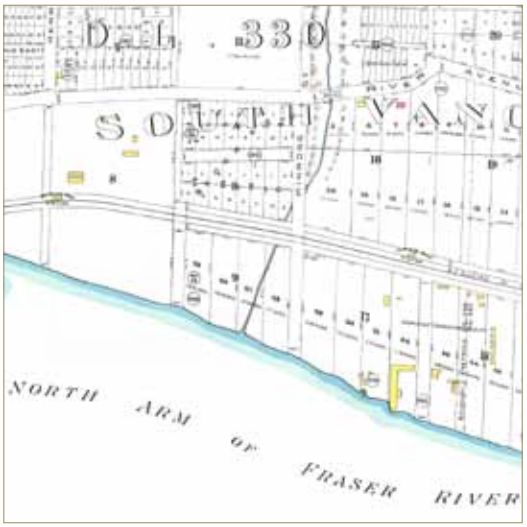
01 SITE ANALYSIS

1.0 SITE HISTORY

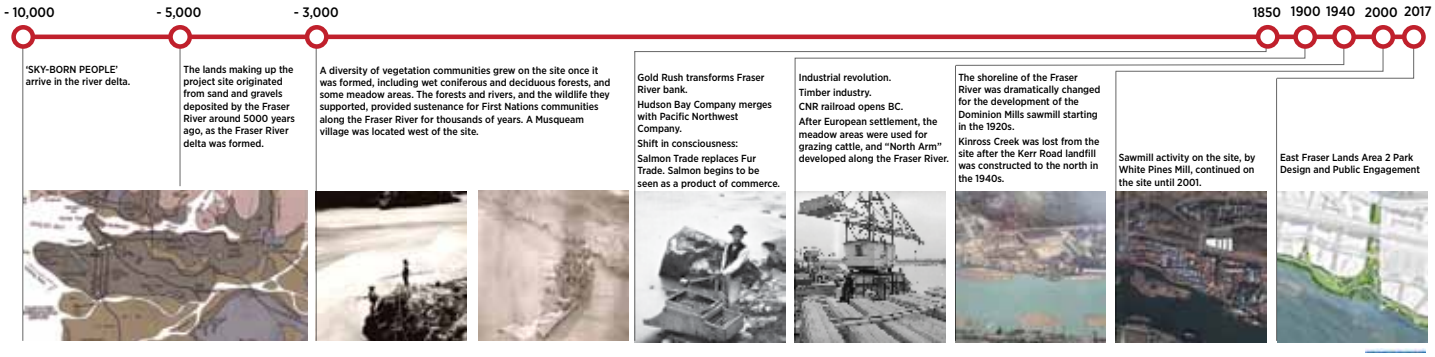
The East Fraser Lands site has a dynamic geological, ecological, and cultural history, beginning with its formation by the Fraser River about 5000 years ago. This timeline highlights some of the major periods in the site's history. The Area 2 parks can reveal and celebrate this history through their ecological features, cultural elements, and public art.

- The lands making up the project site originated as sand and gravels deposited by the Fraser River around 5000 years ago, as the Fraser River delta was formed.
- A diversity of vegetation communities grew on the site once it was formed, including wet coniferous and deciduous forests, and some meadow areas. The forests and rivers, and the wildlife they supported, provided sustenance for First Nations communities along the Fraser River for thousands of years. A Musqueam village was located west of the site.
- After European settlement, the meadow areas were used for grazing cattle, and a settlement known as "North Arm" developed along the Fraser River.
- The railway that divides the site was established in 1909 by the BC Electric Railway as an interurban line, and was later operated by CPR.
- The shoreline of the Fraser River was dramatically changed for the development of the Dominion Mills sawmill starting in the 1920s.
- Kinross Creek was lost from the site after the Kerr Road landfill was constructed to the north in the 1940s.
- Sawmill activity on the site, by White Pines Mill, continued on the site until 2001.



EFL project site

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



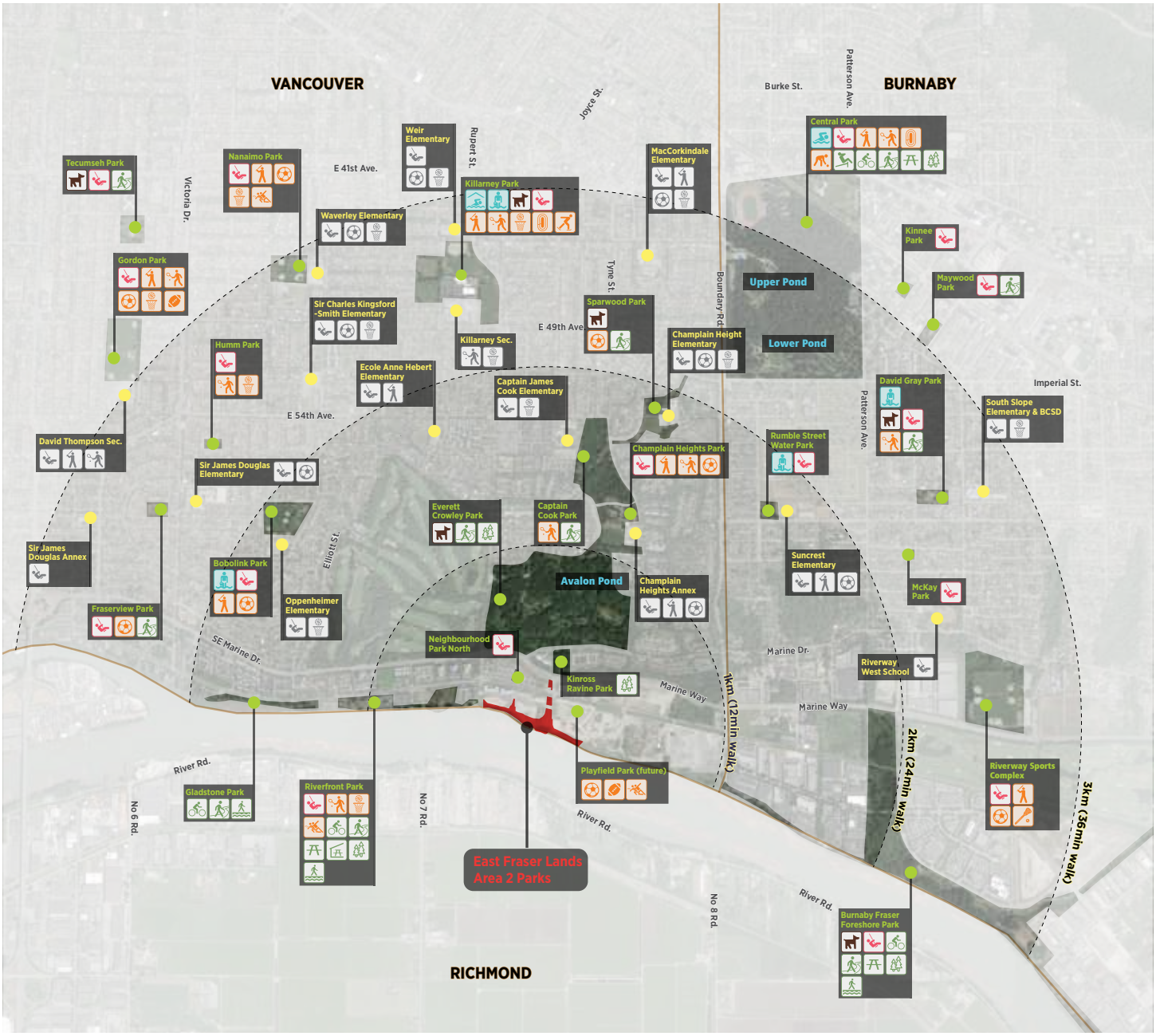
Timeline of the Fraser River Cultural History

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

Fraser River Conditions

1.1 NEARBY PARK AMENITIES

This map and the table below show the existing park and school site amenities that are found up to 4km away from the current project site. This analysis helps us to understand what opportunities there are for park amenities or activities in the Area 2 parks.



Nearby Amenities

Park Amenity Directory (in distance order from EFL Area 2 Parks)

LOCATION	DISTANCE FROM THE SITE	Indoor Swimming	Outdoor swimming	Wading and spray pool	Dog off-leash area	Playground	Baseball / Softball	Tennis	Soccer	Basketball	Track and field oval	Rugby field	Skating rink	Ultimate frisbee field	Lacrosse Box	Lawn bowling green	Outdoor fitness curcuit	Cycling trail	Walking trail	Picnic area	Picnic shelter	Nature connection	Fraser River connection
Kinross Ravine Park	1 km (12 min walking time)																					●	
Everett Crowley Park					●														●			●	
Riverfront Park						●		●		●				●				●	●	●	●	●	●
Neighbourhood Park North						●																	
Playfield Park (future)									●			●		●									
Burnaby Fraser Foreshore Park	2 km (24 min walking time)				●	●												●	●	●		●	●
Gladstone Park																		●	●				●
Champlain Heights Park						●	●	●	●														
Captain Cook Park								●											●				
Rumble Street Water Park			●			●																	
Sparwood Park				●					●										●				
Bobolink Park			●			●	●		●														
Fraserview Park	3 km (36 min walking time)					●			●										●				
Humm Park						●		●		●													
Nanaimo Park						●	●		●	●				●									
Killarney Park	●		●	●		●	●	●		●	●		●										
Central Park		●				●	●	●			●					●	●	●	●	●		●	
David Gray Park			●	●		●		●											●				
McKay Park						●																	
Riverway Sports Complex						●	●		●						●								
Gordon Park	4 km (48 min walking time)					●	●	●	●	●		●											
Tecumseh Park					●	●													●				
Kinnee Park						●																	
Maywood Park						●																	

School Amenity Directory (in distance order from EFL Area 2 Parks)

LOCATION	DISTANCE FROM THE SITE	Playground	Baseball / Softball	Tennis	Soccer	Basketball
Champlain Heights Annex	2 km (24min walking time)	●	●		●	
Oppenheimer Elementary School		●				●
École Anne-Hébert Elementary		●	●			
Captain James Cook Elementary		●				●
Champlain Heights Elementary		●			●	●
Suncrest Elementary		●			●	●
Sir James Douglas Annex	3 km (36min walking time)	●				
Sir James Douglas Elementary		●			●	
David Thompson Secondary		●	●	●		
Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith Elementary		●			●	●
Waverley Elementary		●			●	●
Weir Elementary		●			●	●
Killarney Secondary				●		●
MacCorkindale Elementary		●	●		●	●
South Slope Elementary & BCSD		●				●
Riverway West School		●				

1.2 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The design of Area 2 parks is responding to existing and future conditions, which are illustrated in these diagrams.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

One of the most significant features of the site is its proximity to several large natural areas, including Everett Crowley Park, parts of the Fraserview Golf Course, and the Fraser River shoreline areas to the east and west. The larger area is also an important stopping ground for migrating birds travelling along the "Pacific Flyway" migration route.

The existing area allocated for Area 2 parks is currently undeveloped, aside from a well-used gravel path that runs through the Foreshore Park area. Most of the surrounding streets, sidewalks, street trees and utilities have now been built.

FUTURE CONDITIONS

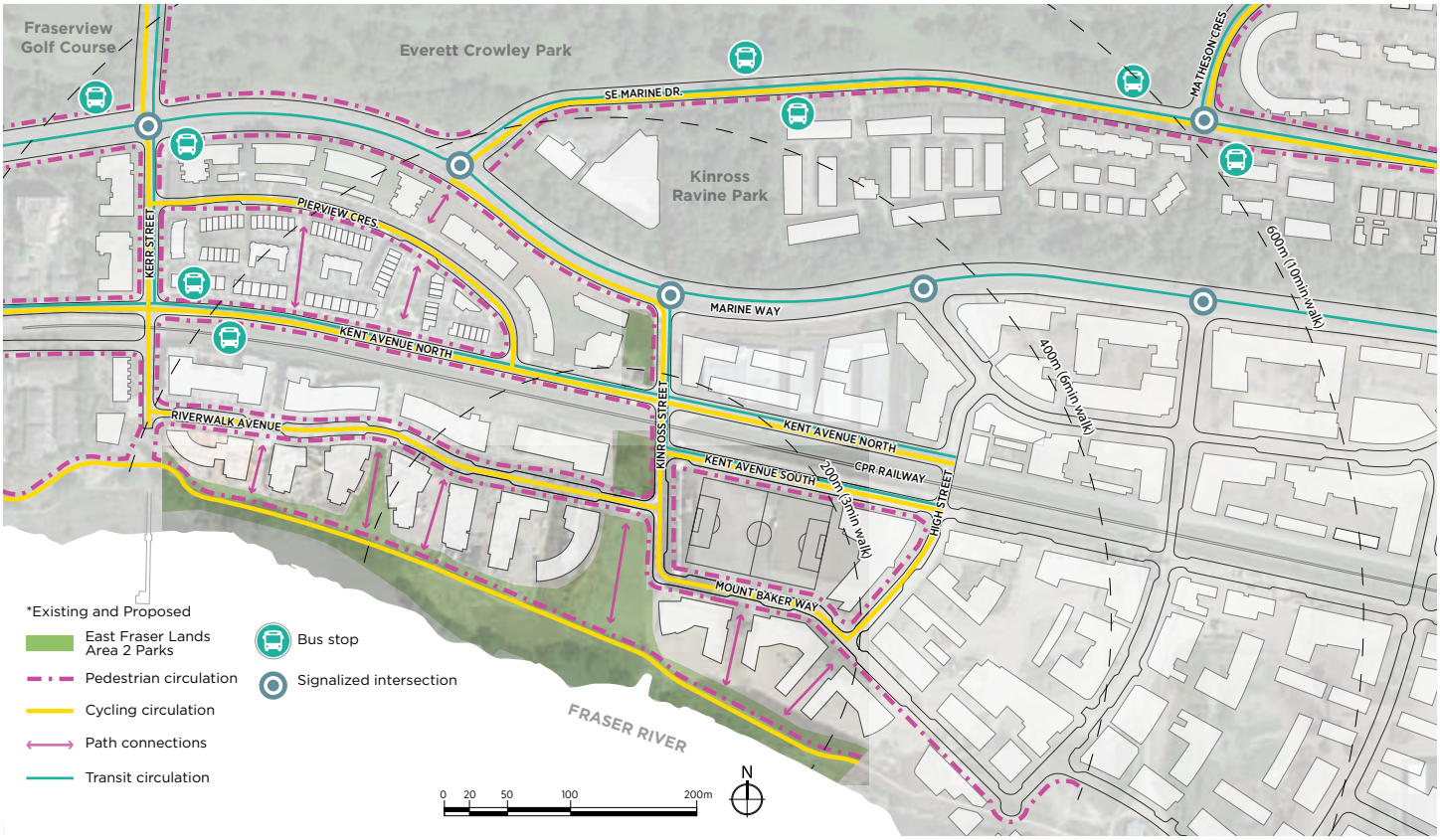
Future development in the East Fraser Lands will bring thousands of new residents to the area, with a number of new medium to high-density residential buildings planned for the lands next to the parks. As this development takes place, the existing circulation systems (bike lanes, transit services, sidewalks) will be extended to the east.

