



REVISED PUBLIC AGENDA  
STANDING POLICY COMMITTEE  
ON PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT  
AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Monday, October 5, 2015, 9:00 a.m.

Council Chamber, City Hall  
Committee:

Councillor D. Hill (Chair), Councillor T. Davies (Vice-Chair), Councillor Z. Jeffries, Councillor P. Lorje,  
Councillor T. Paulsen, His Worship Mayor D. Atchison (Ex-Officio)

	Pages
1. CALL TO ORDER	
2. <i>CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA</i>	7 - 22

*Recommendation*

1. That Mr. Todd, Chair of Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization, be heard for item 7.2.8;
2. That the following be added to item 7.2.7 and the speakers be heard:
  - a. That Mr. Otterbein, Manager of Design and Development at Meewasin Valley Authority be heard for item 7.2.7;
  - b. Candace Savage, dated October 1, 2015;
  - c. Jan Norris, dated October 1, 2015;
  - d. Rick Huziak and Louise Jones, Swale Watchers, dated October 1, 2015;
  - e. Letter from Andrew McKinlay, Axon Development Corporation, dated October 1, 2015 submitting comments;
  - f. Letter from Joanne Blythe, dated October 4, 2015 submitting comments;
3. That Mr. Dyck, Executive Director of Saskatoon Housing Initiatives be heard for item 7.2.8;
4. That the letter from Darryl Bergeron, dated October 1, 2015 submitting comments for item 7.2.9 be received; and
5. That the agenda be confirmed as amended.

3. DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Recommendation

That the minutes of Regular Meeting of the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services held on September 8, 2015 be approved.

**5. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

**6. COMMUNICATIONS (requiring the direction of the Committee)**

**6.1 Delegated Authority Matters**

**6.2 Matters Requiring Direction**

**6.3 Requests to Speak (new matters)**

**7. REPORTS FROM ADMINISTRATION**

**7.1 Delegated Authority Matters**

- 7.1.1 Land Use Applications Received by the Community Services Department - For the Period Between August 21, 2015 to September 16, 2015 [File No. CK 4000-5, PL 4355-D, PL 4350, and PL 4300]** 23 - 37

**Recommendation**

That the information be received.

- 7.1.2 Development Industry Consultation [File No. CK 4110-1 and PL 4110-12-7]** 38 - 40

**Recommendation**

That the information be received.

- 7.1.3 Doors Open Saskatoon 2015 [File No. CK 205-32 and PL 205-4]** 41 - 63

The Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee has reviewed the September 2, 2015 report of the General Manager, Community Services Department forwarding the Final Report on the Doors Open Saskatoon event held on June 7, 2015. The report is submitted to the Committee for information.

**Recommendation**

That the information be received.

**7.2 Matters Requiring Direction**

- 7.2.1 Application for Municipal Heritage Property Designation - Mann House (1040 University Drive) [File No. CK 710-65 and PL 907-1]** 64 - 70

The Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee has considered the September 2, 2015 report of the General Manager, Community Services Department regarding the above application and supports the recommendations outlined in the report.

**Recommendation**

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council:

1. That the City Solicitor be requested to prepare and bring forward a bylaw to designate the property at 1040 University Drive as a Municipal Heritage Property under the provision of The Heritage Property Act, with such designation limited to the exterior of the building;
2. That the General Manager, Community Services Department, be requested to prepare the required notices for advertising the proposed designation; and
3. That \$2,500 be allocated from the Heritage Reserve Fund for supply and installation of a recognition plaque for the property.

**7.2.2 Saskatoon Register of Historic Places [File No. CK 710-1 and PL 710-27] 71 - 99**

The Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee has considered the September 2, 2015 report of the General Manager, Community Services Department regarding the above matter and supports the recommendations outlined in the report.

**Recommendation**

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council:

1. That the properties be added to the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places, pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the City of Saskatoon Heritage Plan; and
2. That future additions to the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places be delegated to the General Manager, Community Services Department, in consultation with the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

**7.2.3 Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument [File No. CK 4040-1, RS 215-13-0] 100 - 105**

**Recommendation**

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council that the front plaza of Saskatoon Police Service Headquarters be approved as the location of the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument.

- 7.2.4 Growth Plan to Half a Million – Long-Term Directions and Fall 2015 Public Engagement [File No. CK 4110-2 and PL 4110-12-7]** 106 - 114

The Administration will be providing a PowerPoint presentation on the above.

**Recommendation**

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

- 7.2.5 Communications to Council – Jesse Todd – Request for Bylaw – Disposal of Asbestos Material [File No. CK 530-1 and CK 185-1; PL 541-6]** 115 - 123

**Recommendation**

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

- 7.2.6 Proposed Adult Services Licensing Bylaw Amendments [File No. CK 4350-25 and PL 4350]** 124 - 127

**Recommendation**

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council:

1. That the proposed amendments to Adult Services Licensing Bylaw, 2012 No. 9011, as outlined in the October 5, 2015 report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, be approved; and
2. That the bylaw, prepared by the City Solicitor to address the proposed amendments to Adult Services Licensing Bylaw, 2012 No. 9011, be included with the submission of this report to City Council, for review and approval.

- 7.2.7 Meewasin Valley Authority Northeast Swale Master Plan [File No. CK 4131-5, x CK 4205-5 and PL 181-13-7]** 128 - 214

Mr. Alan Otterbein, Manager of Design & Development,

Meewasin Valley Authority will be in attendance to make a PowerPoint Presentation on this matter.

**Recommendation**

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council:

1. That the Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan be approved, in principle;
2. That the Administration be directed to work with the Meewasin Valley Authority to develop a funding strategy and communication plan and assist with additional implementation planning, reporting back at the appropriate time; and
3. That the City Solicitor be directed to amend the “Master Agreement” (2007) between the City of Saskatoon and the Meewasin Valley Authority to include the Northeast Swale.

**7.2.8 2014 Annual Report - Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership [File No. CK 750-1 and PL 950-14] 215 - 227**

Mr. Shaun Dyck, Executive Director, Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership, will make a presentation to the Committee on the above.

**Recommendation**

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

**7.2.9 City of Saskatoon’s Response to Syrian Refugee Crisis [File No. CK 100-21 and RS 100-1] 228 - 240**

**Recommendation**

That the information be received.

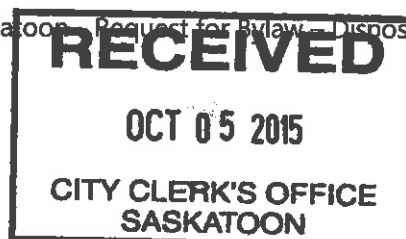
**7.2.10 After Hours Barking Dog Complaints [File No. CK 152-1 and RS 151-1] 241 - 243**

**Recommendation**

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

8. MOTIONS (notice previously given)
9. GIVING NOTICE
10. URGENT BUSINESS
11. IN CAMERA SESSION (If Required)
12. ADJOURNMENT

**From:** toddjm14@gmail.com on behalf of Jesse Todd <jesse@sadao.ca>  
**Sent:** Sunday, October 04, 2015 11:49 AM  
**To:** Thompson, Holly (Clerks)  
**Subject:** Re: NOTICE of REPORT - City of Saskatoon - Request for Bylaw - Disposal of Asbestos Material  
**Attachments:** Letter to City of Saskatoon.docx



Good Morning,

Please see my attached letter regarding the report on the disposal of asbestos material. I would appreciate the opportunity to present this letter to the Standing Policy Committee and to entertain any questions that they may have for me.

Regards,  
 Jesse Todd  
 Chair, SADAO

On Sep 30, 2015, at 4:34 PM, Thompson, Holly (Clerks) <[Holly.Thompson@Saskatoon.ca](mailto:Holly.Thompson@Saskatoon.ca)> wrote:

Good afternoon Mr. Todd,

Please find **attached** your notification letter and report attachment from the Deputy City Clerk.

**Re: Request for Bylaw – Disposal of Asbestos Material  
 (File No. CK. 530-1 and CK 185-1)**

This is to advise that the attached report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated October 5, 2015 regarding the above matter will be considered by the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services

**DATE:** Monday, October 5, 2015  
**TIME:** 9:00 a.m.  
**PLACE:** Council Chamber  
 Main Floor, City Hall

If you wish further information on the report, please contact Kara Fagnou at [\(306\) 975-3232](tel:3069753232).

If you wish to speak to the Committee or provide comments regarding this matter, you are required to submit a letter to the City Clerk's Office. Letters must be received online at [city.clerks@saskatoon.ca](mailto:city.clerks@saskatoon.ca) by 8:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting, or delivered in writing to the City Clerk's Office no later than 5:00 p.m. of the business day preceding the meeting. You are asked to limit your comments to five minutes. Please include your mailing address in your submission.

Yours truly,

For - Diane Kanak  
 Deputy City Clerk

The Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization (SADAO) is very appreciative of the work that the City of Saskatoon has done in the area of asbestos awareness. The City of Saskatoon was one of the first municipalities to voluntarily submit an asbestos registry to the Saskatchewan Government. We are also appreciative that the City of Saskatoon has included our organization during the process of developing the Asbestos Removal Notification Form. SADAO also commends the city on the creation of the recent asbestos awareness program that the city has implemented for its staff.

However, we believe that there are still loopholes that will put the health and safety of citizens, as well as City of Saskatoon staff at risk. We have concerns regarding the final statement on the Asbestos Removal Notification Form which states "asbestos containing materials will not be disturbed or removed as part of this project." This leaves the onus on the home owner, contractor or building manager to conduct their own inspections for asbestos. There is no way to ensure that they have done a proper assessment of the material that may contain asbestos because they may not have the proper training or knowledge. We are concerned that many people in this situation are not aware of materials that would likely contain asbestos or they may turn a blind eye to dangerous materials in order to expedite the process. SADAO recommends that during a renovation or demolition project on buildings built before 1983, that an inspection takes place in order to identify any materials that are high risk for containing asbestos. If there are materials identified during the inspection, it would be the responsibility of the building owner to deal with it appropriately based on the inspection results. This step can easily be incorporated into the process of applying for a building permit. An inspection can take place prior to work commencing on any building built before 1983.

The other aspect of the renovation process is that many people are not aware of what materials contain asbestos and they have not been required to obtain a permit. In these scenarios, citizens are bringing asbestos material to the Saskatoon landfill and potentially exposing staff working at the landfill and the other landfill clientele. We recommend that the City of Saskatoon implement a community awareness program. This can be in the form of a flyer handed to people as they arrive at the landfill, a sign where people check in, or a question that landfill staff are required to ask people when they arrive at the landfill. In addition, we would like to see more direction on the City of Saskatoon website about where people can take asbestos waste (i.e. the northern landfill site) rather than simply stating that asbestos waste cannot be taken to the city landfill.

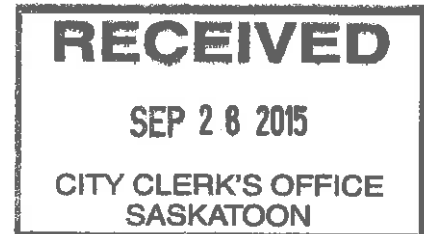
The Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization has greatly appreciated the manner in which the City of Saskatoon has approached the asbestos situation. We thank you for your hard work and your proactive approach in protecting people from asbestos related diseases. Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,  
Jesse Todd  
Chair, SADAO



**From:** Sarina Gersher <SGersher@meewasin.com>  
**Sent:** September 28, 2015 3:55 PM  
**To:** City Council  
**Subject:** Form submission from: Write a Letter to Council

Submitted on Monday, September 28, 2015 - 15:54  
Submitted by anonymous user: 142.165.131.160  
Submitted values are:



Date: Monday, September 28, 2015  
To: His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council  
First Name: Sarina  
Last Name: Gersher  
Address: 402 Third Avenue South  
City: Saskatoon  
Province: Saskatchewan  
Postal Code: S7K3G5  
Email: [SGersher@meewasin.com](mailto:SGersher@meewasin.com)  
Comments:  
Good afternoon,

Please accept this request to speak to the SPC on Planning, Development & Community Services on Monday, October 5, 2015.

The SPC PDCS will be receiving the Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan and on behalf of Meewasin we would like to make a 5 minute presentation to the Committee on this plan. Alan Otterbein, Manager of Design & Development at Meewasin will be presenting the Plan through a PowerPoint presentation. If our request to speak is approved, please let me know how I can get you this PowerPoint in advance.

Alan will be joined by Lloyd Isaak, Nola Stein and Sarina Gersher to help answer any questions that may arise from the Committee.

Thank you for your time. We look forward to confirmation of this email and a response on our request to speak.

Sincerely,  
Sarina Gersher

The results of this submission may be viewed at:  
<https://www.saskatoon.ca/node/398/submission/42603>

4431-5, x 4205-5

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**From:** candace savage <candace.savage@sasktel.net>  
**Sent:** October 01, 2015 9:23 AM  
**To:** Web E-mail - City Clerks  
**Subject:** Request to speak to Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development, & Community Services  
**Attachments:** Future of Swale.pdf

I would like to speak to the Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services on Monday, October 5, with reference to Item 7.2.7 Meewasin Valley Authority Northeast Swale Master Plan.

I am attaching a document for circulation to the committee.

Candace Savage  
302 Albert St  
S'toon, SK  
S7N 1G1

## **Pause to Consider Future of Swale**

By Candace Savage

Monday is decision time for Saskatoon's signature natural area, the Northeast Swale. The Swale, in case you don't know much about it, is a 26-kilometer-long expanse of wind-swept prairie and species-rich wetlands that begins at the river, just north of Sutherland on Central Avenue, and then sweeps east across city limits into the adjoining countryside. In its entirety, the Swale is one of the largest surviving remnants of ancient grassland in central Saskatchewan, making it a critical refuge for the prairie's many rare and threatened species.

Within the 300 hectares (740 acres) of this resource that lie within city limits, the Swale provides habitat for an astonishing diversity of life, including more than 100 kinds of birds, over 200 different species of plants, and dozens of animals large and small. There are badgers out there, and coyotes and rabbits, and a herd of fifty deer. It's the go-to place if you want to see the endangered crowfoot violet, with its intense blue blossoms and feathery leaves, or to hear the weird wet-balloon-on-a-wall creaking of the endangered northern leopard frog.

The Northeast Swale is a biodiversity hot spot, Saskatoon's answer to Vancouver's Stanley Park, Calgary's Nose Hill and Toronto's Rouge Valley.

So how can it be that this ecologically important landscape — a place that everyone agrees is a priority for conservation -- is soon to be bisected by two major traffic arteries within a stone's throw of each other? One of these projects (being undertaken by the City) was formerly known as the North Commuter Bridge but has recently been redubbed the North Commuter Parkway, as if a shift in terminology

could mitigate the damage caused by routing an arterial roadway through a natural treasure. The second major roadway (being built by the Province) will cross the Swale just *one kilometer* further east, as part of a perimeter highway around the city. This pile-up is the result of delay, conflicting agendas and a breakdown of communication.

The price tag on the Parkway is \$211.4 million; the bypass comes in at a cool \$2 billion. The cost of this extravagant duplication to the ecological health of the Swale -- # of animals lost as road kill, # of invasive species introduced, % of peace and quiet lost – cannot be tallied in dollars and cents.

Although design details for the perimeter highway have yet to be released, plans for the Parkway include speed limits and other minor refinements to reduce collisions between wildlife and cars. Apart from providing underground passages for small critters to hop and slither through, the idea of separated crossings for wildlife was dismissed early on, as unduly expensive.

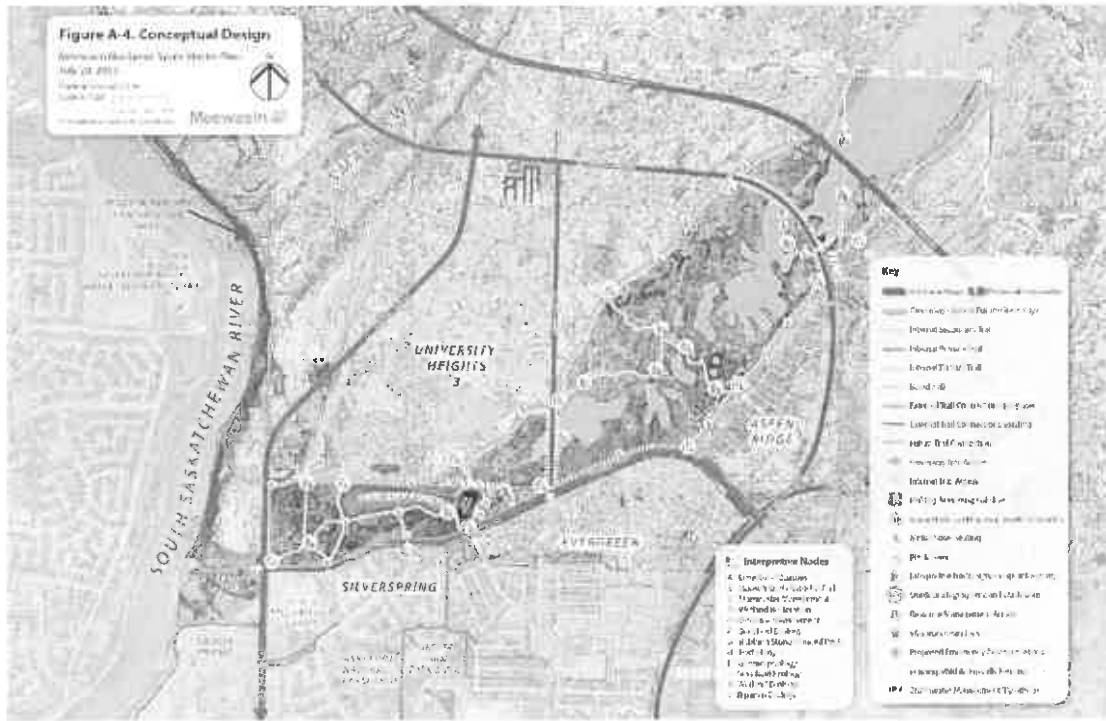
The organization that is responsible for protecting the Northeast Swale is the Meewasin Valley Authority, or MVA, “a conservation agency” that, in the words of its website, is “dedicated to conserving the cultural and natural resources of the South Saskatchewan River Valley.” Since the Swale is an ancient channel of the river, this sounds like a perfect fit. But as its website goes on to explain, the MVA is the creature of its founding partners: the university, the city and the province. When its sponsors tighten their purse strings, the MVA feels the pinch. (The MVA lacks both the budget and the mandate to monitor road works and other developments during the construction phase.) And when its parent bodies make decisions without

consultation, the MVA lacks the autonomy to intervene or to bring the parties together to talk sensibly.

