

**ASSINIBOINE RIVER CORRIDOR:  
ITS POTENTIAL FOR RIVER PARKS**

by

**Kenneth Martin Grant**

A practicum

submitted in partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree of

**Master of City Planning in the Department of Architecture**

**University of Manitoba**

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of the University of Manitoba in partial fulfillment of the  
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*MASTER OF CITY PLANNING*

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## PREFACE

Winnipeg needs a vision - a vision to guide its planning and development of its rivers and riverbank lands. There are many people who are willing to accept Winnipeg "as is". There are some who are quick with disparaging remarks at any attempts to improve the living quality of our city. Public access to rivers is poor but it can be bettered. Most times, planners, the public and politicians are met with cynicism, apathy or complacency when dealing with the issues that concern the rivers and riverbanks. Thus, the adage "nothing ventured is nothing gained" is appropriate to the development of public access and river parks. Without City or public action, other forces come to play in the development of land along the waterways - most time it is an unwanted development or other misuse.

My thanks to Stuart (Stu) Duncan, Professor Basil Rotoff and Professor Geoffrey Bargh for their support during the research of this practicum. Stu has displayed incredible patience throughout the duration of this project.

I dedicate this practicum to my mother, Helen.



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## I INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this practicum is to prepare a number of optional long-range planning strategies for consideration by the City of Winnipeg's Parks and Recreation Department; relative to implementation of the City's Plan .Winnipeg Policy 80 (Natural Watercourse Parkway System) for the Assiniboine River Corridor between the Red River to the east and the Perimeter Highway (P.T.H. 100) to the west.

The client is Parks and Recreation but it is more so the public. The public has been deprived of a valuable resource - the rivers, namely the Assiniboine and Red River. Access to these rivers is painfully limited. It is the intent of this practicum to outline methods of increasing public access along the Assiniboine River.

### Winnipeg's Rivers and Creeks

Winnipeg is a special city with its many rivers and creeks. Recently, these rivers and river bank lands have come to be recognized as a resource that has not been exploited to their fullest potential. The two major waterways that flow

through the City are the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. These two rivers have smaller tributaries within the boundaries of the City of Winnipeg.

This study is concerned with the Assiniboine River that is within the City of Winnipeg. The purpose of this practicum is to formulate strategies or plans for recreational development of the lands that are contiguous to the Assiniboine River.

The purpose of this chapter is to a) briefly describe present land use along the Assiniboine River; b) examine water quality of the Assiniboine River which has an effect on types of recreational usage; and c) examine user needs and marketing strategy for determining types of parks.

In the past few decades in North America, there has been a trend to develop or re-develop the lands that are in close proximity to waterways. Winnipeg has followed this trend and has adopted a "planning policy" of acquiring lands adjacent to rivers and creeks. The present policy can be found in the master plan known as "Plan Winnipeg - By-Law No. 2960/81":

## **CHAPTER: PARKS AND RECREATION**

### **SECTION: FEATURES OF THE OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

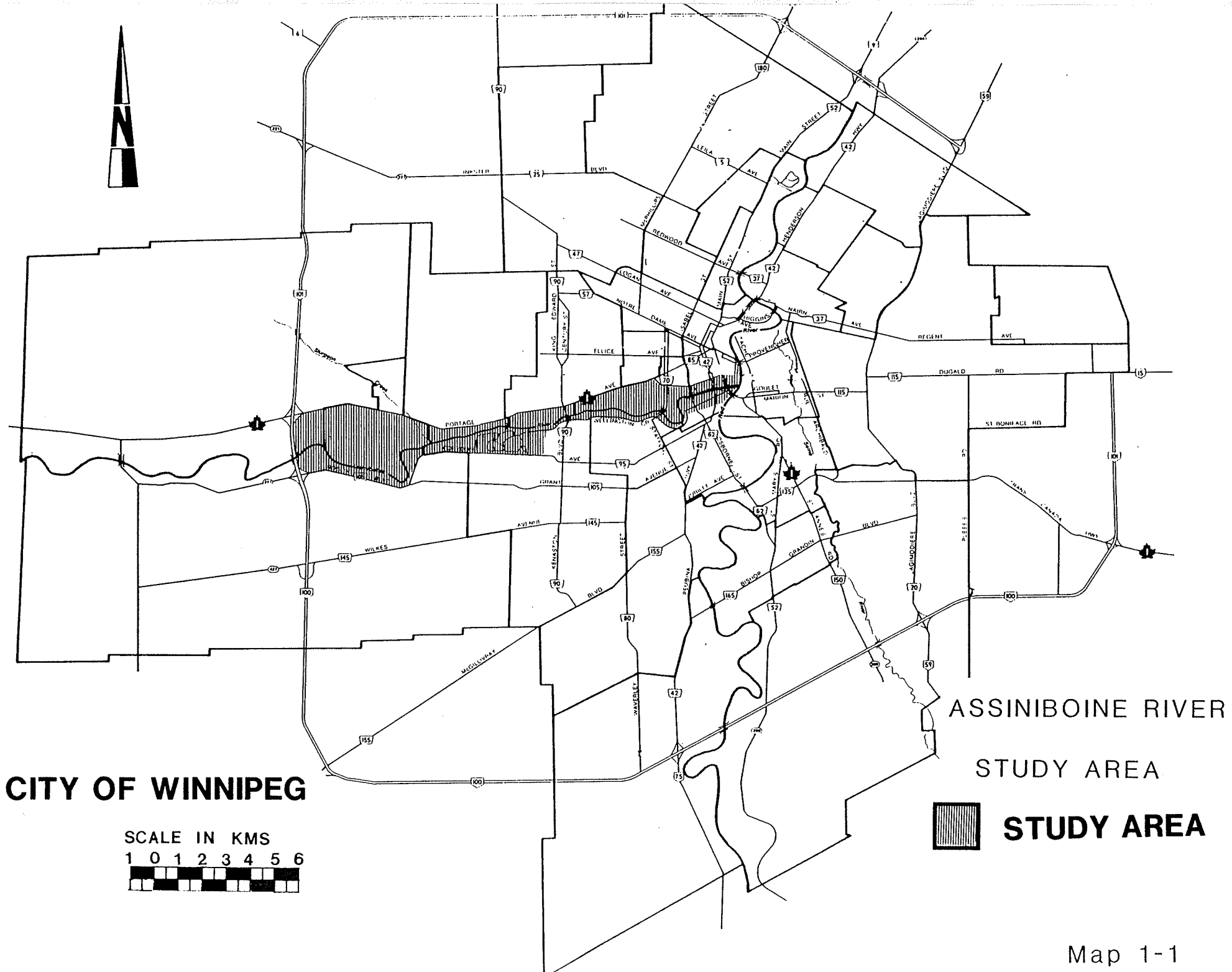
#### **SUBJECT: ANCILLARY SPACES - NATURAL WATERCOURSE PARKWAY SYSTEM**

##### **80(1) POLICY**

The City shall endeavour to establish linear park systems along or adjacent to Winnipeg's rivers and creeks.

##### **80(2) OBJECTIVES**

- (a) To provide lineal recreation opportunities;
- (b) To endeavour to integrate all river and creek parkways with other features of the open space system;



- (c) To protect, preserve and enhance views and vistas;
- (d) To protect, manage and preserve environmentally sensitive areas;
- (e) To provide access to the water for a wide range of water-orientated activities; and
- (f) To identify, preserve and interpret historical/archeological features along or adjacent to the rivers and creeks.<sup>1</sup>

Before this By-Law, the policy of Greater Metropolitan Corporation of Winnipeg<sup>2</sup> [or commonly referred to as "Metro"] was only to acquire all properties along the Assiniboine River. There was no mention of real use or purpose for the lands acquired with the Metro Plan. With Plan Winnipeg, which was formally adopted and passed by the City of Winnipeg, April 19, 1986, acquired property was to be developed for parks and recreational purposes.

#### Land Use

An examination of land use along the Assiniboine River reveals many opportunities and constraints for riverbank parks. Most of the land that fronts the Assiniboine River is used for residential or apartment blocks with residential use being the most predominant. The second most common use of the riverbank lands is park or other open space systems specifically golf courses. Commercial and industrial land use is the third common use, with transportation corridors being last.

#### Water Quality

The water quality of the rivers in Winnipeg are abysmal as reflected in the data in Appendix 1. Appendix One contains five years of laboratory testing for E.

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<sup>1</sup>. Plan Winnipeg, City of Winnipeg. 1981

<sup>2</sup>. The Greater Metropolitan Corporation of Winnipeg existed from 1960 to 1971, Metro was the forerunner of UniCity or Winnipeg as it is now. UniCity was created in 1971.



Coli. The graphs and data contained in Appendix One show that no appreciable change has occurred to correct the problem of contaminated rivers. The water quality restricts recreational opportunities to passive recreational opportunities rather than active recreation such as swimming and water skiing. It must be pointed out that hardy souls do swim and water ski in the rivers, but they do so at their own risk.

Tests for water quality indicate the presence of Escherichia Coli, or E. Coli, which is an indicator that other harmful pathogens could live in the water - for example the bacterium that cause typhus, cholera, polio and hepatitis. Interpreting water quality based on the E. Coli counts the following factors cause unusually high counts:

- a) low river flow rates which are especially true in summer;
- b) warmer water which causes E. Coli to "bloom"; and,
- c) rainstorms which cause an overflow of sanitary sewers into storm sewers, which is particularly valid in the older sections of Winnipeg.

It should be pointed out that the City of Winnipeg is trying to rectify the problem by upgrading the sewers so that storm sewers and sanitary sewers are not connected. In a recent article in the Free Press,<sup>3</sup> Councillor Donovan Timmers has suggested that residents of older neighborhoods should be asked to alleviate this problem by shutting off their taps and refrain from flushing their toilets when it's raining because these areas have combined storm water and waste water sewers. When the sewers are filled with water from heavy rainfalls, this water combined with sewage flows directly into the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

It should be noted that the City has embarked on the upgrading of the West End Sewage Treatment Plant in order to treat effectively sewage.

Further to the idea of uses of the river, many water- orientated recreational

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<sup>3</sup>. "Rainy day restraint proposed", Winnipeg Free Press, May 1990, p 3. col. 6.

activities are restricted to the Red River. The Assiniboine River from the Maryland Bridge to the Forks is navigable but beyond the Maryland Bridge the Assiniboine River is too shallow and rocky for swimming and boating.

On the other hand, river navigation and water quality are not important for winter activities such as skiing, snow shoeing, skating and ice-fishing. The most important consideration in these activities is public access to the river.

### User Needs

In providing recreational opportunities, the planner must take into consideration the needs and wants of the "user". This is not an easy endeavour because the user cannot be identified as a particular individual or a group, but consists of various groups with different interests in recreation. Realizing this, the recreational planners must "restrain themselves from giving people what they clearly do not want, even though the planner may feel strongly that they should want what he wishes to provide"<sup>4</sup>

The problem of providing recreational opportunities, and in this case, river parks, is to assess the needs and wants of the user. There is a 'given' in this equation - that the need for recreational opportunities will increase because of the increase in leisure time. Another important factor is, that our population is growing older. Thus, an assumption can be made by planners, these people may want passive recreational facilities. Parks fit this requirement.

On the down side of this same equation, the planner may commit scarce and sometimes irreplaceable resources for all time. However, there should be planning for the needs of today while anticipating the needs of tomorrow. As such, planners

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<sup>4</sup>. Fischer, D., Lewis, J., Priddle, G.B., Land & Leisure (Chicago: Maaroufa Press, 1974), pp. 20.

will and are tasked to provide facilities for various user needs, and at the same time anticipate and implement future wants. In the past few years, there have been changing types of recreation i.e. cross country skiing, jogging, bicycling etc. In some years these sports swell in number of participants and other sports decline. It is the task of the recreational planner to provide or develop new kinds of facilities or renovate existing facilities to meet future wants. In short, providing the space for recreational activities is the first step, that is, purchasing land to provide recreation if existing facilities cannot accommodate the new activity. The planner needs information on the various needs of the user.

The planners can resolve this difficulty of identifying the users with the application of principles used in marketing. These principles provide a method of determining user needs. It should be reminded that marketing goes beyond selling and advertising. Marketing is a process whereby a planner can determine the users and their needs to determine the type of recreational space and the user.

#### Steps in Marketing

1. Estimating how many people will be using a recreational space situated beside a river.
2. Predicting exactly when people will want to use this recreational space.
3. Determining the size of parks and amenities in the recreational space.
4. Decide what types of parks are required [passive, active, or ecological preserves, archeological or historical].
5. Estimate what price the user [public] are willing to pay for the parks.
6. Determination of where users are located and what method of locating parks should be used.
7. Investigate various methods of promotion to be used to inform potential users about the existence of these parks.
8. Estimate how other existing parks meet the needs of the users.<sup>5</sup>

After the above activities are conducted, the results should be examined. The

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<sup>5</sup> McCarthy, Jerome E., Shapiro, Stanley J., Basic Marketing (Georgetown, Irwin-Dorsey, 1979), pp. 5. The steps given by the above authors have been paraphrased to "market" a river park.

planner would not only determine the need for a [river] park but would be able to ascertain the type(s) of recreational activity for the park. The planner would then be able to "market" the park based on consumption requirements of the user. Even more important, the planners should realize that the user is choosing from an array of recreational opportunities. It must be realized that many individuals have choices in recreational activity, but may not be able to implement their choice because of problems of access (mobility), low income levels, leisure time availability and individual handicaps. These considerations must be addressed by the planner.

As mentioned in the above, access to a recreational facility is an important factor that cannot be ignored. While some users can travel over a broad geographical range in pursuit of their recreation, others can not. Good examples of recreational pursuits that people are willing to travel long distances are downhill skiing and sailing. Winnipeg's geographic location does not support these two sports. On the other hand, planners must strive to guarantee access to certain segments of our society who may not be able to partake in recreational opportunities. The elderly, handicapped or low income who live in the confines of the city, may not partake in a facility just because it is not in close proximity. The problem of access is difficult to resolve. However, a free park system may address all segments of our society.

The planner may have to realize the need to provide recreational space, so as to provide the potential for a broad range of recreational activities. Ultimately, the planner must anticipate future trends in recreational activities and implement where possible. Finally the planner must not overlook a certain class of users in the development of parks, that class of users are wild animals and birds. These users can be [and must be] accommodated in our park systems. Providing a living space for them, provides the human species a different and varied experience in our

urban parks.

### Phases of Research

The purpose of the practicum is to find strategies or recommendations for the City of Winnipeg's Parks and Recreation Department for implementing linear river parks. To help facilitate the goals of this practicum, the research was divided into the following phases:

1. Review of literature relative to land use planning principles and to river parkway systems;
2. Conducting a historical analysis of how Plan Winnipeg policy evolved - that is the historical overview of "riverbank planning policy" prior to enactment of current Plan Winnipeg policy;
3. Development of a research method and criteria to survey land fronting the Assiniboine River;
4. A survey of the lands fronting the Assiniboine River - noting the following - park type, topography, opportunity and constraints of each park, vacant land and street end in terms of linear and direct access; and,
5. The analyzing of information and data gained from step three and four. The final steps involve recommending long term policies and other suggestions based on the first four steps findings.

## II WINNIPEG'S RIVER BANK HISTORY & POLICIES

### Historical Overview: City of Winnipeg

The purpose of this chapter is to give a historical overview of the City of Winnipeg's policies pertaining to the rivers and the rationale or reasons for the current policies. As well, the findings in this chapter will be compared with those of three other Western Canadian cities in the next chapter.

Why did the City of Winnipeg deem it necessary to acquire river bank land? When the acquisition policy was first contemplated, many centres in North America were realizing that water was an aesthetic and recreational resource that could be used as a focal point for urban parks. The use of water as a focal point is relatively new in the North American experience. It has been only in the last few decades that major centres such as Toronto, Ottawa, Chicago and to some extent Minneapolis discovered this "untapped" recreational resource - urban waterfronts.

Land that touches water has taken on a special meaning in the present day world, because people have realized that this land is special because water has the power of attracting man. Water which is essential to sustaining life is also highly valued for its visual qualities and its potential for recreational activities. As a

result, water front lands are highly valued and are priced accordingly. In an urban environment such as Winnipeg, there is limited vacant land that touches the water. Most of this land has been developed for residential use; a much smaller amount has been used for recreational use.

#### History of Winnipeg's River Bank Policies 1961 - 1989

The condition of the rivers and streams and river banks have not gone unnoticed in the City of Winnipeg. With the concerns of water degradation, the public have noted the lack of access to these same waterways. Over the past thirty years, there have been numerous reports and studies concerning the waterways and adjacent lands. When the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg was formed in 1960, there was no regional policy concerning riverbanks or their development. "The Report on Metropolitan Winnipeg Park Development".<sup>6</sup> was the first report regarding the overall situation of Metropolitan parks was completed in 1961. This report noted that river parks were highly desirable for recreational purposes. The report expressed the opinion that the development of river bank parks in the Metropolitan area would be paralyzed because Metro could not assume jurisdiction over river bank property. Metro could control these subject lands only when the property was donated to the Corporation, or alternately the Corporation purchased these properties. Two fundamental issues were raised in this report, that is the ownership and use of river bank lands. These two problems continue to exist this very day. Furthermore, the report did recommend that the problem of riverbank lands should be studied in more detail, because of the complexity of the riverbanks land use issues.

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<sup>6</sup>. Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg "The Report on Metropolitan Winnipeg Park Development" 1961

### The Rivers And Streams Act

The Province of Manitoba, by passing "The Rivers and Streams Act", enabled the Metropolitan Corporation of Winnipeg to establish the Rivers and Streams Authority No. 1. The Rivers and Streams Authority purpose was to control certain aspects of river banks in the municipalities of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Fort Garry and St. Vital. Part of the Authority's mandate provided protection in the form of building controls in the riverbank area. The intent of the Rivers and Streams Act was to insure that river flows and bank stability were preserved. [See Appendix 2 for the current Rivers and Streams Act]

In the Rivers and Streams Act, the riverbank was defined as the horizontal distance of 150 feet from the normal summer water level of a river. This distance was later amended to 350 feet with Bill 72 (May 1, 1962), an amendment to the Rivers and Stream Act (an Act of the Province of Manitoba).

The River and Streams Authority mandates are:

- a) regulating the deposition of any material that would or might have the effect of impeding the flow of water in the following water courses, including both banks for a horizontal distance of 350 feet from the normal summer water mark: [Section 3(1)(a) of the Rivers and Streams Act]
- b) regulating the deposition of any material and/or construction of a building that may endanger the stability of any part of the bank, or cause part of the bank to slip into the river channel, within the spatial jurisdiction and along those water courses outlined under flow impedance; [Section 3(1)(b),(c) of the Rivers and Streams Act]

According to the Act, The Rivers and Streams Authority is responsible for uses but not the actual resources, that is, the water and the land. The scope of this legislation does not allow the City to manage these resources (land and water) effectively. Furthermore, the structure of the Rivers and Streams Authority encourages the lack of continuity in several areas. Firstly, the Rivers and Streams Authority is comprised of an Ad Hoc Committee which has a change of elected



councilors every four years because of municipal elections. Secondly, the Rivers and Streams Authority has no real on-going plan or study to help guide the Authority in controlling the overall development of the rivers and streams. The most obvious problem of the Ad Hoc Committee is the lack of power in the decisions concerning river banks. Any decision that is made by the Committee can be supported or overturned by City Council.<sup>7</sup> There is no mandate to consider any other environmental aspects of development. The Rivers and Streams Authority lacks a strong mandate(s) and appropriate powers are demonstrated with the following examples gleaned from the Winnipeg Free Press concerning the problem of unwanted commercial development along and even overtop of the rivers and streams.

The most notable incidents have been building applications for the development of an apartment complex over Sturgeon Creek, and the building of a commercial complex by Omand's Creek<sup>8</sup>. These developments do meet the criteria of the Rivers and Streams Authority, that is, any construction or deposition of material could not impede the flow of the river or damage or threaten the stability of the river banks. However, as mentioned before, the Rivers and Streams Authority has no mandate to consider the environmental impact of development. Furthermore, why would the city zone areas adjacent to the rivers and streams for commercial use? [This is inconsistent with the policies that have been set out in Plan Winnipeg, and the Greater Metropolitan Winnipeg Development Plan of 1968 that will be addressed in this section.] This flies in the face of the City's established policies of river bank park development.

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<sup>7</sup>. For a more detailed study on the Rivers and Streams Authority No.1 read "Consultant Study For Submission To Winnipeg City Council Regarding The Role Of The Rivers & Streams Authority No. 1" by J.A. Rieber & Associates & UNIES LTD October 1985.

<sup>8</sup>. Cash Martin, "Businessman defends right to build", Winnipeg Free Press, Sept. 13, 1989. p. 24

The City exacerbates the above problems by sending out mixed messages to the public and to the developers concerning the development along or adjacent to rivers and streams. Most notable is a project proposed by the City to build a baseball stadium along Omand's Creek. The stands in the stadium would hang over the creek<sup>9</sup>. The second example reported in the Free Press involves the City selling off land along the Red River to private developers<sup>10</sup>. The City sold 22 acres of land to a local developer. The developer wished to build 40 single family houses on part of this land and develop a mid-stream restaurant on the bridge's foundation which is located in the middle of the Red River. The bridge's foundation would also be developed as a new pedestrian causeway linking North Kildonan and Kildonan Park. This is contrary to the policy objectives of Bylaw 2960/81, that is, acquiring and preserving areas along the riverbanks. This incident shows the lack of coordination between City Hall, the Rivers and Streams Authority, Parks and Recreation Department and the Environmental Planning Department.

What is lacking for the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba, and the Government of Canada is a definition of their respective positions and policies pertaining to the management, protection and regulations of urban waterways. More importantly, the City of Winnipeg must decide and enforce its role in managing public and private river development. The following issues have not been addressed;

- a) land use planning adjacent to the rivers and streams,
- b) the enforcement of the various Federal, Provincial legislation and City By-Laws concerning rivers and lands; and,
- c) the balancing and implementation of issues raised by the public concerning the rivers and riverbank land usage.

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<sup>9</sup>. "Baseball stadium won't encroach on Omand's Creek", Winnipeg Free Press, 17 May 1986.

<sup>10</sup>. Newman, Roger, "Kildonan residents battle riverbank developers", Winnipeg Free Press, March 7, 1987, p. 3.

The first riverbank study, "Riverbanks in Metropolitan Winnipeg - May 1962"<sup>11</sup> was a survey of ownership and land-use adjacent to the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. A supplement to this study was done in 1964, titled "Riverbanks in Metropolitan Winnipeg- July 1964"<sup>12</sup>. However, the latter study differed from the original in that there were proposals for the development of vacant lands within Metro Winnipeg.

This report did have specific proposals such as the development of river drive parks on designated streets. The establishing of a passive park area under the Perimeter Highway bridge that crosses the Assiniboine River. Thirdly, the designation of certain portions of the riverbanks for future parks. The final recommendation was to buy the lands at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers to establish a proposed "Voyageur Parkway". This is the first acknowledgement of a proposed acquisition of the Canadian National Railway East Yards and the former site of the T. Jackson Cement Plant, which is now known as the Forks. The final recommendation of the report suggested that an annual fund of \$250,000.00 be allocated to Parks and Recreation Department for the purchasing of privately owned riverbank property when it became available.

In response to this report, Metro Council resolved:

- 1.) The recommendations suggested in the 1964 Riverbank Report be incorporated in the draft Development Plan;
- 2.) In new areas of development adjoining the rivers, river drives are to be provided, the land between the drive and the river being retained as a public park.
- 3.) That authority be sought from the Municipal Board to set up a reserve account, to be used for the purchase of privately-owned riverbank property as it becomes available to be used for park

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11. Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg Planning Division Development Plan Branch "River Banks in Metropolitan Winnipeg - May 1962".

12. The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg Planning division, Development Plan Branch. "River Banks in Metropolitan Winnipeg - July 1964".

purposes and that an amount of \$250,000 be provided each year in the current budget, commencing in the year 1965, with a ceiling of \$500,000 to be placed in this reserve fund."<sup>13</sup>

The 1964 report stated:

"the reclaiming of riverbanks and converting them to public use is a long-term program. A similar programme in Minneapolis for reclaiming the banks of the in-city lakes has been consistently [sic] pursued for the last forty years."<sup>14</sup>

It is quite interesting that Winnipeg considered the initiatives of other cities in regards to waterfront re-development.

In 1966, Metro Council adopted the following policy on riverbank property:

"That riverbank acquisition for park purposes be directed at the acquisition of 'open' land of substantial area, and that the suitability for Metropolitan park development be the paramount consideration."

This directive resulted in the acquisition of lands that were predominately situated in suburban municipalities. The acquisition of parks was easier in the suburbs because land costs were substantially lower. As a result, the larger parks are now found in the newer areas of Winnipeg.

#### Metropolitan Development Plan - 1968

In 1968, Metro Council adopted the Metropolitan Development Plan. This plan contained the following general objective and accompanying policies concerning riverbank lands.

##### A.2.21 OBJECTIVE: Riverbanks

To secure for the use, enjoyment and benefit of the residents, the riverbanks in the Metropolitan area bearing in mind that this is an objective which can be achieved over an extended period of time.

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<sup>13</sup> Proceeding from the Metro Council Meeting September 24, 1964

<sup>14</sup>. Ibid p. 3.

#### A.2.22 GENERAL POLICIES

- .1 To acquire riverbank land as a feature of the plan giving priority to land that is suitable for park development.
- .2 To control riverbank land by the legal means at the Corporation's disposal, such as land-use and development control By-Laws and regulations restricting the use of flood plain land.
- .3 To request area municipalities to adopt a complementary policy for the acquisition and development of municipal parks on riverbanks.

#### A.2.23 SPECIFIC POLICIES- Riverbanks

- .1 To prohibit the development of any riverbanks included in an area to be subdivided and to secure these as public open space by dedication or by purchase.
- .2 To acquire individual parcels of land for the purpose of expanding Metropolitan park holdings.
- .3 Where transportation requirements necessitate the acquisition of land for thoroughfares [sic] parallel to rivers, to include the land between the thoroughfare and the river in the Right-of-Way.
- .4 To secure for public use riverbank lands within agreed or declared renewal and redevelopment areas.
- .5 All riverbank property owned or controlled by any municipal authority shall be retained by the municipality, or conveyed to the Corporation on the completion of suitable arrangements.
- .6 In general, to enact no changes in land-use control By-Laws that would increase the density of development permitted by existing residential, commercial, or industrial land-use control regulations, except to a limited extent as follows:
  - (i) To complete as infill undeveloped pockets with use and density similar to existing adjacent development.
  - (ii) To permit the consolidation of compatible uses, establish transitional areas and introduce high density uses as element of urban form.<sup>15</sup>

The Parks and Recreation Department (PRD) was given its "marching orders". The policies of the Metropolitan Development Plan of 1968 (especially those policies mentioned in section A.2.21/A.2.23) were to be followed. As a policy, the Parks and

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<sup>15</sup> The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, The Metropolitan Development Plan, passed 11 April 1968, p. 11-12.

Recreation staff had problems defining the nine corollary statements. These difficulties were explained in a memorandum dated October 28, 1980 which states:

"the nine corollary statements fail to relate as a holistic approach or plan toward achieving public benefits from riverbanks. This is to no small part attributable to the fact that the principal policy is not succinctly definitive as to how, and for what purpose, riverbank acquisition is translatable in terms of benefits to the citizens of Winnipeg. Any policy, and particularly one spanning an indefinite period of time, must identify a precise purpose by which the success or failure of the program can be measured and evaluated, as well as provide direction for initiating program implementation."<sup>16</sup>

The same memorandum raises the concern that the policies "laid down" did not define how the citizens are to enjoy or to be benefitted from the riverbanks. Nor did it define how extensive the acquisition of riverbank lands should be developed in order to attain this benefit and enjoyment.

In 1971, the two-tier concept of Metropolitan Winnipeg was disbanded in favour of the single-tier form of government i.e. "UniCity". All of the existing Cities and Rural Municipalities that were under the Metro umbrella were amalgamated as the unified City of Winnipeg or "UniCity". With this reorganization, came the centralization of Parks and Recreation. In the early 1970's, PRD in conjunction with other City departments had undertaken river and creek studies. Most notable are the studies done for Bunn's Creek (1973), Sturgeon Creek (1974), Beaver Dam Creek (1974) and the Seine River (1980). In the same memorandum<sup>17</sup>, the PRD's concept concerning acquired riverbank lands was mentioned. This concept was to establish a continuous linear parkway system utilizing the rivers as a central theme.

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<sup>16</sup> Memorandum to the Commissioner of the Environment  
City of Winnipeg from the Department of Parks and Recreation October 28, 1980.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid p 5.

## Plan Winnipeg

In 1978, work on a new Development Plan for Winnipeg was started, which is now known as Plan Winnipeg. Plan Winnipeg's policies on river parkway development are:

### CHAPTER: PARKS AND RECREATION

#### SECTION: FEATURES OF THE OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

#### SUBJECT: Ancillary Spaces - Natural Watercourse Parkway System

##### 80(1) POLICY

The City shall endeavour to establish linear park systems along or adjacent to Winnipeg's rivers and creeks.

##### 80(2) OBJECTIVES

- (a) To provide lineal recreation opportunities;
- (b) To endeavour to integrate all river and creek parkways with other features of the open space system;
- (c) To protect, preserve and enhance views and vistas;
- (d) To protect, manage and preserve environmentally sensitive areas;
- (e) To provide access to the water for a wide range of water-orientated activities; and
- (f) To identify, preserve and interpret historical/archeological features along or adjacent to the rivers and creeks.

Of the six objectives, objectives a) and e) could be considered as the most important sections to By-Law 2960/81. Objective a) deals with the provision of recreational opportunities which can only be done if land is owned or leased by the City. Land owned or under lease by the City of Winnipeg is the essential ingredient for the successful implementation of the other five objectives.

Objective a) has the shortcoming of not identifying what recreational opportunities are envisioned by the City, nor does it identify the land area required for linear recreational opportunities. There is the danger of purchasing small parcels of land which do not provide meaningful recreational space. Essentially, without the guiding advantage of a short-range strategy or program, the City may

be acquiring land that has a low priority status or is not even required over the long-term for linear park establishment.

This is reflected in the more recently developed riverbank parks which exist as scattered, ad hoc developments. i.e. Aubrey Green, Conway Street and William Marshall Park. These parks are under-utilized because they lack diversity in recreational opportunities as well as being too small to support any meaningful recreational activities.

The second, but somewhat less important goal is objective e) of the By-Law 2960/81 - "To provide access to the water for a wide range of water-orientated activities". This objective does not take into account the quality of water or what can be done with the rivers as far as water-orientated recreational activities. Part of the problem stems with the quality of the water, and part of the problem lies in the problem for water craft navigating the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

The remaining four objectives, b), c), d), and f) of By-Law 2960/81 are contingent on objective e) but more importantly Objective a). Objective b) states "To endeavour to integrate all river and creek parkways with other features of the open space program" can be interpreted for the need for Parks and Recreation to identify existing parks and potential river bank parks and integrate and/or orientate other recreational, cultural and institutional facilities to the waterways. Clearly, this objective requires a detailed study of the open space program. If river and creek parkways are developed, linkages such as bicycle paths, walkways, interpretive paths, views and vistas are to be encouraged. Furthermore, the study should have as one of its research areas the revealing of possible views and vistas of the river or other geographic features within the urban landscape. A study on views and vistas has never been done. Secondly, the study should investigate the possibility of improving access to the rivers for the general public.



The third objective "To protect, preserve and enhance views and vistas" requires co-operation between Parks and Recreation Department, Planning Department [City of Winnipeg Department of the Environment] and private sector to facilitate. Much of the river bank is occupied by apartments blocks, housing and industries which obscure the rivers and creeks from public viewing and access. Developers have not been "encouraged" to dedicate river bank lands for recreational purposes and public access in the newer portions of the city. In many cities a prerequisite to the official approval of a subdivision plan is the dedication of a portion of property for recreational use. The dedication is or can be a percentage of the total lands being developed. Other cities have insisted on minimum size of recreational area or a proportionate size of land in it's relation to the number of dwelling units.

In short, Objective c) would require the City of Winnipeg to conduct a study of existing and potential views and vistas and potential park lands. As land is developed, pre-determined vistas or vantage points should be identified before a subdivision is proposed. Parks and Recreation can be "armed" with the knowledge of views and vistas, and then can "bargain" for this land in the subdivision approval process.

The fourth objective of By-Law 2960/81 states "To protect, manage and preserve environmentally sensitive areas". This is a noble statement of intent, but far too often ignored by the City and by the public. Part of the problem of storm sewers dumping into the rivers and the unabated dumping of snow from plowed streets onto the rivers or the occasional oil or chemical spill that occur on or around the rivers. The City has hindered the overall environmental situation from improving by not requiring Environmental Impact Assessments.

The last objective in By-Law 2960/81 is "f) To identify, preserve and interpret

historical/archeological features along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. This objective has been upheld by the endeavors of the Manitoba Historical Society and by the history and archeological departments of the University of Manitoba for identifying historical and archeological sites especially at The Forks. The City has relied on these two entities to identify historical and archeological sites.

Concerns about the rivers and adjacent lands, the balancing of public and private uses can only be addressed within the context of a city-wide development plan. Furthermore, planning strategies/programs for the major rivers and creeks within the City's boundaries have not been undertaken. The City's Parks and Recreation Department have conducted studies on a few of the smaller rivers and creeks but it has not done studies on the two major rivers - the Red and the Assiniboine.

The City of Winnipeg continues to purchase lands along the rivers and creeks which does meet the overall intent of the Plan Winnipeg's policy of acquiring river bank land. This acquisition of land is essentially uncoordinated because there are no short-range strategies or programs for the use of this land, nor, more importantly is there a development program for the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. This land is being used, but it is ineffectively used. If a short-range planning strategy or program was to be prepared, the City would be able to determine which property it should acquire. At present, there is no system used by the City to assign lands a priority status in acquisition. Thus, the City could be acquiring lands that has low priority status or lands that may not be required in the implementation of a linear park system. The proper sequencing and acquisition of land may expedite the establishment of a river bank park and in the long run may save money.