Existing Site Conditions

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Proposed Development Plan

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CIRCULATION



Existing and Proposed Circulation

ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIONS

The Lower Mainland is located along the Pacific Flyway which is a major north-south flyway for birds. Migratory birds pass over East Fraser Lands (EFL), attracted to the large natural and semi-natural areas to the north: Kinross Ravine Park, Everett Crowley Park and Fraserview Golf Course.

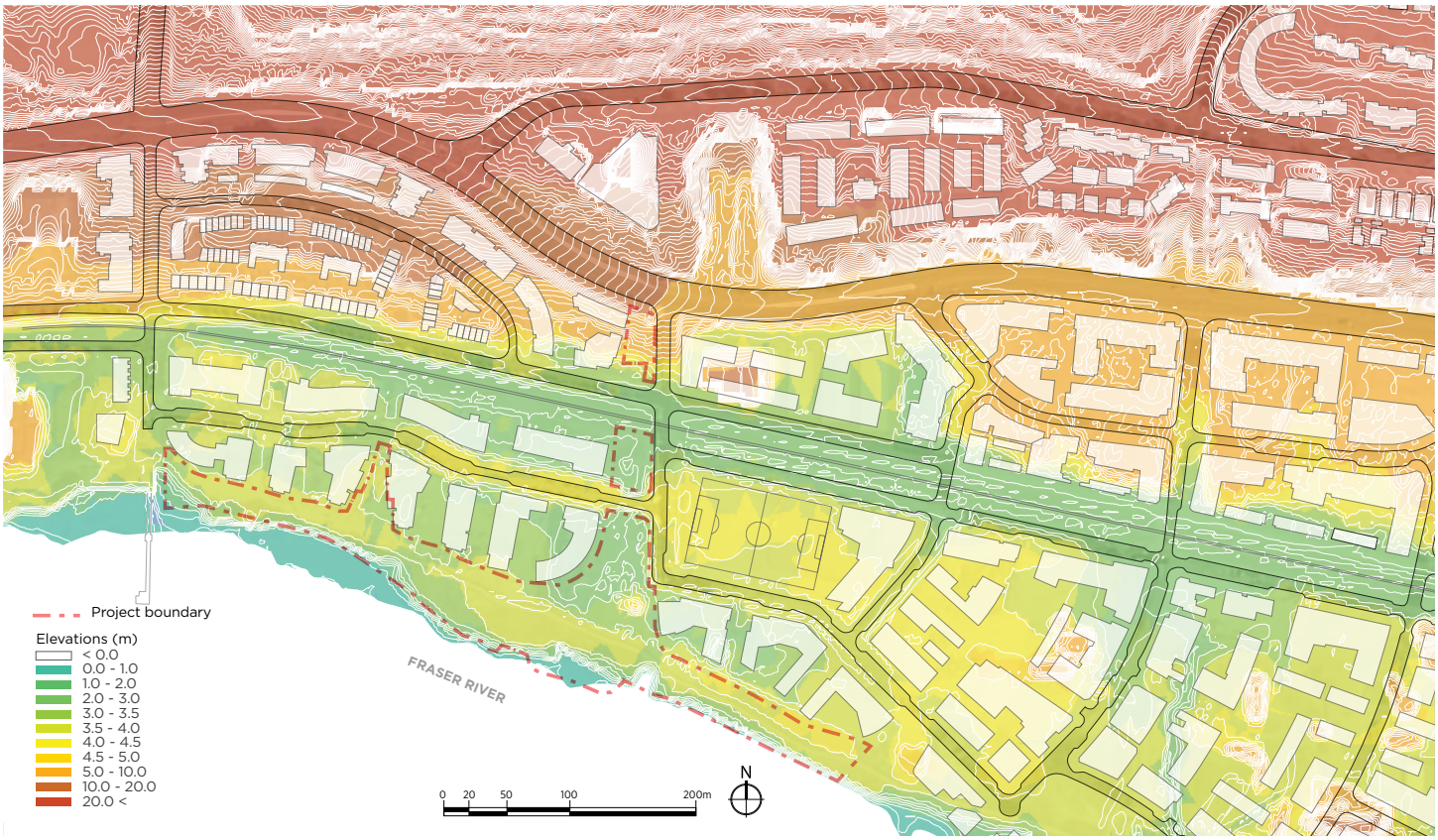
The riparian forest habitat along the foreshore of EFL is critical to fish and wildlife. Fraser River Estuary Management Program (FREMP), recognizing its importance, classified this habitat as a red-coded-shoreline.

There are opportunities on site for songbirds, amphibians, pollinators and on the nearshore for juvenile salmon.

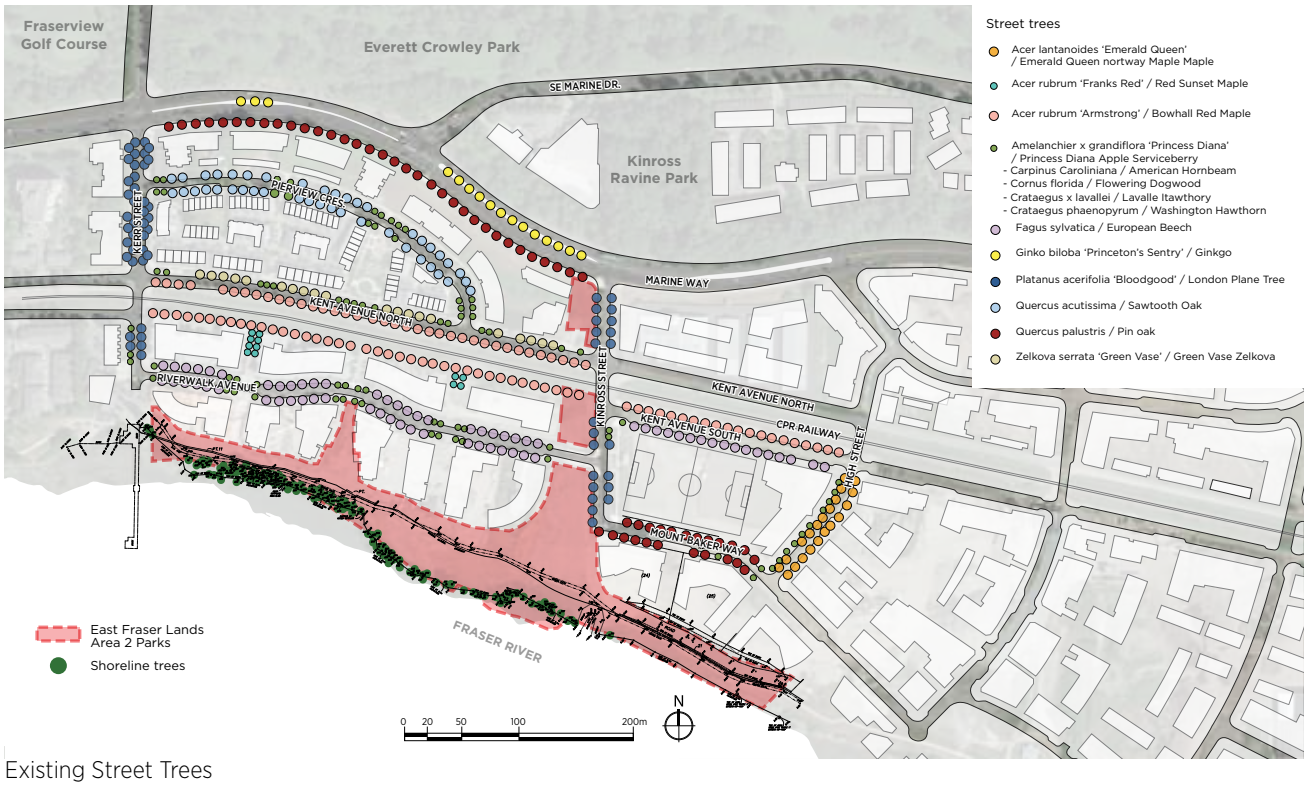
Nearby Amenities

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

EXISTING VEGETATION



Slope Analysis



Existing Street Trees

Site Drainage and Kinross Storm Water Catchment Area

02 PREVIOUS WORK

2.0 OVERVIEW

The design of the East Fraser Lands (EFL) Area 2 parks is being informed by public engagement, participation from City of Vancouver, high level policies, site constraints, government agencies (e.g. Forests, Lands and Natural Resources(FLNRO)) and previous plans.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT, PAST AND PRESENT

The current designs reflect previous public consultation that has taken place since 2003.

EFL POLICY STATEMENT (2004)

This statement provides planning principles to inform park development and other land uses.

EFL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2006)

Part of the ODP lists requirements for the parks and public open spaces, such as requiring a large wetland (1300 m2), a water course for rainwater collection and filtration, native planting, and a habitat island with tidal channel.

EFL AREA 2 AND KERR STREET PROPERTIES REZONING REPORT (2009)

In this report the definition of Area 2 is revised and its area expanded. The new Area 2 is split into two new Comprehensive Development (CD-1) Districts: Area 2 North and Area 2 South. Previously Area 2 was a single CD-1.

Rezoning of Area 2 North and Area 2 South invokes the City's Public Art Policies and Guidelines for the provision of public art.

Here it is stated that Area 2 North will include Neighbourhood Park North, Kinross Park North, Neighbourhood Park South, Kinross Park South, Foreshore Park and Playfield Park will be in Area 2 South. Together Area 2 South and Area 2 North will contain 4.2 hectares of park area.

EFL DESIGN GUIDELINES (2010)

Design Guidelines have been developed for Areas 1 and 2. They describe the proposed programming and character of the parks.

In terms of sustainability, these guidelines emphasize visible rainwater management, the consideration of song bird habitat in all park design decisions, and the protection of the foreshore which includes new wetlands and restoration of the river's edge.

EFL URBAN SONGBIRD HABITAT LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES (2007)

These guidelines provide recommendations for how the parks can support native songbirds. A variety of design strategies are outlined for improving different habitat types. Habitats discussed include: deciduous forest, mixed forest, park, wetland, old field, meadow, hedgerow, riparian and interstitial.

VANCOUVER PARK BOARD BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY (2015)

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

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

2.1 EXISTING EFL DESIGN GUIDELINES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AREA 2 PUBLIC SPACE (CURRENT)

Ⓐ Neighbourhood Park North: play elements, seating, and views to the river (completed in 2012)

Ⓑ Neighbourhood Park South: Variety of space for play and casual recreation, opportunities for edible landscapes.

Ⓒ North Kinross Park: Informal open space for casual recreation, with naturalized forest planting and integrated stormwater/rainwater management.

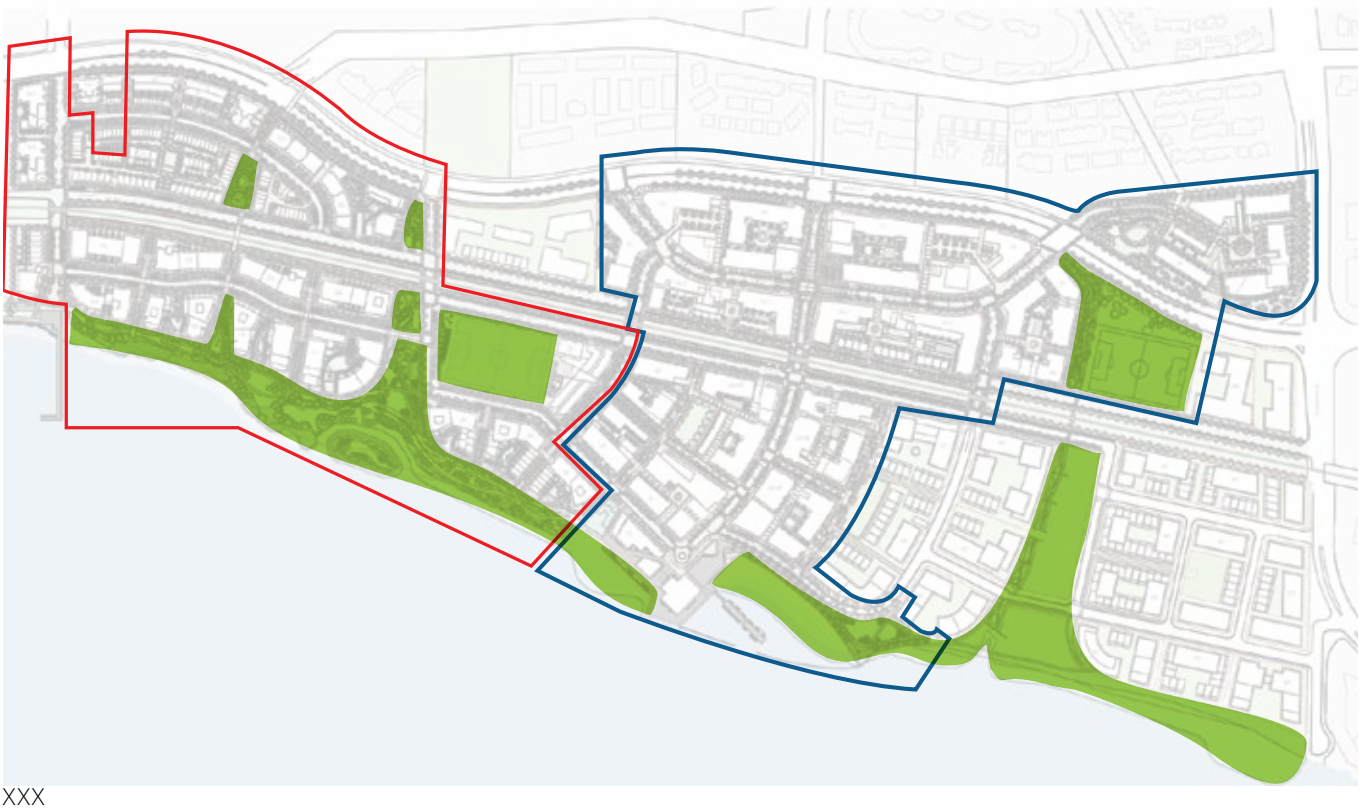
Ⓓ Middle Kinross Park: Opportunities for play, casual recreation, and urban agriculture. Integrated stormwater/rainwater management. Variety of song bird habitats.