It pains me to air this criticism in public because, in so many ways, the MVA is a gem. It is staffed by skilled and enthusiastic people, and it does many important jobs well – education, stewardship and trail-building, among them. But even our proudest institutions have their limitations. The fact is that plans to conserve the unique values of the Northeast Swale are grossly deficient and almost certain to fail.

On Monday, the Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan will be presented to a committee of city council for approval in principal, before going to the full council later in the month. At a minimum, our civic leaders need to hit “pause” and give themselves time to consult widely with city residents. They also need to initiate urgent negotiations with the province to get the Perimeter Highway re-routed further east, both to ensure wise use of public resources and to give the Northeast

Swale room to breath.



**From:** Jan Norris <jannorri@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** October 01, 2015 9:34 AM  
**To:** City Council  
**Subject:** Form submission from: Write a Letter to Council

Submitted on Thursday, October 1, 2015 - 09:33  
Submitted by anonymous user: 70.64.84.163  
Submitted values are:

Date: Thursday, October 01, 2015  
To: His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council  
First Name: Jan  
Last Name: Norris  
Address: 422 10th St. E  
City: Saskatoon  
Province: Saskatchewan  
Postal Code: S7N 0C9  
Email: [jannorri@gmail.com](mailto:jannorri@gmail.com)

**Comments:**

I would like to attend and speak at the meeting this Monday October 5th of the Standing Committee on Planning Development and Community Services. This is in regard to the MVA report on the plan for the NE Swale.

Thank you.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:  
<https://www.saskatoon.ca/node/398/submission/43279>

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**From:** Tim Jones <tandljones@sasktel.net>  
**Sent:** October 01, 2015 12:51 PM  
**To:** Web E-mail - City Clerks  
**Subject:** submission to Oct 5th meeting of the Standing Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services  
**Attachments:** Revised PRESENTATION TO MVA BOARD December 5.rtf

Hello,

The Northeast Swalewatchers would like to speak to item 7.2.7 Meewasin Valley Northeast Swale Master Plan. We have been active as a stakeholder in the consultations leading up to the preparation of the Plan and are pleased that there will funding to ensure the implementation of such an important plan. As background information for the Committee, I am attaching a submission made by our group to the MVA board on December 5, 2014.

Both Rick Huziak and I would like to speak to this topic.

Thank you,  
Louise Jones  
(306)374-6257



PRESENTATION by SWALE WATCHERS  
to the BOARD of the MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
December 5, 2014

As Swale Watchers we appreciate the opportunities we have had to work with you and the City to plan for the protection of the Northeast Swale. Since 2011 we have expressed our concerns about maintaining the area's ecological integrity - the characteristics of the natural area and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities they support. Planning has come a long way, but some of our key concerns remain. While we focus today on the Master Plan for the Northeast Swale, many of our concerns and suggestions pertain also to the Small Swale because both are important, remaining natural areas in the South Saskatchewan River watershed.

We urge you to:

### **Monitor Development**

Environmental monitoring is essential to protect the ecological integrity of the Swale while development takes place adjacent to, and in, this area.

- a. Environmental monitoring means preventing, minimizing or mitigating adverse impacts to the natural environment (plants, wildlife, soils, water, air, cultural sites) through on-site supervision and data collection by qualified environmental monitors prior to, during and after disturbance events. Environmental monitors have become the industry standard in Saskatchewan to demonstrate environmental stewardship and due diligence, and can reduce costly reclamation and sometimes irreparable damage due to negligence
- b. Environmental monitoring must be undertaken by an independent third party whose qualifications match those set out by the province in terms of education, experience and skills. The monitor must be empowered by the City to halt construction, if necessary, until compliance with environmental protection measures is fully achieved.
- c. The developer must pay for environmental monitoring.

### **Put Nature First**

Protection of the native species - plants and wildlife – and the supporting ecosystem must be the governing principle if ecological integrity is to be maintained. All work in and adjacent to the Swale, and future public access, must be planned and designed to enable native species to survive and thrive.

- a. Minimize the disturbance of and intrusion into the natural habitats of species living in the Swale, by limiting the number of constructed trails within the Swale and reducing the number of entrance points along its perimeter. Maybe there has to

be one constructed connecting path across the centre of the Swale; any other paths should be defined only by mowing.

- b. Design road crossings with wildlife corridors, keeping ecological connectivity in mind. Corridors, with appropriately sized underpasses, must allow animals of all sizes to navigate the length of the Swale all the way to the riverbank without having to cross dangerous roads, where practical. Reduced speeds must be maintained.
- c. Apply the Saskatoon Dark-Sky Policy throughout and adjacent to the Swale. Because light is spilled from adjacent properties and roadways, a lighting-control buffer zone for lands abutting the Swale needs to be established or the required darkness levels for healthy faunal behaviour cannot be maintained.
- d. Monitor native species in the Swale at least annually - both by day and at night - to track impacts of development on the health of populations of species of all sizes, from amphibians to moose.

### **Protect in Perpetuity**

Legally binding long-term protection for this important natural area must be provided.

- a. Revise Zoning Bylaw 8770 to create a “special area” including neighbouring residential and commercial areas, to protect the Swale from invasion of alien species, light pollution, and polluted run-off within the watershed.
- b. Ensure that the legal status of the Swale as a natural protected area is unassailable, either through enhancement of the MVA conservation area status or through strengthening the Meewasin Valley Authority Act.

### **Educate the Public**

The ecological integrity of the Swale will depend on the understanding and attitude of those who build infrastructure in and around it, those who manage it, and those who live and work nearby.

- a. Assemble and use a technical oversight group to help the MVA protect the area through all phases of development and in management in the long term.
- b. Provide opportunities for nearby residents to help protect the Swale, through citizen science programs: such as monitoring water quality and biodiversity and health of species, or monitoring road-kill, or projects such as helping to control invasive species or reporting problems or threats.
- c. Work with adjacent neighbourhood community associations and schools to develop a program of nature stewardship.

- d. The Swale Watchers, through Ducks Unlimited Canada, can provide some funding for educational programs and materials, and our members and member groups can contribute skill and knowledge. Let's work together!

Thank you.

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For further information:

Swale Watchers could provide a more comprehensive interpretive document expanding on the ideas expressed in this presentation. See also:

***On Ecological Integrity:***

- <http://ottawa.ca/en/official-plan-0/24-maintaining-environmental-integrity>
- Fall Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, 2013

***On Environmental Monitoring:***

- <http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=6756c791-2954-4885-b533-a63d76b5cb3f>
- <http://environment.alberta.ca/01528.html>

***On Environmental Monitor Qualifications:***

- [http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/adx/asp/adxGetMedia.aspx?DocID=1240,1167,1162,1161,240,94,88,Documents&MediaID=601&Filename=Qualification\\_Requirements\\_for\\_Environmental\\_Monitors.pdf](http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/adx/asp/adxGetMedia.aspx?DocID=1240,1167,1162,1161,240,94,88,Documents&MediaID=601&Filename=Qualification_Requirements_for_Environmental_Monitors.pdf)

***On Wildlife Corridors:***

- [www.cflhd.gov/programs/techDevelopment/wildlife](http://www.cflhd.gov/programs/techDevelopment/wildlife)
- Parks Canada Conservation Results in Canada's Mountain National Parks: see [www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/mtn/conservation.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/mtn/conservation.aspx)

***On Dark-Sky:***

- Saskatoon Comprehensive and Integrated Dark-Sky Policy (2007)

***On Community Nature Stewardship:***

- [www.portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/PAG-022.pdf](http://www.portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/PAG-022.pdf)

***Swale Watchers is made up of concerned members of the public as well as representatives of the following organizations: Saskatoon Nature Society, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Saskatchewan Environmental Society, Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan Inc, Saskatchewan Light Pollution Abatement Committee, c/o RASC Saskatoon Centre Inc, Wild About Saskatoon, Saskatoon Wildlife Federation, South Saskatchewan River Watershed Stewards, University of Saskatchewan Ecological Education Program***

4131-5, x 4205-5

**From:** Andrew McKinlay <apmckinlay@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** October 01, 2015 4:05 PM  
**To:** Web E-mail - City Clerks  
**Subject:** for Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services

Please circulate to the committee re. MVA plan for the northeast swale, item 7.2.7

To whom it may concern,

My name is Andrew McKinlay. I am a local business person, one of the owners of Axon Development Corporation, a software company with offices at Innovation Place, employing approximately 50 people.

As a concerned citizen, I am also one of the founders of EcoFriendlySask.ca which publishes local environmental news and gives out small grants for related local projects.

I am writing today to add my voice in defence of Saskatoon's natural areas, in particular the northeast swale.

Many people are keen to see growth and economic development in Saskatoon. I just hope that we don't pursue this at the expense of what has made our city a great place to live and work. Unless people want to live here, no amount of roads will help our economy.

I have lived in Saskatoon all my life, but I have also had the privilege of travelling all over the world, giving me some perspective on what makes a city attractive. Few people admire cities for their freeways. Talking to people who visit Saskatoon, what they find attractive are our riverbank and other natural areas. Imagine if we had run a freeway along the riverbank (as other cities have done) instead of leaving it as a park.

Running two major roadways across the swale in close proximity, at large expense, seems not only unnecessary but also wasteful. In addition, it is clear that it would have adverse effects on the swale. I would hope the city and the province can cooperate to plan a single roadway, or to relocate one of them outside the swale.

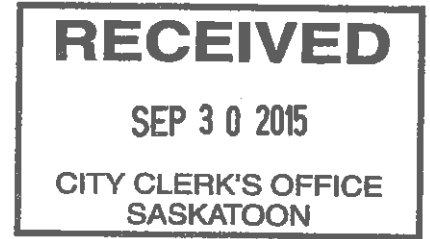
Lastly, we need to protect natural areas not just for the benefit of people, but for their own sake. Just as in the past we grew our definition of "us" to include other races, today we need to expand "us" to include the whole natural world, which we are inescapably a part of.

I urge you to choose a path forward that does more to minimize the impact on our valuable natural areas such as the swale. We should remember that building a roadway across a natural area is not something that can be undone later.

Respectfully,

Andrew McKinlay  
[apmckinlay@gmail.com](mailto:apmckinlay@gmail.com)  
1722 Alexandra Avenue  
Saskatoon SK S7K 3C5

**From:** Shaun Dyck <sdyck@shipweb.ca>  
**Sent:** September 30, 2015 11:50 AM  
**To:** City Council  
**Subject:** Form submission from: Write a Letter to Council

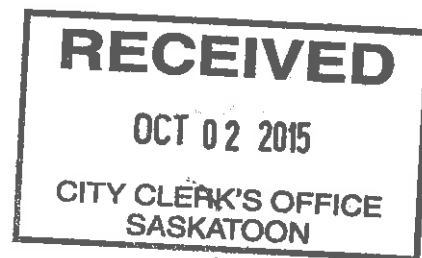


Submitted on Wednesday, September 30, 2015 - 11:49  
Submitted by anonymous user: 70.64.80.243  
Submitted values are:

Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015  
To: His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council  
First Name: Shaun  
Last Name: Dyck  
Address: 203 - 220 20th St W  
City: Saskatoon  
Province: Saskatchewan  
Postal Code: S7M 0W9  
Email: [sdyck@shipweb.ca](mailto:sdyck@shipweb.ca)  
Comments: This is a request to present the annual report of the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) to City Council on October 5th, 2015.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:  
<https://www.saskatoon.ca/node/398/submission/42934>

**From:** Darryl Bergeron <darrylbergeron@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** October 01, 2015 9:15 PM  
**To:** City Council  
**Subject:** Form submission from: Write a Letter to Council



Submitted on Thursday, October 1, 2015 - 21:15  
Submitted by anonymous user: 174.2.112.209  
Submitted values are:

Date: Thursday, October 01, 2015  
To: His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council  
First Name: Darryl  
Last Name: Bergeron  
Address: 111-1120 Hampton Circle  
City: Saskatoon  
Province: Saskatchewan  
Postal Code: S7R0L9  
Email: [darrylbergeron@gmail.com](mailto:darrylbergeron@gmail.com)

Comments:  
This letter is in response to refugees receiving subsidized transportation by Saskatoon Transit.

As a brother of mentally handicapped person whos only mode of transportation is the bus I find it a slap in the face to him and people like him who rely on the bus to move around the city.

My brother is who lives on assited living is expected to pay full price for an adult bus pass. This is a huge part of his expendable money that he earns working at the abilities council. At one time mentally handicapped people were only required to buy high school passes, but that was changed as the city said they were not making enough money for it.

So in conclusion, if this council offers special services to visitors of this city while turning its back on the people that could really use the help will have lost my confidence and will not be receiving my vote at the next municipal election.

Thanks for taking the time to read my concerns.

Darryl Bergeron

The results of this submission may be viewed at:  
<https://www.saskatoon.ca/node/398/submission/43464>

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## Land Use Applications Received by the Community Services Department For the Period Between August 21, 2015, to September 16, 2015

### Recommendation

That the information be received.

### Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide detailed information on land use applications received by the Community Services Department from the period between August 21, 2015, to September 16, 2015.

### Report

Each month, land use applications within the city of Saskatoon are received and processed by the Community Services Department. See Attachment 1 for a detailed description of these applications.

### Public Notice

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-02, is not required.

### Attachment

1. Land Use Applications

### Report Approval

Reviewed by: Alan Wallace, Director of Planning and Development

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/DS/2015/PDCS – Land Use Apps – October 5, 2015/ks

---

## Land Use Applications Received by the Community Services Department For the Period Between August 21, 2015, to September 16, 2015

The following applications have been received and are being processed:

### Discretionary Use

- Application No. D9/15: 3134 Caen Street  
Applicant: Jeff Nattress for Laneway Suites  
Legal Description: Lot 9, Block 1, Plan No. G792 and G652  
Current Zoning: R2  
Proposed Use: Garage Suite  
Neighbourhood: Montgomery Place  
Date Received: August 7, 2015
  
- Application No. D10/15: 1706 Jackson Avenue  
Applicant: Cody Lang  
Legal Description: Lot 15 except 15 feet, Lots 16 and 17, Block 15A,  
Plan No. H1416  
Current Zoning: R2  
Proposed Use: Garage Suite  
Neighbourhood: Holliston  
Date Received: September 10, 2015

### Rezoning

- Application No. Z27/15: Meadows Boulevard  
Applicant: Casablanca Holdings and Arbutus Properties  
Legal Description: Lots 1 to 22, Block 54,  
Part of NW ¼ 17-36-4 W3M  
Current Zoning: FUD  
Proposed Zoning: R1A and R1B  
Neighbourhood: Rosewood  
Date Received: September 15, 2015

### Subdivision

- Application No. 51/15: 314 110<sup>th</sup> Street West  
Applicant: Larson Surveys for Bellevue Const. Inc.  
Legal Description: Part of Lot 8, Block 11, Plan No. G8  
Current Zoning: R2  
Neighbourhood: Sutherland  
Date Received: August 21, 2015



Subdivision

- Application No. 52/15: Preston Avenue/Cornish Road/Lewin Crescent  
Applicant: Webb Surveys for Pinnacle Developments  
Legal Description: Parcel A, Plan No. 62S15086;  
Parcels A and B, Plan No. 102097009;  
Parcel C, Plan No. 66S07349;  
Parcel XX, Plan No. 102191712; and  
Part NE 1/4 10-36-5 W3M  
  
Current Zoning: R1A  
Neighbourhood: Stonebridge  
Date Received: August 24, 2015
- Application No. 53/15: 208 Cruise Street  
Applicant: Webb Surveys for 101202078 Sask. Ltd.  
c/o Custom Foundations  
Legal Description: Lot 12, Block 12, Plan No. G171  
Current Zoning: R2  
Neighbourhood: Forest Grove  
Date Received: August 28, 2015
- Application No. 54/15: 1616 Alexandra Avenue  
Applicant: Webster Surveys for Michael Bugg  
Legal Description: Lot 4, Block 9, Plan No. I196  
Current Zoning: R2  
Neighbourhood: North Park  
Date Received: August 31, 2015
- Application No. 55/15: 720 Avenue M South  
Applicant: Altus Geomatics for Daniel and Jena Wiebe  
Legal Description: Lots 11 to 13, Block 1, Plan No. H771  
Current Zoning: R2  
Neighbourhood: King George  
Date Received: September 2, 2015
- Application No. 56/15: Along CNR Row Parallel to Warman Road –  
North of 33<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Applicant: Meridian Surveys Ltd. for CNR  
Legal Description: Part of Plan No. CS2640, SE ¼ 4-37-5 W3M  
Current Zoning: IL1 and R2  
Neighbourhood: Kelsey-Woodlawn  
Date Received: September 8, 2015

