COMPREHENSIVE GREEN NETWORK PLANNING

Proposed new park at Blatchford, Edmonton

COMPREHENSIVE GREEN NETWORK PLANNING

TODAY

Essentials of a plan
Relationships to other plans
Process- approach to plan-making
Contents of a green network plan
Examples: North Vancouver & Edmonton
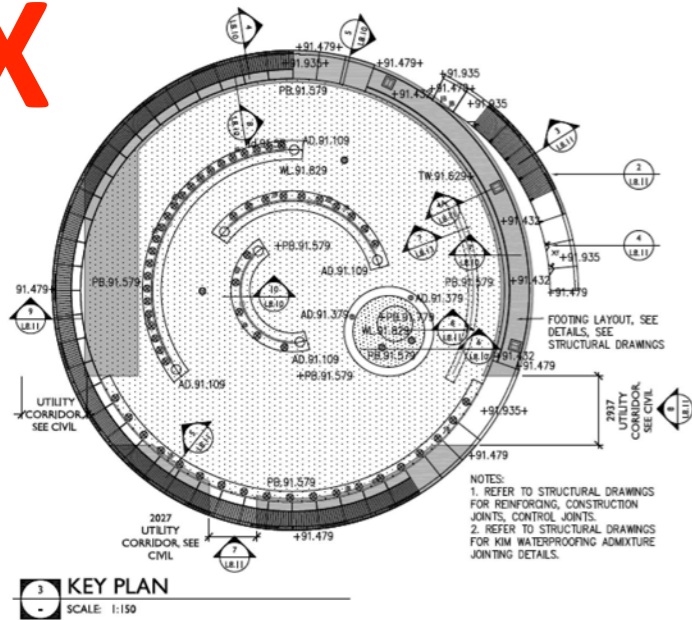
WHAT IS A PLAN?

Definition of **planning**
(Miriam-Webster.com)
the act or process of making or carrying out plans
specifically: **the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures** for a social or economic unit

WHAT IS A PLAN?

X

KEY PLAN
SCALE: 1:150

√

City of North Vancouver

PARKS
MASTER
PLAN:

Activity and Diversity

Definition of **plan**

1 : a drawing or diagram drawn on a plane: such as

a : a top or horizontal view of an object

b : a large-scale map of a small area **√**

2a : a method for achieving an end **√**

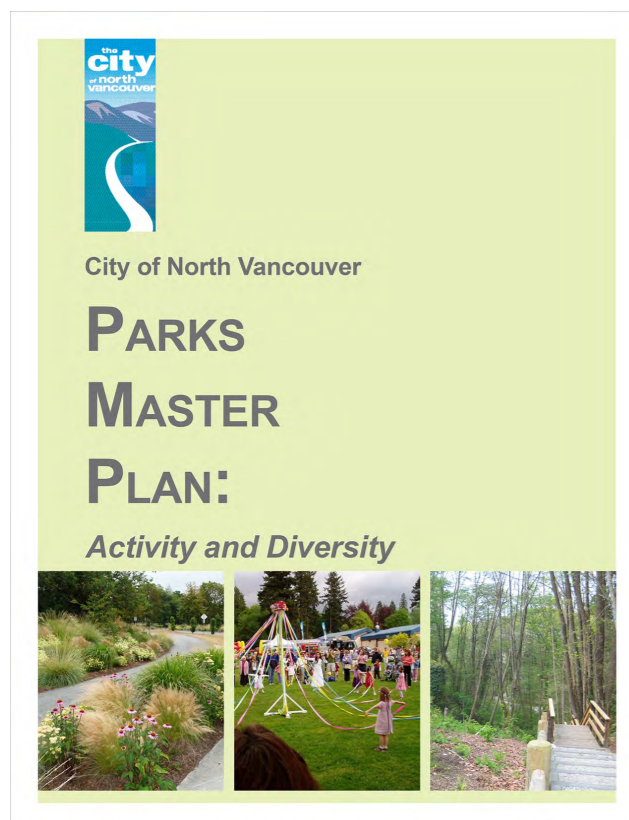b : an often customary method of doing something : procedure

c : a detailed formulation of a program of action **√**

d : goals, aims **√**

3 : an orderly arrangement of parts of an overall design or objective **√**

4 : a detailed program (as for payment or the provision of some service) pension plan

DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORKS

Decision framework used by Design Centre for Sustainability

Vision

Goals

Objectives

Indicators

Targets

Strategies

Actions

Greater specificity

Measurability

Decision framework used by Design Centre for Sustainability

DEFINING TERMS: What are goals?

GOAL:

"An object or end that one strives to attain." Websters New World Dictionary

"The broadest statement of a community's aims." Rohse, Land Use Planning in Oregon.

"Goals are intended to elaborate upon the fundamental principles of sustainability and express an ideal. Some goals will conflict with other goals." Sheltair Group- Sustainable Urban Development Guidelines for Southeast False Creek,1998

GOALS

Goal 1: Green Economy

Goal 2: Climate Leadership

Goal 3: Green Buildings

Goal 4: Green Transportation

Goal 5: Zero Waste

Goal 6: Access to Nature

Goal 7: Lighter Footprint

Goal 8: Clean Water

Goal 9: Clean Air

Goal 10: Local Food

TWO

Greener Communities

4. Green Mobility: Make walking, cycling, and public transit preferred transportation options
   2020 Target: Make the majority of trips (over 50 per cent) on foot, bicycle, and public transit

5. Zero Waste: Create zero waste
   2020 Target: Reduce solid waste per capita going to landfill or incinerator by 40 per cent

6. Easy Access To Nature: Provide incomparable access to green spaces, including the world's most spectacular urban forest
   2020 Targets: Every person lives within a five-minute walk of a park, beach, greenway, or other natural space; plant 150,000 additional trees in the city

7. Lighter Footprint: Achieve a one-planet ecological footprint
   2020 Target: Reduce per capita ecological footprint by 33 per cent

Goal 6: Access to Nature: Provide incomparable access to green spaces, including the world's most spectacular urban forest

WHAT ARE OBJECTIVES?

Vision

Goals

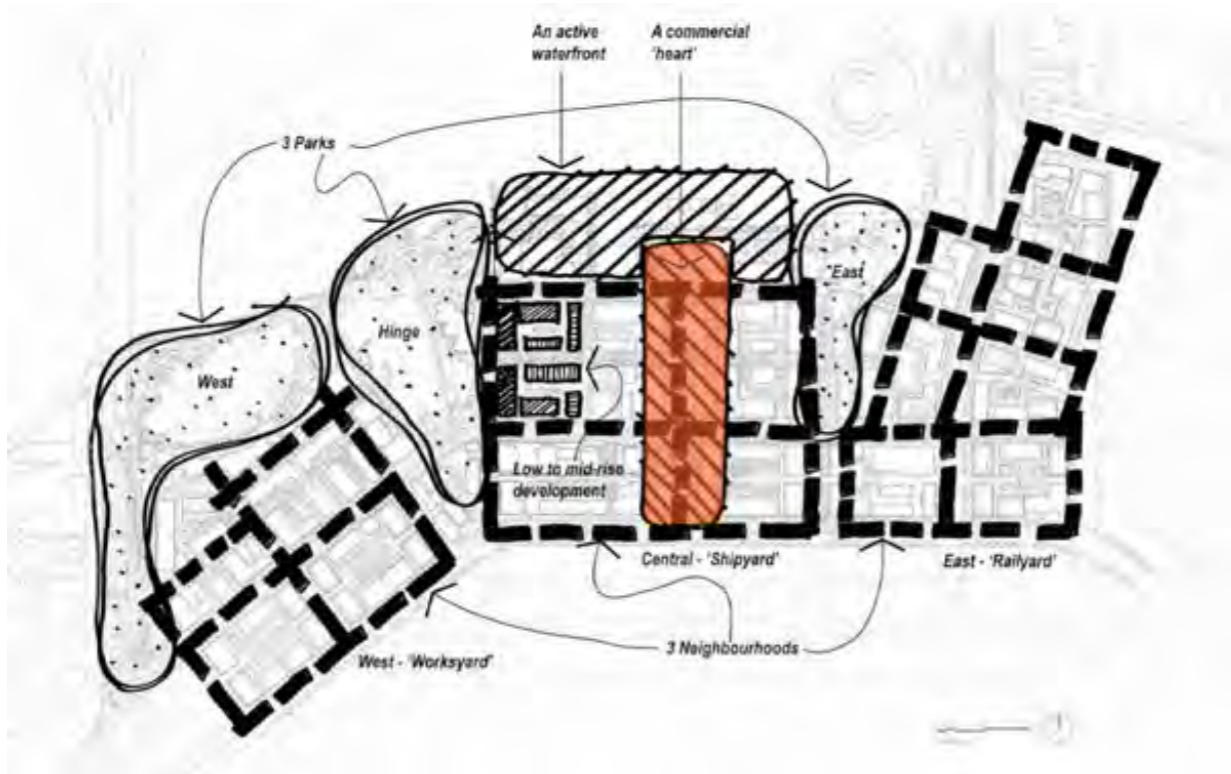Objectives

Indicators

Targets

Strategies

Actions

OBJECTIVE:

"Something aimed at or striven for." *Websters New World Dictionary*

"Objectives add greater specificity and detail to goals and increase their focus toward specific areas of action." *Kellett, Sustainability Indicators for Computer-based Tools in Community Design*

Objectives are similar to goals but are more specific. They use terms that indicate the direction of change that is needed and **makes it possible to set measurable targets for performance**. *Sheltair Group- Sustainable Urban Development Guidelines for Southeast False Creek,1998*

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

EXAMPLE:

Sustainable Urban Development Guidelines for Southeast False Creek,1998 Sheltair Group

GOAL:

Minimize the need to travel outside the neighbourhood for basic services.

OBJECTIVES:

Increase proximity of housing to key activity centers

Increase pedestrian, bicycle and transit amenities within the neighbourhood

WHAT ARE INDICATORS AND TARGETS?

ACCESS TO PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 30 YEARS
30,860

The number of residents and jobs within 400 meters of parks and open space is a key feature of healthy, walkable communities and an important means to reduce automobile dependency.

The proposed plan provides 29,625 Marpole residents the opportunity to walk to local services, a 38% increase over existing conditions.

EXISTING POPULATION
22,733

96%

81%

EXISTING   PROPOSED

CHANGES TO ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE AMONG MARPOLE RESIDENTS

96%
OF MARPOLE RESIDENTS CAN
WALK
5 MINUTES TO LOCAL OPEN SPACE
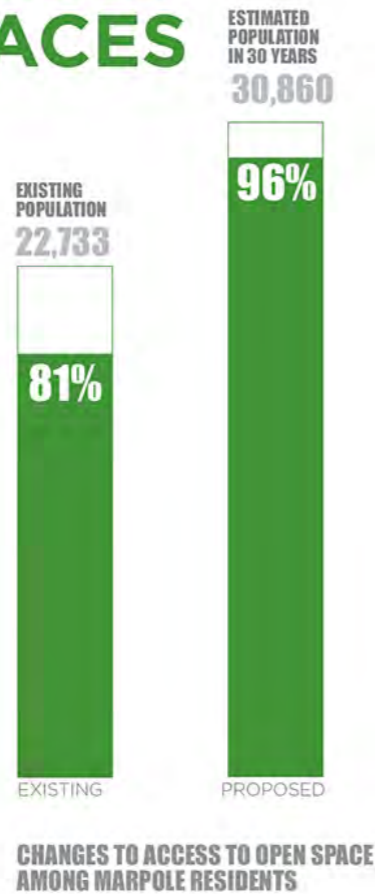
How do we know what's better?
How do we know when we get there?