Ⓔ South Kinross Park: Perched wetland (1300m2) and water course for stormwater filtration, aquatic and riparian habitat, and a naturalized park setting. Opportunities for play, casual recreation and urban agriculture. Variety of song bird habitat. Habitat island and tidal channel.

Ⓕ Playfield Park (future): Grass sports field for organized sports.

Ⓖ Foreshore Park West: Existing "red-coded" (high quality) shoreline habitat. Bike and pedestrian paths, and various location for sitting and lookouts. Variety of song bird habitats.

Ⓗ Foreshore Park East: Existing "green-coded" (low quality) shoreline habitat. Bike and pedestrian paths, and various locations for sitting and lookouts. Variety of song bird habitats.



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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AREA 1 PUBLIC SPACE (FUTURE)

Ⓘ Town Square: Restaurants, cafes, performances, exhibits

Ⓙ Neighbourhood Park: Unstructured play, open space, seating

Ⓚ Community Centre

Ⓛ Waterfront Plaza: Retail, festival / event space, seating

Ⓜ Mill Bay: Pedestrian promenade, water play, seating

Ⓝ Lookout Park: Public pier, space for games, picnics

Ⓞ Promontory Park: Neighbourhood park with river views

Ⓟ Avalon Park North: synthetic turf field with lighting

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AREA 3 PUBLIC SPACE (FUTURE)

Ⓠ Neighbourhood Park West

Ⓡ Avalon Park South: Stream corridor, habitat, naturalized open space

Ⓢ Neighbourhood Park East

03 PRECEDENT RESEARCH

3.0 EAST FRASER LANDS AREA 2 PARKS

Vancouver, BC
Capital: $10 million
3.0 hectares

CONTEXT:

The East Fraser Lands Area 2 Parks are located in Vancouver on the north shore of the Fraser River. Nearby natural areas of note are Everett Crowley Park and Kinross Ravine to the north and Fraserview Golf Course to the northwest.

Immediately surrounding the EFL Area 2 is medium to high density residential area. In EFL Area 1 to the east, there is a mixed-use neighbourhood and high density residential under development.

FEATURES:

- Habitat support for songbirds, juvenile fish, amphibians, other aquatic species
- Play, with focus on natural play experiences
- Walking / biking
- Public art
- Unstructured recreation

ECOLOGICAL VALUES:

- Wetlands
- Freshwater wetland
- Freshwater / brackish river, important salmon-bearing river
- Upland shrub / old field / forests
- Mandate to create songbird habitat through a habitat island and biofiltration wetland

The following is a high level comparison of some successful parks that have a similar location and physical characteristics as East Fraser Lands Area 2 Parks, and which can provide guidance and inspiration for the design of these new parks.

3.1 ST. PATRICK'S ISLAND

Location: Calgary, AB
Capital/Operating Cost: $20 million
12.5 hectares

CONTEXT:

St. Patrick's Island is located along the Bow River, north east of East Village, Calgary. This park is considered one of the oldest parks in Calgary. Recently it was the subject of a design competition and reopened to the public in 2015.

FEATURES:

- Lookouts
- Public art installation
- Restored channel for wading into the water
- Pathways for walking, biking, hiking, snowshoeing and cross country skiing
- Skating
- Multi-use grassy knoll
- Playground
- Seasonal riparian wetland
- Picnic grove
- River access, perfect for fishing or rafting
- Plaza
- Small amphitheatre for performances
- Small works yard

XXX

Image: Courtesy of Civitas

Image:

Image: Courtesy of Tourism Calgary

Image: Courtesy of CMLC

Image: Courtesy of Civitas/SevenG

Image:

Image:

Image: Courtesy of Civitas/SevenG

Image: Courtesy of CMLC

RELEVANCE TO EAST FRASER LANDS PARK:

Context and size:
Although it is much larger than East Fraser Lands parks, St. Patrick's Island has many similar qualities, including its natural settings, integration of flood strategies and a riverside setting.

Programming:
With diverse programming, St. Patrick's Island provides a good example of well-connected distinct pockets of activity integrated with the natural environment along the water and throughout the island.

Some of the park's programming highlights that may be compatible with East Fraser Lands include a lookout, accessible constructed wetlands, play areas, and walking/biking trails.

Ecological features:
There is a seasonal riparian wetland in the park that offers a unique visitor experience of this landscape. The wetland provides a good example of bird habitats as well as people/habitat connection.

Design elements:
Design elements such as the sundeck and elevated boardwalks contribute to establishing clarity in the park and help people orient themselves throughout the site.

The elevated boardwalk is also a good example of how to manage people in an ecologically sensitive habitat. This element also provides interesting views to the wetland.

3.2 LONG DOCK PARK

Location: Beacon, NY
Capital/Operating Cost: $3.5 million
4.85 hectares

CONTEXT:

Long Dock Park is a riverside park located north of New York City along the Hudson River. The park is a good example of the transformation of a polluted industrial site into a popular riverfront park. This dramatic change took place during two decades of both planning and construction. The park was opened to the public in 2014.

FEATURES:

- Remediation and ecological restoration
- Public art - Interactive sculptural installation demonstrating the river's tidal action
- Revitalizing existing wetlands by storm runoff management
- Kayaking
- Walking pathways
- Intimate and varies spaces surrounded by wetlands
- Outdoor classroom

Image: Long Dock Park Site Plan, Courtesy of Reed Hilderbrand

Image: James Ewing Photography

Image: Flickr user traveisa

Image: James Ewing Photography

Image: James Ewing Photography

Image: James Ewing Photography

Image: Courtesy of Prufrock's Dilemma

Image: James Ewing Photography

Image: James Ewing Photography

ECOLOGICAL VALUES:

- Wetlands
- Meadow
- Estuary / brackish water
- Note ~1m tidal range

RELEVANCE TO EAST FRASER LANDS PARK:

Context and size:
Being located in a postindustrial site along a river, Long Dock Park shares many similarities with East Fraser Lands.

Programming:
The design takes a modest approach to programming of the site, which falls into three major categories: art, recreation, and environmental education.

Ecological features:
Ecological restoration plays an important role in rehabilitation of this site. Revitalising the ecologically significant areas, the existing wetlands, took place by reorganizing them, and incorporating them to capture, retain, treat, and release storm water runoff. This approach may be applicable in storm water management and wetland construction in East Fraser Lands.

Design elements:
One of the significant elements in the park is a site-specific interactive art installation, which demonstrates water level change. Considering such design elements in East Fraser Lands could contribute to the educational aspect of the park, and enhance people's awareness of the surrounding natural environment.

3.3 CORKTOWN COMMON PARK

Toronto, ON
Capital/Operating Cost: $135 million
6.5 hectares

CONTEXT:

Corktown Common Park is a riverside park located in the heart of a fast growing neighbourhood of West Don Lands in Toronto. This waterfront site was predominantly an industrial site occupied by brick-making companies and taxi depots, leaving it contaminated and fallow for many years. The park was redeveloped in two phases and opened to the public in 2013.

FEATURES:

- Flood protection
- Stormwater / water-play waste water treatment
- Athletic fields
- Playgrounds, flexible space
- Open spaces
- Walking / biking pathways

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

- Constructed Marsh
- Woodland
- Prairie

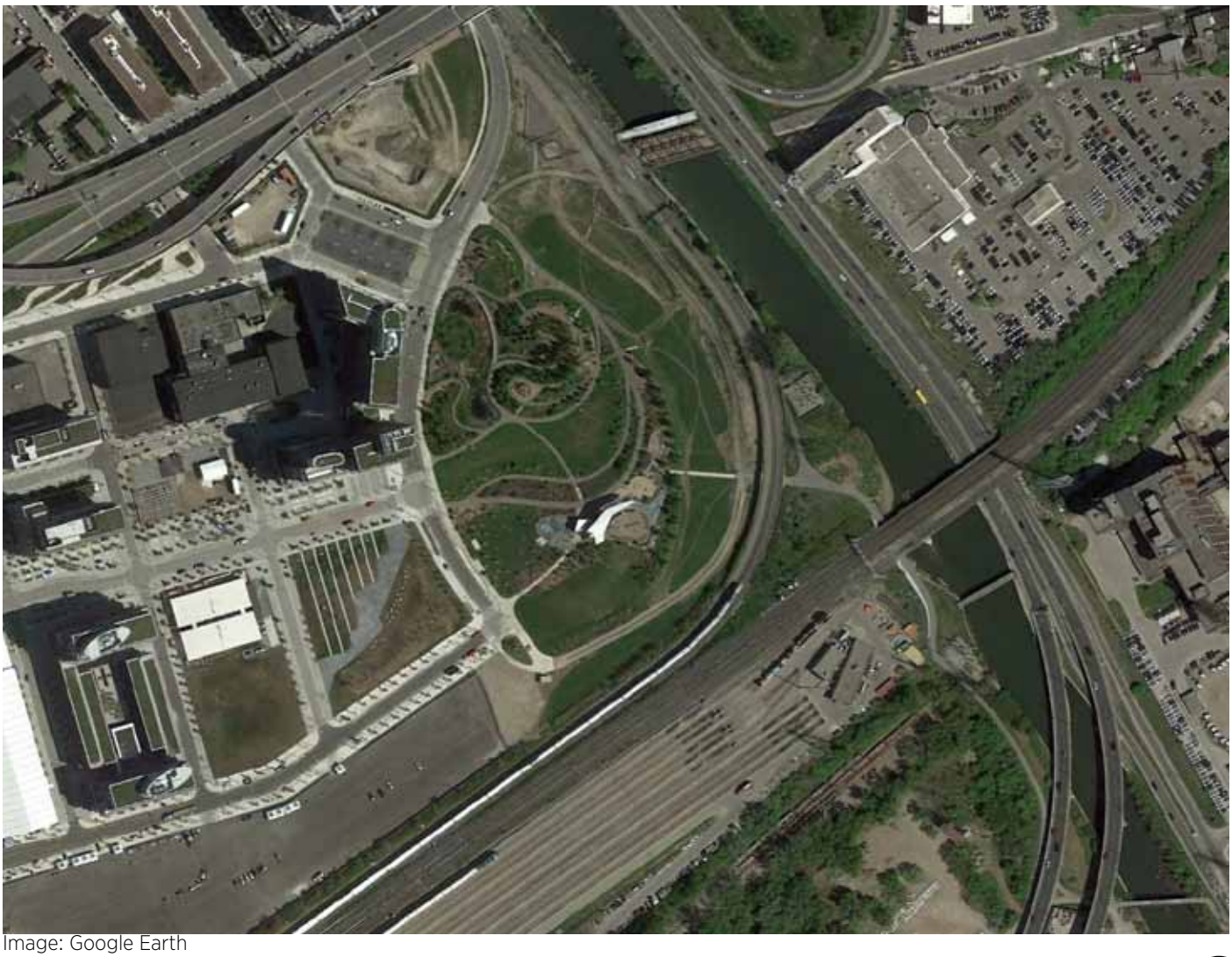


Image: Google Earth

Image: Courtesy of MVVA

Image: Courtesy of MVVA

Image: Courtesy of MVVA

Image: Courtesy of MVVA

Image: Courtesy of MVVA

Image: Courtesy of MVVA

3.4 DESIGN DETAIL PRECEDENTS

RELEVANCE TO EAST FRASER LANDS PARK:

Context and size:
Despite the difference in size, Corktown Common Park shares a lot of similarities with East Fraser Lands Area 2 pakres, regarding its context (being located along the river) and surrounding neighbourhood, with medium- to high-density residential.

Programming / use:
Corktown Common offers a variety of programs which contributed to its transformation from an abandoned industrial site into a vibrant and popular waterfront park. Some of the programming highlights are the athletic fields, playgrounds, flexible open spaces and multi-use pathways.

Ecological features:
The post-industrial site has become an ecologically significant park by creating unique wildlife habitats which include a marsh, woodlands, and prairie. Its rich plant palette is comprised of more than 120 species - 95% of which are native. These diverse habitats are supported by manufactured planting soils of different types and depths. This planting design strategy that may be considered for East Fraser Lands parks.

Design elements / Strategies:
One of the intriguing design features of the park is the multifunctional landform that not only functions as flood protection, but also creates distinct spaces throughout the park, such as play mounds and contemplative seating areas.

Another significant design strategy is water preservation for park irrigation, which is achieved through the storm run-off and water-play waste water. This water is treated in the constructed marsh, and stored on site.

Image: Haerbin, Heilongjiang, China, Courtesy of Turenscape

Image: Tanner Springs Park, Portland. Photo credit: Dreiseitl

Image: Haerbin, Heilongjiang, China, Courtesy of Turenscape

Image: Haerbin, Heilongjiang, China, Courtesy of Turenscape

Image: Tanner Springs Park, Portland. Photo credit: Dreiseitl

Image: Brooklyn Bridge Park, Courtesy of MVVA

Image: Houtan Park, Shanghai, Photo credit: Kongjian Yu

Image: Riverside Park South Waterfront, New York City.
Courtesy Thomas Balsey Associates

04 PROJECT VISION + PRINCIPLES

4.0 VISION

4.1 PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

These principles and strategies for Area 2 parks have been developed based on previous planning and design guidelines for East Fraser Lands, as well as an understanding of the opportunities for these sites. The principles set high-level goals for the parks, and the strategies give more detail about how these goals will be achieved.