### By-Law 4800

Winnipeg has a By-Law for imposing aesthetic values such as design of buildings, the height and bulk of buildings and setback along the river banks. By-Law 4800 applies to the river banks in the Core Area of Winnipeg. This area is from Galt Avenue on the Red River, down to the Forks, along the north bank of the Assiniboine River to Colony Street end on the Assiniboine River. By-Law 4800 imposes aesthetic considerations on river bank development. It is rather unfortunate that this By-Law does not cover all rivers and streams in the City. [see map 2-1 p. 24]

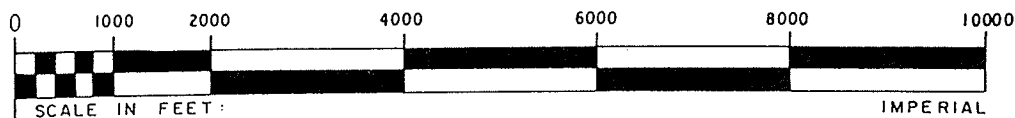
### Other Initiatives

As part of the reviewing of the history and policies developed for riverbank land and rivers, the Core Area Initiative should be mentioned. The Core Area Initiative (CAI) is a tri-level government agreement between the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba and the Government of Canada and was designed to improve economic, social and physical conditions in Winnipeg's Core Area. The first agreement was a commitment of ninety-six million dollars by the three participating levels of government for various programs to halt inner city decline. The first Core Area Initiative Agreement was from 1981-1986 and the second Core Area Agreement is from 1986 to 1991.

Under the first agreement, one of the thirteen programs was "Community Improvement Areas". The objective of this program was "To enhance the physical, social and economic environment of various core area neighborhoods and to complement the Core Area Initiative's Housing Program."<sup>18</sup> The key word under

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<sup>18</sup>. Final Status Report - Winnipeg Core Area Initiative, September 30, 1987 p. 34.



Community Improvement Areas is physical. A special program was developed to help establish or redevelop new or existing parks and other recreational infrastructure.

CAI has provided funds for site re-development for several Assiniboine River parks, namely Fort Rouge and Omand's Creek. Funding was provided for upgrading or adding new facilities in these parks. Funds were made available for four new parks, Canora Green, Aubrey Green, Dominion Street and Mostyn Park. The re-developing and developing of parks is not restricted solely to the Assiniboine River but also to other parks in the Core Area of the City.

Funding is available to assist non-government organizations, businesses, groups and individuals in riverbank projects. Such projects include, natural area enhancement (pathways, nature trails and scenic promenades), interpretive programs and special event. This has allowed the Core Area Initiative to develop new parks and re-developed established river parks through a special program called the Riverbank Enhancement Program. This program has been in effect since 1986. The purpose of this Program is to encourage and support through capital and programming expenditure a variety of projects which would increase year-round use and public access to and along the river banks within the core area of Winnipeg.

In 1986, there was the creation of The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC),<sup>19</sup> an arms-length entity of the Core Area Initiative which is charged with the creation and development of the area at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, known as "The Forks". This site is 93 acres in size, of which FRC has control of some 60 acres. It is the intention of FRC to have a mix of recreation, historical, cultural, residential, institutional and supportive commercial projects. Some of the public uses of the site include a food market an outdoor amphitheatre, historical

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<sup>19</sup>. The FRC at this time was given close to 20 million dollars by the three levels of government to aid in establishing it's land holding in The Forks.

and cultural interpretive facilities and a river walkway system. The remaining portion of The Forks is being developed by Parks Canada as a national historical park.

### Summary

Winnipeg's Parks and Recreation Department has been guided by two master plans, the Metropolitan Development Plan of 1968 and Plan Winnipeg. These two master plans give, in general terms, a desire for river parks. However, the problem with generalities is, it is not specific as to where river park development will occur, how many river parks are required. There are too many uncertainties with these types of plans. The Metropolitan Development Plan of 1968 required extensive research and planning to implement the policies and objectives. This is also required for Plan Winnipeg.

Without the guidance of an overall strategy or development for river parks, too much time may be spent on guessing what is required by each objective under Plan Winnipeg.

Perhaps the City of Winnipeg has finally realized the importance of the rivers and creeks as a recreational resource. Other cities in North America have recognized the importance of waterways in enhancing the urban environment therefore, why shouldn't Winnipeg?

The creation of a positive image for Winnipeg can be gained from emphasizing the river parks and river lands held by the private and public sectors. The development of river parks and privately held lands for public access have the potential to create a distinct urban form. The benefits to Winnipeg as a result of developing river bank lands would increase tourism and perhaps attract industry and manufacturing. The perception that should be portrayed is - Winnipeg is a beautiful

place to live, because it always was.

### III EDMONTON, CALGARY AND SASKATOON EXPERIENCE WITH RIVER PARKS

The examination of the riverbank policies of other cities may provide examples which can demonstrate the intentions and more importantly the viability of river parks. The established policies of other cities can be compared to Winnipeg. These comparisons may lead to discover other promising developments or opportunities in fostering the formation of river parks. Moreover, the comparisons show how comprehensive other jurisdictions are in planning an important resource such as riverbanks.

#### Saskatoon And The Meewasin Valley Authority

Meewasin Valley Authority (MVA) is a relatively new administrative and planning commission. The MVA has authority over the South Saskatchewan River as it flows through Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Saskatoon's unique history also played a major role in the development of the present day park system.

With the founding of Saskatoon in 1882 by the Temperance Colony Society, the city's founding fathers designed the physical layout of the city: they envisioned



both sides of the riverbank for public park purposes. Accordingly, the houses in Saskatoon were set back from the river to ensure that the banks would be accessible to Saskatoon's citizens.

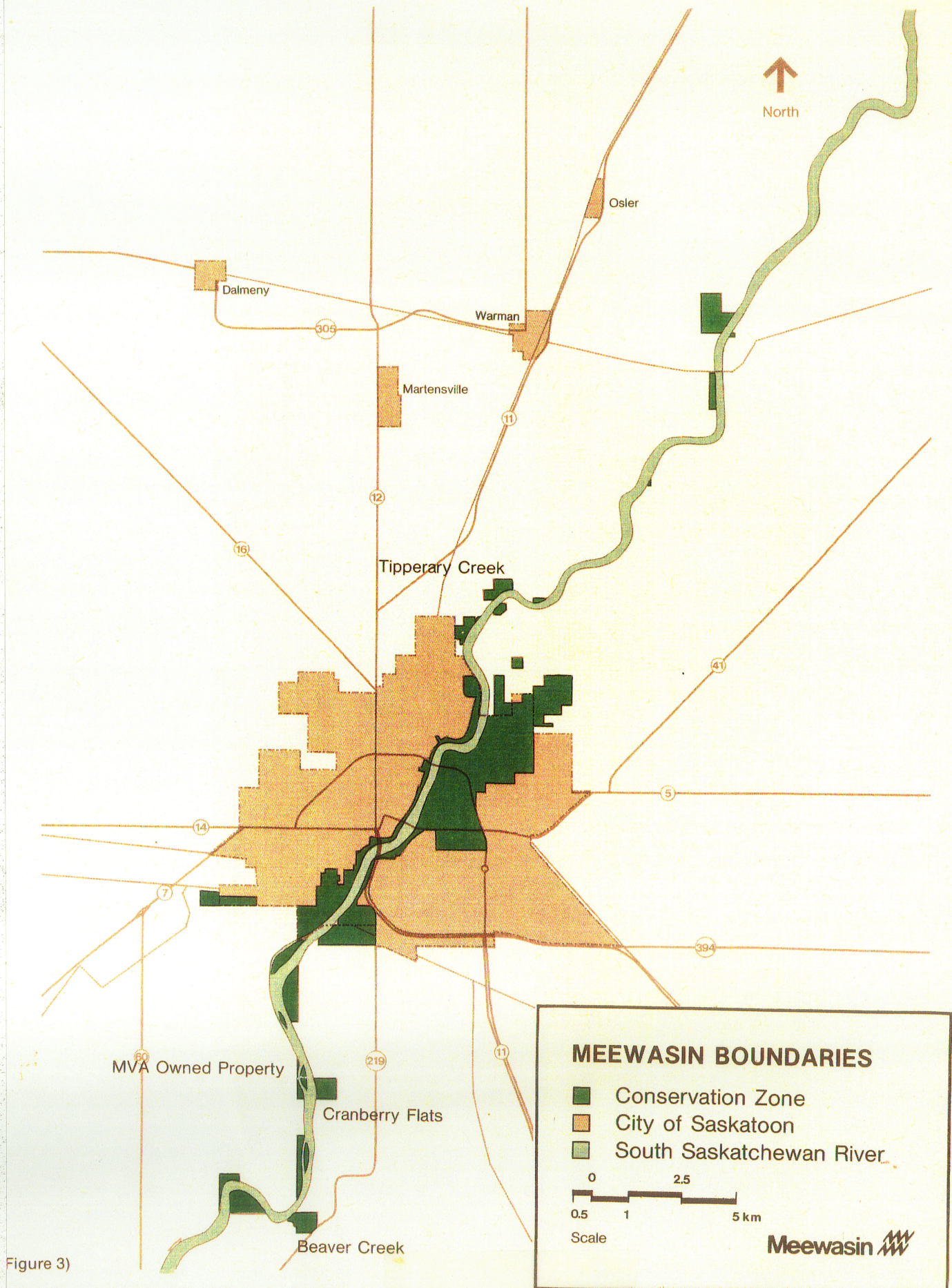
Almost 100 years later, concerns were raised about the deteriorating environment and resources along the South Saskatchewan River. In 1974, the first report concerning the river and riverbank lands was done by the City of Saskatoon Environment Advisory Council. This report, "Towards A Riverbank Study in Saskatoon" had one prominent recommendation which stated that a more comprehensive study of the river valley should be undertaken.

In February 1975, an agreement was negotiated between the Minister of Saskatchewan's Department of Municipal Affairs and the Federal Minister of State for Urban Affairs. The outcome of this joint agreement was a study on the South Saskatchewan River Corridor. Soon after this approval of the agreement, a partnership was created which has been described as an "ad hoc" tri-level steering committee. The committee is comprised of a member from the Saskatchewan Department of Municipal Affairs, one member of the Minister of State for Urban Affairs and one member of the City of Saskatoon. One of the first actions of the tri-level governmental committee was to retain a private consultant to study the river valley. This study, called the "South Saskatchewan River Corridor Study: Towards a Riveredge Authority Saskatoon-Corman Park" was completed<sup>20</sup> suggesting that an autonomous "River Edge Authority" be created. The authority's powers would be to plan and develop the river valley's natural and historic resources. The proposed jurisdiction of this Authority was to extend over the entire South Saskatchewan River as it flowed through the City of Saskatoon and the Rural

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<sup>20</sup>. South Saskatchewan River Corridor Study: Towards a River Edge Authority Saskatoon-Corman Park by Long, Mayell and Associates, May 1976.







Municipality (R.M.) of Corman Park. The boundaries of the Authority were to be established upon completion of an environmental analysis study.

In 1978, the province of Saskatchewan and the City of Saskatoon agreed to study the South Saskatchewan River as it flowed through the City of Saskatoon and the R.M. of Corman Park. A new partnership was formed, consisting of the City of Saskatoon, the R.M. of Corman Park, the University of Saskatchewan and the Province of Saskatchewan. The University of Saskatchewan was included because it owned substantial portions of the riverbank.

In 1979, the four partners agreed to create the Meewasin Valley Authority (MVA) and subsequently, the Province of Saskatchewan passed the Meewasin Valley Act. In drafting the Meewasin Valley Act, the province copied the intent of the Wascana Act. This was an oversight because Wascana Park is a 'manicured city park', which does not compare to the purposes of preservation and development as desired by the Meewasin Valley Authority. The Meewasin Valley Act was re-written because of this mistake. With the new Act, the Meewasin Valley Authority could enact by-laws related to the river, the riverbanks within the boundaries of Saskatoon and the R.M. of Corman Park. MVA had legal powers such as the first right of refusal on private property transactions, and the "right to regulate such things as traffic speed, noise, fire protection and commercial and industrial trade."<sup>21</sup>

These powers would seem inappropriate for an agency that is concerned with the preservation and development of a natural resource. The reason for these wide ranging powers can be found in the method used in drafting the Bill for MVA. Eventually, the Meewasin Valley Authority Act was amended to reflect the following objectives:

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<sup>21</sup> Heather MacKnight. In a speech at the Winnipeg Rivers Conference, held at the University of Winnipeg sponsored by the Institute of Urban Studies, Winnipeg October 26, 1985.

- 1.) To protect the natural and heritage resources of the Meewasin Valley.
- 2.) To develop and encourage projects which enhance the natural and heritage resources and add to the quality life in the Saskatoon area.
- 3.) To increase understanding and awareness of the natural and heritage resources of the Meewasin Valley.<sup>22</sup>

MVA has adopted several guiding principles in the planning of the Meewasin Valley. These are:

- 1.) Significant natural and heritage resources should be preserved.
- 2.) The need for recreation and other developments should be balanced with the needs for natural and heritage resource conservation.
- 3.) A diversity of activities should be provided in different settings to serve a variety of interests and needs.
- 4.) The valley's resources and amenities should be accessible to everyone and enjoyed year round in-so-far as financially possible and environmentally desirable.
- 5.) Opportunities should be provided for individuals, groups and the participating parties to participate in the preparation of plans and the making of decisions on matters which directly affect them.<sup>23</sup>

As mentioned before, MVA has the power to acquire land. The objectives of MVA in acquiring land are:

- 1.) To protect important, sensitive or threatened natural habitat as a way of ensuring the future of valley vegetation and wildlife;
  - 2.) To protect and develop lands on which people can experience and learn about the natural and human history of the valley, and enjoy the valley's natural beauty.
  - 3.) To develop lands for recreation or special projects.<sup>24</sup>
- MVA can implement these objectives by the following policies:

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<sup>22</sup> Meewasin Valley Authority Development Plan 1982-1987, no date, p. 10.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid p. 10.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid p.17.

1. A parcel of land proposed for acquisition will be evaluated on its merits. Factors such as conservation value, recreation value, access, use of adjacent land and threat of inappropriate development or use will be considered in the evaluation.
2. The acquisition priority given a parcel of land may be changed at any time by Meewasin.
3. Lands of high recreation and conservation value and subject to the greatest threat of development and adverse use will have a high priority for purchase.
4. Where a regulatory agency other than Meewasin can, and is willing, to control adverse changes to existing land uses, a low priority may be placed on the purchase of the land.
5. In acquiring land, Meewasin will attempt to achieve a balance between recreation, education, conservation and heritage uses.
6. Land will be acquired, insofar as possible, as it becomes available on the market and subject to the availability of funds.
7. Where it has been necessary to acquire more land than is required for MVA purposes, the excess may be disposed of when and where appropriate and as Meewasin sees fit.
8. When Meewasin wishes to acquire a parcel of land, it shall obtain at least two independent appraisals of the property.
9. Meewasin may enter into an agreement with a person, agency or one of more participating parties to share the cost of land acquisition on any terms and conditions.
10. Lands which are likely to become a high priority after 1986 may be considered for purchase in the period 1981-86, subject to the availability of funds.
11. The MVA may prepare appropriate procedures for the acquisition of land.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Meewasin Valley Authority, policy paper, Land Acquisition, Saskatoon, March 16, 1981.

### Edmonton - North Saskatchewan River Valley And Ravine System

The City of Edmonton has a long history of preserving the lands and the river system that flows through its boundaries. In 1906, the first study was undertaken of this resource. Later in 1915, Frederick C. Todd<sup>26</sup> recommended that the City purchase lands within the River Valley for the purposes of protecting the environment and to provide the citizens of Edmonton with opportunities for recreation. Since 1907, the City of Edmonton has consistently bought property in the River Valley for the establishment of parks. Subsequently, over the years, the City has established a policy of linking parks in this river valley.

To help establish and protect the river park, Edmonton has adopted many By-Laws relative to the river valley. Most notable is the Top-of-the-Bank policy, adopted in 1970 which define the boundaries of the River Valley and Ravine System. This By-Law helps planners and developers determine where development can occur.

In 1974, the Parks Master Plan was approved. This Master Plan included the essential policies which recommended the use of the River Valley land for recreational opportunities. The Master Plan contains a strategy for expanding existing parks. The policies in the Master Plan list criteria which are used to protect the natural resources and the sensitive environment of the river system while at the same time allows the development of parks.

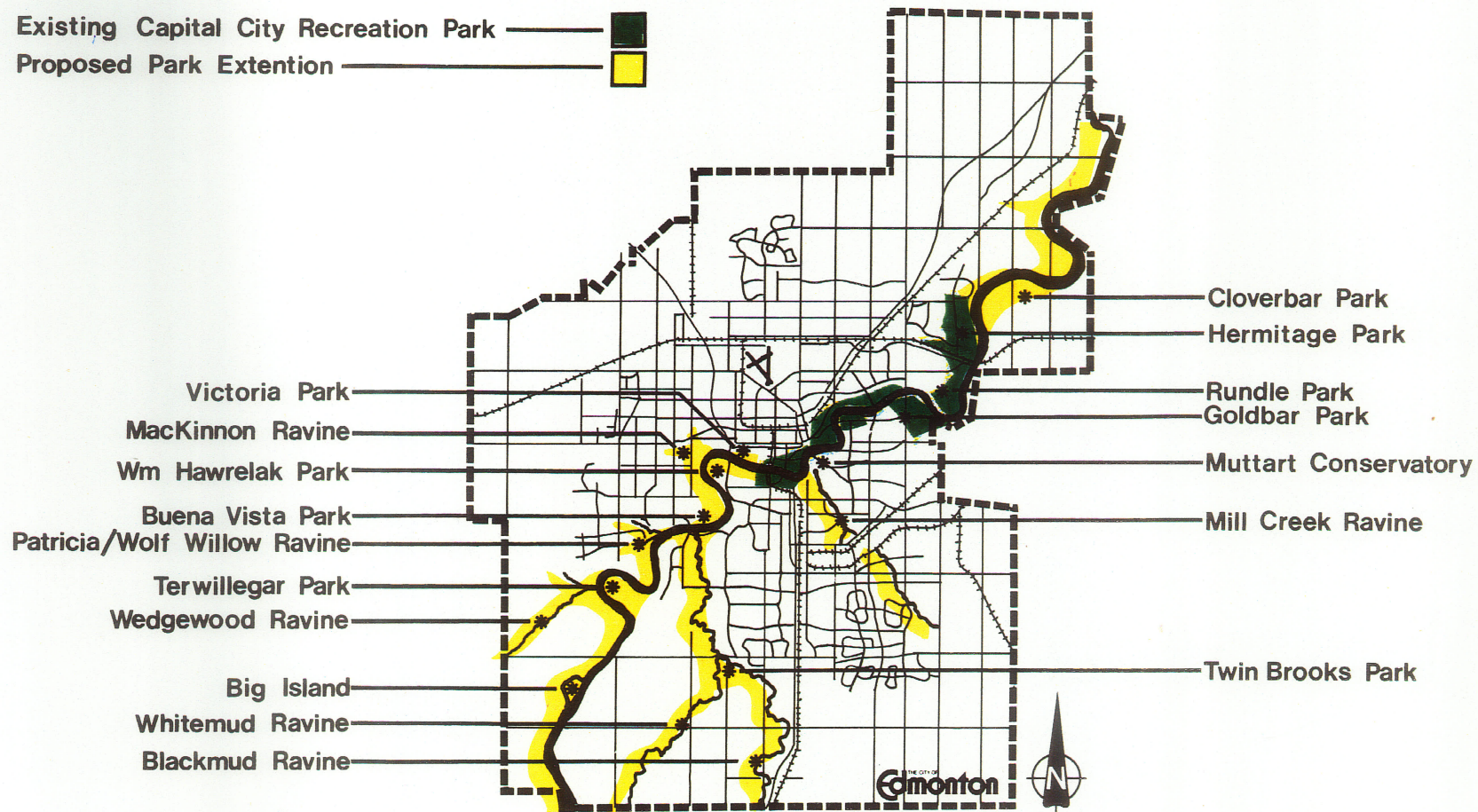
An interesting combination of planning problems faced Edmonton in establishing the River Valley Park system. The River Valley system had been for many years used as a the site for diverse and conflicting economic activities. For example, Edmonton's regional water supply comes from the North Saskatchewan River while in the same area are the sites for extracting top soil, gravel, sand, oil,

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<sup>26</sup>. As a matter of interest, Mr. Todd designed Winnipeg's Assiniboine Park in 1909.

Existing Capital City Recreation Park —■—

Proposed Park Extention —■—



MAP 3-2

gas and coal. The River Valley was also utilized for roadways, pipelines and utility right of ways and at one time used as a refuse dumping site.

By-Law 6353 attempted to confront some of these problems. The intent of this By-Law was presented in the City of Edmonton's Planning book "Proposed By-Law North Saskatchewan River Valley Area Redevelopment Plan By-Law 6353". The goals of the By-Law are:

- 1) Preserve lands and rehabilitate selected building within the Redevelopment Area as an environmental protection area;
- 2) Describe proposals for acquisition of land and certain buildings within the Redevelopment Area for parks and recreation, environmental protection and heritage conservation purposes;
- 3) Minimize the impact on the existing residential communities of any redevelopment proposals for the Redevelopment Area, and
- 4) Maximize the amenity potential of the Redevelopment Area for the beneficial use of:
  - (a) residential communities adjacent to the Redevelopment area, and
  - (b) the general population of Edmonton and its Region<sup>27</sup>

Edmonton's River Valley Redevelopment Plan has over 180 policies concerning the river system. They are very specific in areas such as:

- environmental protection of sensitive lands
- protecting wildlife habitats
- demand for environmental impact studies for new developments in the river valley system.
- erosion and bank slumpage control
- to ensure recreational opportunities are sensitive to the natural environment in the river valley system
- to create public access to the water's edge
- to create an environmental monitoring system in the River Valley against water, air, and other waste pollution
- to provide roadways as scenic drives in the Redevelopment area
- to promote conservation of historic buildings and sites
- to promote archeological and paleontology preservation

The City of Edmonton's Master Plan and By-Laws are, on examination, very

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<sup>27</sup> The City of Edmonton, "Proposed Bylaw North Saskatchewan River Valley Area Redevelopment Plan Bylaw 6353", 1981? p. 6.



comprehensive and successful - the river park way system is established.

### Calgary

Similar by other major centres, Calgary has a Master Plan for Parks and Recreation. The Master Plan has several goals and objectives related to riverbanks and rivers, these being:

1. To optimize the use of recreational open space in the Calgary region
2. To provide sufficient public recreational open space to accommodate the present and future leisure needs of the population
3. To conveniently locate open space to serve all types of people and their outdoor recreation interests
4. To select, develop and maintain open space so as to contribute to community identity, urban aesthetics and a fulfilling quality of life
5. To plan and develop an open space system which reflects changing recreational needs, environmental quality, energy consumption and transportation modes
6. To enhance Calgary's image for residents and visitors alike
7. To cooperate with other Civic Departments, level of government and the private sector in providing open space and protecting environmental quality
8. To promote recreational open space as outdoor classrooms for environmental education featuring our natural and historic resources
9. To facilitate the preservation of valuable natural areas in Calgary and environs with special emphasis on lands associated with rivers and water features
10. To provide passive open space as a natural haven for spiritual, mental and physical refreshment from the pace and 'hardness' of the built environment
11. To be indirectly involved in pollution control.<sup>28</sup>

The City of Calgary formalized its development proposals for the river valley

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<sup>28</sup> The City of Calgary Parks/Recreation, Policy and Systems Plan, October 1981, Section 3.4.1.

by creating the Calgary River Valley Plan. This plan designates the river valley as a significant "natural resource" which offers additional opportunities for recreation. The Parks/Recreation Plan states that the intent of the River Valley Plan is not to preserve all land in its natural state "but to provide a variety of opportunities at various intensities of use"<sup>29</sup>

The following policy statements reflect Calgary's aims:

**POLICY O.S.5**

Develop a river park system which features a number of major park nodes which serve a variety of leisure interests, and are connected by a linear park and pathway system.

**POLICY O.S.6**

Acquire land or access rights for continuous public access along Calgary's major waterways with a long range objective of securing continuous access on both sides of these waterways.

**POLICY O.S.7**

Acquire and develop land associated with water features and having recreation potential which is outside the current city boundaries in order to extend and complement the municipal park system.<sup>30</sup>

The last policy O.S.7 is of special interest, because it is a statement that the city has extra-territorial control in the matter of park establishment.

It was the intent of the City of Calgary's Parks and Recreation Department to assign a high priority in acquiring recreational open space with water features. Furthermore, it was realized that parks along the river valley could be connected in order to become principal travel routes for cyclists and pedestrians.

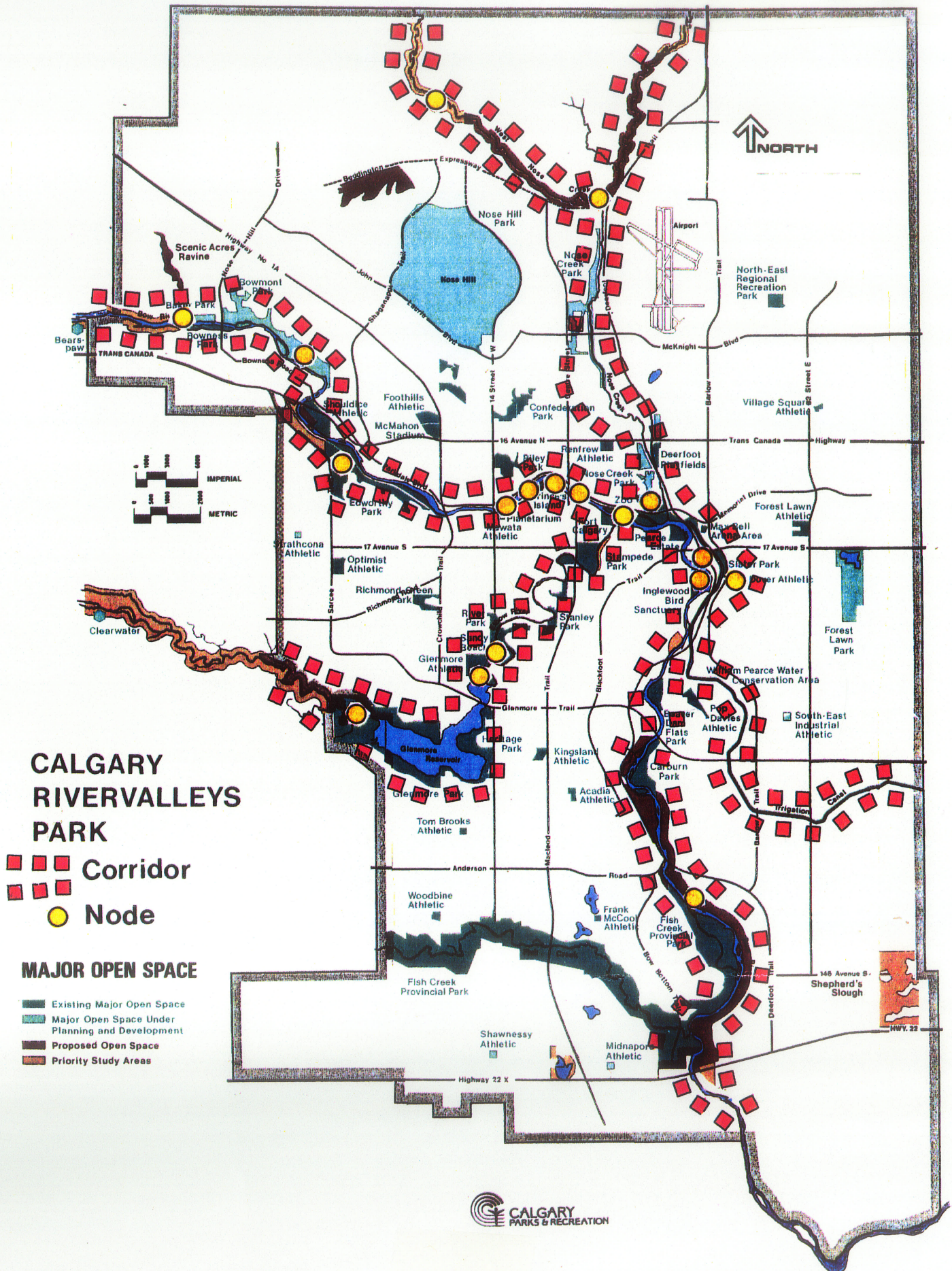
To augment this system of river parks, the Parks and Recreation Department established a system of linear parks connected by trails and pathways for the

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid 3.4.3

<sup>30</sup> Ibid 3.4.3





purposes of walking and cycling. The linkage system was developed and guided by the following policy statement:

**POLICY O.S. 38**

To develop a city-wide pedestrian and bicycle pathway system which is segregated, where feasible, from vehicular traffic, facilitates recreational use and commuter travel, and connects communities with popular urban destinations.<sup>31</sup>

**COMPARISON OF WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, EDMONTON  
AND CALGARY RIVERBANK POLICIES**

The following table shows the four cities policies concerning river bank lands.

[Note: Y means yes]

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid 3.4.14



Comparison: Riverbank Policies

TABLE 3-1

	SASKATOON	EDMONTON	CALGARY	WINNIPEG
<b>I. REASON FOR ESTABLISHING PARKS</b>				
For recreational purposes	Y	Y	Y	Y
Establish a natural preserve				
a) topography	Y	Y	Y	
b) vegetation	Y	Y	Y	
c) wildlife	Y	Y	Y	
For establishing scenic drives	Y	Y		Y
Heritage conservation				
a) buildings		Y	Y	
b) archeological	Y	Y		Y
c) historical	Y	Y		Y
Environmental restoration				
a) reforestation	Y	Y	Y	
b) pest control		Y		
c) disease control		Y		
d) soil and slope stabilization	Y	Y		
<b>II Active purchase of riverbank lands</b>	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>III RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES</b>				
a) boating/canoeing	Y	Y	Y	Y
b) cycling	Y	Y	Y	Y
c) environmental education	Y	Y		
d) equestrian		Y	Y	
e) golfing	Y	Y		
g) jogging	Y	Y		
h) picnicking	Y	Y	Y	
i) sun tanning	Y	Y	Y	
j) walking	Y	Y	Y	Y
k) x-country skiing	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>IV Linkage to other parts of city</b>	Y	Y	Y	
<b>V "Nodes" in river park design</b>	Y	Y	Y	
<b>VI Linear park design</b>		Y	Y	Y

	SASKATOON	EDMONTON	CALGARY	WINNIPEG
VII Setback of new buildings from river	Y	Y		Y
VIII Provision for minimizing impact from:				
a) major transportation corridors		Y	Y	
b) utility right-of-ways		Y	Y	
c) building on riverbank			Y	
IX Complementary uses to park:				
a) cultural centres			Y	
b) entertainment				
c) commercial				
X Authority responsible for riverbank land				
a) autonomous agency	Y <sup>32</sup>			
b) Parks & Recreation		Y	Y	Y
XI Provincial funding of park development	Y			
XII Environmental assessment required	Y	Y	Y	No <sup>33</sup>
XIII Further studies planned				
a) biophysical	Y			
b) planning/development	Y	Y	Y	Y <sup>34</sup>
XIV Comprehensive plan for developing riverbank	Y <sup>35</sup>	Y <sup>36</sup>	Y <sup>37</sup>	

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<sup>32</sup>. Meewasin Valley Authority is a partnership between the Province of Saskatchewan, the City of Saskatoon and the University of Saskatchewan.

<sup>33</sup>. Abnegated 1974

<sup>34</sup>. Winnipeg has done several river/creek specific studies, however, the City has not done a study on the Red or Assiniboine River.

<sup>35</sup>. Meewasin Valley Authority 100 Year Plan.

<sup>36</sup>. North Saskatchewan River Valley Area Redevelopment Plan.

<sup>37</sup>. Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, City of Edmonton.

The above table demonstrates that the City of Winnipeg is, to some degree, not comprehensive in its planning goals when compared to the other Western cities. In Winnipeg, the planning of riverbanks has been delegated to the Parks and Recreation Department for consideration.

In examining the section of the table "Reasons for establishing parks" note that Edmonton and Saskatoon have a broad range of justifying the establishment of parks along rivers. Furthermore, the three cities realize the diverseness of recreational opportunities that are to be experienced, as such, provisions are made in their plans to accommodate these endeavors. Winnipeg's policy and objectives statements do not specifically mention recreational opportunities, but alludes to them, i.e. "to provide access to the water for a wide range of water-orientated activities". Interpreting Winnipeg's policy and associated objectives are lacking in focus or explanation, and as such are very hard to implement let alone to implement. In contrast, the three other western cities have Master or comprehensive plans that address the diverse aspects of land management. For example, Calgary and Edmonton saw the need to limit or minimize the consequences of major transportation corridors and utility right-of-ways through the river valley system. Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary adhere to the process of conducting environmental impact assessments [EIA], while Winnipeg has not conducted an EIA since 1974.

Finally, the table shows that Winnipeg is the only one of the four cities examined that does not have a [comprehensive] plan for developing river banks.

The establishment of a linear park system is a low priority for the City of Winnipeg. This is possibly due to more significant demands such as the need to improve sewage treatment of waste water; the maintenance of infrastructure such as the water distribution system, roadways and upgrading of other city-delivered

services which are considered by City Council to be in deplorable condition<sup>38</sup>. A study which was completed for the City examined the state of the infrastructure in Winnipeg and found that \$1.7 billion dollar would be required to upgrade and maintain the existing roads, sewers and bridges.

While some cities, as in the case of Edmonton and Calgary, are able to implement successfully the objectives and goals as they relate to river bank parks or planning in general, it seems that Winnipeg is unable to do so. This may be as a result of an ambiguous policy and the six supporting objectives of By-Law 2960/81, combined with the lack of money. And as all planners know, money drives the system. The desired objective of creating a linear parkway may not be possible on the meager expenditure of \$500,000.<sup>39</sup>

### Summary

The comparison of four cities and their long range objectives or master plans for their waterways, was done for the following reasons:

1. To demonstrate that Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon have successfully implemented their policies concerning river bank lands because they have a master plan that guide the development of river parks;
2. That all cities perceive river bank lands as an opportunity to promote recreation and/or commercial enterprise; and
3. That the cities examined realize that river bank development is a means of improving the image of the city.

The City of Winnipeg is not specific enough in its reasons for establishing

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<sup>38</sup>. "City needs \$1.7 billion for works", Winnipeg Free Press, Sept. 23, 1989, p. 3.