INDICATORS
- *provide a basis for comparing one place or proposition to another*
- *each indicator— an expression of a desired outcome + a way of measuring*

TARGETS
- *Specific numeric goals*

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES + INDICATOR
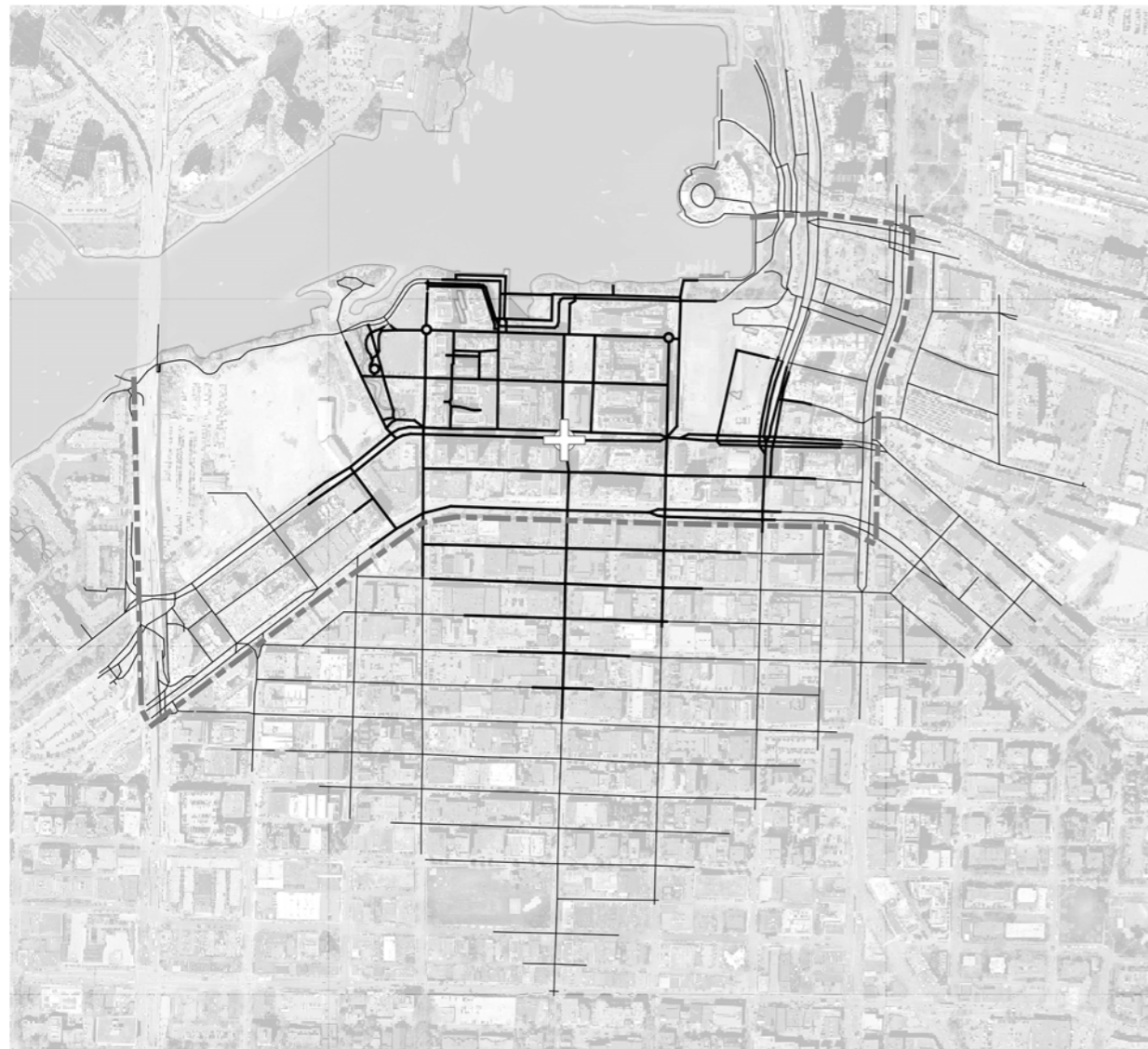
400m Buffer   800m Buffer

GOAL:

Minimize the need to travel outside the neighbourhood for basic services.

OBJECTIVES:

Increase proximity of housing to key activity centers

INDICATOR:

Percentage of dwellings within 350 m of basic shopping needs and personal services.

Sustainable Urban Development Guidelines for Southeast False Creek,1998 Sheltair Group

OBJECTIVES + TARGETS

OBJECTIVE: Increase pedestrian, bicycle and transit amenities within the neighbourhood.

Pedestrian
Bicycle
Bus
Streetcar
Rapid transit
Water ferry
Community cars

TARGET:

60% of all trips to be NON- auto based

< 1 parking space / unit

OPTIONAL PEDESTRIAN LINKAGES
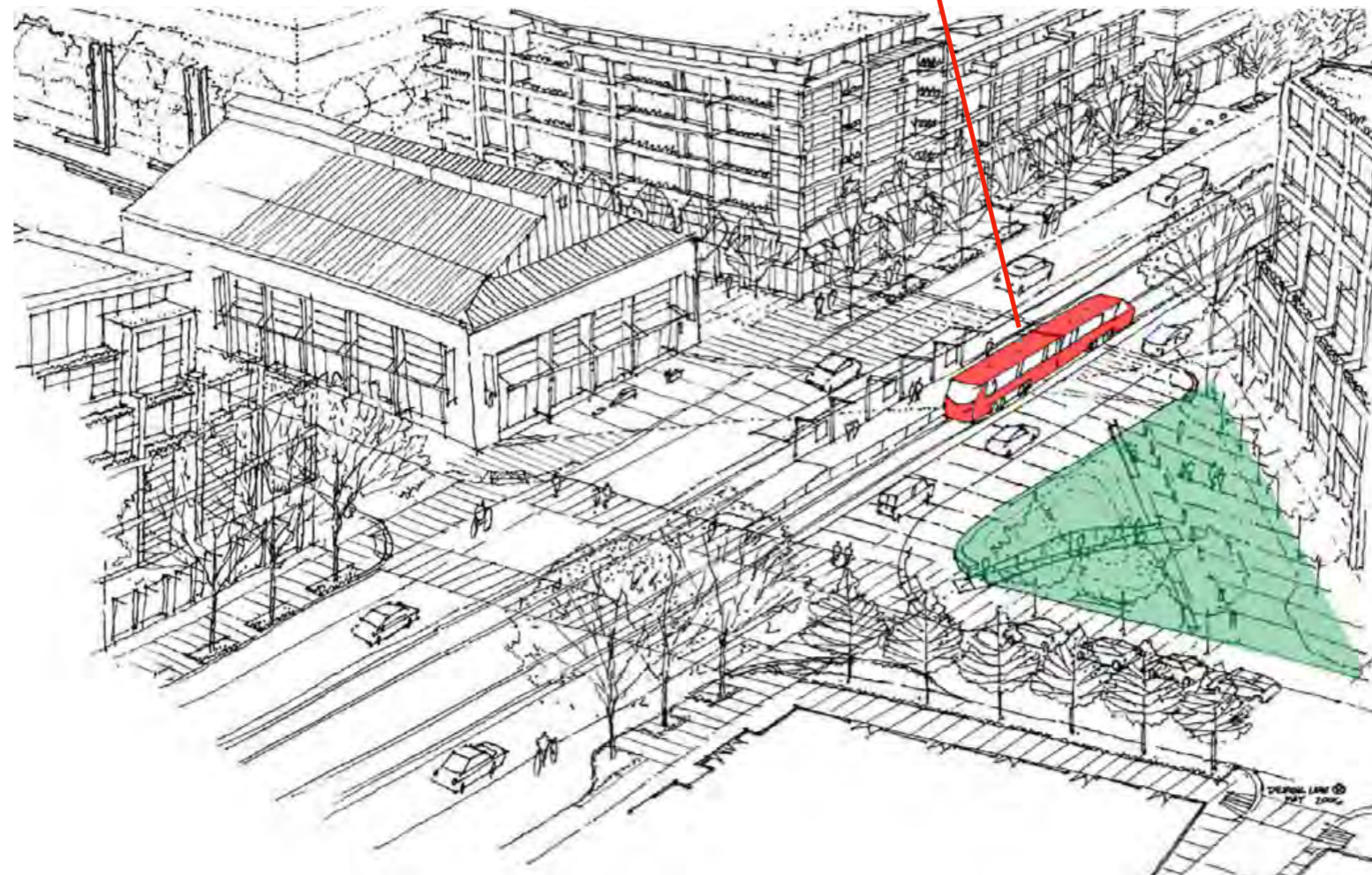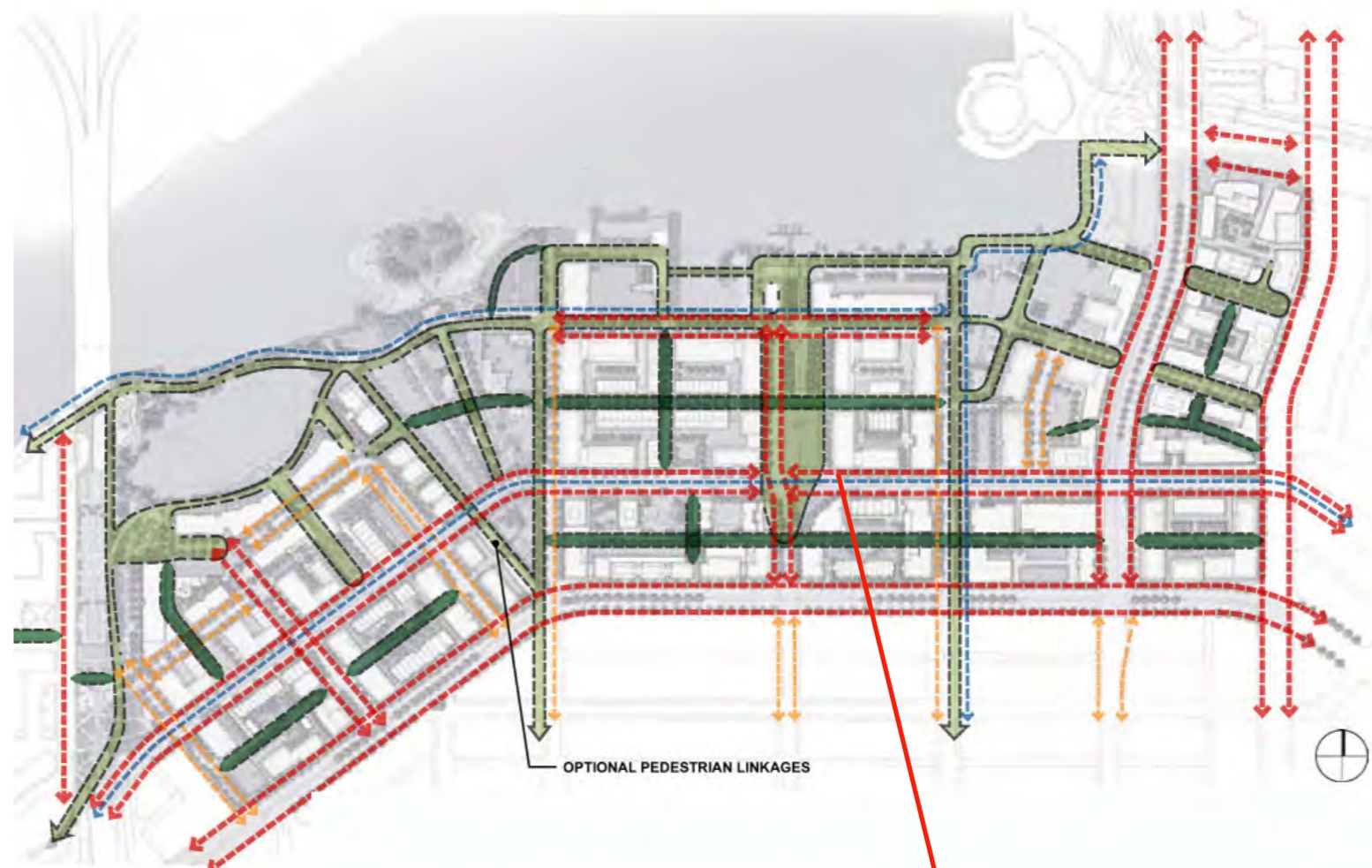
WHAT ARE STRATEGIES?

Strategies are **specific approaches** that can be taken to achieve the objective.

OBJECTIVE: Increase pedestrian, bicycle and transit amenities within the neighbourhood.

STRATEGIES might include:
- • create a village centre
- • fine-grained pedestrian network
- •on-street and off-street bike paths

OPTIONAL PEDESTRIAN LINKAGES
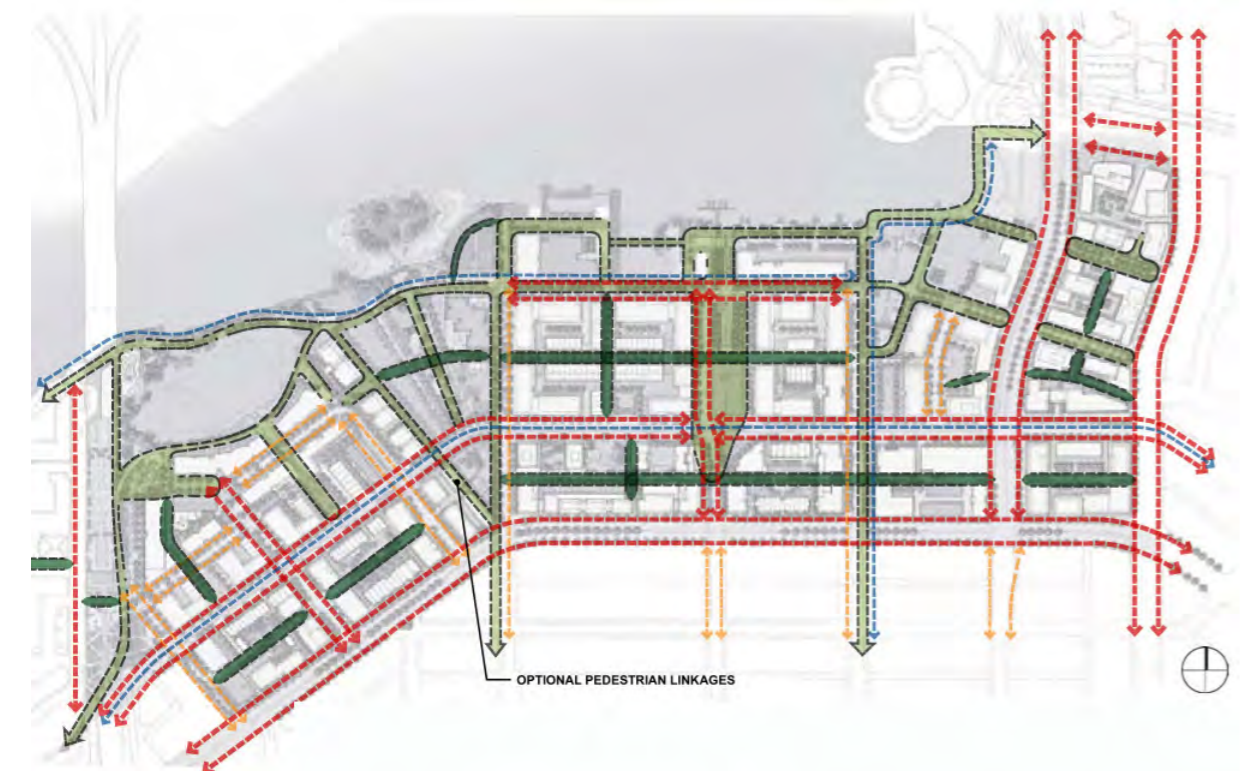
WHAT ARE STRATEGIES? WHAT ARE ACTIONS?