CREATE RESILIENT NATURAL SYSTEMS

STRATEGIES:

1. Establish a functional ecological corridor through the Kinross Parks to connect with Kinross Ravine Park and Everett Crowley Park
2. Use the landscape to manage and filter stormwater. Filter and infiltrate stormwater on-site, and bring a target amount of stormwater from surrounding development parcels and/or streets into the parks to filter and infiltrate, and to enhance biodiversity (volume will depend on source of stormwater, whether it is pumped in, what capacity is for water within the parks based on space / infiltration / outflow)
3. Create a resilient shoreline that reduces storm surges and shoreline erosion, and to allows for landward migration of intertidal zone with sea level rise.
    - Avoid park infrastructure that may be damaged by seasonal flooding
    - Vary flood construction levels in park areas to tolerate some seasonal flooding in natural areas ("floodplain park"), enhance shoreline values, and promote access to the waterfront
    - Vary shoreline protection methods, slopes, and conditions to increase aesthetic and ecological diversity
4. Create upland and aquatic habitat for target species groups
    - Manage invasive species
    - Develop soil strategy for parks to ensure optimum soil volumes are provided for planting
    - Target species groups: song birds, juvenile salmon, amphibians, pollinators and waterfowl/shorebirds. See Section 4.2 for more details.

FOSTER A UNIQUE IDENTITY THAT CELEBRATES THE SITE'S PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

STRATEGIES:

1. Bring the experience of the Fraser River into the parks
2. Connect people to the Fraser River and its daily, seasonal and multi-decadal dynamics, and its status as a "working river"
3. Explore opportunities for people to access the waterfront
4. Create opportunities for people to experience wildlife in a variety of aquatic and upland habitat types
5. Reveal the different eras of the site's history (i.e. ecological history, First Nations history, early European settlement, saw mill era)
6. Bring awareness of sea level rise and climate change adaptation
7. Establish the parks as a new precedent for integrating cities and nature
8. Provide year-round interest and activity in the parks (e.g. seasonal variety, diversity of bloom times, attention given to winter activities)
9. Incorporate native plants, particularly indigenous edible plants
10. Mark, protect and enhance view corridors to the river
11. Explore opportunities for temporary and/or permanent community and public art installations

CULTIVATE COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

STRATEGIES:

1. Establish key gathering areas for community members to meet
2. Create engaging and safe places for children and families
3. Provide flexible spaces that are adaptable for a variety of programs, such as play, picnicking, nature appreciation, and recreation
4. Provide a diverse range of experiences, including group gatherings, intimate places for reflection and wildlife watching, and opportunities for recreation
5. Create separated pedestrian and cycling pathways with frequent seating opportunities

ESTABLISH CONNECTIONS TO ADJACENT NEIGHBOURHOODS AND PARKS

STRATEGIES:

1. Support east-west regional active transportation connections along the riverfront
2. Foster north-south pedestrian connections that facilitate access to Kinross Ravine park and Everett Crowley Park
3. Provide universally-accessible circulation routes through the parks where possible
4. Create continuity with existing parks and public realm by repeating selected design elements in the new parks
5. Consider appropriate locations for pedestrian connections from private parcels to public parks

4.2 STRATEGIES FOR HABITAT ENHANCEMENT

One of the strategies for creating resilient natural systems is to create upland and aquatic habitat for the song birds, juvenile salmon, amphibians, pollinators, waterfowl and shorebirds. Habitat enhancement strategies differ for each of these target species.

SONG BIRDS

Song birds make use of a wide variety of habitat types: deciduous forest, mixed forest, riparian, old field, meadow and park. When non-native plants are used in these habitats, the plants should be chosen with habitat value in mind. For example: do the plants produce persistent fruits / seeds, are there a variety of heights, as well as a diversity of species types?

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

For waterfowl and shorebirds in particular, the riparian vegetation along the shoreline must be protected and expanded. This can be done while maintaining and creating view cones. In addition, the mudflat and intertidal marsh along the shoreline should be enhanced. The riparian edge must feature overhanging vegetation and diversity of woody and herbaceous vegetation. Near the shore a mix of open water and emergent vegetation would be optimal.

JUVENILE SALMON

For salmon, enhancements to both the tidal channel and intertidal wetland habitats must be considered. The introduction of new rearing habitats off the tidal channel is an important enhancement for juvenile salmon as is the inclusion of foraging habitat in the intertidal wetlands . The intertidal wetlands may take the form of a sedge bench.

The opportunity to create more shelter for the juvenile salmon in 'off channel' conditions using complex woody structures or rock berms is worth investigating further.

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians require permanent, still water. However, this water can be allowed to dry up in summer if bullfrogs or green frogs are a concern.

The potential for amphibian enhancements along the railway corridor will be investigated.

POLLINATORS

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

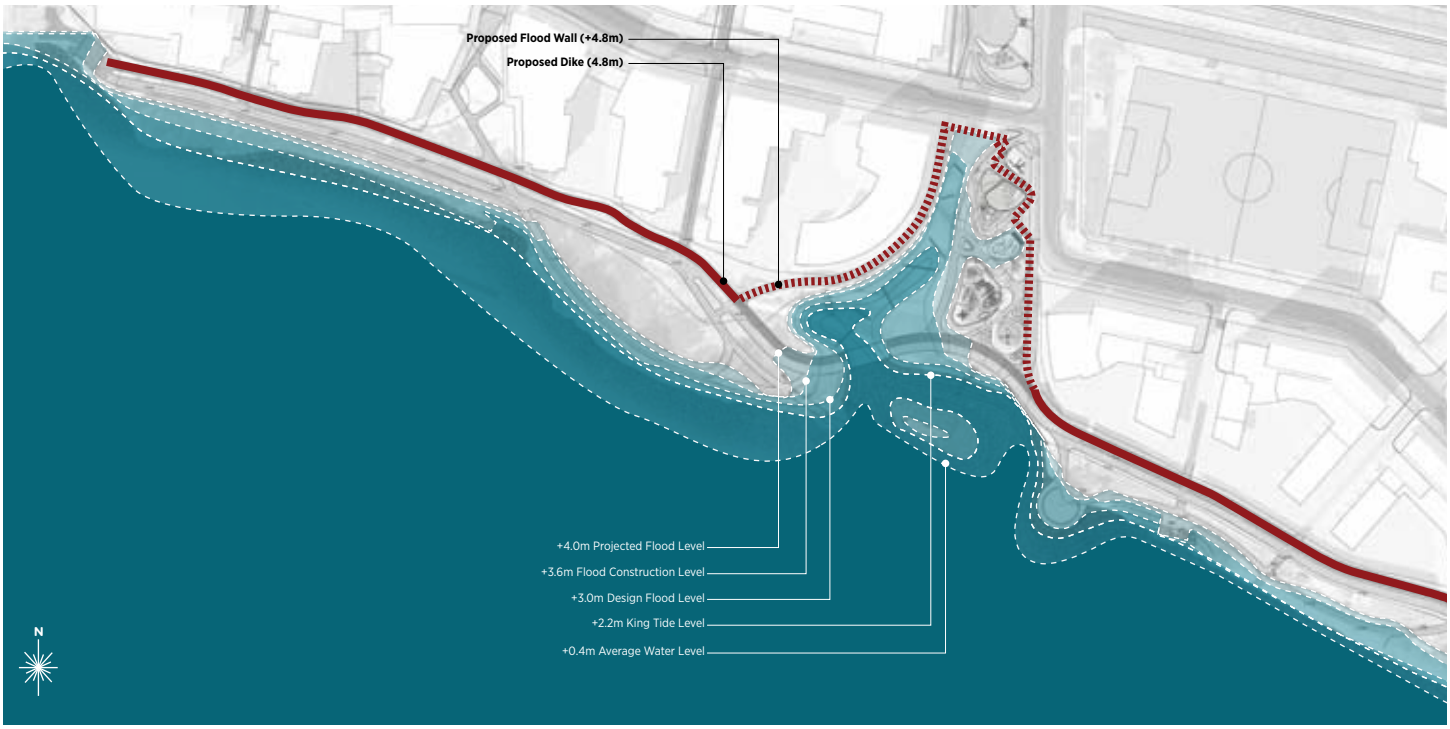
4.3 FLOOD PROTECTION

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

Flood Construction Level (pre 2014): 3.6m
Current Flood Construction Level: 4.6m (plus 0.2 m allowance for subsidence)

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

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



Plan illustrating sea level rise & water impacts within site

Definitions:

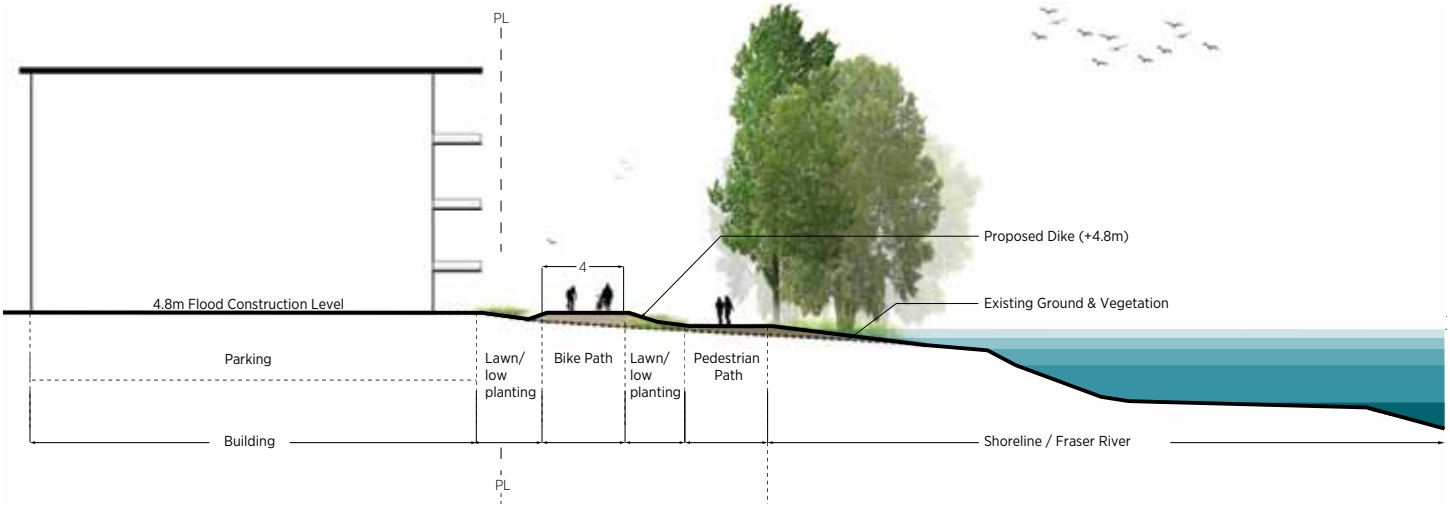
DESIGN FLOOD is a flood with a probability of occurring once in 200 years, or a 0.5% chance of occurring on any given year.

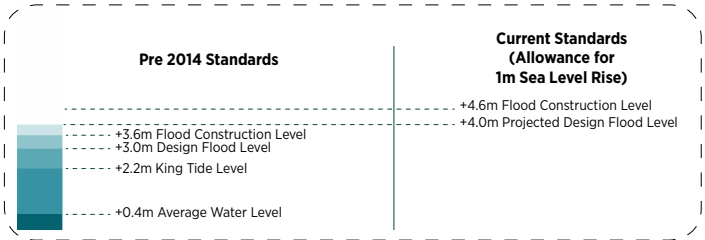
FLOOD CONSTRUCTION LEVEL (FCL) is the Design Flood Level plus the allowance for Freeboard used to establish the minimum elevation of the underside of a wooden floor system or top of a concrete slab for habitable buildings.

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

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

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





Section illustrating sea level rise integrated into design

05 PRELIMINARY CONCEPTS

5.0 CONCEPT 1

This concept has an emphasis on large, flexible park areas that could be used for informal sports, community events, or cultural celebrations. Two smaller play areas (Middle Kinross Park, Neighbourhood Park South) provide space for children and families in the area. Park elements and public art focus on the site's rich cultural stories, including the history of the saw mill and the relationship of First Nations with the land and river.

Concept 1 - Site Organization Diagram

REPLACE WITH 11 x

17 FOR CONCEPT 1

5.1 CONCEPT 2

This concept features a network of smaller nodes of activity where people can connect with and learn about nature and the river. There are also larger flexible spaces for group gatherings and community events, and a big play area in Foreshore Park West, with a focus on natural play elements. This concept emphasizes establishing generous ecological corridors through the site, including a north-south connection to the natural areas to the north, and an east-west connection to the Fraser River foreshore.

Concept 2 - Site Organization Diagram

REPLACE WITH 11 x

17 FOR CONCEPT 2

06 OPEN HOUSE #1 + SURVEY

6.0 OVERVIEW

Time : Saturday October 15 , 10am to 1pm
Location: River District Centre
Number of Participants: Approximately 50

CONTEXT

The first round of engagement included open house#1, associated online survey, and initial meetings with stakeholders, the public art team, and Park Board / City of Vancouver.

OPEN HOUSE #1 +SURVEY PURPOSE/FORMAT

The purpose of this open house/survey was to obtain public feedback on:

- the draft principles
- the preliminary concepts to determine which elements were preferred from each and the level of support for elements common to both concepts
- park programming

The open house was a 'drop in' format, with ten graphic information boards displayed to lead participants through the different elements of the proposed master plan. Staff from space2place and the Park Board/City of Vancouver were on hand at the boards to engage in discussion with attendees and to answer questions.

A survey was available for the public to complete online, and 91 survey responses were received.

Park Board staff and Sarah Primeau from space2place gave a tour of Area 2 parks to selected Park Board Commissioners as part of the open house.

AUDIENCE

The main audiences that are being engaged in the development of Area 2 park design at East Fraser Lands include neighbourhood residents and nearby residents, existing park users, the general public, particular stakeholder groups / participants, and, for the purposes of coordination, the developers.