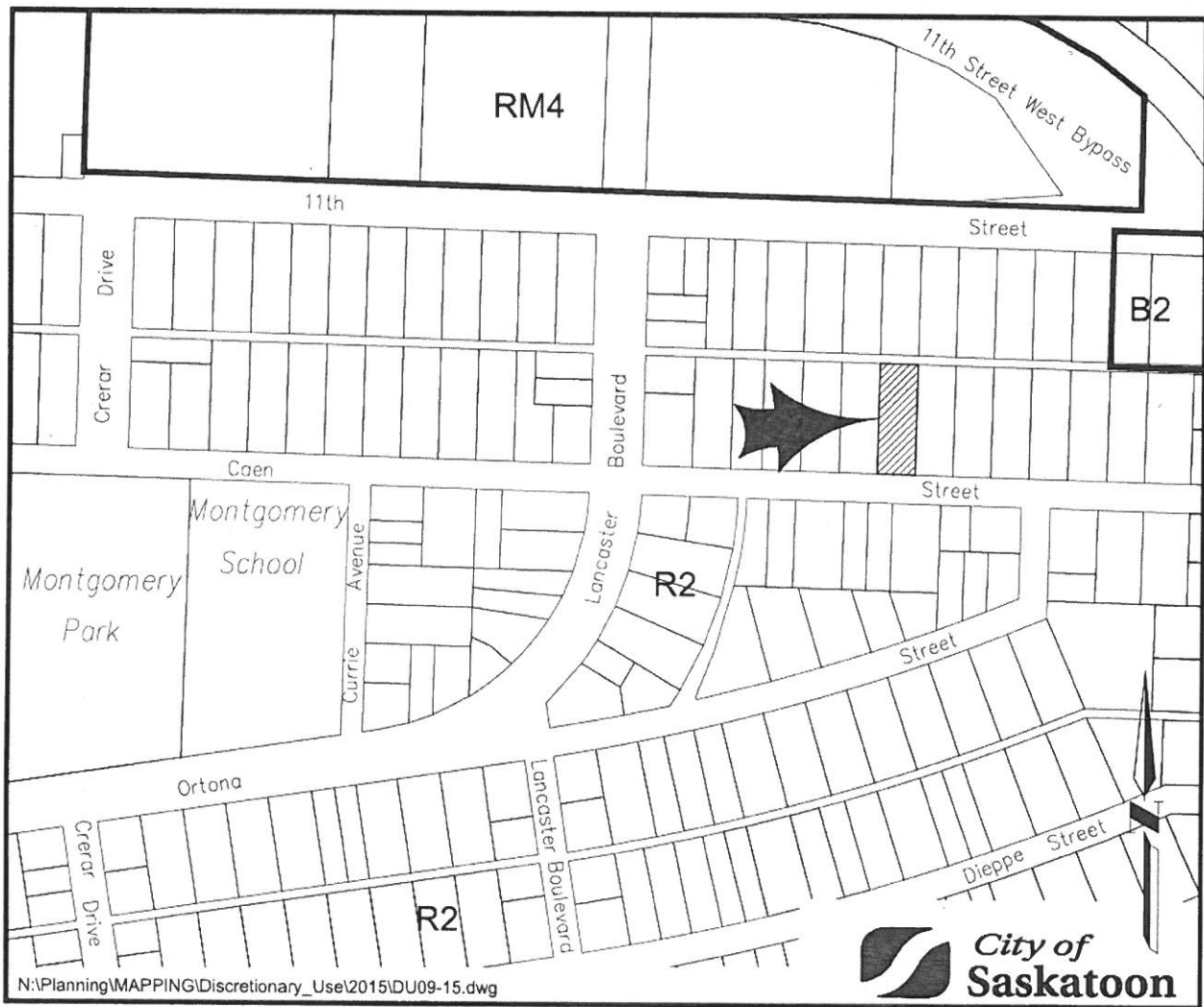
## Subdivision

- Application No. 57/15: Rosewood Boulevard West/Olson Lane West  
Applicant: Webster Surveys for Boychuk Investments Ltd.  
Legal Description: Parcel M, Plan No. Pending, E ½ 18-36-4 W3M  
Current Zoning: FUD and R1A  
Neighbourhood: Rosewood  
Date Received: September 9, 2015
- Application No. 58/15: 701 2<sup>nd</sup> Street East  
Applicant: Webster Surveys for Annamae Perry  
Legal Description: Lots 39 and 40, Block 8, Plan No. G186  
Current Zoning: R2  
Neighbourhood: Haultain  
Date Received: September 10, 2015

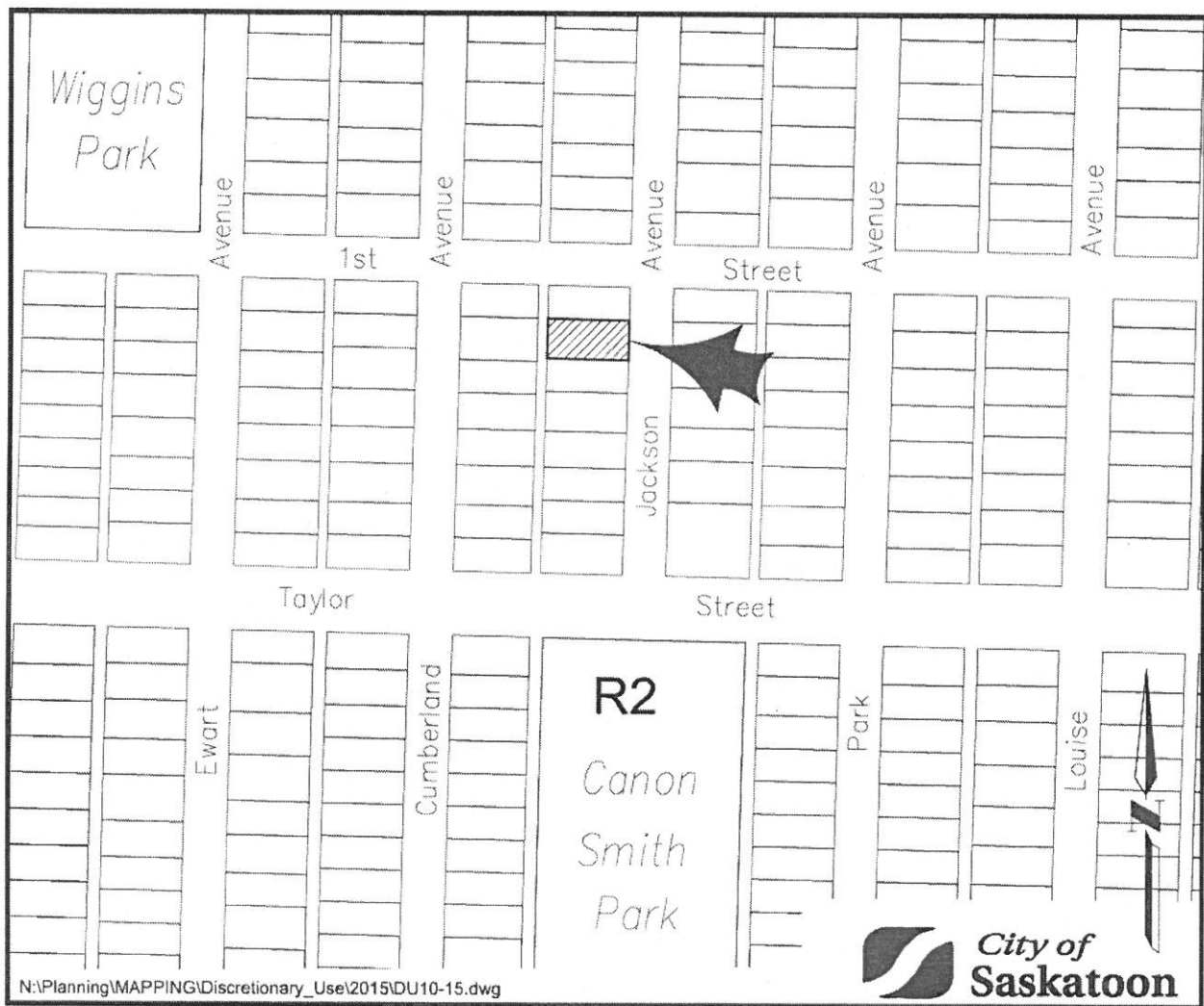
## Attachments

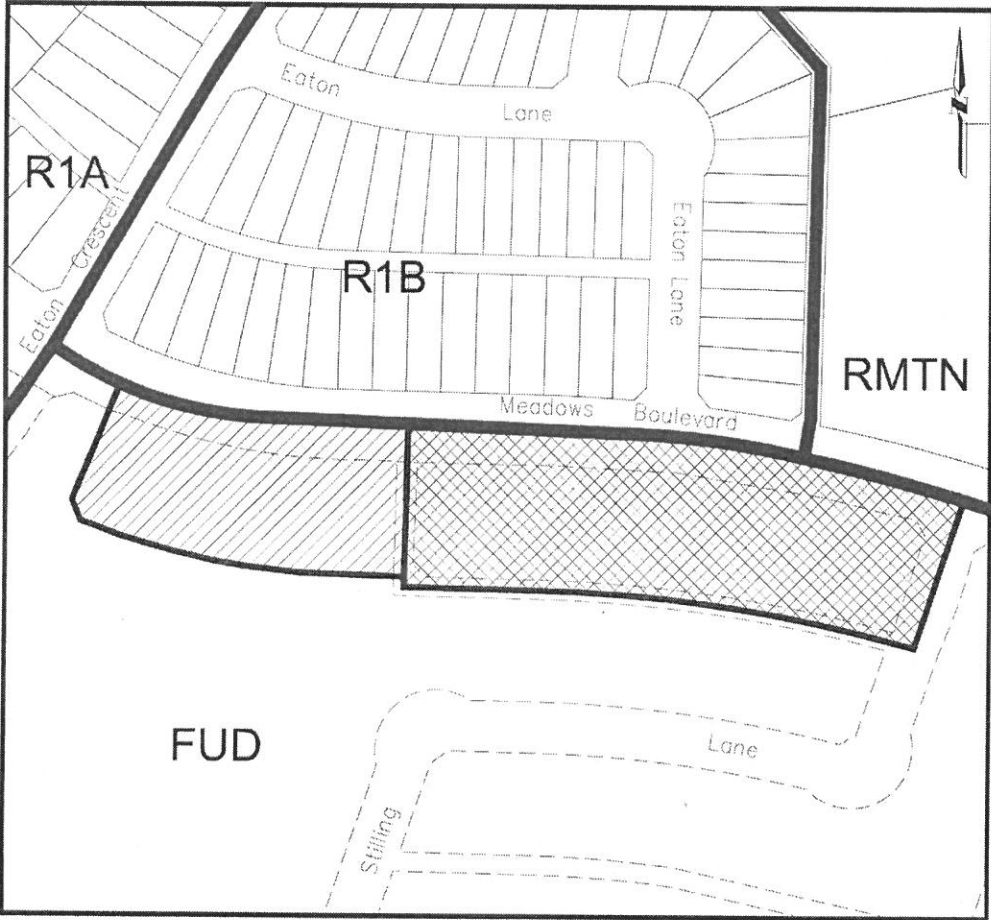
1. Plan of Proposed Discretionary Use No. D9/15
2. Plan of Proposed Discretionary Use No. D10/15
3. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z27/15
4. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 51/15
5. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 52/15
6. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 53/15
7. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 54/15
8. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 55/15
9. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 56/15
10. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 57/15
11. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 58/15

Plan of Proposed Discretionary Use No. D9/15





Plan of Proposed Discretionary Use No. D10/15

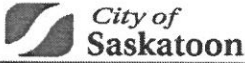




### ZONING AMENDMENT

-  From FUD to R1A
-  From FUD to R1B

N:\Planning\MAPPING\Rezoning\2015\RZ27\_15.dwg

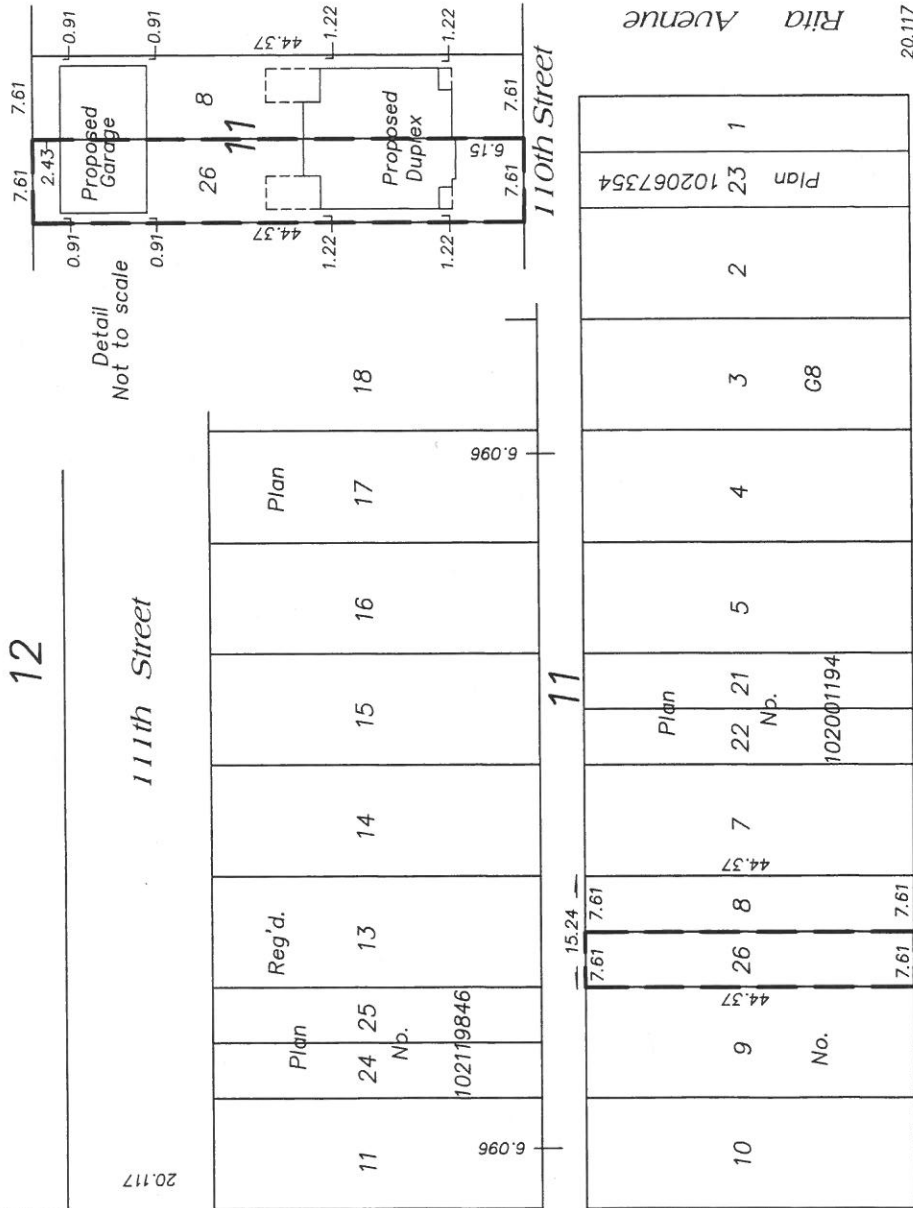


Saskatoon  
 Plan of Proposed Subdivision  
 of Part of Lot 8, Block 11,  
 Reg'd Plan No. G8  
 in the N.E. 1/4 Sec. 35,  
 Twp. 36, Rge. 5, W.3 Mer.  
 Saskatchewan  
 by Howard A. Larson, S.L.S.  
 2015

Scale 1:800

Measurements are in metres  
 Area to be subdivided is outlined thus - - - - -

Proposed Subdivision No. 51/15



June 25, 2015

*Howard A. Larson*  
 Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

Approved under the provisions of Bylaw  
 number 6537 of the City of Saskatoon.

Community Services Department

Larson Surveys Ltd., Saskatoon

20.117

See Detail

20.117

10

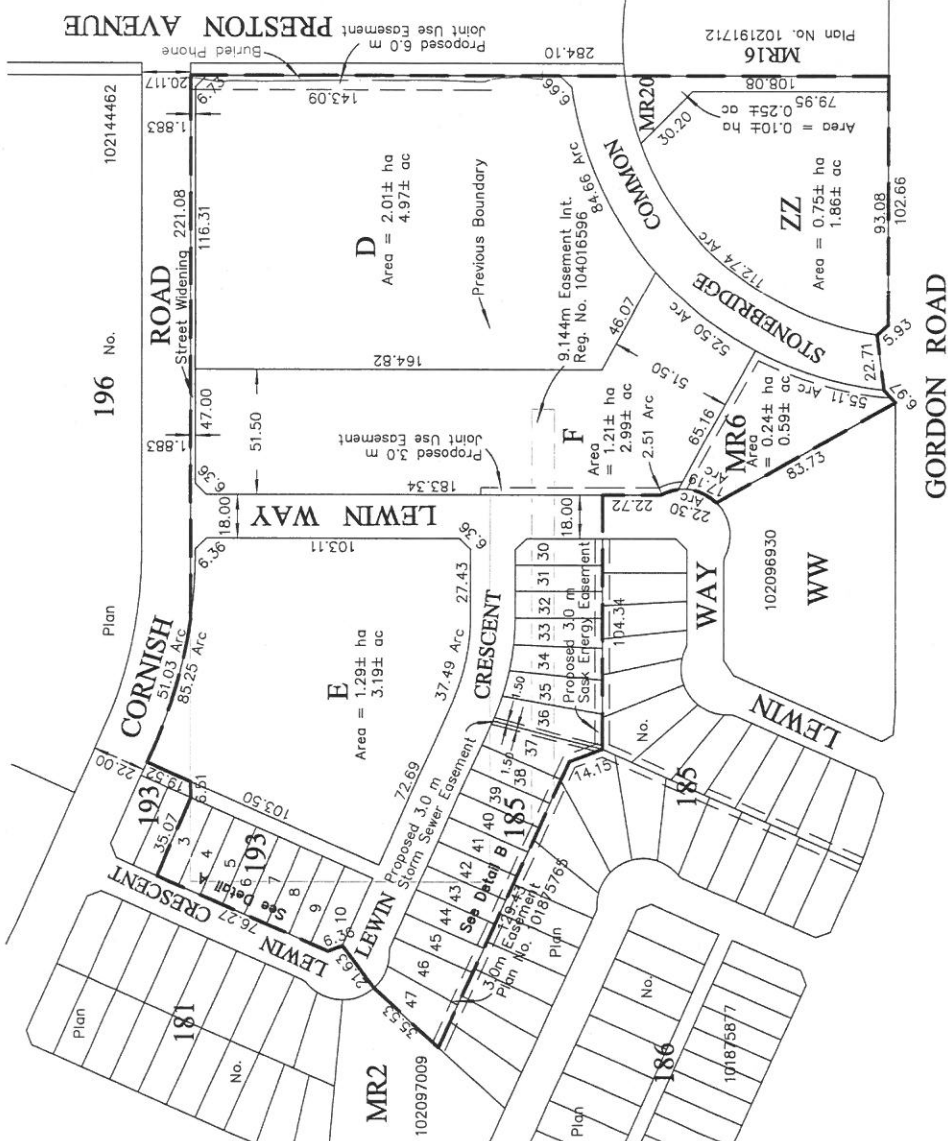
**PLAN OF PROPOSED  
SUBDIVISION OF  
PARCEL A,  
REG'D PLAN NO. 62S15086,  
PARCELS A & B,  
PLAN NO. 102097009, &  
PARCEL C,  
REG'D PLAN NO. 66S07349, &  
PARCEL XX,  
PLAN NO. 102191712  
& PART OF N.E. 1/4 SEC. 10  
TWP. 36, RGE. 5, W. 3RD MER.  
PRESTON AVENUE,  
CORNISH ROAD & LEWIN CRESCENT  
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN  
BY T.R. WEBB, S.L.S.  
SCALE 1:2000**

Dimensions shown are in metres and decimals thereof.

Portion of this plan to be approved is outlined with a bold, dashed line and contains 7.80± ha (19.27± ac.).