Strategies are specific approaches that can be taken to achieve the objective.

OBJECTIVE: Increase pedestrian, bicycle and transit amenities within the neighbourhood.

STRATEGIES might include:
- *create a village centre*
- *fine-grained pedestrian network*
- **on-street and off-street bike paths**
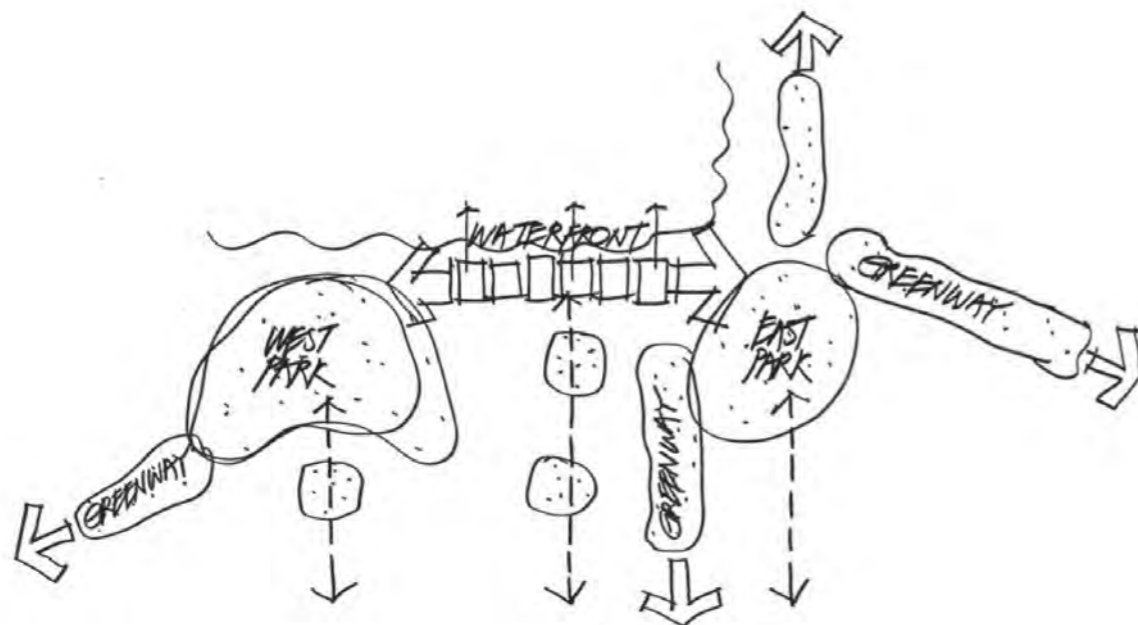
ACTIONS

Complete the Seaside Greenway

Connect Ontario bikeway to Seaside Greenway

5/ ACCESS TO NATURE

GOAL: VANCOUVER RESIDENTS ENJOY INCOMPARABLE ACCESS TO GREEN SPACES, INCLUDING THE WORLD'S MOST SPECTACULAR URBAN FOREST.

2020 TARGETS:

1. ALL VANCOUVER RESIDENTS LIVE WITHIN A FIVE-MINUTE WALK OF A PARK, GREENWAY OR OTHER GREEN SPACE.

Indicator: Percent of city's land base within a five minute walk to a green space.

Baseline (2010): 92.6%

Actual (2014): 92.7% (+0.1%)

2. PLANT 150,000 NEW TREES.

Indicator: Total number of additional trees planted.

Baseline (2010): 0

Actual (2014): 37,000

2050 TARGET:

INCREASE CANOPY COVER TO 22%.

Baseline (2013): 18%

Note: Development of a biodiversity target is currently underway.

Greenest City Action Plan PART 2

GREENEST CITY

2020 ACTION PLAN
PART TWO: 2015-2020

CITY OF VANCOUVER

5/ ACCESS TO NATURE

GOAL: VANCOUVER RESIDENTS ENJOY INCOMPARABLE ACCESS TO GREEN SPACES, INCLUDING THE WORLD'S MOST SPECTACULAR URBAN FOREST.

- *Complete new park at Yukon & 17th*
- *Acquire 4 hectare park at Cambie & Fraser River*
- *Build the new 10 hectare park system at East Fraserlands*
- *Expand private property, street and park tree planting*
- *Create a new inventory system for trees on City land*
- *Update tree management plans and planting standards*
- *Develop policies and criteria to retain healthy, mature trees*

COMPREHENSIVE- MULTI-SECTOR PLANS

COMPREHENSIVE- MULTI-SECTOR PLANS

CityProtocol.org

Structure
- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Public Space
- Nodes

Information
- Information

Civitas
- People

Nodes legend: Housing, Industry, Offices, Shopping, Economy, Leisure, Health, Education, Culture, Sports, Administration, Security

Infrastructure labels: Information, Water cycle, Energy, Matter cycle, Mobility, Nature

Node scale: 1 Object, 10 House, 100 Building, 1000 Block, 10 000 Neighborhood, 100 000 District, 1 000 000 City, 10 000 000 Metropolis, 100 000 000 Country, 1 000 000 000 Continent, 10 000 000 000 Earth

Platform

Government — Society

COMPREHENSIVE- MULTI-SECTOR PLANS

COMMON COMPONENTS   built form
transportation
communications
social services
energy
waste
green networks

BC THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN (OCP)

"Official community plans describe the long-term vision of communities. They are a statement of objectives and policies that guide decisions on municipal and regional district planning and land use management. These decisions impact communities' sustainability and resilience."

Authority: Local Government Act.

BC THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN (OCP)

"Official community plans describe the long-term vision of communities. They are a statement of objectives and policies that guide decisions on municipal and regional district planning and land use management. These decisions impact communities' sustainability and resilience."

Authority: Local Government Act.

INSTRUMENTS
Land use regulations *(zoning, development regulations)*

Bylaws *(parking and loading, sign and screening, landscaping)*

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/local-governments/planning-land-use/local-government-planning/official-community-plans

THE OCP- EXAMPLE 2014 CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER

2014 OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN
BYLAW NO. 8400

1 Land Use: Housing, Population & Employment

2 Transportation, Mobility & Access

3 Community Well-being

4 Natural Environment, Energy & Climate

5 Parks, Recreation & Open Space

6 Arts, Culture & Heritage

7 Economic Development

8 Municipal Services & Infrastructure

East 29th Street

East 15th Street

Marine Drive

East 3rd Street

	Low / Transitional Density
	Medium Density
	Major Focal Node
	Employment / Industrial Areas
	New Park Development Potential

SeaBus

Lonsdale Regional City Centre

Future Rapid Transit Corridor

Future Frequent Transit Corridor

Current and Future Frequent Transit Corridor

Frequent Transit Development Area

High-capacity marine service

N

Figure 6 Conceptual City Structure

NORTH VANCOUVER: Natural environment

1 *Land Use: Housing, Population & Employment*

2 *Transportation, Mobility & Access*

3 *Community Well-being*

4 Natural Environment, Energy & Climate

Goal 4.1: *Develop, promote and implement strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.*

Goal 4.2: *Measure, maintain and improve long-term ecosystem health*

Objective: 4.2.1 *Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological health in the City*

5 *Parks, Recreation & Open Space*

6 *Arts, Culture & Heritage*

7 *Economic Development*

8 *Municipal Services & Infrastructure*

Legend

— Stream

– · – City Boundary

☐ Streamside Development
  Permit Area

ESA Category

■ High

■ Moderate

■ Moderately-low

■ Low

SQUAMISH NATION

Southeast View

See Southeast View

N

5 Parks, Recreation & Open Space

Goal 5.1: Expand the integrated system of parks and greenways throughout the City as articulated in the Parks Master Plan.

Objective: 5.1.1 Acquire sites to enhance key greenway linkages (recreational and ecological) between existing parks and public open spaces;

Goal 5.2: Support, enhance and maintain recreation as a vital aspect of a healthy community

Goal 5.3: Provide a variety of public spaces for community engagement and stewardship

FUNCTIONAL PLANS

OCP

- Land use, housing
- Transportation
- Parks & recreation ←
- Natural environment
- Arts, culture, heritage
- Municipal services
- Infrastructure
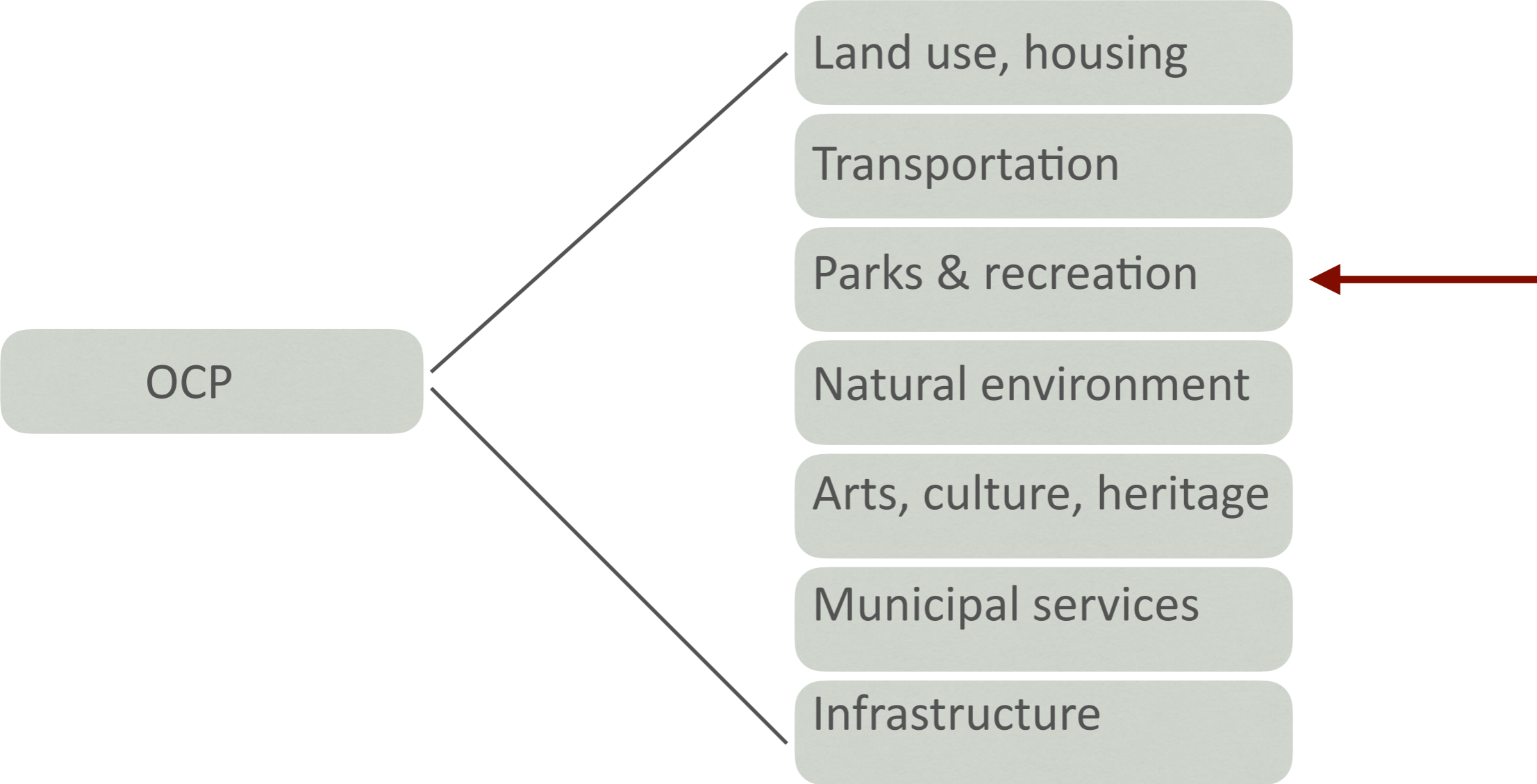
GREEN NETWORKS PLANS- North Vancouver Parks Master Plan 2010

City of North Vancouver

PARKS

MASTER

PLAN:

Activity and Diversity

CONTENTS

1 People and interests

2 Vision

3 Parkland

4 Outdoor recreation

5 Park management

6 Implementation

Consultants: Catherine Berris and Associates

VANCOUVER PARKS MASTER PLAN 2010

| Phase 1: Information Collection - **Community Surveys** | Phase 2: Background Document - Principles - **Consultation** | Adoption of Background Document and Guiding Principles 2006 | Phase 3: Analysis - Data Analysis - **Consultation** | Phase 4: Draft Plan - Recommen-dations - **Consultation** | Phase 5: Approval Process |