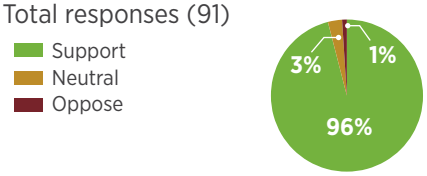
6.1 SURVEY RESULTS

DRAFT PRINCIPLES

1. How strongly do you support the following draft principles for East Fraser Lands Area 2 Parks?

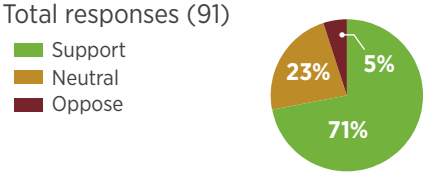
CREATE RESILIENT NATURAL SYSTEMS

Total responses (91)



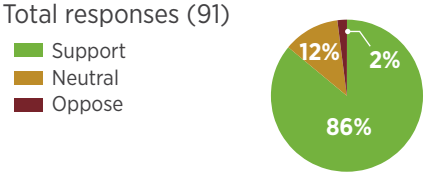
FOSTER A UNIQUE IDENTITY THAT CELEBRATES THE SITE'S PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Total responses (91)



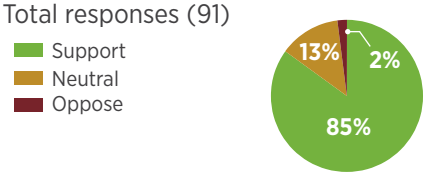
CULTIVATE COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Total responses (91)



ESTABLISH CONNECTIONS TO ADJACENT NEIGHBOURHOODS AND PARKS

Total responses (91)



1a. Do you think we are missing any key ideas that should become part of the principles?

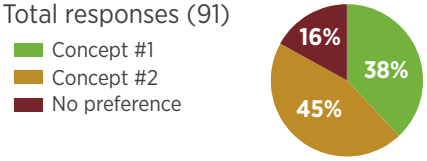
Total responses (29 people)

Other:
No bikes
Ensure accessibility
Make nature accessible, actively used
Concern about noise (no big events)
Highlight First Nations history

EVALUATING THE TWO CONCEPTS

2. Which of the two (2) concepts do you prefer?

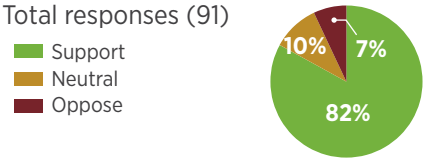
Total responses (91)



2a. To what extent do you support the following key features currently shown in Concept #1?

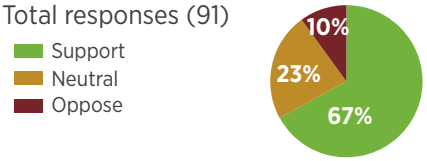
LARGE CENTRAL OPEN SPACES IN SOUTH KINROSS PARK AND WEST FORESHORE PARK

Total responses (91)



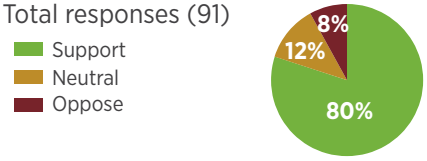
HABITAT PENINSULA (NOT ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC)

Total responses (91)



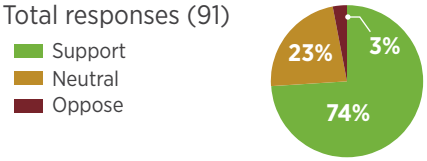
BERM FEATURE (EAST OF HABITAT PENINSULA) WITH PATHS AND RIVER LOOKOUTS

Total responses (91)



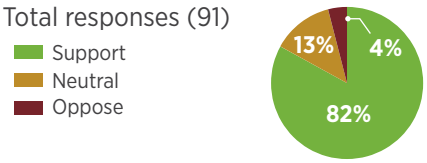
PLAY AREA IN MIDDLE KINROSS PARK

Total responses (91)



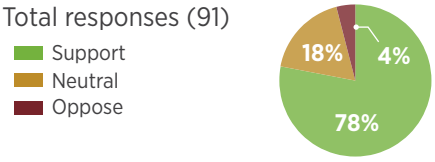
PLAZA WITH SEATING IN NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH

Total responses (91)



PLAY ELEMENTS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN IN NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH

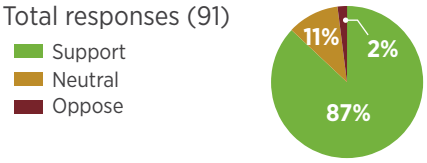
Total responses (91)



2b. To what extent do you support the following key features currently shown in Concept #2?

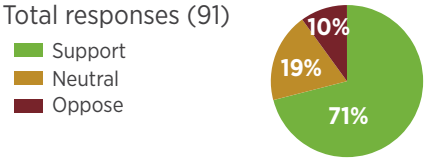
FEATURE AREAS ("NODES") IN KEY PARTS OF THE PARKS WHERE PEOPLE CAN CONNECT WITH NATURE AND THE RIVER

Total responses (91)



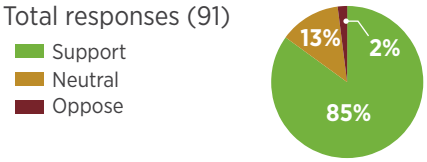
HABITAT ISLAND (NOT ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC)

Total responses (91)



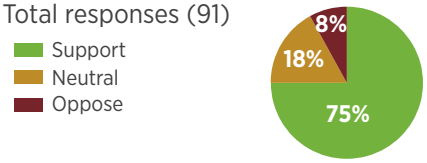
SUBSTANTIAL NORTH-SOUTH ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

Total responses (91)



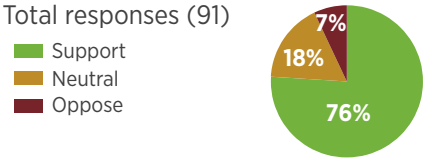
PLAY AREA WITHIN WEST FORESHORE PARK

Total responses (91)



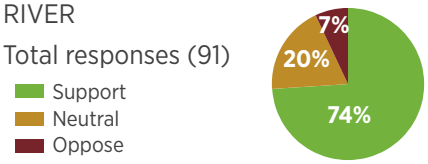
PLAY AREA WITH A FOCUS ON NATURAL PLAY ELEMENTS

Total responses (91)



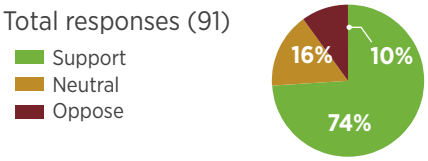
MOUND IN MIDDLE KINROSS PARK WITH VIEWS TO THE RIVER

Total responses (91)



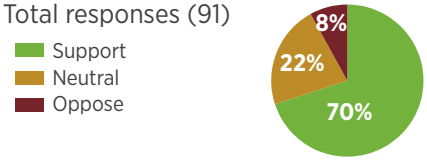
FLEXIBLE OPEN SPACE FOR INFORMAL SPORTS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH (E.G. BADMINTON)

Total responses (91)



RIVER LOOKOUT USING REMNANT CONCRETE FOUNDATION (SUBJECT TO INSPECTION)

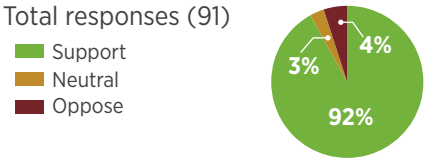
Total responses (91)



2c. To what extent do you support the following features that are common to both concepts?

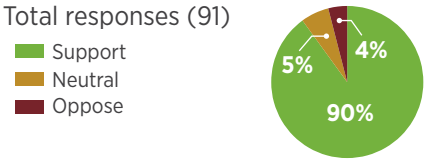
SEPARATED PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE PATHS ALONG THE FRASER RIVER FORESHORE

Total responses (91)



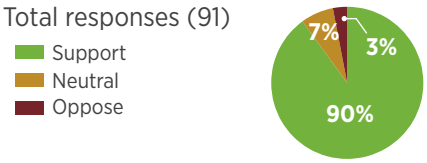
WETLAND CHANNEL THROUGH SOUTH KINROSS PARK

Total responses (91)



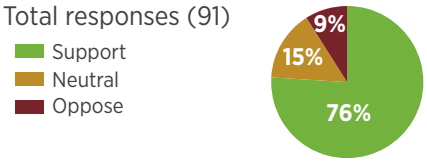
LOOKOUTS WITH SELECTIVE WATER ACCESS

Total responses (91)



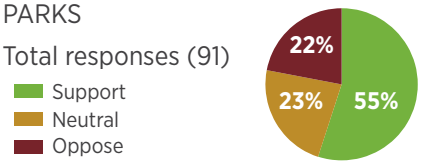
CREATING NEW VIEW CORRIDORS BY SELECTIVELY PRUNING TREES AND INFILLING WITH LOW PLANTS

Total responses (91)



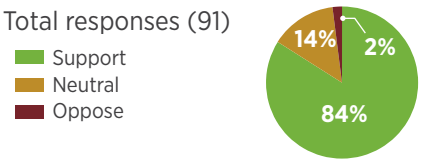
INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC ART IN KEY PARTS OF THE PARKS

Total responses (91)



EXPANDED RIPARIAN FOREST IN FORESHORE PARK EAST, WITH VIEW CORRIDORS IN KEY LOCATIONS

Total responses (91)

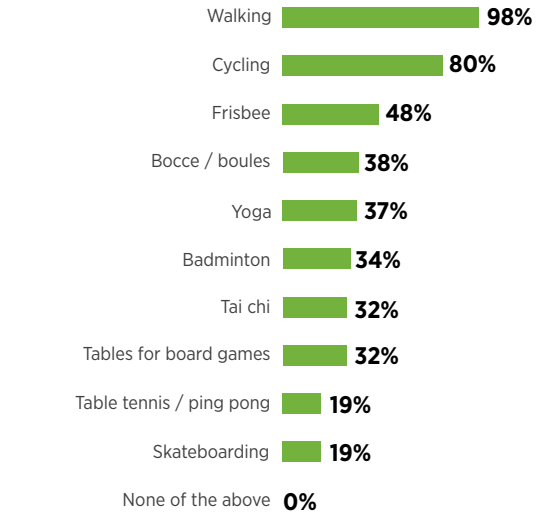


PARK PROGRAMMING

3. Which of the following things would you like to see, do, or experience in the East Fraser Lands Area 2 parks? Check all that apply or add your own ideas under "Other ideas."

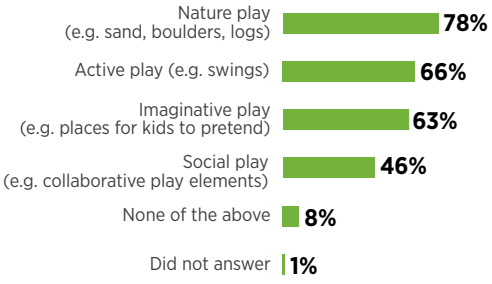
INFORMAL SPORTS & ACTIVITIES

Total responses (91)



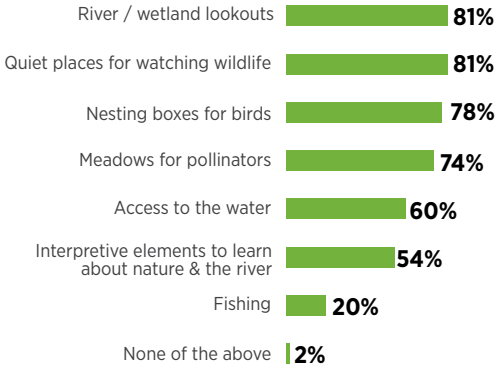
PLAY

Total responses (91)



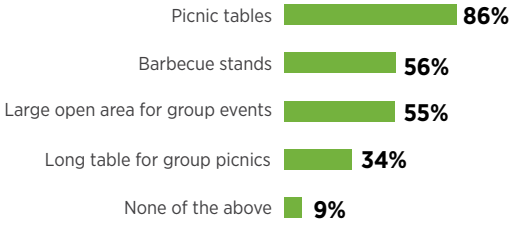
CONNECTING WITH NATURE & THE RIVER

Total responses (91)



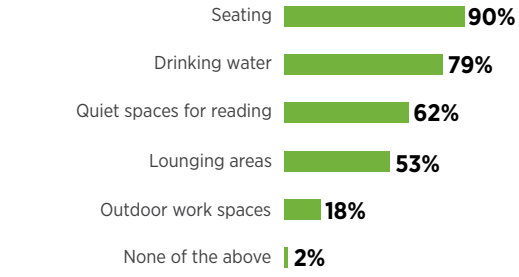
GATHERING WITH FRIENDS & FAMILY

Total responses (91)



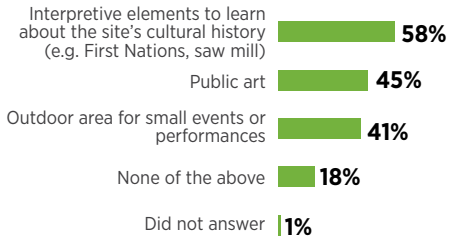
COMFORT

Total responses (91)



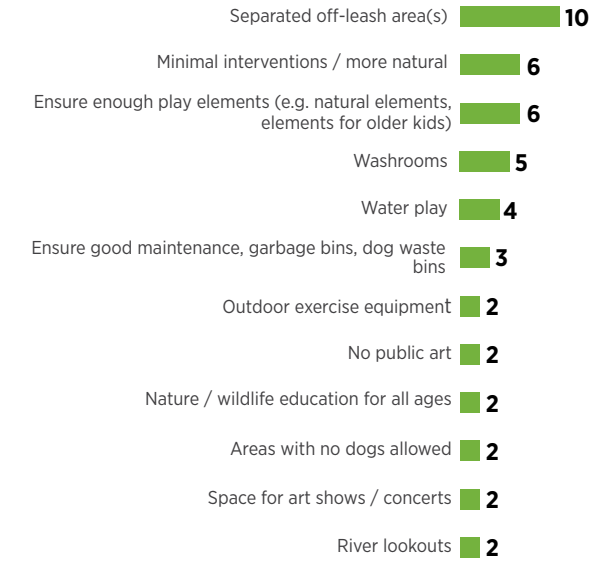
CULTURAL

Total responses (91)