Distances shown are approximate and may vary from the final plan of survey by ± 1.0 m

*T.R. Webb*  
T.R. Webb August 7, 2015  
Saskatchewan Land Surveyor



Dedicated road and Lane = 0.75± ha (1.80± ac)  
Parcel A = 0.03± ha (0.07± ac)  
Parcel B = 0.05± ha (0.13± ac)  
Lots 3-10 = 0.28± ha (0.70± ac)  
Lots 30-46 = 0.75± ha (1.85± ac)

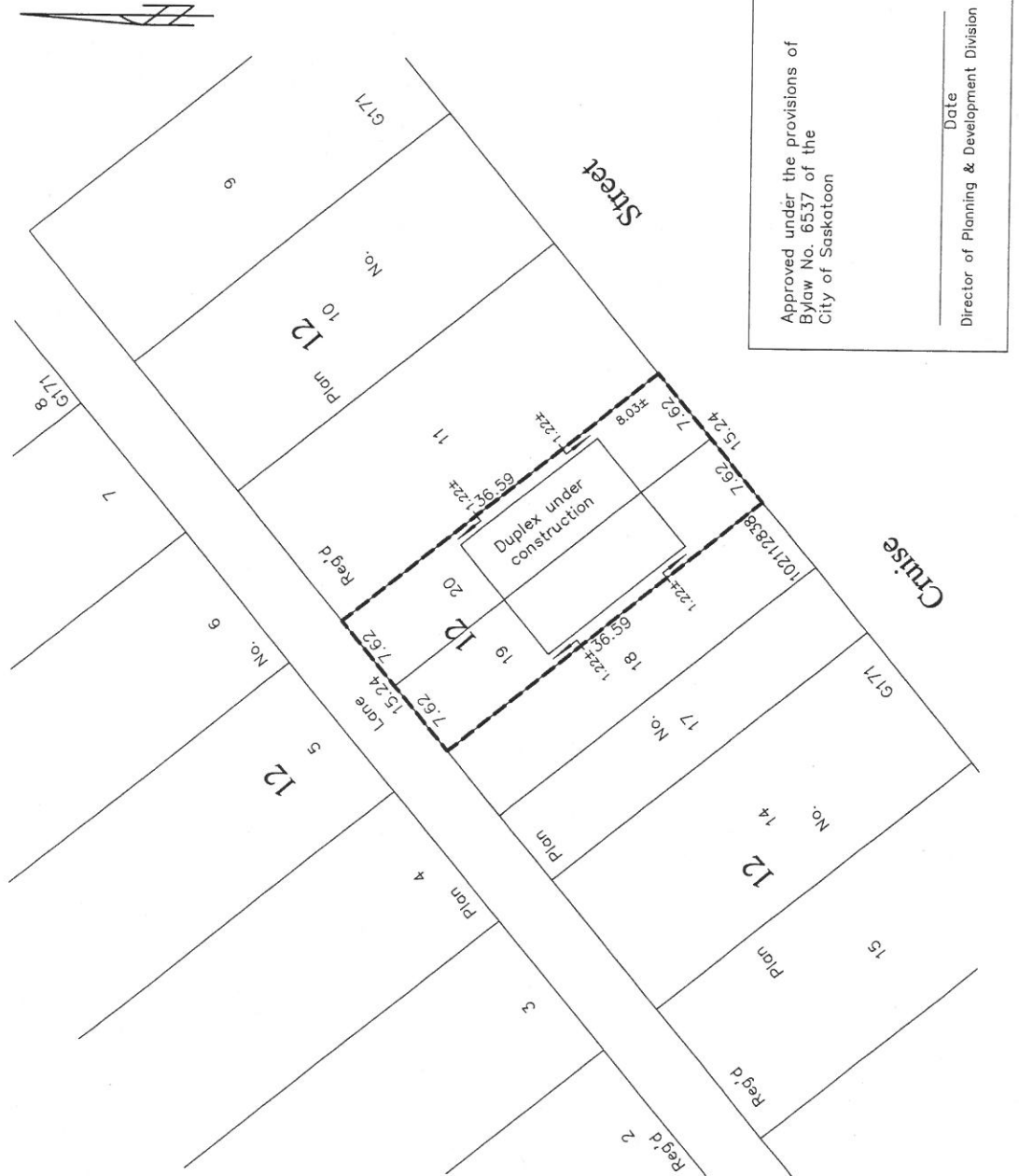
Approved under the provisions of  
Bylaw No. 6537 of the  
City of Saskatoon

Prepare  
*T.R. Webb*  
Date  
Community Services Department  
14-2662sp

Registered Owner - Pinnacle  
Developments Inc.  
The signature above indicates;  
That I (We) approve the Plan of  
Proposed Subdivision as presented.

Registered Owner - Dream  
Development  
The signature above indicates;  
That I (We) approve the Plan of  
Proposed Subdivision as presented.

PLAN OF PROPOSED  
 SUBDIVISION OF PART OF  
 LOT 12, BLOCK 12  
 REG'D PLAN NO. G171  
 N.W. 1/4 SEC. 36  
 TWP. 36, RGE. 5, W. 3RD MER.  
 208 CRUISE STREET  
 SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN  
 BY T.R. WEBB, S.L.S.  
 SCALE 1:500



Dimensions shown are in metres and decimals thereof.

Portion of this plan to be approved is outlined with a bold, dashed line and contains 0.06± ha (0.14± ac.).

Distances shown are approximate and may vary from the final plan of survey by ± 0.5 m

*T.R. Webb*  
 T.R. Webb August 27, 2015  
 Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

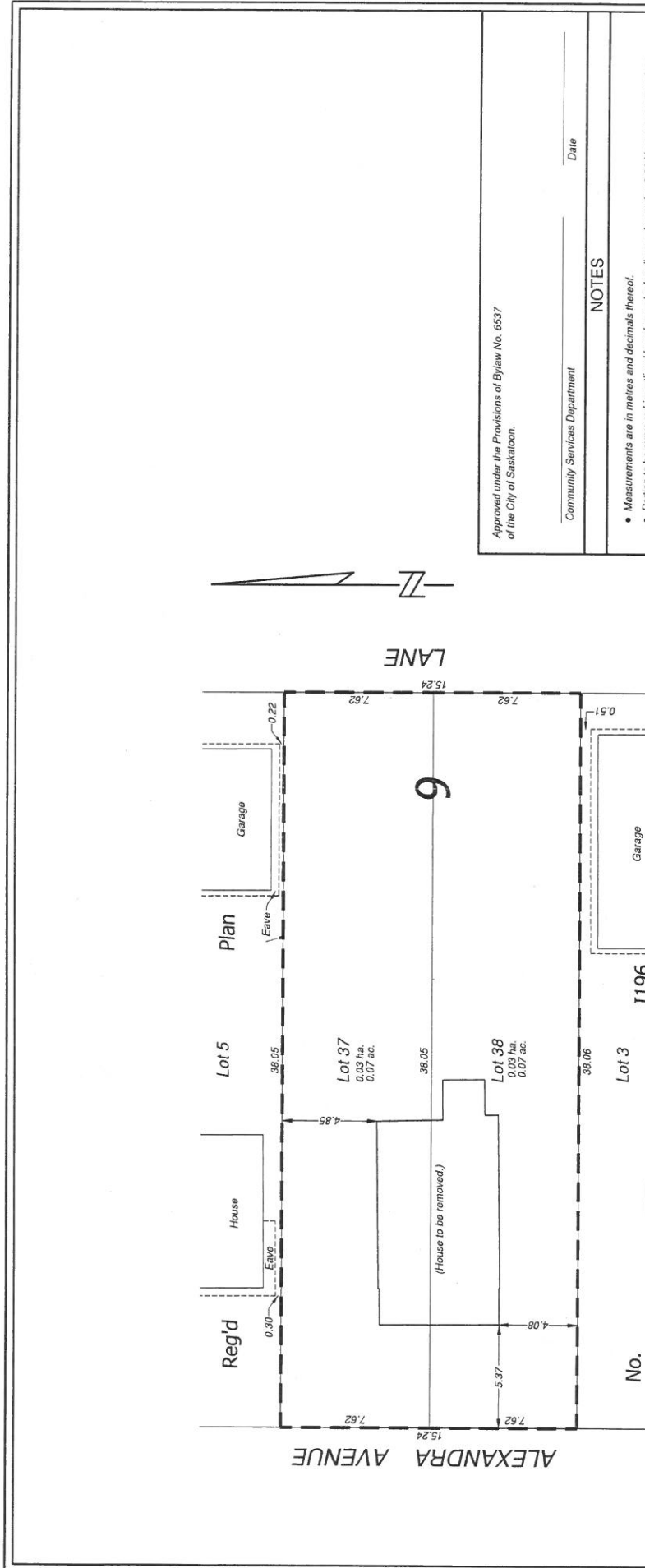
Approved under the provisions of  
 Bylaw No. 6537 of the  
 City of Saskatoon

Director of Planning & Development Division

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by  
  
 © 2015  
 15-2800sc N





Approved under the Provisions of Bylaw No. 6537 of the City of Saskatoon.

Community Services Department \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTES**

- Measurements are in metres and decimals thereof.
- Portion to be surveyed is outlined by a heavy broken line and contains 0.06 Hectares more or less.
- Distances are approximate.

**PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION**  
 showing subdivision of all of  
 Lot 4 Block 9 - Reg'd Plan No. I196  
**SASKATOON**  
**SASKATCHEWAN**  
 Scale 1:200

No.	Date	Revision	Rev

Drawn By: dde	Checked By: mgr	Date: August 10, 2015	File No: SW15229	Drawing Name: SW15229/dev.dwg	Rev: M
					0
					S

Examined and Approved:  **Michael Bogg**  
 Date: August 20, 2015

By:  **SASKATCHEWAN LAND SURVEYOR**

**PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION**

of  
**Lots 11-13, Block 1, Plan H771**  
 City of Saskatoon  
 Saskatchewan  
 Calvin W.A. Bourassa, S.L.S.  
 2015  
 Scale 1:250

**OWNER(S):**

Daniel Mark Wiebe

Jena Christine Wiebe

Measurements are in metres and decimals thereof.  
 Measurements are approximate and may vary by ±0.5m.  
 Area to be approved is outlined in bold dashed line  
 and contains 729 m<sup>2</sup> (0.07 ha)

REV.	ISSUED	REVISION	DATE	INITIALS
0	Issued		July 7, 2015	AM - RA - MS

Job No.: 187073 File:187073PR

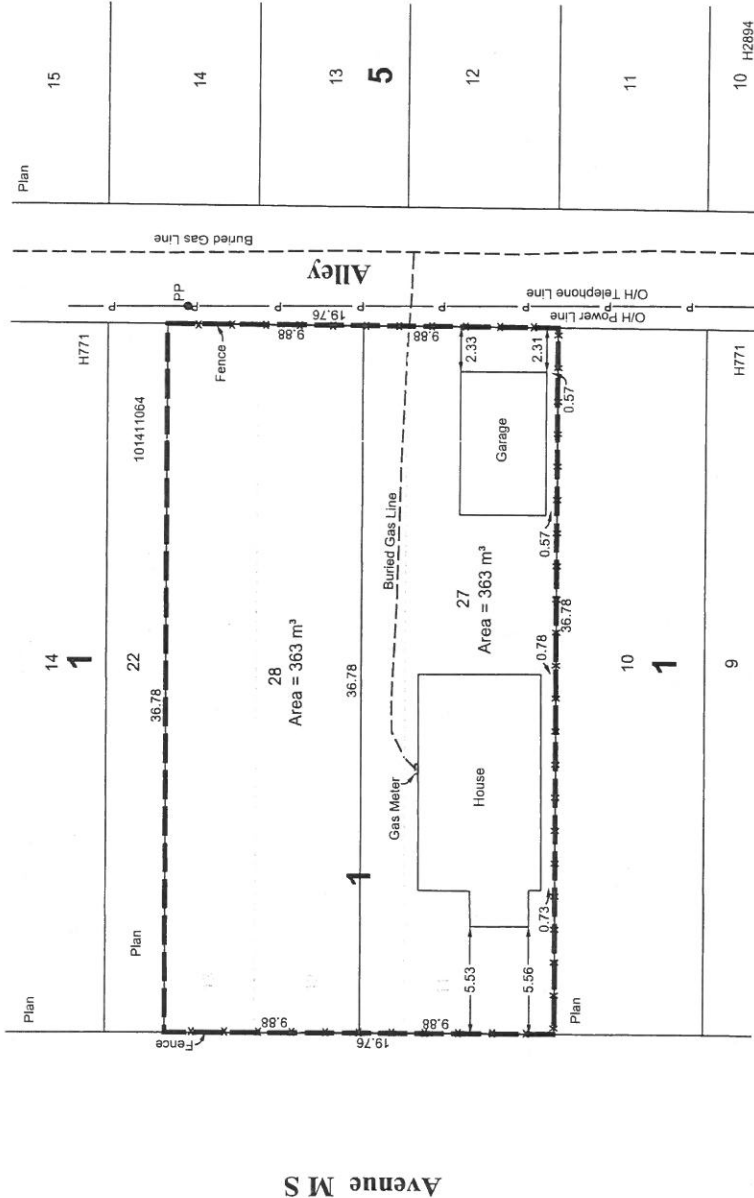
Preliminary Survey: June 24, 2015  
 Dated at Saskatoon in the  
 Province of Saskatchewan this  
 7th day of July, 2015.

  
 Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

  
**Altus Geomatics**  
 Limited Partnership

Examined: City of Saskatoon  
 : Approved under the provisions of  
 of the City of Saskatoon.

: General Manager of the Commur  
 Services Department  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

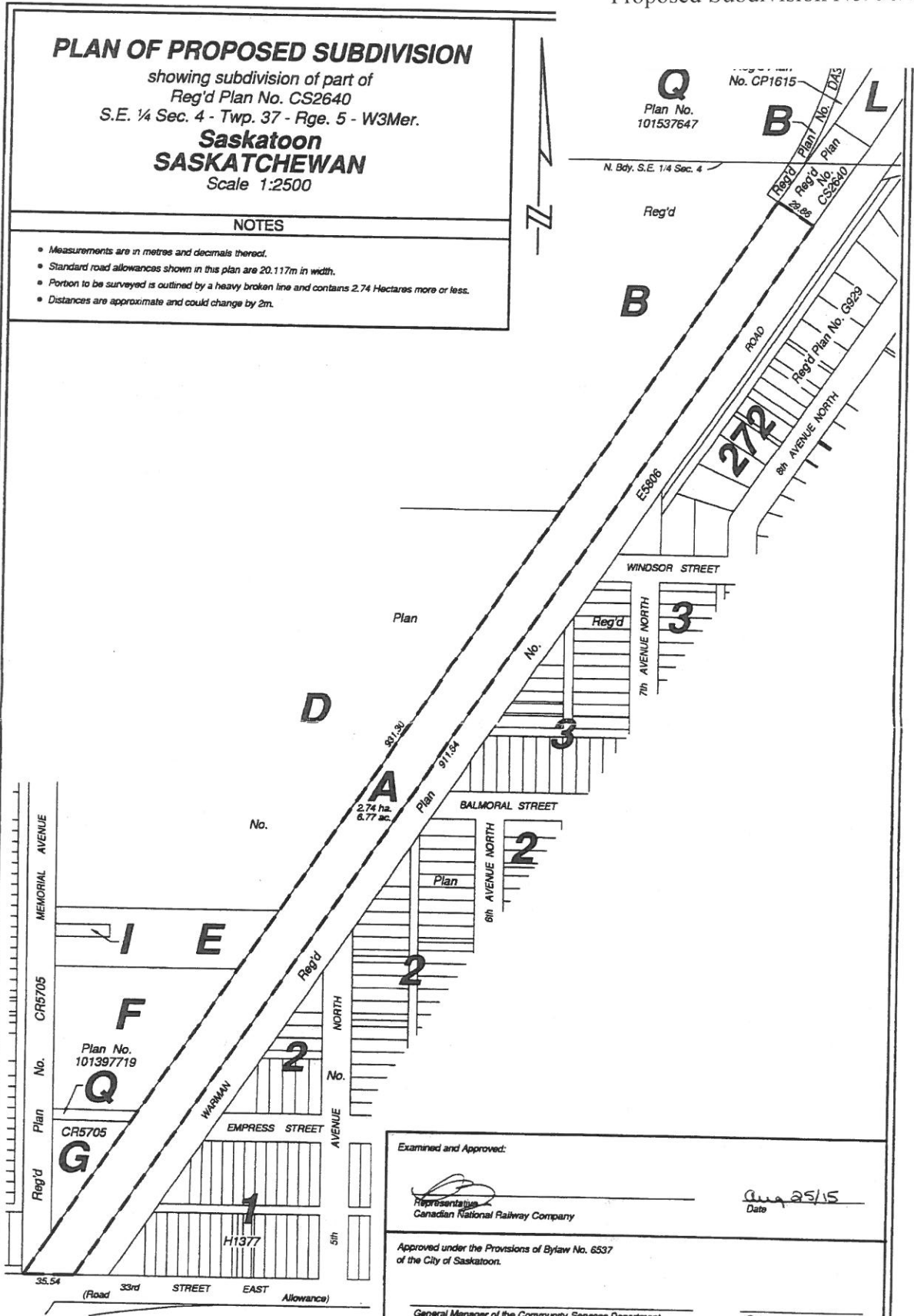
showing subdivision of part of  
Reg'd Plan No. CS2640  
S.E. ¼ Sec. 4 - Twp. 37 - Rge. 5 - W3Mer.

**Saskatoon  
SASKATCHEWAN**

Scale 1:2500

## NOTES

- Measurements are in metres and decimals thereof.
- Standard road allowances shown in this plan are 20.117m in width.
- Portion to be surveyed is outlined by a heavy broken line and contains 2.74 Hectares more or less.
- Distances are approximate and could change by 2m.