2010
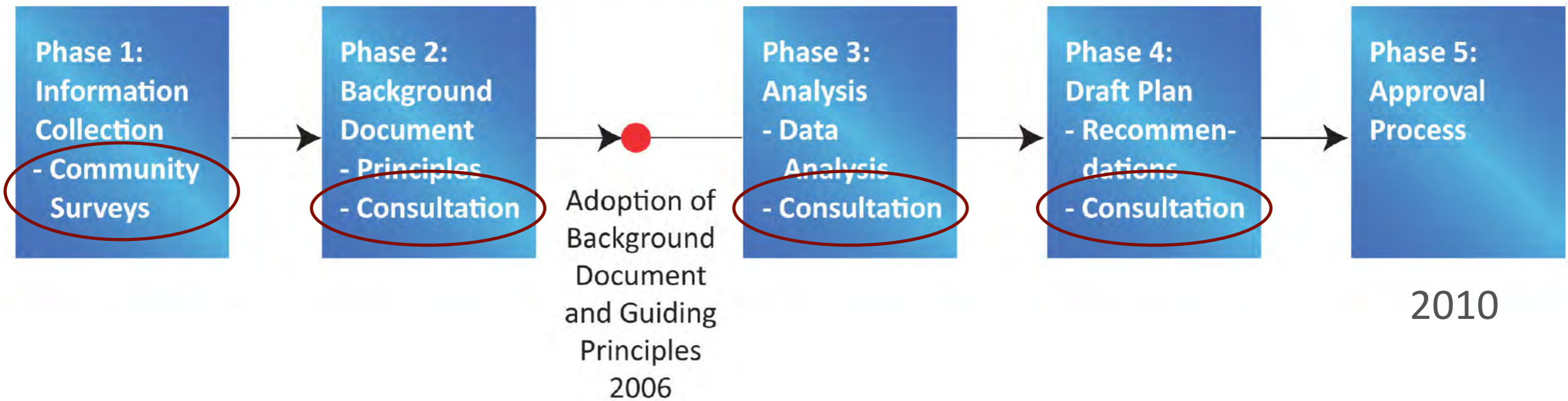
ENGAGEMENT METHODS:
- surveys
- staff and stakeholder workshops
- public open houses

B3. *For what activities does your household use North Vancouver parks & recreation facilities?*
(base 150 CNV public)

Activity	Percentage
WALKING	38%
SWIMMING	24%
HIKING	17%
RUNNING/ JOGGING (EXCL. TRACK & FIELD)	13%
DOG WALKING	13%
SOCCER	12%
PLAYGROUND	10%
BICYCLING (EXCL. MOUNTAIN BIKING)	7%
SKATING	7%
TENNIS	6%
PICNIC	6%
BASEBALL	6%
MOUNTAIN BIKING	5%
BASKETBALL	4%
WATERSPORT	4%
NATURE WALKS	4%
GYM	3%
OTHER	12%
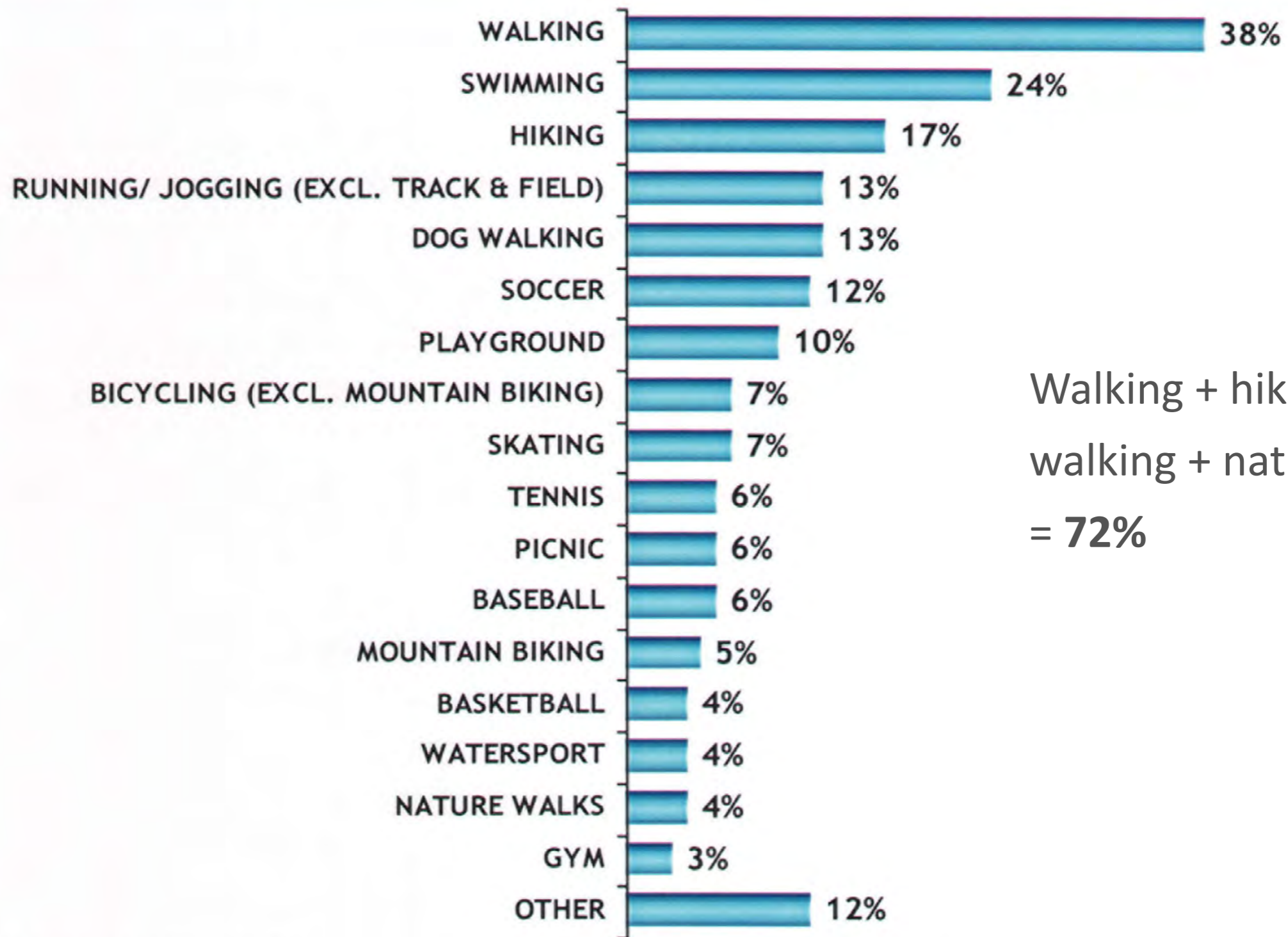
Walking + hiking + dog walking + nature walks = **72%**

Figure 2: Activities in North Vancouver Parks and Recreation Facilities
Source: Barb Justason Inc., 2004
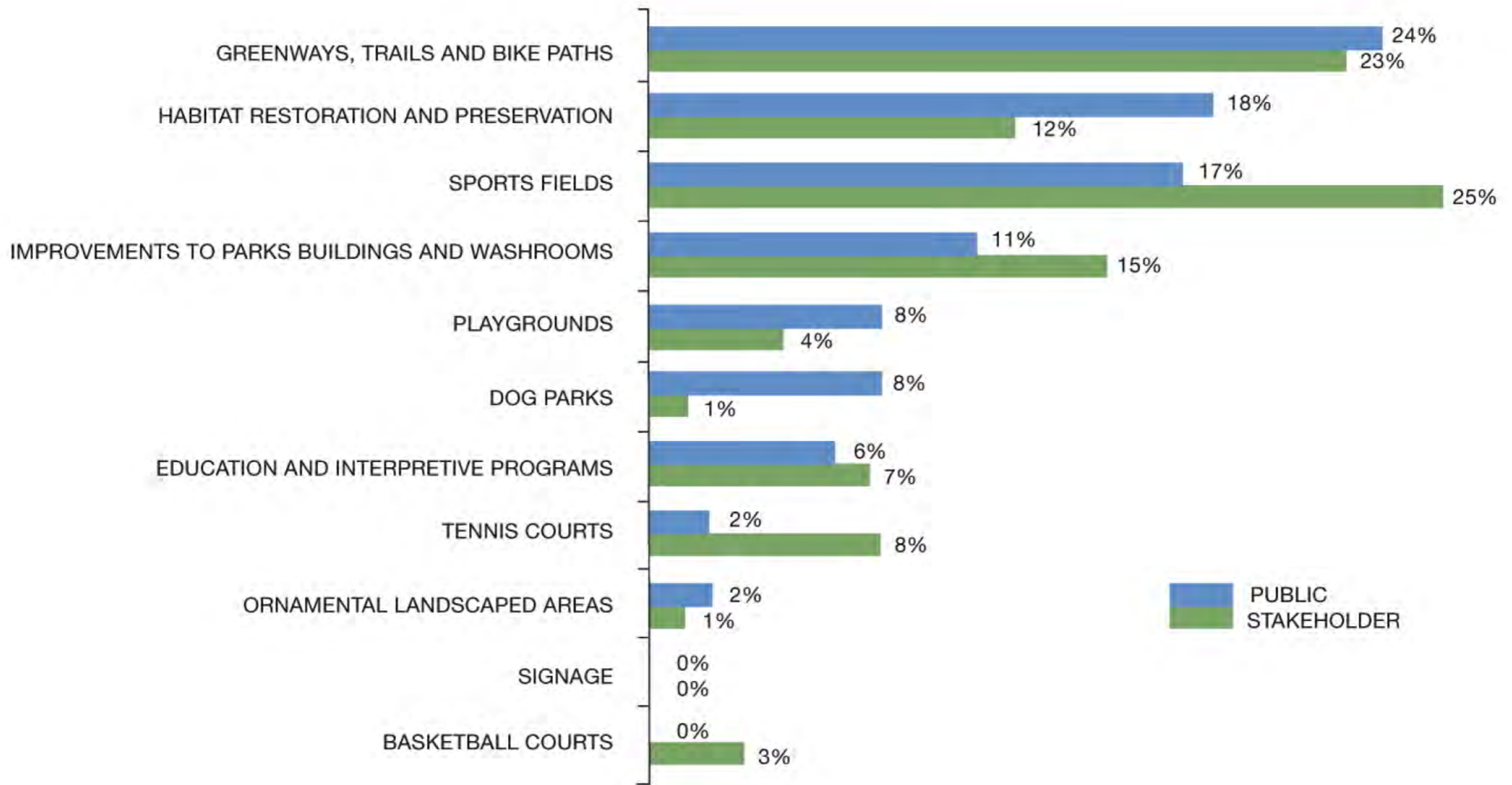
Figure 5: Funding Priorities for North Vancouver Parks and Recreation Facilities
Source: Barb Justason Inc., 2004

400 m & 800 m

city.north vancouver

PARKS MASTER PLAN

**Map 2:
Park Spatial
Analysis**

Legend

Neighbourhood Parks & Schools Buffer
(0.4 & 0.1 km)**

Community Parks & Schools Buffer (0.8 km)

Parks

Other Open Space

Schools

City Owned Land

City Border

Stream

**Note: under 0.2ha park - 0.1km catchment
>0.2ha park - 0.4km catchment

Plot Date: October 12th, 2010

CATHERINE BERRIS ASSOCIATES INC.
Community + Environmental Planning + Landscape Architecture

Meters
0   50 100   200   300   400   500
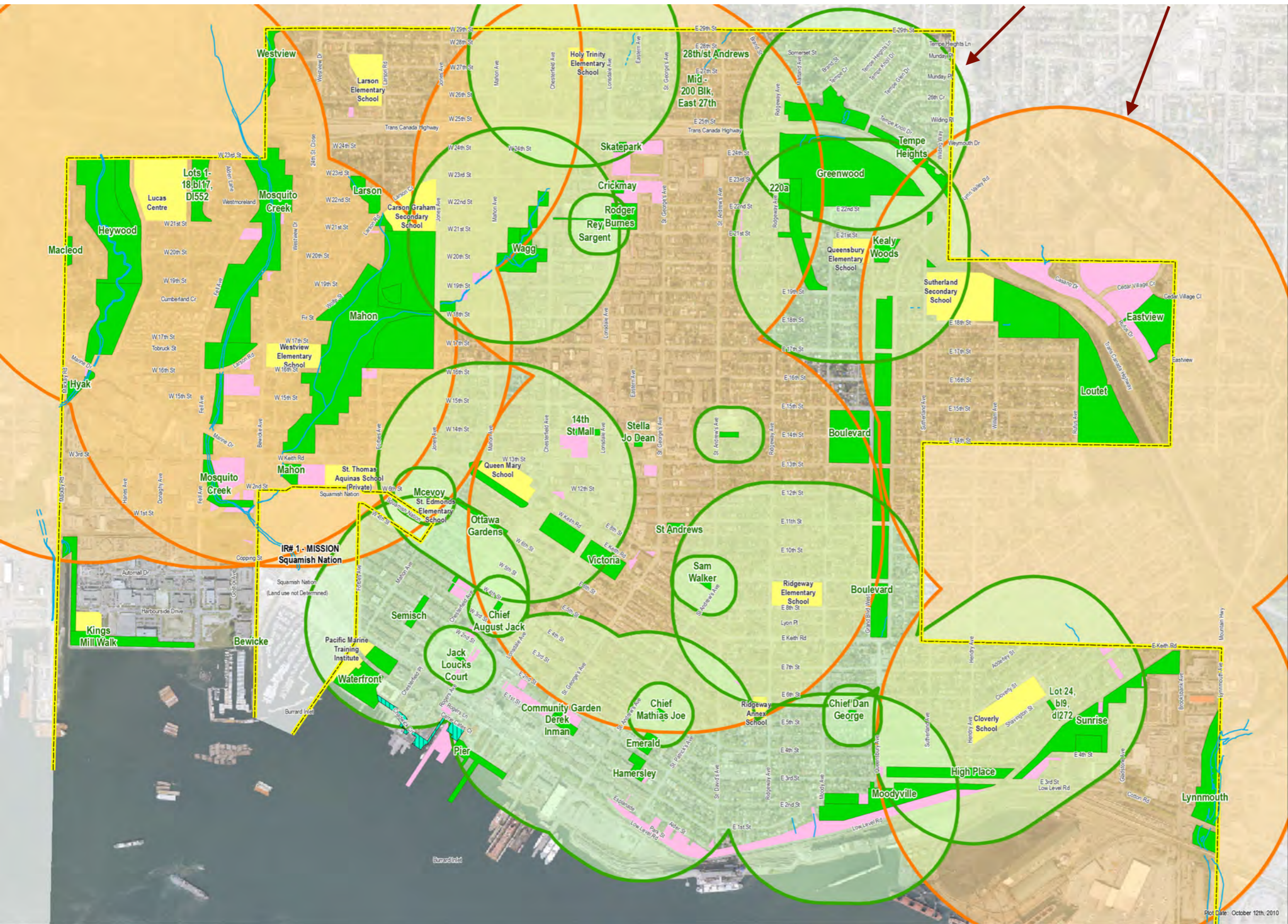
NORTH VANCOUVER PARKS MASTER PLAN 2010