OTHER IDEAS

Total responses (43 people)

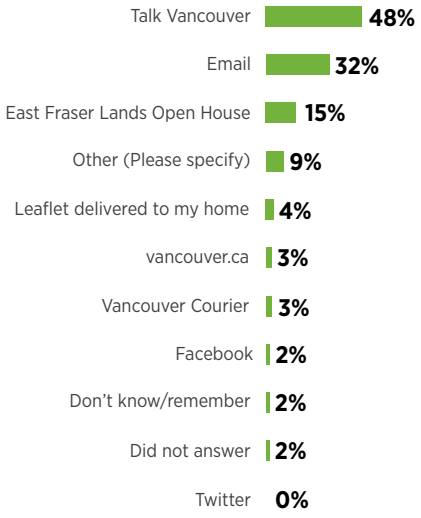


Other:
Better bus service
Beach
Concern about mosquitoes from wetland
Water taxi connection to New West
Flexible and accessible picnic areas
Bring back Kinross creek
More parking
Connections to First Nations history & culture

OTHER

4. How did you find out about this survey?

Total responses (91)



Other:
I was contacted from the V. P.B.
Email invitation from Talk Vancouver
work's email
Information Boards Posted by the River
Another community member
neighbour
River District community center

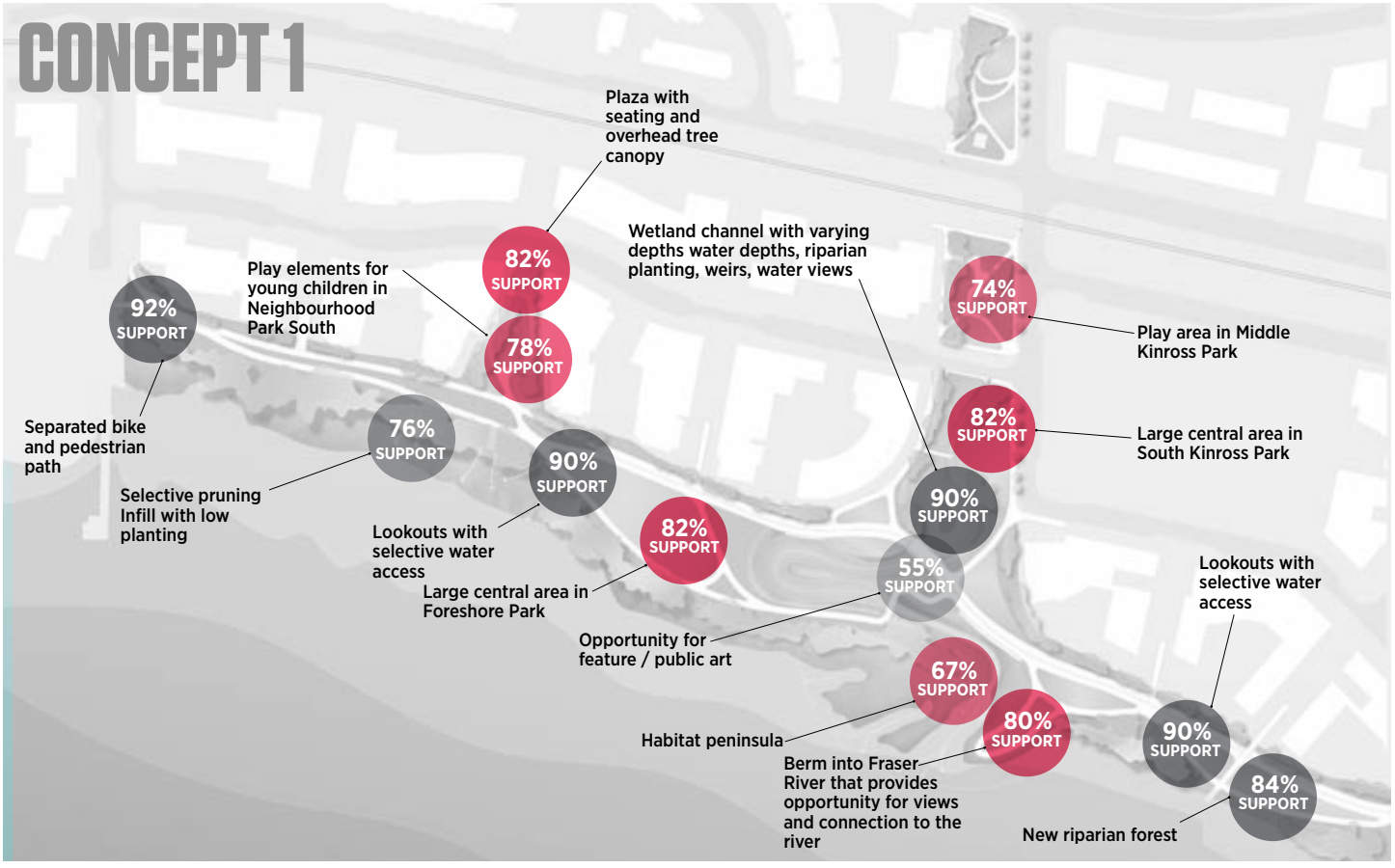
6.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FEEDBACK FOR CONCEPTS 1 & 2

The results from the online survey and public open house for the phase 2 East Fraserlands park are unusual in that there was a high level of support for both concepts presented. Both concepts presented were based on common park design principles:

- Create resilient Natural Systems
- Foster a unique identity that celebrates the site's past, present and future.
- Cultivate community interactions and recreational opportunities
- Establish connections to the adjacent neighbourhoods and park.

Each of these principles was strongly supported. The two park design concepts illustrated two different approaches for the park design based on these principles. Concept 1 has an emphasis on large, flexible park areas that could be used for informal sports, community events, or cultural celebrations. Two smaller play areas (Middle Kinross Park, Neighbourhood Park South) provide space for children and families in the area. Park elements and public art focus on the site's rich cultural stories, including the history of the saw mill and the relationship of First Nations with the land and river.

Concept 2 features a network of smaller nodes of activity where people can connect with and learn about nature and the river. There are also larger flexible spaces for group gatherings and community events, and a big play area in Foreshore Park West, with a focus on natural play elements. This concept emphasizes establishing generous ecological corridors through the

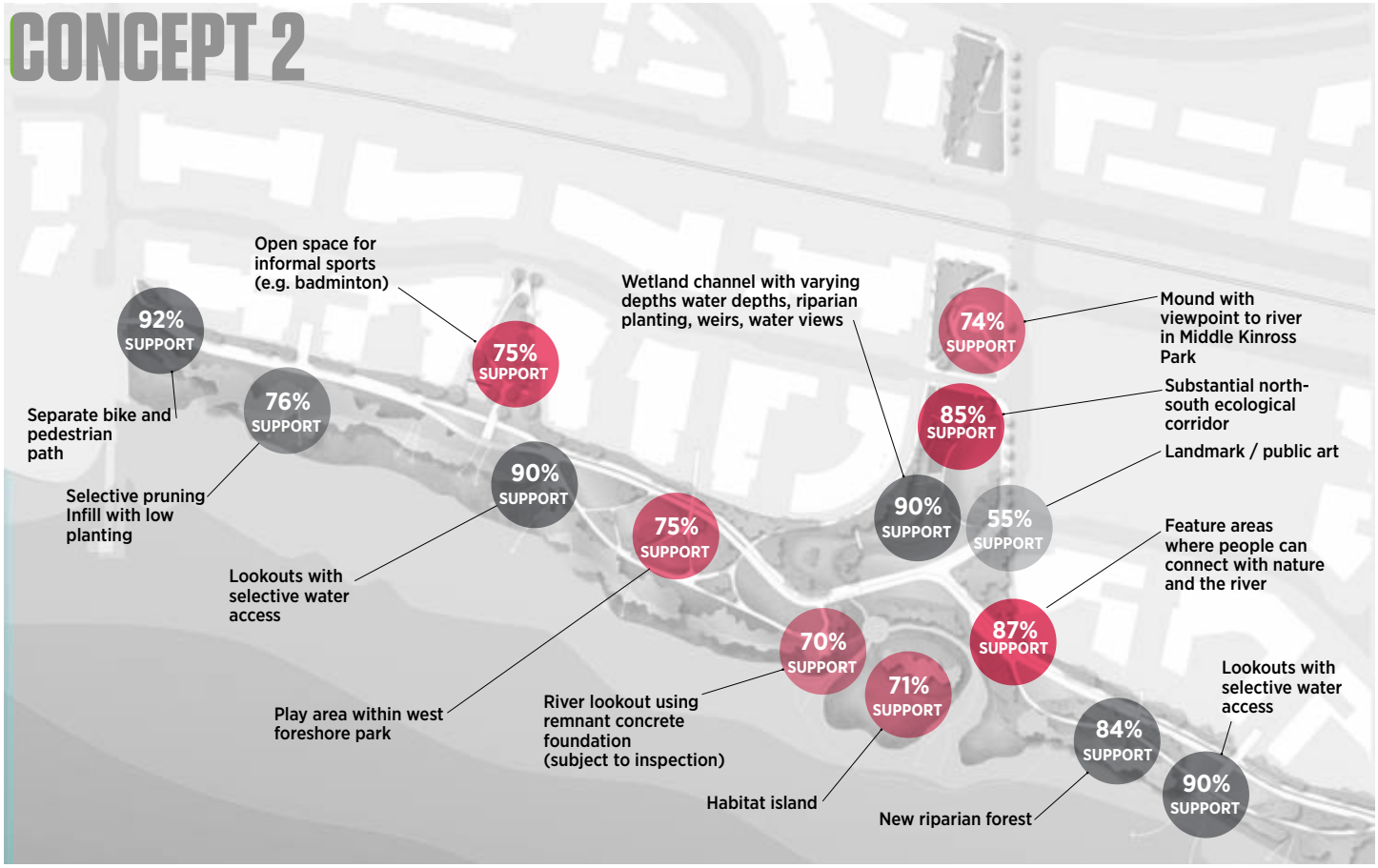


Summary of levels of support for features unique to Concept 1 (red circles), and features common to both concepts (grey circles)

site, including a north-south connection to the natural areas to the north, and an east-west connection to the Fraser River foreshore.

While there was a slight preference for concept 2, there were no features presented in either concept that provoked a negative response. The one element that had the least amount of support was public art with only 22% of respondents opposing its integration with the park. It is anticipated that this may be due, in part, to the fact that the public art has not been developed to date so there is some uncertainty about what this may look like.

Based on the findings it is clear that the park design should have a focus on restoring the natural character of the Fraser River foreshore. The park will be a primary way for people to connect with the river and contributes to the unique qualities of this new neighbourhood. We also heard that it is equally important to provide places in the park that are focused on the community including places for play, picnicking, informal recreation, walking and cycling.



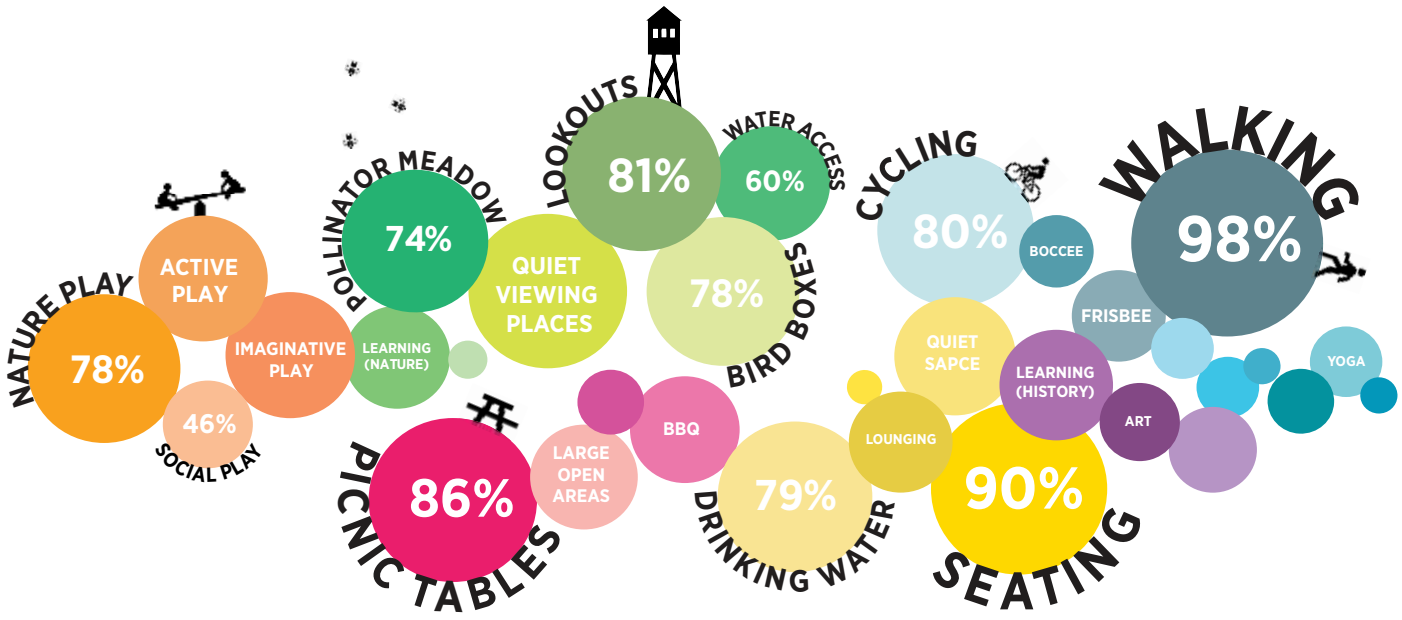
Summary of levels of support for features unique to Concept 1 (red circles), and features common to both concepts (grey circles)

Public feedback from the online survey and public open house (October 2016) for the East Fraser Lands parks was incorporated into a concept which integrates the preferred elements from each previous concept into a new overall park design. The park has an emphasis on large, flexible park areas that could be used for informal sports, community events, or cultural celebrations.