<sup>39</sup>. This sum is budgeted yearly and may not be truly representative of the monies available for the acquisition of land. In 1986, the City of Winnipeg bought the Guertin Building on the Assiniboine River for well over one million dollars.



river parks in Plan Winnipeg. In comparison, the other three cities plans have various intentions as to their reasons for establishing parks outside of recreational pursuits. These include: to preserve vegetation, topography and wildlife, buildings, reforestation, disease and pest control and soil and slope preservation. All four cities have pursued the purchasing of riverbank lands, they envision different usages for this land. For example, environmental education, equestrian, golfing, jogging, picnicking, and sun tanning. Details included in the plans of the three other western cities include means of connecting parks by bicycle and pedestrian paths, and whether the continuous parks are envisioned or the linkages will be nodal in design. The plans of Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary are easily appreciated when the reasons for establishing river parks are understood not just by the planner or politician, but by the public.

The four cities have not acknowledge a particular aspect, which is described by Gold:

"The relationship of outdoor recreation to open space is based on biological need to retain some association with the natural environment in an urban setting and a psychological need for contrast and change in spacial surroundings and activities that most indoor environments do not provide. This desire is shown when many people travel long distances to public wilderness areas or private resorts."<sup>40</sup>

It seems that the policies of developing open spaces such as river parks are worthwhile, for not only can they be justified in human terms but can be justified by social, economic and environmental effects.

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<sup>40</sup> Seymour M. Gold, Recreational Planning and Design, McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York, 1980, p. 32.

#### IV METHOD OF STUDYING THE ASSINIBOINE RIVER BANKS

In the last chapter, Winnipeg's river bank policies were compared to three other Western Canadian cities. The intent of this chapter is to develop a methodology for assessing land fronting the Assiniboine River, determining linear and direct access, and designate areas for possible river park development.

Again, the purpose of the practicum is to prepare a number of long-range planning strategies for consideration by the City of Winnipeg's Parks and Recreation Department, which follows the policy and objectives of By-Law 2960/81.

"The City shall endeavour to establish linear park systems along or adjacent to Winnipeg's rivers and streams."<sup>41</sup>

##### An Overview of the Rating System

The main purpose of developing the rating system is to help facilitate the examination of potential "access points" that are along the Assiniboine River. The "access points" include parks, street ends that abut the river, vacant properties and utility and transportation right-of-ways. In general terms, access is the degree to

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<sup>41</sup>. Ibid p.4

which a place is reachable. In this study, two other types of access are also considered - linear access and direct access. While public access is deemed the most important aspect of the study, linear and direct access give a quantitative and qualitative definition to the land being assessed. The overall purpose of the examination of the Assiniboine River corridor is to determine where river park development should occur and the determination of potential linear river parks can be established. This knowledge of where park development should ultimately guide the acquisition process of land for park purposes. Again, it must be stated that establishing parks that are beside water are deemed to be aesthetically pleasing to users. The user must be able to view and come into contact with the water. At the heart of determining park development is the need to know where park development should occur.

To help facilitate analysis, the North and South shores of the Assiniboine River were divided into twenty-one precincts. The establishment of "precincts" was to help in the recognition of different types of land along the Assiniboine and to provide readily recognized boundaries. On the south side of the Assiniboine River, the precincts have the boundaries of the West Perimeter Bridge, Roblin Boulevard, Corydon Avenue, Park Boulevard, Wellington Crescent, Wardlaw Street and onward to the Red River. The North side precincts boundaries share the West Perimeter Bridge, Portage Avenue, Broadway, part of Main Street and Water Avenue and onwards to the Red River. It should be pointed out that precincts are not of equal sizes in area or river front lengths. Maps 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3 show the twenty-one precincts.

#### LINEAR ACCESS OBJECTIVES

Linear access is only possible where a park is of substantial size to allow

movement that is parallel to the Assiniboine River or along the many creeks that flow into the Assiniboine. There are parks that allow this feature, namely Assiniboine Park (south side), Caron Park, Sturgeon Creek Park, the Truro Creek-Bruce Park system and the Beauchemin Park (formerly Beaver Dam Creek Park). An excellent example of the type of park desired is The Forks. The Forks' gentle slope to the Red and Assiniboine Rivers allows people to walk along the river on gravel paths, and permits the user to come into contact with the water at several points. The walkway from The Forks to the Legislative grounds will enhance the entire project. It should be noted that most of the parks along the Assiniboine do not allow the user direct access to water because of the steep river banks.

One of the most important considerations in determining the linear access objective is the location of the park. Naturally, the park should be between the road allowance and the river. Secondly, there should be unobstructed visual access of the river from the road allowance. The last important feature is the presence of a pathway. From these three important criteria and possible variations, five conditions were developed to assess vacant and park lands fronting the Assiniboine River. These different conditions have been graphically depicted.

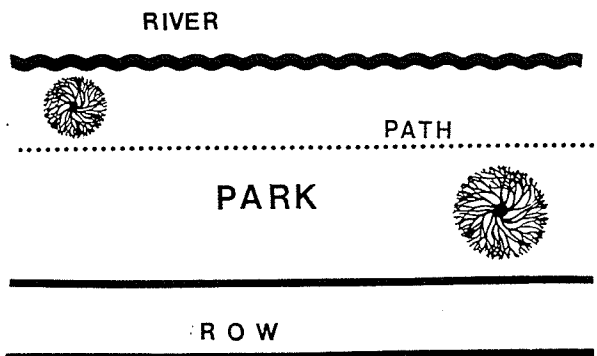
#### DIRECT ACCESS OBJECTIVES

Providing access to water is thought to be one of the more important objectives, not only for the user to enjoy a wide range of water-orientated activities but also to enjoy the special effect water has on our senses. The idea of direct access means the perpendicular access from a roadway across a park to the river. There are a number of criteria which help determine direct access to the river. The first criterion is there should be an unobstructed visual access from the road allowance to the river. Secondly, there should be an existing pathway on

## LINEAR ACCESS OBJECTIVES

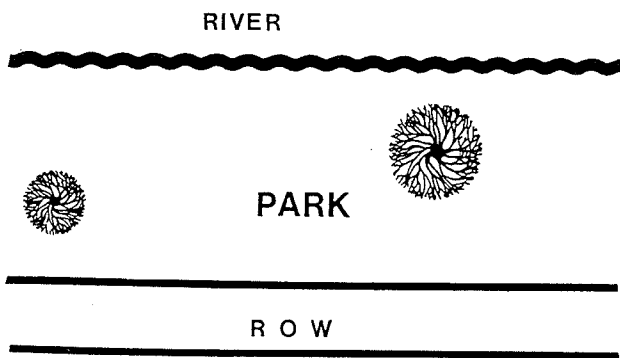
### Conditions

4 POINTS (excellent)



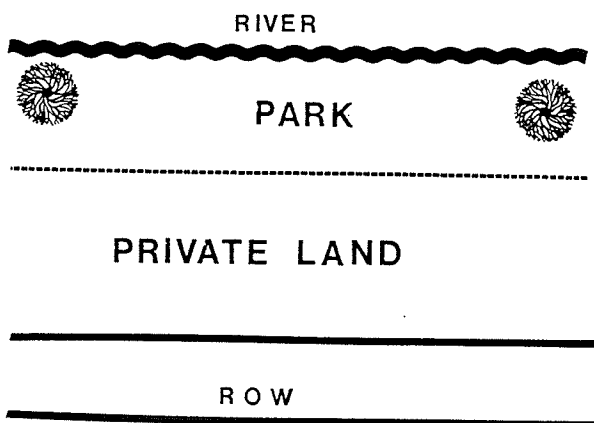
1. Public land between road allowance and river - unobstructed visual access from road.
2. Existing path on public land that has established linear movement.

3 POINTS (good)



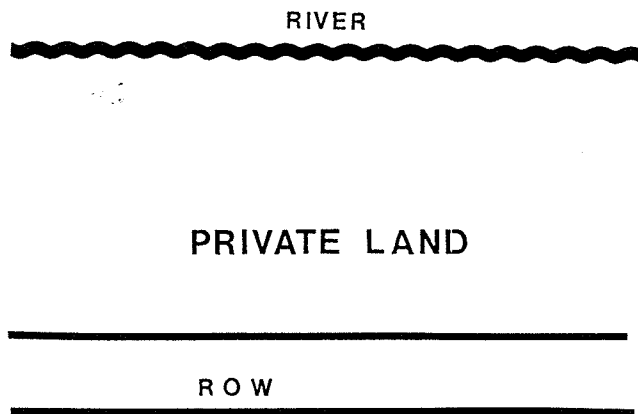
1. Public land between road allowance and river - unobstructed visual access from road.
2. No path.
3. Natural linear movement opportunity.

2 POINTS (acceptable)



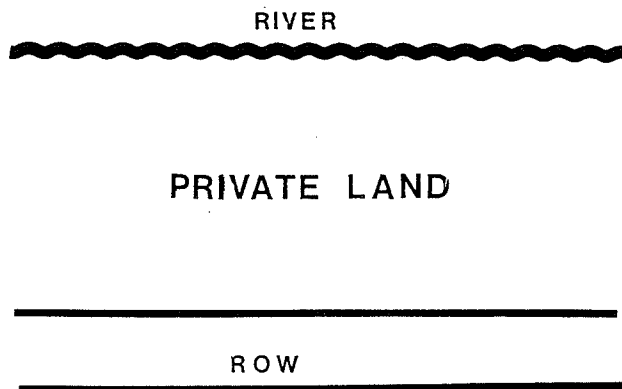
1. Visual access between road and river obstructed by private homes or land.
2. Public land between river and private land.
3. Natural linear movement opportunity available on public land.

1 POINT (poor)



1. Visual access between road and river obstructed by private homes or land.
2. No public land adjacent to river.
3. Road allowance is:
  - scenic or park-like
  - low traffic volume
  - linear movement opportunity that connects with adjacent precinct featuring major public land.

0 POINTS (unacceptable)

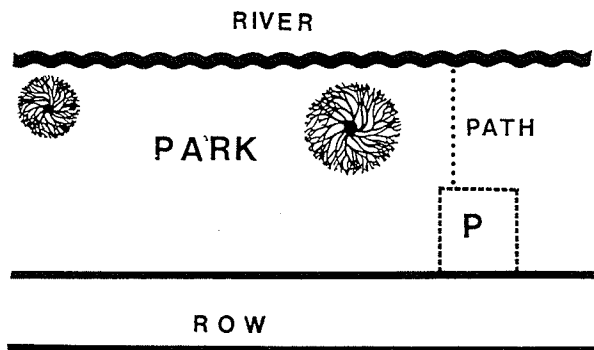


1. Visual access between road allowance and river obstructed by private homes or land.
2. No public land adjacent to river.
3. Road allowance is:
  - not scenic or park-like
  - high traffic volumes
  - is adjacent to a precinct that does not have major public land.

## DIRECT ACCESS OBJECTIVES

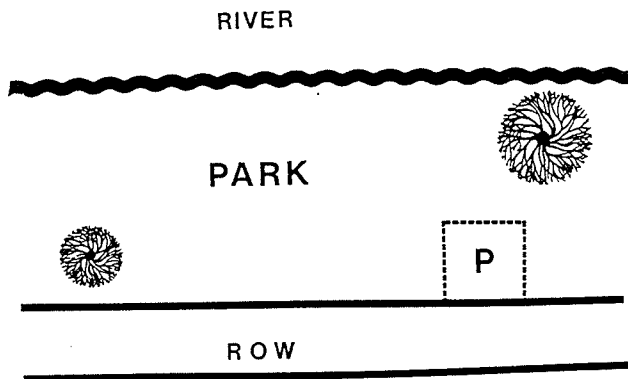
### Conditions

4 POINTS (excellent)



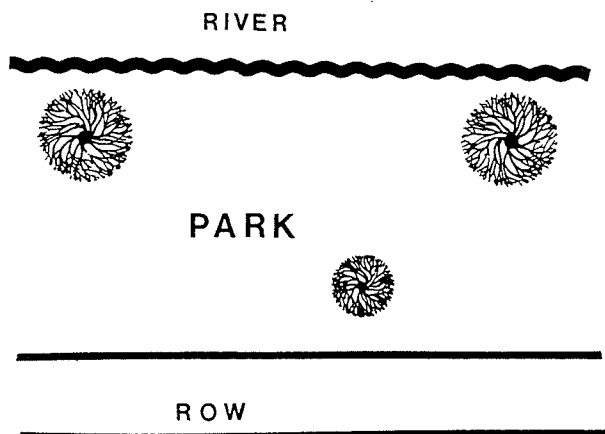
1. Public land between road allowance and river - unobstructed visual access from road.
2. Existing path on public land - developed direct movement opportunity.
3. On-site parking on public land for vehicles and unloading/loading of recreational equipment.

3 POINTS (good)



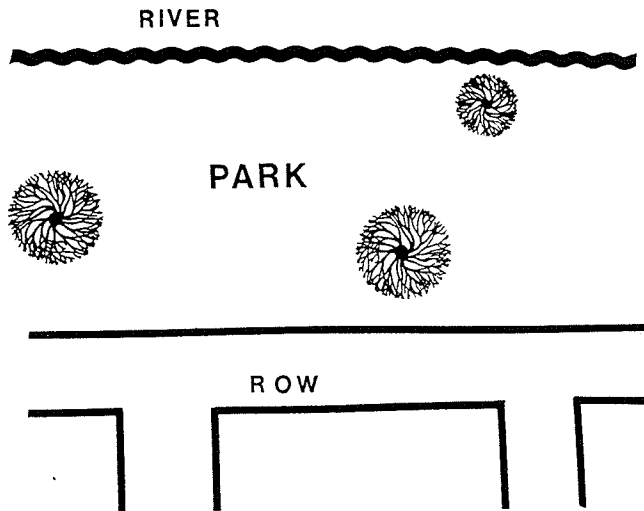
1. Public land between road allowance and river - unobstructed visual access from road allowance.
2. No path on public land - natural direct movement opportunity.
3. On-site parking on public land for vehicles and unloading/loading of recreational equipment.

2 POINTS (acceptable)



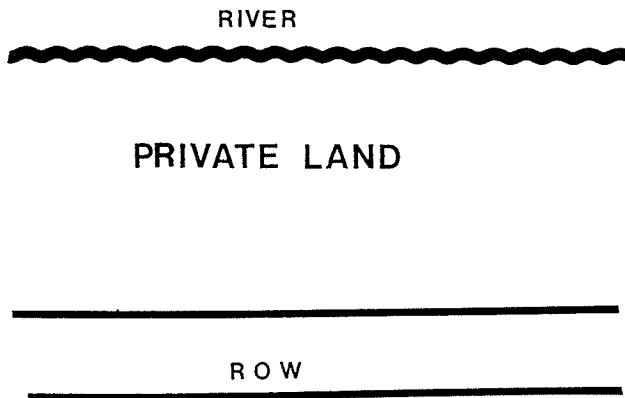
1. Public land between road allowance and river - unobstructed visual access from road allowance.
2. No path on public land - natural direct movement opportunity.
3. Off-site parking available on adjacent road allowance for vehicles and unloading/loading of recreational equipment.

1 POINT (poor)



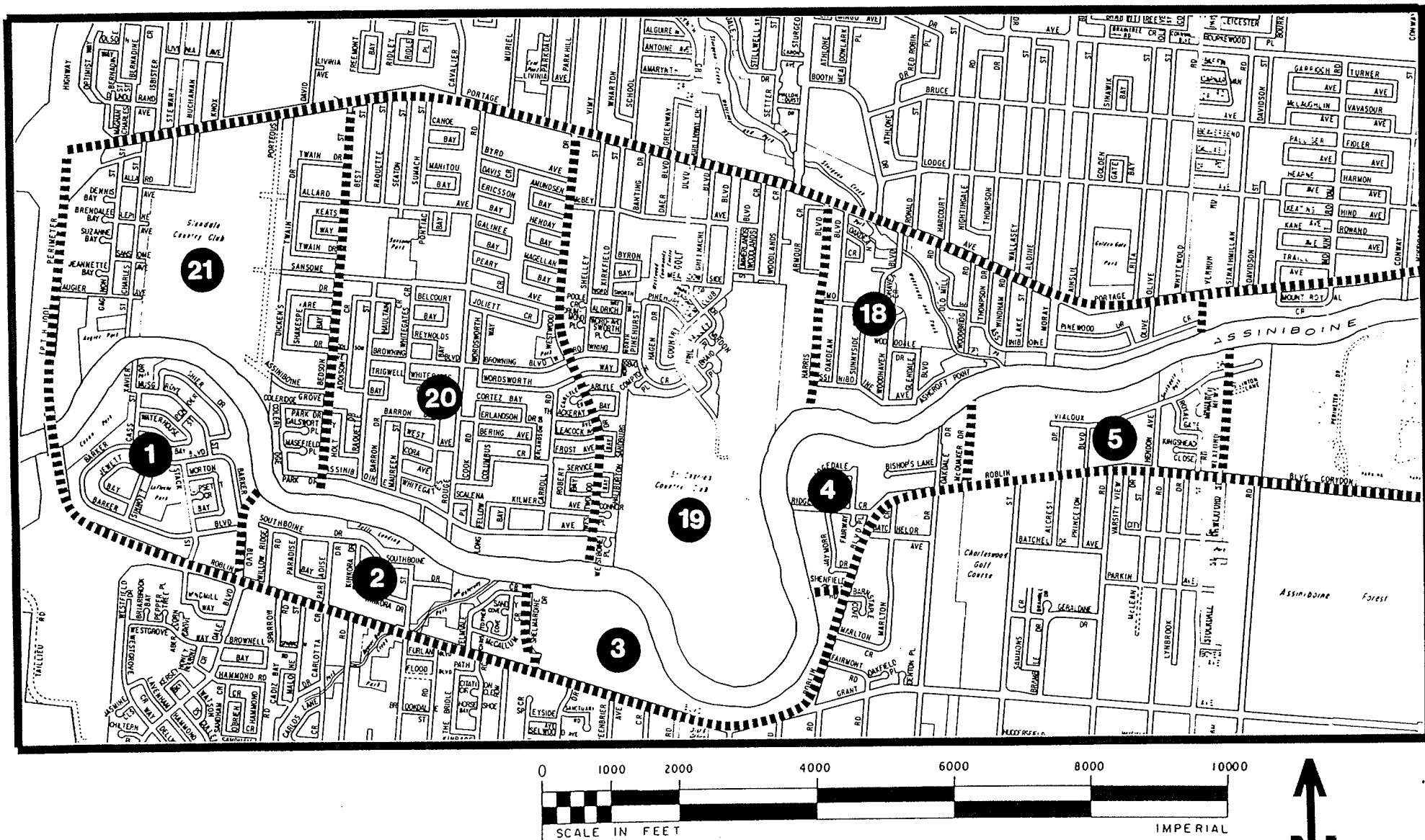
1. Public land between road allowance and river - unobstructed visual access from road allowance.
2. No path on public land - natural direct movement opportunity.
3. Off-site parking, no available on proximate road allowance for vehicles and unloading/loading of recreational equipment.

0 POINTS (unacceptable)



1. Private land between road allowance and river - no direct movement opportunity.

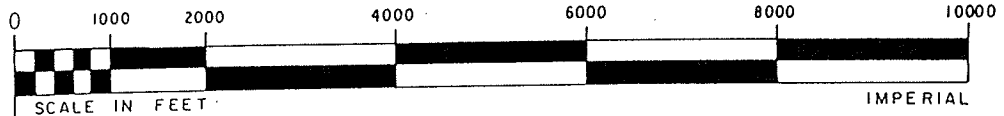
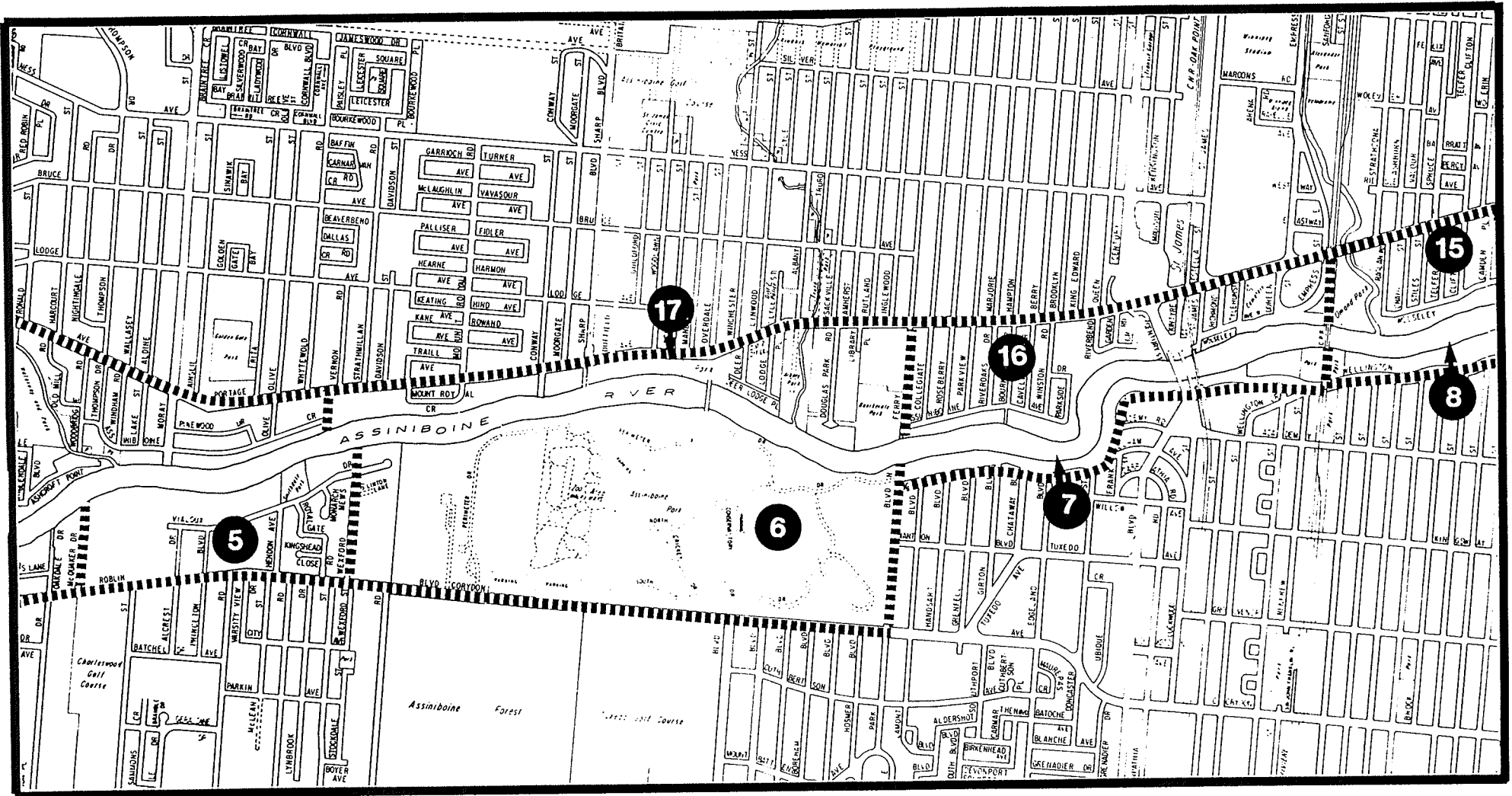




## PRECINCTS

This map shows the boundaries of the individual precincts.

Map 4-1



# PRECINCTS

This map shows the boundaries of the individual precincts.

Map 4-2



## Map 4-3

This map shows the boundaries of the individual precincts.

public land for uninterrupted movement opportunity from the roadway to the water course. The third criterion is that the park should offer on-site parking for the storage of vehicles and unloading/loading of recreational equipment. To help assess river banks along the Assiniboine River, five conditions were developed to help evaluate potential development.

The rating system is a two step process. The first step involves the site inspection of all parks, vacant land and street ends. From this site inspection, the parks topography, general layout, accessibility to water (in terms of linear and direct access) were determined according to the specifications given in linear and direct access objectives. The second step of the rating process involves comparing the results of the linear and direct access findings on a precinct to precinct basis.

As an example of how this rating system is applied, The Forks park site was chosen. The following is an inventory of the park which was collected by a site inspection. Site inspections for all parks, vacant lands and street ends are contained in Appendix Three.

PARK NAME:	The Forks Historic Park
STREET LOCATION:	
ATLAS SHEET # <sup>42</sup> :	AA 25
PRECINCT:	12
TOUCHES RIVER:	yes
PLAYGROUND:	
PASSIVE:	
COMBINATION:	yes
SPORT FIELD:	
TOT EQUIPMENT:	
NATURAL PARK (NP):	
MANICURED PARK (MP):	yes
COMBINED:	yes
SPLIT NP/MP:	15/85
TREE TYPE:	deciduous
SLOPE OF LAND:	landscaped - gentle slope to river
COMMENTS:	This property was part of the CNR East yards but was purchased by the Canada-Manitoba Agreement for Recreation

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<sup>42</sup>. Atlas sheet # refers to the mapping system used by  
Winnipeg.

the City of

and Conservation (ARC) for the development of a national historic park. Part of this project was financed by the Core Area Initiative. The site is now shared by Parks Canada and The Forks Renewal Corporation. The park has a river promenade that winds around the shoreline of the park. The park offers a commanding view of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The site has a market place an amphitheatre and a huge parking lot. A pathway along the river is being constructed from The Forks to the Legislative grounds.

From a map, it was determined that the Fork Site comprised of 1320 feet of riverbank land. As for linear access determination, The Forks rates 4 points because it is public land that is between a road allowance and the river. Secondly, it has an unobstructed visual access from the road allowance. It has a developed pathway (at the river's edge) which allows linear movement along the Assiniboine and Red River.

For direct access, The Forks Historic Park rates the highest because it is again land that is publicly held and it is located between the road allowance and river. Again there is an unobstructed visual access from the road allowance. There are existing pathways on public land that allows direct movement from the road allowance to the river. And finally there is an on-site parking lot on public land for parking of vehicles and the unloading/loading of recreational equipment.

This rating system will be applied to all parks, vacant lands and street ends that are along the Assiniboine River. The results of the rated parks, vacant lands and street ends will be analyzed to determine linear and direct access to the Assiniboine River. From this analysis, future linear park development or public access points can be determined at the Precinct level or at the individual park level.

### General Comments On Linear And Direct Access

It is quite apparent that the land use along the Assiniboine River is mainly residential and the next most common use is recreational (i.e. public parks or private clubs such as the St. Charles and Glendale Country Clubs). The high residential usage is partially due to the amenity present, namely the Assiniboine River. River frontage is a prized amenity, especially in Winnipeg, where river frontage for residential use is limited. Vacant land, which can be used for park purposes is becoming scant along the Assiniboine River. In one report, the writers comment -

"Land uses along the rivers are changing at an accelerating rate..."<sup>43</sup>

### Applying The Rating System

The rating system that is described was applied to the public and vacant lands that are along the shoreline of the Assiniboine River.

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, all parks, vacant lands and street ends were studied to reveal the types of vegetation, topography, access routes and pathways. The site analyses will be used in the second step of the procedure, which is, assigning values to a parks, vacant lands and street ends for linear and direct access ratings. Information and analysis on the river parks are contained in Appendix 3.

### Analysis Of Precincts

The river parks, vacant lands and street ends were evaluated by the above

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<sup>43</sup>. Draft Master Development Plan by Hilderman, Feir, Witty and Associates, Interdisciplinary Systems Limited and Interdisciplinary Engineering Company July 1980 p. 3.

system. Vacant properties, parks and street ends were also assessed for possible physical linkages to one another.

#### Summary Table For Linear And Direct Objectives

Column A - derived by adding the precincts linear and direct values.

Column B - are the Total Possible Points for a precinct. This is derived by multiplying the Linear and Direct Access points - that is - a combined total of 8 times the length of the precinct.

Column C - gives a percentage value of Total Points (of linear and direct values)- The higher the percentage, the better the linear and direct access.

Column C1 - gives the ranking of precinct according to their linear and direct access to the river.

Column D - are the total linear access points for a precinct.

Column E - are the total direct access points for a precinct.

Column F - are the totals river frontage lengths of parks, vacant lands and street ends in a precinct.

Column G - are the precincts total river frontage lengths.

Column H - expresses the Total Frontage (Column F) divided by Precinct Length (Column G). This gives a precincts percentage of river front land.

Column I - ranks the precincts according to percentage of river frontage.

There is a tendency for the higher levels of public access in the areas of Precincts 1, 2, 6 and 7, and 12. These precincts have some of the largest parks and are situated in the core of Winnipeg. Table 4-1 shows the limited amount of public access to the Assiniboine River especially in precincts 4, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19 and 20 which have less than 10% of the total river frontage. Two precincts, 16 and 19, have no public access due to the two large golf and country clubs present.

In examining the percentage of precincts with river fronting park land, vacant land and street ends, there is a wide variation in scores, from 0 percent in the precincts of 16 and 19, to 93.8% found in precinct 6. An average for all precincts is 18.3 percent. This average is based on public owned lands, including street ends

# SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE 4-1

	A	B	C	C1	D	E	F	G	H	I
PRECINCT	TOTAL POINTS	TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS	A/B =C %	ACCESS RANK	LINEAR TOTAL POINTS	DIRECT TOTAL POINTS	TOTAL PARK FRONTAGE IN FEET	PRECINCT LENGTH IN FEET	% OF PRECINCT WITH RIVER FRONTAGE	PRECINCT'S RANK BY FRONTAGE (PARKS, VAC. LAND & STREET ENDS)
1	11,135	33,600	33.1%	4	5,596	5,539	2,197	4,200	52.3%	4
2	9,465	41,200	23.0%	7	5,846	3,619	1,953	5,150	37.9%	5
3	2,166	52,000	4.2%	15	1,444	722	722	6,500	11.1%	13
4	528	39,600	1.3%	18	297	231	99	4,950	2.0%	19
5	6,024	32,400	18.6%	8	3,012	3,012	1,004	4,050	24.8%	9
6	40,800	64,800	63.0%	1	21,200	19,600	7,600	8,100	93.8%	1
7	17,109	43,200	39.6%	3	11,406	5,703	3,008	5,400	55.7%	3
8	1,596	43,200	3.7%	16	684	912	228	5,400	4.2%	18
9	1,843	39,200	4.7%	*14	981	862	431	4,900	8.8%	14
10	4,699	59,200	7.9%	12	2,793	1,906	953	7,400	12.9%	12
11	5,488	41,400	13.3%	10	3,022	2,466	1,790	5,175	34.6%	7
12	27,112	43,800	61.9%	2	14,012	13,100	3,536	5,475	64.6%	2
13	8,555	56,000	15.3%	9	4,832	3,723	1,307	7,000	18.7%	10
14	3,002	51,200	5.9%	13	1,564	1,438	391	6,400	6.1%	16
15	10,589	45,600	23.2%	6	4,103	6,486	1,976	5,700	34.7%	6
16	0	43,200	0.0%	na	0	0	0	5,400	0.0%	na
17	15,958	65,600	24.3%	5	8,880	7,078	2,220	8,200	27.1%	8
18	2,351	49,600	4.7%	*14	1,572	779	393	6,200	6.3%	15
19	0	63,200	0.0%	na	0	0	0	7,900	0.0%	na
20	1,151	33,600	3.4%	17	651	500	217	4,200	5.2%	17
21	6,040	46,400	13.0%	11	3,020	3,020	840	5,800	14.5%	11

\* - tied

na - can't be ranked



and vacant properties divided by the precincts total river frontage. From Column I of Table 4-1 maps were drawn to show the level of public access to the Assiniboine River. Maps 4-4, 4-5 and 4-6 show these results.

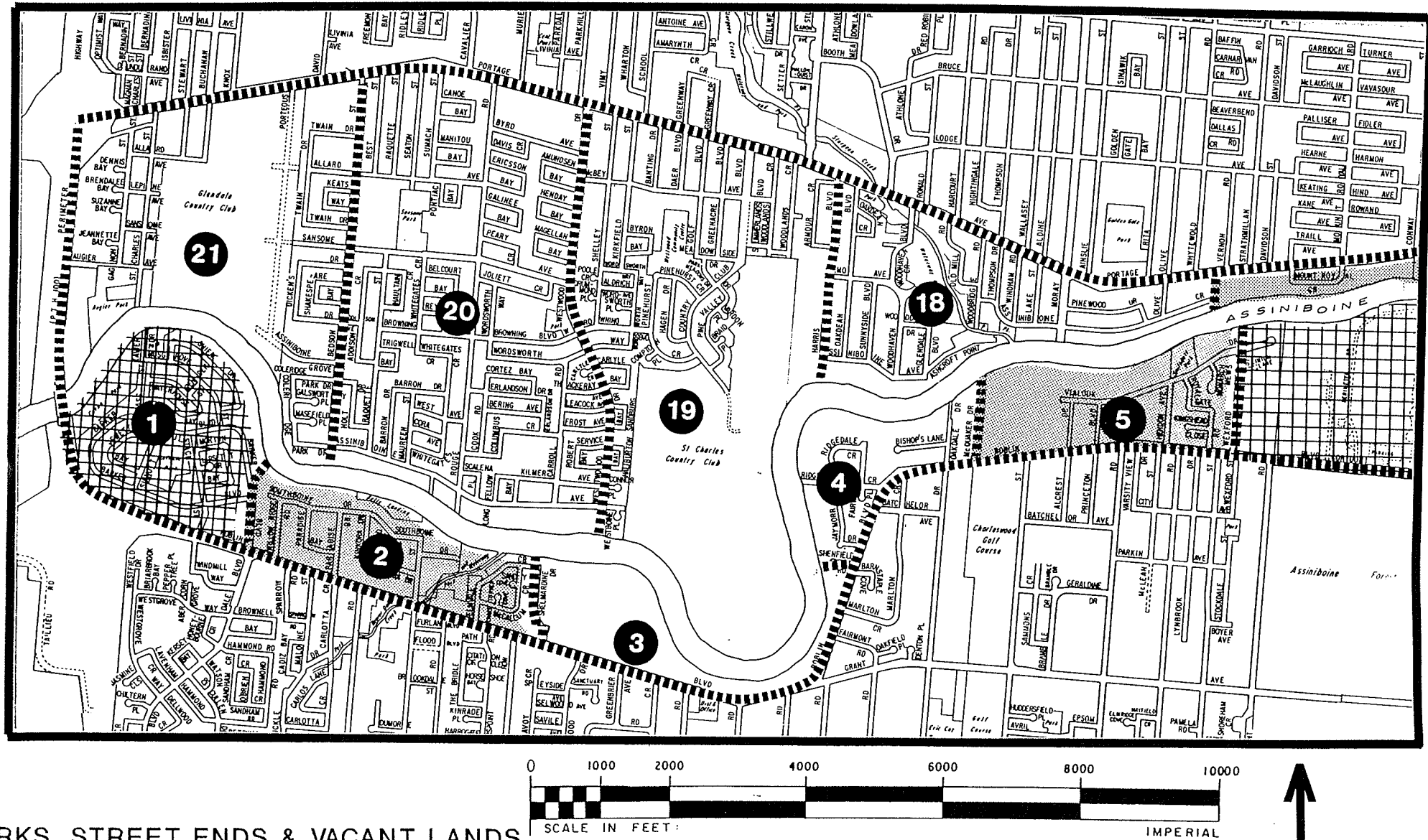
Although many of the precincts scored quite high for direct access, most of the parks, vacant lands and street ends had poor access to the river because of steep banks and/or dense vegetation on the shoreline. However, there are parks which have been designed for the public enjoyment of the river, again good examples are The Forks, Mostyn Place and Assiniboine Park which is off of Portage Avenue. The majority of parks have "turned their backs to the river" offering scant acknowledgement of the rivers presence.