Examined and Approved:  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Representative  
 Canadian National Railway Company  
 Date: Aug 25/15

Approved under the Provisions of Bylaw No. 6537  
 of the City of Saskatoon.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 General Manager of the Community Services Department  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

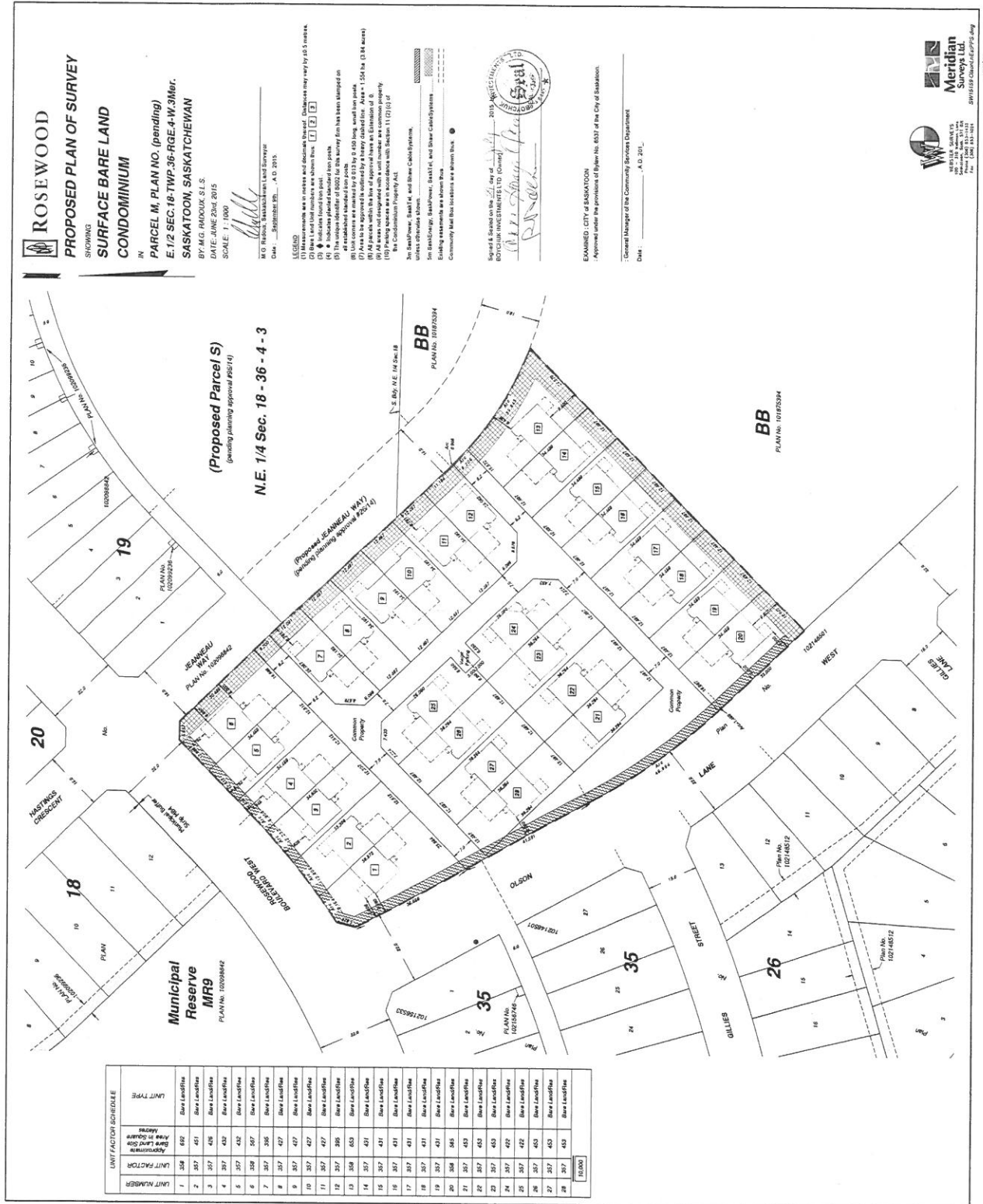
No.	Date	Revision	Rev. By	Chd. By

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Date:	File No.	Drawing Name:	Rev.
		August 19, 2015	S15224	S15224Dev.dwg	0

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SASKATCHEWAN LAND SURVEYOR

**Meridian  
Surveys Ltd.**



**PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION**  
 showing subdivision of all of  
 Lots 39 & 40, Block 8, Reg'd Plan No. G186  
 in  
 N.E. ¼ Sec. 21 - Twp. 36 - Rge. 5 - W. 3rd Me  
**Saskatoon, SASK.**  
 Scale 1:500

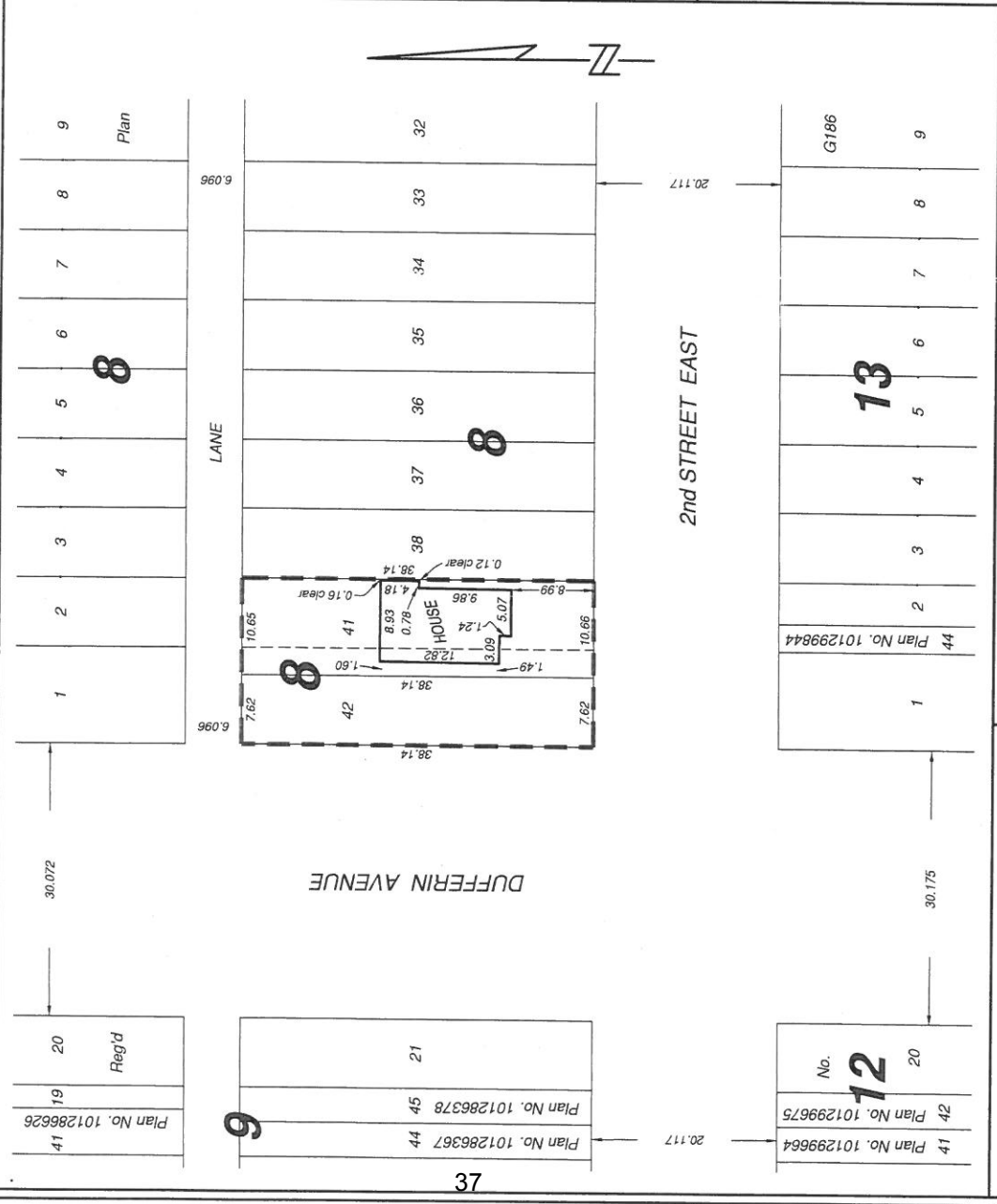
**NOTES**

- Measurements are in metres and decimals thereof.
- Distance dimensions are approximate and may vary by ±0.2 metres.
- Portion to be surveyed is outlined by a heavy broken line and contains 0.070 Hectares more or less.

EXAMINED: CITY OF SASKATOON  
 : Approved under the provisions of Bylaw No. 6537 of the City of Saskatoon.

: General Manager of the Community Services Department

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. 2015.



Examined and Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Antuanne Perry (Owner)  
 Date: 27 Aug 2015

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 SASKATCHEWAN LAND SURVEYOR

No.	Date	Revision

Drawn By	Checked By	Date	File No.	Drawing Name	Rev.
gmm	mgr	Aug. 25th, 2015	SW15233	SW15233-PerryPPS.dwg	0

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## Development Industry Consultation

### Recommendation

That the information be received.

### Topic and Purpose

This report provides an overview of the initiatives that have occurred in 2015 that are designed to enhance engagement with representative groups from the development industry.

### Report Highlights

1. Planning and Development consults regularly with four main representative groups of the development industry in Saskatoon.
2. Consultation is frequent and important to the planning process.
3. The number of key stakeholders in the development industry has increased.
4. Planning and Development will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of consultation over time.

### Strategic Goals

Regular consultation with representatives of the development industry ensures that the Strategic Goals of Sustainable Growth, Quality of Life, and Asset and Financial Sustainability are being met over time.

### Background

For many years, the Civic Administration has held regular and special meetings with representatives from the development industry. One of the primary groups that Civic Administration engages is the Developers Liaison Committee (DLC). DLC is comprised of members from land development firms such as Dream Development, Boychuk Investments Ltd. (Boychuk Developments), Saskatoon Land, and representatives from the Saskatoon and Region Home Builders' Association, Inc. (SRHBA).

Meetings normally occurred three to four times per year. In recent years, DLC was only convened once or twice per year to review proposed changes to the development charges (levies) and any major policy changes affecting land development. Furthermore, the DLC representatives from various groups changed frequently, and there appeared to be a lack of continuity and stable membership.

### Report

#### Representative Groups

A new approach to engagement with representative groups within the development industry and business groups has evolved in response to several needs. These centre on the need to increase effectiveness and frequency, and focus discussions on matters

## Development Industry Consultation

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of relevance to a variety of groups. Overall, the new approach to consultation is designed around several stakeholder groups as opposed to a single larger group.

The new approach was implemented in early 2015 as a pilot program allowing an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness. The new approach to consultation is designed around the following groups listed below:

a. Land Developers

Land developers will meet as a separate group to discuss:

- i. Setting of levy rates;
- ii. Servicing plans;
- iii. Three-Year Land Development Program;
- iv. Major policy issues affecting land development;
- v. Growth planning; and
- vi. Any other matter affecting land development in Saskatoon.

This group is mainly comprised of Dream Development, Saskatoon Land, Boychuk Developments, and any other firm which general owns, services, subdivides, and sells land for development. This group will focus mainly on land development issues.

b. Home Builders

The SRHBA formed a new group in February of 2015 called the “Building Industry Liaison Committee.” The group is chaired by a SRHBA member and meets on a regular basis. Civic Administration will meet with this group to review:

- i. Potential regulatory changes;
- ii. Zoning updates;
- iii. Infill guidelines; and
- iv. Other matters which affect the residential building industry.

c. Realtors and Commercial Real Estate

Planning and Development also meet regularly with the Saskatoon and Region Association of Realtors (SRAR) to provide updates on policy issues which affect the real estate industry. Recent meetings have provided information and collected feedback on:

- i. New infill guidelines;
- ii. Secondary and garden/garage suites; and
- iii. The Growth Plan to Half a Million.

d. Combined Business Group

The last group that rounds out the development industry is the Combined Business Group. This group is comprised of members representing such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, Saskatoon and Region Economic Development Authority (SREDA), North Saskatoon Business Association, the Business Improvement Districts, and 8<sup>th</sup> Street Business Association.

## Development Industry Consultation

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Several meetings have taken place in 2015 on matters ranging from the Growth Plan to Half a Million, protected bikelanes, and the new long-range Transit Plan.

### Summary

Overall, the move to formalize engagement with these four groups is expected to result in improved communication and feedback on planning and development issues. One of the features of this new approach is that the City of Saskatoon is taking full advantage of existing committees within three of the four groups. SRAR, SRHBA, and the Combined Business Group have each formed their own liaison committee, and each group is chaired by a member of their own organization. The land developers will continue to be convened when matters arise as listed above. These meetings will be chaired by Planning and Development. In addition, Planning and Development will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of consultations over time and make any necessary adjustments to improve the process.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

Public and stakeholder engagement is a continuous and important activity conducted to gather critical feedback on major policy and growth issues. Over the past two to three years, the amount of consultation on a range of issues has increased. Furthermore, the range and types of consultation has increased.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no options, policy, financial, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations. No communication plan is required.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

The Committee will continue to be advised on communication plans related to specific projects.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Report Approval**

Written and

Reviewed by: Alan Wallace, Director of Planning and Development

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/DS/2015/PDCS – Development Industry Consultation/ks



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## Doors Open Saskatoon 2015

### Recommendation

That a copy of this report be forwarded to the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services for information.

### Topic and Purpose

This report provides a summary of the Doors Open Saskatoon event held on June 7, 2015.

### Report Highlights

1. Doors Open Saskatoon has been held since 2005 and provides an opportunity for people to view buildings of heritage, cultural, and architectural significance that are not normally accessible to the public.
2. Doors Open Saskatoon continues to be a success, with nearly 6,000 visitors taking part in the event this year.

### Strategic Goal

This report supports the Strategic Goal of Quality of Life. As a community, we find new and creative ways to showcase our city's built, natural, and cultural heritage.

### Background

Doors Open Saskatoon has been held in the city since 2005. The event provides an opportunity for people to view buildings of heritage, cultural, and architectural significance that are not normally accessible to the public.

### Report

Doors Open Saskatoon was held on Sunday June 7, 2015, from 12 p.m. – 5 p.m. The event was coordinated by On Purpose Leadership, who through a Request for Proposal process, was hired for the 2013 and 2015 Doors Open Events. A Steering Committee, comprised of representatives from the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee (MHAC), the Saskatoon Heritage Society, On Purpose Leadership, the City, and Tourism Saskatoon, was formed to provide support in overall direction and organization of the event.

This year's event attracted an estimated 5,958 visitors; roughly 2,800 more visits than the 2013 event. The event continues to succeed, in large part, due to its support from businesses, community organizations, and public volunteers. The Doors Open Saskatoon Final Report, prepared by On Purpose Leadership, is included in Attachment 1 of this report.

## Doors Open Saskatoon 2015

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### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no financial, policy, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications. A communication plan is not required.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

No follow-up is required.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Attachment**

1. Doors Open Saskatoon, 2015 Final Report, prepared by On Purpose Leadership

### **Report Approval**

Written by: Catherine Kambeitz, Heritage and Design Coordinator, Planning and Development  
Reviewed by: Laura Hartney, Acting Director of Planning and Development  
Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S:\Reports\DS\2015\MHAC – Doors Open Saskatoon 2015\kt

# DOORS OPEN SASKATOON 2015



7/17/2015

## Final Report

Hosted by the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee and the Saskatoon Heritage Society, Doors Open Saskatoon is held semiannually alternating with the City of Saskatoon Heritage Awards. This is the 7<sup>th</sup> time the event has been hosted in Saskatoon with 27 buildings participating and close to 6,000 visits. The event was a success, and the details of which are captured in this report.

# Doors Open Saskatoon 2015

## Contents

WHAT IS DOORS OPEN SASKATOON.....	2
EVENT DAY.....	2
HISTORY OF DOORS OPEN SASKATOON .....	2
DOORS OPEN SASKATOON 2015 STEERING COMMITTEE.....	2
DOORS OPEN SASKATOON SPONSORS .....	3
MARKETING .....	3
VOLUNTEERS.....	5
VISITOR SURVEY RESULTS.....	8
STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS .....	11
Appendix A .....	13
2015 PARTICIPATING PROPERTIES / VISITS.....	13
Appendix B.....	14
SAMPLES OF MARKETING MATERIALS.....	16

## WHAT IS DOORS OPEN SASKATOON

Doors Open Saskatoon is part of an international tradition that began in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1990. Buildings of architectural and historical significance, which are not normally open to the public, open their doors to visitors for an afternoon. Admission is free of charge and self-guided in some cases, and a tour in other cases. The aim of Doors Open Saskatoon is to facilitate people's understanding and enjoyment of their local architectural environment while encouraging awareness of their built heritage.

## EVENT DAY

Doors Open Saskatoon took place on Sunday, June 7, 2015 from 12:00 PM (noon) to 5:00 PM. Visitors had the chance to explore 27 buildings of architectural, historic, and cultural significance throughout the city. Participating buildings, some of which offered tours and refreshments, welcomed visitors into their building free of charge. City of Saskatoon transit provided free rides on the city transit system for the day. Buttons were provided for free to promote the free transit, and they could be picked up at Tourism Saskatoon, City Hall, and the Transit office on 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. One of the goals was to make this event as accessible as possible to encourage understanding and enjoyment of our city's built heritage as well as being a lot of fun for volunteers, buildings and participants alike.

## HISTORY OF DOORS OPEN SASKATOON

The initial Doors Open Saskatoon was presented in 2005, with planning in early 2004 by a vigorous committee of Saskatoon heritage enthusiasts who believed that Saskatoon was an ideal community to host such an event. A partnership between the Saskatoon Heritage Society, the City of Saskatoon, the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee (MHAC), and the Meewasin Valley Authority provided the initial leadership for the project. The preliminary objective was to recognize three important milestones in our community – the province's centennial (2005), the city of Saskatoon's centennial (2006), and the University of Saskatchewan's centennial (2007). Doors Open Saskatoon became a biennial event in 2009. The event is presented every 2<sup>nd</sup> year, with the City of Saskatoon's Heritage Awards being held in the off year.

## DOORS OPEN SASKATOON 2015 STEERING COMMITTEE

**Catherine Kambeitz**, City of Saskatoon

**Don Greer**, Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee

**Debbie Aldous-Ibbitson**, Tourism Saskatoon

**Margaret Hendry and Victoria Neufeldt**, Saskatoon Heritage Society

**Kim Ali and Megan Orr**, On Purpose

## DOORS OPEN SASKATOON SPONSORS

Doors Open gratefully acknowledges the funding support from the following organizations:

- City of Saskatoon
- Meewasin Valley Authority
- Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee
- Saskatchewan Association of Architects
- Saskatoon Heritage Society
- The StarPhoenix

Supporters:

- Tourism Saskatoon
- City of Saskatoon Transit

## MARKETING

Doors Open Saskatoon used a variety of marketing strategies to promote the event.

### Print advertising

- Information distributed through the three Business Improvement Districts (Broadway, Riversdale, The Partnership) and posted in all three neighbourhoods.
- Article and map in The StarPhoenix Saturday newspaper (June 7, 2015)
- General information poster distributed to key contacts, including steering committee, participating buildings, and volunteers.