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

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

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



PLAY
- NATURE PLAY 78%
- ACTIVE PLAY 66%
- IMAGINATIVE PLAY 63%
- SOCIAL PLAY 46%

CONNECTING WITH NATURE & THE RIVER
- RIVER / WETLAND LOOKOUT 81%
- QUIET PLACES TO WATCH WILDLIFE 81%
- BIRD NESTING BOXES 78%
- POLLINATOR MEADOWS 74%
- WATER ACCESS 60%
- INTERPRETIVE LEARNING ELEMENTS (NATURE & RIVER) 54%
- FISHING 20%

GATHERING WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY
- PICNIC TABLES 86%
- BBQ STANDS 56%
- LARGE OPEN AREA / EVENTS 55%
- LONG PICNIC TABLE 34%

COMFORT
- SEATING 90%
- DRINKING WATER 79%
- QUIET READING SPACES 62%
- LOUNGING AREAS 53%
- OUTDOOR WORK SPACE 18%

CULTURAL
- INTERPRETIVE LEARNING ELEMENTS (CULTURAL HISTORY) 58%
- PUBLIC ART 45%
- OUTDOOR AREA FOR SMALL EVENTS & PERFORMANCE 41%

INFORMAL SPORTS & ACTIVITIES
- WALKING 98%
- CYCLING 80%
- FRISBEE 48%
- BOCEE / BOULES 38%
- YOGA 37%
- BADMINTON 34%
- TAI CHI 32%
- TABLES FIR BOARD GAMES 32%
- TABLE TENNIS/PING PONG 19%
- SKATEBOARDING 19%

OTHER
- OFF LEASH AREAS 10%
- PLAY ELEMENTS 6%
- WASHROOMS 5%
- WATER PLAY 4%
- MAINTENANCE & SERVICES 3%
- OUTDOOR EXERCISE EQUIPMENT 2%
- ART SHOW SPACE 2%
- RIVER LOOKOUTS 2%

07 PREFERRED CONCEPT (DRAFT)

7.0 OVERVIEW

The draft preferred concept has been developed in response to:

- Public feedback received on Concepts 1 and 2 in the first open house and associated online survey (see attached results)
- Preliminary feedback from the Park Board
- Preliminary direction of the EFL flood protection study (ongoing)

Additional input on the draft preferred concept will be solicited from:

- Park Board team
- Park Board operations and maintenance
- City Engineering, including sewers
- Stakeholders
- Public art consultant(s)

The preferred concept will also be updated to reflect the results of the EFL flood protection study once it is completed / approved. Once this additional input has been received and incorporated into the preferred concept, it will be presented back to the public at a second open house; it is anticipated that this will take place later in spring 2017.

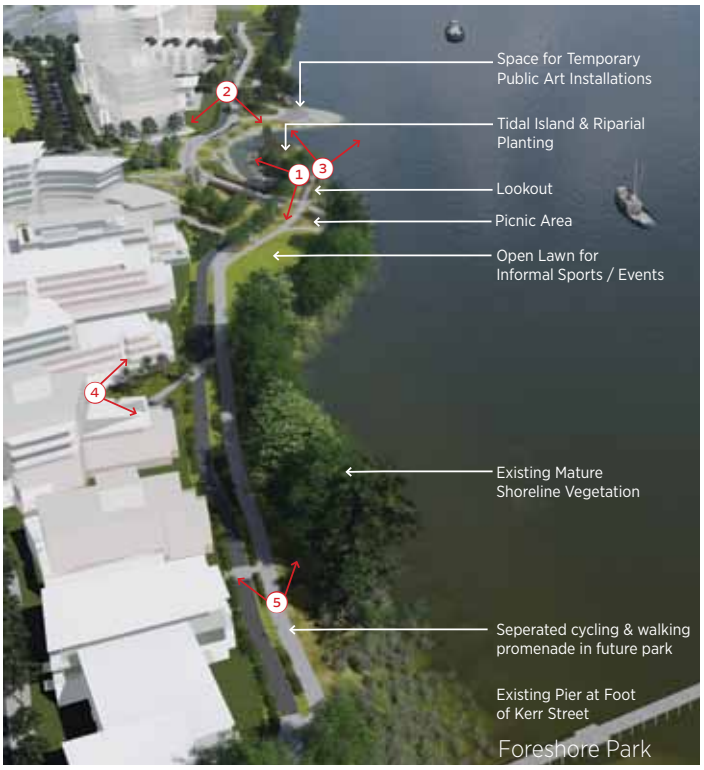
KEY ELEMENTS OF PREFERRED CONCEPT

The draft preferred concept incorporates the **TIDAL ISLAND,** surrounded by a large tidal channel. The habitat island is incorporated into the preferred concept because it received a high level of support from the public (slightly more support than its alternative, the habitat peninsula) and it meets the City's OCP

Plan View of Preferred Concept for Open House #2.

Park Overview

requirements. The **BERM FEATURE** to the east of the habitat island is included in this concept. It provides a good vantage point of the river and of the tidal channel, and it is anticipated that this feature will help prevent debris build-up in the tidal channel. Other features incorporated into the preferred concept include a strong **NORTH-SOUTH ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR**, an **EXPANDED RIPARIAN FOREST, RIVER LOOKOUTS** (including the possible repurposing of the concrete deck structure into a river lookout), and a **PLAZA IN NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH**. This concept also preserves the open field area in the **FORESHORE PARK**, west of South Kinross Park and proposes a new location for the **PLAY AREA** in South Kinross park.



DETAILED ELEMENTS OF PREFERRED CONCEPT BY PARK AREA

THE FORESHORE PARK has an east-west circulation corridor with separated biking and walking paths, and connections to pathways through the residential blocks

① View of the bridge and park from lookout

② View of East Promenade approaching tidal channel & bridge

③ Lookout providing views of the Fraser River & Mount Baker

④ Seating in Neighbourhood Park South

⑤ Walking East along promenade toward South Kinross Park

to the north. A large flexible open field area can be used for informal sports games, such as frisbee. The park will feature an expanded and enhanced riparian forest with invasive species removal, and addition of conifer species and native understory planting. Adjacent meadow habitat will have native planting to support pollinators, songbirds, and small mammals. There are a number of river lookout opportunities where people may also be able to access the river (subject to detailed design). Selective view corridors of the river are maintained through the forest.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK SOUTH features a plaza at the north end with an overhead tree canopy, and a hierarchy of flexible open spaces that can be used for games / small-scale recreational activities (e.g. bocce / boules, badminton)**SOUTH KINROSS PARK**

South Kinross Park is proposed to be the new location of the central play area. Note that this placement of the play area deviates from what was put forward in either concept 1 or 2. This new location improves access to the

① South Kinross Park & terraced wetland habitat

play area from the neighbourhood and for visitors to the area. It is a centralized space that can incorporate play for a range of ages, from young children to older youth. It is in close proximity to the future playing field (to be located across Kinross Street) and its proposed washroom facilities. The play area will focus on natural play elements and could include water play elements, which were desired by some survey respondents.

② Tidal Island & habitat diversity throughout site

The wetland channel within South Kinross Park filters stormwater pumped from Kinross storm sewer. It also provides habitat for amphibians, songbirds, and invertebrates, the latter of which will in turn support juvenile salmon in the downstream tidal channel and nearshore habitat of Fraser River. This feature meets the City's OCP requirements for stormwater

biofiltration and wetland habitat creation. The centre of the water channel has a depth of 0.75m to prevent the channel from becoming completely vegetated over time. The channel is designed as a series of wetland "cells" where the elevation of the bottom of the channel steps down by 0.25m with each subsequent cell. The water flows over custom cobble and gravel weirs that help

③ Central Playscape encourages outdoor exploration & discovery

④ Playscape provides focal point & welcomes community into site

aerate the water and provide habitat for invertebrates. A portion of stormwater from Kinross storm sewer would be pumped to the northernmost cell, immediately south of Riverwalk Ave. We anticipate that the water quality coming into the channel will be variable; therefore, the primary design function of this cell would to treat stormwater by helping to remove suspended sediments and excess nutrients from the water. To achieve this the cell will be completely vegetated and possibly employ a sand or gravel-based or reed bed filtration design.

NORTH KINROSS PARK is designed to serve as an important gateway and landmark at the north end of the Kinross parks corridor. It has the opportunity to incorporate a prominent public art feature at Marine Way and Kinross Street, and associated seating will provide good views to the south. The park will have a naturalized forest corridor along the west side and and low native planting elsewhere to help create habitat connections with Kinross Ravine Park to the north. The park also features a switchback pathway with maximum 8% slope, which provides a slightly more accessible alternative to the steeper adjacent sidewalk (11% slope). A flatter lawn area at the south end of the park

① North Kinross Park entry plaza

will provide flexible open space for the neighbourhood. Coordination is needed with the City of Vancouver sewers group regarding the design of the south end of block, surrounding the existing sewer pump station.

MIDDLE KINROSS PARK features a defined outdoor room that can be used for a range of activities, such as yoga or tai chi classes. To the south of the room is a seating space (optional movable seating) with an overhead structure for shade and interest. The elevation of the seating area is at the park's high point (+5.0m) to provide an improved view to the south, across Riverwalk Ave (elevation +4.25m). A rain garden at the park's north end collects parcel runoff. This feature is also to be designed to support northwestern salamanders, which are known to inhabit the adjacent CPR corridor to the north.

② Middle Kinross Park provides tranquillity and open space

③ View approaching Middle Kinross from South East entry

④ Sloping pathways reduce steep climb to Marine Way

CONSIDERATION OF DOG OFF-LEASH AREA

There were suggestions received in public consultation for incorporating a dog off-leash area. Following an investigation into the feasibility of this, it is determined that there is insufficient space within Area 2 to incorporate a sufficiently-sized dog off-leash area (based on minimum space guidelines under the City's draft People, Parks & Dogs Strategy) while still allowing for the other park programs. In response to the desire for better access to off-leash areas, however, it is recommended that the City / Park Board improve pedestrian access to Everett Crowley Park to the north. Everett Crowley Park is the largest off-leash area in the City.

SITE GRADING

The proposed approach to grading in Area 2 parks is as follows (pending results of current flood protection study):

- Full or partial east-west circulation corridor raised to 4.8m east and west of South Kinross Park (note plan shows 4.6m; target elevation TBD)
- Parcels that haven't been built: parcels and/or property lines to be built to +4.8m
-

AROUND SOUTH KINROSS PARK:

- West side: 4.8m at PL
- North side: short flood wall built to 4.8m (sidewalk is currently at +4.4m)

- East side: raise grades along park-side of sidewalk to 4.8m (sidewalk is currently at +4.4 to +4.8m

WITHIN SOUTH KINROSS PARK:
- Keep grades low to achieve wetland channel, achieve feeling of being closer to river / water, keep grades more gentle along wetland channel
- Low point would be at bridge: +3.0m
- Wetland cell immediately north of bridge would receive water from river at High High Water Line (HHWL) (+2.0m) and more frequently with sea level rise

TIDAL CHANNEL:
- Mortared cobble channel (riffle / "cascade" as described by Envirowest) between bridge and northwest corner of habitat island, where bottom of channel is at mean water level of 0.2m

INTERTIDAL WETLANDS (as per Envirowest concepts)
- Sedge marsh with boulder / cobble perimeter wave break
- Recommended elevation of sedge marsh to be between MLHW (mean low high water) and MHHW (mean high high water) - to be coordinated with Wesgroup / Envirowest

08 OPEN HOUSE #2 + SURVEY

8.0 OVERVIEW

Date / Time:
Saturday September 9th, 2017, 10 am - 1 pm
Open House Location:
River District Centre, Farmers Market
Number of Participants: Approximately 50
Online Survey Dates: Sept 9 - 25, 2017
Number of Participants: 109

CONTEXT

The second round of engagement included a second Open House, associated online survey, and initial meetings with stakeholders, the public art team, and Park Board / City of Vancouver.

OPEN HOUSE #2 + SURVEY PURPOSE / FORMAT

The purpose of this open house/survey was to communicate the results of the previous consultations and the preferred concept design for the parks, and to obtain public feedback on:

- the updated design principles
- the illustrated concepts to confirm which elements are working well as well as the level of support for design elements and park programming

The open house was a 'drop in' format, with ten graphic information boards displayed to lead participants through the different elements of the proposed preferred concept plan. Staff from space2place and the Park Board/City of Vancouver were on hand at the boards to engage in discussion with attendees and to answer questions.

A survey was available for the public to complete online, and 109 survey responses were received.

AUDIENCE

The main audiences that are being engaged in the development of East Fraser Lands include neighbourhood residents and nearby residents, existing park users, the general public, particular stakeholder groups / participants, and, for the purposes of coordination, the developers.

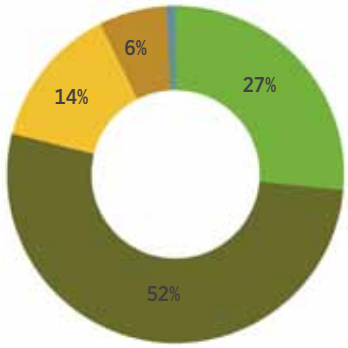
8.1 SURVEY RESULTS

The following diagrams illustrate public feedback to the proposed park design presented at the second open house and through the online survey.