MLA grad Lisa Parker at engagement event

GOALS

1. Emphasize the City's uniqueness

2. Ensure parks are well distributed

3. Program parks and open space to maximize potential

4. Interconnect parks, trails, and greenways

5. Protect and enhance natural resources

6. Protect and respect cultural resources

7. Cultivate partnerships

8. Ensure that the Parks Master Plan is practical to implement

VANCOUVER PARKS - EXISTING

city.north vancouver

PARKS MASTER PLAN

Map 1:
Existing Parks and Trails
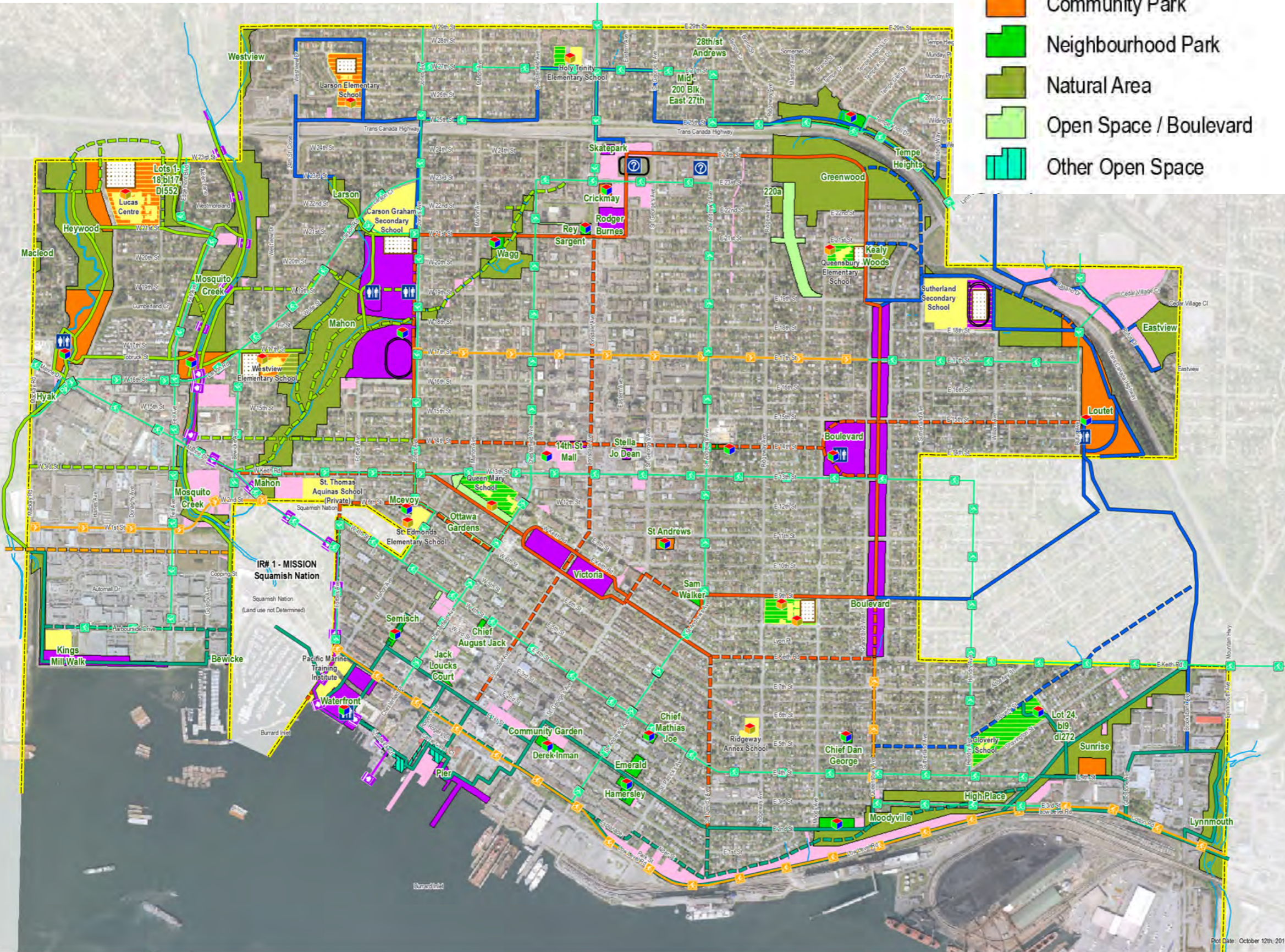
Legend

- School Playground
- Playground
- Washrooms
- For Removal*
- Running Track
- School Playing Field

Official Bike Route
- Marked
- To Be Marked In Future

OCP Trail System
- Upper Levels Trail System - Primary
- Upper Levels Trail System - Secondary
- Ravine Trail System - Primary
- Ravine Trail System - Secondary
- Green Necklace Trail System - Primary
- Green Necklace Trail System - Secondary
- Waterfront Trail System - Primary
- Waterfront Trail System - Secondary
- Potential Rail Trail Connection
- Trans Canada Trail

Parks
- City-Wide Park
- Community Park
- Neighbourhood Park
- Natural Area
- Open Space / Boulevard
- Other Open Space

Schools
- School Use
- City-Wide Use
- Community Use
- Neighbourhood Use
- Natural Use
- City Owned Land
- City Border
- Stream

*Note: Norsemen and Micky McDougal fields are not included since they are scheduled for removal as part of the Harry Jerome redevelopment

Meters
0 50 100 200 300 400 500

CATHERINE BERRIS ASSOCIATES INC.
Community • Environmental Planning • Landscape Architecture

Plot Date: October 12th, 2010

Map labels: Westview, Larson Elementary School, Holy Trinity Elementary School, 28th/st Andrews, Mid/ 200 Blk East 27th, Skatepark, Greenwood, Tempe Heights, Lots 1-18, bl17, DL 552, Lucas Centre, Larson, Carson Graham Secondary School, Crickmay, Rodger Burnes, Rey Sargent, Wagg, Kealy, Queensbury Woods Elementary School, 220a, Sutherland Secondary School, Eastview, Cedar Village Ct, Heywood, Macleod, Mosquito Creek, Mahon, Westview Elementary School, Hyak, Boulevard, Loutet, Mahon, Mosquito Creek, St. Thomas Aquinas School (Private), McEvoy, Queen Mary School, 14th St Mall, Stella Jo Dean, Boulevard, IR# 1 - MISSION Squamish Nation, Squamish Nation (Land use not Determined), Ottawa Gardens, St Edmonds Elementary School, St Andrews, Victoria, Sam Walker, Boulevard, Kings Mill Walk, Bewicke, Semisch, Chief August Jack, Pacific Marine Training Institute, Jack Loucks Court, Waterfront, Community Garden, Derek Inman, Pier, Chief Mathias Joe, Ridgeway Annex School, Chief Dan George, Gloverly School, Lot 24, bl9 dl272, Sunrise, Emerald, Hamersley, High Place, Moodyville, Lynnmouth, Burrard Inlet

VANCOUVER PARKS - PROPOSED

Legend

⬦ Proposed Community Park Acquisition

✳ Proposed Neighbourhood Park Acquisition

✳ Proposed Natural Area Acquisition

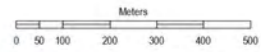city.north vancouver

PARKS MASTER PLAN

Map 3:
Parks Master Plan
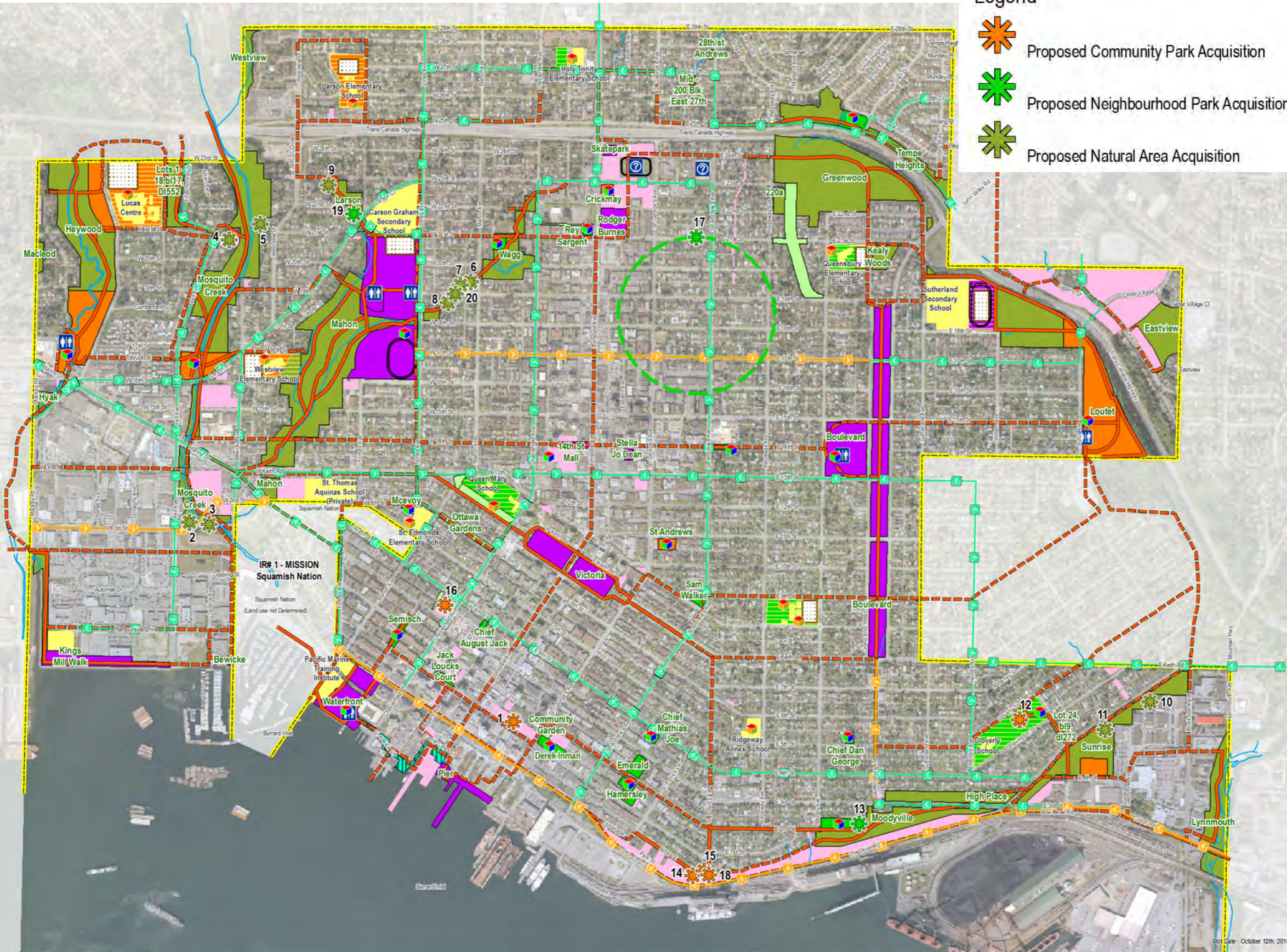
Legend

⬦ Proposed Community Park Acquisition

✳ Proposed Neighbourhood Park Acquisition

✳ Proposed Natural Area Acquisition

⬧ School Playground

⬧ Playground

🚻 Washrooms

? For Removal*

Running Track

School Playing Field

Official Bike Route
— Marked
— To be Marked in Future

OCP Trail Status
— Existing
- - - Proposed

Parks
- City-Wide Park
- Community Park
- Neighbourhood Park
- Natural Area
- Open Space / Boulevard
- Other Open Space

Schools
- School Use
- City-Wide Use
- Community Use
- Neighbourhood Use
- Natural Use
- City Owned Land
— City Border
— Stream

*Note: Norsemen and Micky McDougal fields are not included since they are scheduled for removal as part of the Harry Jerome redevelopment

Plot Date : October 12th, 2010

CATHERINE BERRIS ASSOCIATES inc.
Community • Environmental Planning • Landscape Architecture

Meters
0 50 100   200   300   400   500

breathe

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK STRATEGY

Strategic Plan

August 2017

Edmonton

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK STRATEGY

breathe

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK STRATEGY

Strategic Plan

August 2017

Edmonton

CONTENTS

Consultants: O2 Planning and Design, Calgary

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK - Layers and functions

THEMES

ECOLOGY
Supports and enhances the environment by sustaining healthy and resilient ecosystems.