### Newsletters

- Information distributed to all the community associations in Saskatoon
- Newsletter article in Saskatoon Express
- Participating church bulletins

### Online

- Doors Open Saskatoon had a website ([www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com)) that kept the public up to date on the event
- Information about the event could be found on the Tourism Saskatoon website ([www.tourismsaskatoon.com](http://www.tourismsaskatoon.com))
- Doors Open Saskatoon Facebook ([www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon](http://www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon)), Twitter ([www.twitter.com/doorsopenyxe](http://www.twitter.com/doorsopenyxe)), and Instagram ([www.instagram.com/doorsopenyxe](http://www.instagram.com/doorsopenyxe))

### Other

- Doors Open Saskatoon banners and sponsor signage displayed at each participating building
- Communications with Open Door Society, YMCA, YWCA, Big Brothers/Big Sisters and other family service agencies. Note this could be expanded by working through the United Way.

### Media

- Releases were distributed to the media on May 1, May 27 and June 1.

## Social Media

### Pre - event Facebook Posts:

- #1 Check out Doors Open Saskatoon Sunday, June 7 12-5PM. Peek behind Saskatoon's most interesting doors, both old and new! LIKE Doors Open on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon> to join the conversation. #DoorsOpenYXE
- #2 Don't miss out on Doors Open Saskatoon only taking place every 2 years! Pick up your BUTTON for FREE BUS SERVICE at City Hall, Meewasin, Saskatoon Transit, and Tourism Saskatoon beginning on May 11. LIKE Doors Open on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon> to join the conversation. #DoorsOpenYXE
- #3 Over 20 buildings participating in Doors Open Saskatoon demonstrating "the old is new", including Affinity Credit Union, Saskatoon Police Service, and Delta Bessborough. Full list of buildings at <http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com> #DoorsOpenYXE

### Twitter Posts:

- #1 Peek behind Saskatoon's most interesting doors both old and new June 7 12-5PM! FOLLOW @DoorsOpenYXE on Twitter to keep updated #DoorsOpenYXE
- #2 Don't miss out on @DoorsOpenYXE and pick up your BUTTON for FREE BUS SERVICE beginning on May 11. Join the convo on Twitter! #DoorsOpenYXE
- #3 25 buildings in @DoorsOpenYXE demonstrating "the old is new", like Affinity Credit Union! List at doorsopensaskatoon.com #DoorsOpenYXE

Check out Facebook and twitter to see conversations that went on June 7 (event day)

Website was updated as materials and buildings were confirmed. The website is linked to the Saskatoon Heritage Society website.

## VOLUNTEERS

More than 20 individuals volunteered to act as building hosts on event day.

<b>Nutana/Broadway Area</b>	<b>Volunteer recruitment</b>
<i>Empyrean Building (Brainsport)</i>	DOS
<i>Grace-Westminster United Church</i>	Building
<i>Kindrachuk Agrey Architects</i>	Building
<i>Marr Residence</i>	Building
<i>Nutana Collegiate</i>	DOS
<i>St. Joseph Church</i>	Building
<b>Caswell/Riversdale Area</b>	
<i>A. L. Cole Pumphouse</i>	Building
<i>Bus Barns (City of Saskatoon Transit)</i>	DOS
<i>Christ Church Anglican</i>	Building
<i>City of Saskatoon Fire Hall No. 1</i>	Building
<i>Studio 914 (La Troupe du Jour)</i>	DOS
<i>The 525</i>	Building
<i>The Underground Cafe</i>	DOS
<i>Village Guitar Amp &amp; Co.</i>	DOS
<i>Westmount Community School</i>	DOS
<b>City Park Area</b>	
<i>Affinity Credit Union (Wilson School)</i>	Building
<i>Mendel Art Gallery</i>	Building
<b>Downtown Area</b>	
<i>Capitol Music</i>	DOS
<i>Delta Bessborough</i>	DOS
<i>Drinkle Building</i>	DOS
<i>Saskatoon Police Service</i>	DOS
<i>St. John's Cathedral</i>	Building
<b>University Area</b>	
<i>Bottomley House</i>	DOS
<i>Diefenbaker Canada Centre</i>	DOS
<i>Little Stone School House</i>	DOS
<i>Observatory</i>	Building
<i>Superintendents Residence</i>	Building

### What did volunteers do?

Volunteers worked for a three-hour shift (11:30 - 2:30; or 2:30 - 5:30 PM). Some volunteers elected to work both shifts. Volunteers acted as hosts distributing and collecting visitor surveys, along with keeping track of how many visitors attended each building. Volunteers also assisted with organizing and promoting the event.

### Volunteer Recruitment

Many of the buildings provided their own volunteers, reducing the number required to be recruited by the committee. Volunteer recruitment began in March by calling past volunteers from 2011-2005, and following up with them in late April and early May. A "call for volunteers" was sent out through Community Associations newsletters and press releases. Volunteer information was also distributed through Meewasin, Mendel Art Gallery, Persephone Theatre, SaskTel Pioneers, Western Development Museum, and various highschools.



Various volunteer advertisements were posted on Kijiji, University of Saskatchewan, United Way, and SaskPolytech website.

**Volunteer Orientation**

Doors Open Saskatoon held the Volunteer Orientation on June 6 at On Purpose. Almost all volunteers picked up their t-shirt and volunteer information that day, and others picked it up at the office at their convenience. For the buildings that provided their own volunteers, packages were dropped off either to the lead volunteer or at the building itself.

**Volunteer Survey**

A survey was sent out to all volunteers -- 16 volunteers provided feedback

1. Length of my shift was suitable

Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	50.00%	8
Agree	43.75%	7
Disagree	6.25%	1
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>

2. Visitors enjoyed attending my venue

Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	68.75%	11
Agree	31.25%	5
Disagree	0.00%	0
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>

3. Building Manager was helpful

Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	68.75%	11
Agree	31.25%	5
Disagree	0.00%	0
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>

4. Doors Open was well organized

Answer Choices	Responses	
Strongly agree	37.50%	6
Agree	43.75%	7
Disagree	18.75%	3
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>

5. How would you rate Doors Open Saskatoon as an event?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Excellent	37.50%	6
Very good	31.25%	5
Good	31.25%	5
Fair/poor	0.00%	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>

- The news can be posted on university's website to attract more volunteers
- Encourage sites to think through option to arrange visitors when tour groups will be used
- Better advertising in traditional media.
- At the pump house, we could have had a sign to direct people instead of using a volunteer.
- Way more maps, and one that is easier to read.
- Offer special bus to different area directly, because many visitors complain about parking
- Materials better prepared for volunteers. ie. surveys pre-cut, holes in corners of sponsor signage and zip-ties included for fastening when windy, building info printed for volunteers
- More pens
- With the AL Cole Pumphouse:
  - Include picture of the old power plant somewhere with its previous location;
  - Fence off some of the areas that were dangerous or busier including the tower of the original 1911 pumphouse so people could see more of it;
  - List the elements within the building (there was a green filter for large pieces of debris in the water and then red vats that were sand filters that I had explained to me when someone who had worked in the building spoke with me).
- Popular building need more tour guides and we should have better way to Group or counting people.
- Having an expert present would have gone a long way. Being asked questions pertaining to engineering and building features were difficult, if not impossible, to address. Of course, there was a handful of people who were snarky and made rude comments because there were no "experts" present.
- Improved communications in advance of the event to increase anticipation and attendance
- I believe that materials should be made available sooner to encourage volunteers to want to do this in the future (# of volunteers needs to increase). Don't ask area preferred if this is going to be ignored (although, in the end I enjoyed my venue, I requested Nutana). There are several interesting venues that should be encouraged to join in.
- People commented that they would have liked advanced notice that tours began every hours ome came and had to wait.
- Nothing at the moment.
- maybe recommend that volunteers bring chairs where needed.
- The bus barns went well, no changes needed.
- Formal tours that can be signed up for ahead of time

- At least 487 people joined the 17 tours at the Police Centre. Many people did not view the facility due to wait. At 1:30 I chose to take names to help reduce the wait. The last tour left the site at 5:40. I did two shifts, so my body was somewhat exhausted. Lots of positive comments re the facility, police tour guides and the informative presentation.

## VISITOR SURVEY RESULTS

Visitors were handed a survey when they exited a building and asked to drop it off at the last building they visited. 199 surveys were collected. Not all visitors answered all questions.

### 1) How did you hear about Doors Open?

Newspaper	Family/friends/coworkers	Social media/website	Other	Posters
91 (48%)	38 (20%)	29 (15%)	19 (10%)	14 (7%)

### 2) Did Doors Open Saskatoon 2015 meet your expectations?

Exceeded expectations	Met expectations	Disappointed
78 (46%)	90 (53%)	3 (1%)

### 3) How many buildings did you visit?

Number of buildings visited	1-5	5-10	10+
Number of respondents	137	41	1

### 4) What other buildings would you like to see as part of Doors Open?

- U of S President's residence (7)
- buildings along 22<sup>nd</sup> street underneath sidewalks where glass is embedded in sidewalk (2)
- Older university buildings (3)
- Vintage homes in Casell, City Park
- Older downtown apartment buildings (2)
- Other fire Stations
- City Hall (2)
- Ukrainian Church in Riversdale
- New and luxury condos in Broadway area
- HMCS Unicorn
- Robin Hood building(2)
- More options on Broadway
- Saskatoon Club(2)
- Innovation Place Atrium
- Please have Police Station on again -- too busy this year!
- Roxy Theatre including the projection room (2)
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Behind the scenes at a bowling alley

- Newer schools
- More buildings in Warehouse District
- The Star Phoenix
- Synchrotron (2)
- Old GWG building
- Grain elevator and barn at U of S
- St John Anglican
- Ronald McDonald House
- Spadina Crescent Homes
- St Vlodymyr
- Albert Community Centre
- Courthouse
- CTV Studios
- New medical arts center
- King George School
- U of S Health Services
- U of S Native Student Centre
- Children's Hospital Foundation
- QE power plant
- Water treatment plant -2
- New medical School
- Trounce House
- Vet Med at U of S
- More east end venues
- New lofts
- Rumley building
- John Deere Building
- Bus barns
- Conservatory
- Buildings in Mayfair
- Ellis Hall
- Old Nursing College
- Old mental health building by City Hospital
- Children's Hospital (2)
- Character homes on queen Street and Sask Crescent
- St Mary's Church
- Sasktel
- City Garden Green house
- Public School Board
- New Art Gallery
- Hyundai Plant (north end)
- U of S research facilities
- Buildings with innovative design

- Basement Library
- Thorvaldsin building

**5) General Comments:**

- Being introduced to buildings of 20<sup>th</sup> Street
- Historical aspects provided by volunteers
- Cool places, excellent volunteers
- Learned a lot about the history of this city
- Guided tour
- Seeing buildings I've never been in
- Interesting buildings
- Unique architecture
- Guided tours, pleasant staff
- The Nutana paintings are excellent
- Opportunities to see different buildings
- Friendly/informative
- Love to see any and all heritage buildings
- New locations
- Knowledgeable volunteers
- Seeing new places off limits most of the time
- Police station, new medical arts centre, old places of interest
- The old churches
- Interesting displays and history
- Bess tours; Although more frequent would be nice
- Fire Hall
- Seeing the new police station
- Loved seeing the Bottomley House
- Friendly people
- Touring the old buildings
- Affinity Credit Union building
- Great to see and learn more about these buildings
- Seeing places you normally don't get to
- The police station was very impressive but they need more tour guides as we had to wait 45 minutes
- Loved the buildings that actually had a historic tour

**Unsolicited comments:**

*Does Open Doors consider doing this event for 2 days (Sat-Sun)? We had a fun day visiting these wonderful buildings!!! Very educational! :) -- Carol*

*Thank you to all the volunteers and tour guides. We enjoyed the afternoon. Linda*

*Thank you! It was great!! - Melanie*

*We have been to Doors Open Saskatoon three times and thoroughly enjoyed it! But due to long lines, parking, etc., we only make it through a couple of sites per year. So could you please have it every year? It is so nice to see places we couldn't normally visit.*

*Also, our daughter and daughter-in-law are teachers and June is their busiest month -- could you do it again in July or August for all the teachers as they love history, too. Thanks again very much. We appreciate all the work done by all the volunteers! - Kathleen*

## STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

### **1. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND EVENT ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDES GOVERNANCE, STAFFING, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, FINANCE)**

#### **What went well?**

- Overall event went well.
- No large issues.

#### **What needs to be improved?**

- Provide a briefing to all committee on finance, administration and schedule
- Funding from grants - how do we get more?

#### **Suggestions for future DOS**

- Start the committee work in September
- Set up milestones/ plan for the year for committee members
- Add BID representatives and Meewasin rep to committee
- Apply for funding from Canada 150 fund for 2017 event
- Try to engage Arch Heritage Society and APEGS - possibly on committee?
- Check to see if Regina is interested in doing one on the same day, and cross promote
- Have a brainstorming meeting in September 2016 to get an early start on the project. Possibly in an open house format?
- Develop an online survey for participant feedback.

### **2. PARTICIPATING BUILDINGS (CRITERIA FOR, SELECTIONS OF, CLUSTERS, BUILDING CONTRACTS ETC.)**

#### **What went well?**

- New buildings were a success and very busy.
- Cluster on 20<sup>th</sup> Street worked well.

#### **What needs to be improved?**

- Need to remain between 20 - 25
- Police Station was very busy - tours were not as organized as hoped and created some confusion. Need to address this with each building prior to event.
- Encourage buildings to set up tour if we think they will be busy, and publish tour times prior to event.

#### **Suggestions for future DOS**

- Continue to target specific areas / clusters
- Look to see if 33<sup>rd</sup> Street is an option
- Auto Mall
- North industrial

- Can architects be engaged to provide tours as part of their continuing education?
- Line up -- half new; half repeats?

### **3. EVENT DATE AND TIMING**

#### **What went well?**

- A good time of year
- The weather was cooperative
- 12 – 5 PM is adequate

#### **What needs to be improved?**

n/a

#### **Suggestions for future DOS**

### **4. MARKETING AND PROMOTIONS (SPONSORSHIP, PUBLICITY, BROCHURES, LOGO, ADVERTISING, BANNERS, ETC)**

#### **What went well?**

- Ad in SP, with free over prints was great -- get more copies for buildings
- Media support and partnerships
- Partnerships with all five BIDS for information distribution through their networks, as well as other support

#### **What needs to be improved?**

- Social media is a challenge unless you have a network built up
- Do we need the buttons for transit? Or can it be accomplished by the ad in the paper?
- Try to get buildings to put up signs as soon as possible. Set up a date for this to happen as part of the contract

#### **Suggestions for future DOS**

- Keep website active ([www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com)) so it is ready for next event.

### **5. VOLUNTEERS (NUMBERS REQUIRED, RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, APPRECIATION)**

#### **What went well?**

- Volunteers support on event day was terrific

#### **What needs to be improved?**

- Volunteer recruitment system.
- Increase quality of communications with volunteers
- Committee members need to manager, need enough volunteers to cover all buildings.

#### **Suggestions for future DOS**

- Partner with organization / agencies early in the year to get blocks of volunteers (i.e. get Scouts, guides engaged to do a “badge)
- Ensure domain name doesn't expire to next year event and ensure to keep the domain name current

## Appendix A

## 2015 PARTICIPATING PROPERTIES / VISITS

PROPERTIES	VISITS
<b>Riversdale/Caswell</b>	
A. L. Cole Pumphouse	430
Bus Barns (City of Saskatoon Transit)	83
Christ Church Anglican	30
City of Saskatoon Fire Hall No. 1	250
Studio 914 (La Troupe du Jour)	50
The 525	195
The Underground Cafe	172
Village Guitar Amp & Co.	172
Westmount Community School	87
<b>Nutana/Broadway</b>	
Empyreal Building (Brainsport)	71
Grace-Westminster United Church	110
St. Joseph Church	90
Marr Residence	258
Nutana Collegiate	152
Kindrachuk Agrey Architects	74
<b>Downtown</b>	
Capitol Music	30
Delta Bessborough	417
Drinkle Building	117
Saskatoon Police Service	500 (est)
St. John's Cathedral	302
<b>UNIVERSITY</b>	
Bottomley House	241
Diefenbaker Canada Centre	67
Little Stone School House	168
Observatory	168
Superintendents Residence (Forestry Farm)	102
<b>City Park</b>	
Affinity Credit Union (Wilson School)	224
Mendel Art Gallery	1,500 (est)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5958</b>



## Appendix B

Summary of Event		2005	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
2nd Ave Lofts	2				1	1		
A. L. Cole Pumphouse	1							1
Access Transit	1					1		
Affinity Credit Union (Wilson School)	1							1
AODBT	2					1	1	
Architects Collaborative Building	1		1					
Arthur Cook Building	1						1	
Atrium Building, Innovation Place	1			1				
Avenue Building	5	1		1	1	1	1	
Boffin's Club, Innovation Place	1			1				
Bottomley House	3				1	1		1
Broadway Theatre	2	1			1			
Buckwold Building	3		1	1			1	
Buena Vista School	1		1					
Bus Barns	3					1	1	1
Campbell, Wilson and Millar Building	1		1					
Capitol Music	1							1
Christ Church Anglican Church	3		1	1				1
City Hall – Council Chambers	1		1					
City of Saskatoon Greenhouse	1		1					
City of Saskatoon Yards	1		1					
College Building, University of Saskatchewan	2		1	1				
College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan	1			1				
Concourse Building, Innovation Place	1			1				
CPR Station	1		1					
CTV/CFQC building and studios	3	1	1	1				
Delta Bessborough Hotel	6	1	1	1	1		1	1
Diefenbaker Canada Centre	6	1	1	1	1		1	1
Drinkle Building	4				1	1	1	1
Empyrean Building (Brainsport)	1							1
Faculty Club, University of Saskatchewan	2	1	1					
Fairbanks-Morse Warehouse	1		1					
Fire Hall #1	6		1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Station #2	1		1					
Fire Station #6	1		1					
Fire Station #9	1		1					
Gabriel Dumont Institute	1			1				
Galleria Building, Innovation Place	1			1				
Grace-Westminster United Church	4	1	1	1				1
Health Science Centre D Wing U of S	1						1	
HMCS Unicorn	2					1	1	
Hotel Senator	5	1	1	1		1	1	
John Deere Building	1					1		
Kindrachuk Agrey Architects	6	1	1		1	1	1	1

Doors Open Saskatoon 2015

Summary of Event		2005	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
King George Community School	1			1				
Knox United Church	2	1	1					
Little Chief Police Station	3	1	1		1			
Little Stone School House	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lux	1					1		
Main Barn, University of Saskatchewan	1			1				
Marr Residence	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McKague's Funeral Chapel	1				1			
McLean Building	1				1			
Mendel Art Gallery and Civic Conservatory	3		1	1				1
Museum of Natural Sciences, University of Saskatchewan	1			1				
Nutana Collegiate	6	1	1	1	1		1	1
Observatory, University of Saskatchewan	1							1
Odd Fellows Temple	2					1	1	
Queen's Bench Court House	1	1						
Remai Arts Centre	1					1		
Residences at King George	1					1		
River House Gallery	3				1	1	1	
Rock Church	1	1						
Roxy Theatre	2		1	1				
Rugby Chapel	1	1						
Saskatchewan Craft Council	2				1	1		
Saskatoon Light & Power Building	1		1					
Saskatoon Police Services Headquarters	4		1	1	1			1
Saskatoon Public School Board	1					1		
Sherbrook Community Centre	1					1		
SoCa Lofts	1					1		
St. Paul's Hospital	1			1				
St. Andrew's College	1			1				
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	1		1					
St. James's Anglican Cathedral	2	1	1					
St. John's Columbarium	4		1	1			1	1
St. Joseph Church	1							1
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church	1	1						
St. Paul's Catholic Cathedral	1		1					
St. Thomas More College Chapel	2		1	1				
St. Thomas Wesley United Church	1		1					
Studio 914 (La Troupe du Jour)	1							1
Sturdy-Stone Building	1			1				
Superintendent's Residence, Forestry Farm	2			1				1
T. Eaton Lofts	1					1		
TCU Place	1				1			
The 525	1							1
The Saskatoon Club	4	1	1	1	1			
Third Avenue United Church	1		1					

Summary of Event		2005	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
U of S Law Building	1				1			
Ukrainian Museum of Canada	2		1	1				
Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity	2	1		1				
Underground Café	1							1
VIDO-Intervac	1					1		
Village Guitar & Amp Co.	1							1
Waste Water Treatment Plant	1		1					
Water Treatment Plant	2		1	1				
Westmount Community School	1							1
White Buffalo Youth Lodge	4	1	1	1	1			
Zu (McLeod Building)	1						1	
	195	22	43	36	22	25	20	27

## SAMPLES OF MARKETING MATERIALS

# Look inside the doors of city's cool places

**Beth Jarrell**  
Saskatoon Express

For many Saskatonians, a chance to have an inside look at the city they love doesn't come often. Doors Open Saskatoon is changing that.