#### Tables 4-2 and 4-3

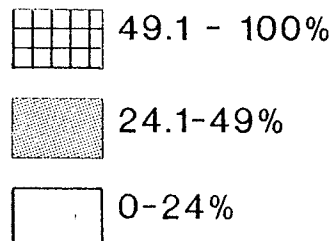
Tables 4-2 and 4-3 gives the distances between parks. The far right-hand column shows distances between parks and street ends or vacant lands. All distances are measured along the river. It is apparent from these two tables that there are considerable distances between parks. However, the purpose of the tables are to demonstrate that public access to the river can be augmented if street ends and vacant lands were developed. If distances between parks is considered a criterion in determining public access, then it should be noted that distances between parks varies from 0 feet to 12,600 feet. The average distance between parks on both sides of the Assiniboine River was 2319 feet.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> The parks on the North side of the Assiniboine River have an average distance between parks of 2066 feet while on the South side, the average distance is 2707 feet. All distances between parks, vacant lands and street ends are measured along the river shoreline.

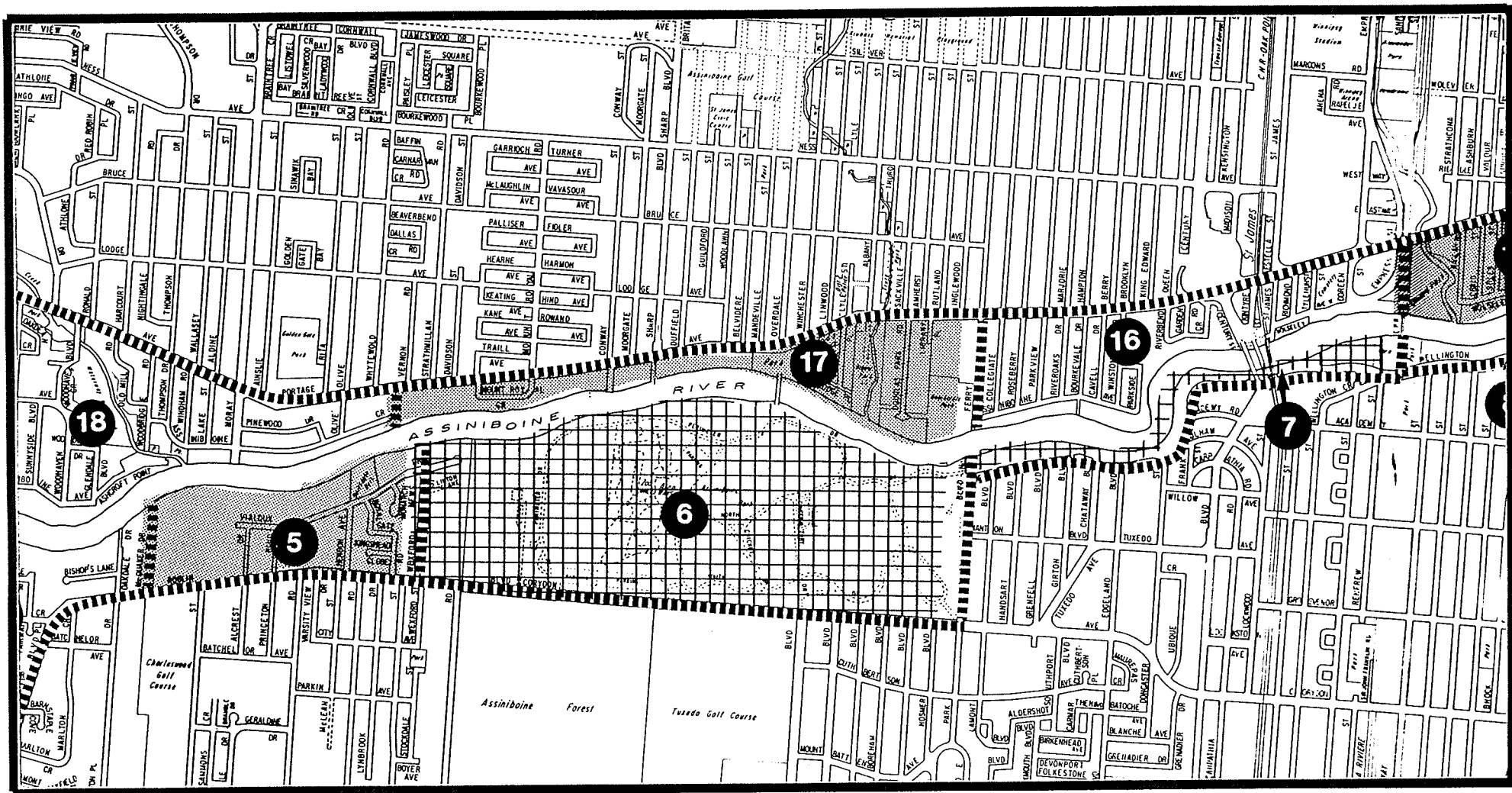


# PARKS, STREET ENDS & VACANT LANDS






Parks, vacant lands and street ends that front the Assiniboine River have been calculated as a percentage of the river frontage of every precinct.

Map 4-4

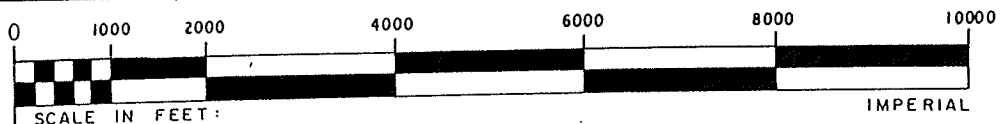
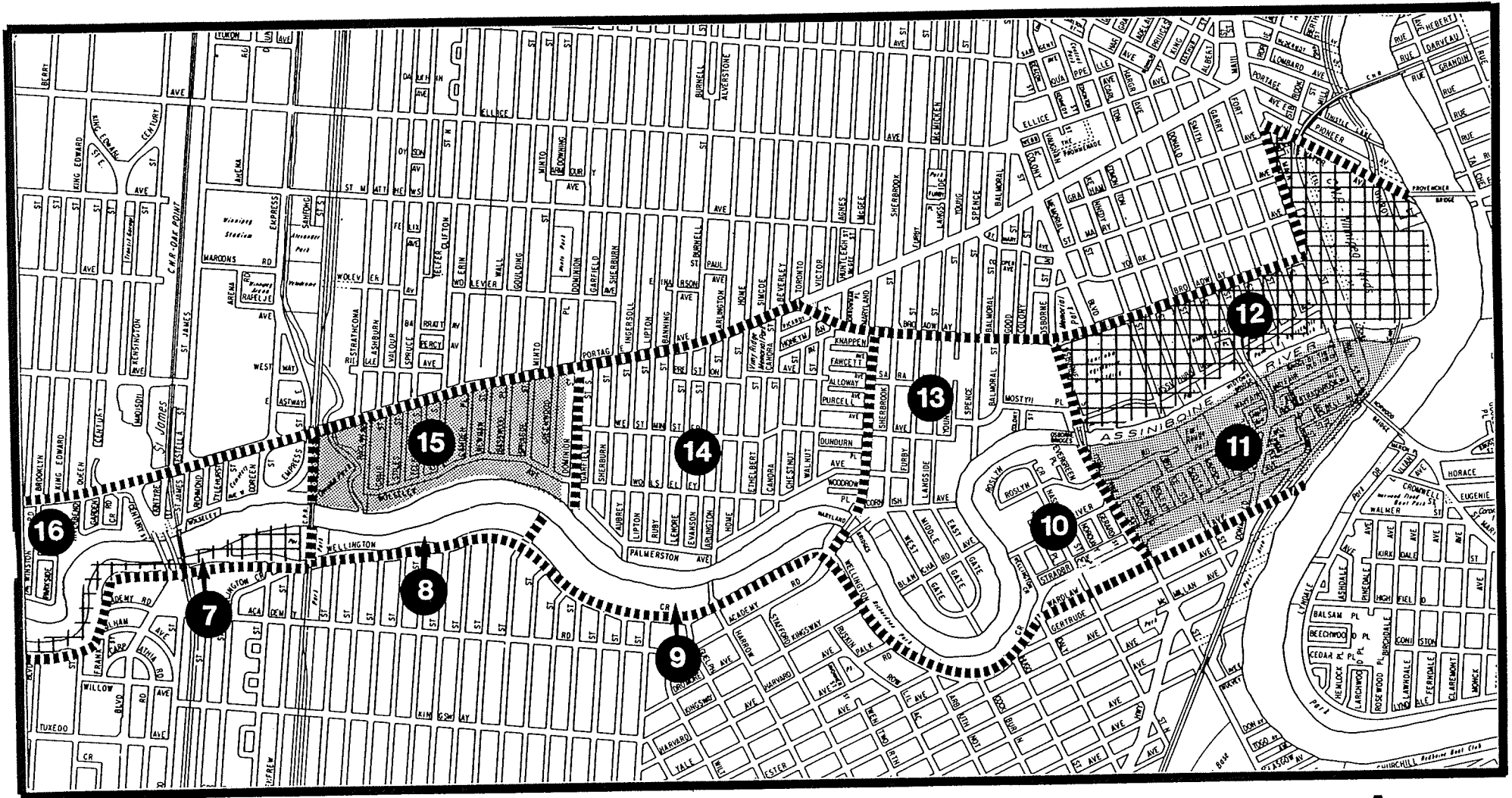


# PARKS, STREET ENDS & VACANT LANDS

-  49.1 - 100%
-  24.1-49%
-  0-24%

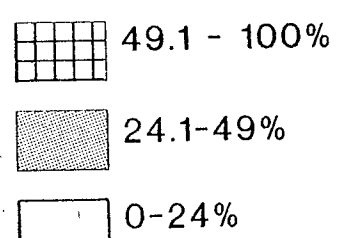
Parks, vacant lands and street ends that front the Assiniboine River have been calculated as a percentage of the river frontage of every precinct.

Map 4-5



Map 4-6

# PARKS, STREET ENDS & VACANT LANDS



Parks, vacant lands and street ends that front the Assiniboine River have been calculated as a percentage of the river frontage of every precinct.

# TABLE 4-2

## DISTANCE BETWEEN PARKS – SOUTH SIDE OF ASSINIBOINE RIVER FROM THE WEST PERIMETER HIGHWAY

	EAST	
Caron Park to Daly Gardens Park	2550 ft	
Daly Gardens Park to Kelly Landing	1350 ft	
Kelly Landing to Beauchemin Park	683 ft	
Beauchemin Park to Shelmerdine Public Reserve	462 ft	
Beauchemin Park to Vacant lands		217 ft*
Vacant lands to Shelmerdine Public Reserve		0 ft*
Shelmerdine Public Res. to Smithdale Park	12600 ft	
Shelmerdine P.R. to Ridgedale St. end		6650 ft*
Shelmerdine P.R. to Oakdale Dr.		9750 ft*
Shelmerdine P.R. to vacant land		10748 ft*
vacant land to Smithdale Park		1750 ft*
Smithdale Park to Assiniboine Park	1125 ft	
Assiniboine Park to Assiniboine Park Drive	0 ft	
Assiniboine Park Drive to Sir John Franklin	600 ft	
Sir John Franklin to Maryland St. Park South	7700 ft	
Sir J. Franklin Park to large vacant land		4307 ft*
Sir J. Franklin Park to small vacant land		4446 ft*
large vacant land to Maryland Bridge South		1904 ft*
small vacant land to Maryland Bridge South		1780 ft*
Maryland Bridge South to Richardson Park	950 ft	
Richardson Park to Osborne Street Bridge	5200 ft	
Osborne Street Bridge to Fort Rouge Park	1175 ft	
Fort Rouge Park to Donald Str. Bridge South	800 ft	

Note: Distances are approximate. Distances taken from a map with a scale of 1" = 164 feet or 1 cm = 20 m.

\* Denotes distances to vacant land or street end

# TABLE 4-3

## DISTANCES BETWEEN PARKS – NORTH SIDE OF ASSINIBOINE RIVER FROM THE FORKS

	WEST	
The Forks to Bonnycastle Park	272 ft	
Bonnycastle Park to Donald Street Bridge	210 ft	
Donald Street Bridge to C. McFadyen Park	830 ft	
C. McFadyen Park to Kennedy Street end		368 ft*
C. McFadyen Park to Legislative Grounds	375 ft	
Kennedy Street end to Legislative Grounds		0 ft*
Legislative Grounds to Mostyn Place Park	145 ft	
Mostyn Place Park to Spence Street end		304 ft*
Mostyn Place Park to Cornish Ave. street end		952 ft*
Cornish Ave. street end to Maryland N. Bridge		4570 ft*
Mostyn Place Park to Maryland N. Bridge	5800 ft	
Maryland N. Bridge to Canora Green	950 ft	
Canora Street to William Marshall Park	3000 ft	
William Marshall Park to Osmond's Creek Park	2875 ft	
Osmond's Creek Park to Parkside Easement	4200 ft	
Parkside Easement to Bourkevale Park	2450 ft	
Bourkevale Park to Bruce Park	675 ft	
Bruce Park to Assiniboine Park	800 ft	
Assiniboine Park to Vacant Land		998 ft*
Assiniboine Park to Conway Street end		1878 ft*
Conway Street end to Moray-Assiniboine Green		4950 ft*
Assiniboine Park to Moray-Assiniboine Green	2275 ft	
Moray-Assiniboine to Ashcroft Point	425 ft	
Ashcroft Point to Westwood Park	10700 ft	
Westwood Park to Rouge Road Park	1900 ft	
Rouge Road Park to Bedson Road Park	1900 ft	
Bedson Road Park to Coleridge Park	900 ft	
Coleridge Park to St. Charles Novitate	2550 ft	
St. Charles Novitate to Perimeter Hwy.		959 ft*

Note: Distances are approximate. Distances taken from a map with a scale of 1" = 164 feet or 1 cm = 20 m.

\* Denotes distances to vacant land or street end

### Summary

The total frontage along the Assiniboine River that is either publicly held or vacant is 27,635 feet (5.2 miles or 8.4 kilometers). The analysis of vacant land, street ends and existing parks revealed that public access in precincts varied from 0 to 93.8%. Eight precincts had less than 10% of total land with public access. This included two precincts with no public access points. The precincts identified with higher levels of existing or potential public access were precincts 1,2,6,7 and 12. The parks with the best access to the river identified by the rating system are: The Forks, Mostyn Place and the north side of Assiniboine Park which is off of Portage Avenue.

The average amount of land for public access to the rivers in all precincts was 18%. This may be adequate in some people's minds, but then the distances between public access points varied from 0 to 12,600 feet. The number of access points are lacking in some precincts while distances between access points in others may be too great.

Most parks are not orientated to the Assiniboine River, that is, they do not provide linear and direct access. Perhaps the steep and eroding banks of the Assiniboine and the safety to users have played a major role for the lack of attention or emphasis given to the river. If contact with the rivers and streams is deemed a worthy goal for siting parks and as supported in By-Law No. 2960/81, then it must be said that the majority of the existing parks have not acknowledge the existence of the river(s).

The rating system developed in this chapter is part of a system or mechanism which can help in determine the potential of river bank lands. In the hope that the river bank lands along the Assiniboine would be used for more intense recreational purposes. The real issue is developing river parks is the creation of an

awareness that land fronting the water is a commodity, and is a natural resource which should be for the benefit of the public.

The purpose of the rating system is to simply to discover and outline what opportunities exist in using river bank lands for park development or augmenting the size of existing parks and ultimately giving the public more access to the river. The rating system is a necessary step in the process of planning the acquisition of land for a linear park system or providing more access points to the river. If nothing else is achieved by the rating system and the subsequent analysis, it will point out that public access along the river is painfully limited in some areas.



## V STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ASSINIBOINER RIVER CORRIDOR

In the previous chapter, the application of the scoring method and the subsequent analysis of the results gives an appreciation of where park development (or re-development) should occur. In this chapter, strategies for river bank development are addressed.

### Considerations in River Bank Development

There is a requirement for a system of determining where land should be purchased to establish or enhance existing parks. Plan Winnipeg By-Law 2960/81 Objective 80(1) gives planners the basic outline of establishing linear river parks, but there are no other directives given. This By-Law does not say where river park development will occur or how much is required to create a river bank park. Should the process of acquiring properties begin, there is the possibility that other properties will increase in value because of the demand created, albeit the "one buyer" is the City of Winnipeg.

There are other problems and costs associated with the river-bank lands such

as the erosion of the river banks. If work is done to mitigate the effects of erosion or to prevent erosion, it is quite an expensive undertaking. Also, other costs are the yearly maintenance associated with park land, that is, mowing, pruning of trees and the removal of litter. These costs will increase as more property is acquired. And finally, there is the maintenance of bicycle and pedestrian paths (if there are to be any) or any other amenity provided. The questions that should be asked at this juncture, are: what does the City of Winnipeg consider an adequate size for a linear park system? If the City decided that a limited linear parkway were developed, how large could it be without becoming a cumbersome liability to the City? Ultimately the question is: what is considered sufficient in acquisition of land to allow public access to the rivers?

In contrast to the Plan Winnipeg objectives, the Greater Winnipeg Development Plan of 1968 had a policy of purchasing all river bank lands. This would have proved to be very expensive for the City if it were implemented. The costs of acquiring lands just along the Assiniboine River would have been astronomical. The Assiniboine alone has over twenty-two kilometers of river-bank land that is in the City.<sup>45</sup> If the City of Winnipeg had embarked upon the challenging project of acquiring all riverbank land, the acquisitions and the resultant care required could have over time proved to be very expensive.

Another overlooked area of the proposed acquisition of this riverbank land is the erosion of the City's tax base with the removal of homes and businesses that line the shores of the rivers. If the City of Winnipeg were to acquire property along the Assiniboine and/or Red for public use, these properties would become public and could not be taxed. All municipalities for the most part gather their

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<sup>45</sup>. This figure is derived from measuring the Assiniboine River from the West Perimeter bridge to the Forks.

revenues from the tax base present that is - the land.

The fact still remains that the public is very sensitive to large expenditures of money, and generally want tax monies to be spent on city infrastructures or other services that "they" use everyday i.e. roads, sewers, water and emergency services. Recreational land is on the list of wants, but it is not perceived as a high priority.

The competing claims for public monies is between park development or the lamentable state of the infrastructure in Winnipeg.

It should be noted that when it comes to the expenditure of monies, park development is usually in competition with other forms of recreational activities. That is, the taxpayer would rather have a community centre, an indoor rink or a swimming pool rather than a park.

There is need for the City to develop a "vision" - a concept of what can be done with the rivers, the river lands and what Winnipeg requires. This vision or concept should be developed with as much public input as possible.

#### The Need for a Comprehensive Plan

First and foremost, the City of Winnipeg should "present" its desire of the developing the of river parks, and public access points to rivers and streams. This should be done with public input, through public hearings. The plan or strategy of development should be developed from these hearing. The plan should not be based on what a planner or board or committee wants but the reflection of what the public wants. This process of public input which is vital to planning of river banks should never cease. The plan should try to identify the users, their needs and/or demands. Again this step of the process is repeated over and over again. The plan should also establish time frames of when and how the river park system is to be implemented. This step in the process should be continually audited so as to

maintain time frames and address administrative and planning problems. Should the City of Winnipeg wish to implement a linear park as stated in By-Law 2960/81, a critical examination on how planning objectives are formulated and implemented is required.

### The Strategies

Three strategies for developing river parks or public access points to the river are presented below; these strategies should not be construed as mutually exclusive. They can be applied concurrently to various precincts. The three strategies give recognition that some precincts have better opportunities for creating linear park systems over others, whether there is a possibility or a need. Other precincts need access to the river for the public. It must be realized that some precincts, namely precincts 16 and 19 may never allow public access to the river because they have been developed for golf courses.

The obvious should be mentioned, that as a precinct gains more public lands there is more public access. In the process of acquiring public lands along the rivers, the closer that precinct is to becoming a linear parkway.

There are many advantages to a linear river park system. First of all, if a park is substantial in size, it generates more use. Good examples of this statement are The Forks, Assiniboine and Omand's Creek Park. One possible reason for the increased number of users in larger parks are the more diverse recreational opportunities. At the same time, people are attracted to larger parks to see other people. Smaller parks seem not to hold the same attraction as larger parks do. This is not to say smaller parks do not have a purpose. The modest local parks serve the needs of the neighborhood.

One final comment concerning river park development in regards to the intent

of all three strategies. It should be pointed out that the river parks do not occur over night. Thus, the development of river parks should be incremental. That way, an assessment of river parks and their use can be conducted. The opportunities and constraints, the strengths and weaknesses of each development can be assessed and possibly be corrected.

#### Strategy One: Land Acquisition for Linear River Parks

Strategy One seeks to develop linear parks in designated areas according to the findings in the previous chapter. There are many areas of potential development for linear parks. The first area of possible linear park development is the North side of the Assiniboine River from The Forks to the Legislature Park. This would be the best location for such a park because according to Gunn et. al.:

"Water resources within a five minute walk of the central business district have the greatest potential of redevelopment."<sup>46</sup> and

"[Water front] Parks can be used as a method to revive the Central Business District"<sup>47</sup>

The Precinct that fits this criterion, namely, a 5 minute walk from the Central Business District, is precinct 12. This precinct is already receiving the attention of the City and Provincial governments for linear river park development. The envisioned plan is to develop a promenade (walkway) from The Forks to the Legislative Park. The reason for the linear park being established in this area is quite obvious, that being, the north bank of the Assiniboine River has large tracts

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<sup>46</sup>. Clare A. Gunn, John W. Hanna, Arthur J. Parenzin, Fred M. Blumbey, Development of Criteria for Evaluating Urban River Setting - For Tourism - For Recreational Use, (Houston - Texas A + M University, 1974) p. 13.

<sup>47</sup>. *ibid.* p. 14.

lands that are owned by the City and/or Province. Secondly, this stretch of land connects The Forks with the Legislature, which are two historical and cultural/institutional elements. Third, there is the possibility of encouraging the development or re-development of commercial enterprises which can strengthen the attraction and vitality of this linear river park. There is also the possibility of linking the North side of The Forks with the south side of The Forks in Precinct 11. The south side has a long strip of land that is 200 to 400 feet wide and stretches over 4,000 feet along the Red River (from the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red River to Togo Street end.) This combination of properties would make a very long stretch of linear river park.

The precincts that could have extensive linear parks established are precincts 1, 6, 7, 11 and 15. (See maps 4-4, 4-5, 4-6 pages 62, 63, 64) These precincts have lengthy portions of river bank lands that are held by the City. These lands could easily be re-orientated to include the river by developing; a) access routes to the river; b) views and vistas from these parks; c) public awareness of the river parks; and d) landscaping the river banks to facilitate access along and to the river thus promoting linear and direct access.

Precincts 1, 6, 7 and 15 are recommended for linear parks because substantial portions of land are held by the City. The actual rankings of precincts with publicly owned river bank lands are:

- Precinct 1 with 52.3%;
- Precinct 2 with 37.9%;
- Precinct 6 with 63%;
- Precinct 7 with 55.7%; and
- Precinct 12 with 61.9%.

However, in terms of linear and direct access, the first four precincts remain in the same order as the river front category. The fifth place in linear and direct access is held by precinct 17. (See Chapter Four's Summary Table p. 60.) Naturally

the top four precincts should be considered for possible linear park development.

As mention in the above paragraphs, Precinct 11 is considered as a potential site for linear river park because of the long narrow band of river front (200 to 400 feet wide) and over 4,000 feet in length along west side of the Red River shoreline. These lands are partially in Precinct 11 with the remaining lands outside of the study area. The banks have a gentle slope to the river, and furthermore, the area offers a relaxing atmosphere.

In Precinct 15, Omand's Park and the Hydro Right-of-Way (located behind St. James Cemetery) combined riverbanks lands are close to 2,000 feet in length. These two lands, if combined, have potential to become a linear river park. Omand's Park can also be connected with Bluestem Park which is located upstream on Omand's Creek. Across the river from Omand's Park and connected by a pedestrian bridge is Sir John Franklin Park.

Linear river parks development should not exist on their own but rather be tied in with other amenities present. For example, there are numerous recreational centres that are associated with parks i.e. Assiniboine Park has the Zoo and Botanical Gardens, The Forks has its markets, and nearby historical sites. Some parks have the potential to be 'tied' in with other elements making the overall open space system that much more meaningful. As such, park-cultural, park-institution relationships should be fostered. i.e. The Promenade in St. Boniface could be tied in with The Forks; Omand's Park could be tied in with the Bluestem Park, and Sturgeon Creek Park should be tied in with the Living Prairie Park. The type of physical connection between a park and other amenities should ideally be a pedestrian path or a bicycle route, while access by motorized traffic should be downplayed so as to prevent problems with parking and associated vehicular congestion of streets. Re-orientating the City's bus routes could encourage the use

of these parks and amenities. Furthermore, the walking and bicycling to linear parks should be of various distances to accommodate various levels of fitness that are found in the general public.

A possible problem with developing larger parks is the potential to generate more vehicular traffic and adding to the congestion of the downtown. There is the problem of parking in or around these parks for those users who choose to visit a park by vehicle. For this reason, walking and cycling routes should be encouraged.

With certain precincts, such as 1, 6, and 7, which have potential to be developed as linear parkways, there may be the need for partial landscaping so that public access to the river may be attained. The parks in these precincts have either high banks or dense vegetation that prohibit access to the river. The intent is not to get rid of the vegetation that is found along the river banks, but to facilitate public access to the river. The high banks are a natural observatory that could be utilized in the development of scenic vistas of the river.

#### Strategy Two: Statutory Framework

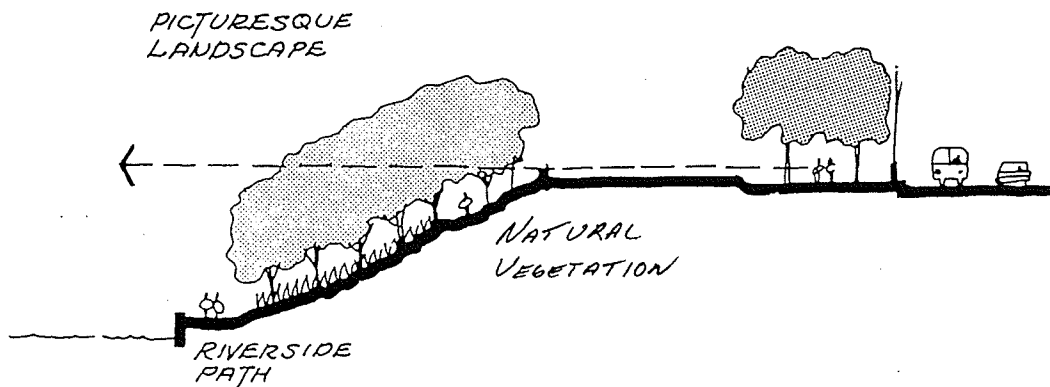
The City of Winnipeg have developed river parks for the past 21 years by the means of three By-Laws. Up until April 1986, it was the Greater Winnipeg Development Plan of 1968 and since 1986, Plan Winnipeg (By-Law 2960/81) and By-Law 4800 have control over river bank development. As planning tools, By-Laws are too inflexible to meet complex issues, in this case, the planning of river parks. Currently, there is By-Law 4800 which covers some aspects of river bank development in the downtown area. This By-Law only covers a certain portion of the Red River and the Assiniboine River.<sup>48</sup> The second strategy proposes the use

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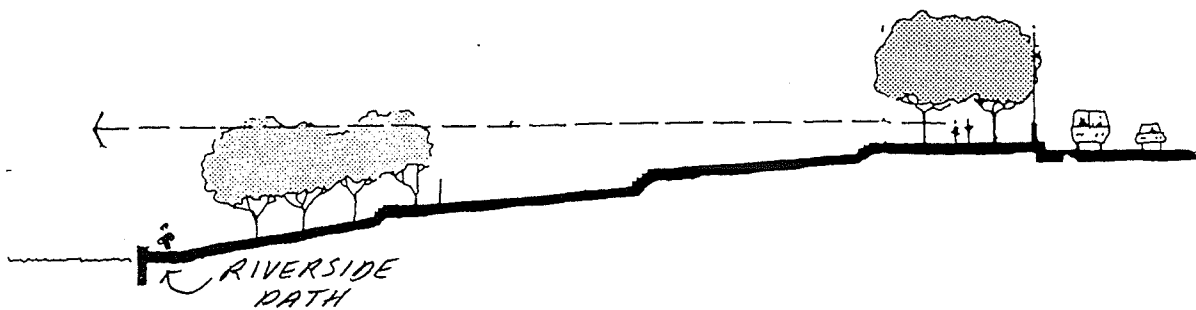
<sup>48</sup>. By-law 4800 covers the river banks of the Red River from Galt Street (street end) down to The Forks and along the north side of the Assiniboine River to the western edge of Mostyn Park.



Figure 5-1



The above diagram shows a possible development strategy for Assiniboine Park and Assiniboine Park Drive. This type of development is best suited for steep river banks. Note the river side path and preservation of natural vegetation.



The second diagram presents a possible development for a 'manicured' park. Note river side path.

of a By-Law similar to By-Law 4800. This proposed By-Law would address not only river bank development but river park development; it would not be limited to a specific area such as By-Law 4800, but would have powers over lands adjacent to all rivers and streams in the City of Winnipeg. The By-Law should include the following:

- a) Setback of new structures from the river; (ideally this should be at least 100 feet) so as to allow public access along the river. All future developments should allow direct access from roads, streets or boulevards to rivers and streams. This direct access pathway should be at least 30 feet wide.
- b) The creation of public easements that are contiguous and parallel to the river, ideally a minimum 100 feet in width, again to facilitate public access along or to the river and streams;
- c) The establishment of publicly held aesthetics committee where structures are evaluated on the appropriateness for development nearby river and streams. This committee would review height and bulk of structures including setback which would be sensitive to the river or streams presence. Appropriate heights of building should be gauge on a scale i.e. 30 to 40 degree angle of visual sight from the edge of the stream to the top of the structure. The bulk of the building should also be considered. This committee should examine all developments to ensure the protection of views to and from the river. Having open meetings would insure accountability.
- d) This committee would review all subdivision plans to insure that public access to all water courses are maintained. This committee would insure that public dedication occurs, especially with river bank lands.

With a By-Law structured somewhat like By-Law 4800, an aesthetics committee may be able to prevent the encroachment of undesirable building practices as found along Rosalyn Road and Wellington Avenue. There are isolated example of encroachment, such as Fort Garry Place on Assiniboine Avenue.

### Strategy Three: Functional Relationships

Many of the precincts fall into the category of not being capable of development in a linear park system fashion at this time. While public access to

the river is desirable as a goal or objective, a standard of public access should be developed. Strategy Three imposes a standard which would provide a river bank park or public access every 1,000 to 1,500 feet on both embankments of the Assiniboine River. In one reference book, it was suggested that in high-density neighborhoods, a recreational park should be located within a 1/4 mile (1340 feet) or less and under the most favorable neighborhood conditions, namely low or medium density developments, within a 1/2 mile (2640 feet) of every home.<sup>49</sup> This distance was chosen because it is considered an easy distance to walk. William Marshall Park, Canora Green and Conway Green are examples of street ends that were converted for neighbourhood park use. Precincts 3 to 5, 8 through 11, 13 to 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21 are best suited for this strategy of having public access to the river at fixed distances.

What is proposed is something less formal than a park, that is, a street end or vacant property that can be converted to allow access to the river. These access points would be landscaped to foster unimpeded access to the river. In summer time these sites may be used as boat/canoe launches and in winter access points for skiers and skaters. The City may have to buy or enter into agreement with properties owners for use of some vacant lands. The advantage to this strategy are:

1. Street ends are put to use for recreational purposes.
2. The many street ends provide multiple points of entry along the rivers. This may provides the public convenient access to the river while taking pressure off of existing river park sites. i.e. The Forks, Osborne Bridge area.
3. Street ends would no longer be used for refuse or snow dumping sites.

Utilizing street-ends may involve grading or shoring the slope or employing other engineering intercessions to ensure usage. Possible street ends that could be

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<sup>49</sup>. George D. Butler, Introduction to Community Recreation (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1967), pp 182.

developed are Ridgedale Crescent, Kennedy Street, Spence Street, Middlegate Street, Shelmerdine Crescent and Rouge Road.

As part of Strategy III, the acquisition of land for recreational use should endeavour to augment existing parks. If this cannot be done, then land along the riverbanks should be purchased where public access is limited. Examples of parks that could be enlarged are Shelmerdine Public Reserve which has three adjacent vacant properties and Omand's Park which has the Hydro Right-of-Way.

Other City departments such as Works and Operations, and agencies such as Winnipeg Hydro, may help in the acquisition of river property for their facilities along the rivers. There would be requirement for the Parks and Recreation Department to review these developments. Needless to say, this is a prime opportunity to help foster river bank access or help augment existing parks. These developments may be required to incorporate design considerations in the construction of projects.