OVERALL CONCEPT DESIGN

1. What do you think of the overall concept plans for the parks?

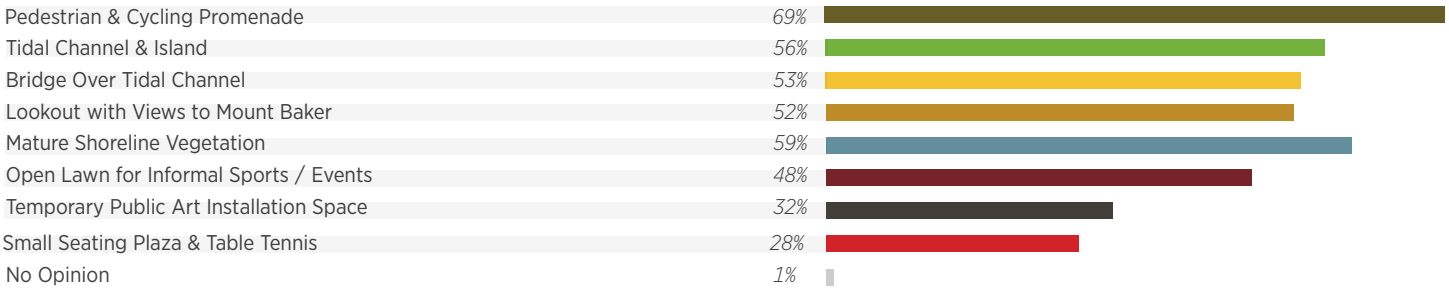
Total responses (109)



FORESHORE PARKS LIKES

2. What aspects of the design do you like the most?

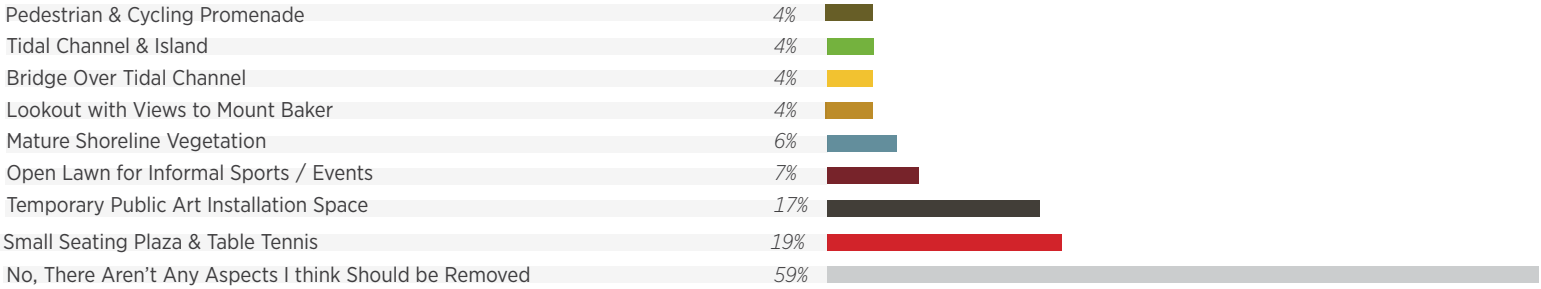
Total responses (109)



FORESHORE PARK DISLIKES

2a. Are there any aspects of the design you don't like and think should be removed?

Total responses (109)



SOUTH KINROSS LIKES

3. What aspects of the design do you like the most?

Total responses (109)

SOUTH KINROSS DISLIKES

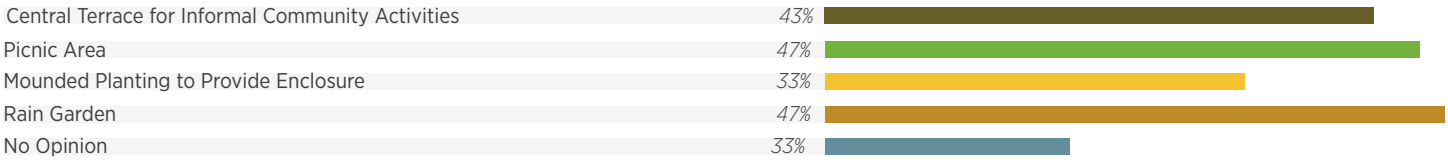
3a. Are there any aspects of the design you don't like and think should be removed?

Total responses (109)

MIDDLE KINROSS LIKES

4. What aspects of the design do you like the most?

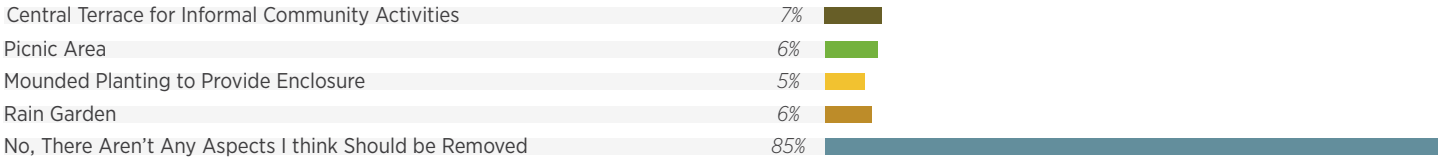
Total responses (109)



MIDDLE KINROSS DISLIKES

4a. Are there any aspects of the design you don't like and think should be removed?

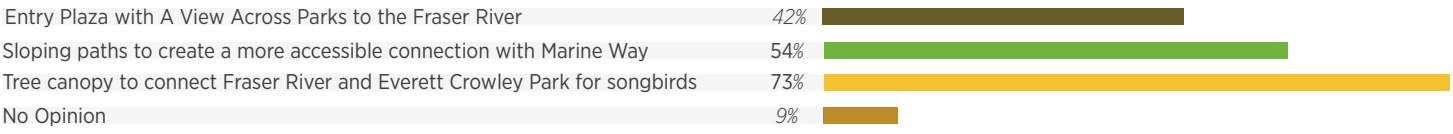
Total responses (109)



NORTH KINROSS LIKES

5. What aspects of the design do you like the most?

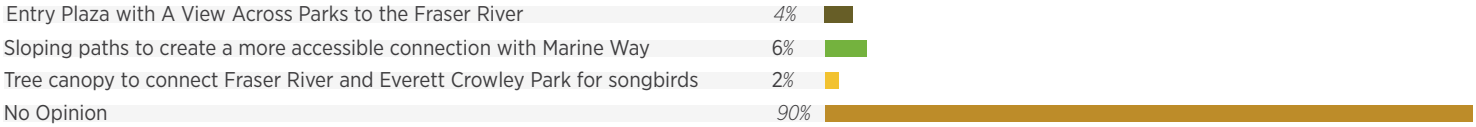
Total responses (109)



NORTH KINROSS DISLIKES

5a. Are there any aspects of the design you don't like and think should be removed?

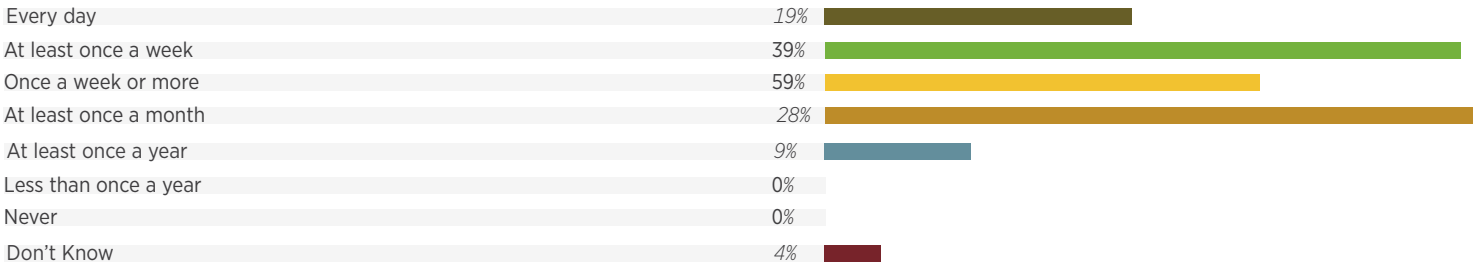
Total responses (109)



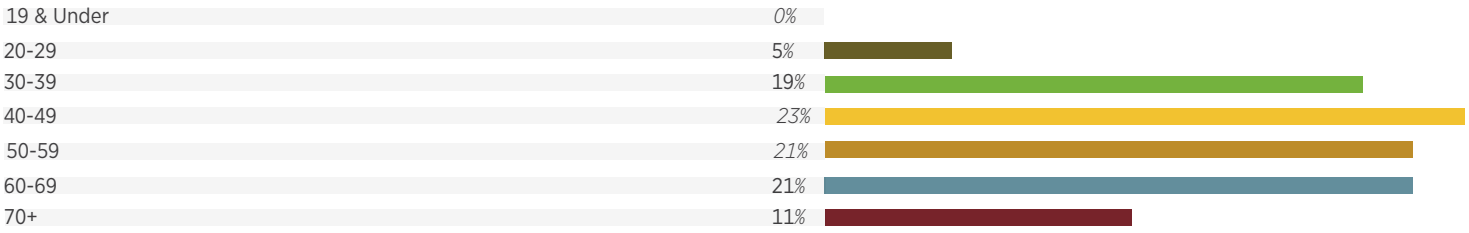
PARK USAGE

8. How often do you think you'll visit the parks after they are built?

Total responses (109)



AGE GROUPS



WHAT WE HEARD: WRITTEN RESPONSES

The open house & survey provided insight for the design team into what aspects of the proposed park the participants liked, disliked, and would like to see added or removed.

The following section organizes this feedback into three categorises including recurring requests, other requests, and oppositions/concerns, and includes a response from the design team.

RECURRING RESPONSES

Below is a summary of recurring requests with a corresponding response from the design team.

Public Washrooms
A public washroom will be added to the South Kinross playsacpe.

Parking
Parking will not be provided in the park. Visitors may use street parking. Active transportation (walking, cycling, etc) is encourages by way of improved off-street facilities.

Dog Off-Leash Area
This area is well served by dog-off leash areas compared with other areas in the city. The park will improve access to Kinross Ravine Park. The fast-tracking of a new path into Everett Crowley Park form the north side of Kinross Ravine Park will be explored.

Play Elements for Older Kids & Teens
Several of the play elements are geared to older kids, ages 8 and up.

More Water Play
The amount of water play is limited by water conservation objectives. A water recirculation system is cost-prohibitive.

Separated Bike / Pedestrian Paths to Reduce Conflicts
Separated bike / pedestrian paths are included where possible along foreshore promenade. Paving materials will convey a pedestrian prominence over cycling routes.

Picnic Tables near Open Lawn / Playscape
Picnic tables at the edge of the open lawn / playscape will be added in consultation with Operations staff.

More Trees for Shade, Habitat, and Year Round Interest
More Trees will be added. Species selected to provide diversity, structure, shade, and year-round interest.

Provide Natural Areas
The park design has a large focus on natural areas and habitat.

OTHER RESPONSES

In addition to reoccurring requests, public feedback included other comments and requests including the following items. Alongside is a response from the design team.

Access to Drinking Water
A drinking fountain is proposed in the playscape. Label to be added.

Interpretive Signage (History & Ecology)
Opportunities for interpretive signage will be explored during the detailed design process.

Garbage / Recycling / Dog-waste Bins
Waste and recycling receptacles will be added during detailed design.

Improving Drainage in Neighbourhood Park / Foreshore Park
Drainage will be addressed through detailed design of parks and flood protection.

Beautify Pump House
Joe to contact Wally Kochuck to discuss pump house and opportunities to beautify the facade and the surrounding landscape

Path and Landscape Lighting
Pedestrian lighting is proposed along paths and in parks (including playscape). Existing street lighting levels can be evaluated to determine appropriate pedestrian lighting levels in park areas adjacent to streets.

Provide a Buffer Between Residences and Park Paths
The available space between the residences and shoreline, as well as the requirement for a dike, constrains where the paths can be aligned. The design of the path and planting between the path and residences will take into consideration the desire for a buffer.

Improve Access to Everett Crowley Park
The Kinross Parks will provide an improved connection to the crosswalk at Marine Way & Kinross Ravine Park. The fast-tracking of a new path into Everett Crowley Park from the north side of Kinross Ravine Park will be explored.

Signage to Direct Dog Owners to Nearby Off-Leash Facilities
Wayfinding signage, including signage to nearby dog off-leash facilities, will be included.

A Second Playscape
A playscape will be located in one, central area.

Skatepark
Consistently ranked very low on the list of desired elements for the park.

A Covered Playground
trees will be provided for shade. A roof over the playscape does not fit the character of the play area.

Zipline
With all of the program requirements and other play features, there is not sufficient space for a zipline.

Reduce the Size of the Playscape
The playscape is the size it needs to be to provide a range of play experiences for all ages and abilities.

Daylight Kinross Creek
Daylighting of Kinross Creek is not feasible. A proposed terraced wetland will convey stormwater through South Kinross Park.

Fountain in North/Mid Kinross Park to Drown Out Traffic Noise
A fountain in North Kinross Park will have limited effect on traffic noise. Middle Kinross is far enough away from and below Marine Way that drawing out noise should not be required.

Fishing Dock
A fishing dock is not appropriate along this part of the shoreline.

Marina
A marina is not compatible with ecological focus of the shoreline works nor the program for the park.

Outdoor Pool
An outdoor pool is not compatible with the program for the park.

OPPOSITIONS & CONCERNS

In addition to reoccurring requests, and other requests, the following elements were opposed by some participants who completed the online survey. Alongside is a response from the design team.

Table Tennis in the Location Shown
Table tennis will be deleted from Neighbourhood Park South.

Public Art
The reservations about public art are assumed to be due to the uncertainty about what form it could take and who will pay for it. Cultural Services to collaborate with Wesgroup to reach a clearer understanding of the expectations and possibilities for a public art program would be well suited to this area.

Paved Plaza in Middle Kinross Park
The effect of the trees and mounded vegetation surrounding the plaza may not be fully appreciated by the respondent. We will explore modifying the design to expand the green space and add more trees and vegetation to the area.

8.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FEEDBACK FOR THE PREFERRED CONCEPT

Overall, there is generally a high level of support for what is included in the preferred concept design as presented at Open House 2.

Seventy-seven percent (77%) either like or really like the overall concept plans, 14% were neutral, and about 9% either don't like or don't like at all the preferred concept. Although there were some items that scored lower on the level of support, there was generally high support for not making any significant changes to the designs presented.

A number of the written responses/requests will be accommodated within an updated park design that is presented to the Board for approval in November 2017, and included in the detailed design as it is developed.

These include:

- Adding a public washroom in the playscape in South Kinross Park
- Play elements for older kids and teens
- Separated bike / pedestrian paths to reduce conflicts
- Additional picnic tables near the open lawn and playscape
- Natural areas
- More trees for shade, habitat and year round interest
- Access to drinking water
- Interpretive signage (history & ecology)
- Signage directing dog owners to nearby off-leash parks
- Garbage, recycling, and dog waste bins
- Improved drainage
- Path and landscape lighting
- A buffer between residences and park paths
- Recommendations for an improved access to Everett Crowley Park