On June 7, locations across the city will open their doors to give residents a chance to take a peek at what's behind many of the unexplored buildings and homes.

Kim Ali has been with the event since its Saskatoon inception in 2005 — other major cities across the country also have similar Doors Open events. Ali says that the event is a great way for people to satisfy their curiosity.

"It's an opportunity to peek behind the doors you don't normally see. It's a chance to answer your questions about what a building really looks like inside," she said.

"It helps people appreciate our heritage and how important it is to our culture.

"People go to each site, and some have pre-programmed activities or tours, and some you wander through on your own. It's quite a mixture. It's very casual; there's no formal tour event and people can plan their own trip."

Ali also emphasises that the event is suitable for all ages.

"Anyone can go. We see a lot of grandparents from out of town, teenagers on dates wandering around," she said. "It's a really great community event. It'll really be a fun day."

Although the event used to take place annually, it now is held every two years. Doors Open is expecting between 6,000 and 10,000 attendees.

In addition to the many tours that are set up on the day of the event, the City of Saskatoon is also offering free transit to those attending. Transit buttons can be picked up at City Hall, the Meewasin Valley Authority office, the Saskatoon Transit

hub downtown and at Tourism Saskatoon.

A full list of the locations can be found at [doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://doorsopensaskatoon.com). For more information about the event, call 306-652-1479.

### KIM ALI'S SIX MOST RECOMMENDED:

- **Delta Bessborough Hotel tour** with Stefan Deprez, who talks about the hotel's spooky past:

"It's also basically the city's capital, so it's always a really popular place to see."

601 Spadina Cres.

- **Saskatoon Police Service**

"This will be the first time that the people of Saskatoon get to go in and see the new building."

76 25th St. East

- **A.L. Cole Pumphouse**

"It's the little building down by the riverbank that everyone always wonders what it is. It's actually a national heritage site. City staff will be there to take people on a tour to see it."

145 Spadina Cres. West

- **Bottomley House**

"It used to be a mansion; now it's being used as a commercial property for a psychology firm. It's been kept up in the manner it was built, so it's great to see."

118 College Dr.

- **U of S Observatory**

"It's not always open to the public, so people will be able to go in there and see what they can come back to see in an evening to look at the stars."

108 Wiggins Rd.

- **Affinity Credit Union**

"It's a very cool building. It used to be a school; now it's a corporate office. They've done an amazing job of merging old and new and making it accessible to the community."

902 Seventh Ave. North

Saskatoon Express, week of May 25, 2015



SUNDAY, JUNE 7 • NOON - 5PM  
www.doorsopensaskatoon.com

Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee | The StarPhoenix | Meewasin

Facebook: www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon  
 Instagram/Twitter: @DoorsOpenSK  
 Hashtag: #DoorsOpenSK

SUNDAY, JUNE 7 • CELEBRATE OUR ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE • NOON - 5PM

BROADWAY/ NUTANA AREA	CASWELL/ RIVERSDALE AREA	DOWNTOWN AREA	UNIVERSITY AREA
<p><b>Support Building - Woodrow</b></p> <p><b>2100 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>	<p><b>St. John's Anglican Church</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This Gothic Revival church is a landmark in the Nutana area. It features a tall, slender spire and a large stained-glass window.</p>	<p><b>Bank Building</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>	<p><b>University House</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>
<p><b>St. Joseph's Church</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This Gothic Revival church is a landmark in the Nutana area. It features a tall, slender spire and a large stained-glass window.</p>	<p><b>St. John's Anglican Church</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This Gothic Revival church is a landmark in the Nutana area. It features a tall, slender spire and a large stained-glass window.</p>	<p><b>Bank Building</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>	<p><b>University House</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>
<p><b>St. Joseph's Church</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This Gothic Revival church is a landmark in the Nutana area. It features a tall, slender spire and a large stained-glass window.</p>	<p><b>St. John's Anglican Church</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This Gothic Revival church is a landmark in the Nutana area. It features a tall, slender spire and a large stained-glass window.</p>	<p><b>Bank Building</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>	<p><b>University House</b></p> <p><b>1010 Broadway</b> Public Museum Architect: Woodrow 1910s This building is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture. It features a prominent central tower and is surrounded by a well-manicured lawn.</p>

**2015 Doors Open**  
 Sunday June 7th - Noon to 5pm

STPS  
 ● A.L. Cole Photographers - 45 Spadina Crescent W  
 ● Allcity Credit Union (Wilson School) - 902 7th Avenue N  
 ● Botany House - 1118 College Drive  
 ● Capital House - 241 1st Avenue N  
 ● Christ Church Anglican - 515 28th Street W  
 ● City of Saskatoon Bus Barn - 301 24th Street W  
 ● City of Saskatoon Fire Hall No. 1 - 125 Weyburn Drive S  
 ● Delta Bookery - 401 Spadina Crescent E  
 ● DeWolfebar Canada Centre - 101 DeWolfebar Place  
 ● Drinks Building - 117 3rd Avenue S  
 ● Empress Building (Wainwright) - 616 10th Street E  
 ● Grace Methodist United Church - 319 10th Street E  
 ● Indructus Agri Abstracta - 619 Main Street  
 ● Little St. Anne's School House - College Drive, U of S Campus  
 ● Marr Residence - 326 11th Street E  
 ● Mutans Collegiate - 411 11th Street E  
 ● O'Brien House - 108 Myrtle Road  
 ● Saskatoon Police Service - 76 25th Street E  
 ● St. John's Cathedral - 816 Spadina Crescent W  
 ● St. Joseph Church - 533 8th Street E  
 ● Skalko 314 E. Triggs (du Jour) - 314 20th Street W  
 ● Supercenter Residence - 1903 Pandora Park Drive  
 ● The 525 - 525 20th Street W  
 ● The Underground Cafe - 432 20th Street W  
 ● Village Cigar Shop & Co. - 432 20th Street W  
 ● Westmount Community School - 411 Avenue J N



## THE OLD IS NEW Sunday, June 7 Noon - 5PM

### BROADWAY/NUTANA AREA

Empyrean Building (Brainsport)  
Grace-Westminster United Church  
Kindrachuk Agrey Architects  
Marr Residence  
Nutana Collegiate  
St. Joseph Church

### CASWELL/RIVERSDALE AREA

A. L. Cole Pumphouse  
Christ Church Anglican  
City of Saskatoon Bus Barns  
City of Saskatoon Fire Hall No. 1  
Studio 914 (La Troupe du Jour)  
The 525  
The Underground Café  
Westmount Community School  
Village Guitar Amp & Co.

### DOWNTOWN / CITY PARK AREA

Affinity Credit Union (Wilson School)  
Capitol Music Club  
Delta Bessborough  
Drinkle Building  
Saskatoon Police Service  
St. John's Cathedral

### UNIVERSITY AREA

Bottomley House  
Diefenbaker Canada Centre  
Little Stone School House  
The Observatory  
Superintendent's Residence



### Affinity Credit Union

Celebrate the architectural, historic, and cultural beauty of your neighborhood at Doors Open Saskatoon. Sunday, June 7 from 12:00 PM (noon) to 5:00 PM, visitors have the chance to peek behind the doors of Saskatoon's most interesting buildings. Approximately 20 participating buildings, some of which are rarely accessible to the public, will open free of charge as part of Doors Open Saskatoon.

The event first launched in 2005 and since the first Doors Open Saskatoon, the event has continued to provide a variety of buildings for Saskatoon residents and visitors to explore, old and new. With nearly 30,000 visits over the years, the event is memorable for participants and volunteers, as well as building owners and tenants.

This family-friendly event is absolutely free with no tickets or pre-registration required. Free transportation will also be provided by Saskatoon Transit. Pick up your button at City Hall, Meewasin, Saskatoon Transit, and Tourism Saskatoon starting on May 11. This event only happens every second year so do not miss it!

**Phone:** (306) 652-1479

**Email:** [info@doorsopensaskatoon.com](mailto:info@doorsopensaskatoon.com)

**Website:** [www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com)

**Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon](http://www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon)

**Instagram/Twitter:** @DoorsOpenYXE



Doors Open Saskatoon Newsletter - sent to various email contacts of sponsors and committee members



Saskatoon Heritage Society presents **Doors Open Saskatoon** – Doors Open Saskatoon, a popular bi-annual event that allows people to peek behind the curtains of some of Saskatoon’s most interesting buildings for free, has been confirmed for Sunday, June 7, 2015. This year’s event is sure to have something for everyone with an exciting mix of new and old buildings. Approximately 20 buildings have already been added to this year’s tour, including Affinity Credit Union (City Park School), Bus Barns, Fire Station #1, Little Stone School House, and the Superintendents Residence. The complete list of participating buildings for the 2015 Doors Open Saskatoon event is expected to be released in mid-May. Visit the Doors Open Saskatoon website at [www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com) to keep up-to-date.

Posted in Riversdale printed newsletter, and in various community association websites

**June 7: Saskatoon Heritage Society presents Doors Open Saskatoon**

This one-day, five-hour event will showcase approximately 20 buildings in various clusters around Saskatoon, including Affinity Credit Union, Delta Bessborough, and Saskatoon Police Service. Doors Open Saskatoon offers a chance to peek behind the doors of Saskatoon’s most interesting buildings not normally open to the public. Admission is free of charge, which includes a self-guided in some cases or a tour in other cases. The aim of Doors Open Saskatoon is to facilitate Saskatoon’s residents’ understanding and enjoyment of their local architectural environment while encouraging awareness of their built heritage. We are currently recruiting volunteers to assist for the following shifts: 11:30 AM – 2:30 PM and 2:30 PM – 5:30 PM. For more information, please check out our website at [www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com) or to register as a volunteer, please contact the Doors Open Saskatoon 2015 Coordinator at [morr@onpurpose.ca](mailto:morr@onpurpose.ca).

As it appeared in Heritage Saskatchewan newsletter - April 13, April 27, May 11, May 25

**THE OLD IS NEW  
June 7 Noon – 5PM**

Peek behind doors of Saskatoon’s most interesting buildings! Ride the bus for **FREE!** Buttons available at City Hall, Meewasin, Saskatoon Transit, and Tourism Saskatoon.



The Pumphouse



Saskatoon Police Service



Delta Bessborough Hotel

**BROADWAY/NUTANA AREA**  
Empyrean Building (Brainsport)  
Grace-Westminster United Church  
Kindrachuk Agrey Architects  
Marr Residence  
Nutana Collegiate  
St. Joseph Church

**CASWELL/RIVERSDALE AREA**  
A. L. Cole Pumphouse  
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City of Saskatoon Fire Hall No. 1  
Studio 914 (La Troupe du Jour)  
The 525  
The Underground Café  
Westmount Community School  
Village Guitar Amp & Co.

**CITY PARK AREA**  
Affinity Credit Union (Wilson School)  
Mendel Art Gallery

**DOWNTOWN AREA**  
Capitol Music Club  
Delta Bessborough  
Drinkle Building  
Saskatoon Police Service  
St. John’s Cathedral

**UNIVERSITY AREA**  
Bottomley House  
Diefenbaker Canada Centre  
Little Stone School House  
The Observatory  
Superintendent’s Residence



Affinity Credit Union



Fire Hall No. 1



Superintendent’s Residence

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Instagram/Twitter: @DoorsOpenYXE  
Hashtag: #DoorsOpenYXE

**GET INVOLVED AND VOLUNTEER!**  
Phone: (306) 652-1479  
Email: [info@doorsopensaskatoon.com](mailto:info@doorsopensaskatoon.com)  
Website: [www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com)



Poster - distributed to all civic facilities and posted in various locations throughout the city



**The Old Is New  
Sunday, June 7  
Noon - 5PM**



P: (306) 652-1479  
E: [info@doorsopensaskatoon.com](mailto:info@doorsopensaskatoon.com)  
W: [www.doorsopensaskatoon.com](http://www.doorsopensaskatoon.com)  
F: [www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon](http://www.facebook.com/DoorsOpenSaskatoon)  
Instagram/Twitter: @DoorsOpenYXE



Saskatoon Transit is offering  
**FREE BUS SERVICE**  
all day on Sunday, June 7

**YOU MUST HAVE A BUTTON**  
to access this free service

Buttons available at these locations:

- City Hall** (222 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave N)
- Meewasin** (402 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave S)
- Saskatoon Transit** (23<sup>rd</sup> Street Bus Mall)
- Tourism Saskatoon** (#101 202 4th Ave N)



Posted at Tourism Saskatoon, City Hall and City Transit - Bus Mall on 23<sup>rd</sup> Street

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## Application for Municipal Heritage Property Designation – Mann House (1040 University Drive)

### Recommendation

That a report be forwarded to the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services with a recommendation to City Council:

1. That the City Solicitor be requested to prepare and bring forward a bylaw to designate the property at 1040 University Drive as a Municipal Heritage Property under the provision of *The Heritage Property Act*, with such designation limited to the exterior of the building;
2. That the General Manager, Community Services Department, be requested to prepare the required notices for advertising the proposed designation; and
3. That \$2,500 be allocated from the Heritage Reserve Fund for supply and installation of a recognition plaque for the property.

### Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to consider an application by the property owner requesting 1040 University Drive (The Mann House) to be designated as a Municipal Heritage Property.

### Report Highlights

1. The Mann House is located on a corner lot in the Varsity View neighbourhood. This historic place features a one- and three-quarter storey dwelling built in 1912.
2. The heritage value of the Mann House resides in its long association with Owen Mann, a long-time member of City Council. Other notable individuals who lived at this location include: Thomas Watson, physician and head of the Saskatoon Cancer Clinic; and W.E. Walter, a Special Representative for the Canadian National Railway (CNR) Colonization Department.
3. A formal evaluation of the 1040 University Drive was conducted. The Administration is recommending designation of 1040 University Drive as a Municipal Heritage Property.

### Strategic Goal

The report supports the City of Saskatoon's (City) Strategic Goal of Quality of Life. As a community, we find new and creative ways to showcase our city's built, natural, and cultural heritage.

### Background

The current owners of 1040 University Drive have requested Municipal Heritage Designation of this property.



# **Application for Municipal Heritage Property Designation – Mann House (1040 University Drive)**

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## **Report**

### Description of the Historic Place

The Mann House features a one- and three-quarter storey dwelling at the corner of University Drive and McKinnon Avenue North (see Attachment 1). Designed by Architect Norman Thompson, the 1912 home has a stucco exterior, multiple window groupings with rectangular panes on the upper level, a hipped roof, and an enclosed front veranda. While not considered to be exemplary of a particular architectural style, the large home does add character to the Varsity View neighbourhood despite modifications to its original exterior.

### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Mann House resides in its long association with Owen Mann. Mann was a long-standing City Councillor, who served from 1969 to 1979, and again from 1980 to 1994. He was a member of the Engineering Faculty at the University of Saskatchewan and brought his professional skills to City Council, where he served on countless committees over the years and took a strong interest in Saskatoon's infrastructure. Mann lived at 1040 University Drive from 1963 until his passing in 2009.

Other notable individuals who have lived at 1040 University Drive include W.E. Walter, who worked as a Special Representative for CNR's Colonization Department and Dr. Thomas Watson - physician and head of the Saskatoon Cancer Clinic.

Additional information on the heritage value of 1040 University Drive is included in the property's Statement of Significance (see Attachment 2).

### Evaluation

A formal evaluation of the exterior of the building has been conducted, and the Administration is of the opinion that the property is eligible for designation as a Municipal Heritage Property. The home's exterior remains in fair condition, and conservation work will be required in the future. Particular attention to the stucco, wood details on the upper level, and exposed rafter tails is required. The small attached garage may require extensive rehabilitation or removal in the future. It should be noted that the attached garage, veranda, stucco, and wood trim detailing are not original to the 1912 home.

The current property owners are committed to maintaining the original character of the home and have already undertaken a number of restoration projects to the dwelling's interior. The Administration is recommending that only the building's exterior be designated as a Municipal Heritage Property.

### **Options to the Recommendation**

City Council has the option of not designating this building as a Municipal Heritage Property.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

Public and/or stakeholder consultations are not required.

## Application for Municipal Heritage Property Designation – Mann House (1040 University Drive)

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### Communication Plan

All municipal heritage properties are marked with a bronze plaque on site that describes the heritage significance of the property. If designation is approved, the property will also be added to the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places.

### Policy Implications

The proposal complies with Civic Heritage Policy No. C10-020.

### Financial Implications

The amount of \$2,500 from the Heritage Reserve Fund would be allocated for the fabrication of the bronze plaque and installation on the property.

### Other Considerations/Implications

There are no environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations.

### Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion

If City Council recommends designation of the property, a date for a public hearing will be set. This date will be set in accordance with the provisions in *The Heritage Property Act*.