### Supporting Recommendations

The purpose of the following recommendations are specific means of actuating the three strategies. These recommendations are designed to help further the above three strategies.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 1**

That signage of bicycle, pedestrian (jogging) routes canoe launches, river access points be done with proper signs.

Our Canadian culture seems to have adopted in the last fifteen or so years, an accent towards physical fitness. This personal fitness trend seems to be of an enduring nature; it does also translate into a demand for more indoor and outdoor recreational facilities. This is an opportune time to encourage use of the linear

river parkways and other open space facilities. A possible way of encouraging use of river parks and public access routes to the river, is erecting proper signs for biking, running, skiing, canoeing and walking. Public access routes to the rivers should have appropriate signs as well to direct users to these sites.

## **RECOMMENDATION 2**

That the City conduct a study with the aim of determining under-utilized parks or green spaces. These parks and green spaces should be re-developed or disposed of by sale. Monies from the disposal of land should be utilized in the development of more meaningful parks or the expansion of existing parks.

It was noted in the study area that many parks or green spaces are unused or under-utilized. The function of these spaces should be re-examined. Superfluous spaces should be sold and monies from the sales could be used to help expand the more meaningful parks. Examples of unused open spaces are: the Public Reserve at the end of Shelmerdine Avenue, Kelly Landing, the publicly held lands around the mouth of Sturgeon Creek. While these lands are along the river, there are many "left over" green spaces that are found throughout the City.

## **RECOMMENDATION 3**

That the City should adopt a policy of reforestation and have an active policy of replanting trees. The City should preserve or create woodlots.

The City of Winnipeg should adopt the policy of re-forestation of publicly held lands including the river bank lands. The purposes of this recommendation are: a) to beautify the city; b) to replace the elm trees that are ravaged by Dutch Elm Disease; c) to reduce the amount of pollution in the air by increasing the number of trees; and d) to enhance the river park system. This policy could be augmented by preserving existing woodlots, or creating woodlots. Woodlots add diversity to the

urban setting and also provides a place of recreation and a respite from the hardness of the urban environment. A woodlot also provides habitat for wildlife which need support in the urban setting. Any effort to sustain wildlife habitat also fosters diversity of recreational experience to the user.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 4**

The Parks and Recreation Department should support works and Operations Department in their efforts and plans of correcting the sewers situation.

The City of Winnipeg must adopt a policy of not dumping its snow from the streets onto the river banks. The debris and contaminants found in the snow do affect the rivers water quality. The rivers and streams that are within the City of Winnipeg have been subject to pollution. Therefore, there is need for the City to adopt a policy of protecting and preventing the pollution of our waterways from individuals, businesses or industries. This is a tall order to fill. However, stiff fines coupled with jail sentences could help in preventing some forms of pollution<sup>50</sup>. The problem of crossed sanitary and storm sewers is being addressed by the city.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 5**

The City should designate and upgrade streets for image and scenic routes. These routes should be made available (if possible) for cyclists and pedestrians. Existing parks, historic places points of interest and community centres should be included in the linear river park system to add variety to the recreational activities of the users. The City should also establish boat/canoe and picnic facilities throughout the river parkway system.

To encourage the use of the linear river park by pedestrian and cyclists, the

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<sup>50</sup>. The new Environment Act of the Province of Manitoba's Department of Environment has provisions for stiff fines and jail sentences to individuals and to heads of corporations who do damage to the environment. The problem is, enforcing this Act.

City should establish more scenic and image routes that are parallel to the Rivers. These routes can be beautified with trees and lights. These routes should tie existing parks, community centres, historical places and other points of interest into the linear river park system. These scenic and image routes should encourage the development of visual access of rivers wherever possible. River park use can be encouraged with establishing boat/canoe launches and picnic site facilities located along the rivers.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 6**

The City of Winnipeg in partnership with the Province of Manitoba and/or the Federal Government should create a distinct entity to administer and control the waterways and the adjacent lands. This entity would depend on financing from the joint partnership.<sup>51</sup>

At this point, the is need to digress to mention a very obvious point. That is, the need to integrate all properties that are owned by the various levels of government and crown agencies. Some of these lands present the opportunity for increasing the likelihood of a linear park system. In short, this is the integration of public lands into the river park system. The City may wish to enter into a partnership with the Province and/or Federal Governments to create an authority or agency that would manage these resources.<sup>52</sup> This authority (agency) would

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<sup>51</sup>. The proposed joint authority over the lands and waterways within the City of Winnipeg was the subject of a study financed by the Rivers & Streams Authority No.1. The study was prepared by J.A. Rieber & Associates & Unies Ltd October 1985. Little has been done with the recommendations from this study.

<sup>52</sup>. The Department of Urban Affairs of Province of Manitoba has presented a proposal to the City of Winnipeg, the Federal government and other interested parties on the creation of a "not for profit" corporation for the development of river bank parks. The principals of this corporation would pay a fee for membership. The fees are applied to the development of the park system. Proposed fees are in the range of 2 to 4 million dollars for five years. The lands that are held by the various shareholders are not transferred to this corporation. For further readings "Towards a Riverfront Corporation for the Winnipeg Region" Manitoba Urban Affairs, July 1989.

have to develop a master plan and conduct necessary (essential) studies. It would be appropriate if the first study would examine other authorities such as Meewasin, Wascana, Calgary and Ottawa for their strengths and weaknesses. From this study, the agency should adopt a tailor-made agency/authority that has specific roles and mandate(s). The establishing of this agency would provide the public a guarantee that the rivers and streams are being handled effectively. The agency should be a forum for citizen input into the development of river parks, so that the citizens have opportunity to articulate their concerns. The success of the agency's mandate is dependent partially on the profile it attains with the public. Moreover, the agency/authority would be accountable to the public as well as the governments involved. If the present Ad Hoc system of the Rivers and Streams Authority No. 1 is indication of profile, the deplorable conditions of our rivers and streams will continue.

It seems guaranteeing successful river park developments is most probable with a joint partnership of senior levels of government. Meewasin, Ottawa's National Capital Commission, Toronto's Harbourfront are excellent examples of successful waterfront developments that are jointly funded and planned.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 7**

The City of Winnipeg should actively seek the participation of corporations in the development of corporate owned river bank lands. This should include the seeking of corporate and private foundation support of community projects.

In Winnipeg, there are many companies that are community orientated, and may want to participate in community projects such as river park development. The City should encourage these corporate entities in developing recreational facilities including river parks. The corporate citizens could contribute money, private lands



for parks (or use of) or sponsoring events that may revolve around the river parks or their development.

## VI CONCLUSION

The intent of the practicum was to find strategies for the City of Winnipeg's Parks and Recreation Department for developing river parks according to By-Law 2960/81 Objective 80 (1). The three strategies that were suggested are: 1) linear parks that could be developed in Precincts 1,2,6,7 and 12; 2) a By-Law which would have powers (similar to By-Law 4800) over all rivers and streams, that would create parks or public access points; and 3) an adopted standard for public access to the rivers which should be within 1/4 - 1/2 mile of homes along the river.

Winnipeg needs a development plan for the rivers and streams that are within its jurisdiction. This comprehensive plan should be based on By-Law 2960/81 Objective 80 (1). This comprehensive plan should specify the types of parks desired - active or passive, - the desired user intensity levels and the type of connection sought between parks. The comprehensive plan would be a guideline for the development of parks and also, the physical structures that locate within close proximity of the rivers and streams. The types of physical developments include apartment blocks, hotels, residential housing and commercial enterprises. Currently,

Plan Winnipeg's limited scope requires Parks and Recreation staff to react to prospective issues such as commercial developments, selling and buying of properties as opposed to being pro-active. A comprehensive plan would eliminate the necessity of having to perform such actions on a repetitive basis. Presently, By-Law 2960/81 Objective 80(1) only serves as a statement of intent, with no guidance for the development of parks along rivers and streams. In contrast, as a result of having comprehensive/master plans, the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Saskatoon have functional linear park systems. Undoubtedly, the adoption of comprehensive plans contributed to the implementation of such systems.

In the aforementioned Recommendations section, it was suggested that the use of signs be used to demarcate access points to the river, bicycle and pedestrian paths, scenic and image routes. It is very important to the success of a river park system to have a 'visual' system of identifying the prominent elements. As well, an active advertising and marketing campaign of the parks and their activity opportunities needs to be promoted. The marketing of parks must emphasize the diversity of the park system and the recreational opportunities that are available for users of the river parks system.

Development of the river park system should be a high priority since the rivers are the most significant geographical feature in Winnipeg. The public should have a right to experience this resource. Moreover, there is no better way to acknowledge the many rivers and streams present in our city than by preserving some sections of the banks along the streams and rivers, while developing other. The Parks and Recreation Department have indicated that benefits will be derived from this study; in particular, the method used to determine public access to the rivers and of course, some of the recommendations. The study does specify what precincts have the greatest potential for linear park development. As a result, the

Parks and Recreation Department now have a reference study to utilize in the preparation of future planning strategies of all rivers and streams.

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## APPENDIX ONE WATER QUALITY

The water quality of the Assiniboine River has not improved over the past five years. The data supplied supports this claim. Water quality is an important aspect in river parks. Contaminated water, as found in the Assiniboine River, diminishes the possibility of water sports such as swimming and water skiing. However, water quality is not important for other sports that can be done on the river in winter time - cross country skiing and skating.

The following data was supplied by the City of Winnipeg Water and Waste Management. The data for the years 1985 to July 1989 have been plotted on a logarithmic graph.

It should be noted that the data could suffer from reliability in that "laboratory technique" could alter the results i.e. time delay between sampling and culturing. The actual samples for total coliform taken from the river could be affected by one or all of the following:

- lower or higher counts for all types of coliform are temperature dependent. Coliform "blooms" in warmer waters;
- lower water levels in the Assiniboine River (especially in the last few years) tend to increase the ratio of effluent and water, thus increasing the amount of coliform in a sample. However, polluted water is polluted water; and
- higher counts of total coliform could be encountered after precipitation. After a heavy rainfall, the sewers are flushed out into the rivers and streams. Some of these sewers are dual purpose or have been cross connected in that they are for sewage and storm water.

It should be noted that the City of Winnipeg is trying to rectify this problem. In October 1990, the City will have completed a new sewage treatment plant on Roblin Road to replace the present lagoon system.

In the data for the different years, a comparison should be done between all three sampling points. Headingley has lower counts than the West Perimeter Bridge, which is lower than the Main Street Bridge. It seems that the amount of total coliform at the Main Street Bridge has remained unchanged over the sampling years.

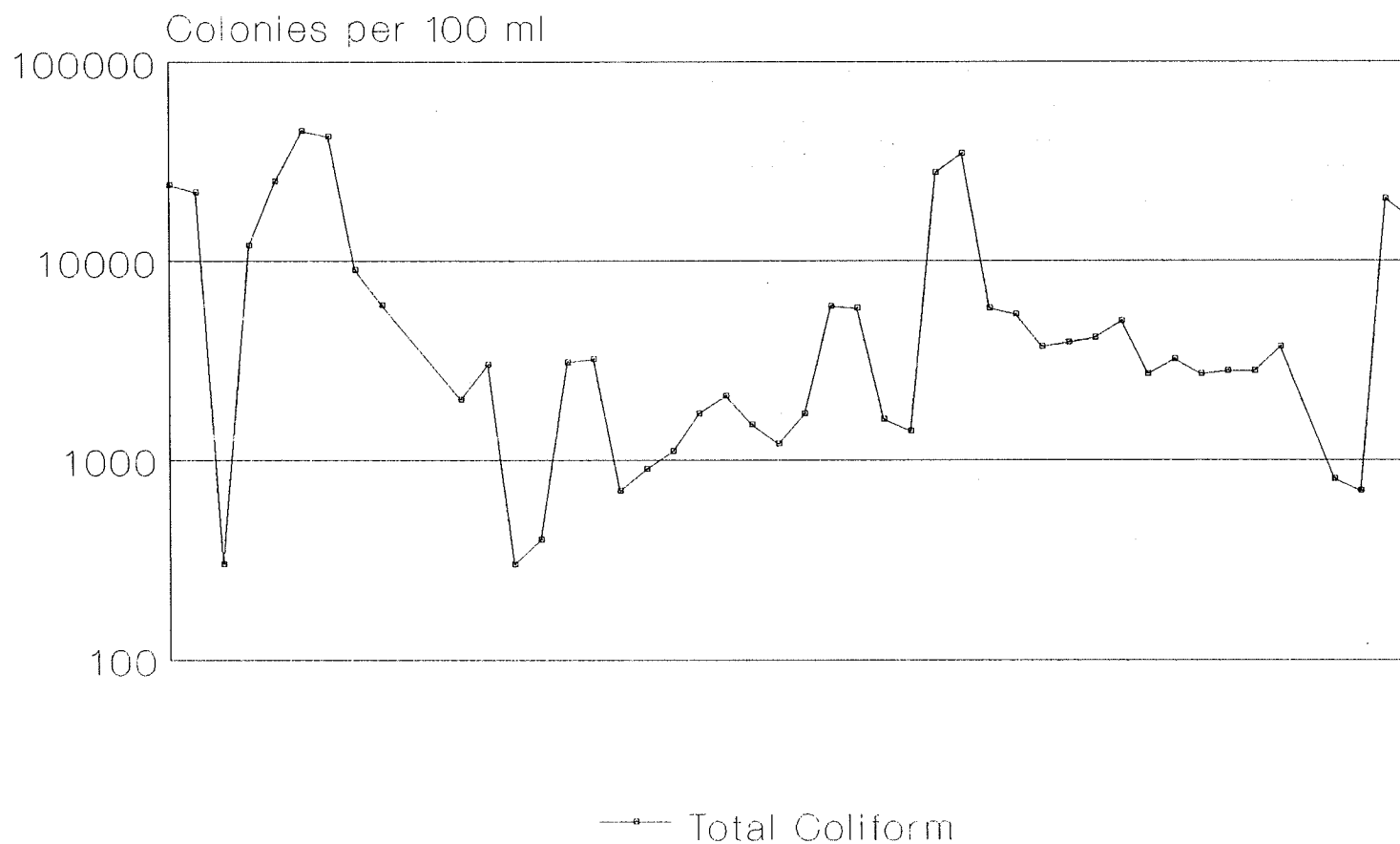
Manitoba Environment - Water Quality has established guidelines concerning water quality. For recreational use, (swimming, water-skiing), the total coliform cannot exceed 200 colonies per 100 millilitre of membrane filtered water. The water samples at the Main Street Bridge exceed this guideline in all cases.

Date	Headngly	West Perimeter Br.		Main Street Bridge		
	TOTAL	FECAL	TOTAL	FECAL	TOTAL	FECAL
	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml
Jan 9, 85	110.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	24000.00	5600.00
	40.00	10.00	30.0	20.0	22000.00	6700.00
Jan 22, 85	300.0	52.0	300.0	159.0	300.00	3590.00
Feb 5, 85	200.0	10.0	4200.0	630.0	12000.00	7500.00
	210.0	60.0	4500.0	590.0	25000.00	6300.00
Feb 19, 85	300.0	50.0	5500.0	1340.0	45000.00	12500.00
	240.0	30.0	6000.0	1550.0	42000.00	14100.00
Mar 5, 85	160.0	110.0	29000.0	1000.0	9000.00	1000.00
	130.0	70.0	32000.0	980.0	6000.00	1400.00
Mar 19, 85	250.0	80.0	3400.0	1160.0		
	170.0	170.0	4700.0	1370.0		
Apr 2, 85	20.0	20.0	300.0	20.0	2000.00	60.00
	10.0	10.0	400.0	40.0	3000.00	70.00
Apr 16, 85	20.0	20.0	200.0	40.0	300.00	140.00
	20.0	20.0	300.0	60.0	400.00	70.00
Apr 30, 85	170.0	40.0	900.0	50.0	3100.00	400.00
	90.0	10.0	600.0	90.0	3200.00	540.00
May 14, 85	40.0	10.0	800.0	70.0	700.00	240.00
	70.0	10.0	900.0	180.0	900.00	170.00
Jun 5, 85	20.0	20.0	400.0	390.0	1100.00	340.00
	10.0	10.0	40.0	40.0	1700.00	520.00
Jun 18, 85	70.0	30.0	200.0	70.0	2100.00	330.00
	20.0	20.0	200.0	20.0	1500.00	440.00
Jul 3, 85	100.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	1200.00	350.00
	300.0	70.0	30.0	20.0	1700.00	230.00
Jul 16, 85	100.0	20.0	500.0	40.0	5900.00	900.00
	200.0	20.0	300.0	50.0	5800.00	790.00
Jul 30, 85	100.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	1600.00	520.00
	100.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	1400.00	570.00
Aug 13, 85	300.0	300.0	2100.0	1270.0	27600.00	7500.00
	1100.0	180.0	2100.0	1270.0	34500.00	8000.00
Aug 27, 85	200.0	20.0	700.0	100.0	5800.00	1970.00
	200.0	20.0	800.0	120.0	5400.00	1780.00
Sep 10, 85	2000.0	70.0	240000.0	40.0	3700.00	530.00
	4300.0	30.0	180000.0	70.0	3900.00	420.00
Sep 24, 85	4600.0	140.0	12000.0	890.0	4100.00	410.00
	4800.0	150.0	9100.0	920.0	5000.00	340.00
Oct 9, 85	1300.0	40.0	2600.0	300.0	2700.00	700.00
	1100.0	90.0	2800.0	230.0	3200.00	680.00
Oct 22, 85	2900.0	30.0	3500.0	70.0	2700.00	160.00
	2500.0	80.0	3200.0	80.0	2800.00	160.00
Nov 5, 85	1500.0	40.0	700.0	60.0	2800.00	280.00
	900.0	110.0	1000.0	60.0	3700.00	330.00
Nov 20, 85			1000.0	270.0		
Dec 3, 85	60.0	10.0	1000.0	170.0	800.00	190.00
	300.0	10.0	1700.0	130.0	700.00	160.00
Dec 17, 85	290.0	90.0	1400.0	150.0	20400.00	3670.00
	290.0	30.0			16200.00	3590.00
Average	685.32	53.02	11947.45	345.94	8197.78	2138.67



# TOTAL COLIFORM

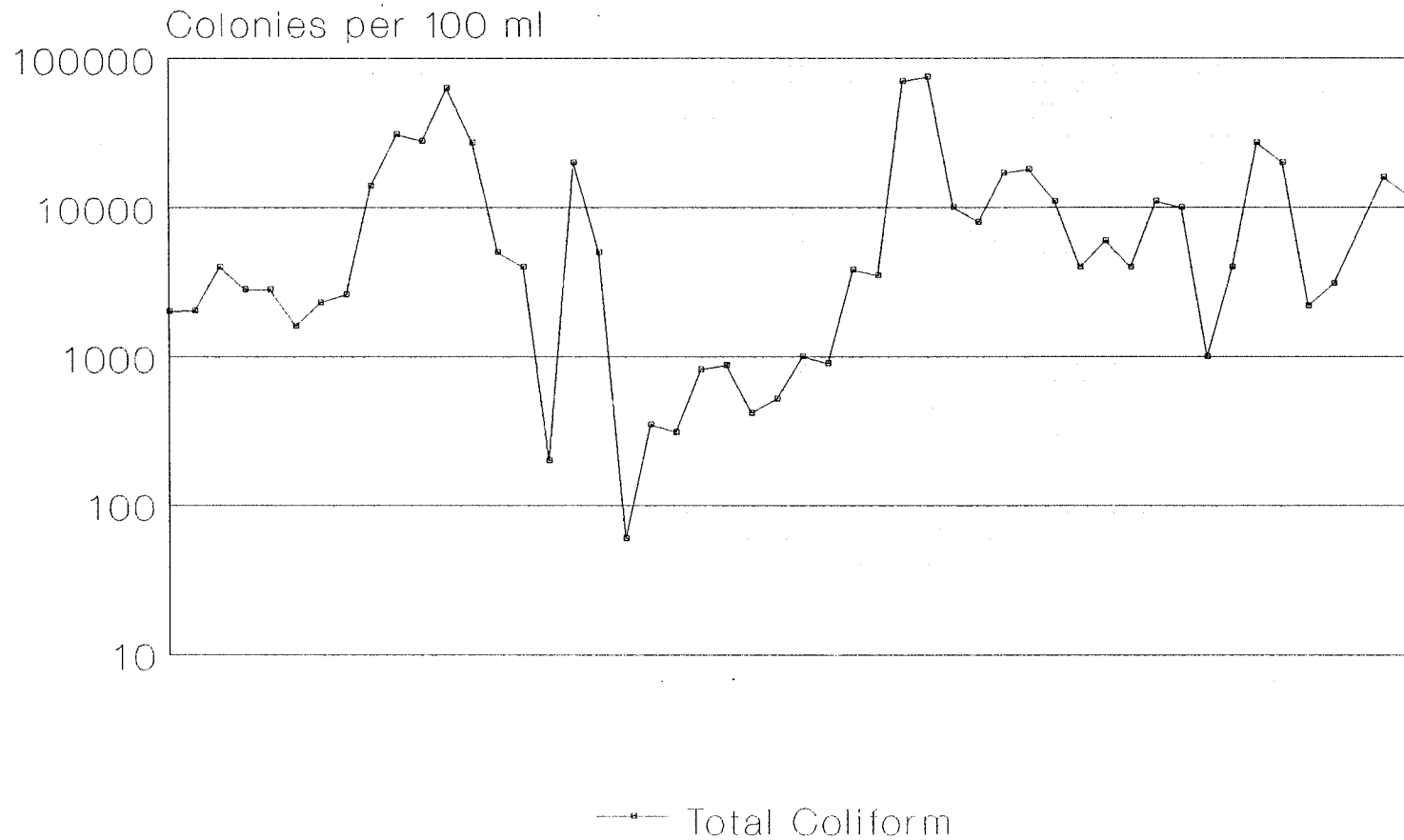
## MAIN STREET BRIDGE 1985



Date	Headingly		West Perimeter Br.		Main Street Bridge	
	TOTAL	FECAL	TOTAL	FECAL	TOTAL	FECAL
	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml
Jan 8, 86	280.00	10.00	5800.00	14100.00	2020.00	
	190.00	20.00	4700.00	12400.00	2030.00	
Jan 21, 86	1600.00	50.00			4000.00	450.00
	1500.00	120.00			2800.00	460.00
	1500.0	120.0			2800.00	460.00
Feb 4, 86	210.0	120.0			1600.00	410.00
	450.0	80.0			2300.00	390.00
Feb 18, 86	190.0	80.0	2700.00	650.00	2800.00	780.00
	190.0	20.0	2900.00	450.00	14000.00	170.00
Mar 4, 86	1100.0	50.0	7300.00	890.00	31000.00	2870.00
	1130.0	50.0	8200.00	1020.00	28000.00	2560.00
Mar 18, 86			3400.00	820.00	63000.00	2300.00
			3200.00	860.00	27000.00	1300.00
Apr 1, 86	50.0	10.0	700.00	160.00	5000.00	860.00
	30.0	20.0	200.00	140.00	4000.00	920.00
Apr 15, 86	50.0	30.0	1200.00	420.00	200.00	140.00
	30.0	10.0	1700.00	610.00	20000.00	140.00
Apr 29, 86	70.0	30.0	1300.00	110.00	5000.00	990.00
	40.0	20.0	800.00	160.00	60.00	40.00
May 13, 86	250.0	120.0	400.00	100.00	350.00	120.00
	250.0	70.0	400.00	140.00	310.00	110.00
Jun 3, 86	90.0	50.0	1700.00	210.00	820.00	780.00
	60.0	20.0	1700.00	160.00	880.00	740.00
Jun 17, 86	200.0	80.0	200.00	60.00	420.00	360.00
	600.0	30.0	600.00	30.00	520.00	470.00
Jul 2, 86	10.0	10.0	200.00	60.00	1000.00	510.00
	10.0	10.0	500.00	40.00	900.00	540.00
Jul 15, 86	20.0	20.0	500.00	140.00	3800.00	810.00
	60.0	10.0	1300.00	110.00	3500.00	250.00
Jul 29, 86	780.0	700.0	5000.00	790.00	70000.00	15000.00
	680.0	580.0	3000.00	990.00	75000.00	12000.00
Aug 12, 86	300.0	100.0	200.00	200.00	10000.00	2600.00
	100.0	100.0	300.00	100.00	8000.00	2700.00
Aug 26, 86	300.0	200.0	2800.00	1400.00	17000.00	6600.00
	400.0	100.0	2500.00	800.00	18000.00	4900.00
Sep 9, 86	100.0	20.0	800.00	200.00	11000.00	1300.00
	100.0	100.0	1200.00	10.00	4000.00	1600.00
Sep 24, 86	200.0	100.0	700.00	200.00	6000.00	500.00
	100.00	100.00	600.00	100.00	4000.00	500.00
Oct 7, 86	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	11000.00	1000.00
	100.00	400.00	300.00	400.00	10000.00	2000.00
Oct 21, 86	400.00	400.00	300.00	300.00	1000.00	4000.00
	100.00	400.00	200.00	400.00	4000.00	4000.00
Nov 4, 86	100.00	400.00	600.00	100.00	27000.00	8200.00
	900.00	100.00	500.00	400.00	20000.00	7100.00
Nov 19, 86			3200.00	2000.00	2200.00	400.00
			3100.00	2400.00	3100.00	300.00
Dec 3, 86						
Dec 16, 86	300.00	10.00	2500.00	400.00	16000.00	4400.00
	1000.00	20.00	2700.00	400.00	12000.00	3700.00
<b>Average</b>	<b>367.11</b>	<b>122.00</b>	<b>1875.00</b>	<b>1037.05</b>	<b>11412.45</b>	<b>2185.74</b>

# TOTAL COLIFORM

## MAIN STREET BRIDGE 1986

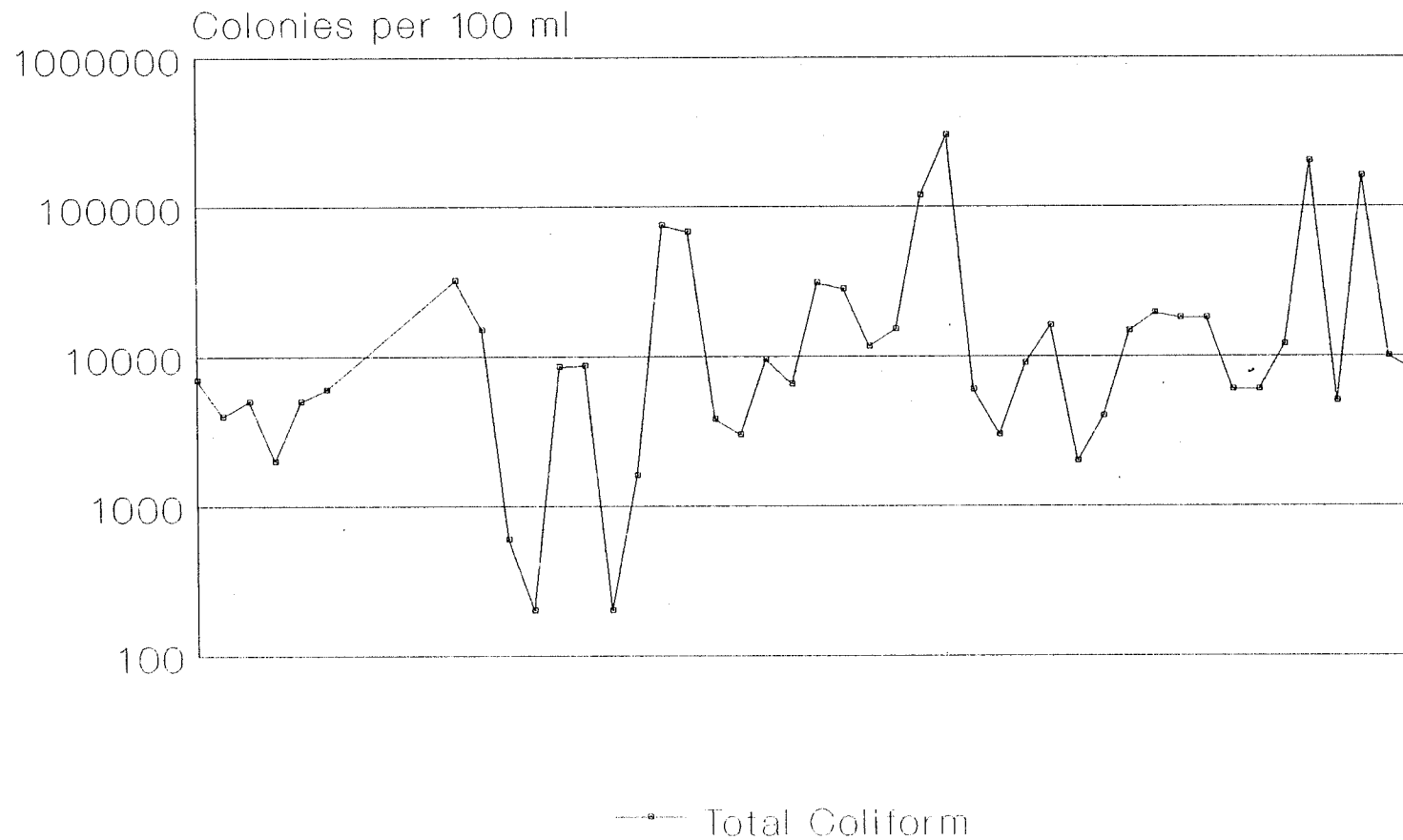


Date	Headngly	West Perimeter Br.		Main Street Bridge		
	TOTAL	FECAL	TOTAL	FECAL	TOTAL	FECAL
	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml
Jan 20, 87	720.0	110.0	5700.0	2100.0	7000.0	1000.0
	550.0	100.0	7000.0	900.0	4000.0	1000.0
Feb 3, 87	220.0	140.0	5000.0	2400.0	5000.0	
	210.0	70.0	5200.0	1900.0	2000.0	
Feb 17, 87	520.0	110.0	8400.0	2000.0	5000.0	
	640.0	150.0	9300.0	1500.0	6000.0	
Mar 4, 87	270.0	60.0	4600.0	1400.0		
	260.0	20.0	3900.0	1600.0		
Mar 17, 87			800.0	300.0		
			1000.0	500.0		
Mar 31, 87			8400.0	4100.0	32000.0	3000.0
			8200.0	7900.0	15000.0	5000.0
Apr 15, 87	10.0	10.0	3600.0	900.0	600.0	100.0
	10.0	10.0	2700.0	1200.0	200.0	100.0
Apr 28, 87	170.0	30.0	3100.0	600.0	8500.0	2800.0
	10.0	20.0	2800.0	700.0	8700.0	4600.0
May 12, 87	100.0	10.0	2100.0	400.0	200.0	1700.0
	300.0	300.0	1800.0	200.0	1600.0	900.0
May 27, 87	30.0	30.0	800.0	100.0	75000.0	14000.0
	40.0	40.0	1200.0	120.0	68000.0	16000.0
Jun 9, 87	200.0	30.0	5200.0	1000.0	3800.0	1000.0
	60.0	20.0	4300.0	1800.0	3000.0	1000.0
Jun 24, 87	10.0	10.0	1900.0	100.0	9500.0	2900.0
	30.0	30.0	1600.0	100.0	6500.0	1800.0
Jul 7, 87	110.0	10.0	800.0	200.0	31000.0	5400.0
	50.0	10.0	300.0	100.0	28000.0	100.0
Jul 21, 87	170.0	40.0	1800.0	500.0	11600.0	1100.0
	20.0	20.0	2700.0	300.0	15200.0	2400.0
Aug 11, 87	510.0	210.0	4400.0	1800.0	119000.0	7000.0
	170.0	130.0	9300.0	1500.0	300000.0	8000.0
Aug 19, 87	180.0	10.0	1300.0	100.0	6000.0	100.0
	230.0	10.0	2500.0	100.0	3000.0	100.0
Sep 2, 87	640.0	20.0	10000.0	900.0	9000.0	1300.0
	680.0	10.0	9900.0	1400.0	16000.0	1400.0
Sep 16, 87	60.0	10.0	700.0	100.0	2000.0	100.0
	90.0	30.0	900.0	100.0	4000.0	100.0
Sep 30, 87	240.0	90.0	1200.0	400.0	14800.0	2900.0
	230.0	40.0	1600.0	100.0	19400.0	3000.0
Oct 14, 87	90.0	20.0	1300.0	100.0	18000.0	2000.0
	130.0	40.0	1400.0	100.0	18000.0	3100.0
Oct 27, 87	210.0	30.0	13400.0	2900.0	6000.0	600.0
	230.0	10.0	14400.0	3400.0	6000.0	900.0
Nov 10, 87	290.0	20.0	3200.0	700.0	12000.0	1400.0
	180.0	30.0	3100.0	400.0	200000.0	1700.0
Nov 24, 87	230.0	50.0	16500.0	1300.0	5000.0	700.0
	190.0	40.0	12300.0	1700.0	160000.0	1100.0
Dec 8, 87	1200.0	520.0	4600.0	300.0	10000.0	500.0
	1360.0	520.0	6200.0	500.0	8000.0	600.0
Average	269.32	73.18	4629.17	1100.42	29172.73	2562.50