CELEBRATION
Connects people to one another and builds a sense of place by providing places for communities to thrive, gather and celebrate.

WELLNESS
Promotes healthy living and fosters wellbeing through diverse kinds of recreation, mobility and environments.

"BREATHE is a transformative strategy, based on a network approach. This approach acknowledges *the interconnected nature of open spaces across the city, and the way that many different urban networks coexist and overlap to form an integrated, multifunctional green network.* The Strategy considers the amount, function and configuration of not only municipal parks, but all publicly accessible open spaces, in order to form a comprehensive picture of how the entire green network performs."

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK- Definition

Edmonton's green network is an integrated system of open spaces, municipal parks and connections that provide value to residents and the environment.
It **includes all the outdoor land and water that is publicly owned or publicly accessible**, such as parks, plazas, pedestrian-priority streets, natural areas, greenways and green infrastructure.

THE WAY AHEAD + THE WAYS

VISION + GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Recognizable + Unique | Integrated + Multifunctional | High Quality Public Realm

Community Capacity | Safety | Wellness | Financial Resilience

Connected + Coherent | Equitable + Accessible | Ecological Integrity + Conservation

ECOLOGY

- Water Management
- Climate Regulation
- Biodiversity
- Risk Mitigation
- Waste Management
- Food Production

CELEBRATION

- Aesthetic Value
- Community Building
- Public Safety
- Heritage
- Destination + Tourism

WELLNESS

- Recreation
- Mental Health + Wellbeing
- Active Transportation
- Learn + Play

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Safe + Inclusive | Vibrant Spaces | Community Engagement

Education + Awareness | Distribution + Supply | Public Access + Connectivity | Ecological Integrity

Adaptive Management + Flexible Spaces | Collaborative Planning | Sustainable Funding

POLICY ACTIONS

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK- Engagement

*On-line surveys: 3,750 individuals and 94 stakeholder and community organizations*

*More than **45 events and discussions**, including:*
»   Interactive public open houses
»   Stakeholder meetings or workshops
»   Pop-up engagement sessions at festivals and public events
»   Meetings with communities of interest (e.g. children, youth, older adults, persons with disabilities, newcomers, etc.)

GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK
Ch. 2 Layers and functions
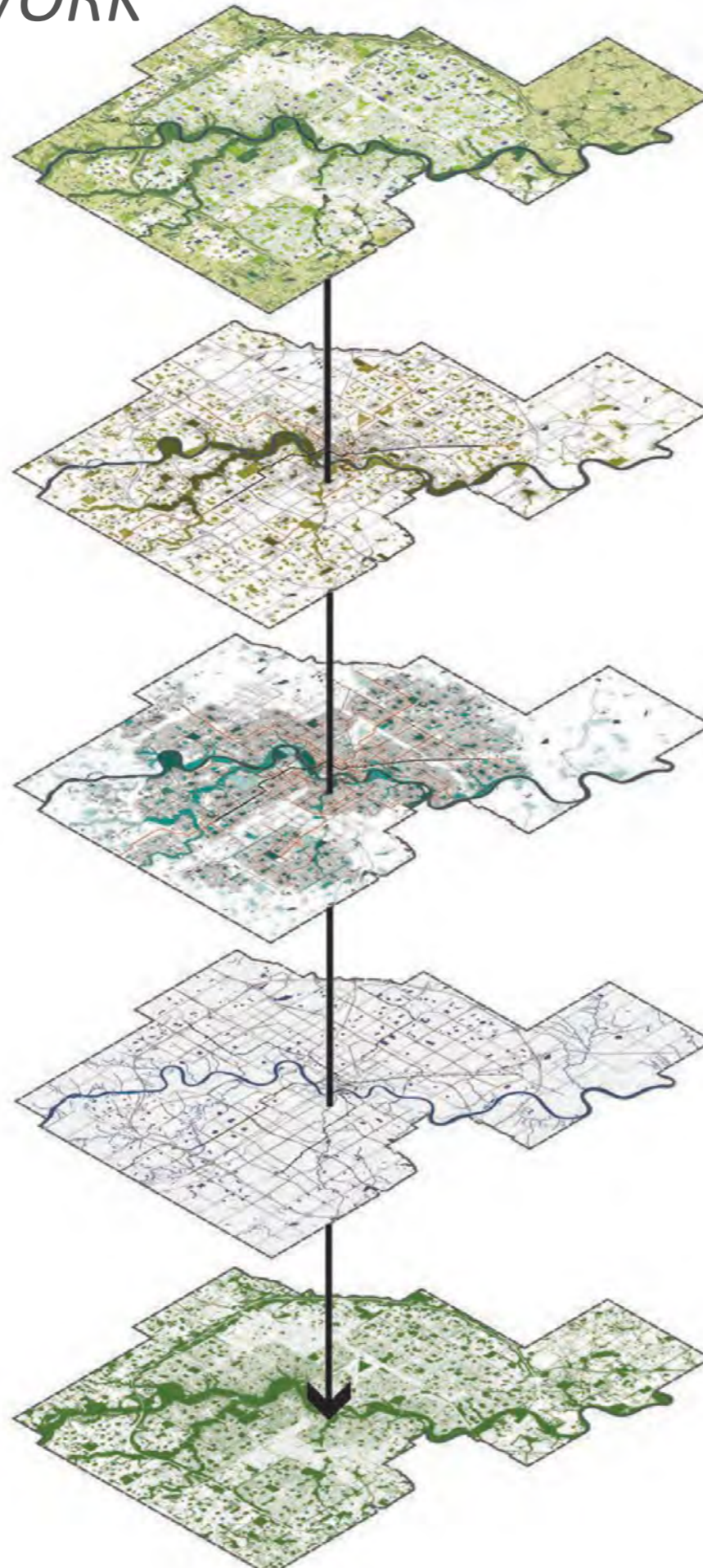
Ecology Network
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Natural and Semi-Natural Areas
- Community Gardens
- Waterbodies
- Wetlands
- Stormwater Features and Ponds
- Hydrology
- Wildlife Connectivity and Habitat
- Urban Forest Canopy

Celebration Network
- Festival and Event Spaces
- Community Gathering Spaces
- Historic and Culturally Significant Landscapes
- Main and Pedestrian-Priority Streets
- Squares, Plazas and Promenades
- Public Art
- Ceremonial Spaces
- Special Purpose Facilities

Wellness Network
- Scenic and Serene Spaces
- Sports Fields and Athletic Amenities
- Educational Activity Centres
- Pathways and Trails
- Cycling Routes
- Playgrounds and Spray Parks
- Outdoor Ice Rinks and Skating Trails
- Ski Hills and Cross Country Trails

Urban Infrastructure Network
- Road and Pathway Network
- Transit Network
- Drainage Infrastructure
- Power and Water Networks
- Communications Infrastructure
- Land Use and Development

The Green Network
Publicly accessible open spaces contributing the city's:
- Ecological Function
- Operational Capacity
- Recreational Potential
- Social Community
- Health and Wellbeing

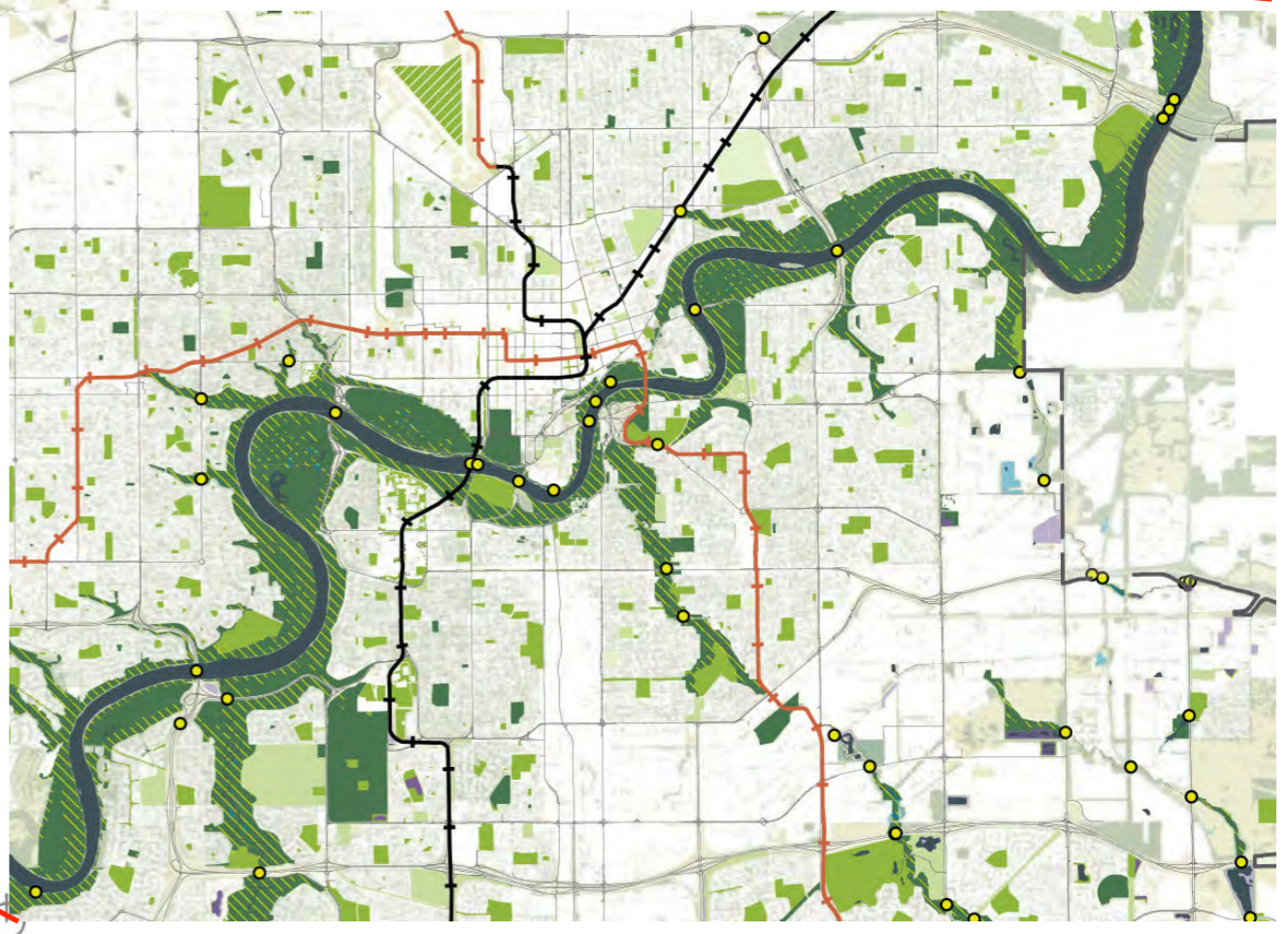Low Support of Ecological Functions
Moderate Support of Ecological Functions
High Support of Ecological Functions

Extremely High + Very High Environmental Sensitivity Score
Planned Parkland

Open Water
Permanent Wetlands
Stormwater

Natural
Semi-Natural

LRT (Future)
LRT (Existing)
Major Roads
Wildlife Passages

MAP 4: Celebration Network

- **Low Support** of Celebration Functions
- **Moderate Support** of Celebration Functions
- **High Support** of Celebration Functions

- 400m Walkable Catchment around High Functioning Celebration Spaces

- Planned Parkland
- Open Water

- LRT (Future)
- LRT (Existing)
- Major Roads

28
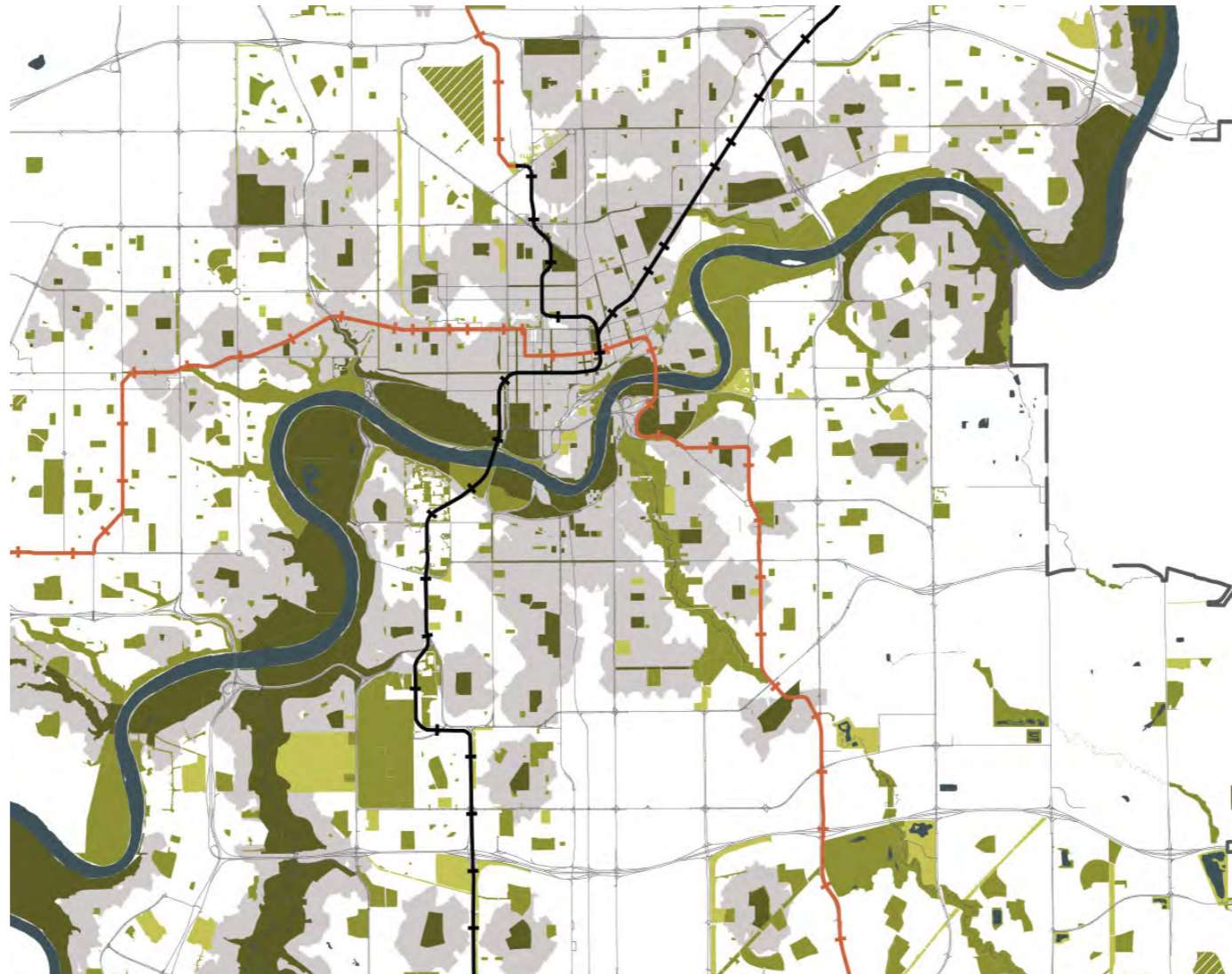
MAP 6: Multifunctionality of the Green Network