# TOTAL COLIFORM

## MAIN STREET BRIDGE 1987

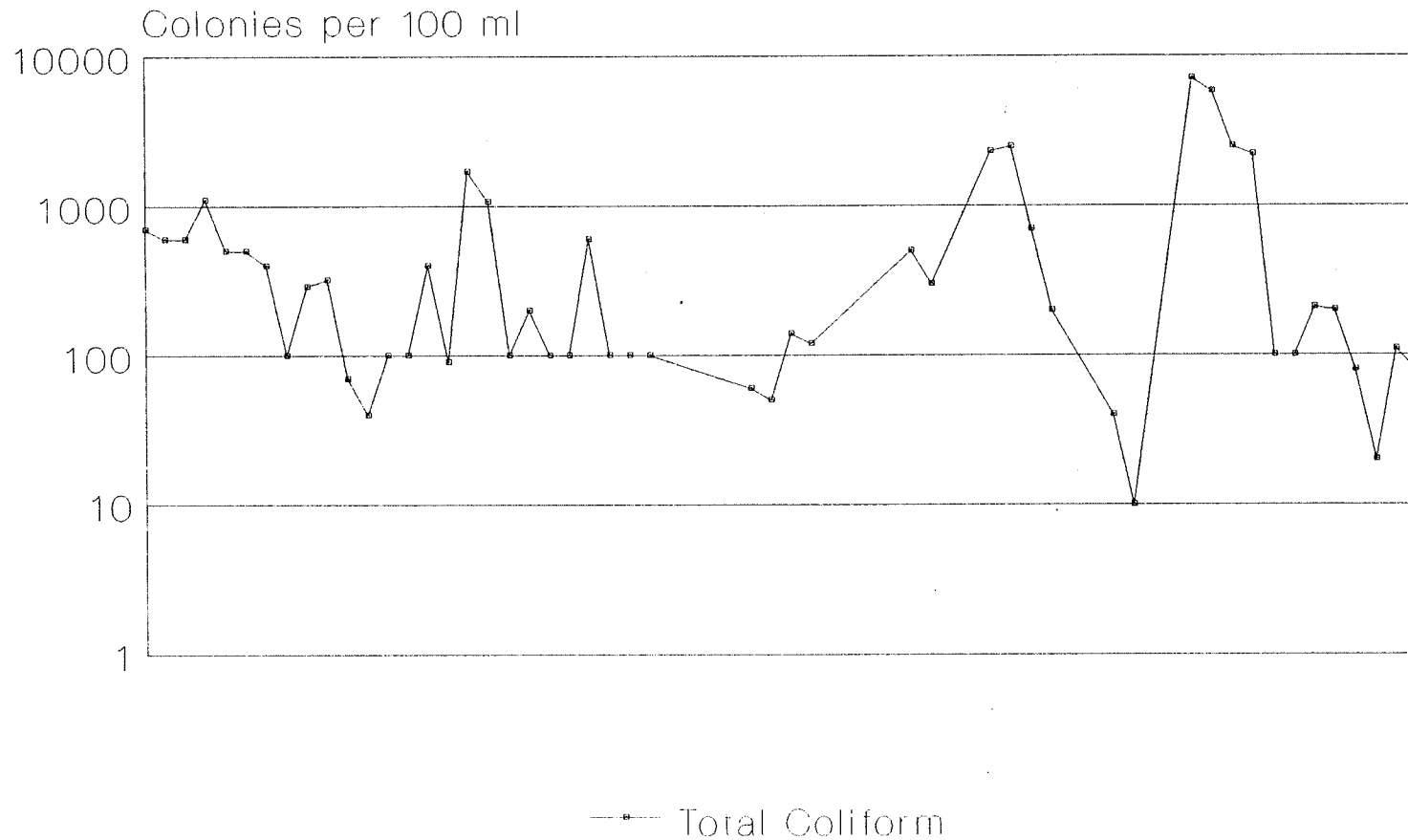
97



Date	Headingly			West Perimeter Bridge			MAIN STREET BRIDGE		
	TOTAL	FECAL	ENTEROCOCCUS	TOTAL	FECAL	ENTEROCOCCUS	TOTAL	FECAL	ENTEROCOCCUS
	COLIFORM	COLIFORM	GROUP	COLIFORM	COLIFORM	GROUP	COLIFORMS	COLIFORM	GROUP
	MF/100 ml	MF/100 ml	org./100 ml	MF/100 ml	MF/100 ml	org./100 ml	MF/100 ml	MF/100 ml	org./100 ml
Jan 5, 88	3000.0	250.0		6700.0	700.0		5000.0	1000.0	
	3000.0	190.0		6300.0	600.0		4000.0	600.0	
Jan 19, 88	3200.0	900.0		2800.0	600.0		3000.0	800.0	
	4400.0	1200.0		3500.0	1100.0		1000.0	800.0	
Feb 3, 88	1920.0	200.0		200.0	500.0		5000.0	200.0	
	1420.0	200.0		2300.0	500.0		5000.0	600.0	
Feb 16, 88	1100.0	90.0		600.0	400.0		9000.0	2900.0	
	1100.0	90.0		700.0	100.0		6000.0	2100.0	
Mar 1, 88	250.0	50.0	10.0	790.0	290.0				
	180.0	50.0	10.0	720.0	320.0				
Mar 15, 88	70.0	10.0	150.0	320.0	70.0	10.0	7100.0	3000.0	100.0
	40.0	10.0	80.0	270.0	40.0	10.0	7900.0	2000.0	600.0
Mar 29, 88	770.0	60.0	50.0	1000.0	100.0	100.0	9000.0	7000.0	540.0
	880.0	90.0	40.0	1000.0	100.0	100.0	9000.0	9000.0	530.0
Apr 12, 88	260.0	10.0	130.0	400.0	400.0	220.0	1100.0	100.0	300.0
	200.0	10.0	60.0	900.0	90.0	360.0	1400.0	100.0	200.0
Apr 26, 88	300.0	70.0	60.0	7200.0	1700.0	420.0	6800.0	800.0	200.0
	240.0	50.0	40.0	7400.0	1070.0	440.0	3400.0	1000.0	100.0
May 10, 88	210.0	10.0	10.0	400.0	100.0	10.0			
	150.0	50.0	40.0	500.0	200.0	20.0			
May 24, 88	900.0	800.0	60.0	8900.0	100.0	220.0	6600.0	500.0	80.0
	1600.0	300.0	90.0	4700.0	100.0	190.0	6100.0	700.0	120.0
Jun 7, 88	150.0	30.0	30.0	2400.0	600.0	70.0	1400.0	100.0	120.0
	500.0	10.0	30.0	1800.0	100.0	70.0	1400.0	300.0	90.0
Jun 21, 88	120.0	80.0	50.0	700.0	100.0	110.0	2900.0	300.0	210.0
	300.0	50.0	110.0	900.0	100.0	120.0	3500.0	400.0	120.0
Jun 28, 88							5400.0	1800.0	60.0
							4900.0	2300.0	80.0
Jul 12, 88							2000.0	30.0	290.0
							1000.0	70.0	340.0
Jul 15, 88	400.0	120.0	70.0	1200.0	60.0	120.0	56000.0	13300.0	900.0
	1100.0	70.0	130.0	600.0	50.0	80.0	33000.0	13200.0	1000.0
Jul 19, 88	2500.0	20.0	30.0	4500.0	140.0	20.0			
	2400.0	40.0	10.0	4600.0	120.0	40.0			
Jul 27, 88							20000.0	2400.0	110.0
							10000.0	3200.0	40.0
Aug 10, 88							12000.0	5600.0	620.0
							8000.0	5400.0	590.0
Aug 16, 88	1600.0	10.0	20.0	5000.0	500.0	40.0	34000.0	4700.0	380.0
	2000.0	30.0	10.0	4000.0	300.0	50.0	40000.0	4900.0	430.0
Aug 24, 88							21000.0	7200.0	460.0
							25000.0	6700.0	280.0
Aug 30, 88	1200.0	1130.0	10.0	8000.0	2300.0	10.0	2000.0	400.0	50.0
	1410.0	1380.0	70.0	6000.0	2500.0	20.0	11000.0	400.0	60.0
Sep 13, 88	250.0	110.0	30.0	5000.0	700.0	20.0	43000.0	61000.0	520.0
	340.0	110.0	40.0	8000.0	200.0	20.0	47000.0	7000.0	530.0
Sep 20, 88							32000.0	3200.0	590.0
							16000.0	3200.0	570.0
Sep 28, 88	200.0	10.0	780.0	500.0	40.0	410.0			
	200.0	100.0	640.0	700.0	10.0	490.0			
Oct 5, 88							4000.0	600.0	250.0
							4000.0	1200.0	220.0
Oct 12, 88	600.0	40.0	50.0	48000.0	7100.0	540.0	210000.0	26000.0	1160.0
	600.0	30.0	30.0	52000.0	5800.0	610.0	221000.0	22000.0	1120.0
Oct 26, 88	600.0	30.0	30.0	24000.0	2500.0	290.0	16000.0	1000.0	320.0
	300.0	10.0	10.0	33000.0	2200.0	260.0	14000.0	3000.0	290.0
Nov 9, 88	200.0	10.0	1460.0	3000.0	100.0	920.0	10000.0	1000.0	340.0
	300.0	10.0	1060.0	3000.0	100.0	940.0	11000.0	5000.0	290.0
Nov 23, 88				6500.0	210.0	220.0	14000.0	1300.0	190.0
				8600.0	200.0	130.0	7000.0	1400.0	170.0
Dec 6, 88	700.0	30.0	10.0	400.0	80.0	10.0	11000.0	1600.0	180.0
	500.0	40.0	10.0	500.0	20.0	10.0	6700.0	1600.0	130.0
Dec 20, 88	130.0	70.0	80.0	1020.0	110.0	120.0			
	80.0	20.0	60.0	1030.0	80.0	120.0			
Average	913.96	172.50	138.78	5851.00	710.00	199.00	19585.19	4555.56	345.00

# TOTAL COLIFORM

## MAIN STREET BRIDGE 1988

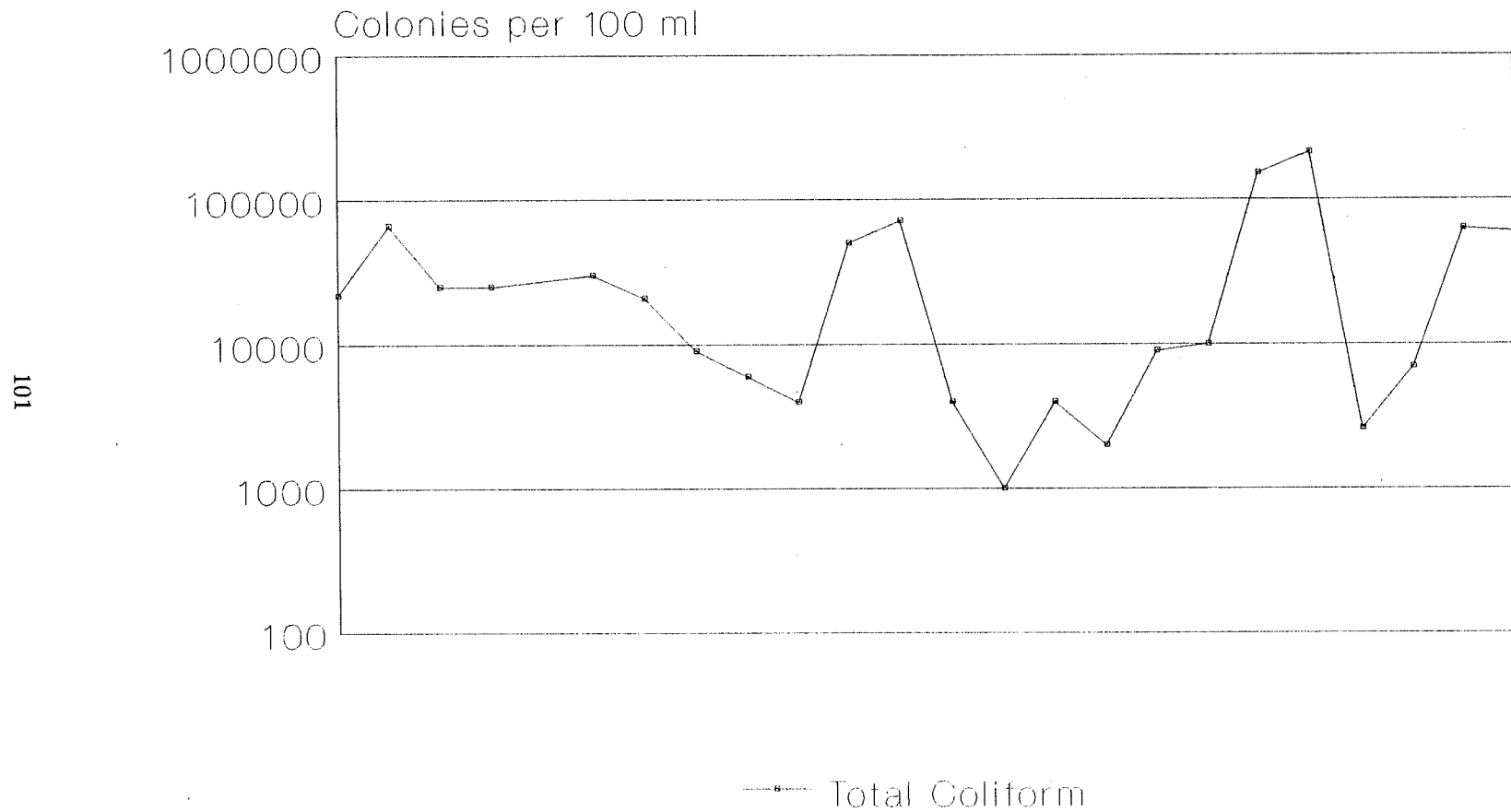


Date	Headingley			West Perimeter Bridge			MAIN STREET BRIDGE		
	TOTAL	FECAL	ENTEROCOCCUS	TOTAL	FECAL	ENTEROCOCCUS	TOTAL	FECAL	ENTEROCOCCUS
	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	GROUP org./100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	GROUP org./100 ml	COLIFORMS MF/100 ml	COLIFORM MF/100 ml	GROUP org./100 ml
Jan 4, 89	270.0	50.0	20.0	1620.00	240.0	140.0	22000.00	4400.00	760.0
	340.0	20.0	60.0	1710.00	310.0	60.0	66000.00	4600.00	620.0
Jan 17, 89	240.0	10.0	130.0	7700.00	580.0	410.0	25000.00	4300.00	2060.0
	330.0	10.0	320.0	5800.00	560.0	430.0	25000.00	4500.00	2660.0
Jan 31, 89	690.0	50.0	20.0	10100.00	3060.0	350.0			
	680.0	110.0	20.0	9100.00	3220.0	410.0	30000.00	3300.00	450.0
Feb 14, 89	380.0	20.0	90.0	2500.00	70.0	160.0	21000.00	1600.00	1780.0
	370.0	30.0	140.0	1500.00	90.0	180.0	9000.00	2400.00	1420.0
Mar 1, 89	280.0	60.0	10.0	600.00	180.0	10.0	6000.00	1800.00	120.0
	180.0	70.0	10.0	300.00	150.0	30.0	4000.00	1900.00	120.0
Mar 14, 89	740.0	60.0	10.0	108000.00	15000.0	880.0	50000.00	14500.00	2800.0
	600.0	80.0	10.0	95000.00	16900.0	820.0	71000.00	15000.00	1760.0
Apr 23, 89	40.0	20.0	10.0	9000.00	1200.0	320.0	4000.00	400.00	180.0
	40.0	20.0	30.0	4000.00	600.0	240.0	1000.00	200.00	200.0
May 9, 89	60.0	10.0	290.0	300.00	200.0	50.0	4000.00	700.00	270.0
	90.0	10.0	80.0	60.00	10.0	20.0	2000.00	1000.00	260.0
May 24, 89	110.0	10.0	10.0	600.00	30.0	30.0	9000.00	1100.00	90.0
	60.0	10.0	10.0	500.00	20.0	20.0	10000.00	700.00	160.0
Jun 7, 89	600.0	600.0	210.0	1000.00	10.0	410.0	152000.00	17300.00	2940.0
	620.0	610.0	370.0	450.00	450.0	360.0	212000.00	20900.00	2910.0
Jun 20, 89	80.00	10.00	30.00	8500.00	1040.00	160.00	2600.00	400.00	10.00
	120.00	30.00	50.00	810.00	740.00	180.00	7000.00	200.00	10.00
Jul 5, 89	2000.00	1800.00	690.00	4800.00	1500.00	820.00	63000.00	7900.00	1570.00
	1600.00	700.00	820.00	7000.00	1700.00	760.00	60000.00	11000.00	1420.00
Average	438.33	183.33	143.33	11706.25	1994.17	302.08	37200.00	5221.74	1068.26



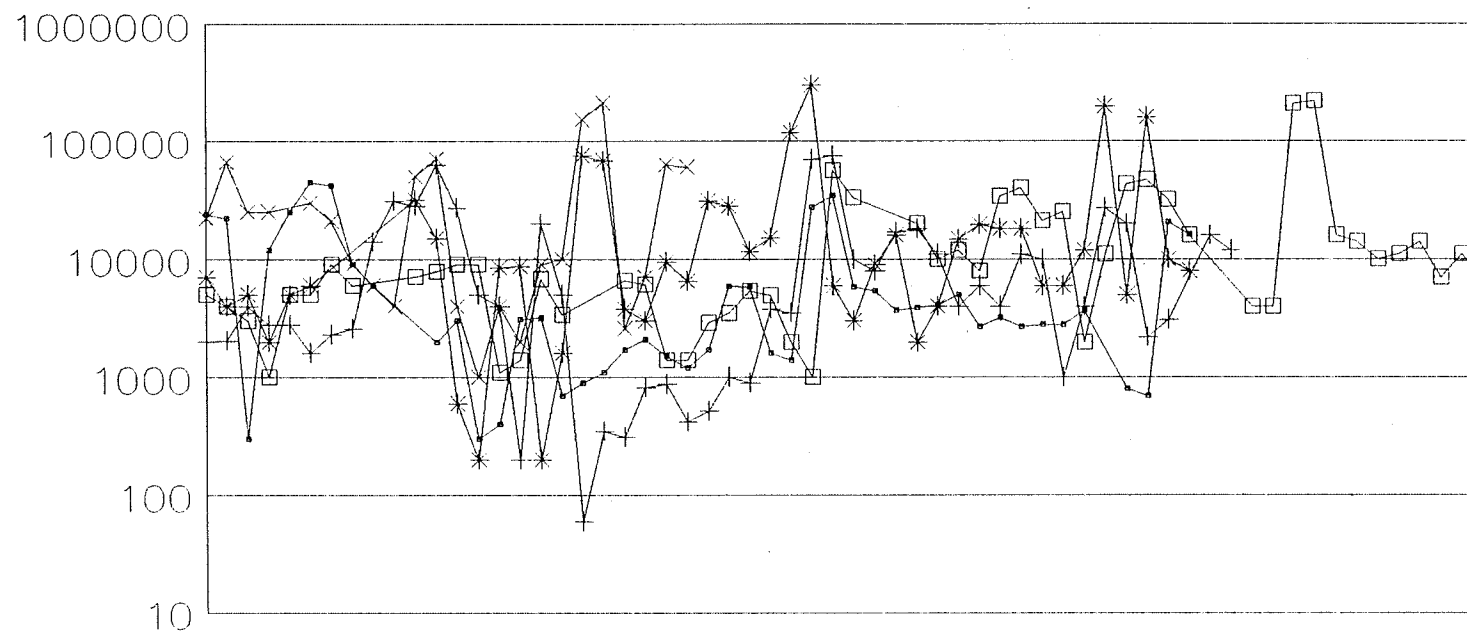
# TOTAL COLIFORM

## MAIN STREET BRIDGE 1989



# TOTAL COLIFORM

## MAIN STREET BRIDGE 1985-89



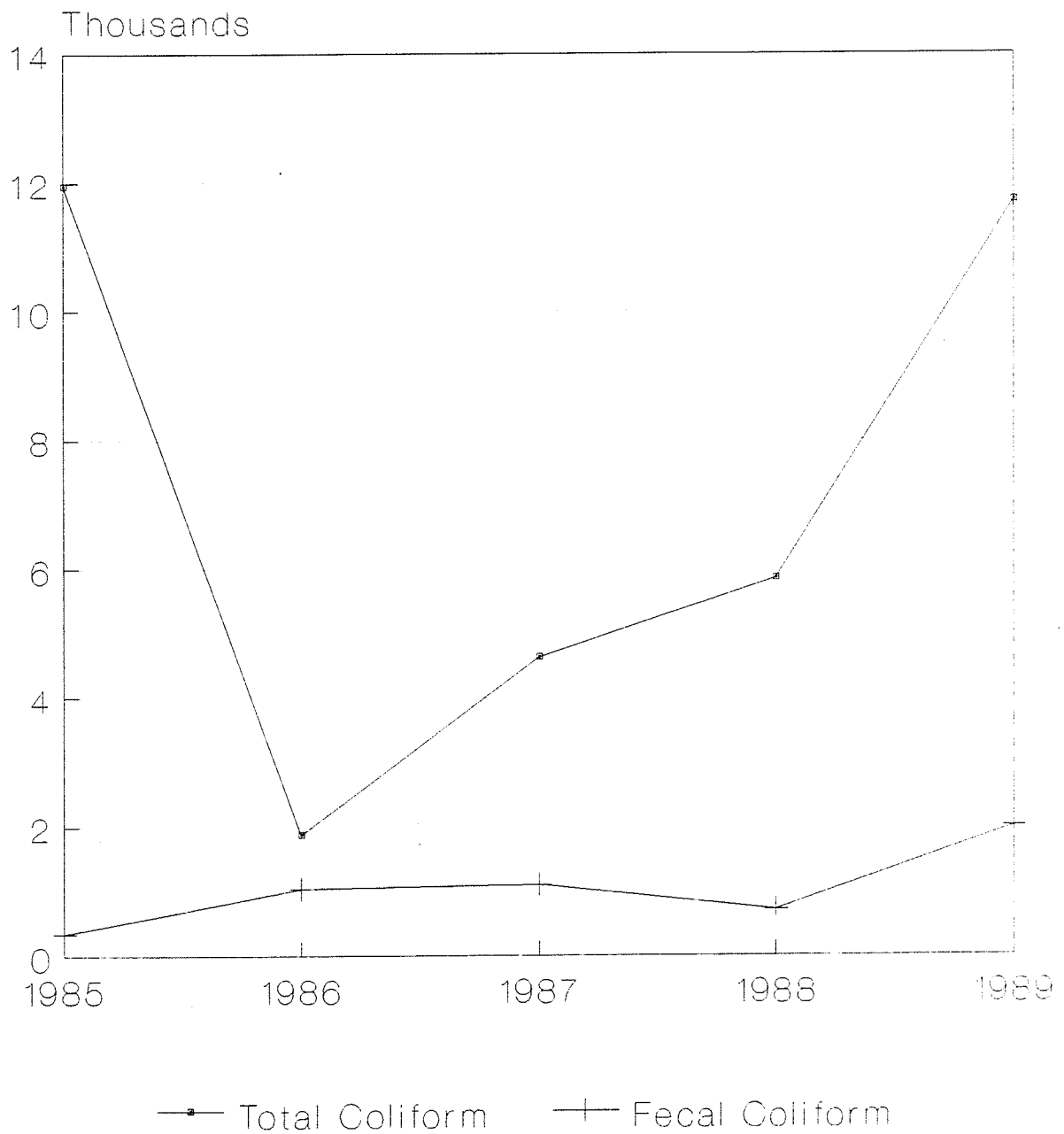
Total Coliform

—•— 1985    —+— 1986    —\*— 1987    —□— 1988    —x— 1989

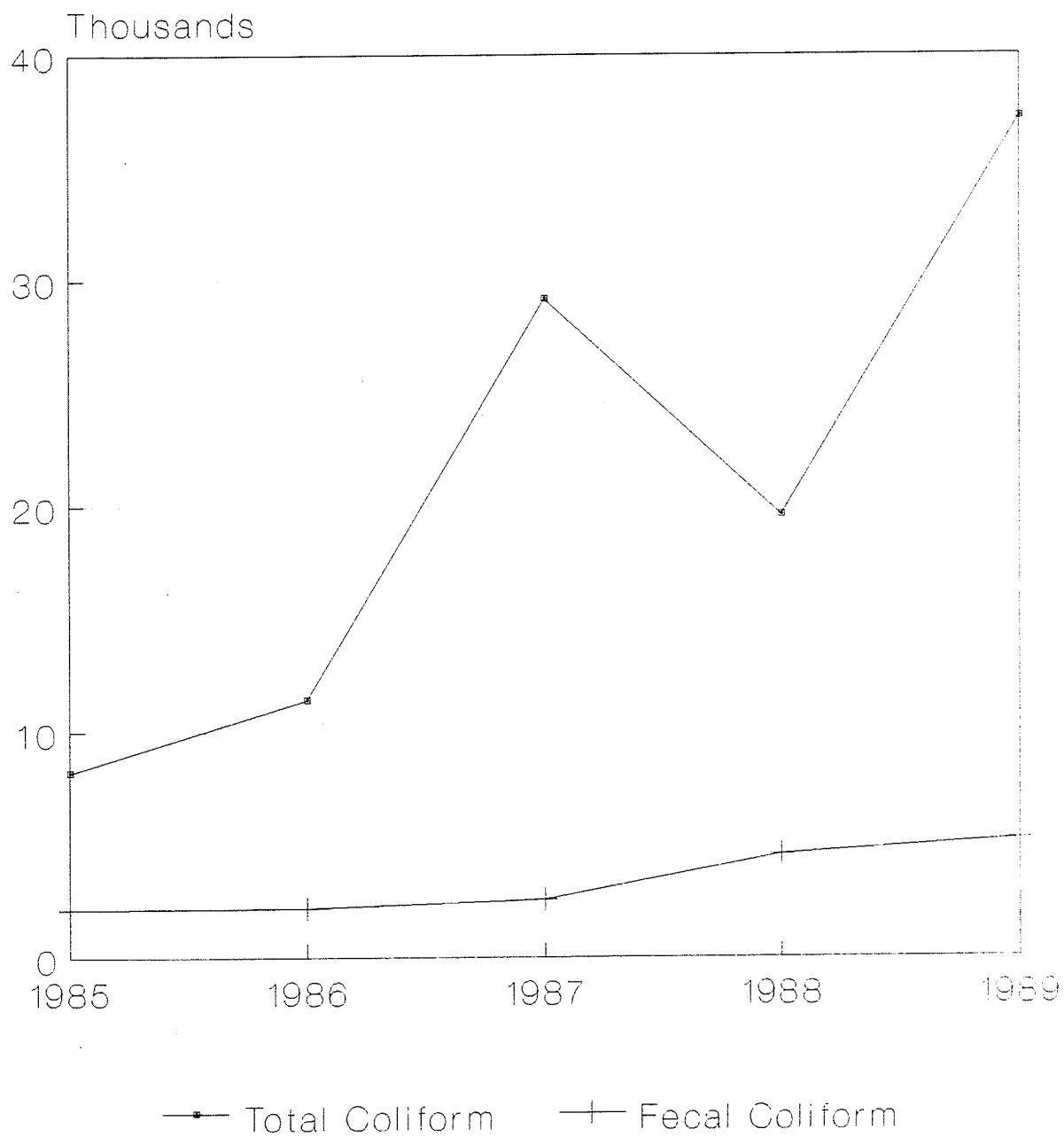
## Yearly Average Coliform Counts At Headingley



## Yearly Average Coliform Counts At West Perimeter Bridge



## Yearly Average Coliform Counts At Main Street Bridge



## APPENDIX TWO THE RIVERS AND STREAMS ACT

The problem with City of Winnipeg's Rivers and Streams Authority No. 1 is the lack of power granted under Sections 2.3, 3(1). The Act does not go far enough in enforcing undesirable construction of structures on any river or stream bank. In this section, is the Rivers and Streams Act, as passed the Province of Manitoba.

## CHAPTER R160

### THE RIVERS AND STREAMS ACT

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

#### Definitions.

1 In this Act,

"authority" means an authority appointed under section 9 and, where used in any provision or used or applied with respect to any designated area, means the authority to which that provision relates or appointed in respect of that designated area; ("service")

"designated area" means a district designated by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection 2(1), and the river or stream, or part thereof, to which the district so designated is adjacent and that is also designated in the order; ("zone désignée")

"minister" means the member of the Executive Council charged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council with the administration of this Act; ("ministre")

"prescribed" means prescribed in the regulations; ("prescrit")

"river" and "stream" include a river, stream, creek, canal, drainage ditch, water channel, and any other water course, whether natural or made or improved by man. ("cours d'eau")

## CHAPITRE R160

### LOI SUR LES COURS D'EAU

SA MAJESTÉ, sur l'avis et du consentement de l'Assemblée législative du Manitoba, édicte :

#### Définitions

1 Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent à la présente loi.

"cours d'eau" S'entend notamment d'une rivière, d'un fleuve, d'un ruisseau, d'un canal, d'une rigole d'écoulement et du lit d'une rivière, peu importe qu'il soit naturel ou encore créé ou amélioré par l'homme. ("river" and "stream")

"ministre" Le membre du Conseil exécutif chargé par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil de l'application de la présente loi. ("minister")

"prescrit" Prescrit par les règlements. ("prescribed")

"service" Service nommé en vertu de l'article 9; ce terme désigne, lorsqu'il est utilisé dans une disposition ou utilisé ou appliqué à l'égard d'une zone désignée, le service visé par cette disposition ou nommé à l'égard de cette zone désignée. ("authority")

"zone désignée" District désigné par décret du lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil en application du paragraphe 2(1) ainsi que le cours d'eau ou la partie de ce cours d'eau auquel le district ainsi désigné est adjacent et qui est également désigné par le décret. ("designated area")

**Designation of rivers, streams and areas.**

2(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate the whole or any portion of any river or stream in the province, and any district adjacent to either bank or both banks thereof or of the part thereof so designated, as being an area to which this Act applies.

**Prior request of municipal councils.**

2(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall not make a designation under subsection (1) unless the council of each municipality of which the whole or any part will be included in the designated area to be established by the order, has by resolution requested that the designation be made.

**Extent of designated area.**

2(3) A designated area shall not extend on either bank of a river or stream to a greater horizontal distance than 350 feet from the normal summer water mark thereof.

**Number and name of designated area.**

2(4) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall give to each designated area a number and that designated area shall be known and described as: "The Rivers and Streams Protection Designated area No. xxx". (Whatever number is given to the designated area shall be inserted where hereinbefore indicated.)

**Application of Act.**

2(5) This Act applies to designated areas and to the lands, buildings, structures, and materials, therein and not otherwise.

**Prohibition.**

3(1) Unless he obtains from the authority a permit for the purpose in the prescribed form, no person shall

(a) deposit, or cause to be deposited, or authorize any person to deposit, in a designated area any material that would, or might, or would have a tendency to, have the effect of restricting or impeding the flow of water in a river or stream in the designated area; or

(b) deposit, or cause to be deposited, or authorize any person to deposit, in a designated area any material that would, or might, or would have a tendency to, have the effect of

**Désignation de cours d'eau**

2(1) Le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil peut désigner tout ou partie d'un cours d'eau situé dans la province et tout district adjacent aux rives ou à l'une des rives de ce cours d'eau ou de la partie ainsi désignée, comme zone où la présente loi s'applique.

**Demande préalable du conseil municipal**

2(2) Le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil ne peut effectuer la désignation visée au paragraphe (1) à moins que le conseil de chaque municipalité qui sera en tout ou en partie comprise dans la zone désignée qui doit être établie n'ait, par résolution, demandé la désignation.

**Extension de la zone désignée**

2(3) La zone désignée ne peut s'étendre sur la rive d'un cours d'eau à une distance horizontale dépassant 350 pieds à partir de la ligne normale des hautes eaux d'été de ce cours d'eau.

**Numéro et nom de la zone désignée**

2(4) Le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil attribue à chaque zone désignée un numéro. Cette zone désignée est appelée: "Zone désignée de protection des cours d'eau n° XXX". (Le numéro attribué à la zone désignée doit être inséré à l'endroit indiqué ci-dessus.)

**Application de la Loi**

2(5) La présente loi s'applique exclusivement aux zones désignées ainsi qu'aux biens-fonds, bâtiments, ouvrages et matériaux qui s'y trouvent.

**Obstruction des cours d'eau**

3(1) À moins d'obtenir du service un permis à cette fin en la forme prescrite, nul ne peut:

a) déposer, faire déposer ou autoriser une personne à déposer, dans une zone désignée des matériaux qui auraient ou pourraient avoir pour effet de restreindre ou de gêner le débit dans un cours d'eau situé dans la zone désignée;

b) déposer, faire déposer ou autoriser une personne à déposer, dans une zone désignée des matériaux qui auraient ou pourraient avoir pour effet:



- (i) endangering the stability of any part of the bank of a river or stream in the designated area; or
- (ii) causing any part of the banks of such a river or stream to slip into the channel thereof; or
- (c) construct, or cause to be constructed, or authorize any person to construct, on land in a designated area a building or structure that would, or might, or would have a tendency to, have the effect of
  - (i) endangering the stability of any part of the bank of a river or stream in the designated area; or
  - (ii) causing any part of the banks of such a river or stream to slip into the channel thereof.

#### Decision of authority where doubt arises.

- 3(2) If doubt arises in any case as to whether
- (a) the deposit of any material in a designated area; or
  - (b) the construction of any building or structure on land in a designated area;
- would, or might, or would have a tendency to, have any one or more of the effects mentioned in clauses 1(a), (b), and (c), the authority may decide the matter, and the authority shall embody its decision in a written order setting forth the terms thereof.

#### Regulations.

- 4(1) The authority may make regulations applicable either generally, or in any part of a designated area, or to any particular case, specifying or describing materials that must not be deposited in a designated area, or buildings or structures that must not be constructed on lands in a designated area.

#### Action constituting breach of sec. 3.

- 4(2) Any person who, without a permit from the authority in the prescribed form,
- (a) deposits, or causes to be deposited, or authorizes any person to deposit, in a designated area any material; or

- (i) de mettre en danger la stabilité d'une partie quelconque de la rive d'un cours d'eau situé dans la zone désignée,
- (ii) de faire glisser dans le lit d'un cours d'eau une partie quelconque de ses rives;
- c) construire, faire construire ou autoriser une personne à construire, sur un bien-fonds qui se trouve dans une zone désignée un bâtiment ou un ouvrage qui aurait ou pourrait avoir pour effet :
  - (i) de mettre en danger la stabilité d'une partie quelconque de la rive d'un cours d'eau situé dans la zone désignée;
  - (ii) de faire glisser dans le lit d'un cours d'eau une partie quelconque de ses rives.

#### Décision du service en cas de doute

- 3(2) En cas de doute quant à savoir si :
- a) le dépôt de matériaux dans une zone désignée,
  - b) la construction d'un bâtiment ou d'un ouvrage sur un bien-fonds qui se trouve dans une zone désignée,
- aurait ou pourrait avoir l'un ou plusieurs des effets mentionnés aux alinéas (1)a), b) et c), le service peut trancher la question. Il incorpore sa décision dans un ordre écrit indiquant les modalités de celle-ci.