- Functional: High Functioning for **One** Theme
- Diverse: High Functioning for **Two** Themes
- Highly Diverse: High Functioning for **Three** Themes
- **Other Open Spaces**

- Proposed Parkland

- ⊢ LRT (Future)
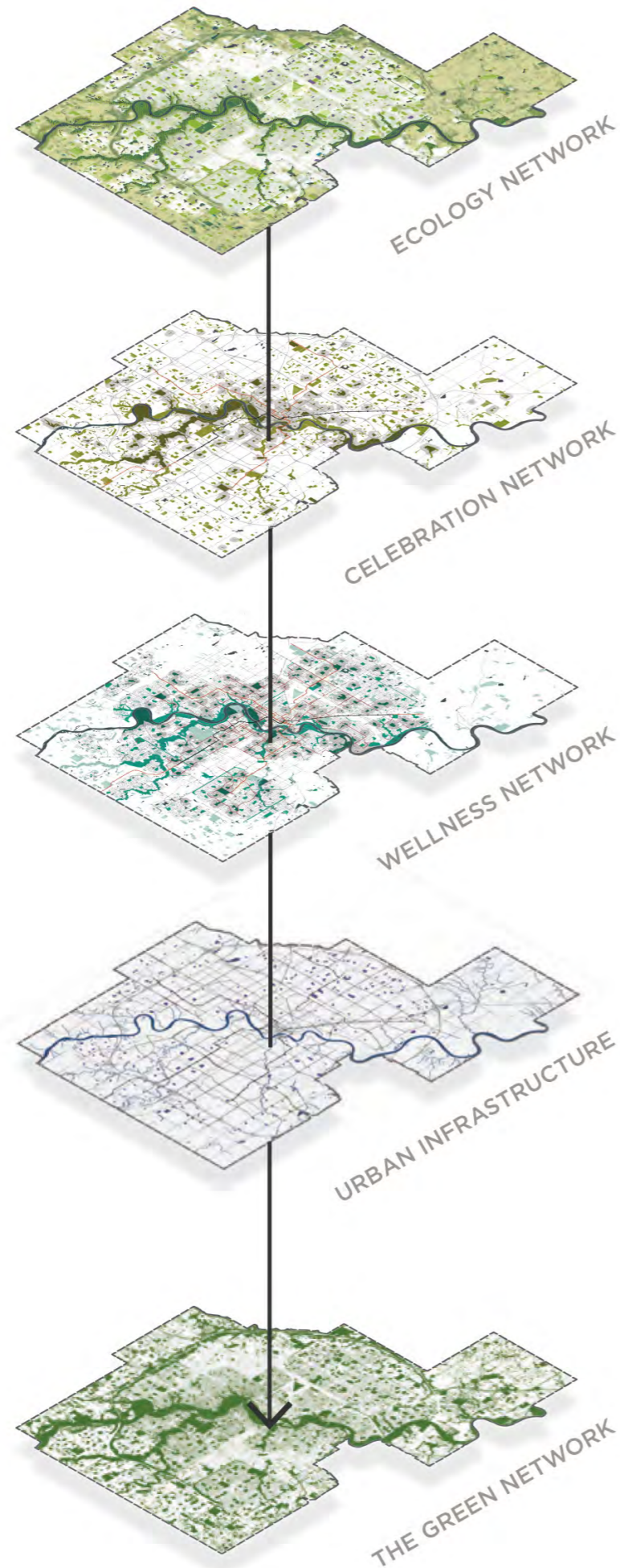- ⊢ LRT (Existing)
- — Major Roads

ECOLOGY

CELEBRATION

WELLNESS
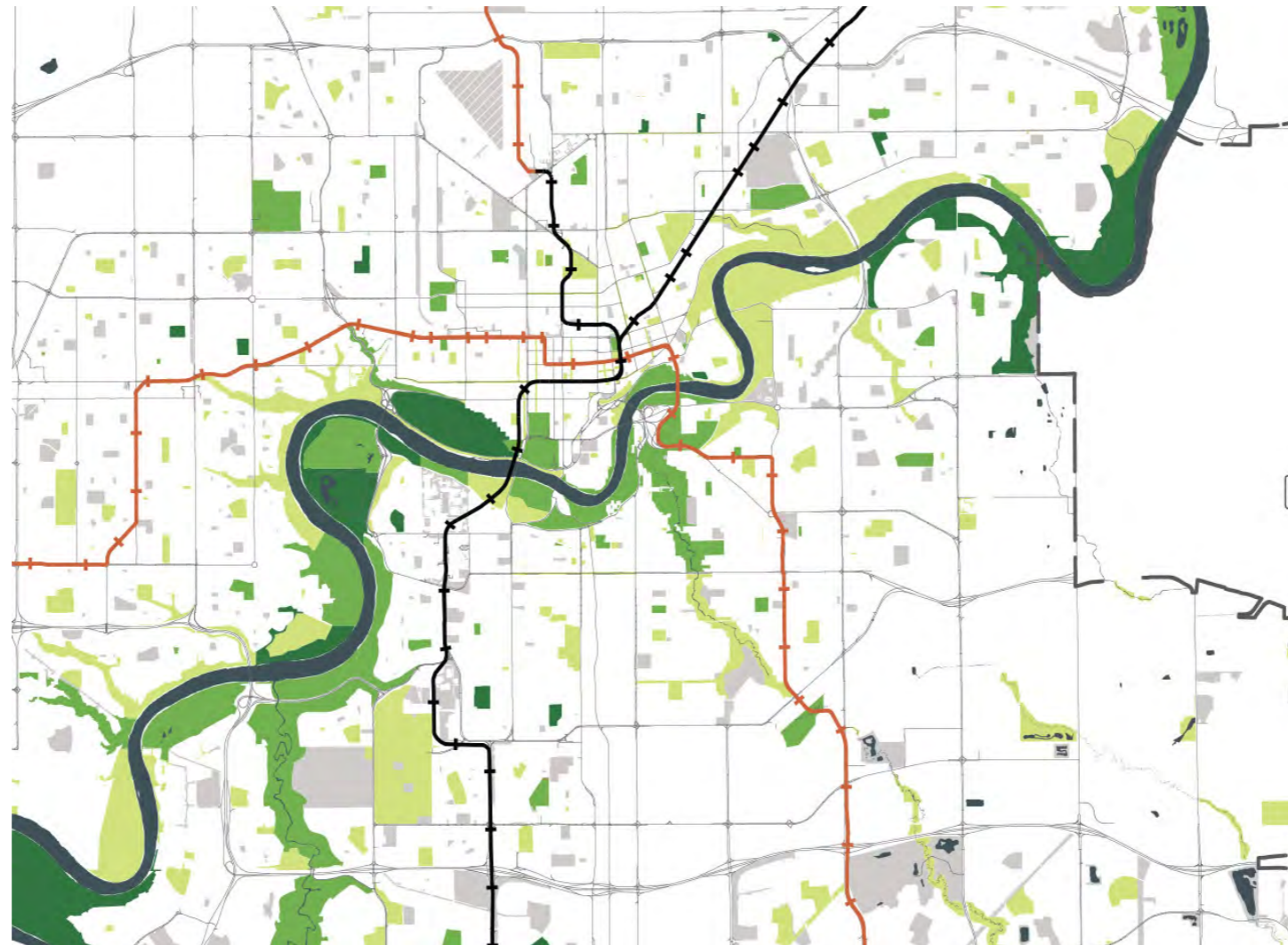
LONG RANGE VISIONING

EDMONTON- BREATHE

ECOLOGY NETWORK

CELEBRATION NETWORK

WELLNESS NETWORK

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

THE GREEN NETWORK

STRATEGIES

1 Safe and inclusive

2 Vibrant spaces

3 Community engagement

4 Education + awareness

5 Distribution + supply

6. Public access + connectivity

7 Ecological integrity

8 Adaptive management + flexible spaces

9 Collaborative planning

10 Sustainable funding

Chapter 3

PROVIDING OPEN SPACE

Distribution: *The arrangement of, and access to, open spaces across the landscape.*

Quality: *The functionality of an open space, considering the condition of its infrastructure/ amenities and the value of the functions it provides.*

Diversity: *The range of different open space types and functions within the landscape.*

Supply: *The physical amount of open space.*
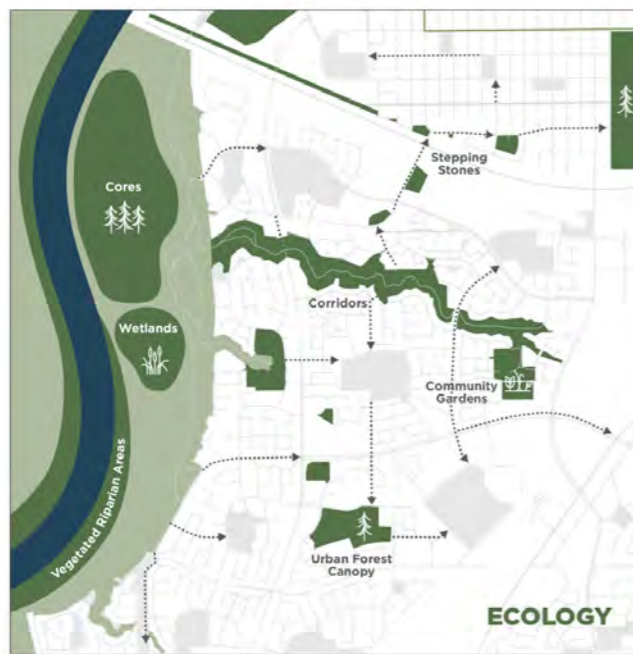
Ch. 3 PROVIDING OPEN SPACE

STRATEGIES

- Improve the quality and multifunctionality of parks
- Retain existing public open spaces, parkland or otherwise.
- Repurpose under-utilized school sites and other spaces
- Encourage naturalization and Low Impact Development
- Improve green network connections
- Multipurpose greenway corridors along LRT lines
- Improve connections to the south

EXAMPLES OF PROPOSITIONS

• Improve existing spaces for greater multifunctionality.