#### Règlements

- 4(1) Le service peut prendre des règlements applicables soit de façon générale soit dans une partie d'une zone désignée ou dans un cas particulier et mentionnant ou décrivant les matériaux qui ne doivent pas être déposés dans une zone désignée ou les bâtiments ou ouvrages qui ne doivent pas être construits sur des biens-fonds qui se trouvent dans une zone désignée.

#### Violation de l'article 3

- 4(2) Est coupable d'une violation du paragraphe 3(1), la personne qui, sans être titulaire d'un permis en la forme prescrite délivré par le service :
- a) dépose, fait déposer ou autorise une personne à déposer dans une zone désignée des matériaux,

(b) constructs, or causes to be constructed, or authorizes any person to construct, on lands in a designated area any building or structure; specified or described in a regulation made under subsection (1), is guilty of a breach of subsection 3(1).

#### **Order to remedy breach of Act.**

5(1) Where the authority is of the opinion, or suspects, that any person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit, a breach of subsection 3(1) it may, by written order specifying the particulars of the breach or alleged breach, direct him to desist or refrain therefrom on or after a date stated in the order, and, if in the opinion of the authority the case so requires, to remedy the breach, before a date stated in the order, by removal of any material deposited or building or structure erected contrary to this Act, and directing the manner in which the order is to be carried out.

#### **Authority of municipality.**

5(2) Where the authority, pursuant to subsection (1), orders any person to remove material deposited or a building or structure erected contrary to this Act, and the person refuses, neglects, or fails, to comply with the order, any municipality of which the whole or any part is included in the designated area to which, or part of which, the order relates, may do, or cause to be done, all things necessary to carry out the order; and the costs thereby incurred are a debt payable to the municipality by the person to whom the order is directed.

#### **Recovery of costs by action.**

5(3) If a person by whom a debt is payable to a municipality as provided in subsection (2) does not pay the debt forthwith on demand, the municipality may recover it by action against him in a court of competent jurisdiction.

#### **Authority to enter on land.**

5(4) Any member, employee, or agent of the authority who has reasonable cause to believe that a breach of subsection 3(1) has been, is being, or is about to be, committed by any person, may enter upon any land, or into any building or structure, situated in a designated area for the purpose of ascertaining the facts or enforcing any provision of this Act.

b) construit, fait construire ou autorise une personne à construire des bâtiments ou des ouvrages sur des biens-fonds qui se trouvent dans une zone désignée, mentionnés ou décrits dans un règlement pris en application du paragraphe (1).

#### **Ordre enjoignant de remédier à la violation**

5(1) Le service peut, s'il est d'avis ou soupçonne qu'une personne a commis, commet ou est sur le point de commettre une violation du paragraphe 3(1), par ordre écrit précisant les détails de la violation ou de la prétendue violation, lui enjoindre de cesser cette violation ou de ne pas la commettre à partir d'une date mentionnée dans l'ordre ou après cette date et si le service est d'avis que le cas l'exige, de remédier à la violation, avant une date mentionnée dans l'ordre, par enlèvement des matériaux déposés ou du bâtiment ou de l'ouvrage érigé contrairement à la présente loi. L'ordre indique la manière dont il doit être exécuté.

#### **Exécution des ordres**

5(2) Lorsque le service ordonne à une personne, conformément au paragraphe (1), d'enlever des matériaux déposés ou un bâtiment ou un ouvrage érigé contrairement à la présente loi et que la personne refuse, néglige ou omet de se conformer à l'ordre, toute municipalité qui est en tout ou en partie comprise dans la zone désignée à laquelle l'ordre se rapporte peut accomplir ou faire accomplir tous les actes nécessaires pour que l'ordre soit exécuté. Les frais ainsi engagés constituent une dette que la personne à qui l'ordre est adressé doit payer à la municipalité.

#### **Recouvrement des frais**

5(3) Si la personne qui doit payer une dette à la municipalité conformément au paragraphe (2) ne la paie pas immédiatement sur demande, la municipalité peut la recouvrer par action intentée devant tout tribunal compétent.

#### **Pouvoir de l'agent**

5(4) Tout membre, employé ou agent du service qui a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'une violation du paragraphe 3(1) a été, est ou est sur le point d'être commise par une personne, peut pénétrer sur un bien-fonds ou dans un bâtiment ou un ouvrage, situé dans une zone désignée aux fins de vérifier les faits ou de mettre à exécution une disposition de la présente loi.

**Injunction or mandamus.**

6 Compliance with any provision of this Part may be enforced by injunction or mandamus on the application of any municipality of which the whole or any part is included in the designated area in respect of which compliance with the provision is sought to be enforced.

**Appeal.**

7(1) Any person who considers himself aggrieved by an order or decision of the authority or by the refusal of the authority to grant a permit, may appeal therefrom to the minister; and his decision thereon is final and conclusive.

**Reference to advisory board.**

7(2) Before making his decision on an appeal, the minister may refer the matter to an advisory board of professional engineers appointed for the purpose by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for their opinion and recommendation; but the minister is not bound to follow the recommendation.

**Penalty suspended.**

7(3) During the period that an appeal is pending the appellant is not liable to any penalty fixed on a daily basis to which he would otherwise be liable for failure to comply with an order of the authority, unless, in the case of an order requiring the deposit of material or construction work to cease, he continues to disobey the order during that period.

**Assistance from municipal engineers.**

8 The authority may request the municipal engineer of any municipality or any other officer of the municipality to assist it by making an examination of, and a report on, the conditions within that part of any designated area that lies within the municipality and the person so requested shall make the examination and report in so far as he is able to do so without neglecting his duties to the municipality.

**Injonction ou mandamus**

6 L'observation d'une disposition de la présente partie peut être imposée par injonction ou mandamus accordé sur demande d'une municipalité qui est en tout ou en partie comprise dans la zone désignée à l'égard de laquelle cette municipalité cherche à faire observer la disposition.

**Appel**

7(1) La personne qui s'estime lésée par un ordre ou une décision du service ou par le refus du service de lui accorder un permis peut en appeler au ministre. Sa décision sur l'affaire est définitive et péremptoire.

**Renvoi au conseil consultatif**

7(2) Avant de rendre sa décision quant à l'appel, le ministre peut renvoyer l'affaire à un conseil consultatif composé d'ingénieurs nommés à cette fin par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil pour qu'ils lui fassent part de leur opinion et de leur recommandation; toutefois, le ministre n'est pas obligé de suivre celle-ci.

**Suspension de la peine**

7(3) Pendant la période où l'appel est en instance, l'appellant n'est pas passible des peines fixées sur une base quotidienne et dont il serait autrement passible pour avoir omis de se conformer à un ordre du service à moins que, dans le cas d'un ordre exigeant la cessation du dépôt de matériaux ou du travail de construction, il ne continue à y désobéir au cours de cette période.

**Aide fournie par des ingénieurs municipaux**

8 Le service peut demander à tout fonctionnaire d'une municipalité, notamment à son ingénieur, de l'aider en effectuant un examen de la situation qui existe dans la partie de la zone désignée qui se trouve dans la municipalité et en préparant un rapport sur cette situation. Le fonctionnaire procède à cet examen et établit ce rapport dans la mesure où il est capable de le faire sans négliger les fonctions qu'il doit accomplir pour la municipalité.

**Appointment of authorities.**

9(1) For the purpose of carrying out and enforcing this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint, for each designated area, an authority which shall consist of not less than three members; and each authority so appointed shall be known and described as: "The Rivers and Streams Protection Authority No. xxx". (Whatever number is given to the designated area for which the authority is appointed shall be inserted where hereinbefore indicated).

**Approval.**

9(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall not appoint a person to an authority unless that appointment is approved by a resolution of a majority of the councils of the municipalities of which the whole or part is or will be included in the designated area for which the authority has been or is to be appointed.

**Term of appointment.**

9(3) The appointment of each member of the authority takes effect from the date of the order in council making it unless another date is fixed therein; and, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office and unless a shorter term is fixed in the order appointing him, each member holds office for three years from the date on which his appointment takes effect, and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

**Filling of vacancy.**

9(4) Where a member of the authority ceases to be a member prior to the expiration of his term of office, any person appointed to fill the vacancy so created, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office and unless a shorter term is fixed in the order appointing him, holds office for the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he is appointed, and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

**Re-appointment of members.**

9(5) A member of the authority whose term of office has expired is eligible for re-appointment.

**Nomination de services**

9(1) Pour l'application de la présente loi, le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil peut nommer à l'égard de chaque zone désignée, un service composé d'au moins trois membres. Chaque service ainsi nommé est appelé : Service de protection des cours d'eau n° XXX. (Le numéro attribué à la zone désignée à l'égard de laquelle le service est nommé doit être inséré à l'endroit indiqué ci-dessus.)

**Approbation par la municipalité**

9(2) Le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil ne peut nommer une personne au sein d'un service à moins que la nomination ne soit approuvée par résolution d'une majorité des conseils des municipalités comprises ou qui seront comprises en tout ou en partie dans la zone désignée à l'égard de laquelle le service a été ou est sur le point d'être nommé.

**Durée du mandat**

9(3) La nomination de chaque membre du service prend effet à partir de la date que porte le décret de nomination à moins qu'une autre date n'y soit fixée. Chaque membre occupe son poste pendant une période de trois ans suivant la date à laquelle sa nomination prend effet et, par la suite, jusqu'à la nomination de son successeur, à moins qu'il ne démissionne, ne soit démis de ses fonctions et à moins que le décret le nommant ne fixe un mandat plus court.

**Vacances**

9(4) Lorsqu'un membre du service cesse d'être membre avant l'expiration de son mandat, toute personne nommée pour remplir la vacance ainsi créée occupe son poste pendant le reste du mandat de la personne qu'elle remplace et, par la suite, jusqu'à la nomination de son successeur, à moins qu'elle ne démissionne ou ne soit démise de ses fonctions et à moins que le décret la nommant ne fixe un mandat plus court.

**Nouveau mandat**

9(5) Les membres du service dont le mandat a pris fin peuvent recevoir un nouveau mandat.

**Appointment.**

9(6) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a chairperson and a vice-chairperson of the authority from among the members thereof and, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office, the chairperson and the vice-chairperson each continues in his respective office until he ceases to be a member of the authority or until such earlier date as may be fixed in the order appointing him.

**Duties of vice-chairperson.**

9(7) The vice-chairperson shall act as chairperson during the absence or illness of the chairperson, or at any time when, for any other reason, the chairperson is unable to act, or at any time at the request of the chairperson or of the minister.

**Quorum.**

9(8) A majority of the members of the authority when present at a meeting thereof constitute a quorum.

**Meetings of authority.**

9(9) The authority shall meet at the call of the chairperson or the vice-chairperson or at the request of the minister.

**Penalty.**

10(1) Every person who commits a breach of any provision of this Act, contravenes, or disobeys, or refuses, omits, neglects, or fails to observe, an order of the authority, is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction,

- (a) if an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$100. and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both; and
- (b) if a corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$500.

**Per diem penalty.**

10(2) Every person who disobeys an order of the authority requiring him

- (a) on and after a date stated in the order to desist or refrain from the commission of a breach of subsection 3(1) of section 22; or
- (b) before a date stated in the order, to remove any material deposited or building or structure erected contrary to this Act;

**Nominations**

9(6) Le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil nomme le président et le vice-président du service parmi ses membres. Le président et le vice-président occupent leur poste respectif jusqu'à qu'ils cessent d'être membres du service ou jusqu'à la date plus rapprochée qui peut être fixée dans les décrets qui les nomment, à moins qu'ils ne démissionnent ou ne soient démis de leurs fonctions.

**Fonctions du vice-président**

9(7) Le vice-président agit à titre de président en cas d'absence ou de maladie du président, ou à tout moment où, pour une autre raison, le président est empêché d'agir, ou encore à tout moment à la demande du président ou du ministre.

**Quorum**

9(8) Le quorum est constitué par la majorité des membres du service présents aux réunions.

**Réunions**

9(9) Le service se réunit sur convocation du président ou du vice-président ou à la demande du ministre.

**Peine**

10(1) Quiconque viole une disposition de la présente loi, contrevient à un ordre du service ou refuse, omet ou néglige de l'observer commet une infraction et se rend passible, sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité :

- a) d'une amende maximale de 100 \$ et d'un emprisonnement maximal d'un mois ou de l'une de ces peines, dans le cas d'un particulier;
- b) d'une amende maximale de 500 \$, dans le cas d'une corporation.

**Infraction continue**

10(2) La personne qui désobéit à un ordre du service lui enjoignant :

- a) de cesser de commettre une violation visée au paragraphe 3(1) ou de ne pas la commettre à partir d'une date mentionnée dans l'ordre,
- b) d'enlever des matériaux déposés ou un bâtiment ou un ouvrage érigé contrairement à la présente loi, avant une date mentionnée dans l'ordre,

is guilty of an offence, and in addition to all other penalties to which he is liable, is liable to a penalty of \$25. for each day that his disobedience of the order continues after the date stated in the order.

### Regulations.

11 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act according to their intent, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations and orders as are ancillary thereto and are not inconsistent therewith and every regulation or order made pursuant to, and in accordance with the authority granted by, this section has the force of law; and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations and orders,

- (a) prescribing the form of any permit, order, or other document, required or deemed to be advisable for use in carrying out this Act;
- (b) prescribing such other details of administration as are necessary to enforce, and ensure the proper carrying out of, this Act; and
- (c) prescribing a tariff or fees that may be charged by any authority in respect of applications made to the authorities or permits issued by the authorities or both such applications and such permits.

### Liability for negligence.

12 A municipality of which the whole or any part is included in a designated area is liable for damage or loss caused to any person by reason of the negligence of the authority in the exercise or purported exercise, within that municipality, of any power, or in the discharge or purported discharge, within that municipality, of any duty, vested in or charged upon it under this Act.

### Indemnity for bona fide act.

13 Neither the authority appointed for a designated area, nor any member of the authority, nor any one acting under the instructions of the authority or under the authority of this Act or of regulations made pursuant to this Act is personally liable for any loss or damage suffered

commet une infraction et, en plus des autres peines dont elle est passible, se rend passible d'une peine de 25 \$ pour chacun des jours au cours desquels se continue l'infraction après la date mentionnée dans l'ordre.

### Règlements

11 Le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil peut prendre des règlements et des décrets d'application compatibles avec la présente loi et conformes à son esprit; ces règlements et ces décrets ont force de loi. Il peut notamment, par règlement et par décret :

- a) prescrire la forme de tout document, notamment celle de tout permis ou ordre, nécessaire ou jugé souhaitable aux fins de son utilisation dans le cadre de l'application de la présente loi;
- b) prescrire les autres détails de nature administrative qui sont nécessaires à l'exécution et à l'application efficace de la présente loi;
- c) prescrire les droits que les services peuvent exiger à l'égard des demandes qui leur sont faites et des permis qu'ils délivrent.

### Négligence

12 La municipalité comprise en tout ou en partie dans une zone désignée est responsable des dommages ou pertes causés à une personne en raison de la négligence du service dans l'exercice effectif ou censé tel, dans cette municipalité, des pouvoirs et fonctions qui lui sont conférés en vertu de la présente loi.

### Immunité

13 Le service nommé à l'égard d'une zone désignée, ses membres ou les personnes qui agissent sous son autorité ou en vertu de la présente loi ou de ses règlements d'application ne sont pas personnellement responsables des pertes ou des dommages subis par une personne en raison

by any person by reason of anything in good faith done or omitted to be done, by it or him pursuant to, or in the exercise or supposed exercise of, powers given to it or him by this Act or the regulations.

**Remuneration.**

14(1) Salaries, wages, or other remuneration, paid to a member of an advisory board appointed under subsection 7(2), or to any other person appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the purposes of this Act, except members of an authority, is a charge on, and shall be paid out of, the Consolidated Fund.

**Remuneration of members of authority.**

14(2) Salaries or other remuneration, if any, payable to members of an authority or to any person appointed to assist an authority, and all expenses incurred by an authority in exercising its powers or discharging its duties under this Act, are chargeable to, and payable by, the municipalities of which the whole or any part is included in the designated area for which the authority is appointed; and are payable by each of those municipalities in such proportions as may be agreed by them.

des actes accomplis de bonne foi ou des omissions commises dans l'exercice effectif ou censé tel des pouvoirs que la présente loi ou les règlements leur confèrent.

**Rémunération**

14(1) La rémunération, notamment les traitements ou les salaires, versée aux membres d'un conseil consultatif nommé en application du paragraphe 7(2), ou à toute autre personne que le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil nommé pour l'application de la présente loi, à l'exception des membres d'un service constitue une charge du Trésor et est payée sur celui-ci.

**Rémunération des membres des services**

14(2) Le traitement ou autre rémunération, s'il en est, payable aux membres d'un service ou aux personnes nommées pour aider un service, et toutes les dépenses engagées par un service dans l'exercice de ses pouvoirs ou fonctions sous le régime de la présente loi, sont aux frais des municipalités comprises en tout ou en partie dans la zone désignée à l'égard de laquelle le service est nommé et sont payables par chacune de ces municipalités dans les proportions dont elles peuvent convenir.

### APPENDIX THREE - SITE REPORTS

The tables that are under each precinct description are the actual linear and direct access scorings for parks, vacant lands and street ends. I will use Caron Park from Precinct 1 as an example.

Column A - represents the total river frontage of a park, street end or vacant property. Caron Park is 2140 feet long.

Column B - represents the percentage the park represents in the precinct. This figure is derived by dividing the park river frontage by the precinct river frontage. In this case Caron Park is 51% of the total precincts shoreline.

Columns C, D, E, F and G - represents the linear point according to the criteria for rating land by linear access. C = 4 pts, D = 3 pts, E = 2 pts, F = 1 pt and G = 0 pts. Caron Park has 600 feet of shore line at 4 points and 1541 feet of shoreline at 2 points.

Column H- represents the total points for linear access points. Caron Park had:  
600 ft x 4 points = 2400  
1541 feet x 2 points = 3082  
Total linear access points is 5482 = ( 2400 + 3082 )

Column I, J, K, L, M, - represent the direct access according to the criteria for rating land by direct access. I = 4 pts, J = 3 pts, K = 2 pts, L = 1 pts and M = 0 pts. Caron Park has 600 feet of shoreline rated at 4 points, and 1541 feet of shoreline rated at 2 points.

Column N- represents the total points for direct access. Caron Park was rated:  
600 ft x 4 points = 2400  
1541 feet x 2 points = 3082  
Total direct access points is 5482 = ( 2400 + 3082 )

Total Points - is derived by adding the Columns H + N **for all parks, vacant properties and street ends in a precinct.** The Total Points represents the entire precinct linear and direct access values added. Precinct 1 has a total of 11,135 points.

Total Possible Points - represents a precinct optimum linear



and direct access rating. This is derived by giving the precinct shoreline a theoretical maximum of 4 points for linear and 4 points for direct access . For Precinct 1, it had 4200 feet of riverbank,  $4200 \times 4$  point (linear access) +  $4200 \times 4$  points (direct access) = 33,600 points.

## Precinct 1

Caron Park is one of the larger river bank parks. It's shoreline measures over two thousand feet. This park does have on-site parking for users. A path, which is parallel to the river, covers most of the park's shoreline. Linear access is well developed with this path. Direct access is somewhat hindered by the tree lined shore. This park has a dense growth of trees and shrubs along the river bank which also serves to obscures the river. There are no parks nearby or other lands to expand this park.

Daly Gardens has limited access to the Assiniboine River. The access to the river is somewhat steep. Daly Gardens' most important feature is that it allows people to travel from Southboine Avenue to Barker Boulevard. Direct access to the river is also poor, while linear access is poor because of the narrow river frontage. There are no other parks or vacant properties nearby.

PRECINCT 1

Table 3-1a

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Caron Park	2140	51.0%	600		1541			5482	600		1541			5482
Daly Gardens	57	1.4%			57			114				57		57
Sub-total	2197	52.3%	600	0	1598	0	0	5596	600	0	1541	57	0	5539
Total Points	=	11,135												
Total Possible Points	=	33,600												
Precinct length	=	4,200												
The western boundary is the East side of the West Perimeter Highway														
Bridge and the eastern boundary is the East side of Daly Gardens.														

**PARK NAME:** Caron Park  
**STREET LOCATION:** off Barker Blvd  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AC 11  
**PRECINCT:** 1  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:** has large open field for sports  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**  
**COMBINED:** yes  
**SPLIT NP/MP:** 30/70  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous- shrub 80/20- mostly elms  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** Flat but around the park's east edge there is a gentle slope, toward the west the slope is moderate.  
**COMMENTS:** This park has a large 60 ft border of trees by the river edge. Good view of the river. Picnic tables and park benches. Park has two excellent canoe launches that could be developed. There is a fitness trail in the northwest section of this park. There is evidence that these trails are used by ATV's and motorcycles. A good view of the river can be enjoyed from the west side of the park. A residential home is located in the park.

**PARK NAME:** Daly Gardens  
**STREET LOCATION:** Between Barker Blvd and Southboine Dr.  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AC 12  
**PRECINCT:** 1  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:** yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** flat park, steep at river bank  
**COMMENTS:** At the river's edge this park is 25-30 ft wide and the slope is steep. Also located at the river is a 4 ft sewer out fall. A canoe launch may be possible established here. This park is used as a connection for pedestrian and bicyclist between Southboine Drive and Barker Boulevard.

## Precinct 2

Kelly Landing is situated behind some very impressive homes and these same homes obscure the park. The park is accessible by two small walkways. The park is in its natural state with long grasses, trees and shrubs. There are small pathways throughout. Linear access along the river is good, while direct access is poor.

Beauchemin Park (formerly Beaver Dam Creek) has many paths winding throughout the densely treed river edge. Beauchemin allows people to travel on foot or bicycle from Elmvale Crescent to Southboine Drive. The small creek that flows through the park has a foot bridge. Direct access along the creek is excellent, but the direct access to the river is poor. Linear access along the river is satisfactory. There are no nearby vacant properties or parks to expand Beauchemin Park.

There are three vacant properties along Elmvale Crescent. These properties are of substantial size for park purposes. These properties have no paths to or along the river front.

PRECINCT 2

Table 3-1b

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N
Kelly Landing	985	19.1%			985			1970				985		985
Beauchemin Park	696	13.5%	696					2784		696				2088
Shelmerdine vacant land	272	5.3%	273					1092			273			546
Sub-Totals	1953	37.9%	969	0	985	0	0	5846	0	696	273	985	0	3619
Total Points	=	9,465												
Total Possible Points	=	41,200												
Precinct length	=	5,150												
The western boundary is the East side of Daly Gardens and the western boundary is the middle of Shelmerdine Drive.														

**PARK NAME:** Kelly Landing  
**STREET LOCATION:** Southboine Drive  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AC 12  
**PRECINCT:** 2  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):** yes  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** elms and oaks  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle then a moderate slope to river  
**COMMENTS:** This land is undeveloped, however, it contains a trail along the river. This particular park is well hidden because it is situated behind massive homes.

**PARK NAME:** Beauchemin Park  
**STREET LOCATION:** Between Emvale Cres. & Southboine Dr.  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AD 13  
**PRECINCT:** 2  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:** yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**  
**COMBINED:** yes  
**SPLIT NP/MP:** 40/60  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous - elms - mostly along river bank  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle slope, but at river the bank there is a drop-off of 6-8 ft.  
**COMMENTS:** This park has a small creek. It is frequently used by children to play in. The creek has a bridge spanning it which provides access between Emvale Crescent and Southboine Drive. There is the possibility of establishing a canoe launch in the north-west corner of this property.

**Vacant Land:** yes  
**Street End:**  
**Street Location:** Elmvale Crescent and Shelmerdine Drive  
**Precinct:** 2  
**Plan No.:** 18,126 Lots 16 and 17  
**Atlas Sheet No.:** AD 13  
**Property Size:** Lot 16 has a 70 foot frontage on Elmvale Crescent, it's Eastern Boundary is 201 ft. The Western boundary is 211 ft. Lot 17 has a 70 ft frontage on Elmvale Crescent, the Eastern boundary is 211

Slope of land:	ft long, and has a 221 ft long boundary on the Western boundary.
Tree types:	flat on top, steep river bank
Comments:	mature elms and oaks
	These properties are adjacent to a public reserve land space.
	These properties could be used to create a substantially sized park.

### Precinct 3

At the end of Shelmerdine Drive is a Public Reserve which can be best described as a narrow strip of land along the river bank. Direct access is somewhat diminished because of the co-operative housing development that is in front of this reserve. The reserve has steep river banks caused by river erosion. Linear access along the top of this bank is very good. To the west of the Public Reserve are the three vacant properties in Precinct 2. These same properties could expand the Public Reserve.

PRECINCT 3

Table 3-1c

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Shelmerdine Public Reserve	722	11.1%			722			1444				722		722
Sub-Total	722	11.1%	0	0	722	0	0	1444	0	0	0	722	0	722
Total Points	=	2,166												
Total Possible Points	=	52,000												
Precinct length	=	6,500												
The western boundary is the middle of Shelmerdine Drive and the eastern boundary is the middle of Shenfield Drive.														

PARK NAME: Public Reserve  
STREET LOCATION: Shelmerdine Drive  
ATLAS SHEET #: AD 13  
PRECINCT: 3  
TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
PLAYGROUND:  
PASSIVE: yes  
COMBINATION:  
SPORT FIELD: no  
TOT EQUIPMENT: no  
NATURAL PARK (NP):  
MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
COMBINED:  
SPLIT NP/MP:  
TREE TYPE: deciduous  
SLOPE OF LAND: flat on top, steep slope to river  
COMMENTS: Situated behind a rather new housing complex, this reserve is unmarked as public property. Many of these row houses have back yards that back this park. The riverbank is subject to severe erosion.



## Precinct 4

Ridgedale Crescent is a street end that has the potential to be developed as a public access route onto the river. It provides good linear and an acceptable level of direct access to the river. Oakdale Crescent street end has a narrow riverfront that holds no promise for park development but may be utilized for public access to the river. The direct access score was satisfactory but the linear score was poor. This street end is subject to severe erosion.

PRECINCT 4

Table 3-1d

Park Name

LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION

DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Ridgedale Cres. Street End	66	1.3%		66				198		66			198
Oakdale Dr. Street End	33	0.7%			33			99			33		33
Sub-Total	99	2.0%	0	66	33	0	0	297	0	66	0	33	231

Total Points = 528

Total Possible Points = 39,600

Precinct length = 4,950

The western boundary is the middle of Shenfield Drive and  
the eastern boundary is the middle of McQuaker Drive.

Vacant Land:  
 Street End: yes  
 Street Location: Ridgedale Crescent  
 Precinct: 4  
 Plan No.:  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AC 15  
 Property Size: 66 ft x 101 ft  
 Slope of land: gentle slope to water  
 Tree types: willow trees and small shrubs  
 Comments: This street end faces the St Charles Country Club. This street end is well suited for park development or development for public access onto the Assiniboine River.

Vacant Land:  
 Street End: yes  
 Street Location: Oakdale Drive  
 Precinct: 4  
 Plan No.: 2120  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AC 15  
 Property Size: 33 ft wide  
 Slope of land: moderate slope to river  
 Tree types: elms  
 Comments: This particular street end has a storm sewer ditch to the river which makes it unsuitable at this time for recreational use or access onto the Assiniboine River.

## Precinct 5

A large tract of land (741 feet) is situated in precinct 5. It has been tentatively marked for the future site of the Moray Street Bridge. The building of this bridge is fraught with controversy, namely, people do not want this bridge to go through the neighborhoods on the North side of the Assiniboine River. This bridge will connect St. James-Assiniboia with Charleswood communities. At present, there are many paths leading to the river and across this property. Linear and direct access is above average for this vacant property. There are no other parks or vacant properties nearby to increase the size of this property.

Smithdale Park has a rather large playing area with the surrounding streets offering excellent parking. The park has many pathways to the river as well as across it. There are no nearby parks or vacant properties to augment Smithdale Park's size. Linear and direct access is satisfactory.

PRECINCT 5

Table 3-1c

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Vacant Land	741	18.3%		741				2223		741				2223
Smithdale Park	263	6.5%		263				789		263				789
Sub-Total	1004	24.8%	0	1004	0	0	0	3012	0	1004	0	0	0	3012
Total Points	=		6,024											
Total Possible Points	=		32,400											
Precinct length	=		4,050											
The western boundary is the middle of McQuaker Drive and the eastern boundary is the middle of Wexford Drive.														

Vacant Land: yes  
 Street End:  
 Street Location: between Alcrest and McQuaker Drive  
 Precinct: 5  
 Plan No.: River lots 38 and 39  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AC 15  
 Property Size: 741 feet of shoreline  
 Slope of land: flat surface, drop off at rivers edge.  
 Tree types: mature oaks and elms  
 Comments: These two massive properties have been designated for the future site of the Charleswood - St. James Bridge. The property is used for agricultural purposes at present. The area is frequently used by the local children as an area of recreation. It is heavily treed towards the river's edge. If the bridge is not built, this land should be preserved as a natural park. The shoreline is experiencing severe erosion.

PARK NAME: Smithdale Park  
 STREET LOCATION: Vialoux Dr. and at bottom of Royal Gate Rd.  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AC 16  
 PRECINCT: 5  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND: yes  
 PASSIVE:  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT: swings, slide and jumpers.  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous - elms  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat, with gentle slope to river  
 COMMENTS: There is a manmade hill in this park with is used as a toboggan run. There are two possible canoe launches in this park. Parking along street is limited to 20 cars, but there are other streets available for parking.

## Precinct 6

Precinct 6 is comprised entirely of the south side of Assiniboine Park. Assiniboine Park may be considered as the "flag ship" of the Parks and Recreation Department. While the park does have extensive linear access capabilities with its many paths, however, it does not provide access to the river. In some areas, steep river banks prevent direct access. In others areas dense trees and shrubs hinder access to the river to the river. The park has paved bicycle/walking paths along the rivers edge. The park has many on-site parking areas. Assiniboine Park has another park nearby - Assiniboine Park Drive (formerly Wellington Green).

PRECINCT 6

Table 3-1f

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Assiniboine Park	7600	93.8%		6000	1600			21200		6000		1600		19600
Sub-Total	7600	93.8%		6000	1600	0	0	21200	0	6000	0	1600	0	19600
Total Points	=	40,800												
Total Possible Points	=	64,800												
Precinct length	=	8,100												
The western boundary is the middle of Wexford Drive and the eastern boundary is the middle of Park Boulevard.														

**PARK NAME:** Assiniboine Park (off Roblin)  
**STREET LOCATION:** Roblin Blvd  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AC 17, 18, 19,  
**PRECINCT:** 6  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:** in Assiniboine park 3 baseball diamonds, cricket field, volleyball court  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**  
**COMBINED:** yes  
**SPLIT NP/MP:** 10/90  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous, conifers,  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** flat, very steep at river bank, drop off in places  
**COMMENTS:** Assiniboine Park contains the Zoo. The Zoo is one of the last two "free" zoos in North America. Most striking about the Assiniboine Park is its combination of passive and active recreation. The park is on the itinerary of tours to Winnipeg. The park has many sites for flower gardens, especially of note is the English Garden. There are areas for picnicking, (picnic tables, BBQ pits, and benches). The active recreation facilities, not including the zoo, are fitness trails for joggers, biking trails. These trails have been separated to prevent accidents and other possible conflicts. The park is also the site for a pavilion, which is used for a variety of cultural activities. Another pavilion near the entrance has a botanical garden. One set of lights are present from the bridge spanning the Assiniboine to the pavilion. The park is also shared by the Parks and Recreation offices. There is parking for over 800+ cars. The park has many vantage points for views or vistas of the river.

## Precinct 7

Assiniboine Park Drive is a parkway established along the top of the Assiniboine riverbank. Although, it has in some areas, a paved pathway which enhances the linear access, there is limited direct access to the river because of the steep river banks and dense vegetation. There are no nearby vacant properties to Assiniboine Park Drive that can be incorporated into the parkway system. This open space feature is designated as a scenic route.

Sir John Franklin Park (west side of the CNR bridge) is a developed recreational park consisting of tennis courts and a tot playground. The park has no linear or direct access to the river because of a large fence between the courts and river. There are no vacant properties or parks nearby that could be incorporated into this park.

PRECINCT 7

Table 3-1g

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N
Assiniboine Park Drive	2695	49.9%	2695					10780			2695			5390
Sir John Franklin west side of CNR Bridge	313	5.8%			313			626				313		313
Sub-Total	3008	55.7%	2695	0	313	0	0	11406	0	0	2695	313	0	5703

Total Points = 17,109

Total Possible Points = 43,200

Precinct length = 5,400

The western boundary is the middle of Park Boulevard  
and the eastern boundary is the west side of the CNR bridge.

**PARK NAME:** Assiniboine Park Drive (Wellington Green)  
**STREET LOCATION:** Wellington Crescent  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AB 20 and AC 19  
**PRECINCT:** 7  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:** yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**  
**COMBINED:** yes  
**SPLIT NP/MP:** 60/40  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** flat on top, very steep riverbank  
**COMMENTS:** This park starts from the North-East corner of Assiniboine Park and ends near the St. James Bridge. The top of this park is grassed and is flat while the riverbank is steeply sloped and is covered with trees and small bushes. The top area is light by street lights. It is a very popular area for runners, pedestrians and motorists. It is a scenic drive and as such is an image route with many scenic vistas of the river.

**PARK NAME:** Sir John Franklin Park (West side of CPR tracks)  
**STREET LOCATION:** Wellington Cres.  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AB 20  
**PRECINCT:** 7  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:** 3 tennis courts  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:** swings, slide  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** elms at river edge  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle  
**COMMENTS:** This park is located by the CPR tracks. The bridge that CPR constructed allows bicyclists and walkers access across the Assiniboine River to St. James through Omand's Park or through the rear area of St. James Cemetery. This park has tennis courts and a tot lot.



## Precinct 8

The CNR bridge and right-of-way separates the other half of Sir John Franklin Park. The east side of the park is undeveloped. This section of park has a gentle slope to the river. The CNR bridge offers pedestrians access to the North side of the river by means of a separated pedestrian walkway. Linear and direct access to the river is very good. There are no other parks or vacant properties close to Sir John Franklin Park that could be incorporated. However, across the river and linked by the CNR Bridge are Omand's Creek and the vacant Hydro properties.

PRECINCT 8

Table 3-1h

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Sir John Franklin Park	228	4.2%		228				684	228					912
Sub-Total	228	4.2%		228	0	0	0	684	228	0	0	0	0	912

Total Points = 1,596

Total Possible Points = 43,200

Precinct length = 5,400

The western boundary is the West side of the CNR bridge  
and the eastern boundary is the west side of the Ash Street extension.

PARK NAME: Sir John Franklin Park (East side of CPR tracks)  
 STREET LOCATION: Wellington Cres.  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 20  
 PRECINCT: 8  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE:  
 SLOPE OF LAND: gentle  
 COMMENTS: This park is a large vacant area that is used by bicyclists and walkers crossing the CPR Bridge. There is a chance of developing this vacant area into a site for a canoe launch area as well developing this park for other recreational activities or purposes.

## Precinct 9

There are two vacant river bank properties in this precinct which are not suitable for park use. There are no pathways leading to the river nor across these vacant properties. These properties cannot be joined to a nearby park. Linear and direct access to and along the river are poor.

Maryland Street Park is a park that allows people access to the river. The slope of this park is moderate, and the rivers edge has been graded to allow people access to the shore of the river. Linear and direct access is good for this park. There are no nearby parks or properties that could be incorporated into Maryland Street Park.

PRECINCT 9

Table 3-1i

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Vacant Land	106	2.2%				106		106			106			212
Vacant Land	50	1.0%				50		50			50			100
Maryland Bridge	275	5.6%		275				825			275			550
Sub-Total	431	8.8%	0	275	0	156	0	981	0	0	431	0	0	862
Total Points	=	1,843												
Total Possible Points	=	39,200												
Precinct length	=	4,900												
The western boundary is the West side of the Ash Street Extention and the eastern boundary is the West side of the Maryland Street Bridge.														

Vacant Land: yes  
 Street End:  
 Street Location: Wellington Crescent  
 Precinct: 9  
 Plan No.: 16,904 Lot 2.  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 22  
 Property Size: 15.24m x 118.13m (50.03 ft. x 387.86)  
 Slope of land: flat, moderate slope to riverbank  
 Tree types: oak  
 Comments: This vacant property has a steep slope to the river, and has thick grove of scrub oaks. The property could be developed for access onto the Assiniboine River.

Vacant Land: yes  
 Street End:  
 Street Location: Wellington Crescent  
 Precinct: 9  
 Plan No.: 2490 Lot 5.  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 22  
 Property Size: 106.39 x 391.182 ft.  
 Slope of land: flat, moderate riverbank slope  
 Tree types: deciduous  
 Comments: This large lot is flat with grassed areas. This lot could developed into a park or as a possible access route onto the Assiniboine River.

PARK NAME: Maryland Bridge (South Side)  
 STREET LOCATION: Maryland Street and Wellington Crescent  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 23  
 PRECINCT: 9  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous and conifers  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat on top, moderate slope to water  
 COMMENTS: This small park has a fairly large grassed area with flower gardens. This park is hardly used.

## Precinct 10

Richardson Park allows people a wonderful view of the Assiniboine River. There is an established pathway along the river bank. Unfortunately, this park's high banks are subject to severe erosion and slumpage. There are no nearby properties to be incorporated into Richardson Park. Direct and linear access to the river's edge is otherwise good.

Wellington Street easement is a small park that is situated between two large apartment blocks. This park is hardly used. The park has limited direct and linear access to the river.

River Street abuts the river. This street end presents a possibility for park development. This particular property is situated between two large apartment blocks. Direct and linear access is good for this vacant property.

PRECINCT 10

Table 3-1j

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N
Richardson Park	821	11.1%		821				2463			821			1642
Wellington Str. MTS easement	66	0.9%			66			132			66			132
River Street End	66	0.9%		66				198			66			132
Sub-total	953	12.9%	0	887	66	0	0	2793	0	0	953	0	0	1906
Total Points	=	4,699												
Total Possible Points	=	59,200												
Precinct length	=	7,400												
The western boundary is the West side of the Maryland Street Bridge and the eastern boundary is the west side of the Osborne Street Bridge.														

PARK NAME: Richardson Park  
 STREET LOCATION: Wellington Cres.  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AC 23  
 PRECINCT: 10  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous - elms  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat - gentle slope to river  
 COMMENTS: This park seems to be heavily used for a number of recreational pastimes. It is used by joggers and by walkers. The high banks of this park show severe erosion.

PARK NAME: MTS easement  
 STREET LOCATION: Wellington Cres.  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AC 23  
 PRECINCT: 10  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE:  
 SLOPE OF LAND: gentle slope to river  
 COMMENTS: This park is situated between two apartment blocks. It is the site of a buried telephone cable which goes across the river to Middle Gate Street end. This small park is unused.

Vacant Land: yes  
 Street End:  
 Street Location: Roslyn Road  
 Precinct: 10  
 Plan No.: 314 Lot 34  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 24  
 Property Size: 100 ft. x ?  
 Slope of land: flat, moderate slope to the river  
 Tree types:  
 Comments: This is a grassed area which is situated between two apartment buildings. This vacant area could be used as an access route onto the river.

## Precinct 11

Osborne Bridge (south side) has a small park which allows people access to the river by steps leading to a small dock. This same park is used by skaters and skiers in winter time for river access. Linear access is poor, while direct access ranks fair.

The vacant property on Rosalyn Road has potential for a small neighborhood park. The property is of sufficient size to allow good linear and direct access to the river.

Fort Rouge Park allows users access to the river in summer and winter. Linear access is enhanced because of the graded slope and the constant pruning of trees. In winter time the park is used as a means to gain access to the river. Linear and direct access is good in this park.

Mayfair Park is a small mixed use park that is situated adjacent to Donald Street Bridge. Donald Street Bridge's design included a pedestrian underpass. Linear access is enhanced because of the paved walkways. The direct access is limited because of a drop off at the river's edge as well as the presence of dense vegetation.

The South side of the Forks contains a large parcel of land which allows people to walk the shoreline of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Linear access would score very high for this property, however, there is limited access to this property. Access to this land is by the Bell Avenue underpass. Three large vacant properties are adjacent to this underpass and should these three properties and the river bank lands that make up the shoreline of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers were bought for public use, a very substantial linear river park system could be established. These properties, in conjunction with The Forks Park, have the potential to facilitate diversity of recreational activities for this entire area.

PRECINCT 11

Table J-1k

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION							
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N	
Osborne Bridge	49	0.9%			49			98			49			98	
Roslyn Road Vacant Land	100	1.9%		100				300	100					400	
Donald Str. Bridge South	236	4.6%	236					944		236				708	
Ft. Rouge Park	420	8.1%	420					1680		420				1260	
The Forks South Side	985	19.0%					985	0					985	0	
Sub-Total	1790	34.6%	656	100	49	0	985	3022	100	656	49	0	985	2466	
Total Points	=	5,488													
Total Possible Points	=	41,400													
Precinct length	=	5,175													
The western boundary is the West side of Osborne Street Bridge and the eastern boundary is the South point of the Forks.															

PARK NAME: Osborne Street Bridge (South)  
 STREET LOCATION: Osborne Street  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 24  
 PRECINCT: 11  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE:yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP):yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous  
 SLOPE OF LAND: moderate  
 COMMENTS: This park allows people access onto the Assiniboine River in the summer and winter time. In winter time this Assiniboine River is the site of the Riverborne Winter park. In summer time there is a small dock here to allow boaters a place to land. The steep slope of this park required a stairway to be built.

Vacant Land:  
 Street End: yes  
 Street Location: River Avenue  
 Precinct: 11  
 Plan No.:  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 24  
 Property Size: 66. ft wide  
 Slope of land: moderate slope to the river  
 Tree types: shrubs and deciduous trees  
 Comments: This land is situated between two apartment buildings. This land could be developed to allow the neighborhood people to gain access onto the Assiniboine River.

PARK NAME: Donald Street Bridge (South Side)  
 STREET LOCATION: Mayfair Place  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AA 25  
 PRECINCT: 11  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT: yes  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP):  
 COMBINED: yes  
 SPLIT NP/MP: 30/70  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat



COMMENTS: This park is situated on a dead end street. It has an underpass under the Donald Street Bridge. The path is paved with lights along it. There are two stairways leading to the pedestrian walk along the bridge. This is a possible canoe launch site and also could be used for a bike route.

PARK NAME: Fort Rouge Park

STREET LOCATION: River Ave.

ATLAS SHEET #: AB 25

PRECINCT: 11

TOUCHES RIVER: yes

PLAYGROUND:

PASSIVE:

COMBINATION: yes

SPORT FIELD:

TOT EQUIPMENT: wading pool, slides, jumpers, swings

NATURAL PARK (NP):

MANICURED PARK (MP): yes

COMBINED:

SPLIT NP/MP:

TREE TYPE: deciduous - elms

SLOPE OF LAND: flat - terraced effect towards river

COMMENTS: This park is under Core Area Initiative Park Redevelopment scheme. Towards the river is a terraced area which is 40 feet wide, there is potential for activities in this vacant land such as a canoe launch. This park allows the locals access onto the river in winter time.

Vacant Land: yes

Street End:

Street Location:

Precinct: 11

Plan No.: 52

Atlas Sheet No.: AB 25

Property Size: unknown

Slope of land: flat

Tree types: deciduous

Comments: This property is owned by the CNR railway. It is largely made up of the shoreline of the Red River that is South of the Forks. This property has great potential for a linear park along the shore of the Red River (This land is over 4000 feet long). There is a dirt road that follows the entire length of the shore. The property here could be subject to sinkholes which could be the sign of underground river.

## Precinct 12

This precinct contains The Forks which is an excellent example of a developed linear park incorporating linear and direct access to the river. This site was the former Canadian National Railway East yards. The site has walking and bicycling paths around the entire shoreline. The Forks is being connected to the Legislative grounds by a river walkway.

Bonnycastle Park, Donald Street Bridge, McFadyen Park, Legislative Park and Osborne Street Bridge allows people access to the river as well as along the river. Bonnycastle and the Legislative Parks have developed pathways along the rivers edge. The underpass at Osborne Street bridge links the Legislative Park to Mostyn Park.

PRECINCT 12

Table 3-11

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
The Forks North Side	1320	24.1%	1320					5280	1320					5280
Bonnycastle Park	604	11.0%	604					2416		604				1812
Donald Street Bridge	275	5.0%	275					1100		275				825
McFadyen Park	197	3.6%	197					788		197				591
Kennedy Street Street End	66	1.2%			66			132				66		66
Legislative Park	1024	18.7%	1024					4096	1094					4376
Osborne Street Bridge North	50	0.9%	50					200		50				150
Sub-Total	3536	64.6%	3470	0	66	0	0	14012	2414	1126	0	66	0	13100

Total Points = 27,112

Total Possible Points = 43,800

Precinct length = 5,475

The eastern boundary for this precinct is the north point of the Forks  
and the western boundary is the West side of the Osborne Street Bridge.

**PARK NAME:** The Forks Historic Park  
**STREET LOCATION:**  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AA 25  
**PRECINCT:** 12  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:** yes  
**SPLIT NP/MP:** 15/85  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** landscaped - gentle slope to river  
**COMMENTS:** This property was part of the CNR East yards but was purchased by the Canada-Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation (ARC) for the development of a national historic park. Part of this project was financed by the Core Area Initiative. The site is now shared by Parks Canada and The Forks Renewal Corporation. The park has a river promenade that winds around the shoreline of the park. The park offers a commanding view of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The site has a market place an amphitheatre and a huge parking lot. A pathway along the river is being constructed from The Forks to the Legislative grounds.

**PARK NAME:** Bonnycastle Park  
**STREET LOCATION:** Assiniboine Avenue and Main Street  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AA 25  
**PRECINCT:**  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:** yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** elms  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle  
**COMMENTS:** Tree lined path along the river bank. Pierre La Verendrye Historic Plaque. Recently, this park was expanded with the acquisition of the property that the former Guertin Building was situated on.

**PARK NAME:** Donald Street Bridge - North Side  
**STREET LOCATION:** Assiniboine Ave.  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AA 25  
**PRECINCT:** 12  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:** yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle  
**COMMENTS:** This park is enjoyed by business people during their lunch hour. It has park benches and picnic tables. The park may be a possible site for a canoe launch. There is difficulty in finding a parking spot during working hours along Assiniboine Avenue.

**PARK NAME:** McFadyen Park  
**STREET LOCATION:** Assiniboine Ave.  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AB 24  
**PRECINCT:** 12  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:** 3 tennis courts  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:** wading pool, swings, slide, monkey bars  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** elms  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** flat, steep banks at river  
**COMMENTS:** This park is close to the Legislative building. The park has steep banks at the river's edge which makes it difficult for people to gain access to the water. This park has 3 tennis courts. It is well light in the playground area.

**Vacant Land:**  
**Street End:** yes  
**Street Location:** Kennedy Street  
**Precinct:** 12  
**Plan No.:**  
**Atlas Sheet No.:** AA 24  
**Property Size:** 66 ft. wide  
**Slope of land:** very steep  
**Tree types:** old elm tree

Comments: Width is a questionable 66 ft. This street end has a drop off to the river.

PARK NAME: LEGISLATIVE PROVINCIAL PARK

STREET LOCATION: Assiniboine Ave.

ATLAS SHEET #: AA 24

PRECINCT: 12

TOUCHES RIVER: yes

PLAYGROUND:

PASSIVE: no

COMBINATION:

SPORT FIELD:

TOT EQUIPMENT:

NATURAL PARK (NP):

MANICURED PARK (MP): yes

COMBINED:

SPLIT NP/MP:

TREE TYPE: deciduous - elms

SLOPE OF LAND: gentle

COMMENTS: This provincial park is situated in the city. The edge of this park is flooded in the springtime. In winter time the park's river edge is used to dump snow from the streets. The park is well used in the winter time and summer time.

PARK NAME: Osborne Street Bridge (North side)

STREET LOCATION: Osborne Street

ATLAS SHEET #: AB 24

PRECINCT: 12

TOUCHES RIVER: yes

PLAYGROUND:

PASSIVE: yes

COMBINATION:

SPORT FIELD:

TOT EQUIPMENT:

NATURAL PARK (NP):

MANICURED PARK (MP): yes

COMBINED:

SPLIT NP/MP:

TREE TYPE: deciduous elms

SLOPE OF LAND: moderate slope to river

COMMENTS: There is an underpass which allows pedestrians and bicyclists to Mostyn Place Park or Legislative Grounds.

## Precinct 13

This precinct has Mostyn Park, a recently developed river park created by the Core Area Initiative. In designing this park, the planners created a gravel pathway along the shoreline. Direct access is maintained by two pathways from Mostyn Place and Osborne Street. There are no other vacant properties or parks to increase the size of Mostyn Park. The linear and direct access for this park are good.

There are three street ends in this precinct - Spence Street, Cornish Avenue and Middlegate Street. Spence Street end is almost non-existent because it is wedged between two apartment blocks. Middlegate Street ends with a sudden drop off to the river. The linear and direct scores for these two streets are low. The exception to this is Cornish Avenue. This street end does have the potential for increased public use because it does have a gentle slope to the river. This slope provides excellent linear and direct access to the river.

PRECINCT 13

Table 3-1m

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Mostyn Park	1109	15.8%	1109					4436		1109				3327
Spence Street Street End	66	0.9%				66		66				66		66
Cornish Avenue Street End	66	0.9%	66					264	66					264
Middle Gate Street Street End	66	0.9%				66		66				66		66
Sub Total	1307	18.7%	1175	0	0	132	0	4832	66	1109	0	132	0	3723
Total Points	=		8,555											
Total Possible Points = 56,0	=		56,000											
Precinct length	=		7,000											
The eastern boundary is the West side of the Osborne Street Bridge and the western boundary is the West side of the Maryland Street Bridge.														

Vacant Land:  
 Street End: yes  
 Street Location: Spence Street  
 Precinct: 13  
 Plan No.:  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 23  
 Property Size: 66 ft. wide  
 Slope of land: moderate slope  
 Tree types: elms and willows  
 Comments: This property is situated between two apartment blocks. This street end has little potential for park development because of the narrow access route to the river and the moderate slope. However, this street end could be used as an access route to the river with some landscaping.

Vacant Land:  
 Street End: yes  
 Street Location: Cornish Avenue  
 Precinct: 13  
 Plan No.:  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 23  
 Property Size: 66 ft. wide  
 Slope of land: gentle slope to river  
 Tree types: mature elms  
 Comments: This street end has a storm sewer out fall. It seems like an excellent site for access to the Assiniboine River for water-orientated activities.

Vacant Land:  
 Street End: yes  
 Street Location: MiddleGate  
 Precinct: 13  
 Plan No.:  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 23  
 Property Size: 66 ft. wide  
 Slope of land: moderate slope  
 Tree types: mature elms  
 Comments: This is the site of a buried telephone cable which crosses the Assiniboine River. Without extensive grading or landscaping, this street end has little potential for development as a park because of the steep drop off at the river.

## Precinct 14

Precinct 14 has three parks - Canora Green, Aubrey Green and William Marshall Park: they were once street ends. These parks have good direct and linear access along and to the river. There are no nearby vacant properties to help enhance any one of these parks.

PRECINCT 14														Table 3-1a	
Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION								DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N	
Canora Green Park	60	1.3%	60					240		60				180	
Aubrey Green Park	66	1.4%	66					264		66				198	
Wm. Marshall Park	265	5.8%	265					1060	265					1060	
Sub-Total	391	8.5%	391	0	0	0	0	1564	265	126	0	0	0	1438	
Total Points	=	3,002													
Total Possible Points	=	36,800													
Precinct length	=	4,600													
The eastern boundary is the West side of Maryland Street Bridge and the western boundary is the West side of William Marshall Park.															



PARK NAME: Canora Green  
 STREET LOCATION: Canora Street end  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 23  
 PRECINCT: 14  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat on top, moderate slope to river  
 COMMENTS: This new park was developed by the Core Area Initiative. It offers the local neighborhood the passageway to the Assiniboine River. This park is hardly used.

PARK NAME: Aubrey Green  
 STREET LOCATION: Aubrey Street End  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 22  
 PRECINCT: 14  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous  
 SLOPE OF LAND: steep slope to river  
 COMMENTS: This street end park is very steep and furthermore this park is hardly used. This park is 66 feet wide.

PARK NAME: William Marshall Park  
 STREET LOCATION: Dominion Street end  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 22  
 PRECINCT: 14  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes

COMBINED:

SPLIT NP/MP:

TREE TYPE:

SLOPE OF LAND:

COMMENTS:

elms and shrubs

steep banks, gentle sloping park to the shoreline of the river.

The river bank here is so steep that stairs had to be installed.

This park is used very little.

## Precinct 15

Omand's Park is an extensive park which allows linear access along the Assiniboine River in one area only, that being the mouth of Omand's Creek. The rest of the park's terrain along the river bank is made up of high bluffs. A commanding view of the river can be enjoyed from these bluffs. Bicyclists and pedestrians use this park for accessing the south side of the Assiniboine River via the CNR bridge [see Precinct 8]. Direct access to the river is not possible because of these high bluffs while linear access is enhanced by the path across the same area.

The path across Omand's Park allows access to the land owned by Winnipeg Hydro. (These lands are behind St. James Cemetery). This particular property allows people who walk or bicycle a linkage from Wolseley Avenue, across Omand's Park and access to the City's west end. The Hydro lands rates rather good for linear access and direct access.

PRECINCT 15

Table 3-10

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Omand's Park	709	12.4%	709					2836			709			1418
St. James Cemetery	1267	22.2%				1267		1267	1267					5068
Vacant Land														
Sub-Total	1976	34.7%	709	0	0	1267	0	4103	1267	0	709	0	0	6486
Total Points	=		10,589											
Total Possible Points	=		45,600											
Precinct length	=		5,700											
The eastern boundary is from the west side of William Marshall Park and the western boundary is the West side of the CNR bridge.														

<b>PARK NAME:</b>	Omand's Park
<b>STREET LOCATION:</b>	Raglan Rd & Wolseley Cres and Portage Avenue
<b>ATLAS SHEET #:</b>	AB 21
<b>PRECINCT:</b>	15
<b>TOUCHES RIVER:</b>	yes
<b>PLAYGROUND:</b>	
<b>PASSIVE:</b>	
<b>COMBINATION:</b>	yes
<b>SPORT FIELD:</b>	2 baseball diamonds jogging track
<b>TOT EQUIPMENT:</b>	
<b>NATURAL PARK (NP):</b>	
<b>MANICURED PARK (MP):</b>	yes
<b>COMBINED:</b>	
<b>SPLIT NP/MP:</b>	
<b>TREE TYPE:</b>	elms
<b>SLOPE OF LAND:</b>	flat in areas with steep slopes at river
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	This park allows walkers and bicyclists the opportunity to cross to the south side of the Assiniboine River via the CPR bridge. Bicyclists and walkers can also cross the railway tracks, behind St. James Cemetery to Wolseley or Portage Avenue. Omand's Creek can be crossed by the bridge spanning it, however, in the spring time the bridge is submerged in water. This park is well used in the spring and summer months.

<b>Vacant Land:</b>	yes
<b>Street End:</b>	
<b>Street Location:</b>	Land between St. James Cemetery and Assiniboine River
<b>Precinct:</b>	
<b>Plan No.:</b>	Plan Nos. 3684 and 3802
<b>Atlas Sheet No.:</b>	AB 20
<b>Property Size:</b>	unknown
<b>Slope of land:</b>	gentle slope
<b>Tree types:</b>	deciduous
<b>Comments:</b>	This section of land provides access to walkers, bicyclists the opportunity to travel across Omand's Creek Park to Wolseley Avenue from St. James Street. Pedestrians and bicyclists also use the CPR bridge spanning the Assiniboine River the possibility of crossing over to Wellington Crescent. This property is grassed.

## Precinct 16

There are no parks, vacant lands or street ends to evaluate in this precinct.

### PRECINCT 16

Table 3-1p

Park Name

LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION

DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	

There are no vacant lands or parks in this precinct.

Total Points = 0

Total Possible Points = 43,200

Precinct length = 5,400

The eastern boundary is the West side of CNR bridge and the western boundary is the middle of Ferry Road.

## Precinct 17

Bourkevale Park allows people to cross from Assiniboine Avenue to Douglas Park Road. Linear and direct access to the river is excellent because of the physical layout of the park. There is a paved pathway that leads from Assiniboine Avenue to Library Place. Bourkevale Park has many facilities including on-site parking and picnic areas. There are no vacant properties or street ends that can enlarge this park.

Bruce Park is connected to Bourkevale Park by walkways from Library Place to Douglas Park Road and onwards to Bruce Park. Bruce Park has Truro Creek running the length of it. The park has one pathway across it's width. Linear access is rated good because the one path across the park has a foot bridge. Direct access to the river is rated acceptable because of the steep river banks. The banks in this park are subject to severe erosion and slumpage. There are no nearby properties that can be consolidated into this park.

Assiniboine Park on the north side of the Assiniboine River allows foot and bicycle access to the south side of the river by the famous footbridge. This park allows users unobstructed passage to the river and as such, direct and linear access is rated very high. There are no nearby vacant properties that can be incorporated into Assiniboine Park.

There is a sizeable property between Conway Street end and Assiniboine Park. This property is over 250 feet wide. Linear and direct access is excellent for this property. Conway Street has a steep street end which has been developed as a small park. The river's bank have been graded so that users may enjoy the river. Direct and linear access is satisfactory because of lack of on-site parking and the steepness of the park. There are no vacant properties to help enlarge Conway Street end.

PRECINCT 17

Table 3-1q

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	
Bourkevale Community Club	735	9.0%	735					2940	735					2940
Bruce Park	459	5.6%	459					1836	459					1836
Assiniboine Park	696	8.5%	696					2784			696			1392
Vacant Land	250	3.0%	250					1000		250				750
Conway Street End	80	1.0%	80					320			80			160
Sub-Total	2220	27.1%	2220	0	0	0	0	8880	1194	250	776	0	0	7078

Total Points = 15,958

Total Possible Points = 65,600

Precinct length = 8,200

The eastern boundary is the middle of Ferry Road and the western boundary is the eastern corner of Assiniboine Crescent.

**PARK NAME:** Bourkevale Community Centre  
**STREET LOCATION:** Ferry Road  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AB 19  
**PRECINCT:** 17  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:** 2 rinks, 1 lawn bowling area  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** 90% deciduous - 10% conifers (planted)  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle  
**COMMENTS:** This is a remarkable park because it is close to other recreational amenities such as the two schools and YMCA while at the same time providing many recreational opportunities. The park offers picnicking tables, BBQ pits and benches. Bourkevale Park offers a lawn bowling area and in winter skating rinks which are well lighted. There are change rooms combined with washrooms for users of the park. There is room for 30-35 cars in the parking lot. This park allows walkers and cyclists a place to cross to other parks such as Bruce Park and Truro Creek Park. These paths are paved with asphalt. This park could provide a possible canoe launch.

**PARK NAME:** Bruce Park  
**STREET LOCATION:** on Portage Avenue  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AB 18  
**PRECINCT:** 17  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**  
**COMBINATION:** yes  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:** wading pool, swings, jumping horses, slide  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):** yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous - 5% planted conifers  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle - a drop off is present at river's edge  
**COMMENTS:** This park has a thoroughfare for pedestrians and cyclists who can travel on to Assiniboine Park, Truro Creek Park or Bourkevale Park. The creek shows erosion and is in need of repair which has been done in the past. The banks along the Assiniboine River are quite high due to erosion.

PARK NAME: Assiniboine Park (off Portage Avenue)  
 STREET LOCATION: Portage Avenue  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AB 18  
 PRECINCT: 17  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE:yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP):yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE:  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat on top, moderate slope to river  
 COMMENTS: Assiniboine Park provides access to the main portion of Assiniboine Park which is on the other side of the Assiniboine River. This access is facilitated by a world famous foot bridge. The park is considered to be a regional park and as such is well used by people from all over the city.

Vacant Land: yes  
 Street End:  
 Street Location: Portage Avenue  
 Precinct: 17  
 Plan No.: part of a larger lot  
 Atlas Sheet No.: AB 17  
 Property Size: 250 feet plus  
 Slope of land: flat  
 Tree types: deciduous trees along riverbank  
 Comments: This particular piece of property is situated between two apartment buildings. The riverbank has a steep slope. This property could be developed as a park.



## Precinct 18

Moray-Assiniboine Green is the tentative site for the bridge from Charleswood to St. James. Moray-Assiniboine Green ranks quite high for linear and direct access. The river's edge of Moray-Assiniboine Green has a moderate grassy slope. There are no nearby properties which could be joined to this park.

There is vacant land at the mouth of Sturgeon Creek and Assiniboine River. This strip of land has a gentle grassed slope to the creek and it does rank high for linear and direct access. There are no nearby parks or vacant land which can be bought to increase the size of this parcel of land.

PRECINCT 18

Table 3-1r

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N
Moray-Assiniboine Green	193	3.1%	193					772		193				579
Woodhaven Park* Fronts Sturgeon Creek	1750		1750					7000	1750					7000
Vacant Land Sturgeon Creek and Assiniboine River	200	3.2%	200					800				200		200
Sub-Total	393	6.3%	393	0	0	0	0	1572	0	193	0	200	0	779

Total Points = 2,351

Total Possible Points = 49,600

Precinct length = 6,200

The eastern boundary is the east corner of Assiniboine Crescent and the western boundary is the west side of Harris Boulevard.

\*Note: Woodhaven Park is not included in this calculation because it is located beside Sturgeon Creek.

**PARK NAME:** Conway Green  
**STREET LOCATION:** Conway Street End  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AB 17  
**PRECINCT:** 18  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** none  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** moderate slope to river.  
**COMMENTS:** This park has a moderate slope to the river. This park is hardly used.

**Vacant Land:** yes  
**Street End:**  
**Street Location:** Assiniboine Avenue  
**Precinct:** 18  
**Plan No.:**  
**Atlas Sheet No.:** AC 15  
**Property Size:**  
**Slope of land:** moderate slope to river  
**Tree types:** grassed  
**Comments:** This piece of property at present is unused. There is a slight drop off at Sturgeon Creek edge. This property is very small and goes unused.

**PARK NAME:** Moray-Assiniboine Green Area  
**STREET LOCATION:** Moray St. and Assiniboine Crescent  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AC 15  
**PRECINCT:** 18  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:**yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):**  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**yes  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** deciduous  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** flat on top, moderate slope near river's edge  
**COMMENTS:** This has been proposed as a potential site for a bridge crossing the Assiniboine River. At present, this is an unused 'park'. The slope is quite moderate at the river's edge.

## Precinct 19

There are no parks, vacant lands or street ends to evaluate in this precinct.

### PRECINCT 19

Table 3 1s

Park Name

LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION

DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt		4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt	

There are no vacant lands or parks in this precinct.

Total Points = 0

Total Possible Points = 63,200

Precinct length = 7,900

The western boundary is the west side of Harris Boulevard and  
the eastern boundary is the east side Westwood Drive.

## Precinct 20

Westwood Drive street end is a small park. In wintertime, the local residents build a small skating rink on the top most portion of this street end. Linear and direct access to and from the river is good. There are no nearby parks or vacant lands that can be joined to enlarge this street end.

Rouge Road street end is a small strip of land that allows people access to the river. Linear access is good as is the direct access. The slope to the river is gentle, and there is no drop off at the river's edge. There are no nearby parks or vacant lands that can be joined with Rouge Road.

Benjaminson Park was a street end that has been converted to a small park. The park has a small winding path through mature oak trees. It has good linear and direct access. The river bank has been graded to a gentle slope which allows people access to the river. There are no vacant lands or parks which can augment the size of Benjaminson Park.

PRECINCT 20

Table 3-1t

Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION							DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C 4 pt	D 3 pt	E 2 pt	F 1 pt	G 0 pt	H	I 4 pt	J 3 pt	K 2 pt	L 1 pt	M 0 pt	N
Westwood Drive Street End	98	2.3%		98				294			98			196
Rouge Road Street End	66	1.6%		66				198		66				198
Benjaminson Park	53	1.3%		53				159			53			106
Sub-Total	217	5.2%	0	217	0	0	0	651	0	66	151	0	0	500
Total Points	=	1,151												
Total Possible Points	=	33,600												
Precinct length	=	4,200												
The eastern boundary is Westwood Drive and the western boundary is the west side of Bedson Avenue.														

**Vacant Land:**  
**Street End:** yes  
**Street Location:** Westwood Drive  
**Precinct:** 20  
**Plan No.:** 3993 lot 6  
**Atlas Sheet No.:** AC 13  
**Property Size:** 71.12 x 235 feet total of lot and street end  
**Slope of land:** flat on top, moderate slope to river  
**Tree types:** deciduous trees on river bank  
**Comments:** This is a wide street end which is actually comprised of a vacant lot and a street end. The residents in the neighborhood have created skating rinks in this park.

**Vacant Land:**  
**Street End:** yes  
**Street Location:** Rouge Road  
**Precinct:** 20  
**Plan No.:**  
**Atlas Sheet No.:** AC 13  
**Property Size:**  
**Slope of land:** flat on top moderate slope to river  
**Tree types:** no trees  
**Comments:** This street end offers access onto the Assiniboine River. The land has a gentle slope to the water.

**PARK NAME:** Benjaminson Park  
**STREET LOCATION:** Bedson Street End  
**ATLAS SHEET #:** AC 12  
**PRECINCT:** 20  
**TOUCHES RIVER:** yes  
**PLAYGROUND:**  
**PASSIVE:** yes  
**COMBINATION:**  
**SPORT FIELD:**  
**TOT EQUIPMENT:**  
**NATURAL PARK (NP):** yes  
**MANICURED PARK (MP):**  
**COMBINED:**  
**SPLIT NP/MP:**  
**TREE TYPE:** mature elms and oaks  
**SLOPE OF LAND:** gentle slope to river  
**COMMENTS:** This is an area of natural river bank vegetation. It is a park that is frequently used by the people in the neighborhood.

## Precinct 21

Coleridge Park is an anomaly among the river parks in Winnipeg. It is a park that is orientated to the river. The park has concrete steps which go down the steep embankment to a terrace. Linear access along the river is good while the direct access scores better than average. There are no nearby vacant properties or parks to augment the size of this park.

St. Charles Novitate is a large grassed area surrounding St. Charles Church. The park allows users to traverse the top of the steep bank. As such, linear access rates excellent but the direct access is ranked as acceptable because of the rather steep embankments. There is on-site parking. There are no nearby parks or vacant lands to increase the size of this park.

PRECINCT 21														Table 3-1u	
Park Name	LINEAR ACCESS EVALUATION								DIRECT ACCESS EVALUATION						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
			4 pt	3 pt	2 pt	1 pt	0 pt								
Coleridge Park	340	5.9%		340				1020		340				1020	
St. Charles Novitate	500	8.6%	500					2000	500					2000	
Sub-Total	840	14.5%	500	340	0	0	0	3020	500	340	0	0	0	3020	
Total Points	=	6,040													
Total Possible Points	=	48,320													
Precinct length	=	5,800													
The eastern boundary is the west side of Bedson Street and the western boundary is the east side of the West Perimeter Highway.															

PARK NAME: Coleridge Park  
 STREET LOCATION: Coleridge Drive  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AC 12  
 PRECINCT: 21  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD:  
 TOT EQUIPMENT:  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP):  
 COMBINED: yes  
 SPLIT NP/MP: 67/33  
 TREE TYPE: small oaks  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat on top - steep to river  
 COMMENTS: Stable river banks however the steepness of the bank required concrete stairs to be installed. The park is situated on the bend on the river which gives an excellent vantage point of the river.

PARK NAME: St. Charles Novitate  
 STREET LOCATION: St. Charles Street  
 ATLAS SHEET #: AC 11  
 PRECINCT: 21  
 TOUCHES RIVER: yes  
 PLAYGROUND:  
 PASSIVE: yes  
 COMBINATION:  
 SPORT FIELD: no  
 TOT EQUIPMENT: no  
 NATURAL PARK (NP):  
 MANICURED PARK (MP): yes  
 COMBINED:  
 SPLIT NP/MP:  
 TREE TYPE: deciduous  
 SLOPE OF LAND: flat on top, moderate slope to river  
 COMMENTS: This park surrounds the St. Charles Parish Church. It is an open grassed area with mature deciduous trees that line the river bank. This park's steep banks does not allow people access to the river.