• Create new designed ecological space(s)
  › Daylighting buried watercourses (e.g. Mill Creek).
  › Conversion of existing parks to more ecologically-supportive spaces

• Establish "Green Streets" with ecological plantings in roadway greens.
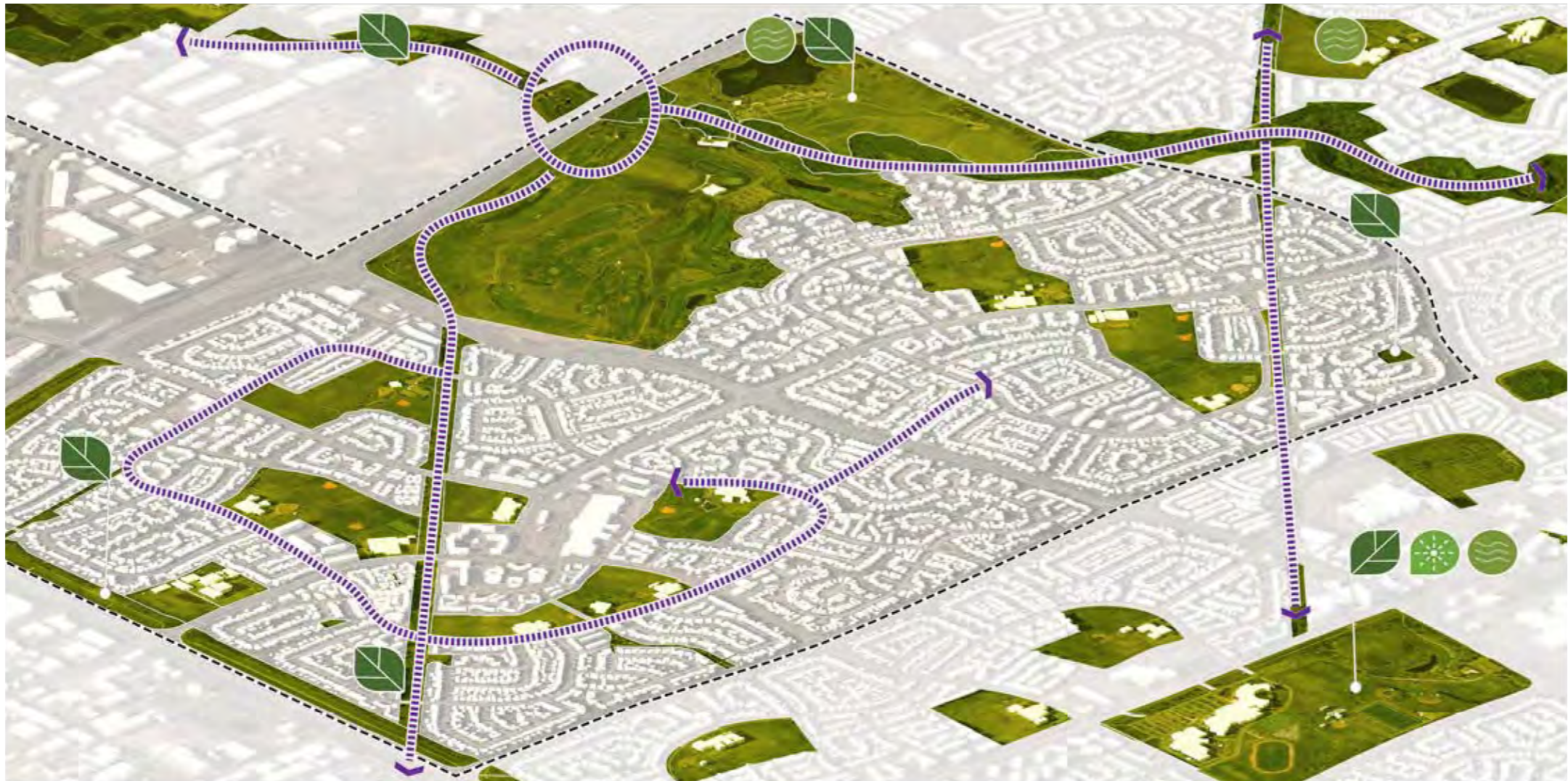
EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK
Concept map
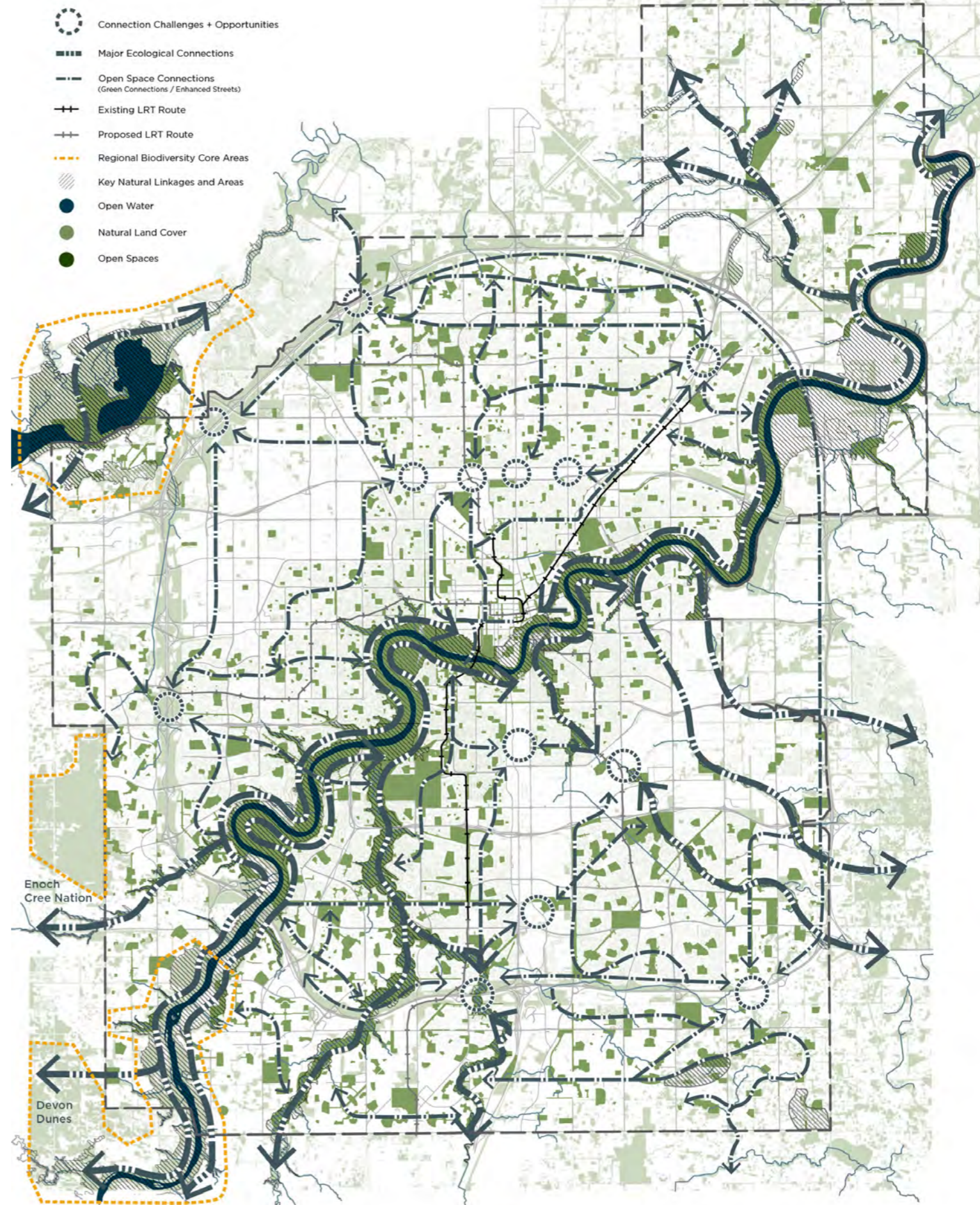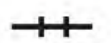
MAP 2: Conceptual Spatial Connections

Legend:
- ⭘ Connection Challenges + Opportunities
- ▪▪▪▪ Major Ecological Connections
- –·– Open Space Connections (Green Connections / Enhanced Streets)
- ┼┼ Existing LRT Route
- ┼┼ Proposed LRT Route
- ···· Regional Biodiversity Core Areas
- ▨ Key Natural Linkages and Areas
- ● Open Water
- ● Natural Land Cover
- ● Open Spaces

Enoch Cree Nation

Devon Dunes

EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK
Concept map

MAP 2: Conceptual Spatial Connections

Legend:
- Connection Challenges + Opportunities
- Major Ecological Connections
- Open Space Connections (Green Connections / Enhanced Streets)
- Existing LRT Route
- Proposed LRT Route
- Regional Biodiversity Core Areas
- Key Natural Linkages and Areas
- Open Water
- Natural Land Cover
- Open Spaces
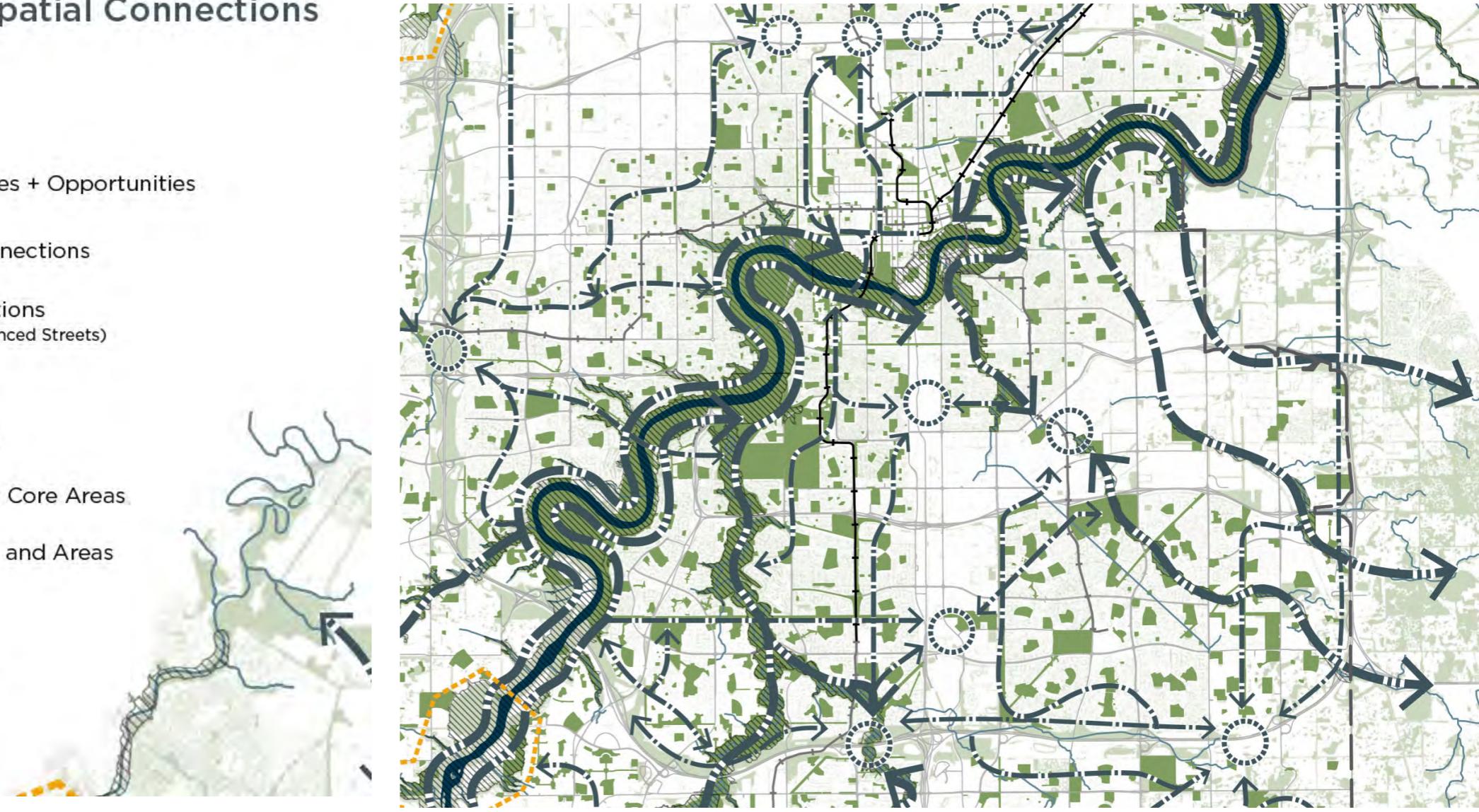
COMPREHENSIVE GREEN NETWORK PLANNING
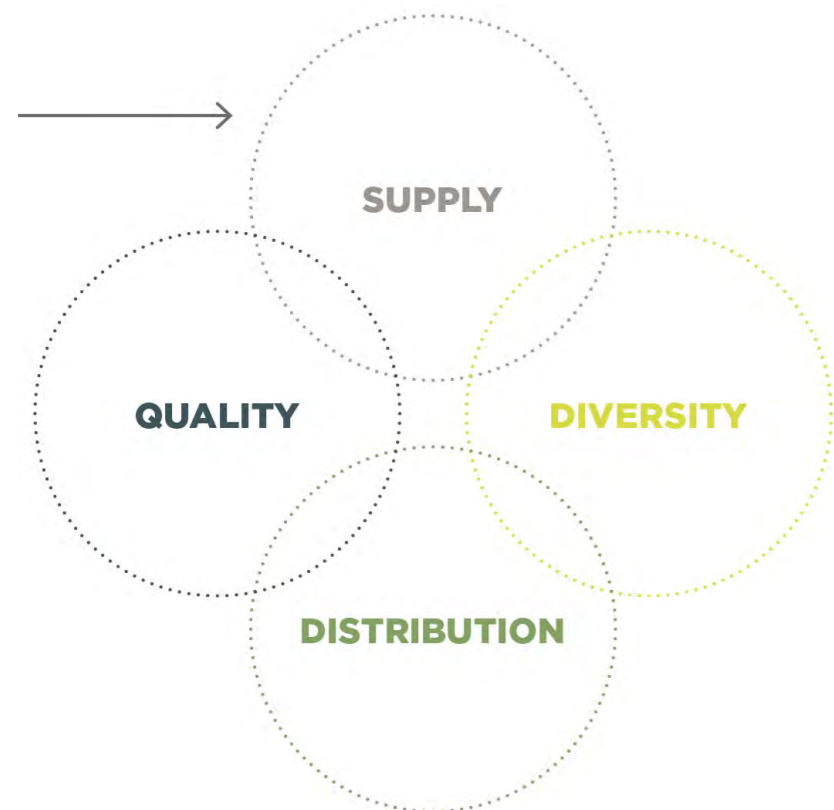

INTEGRATED THINKING
• visions, goals, objectives, indicators, targets, actions

PROCESS
• rock-solid analysis- both geospatial and human factors
• effective, transparent and long-term public engagement
• measure and evaluate

PROPOSITIONS
• long range visioning
• supply + distribution, diversity, quality, equity, connectivity
• ecological + anthropocentric functions (working together)

……NEXT UP: INTRODUCE PROJECT 2