### Public Notice

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

If designation as a Municipal Heritage Property is recommended, the designation will be advertised in accordance with the provisions in *The Heritage Property Act*, which requires that the Notice of Intention to Designate be advertised at least 30 days prior to the public hearing.

### Attachments

1. Location Plan
2. Statement of Significance
3. Photographs of Subject Property

### Report Approval

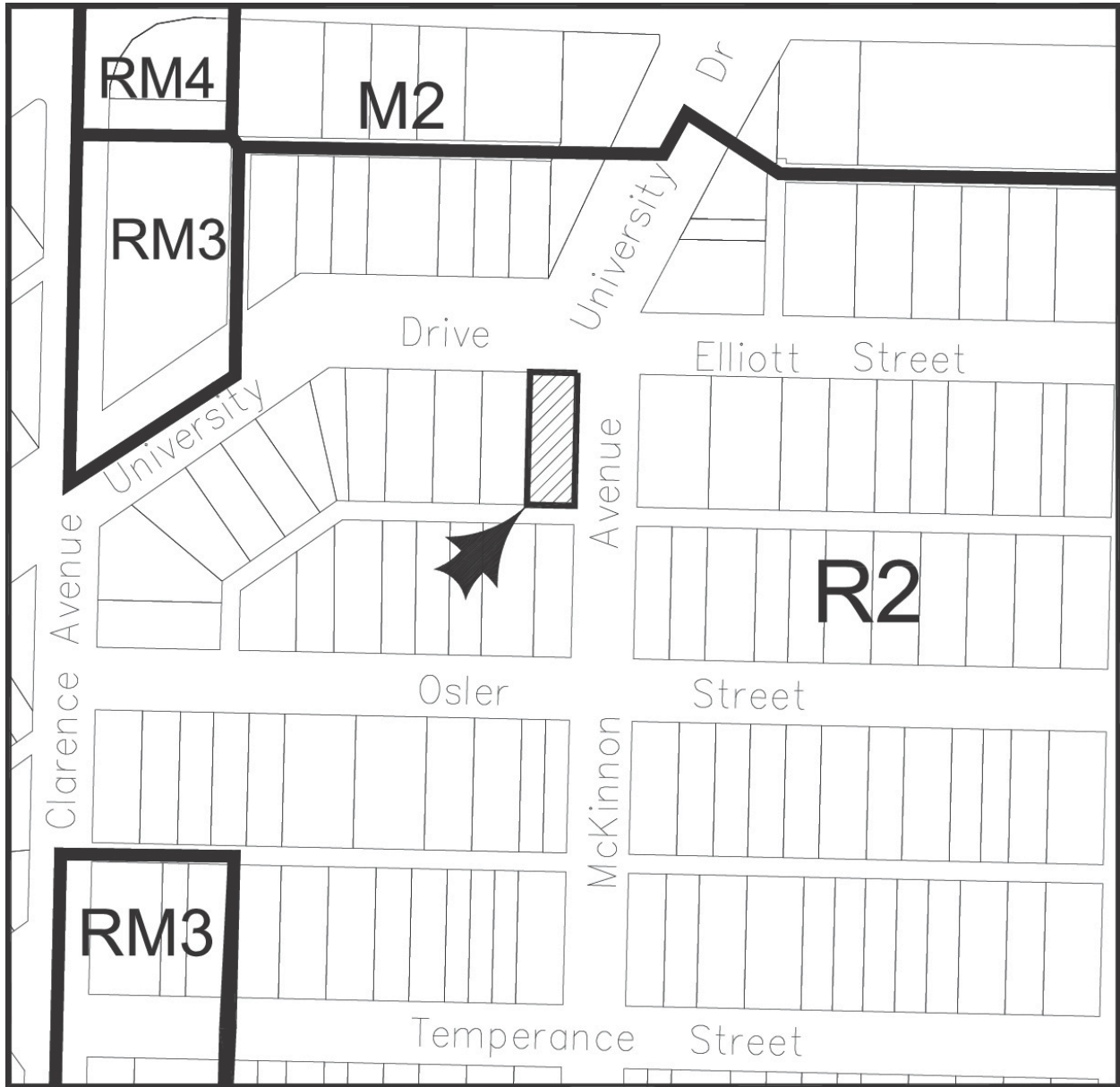
Written by: Catherine Kambeitz, Heritage and Design Coordinator, Planning and Development

Reviewed by: Laura Hartney, Acting Director of Planning and Development

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S:\Reports \DS\2015\MHAC – Application for Municipal Heritage Property Designation – Mann House (1040 University Drive)\kt

Location Plan



MUNICIPAL HERITAGE PROPERTY

1040 University Drive



## Statement of Significance

Mann House – 1040 University Drive

<b>Neighbourhood:</b>	Varsity View
<b>Date Constructed:</b>	1912
<b>Development Era:</b>	1906 – 1913 (Pre WWI)
<b>Architectural Style:</b>	-
<b>Architect:</b>	Norman L. Thompson
<b>Builder:</b>	-
<b>Designation:</b>	Municipal
<b>Original Use:</b>	Private Residence
<b>Current Use:</b>	Private Residence



Source: City of Saskatoon

### Description of Historic Place

The Mann House features a one and three-quarter storey dwelling at the corner of University Drive and McKinnon Avenue North. Designed by Architect Norman Thompson, the 1912 home is located in the neighbourhood of Varsity View and was once home to former City Councillor and University of Saskatchewan Engineer, Owen Mann.

### Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Mann House lies in its association with Owen Mann, who was a City Councillor with one of the longest tenures in Saskatoon's history. Mann was known for his interest in civic infrastructure, careful city planning and prudent spending. Born in Frances Saskatchewan in 1923, Mann was raised in Flin Flon Manitoba. Following completion of high school, Mann worked for Hudson Bay Mining. Through a company scholarship, Mann came to the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) to study mechanical engineering. He became the outstanding graduate in Engineering in 1945 at the U of S, and later studied at the University of Iowa for his Masters Degree.

Following completion of his studies, Owen Mann began a 42 year career as a professor at the College of Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan. When Mann was elected to City Council in 1969, he brought with him his professional skills and engineering expertise. Mann served on City Council from 1969 to 1979, and again from 1980 to 1994. Among his many contributions to the City of Saskatoon, Mann assisted with drawing up plans for the City's new sewage treatment plant. He served on countless civic committees, and also spent several years as a Director with the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA). Mann, along with his family, purchased the home at 1040 University Drive in 1963, and lived there for over 45

years. Owen Mann Park, located in the neighbourhood of Stonebridge, was named in his honour in 2010.

Two other notable individuals, who resided at 1040 University Drive, include Thomas A. Watson and W.E. Walter. Watson, in 1949 at the Saskatoon Cancer Clinic, became the first physician to use the betatron, an electrical method of producing 25 million volt x-rays to treat patients with late stage cancer. In 1951, Watson, with the help of physicist Harold John, created the Watson-Johns cobalt treatment unit – the first of its kind in the world. Watson also worked as a professor at the University of Saskatchewan's department of therapeutic radiology, which he headed from 1954 to 1963 before moving to Ontario to become director of the Ontario Cancer Foundation.

W.E. Walter, a Special Representative for the Canadian National Railway (CNR) Immigration and Colonization Department, lived in the home at 1040 University Drive from 1930 to 1947. The Immigration and Colonization Department, had offices in Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Edmonton, and were responsible for the recruitment of thousands of settlers to the west.

Over the years, the Mann House has seen a number of changes to its exterior. In 1918 the attached garage was built; in the 1930's the glassed-in veranda was constructed; and around the same time the existing exterior stucco was added covering the original wood siding that is still present in the veranda's interior. In 1987 the garage roof was replaced. Despite some of these modifications, the Mann House adds character to the Varsity View neighbourhood and serves as a tribute to Owen Mann, Thomas A. Watson and W.E. Walter.

Source: City of Saskatoon Built Heritage Database

### Character Defining Elements

The heritage value of the Mann House resides in the following character-defining elements:

- Its aesthetic value, evident in: its hipped roof with multiple gables, enclosed veranda, windows (including multiple rectangular planes on upper story); false half-timbering; brick chimneys with decorative chimney pots; and exposed rafter tails.
- Those elements associated with Owen Mann, Thomas A. Watson and W.E. Walter, such as its existence on its original lot in Varsity View and its proximity to the University.

Photographs of Subject Property



North Facade (University Drive)



East Façade (Mckinnon Avenue)



Rafter Tails



Chimney

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## Saskatoon Register of Historic Places

### Recommendation

That a report be forwarded to the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services with a recommendation to City Council:

1. That the properties be added to the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places, pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the City of Saskatoon Heritage Plan; and
2. That future additions to the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places be delegated to the General Manager, Community Services Department, in consultation with the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

### Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to add the properties, outlined in Attachment 1, which have significant heritage qualities or attributes, for inclusion on the new Saskatoon Register of Historic Places (Register). The intent of the Register is to serve as a promotional and educational tool for heritage resources in Saskatoon.

### Report Highlights

1. The Register will be the City of Saskatoon's (City) official public listing of historic places and is a non-statutory listing. The primary purpose of the Register is to promote public awareness, education, and appreciation of heritage in Saskatoon.
2. Designated and non-designated properties are proposed to be included on the Register, as outlined in Attachment 1.
3. A Statement of Significance (SOS) will be prepared for each property and will describe what the historic place is, why it is of heritage value, and what character-defining elements should be retained in order to preserve its heritage value.

### Strategic Goals

Under the City's Strategic Goal of Sustainable Growth, this report supports the preservation of the character of heritage buildings and historical landmarks. This report also supports the Strategic Goal of Quality of Life. As a community, we find new and creative ways to showcase our city's built, natural, and cultural heritage.

### Background

The Heritage Policy and Program Review, completed in 2012, recommended that the City:

- a) establish the Register by City Council resolution;
- b) make the Register easily available to the public;
- c) initiate an evaluation of the Built Heritage Database to identify the sites of highest heritage value that can be included on the Register; and

## Saskatoon Register of Historic Places

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- d) identify heritage resources other than buildings, such as cultural landscapes, that can be included on the Register.

The creation of the Register was formalized in the City's updated Civic Heritage Policy No. C10-020 and the City of Saskatoon Heritage Plan in 2014. At its March 31, 2014 meeting, City Council resolved that the Register be created and made available to the public. In 2014, the Administration researched and evaluated a number of properties on the City's Built Heritage Database to establish a list of resources recognized as having significant heritage value, and thus be appropriate for inclusion on the Register.

### Report

#### The Register

Identifying heritage resources is an important step in conserving Saskatoon's heritage. The Register will be the City's official public listing of historic places in Saskatoon considered to have significant heritage value. These historic places contribute to our sense of place and help define the unique attributes of our city. It is important to note, the Register is a non-statutory listing, meaning that there will be no legal restrictions or development implications on properties as a result.

Properties have been evaluated and recommended for inclusion on the Register for a number of reasons, which may include, or be a combination of, the following:

- a) the historic place is representative of a distinct or unique architectural style;
- b) the property is associated with a significant person(s);
- c) the property is associated with a particular historical event or theme;
- d) the property exhibits social, cultural, environmental, archeological and paleontological significance; and/or
- e) the property adds value in the context of its surrounding area or landscape.

The Register will include buildings, structures, monuments, memorials, and natural and cultural landscapes.

#### Properties

The Register is proposed to include the following:

- a) designated municipal heritage properties, provincial heritage properties, and/or national historic sites;
- b) properties listed on Bylaw No. 6770 - A Bylaw of The City of Saskatoon to deny a permit for the demolition of certain property (Holding Bylaw); and
- c) other historic places that meet the criteria to become eligible for municipal heritage designation but have received no such designation and have not been placed on the Holding Bylaw.

#### Statement of Significance

Each listing on the Register will include the following information (if applicable):



## Saskatoon Register of Historic Places

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- a) physical address;
- b) neighbourhood;
- c) date of construction;
- d) architectural style;
- e) architect;
- f) builder;
- g) original and current use;
- h) a current photograph/historical photograph (if available); and
- i) an SOS.

An SOS summarizes the description, heritage value, and character-defining elements of the property. As stated in the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, an SOS for a historic place is a key document in determining goals, standards, and techniques that are appropriate for conserving these historic places.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

All property owners, with the exception of those who own designated heritage properties, and those properties that are government or publically owned, were notified, by mail, of the intent to include their property on the Register, along with an opportunity to submit comments and concerns. That notification generated very little feedback. The majority of property owners who did contact the City were supportive of their property being included on the Register. Only one property owner has requested that their property not be included on the Register, and as such, that property has been removed from the Register at this time.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no options, policy, financial, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations. A communication plan will be developed in consultation with the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

Pending approval by City Council, the Register will be made publically available through the City's website.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Attachment**

1. Properties Proposed to be Included on the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places

### **Report Approval**

Written by: Catherine Kambeitz, Heritage and Design Coordinator, Planning and Development  
Reviewed by: Darryl Dawson, Acting Director of Planning and Development  
Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S:\Reports\DS\2015\MHAC – Saskatoon Register of Historic Places\kt

Register No.	Historic Place	Heritage Protection Status	Civic Address	Neighbourhood	Heritage Significance
001	Marr Residence	Designated	326 11th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the earliest homes built in Nutana</li> <li>• Architectural style</li> </ul>
002	Pioneer (Nutana) Cemetery	Designated	Ruth Street West and St. Henry Avenue	Exhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with early settlers of Saskatoon</li> <li>• Early landscape design</li> </ul>
003	Little Stone School House	Designated	University of Saskatchewan	University of Saskatchewan (U of S) Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with the foundation of public education in Saskatoon</li> <li>• Stonemasonry</li> <li>• One of the first heritage conservation projects in Canada</li> </ul>
004	Peter MacKinnon Building (formerly the College Building)	Designated	105 Administration Place (University of Saskatchewan)	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First College of Agriculture at a Canadian University</li> <li>• Collegiate Gothic architectural style</li> </ul>
005	Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple	Designated	416 21st Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Neo-Classical and Beaux Arts influences)</li> <li>• Associated with the development of the Saskatoon community</li> </ul>
006	Albert Community Centre	Designated	610 Clarence Avenue South	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of the importance of the British tradition in Saskatoon's</li> </ul>

					settlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolic of Saskatoon's early education system</li> </ul>
007	Fairbanks Morse Warehouse	Designated	14 23rd Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classical Revival architectural style</li> <li>• Role in Saskatoon's commercial history</li> </ul>
008	Land Titles Office	Designated	311 21st Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Neo-Classical and Romanesque Revival influences)</li> <li>• Associated with growth and prosperity in Saskatchewan</li> </ul>
009	Bowerman Residence	Designated	1328 Avenue K South	Holiday Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Stick architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Allan Bowerman – one of Saskatoon's first postmasters and member of the first Town Council</li> <li>• Associated with history of tuberculosis treatment in Saskatoon</li> </ul>
010	Rugby Chapel	Designated	1337 College Drive	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with the history of Anglican education in Saskatchewan, and of the University of Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Gothic Revival architectural style</li> </ul>

011	Sommerville/Pettit Residence	Designated	870 University Drive	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Tudor Revival and Spanish Revival influences)</li> <li>• Contributes to University Drive streetscape</li> </ul>
012	Gustin/Trounce Residence	Designated	512 10th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oldest known building in Saskatoon (Trounce)</li> <li>• Pioneer vernacular architectural style (Trounce)</li> <li>• Associated with Lyell Gustin, pianist and music teacher (Gustin)</li> <li>• Eclectic architectural style and unique interior layout (Gustin)</li> </ul>
013	Arrand Block	Designated	520 - 524 11th St E.	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neo-classical architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with the Arrand family, prominent Saskatoon contractors</li> </ul>
014	Forestry Farm Park (Superintendent's Residence)	Designated	1903 Forestry Farm Park Drive	Sutherland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role in prairie landscape development</li> </ul>
015	Former Fire Hall No. 3	Designated	612 11th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with Saskatoon's boom years</li> <li>• Associated with the cold war period</li> <li>• Vernacular architectural style</li> </ul>
016	Next of Kin Memorial Avenue NHS	Designated	1502 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Kelsey-Woodlawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Example of the "Roads of Remembrance" phenomenon which was developed to</li> </ul>

					honour casualties of WWI
017	CPR Station NHS	Designated	305 Idylwyld Drive North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with Saskatoon's emerging status as an important prairie city</li> </ul>
018	VIA Rail (Union) Station	Designated	1701 Chappel Drive	C.N. Yards Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflects changes in rail transportation during the mid-20th century</li> <li>• International architectural style</li> </ul>
019	F.P. Martin House (1 & 2)	Designated	716 and 718 Saskatchewan Crescent East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Cottage influences)</li> <li>• Associated with the life and work of Saskatoon architect Frank P. Martin</li> <li>• Contributes to the historic streetscape of Saskatchewan Crescent</li> </ul>
020	The Broadway Theatre	Designated	715 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art Moderne architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with the Broadway Avenue commercial district</li> </ul>
021	Hutchinson Building	Designated	144 2nd Avenue south	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vernacular façade</li> <li>• Associated with prominent architect Frank P. Martin</li> <li>• Associated with commercial development in Saskatoon</li> </ul>
022	Saskatoon Electrical System Substation	Designated	619 Main Street	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern Classical architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with public works in Saskatoon</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributes to the surrounding streetscape</li> </ul>
023	Thirteenth Street Terrace	Designated	711 - 723 13th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Innovative multiple dwelling unit design at the time</li> </ul>
024	Alexander Residence	Designated	1020 Spadina Crescent East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craftsman architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Dr. Harold Alexander, head of the Surgery Department at St. Paul's Hospital</li> </ul>
025	Little Chief Service Station	Designated	344 20th Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish Revival architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with the commercial development of Saskatoon</li> </ul>
026	Knox United Church	Designated	838 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collegiate Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
027	St. John's Anglican Cathedral	Designated	816 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gothic Revival architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
028	Landa Residence	Designated	202 Avenue E South	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with the Landa family, who were the first Jewish settlers in Saskatoon</li> <li>• Architectural style (Prairie influences)</li> </ul>
029	McLean Block	Designated	263 3rd Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Contributes to 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave Streetscape</li> </ul>

030	Bottomley House	Designated	1118 College Drive	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queen Anne architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Saskatoon's economic prosperity in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century</li> </ul>
031	Aden Bowman Residence	Designated	1018 McPherson Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with business and civic leader Aden Bowman</li> <li>• Associated with architect, R.M. Thompson</li> </ul>
032	Cambridge Court	Designated	129 5th Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with architect David Webster</li> <li>• Architectural style (Romanesque Revival and Chicago influences)</li> </ul>
033	Larkin House	Designated	927 5th Avenue North	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with two prominent business families during the 1920s, the Larkin and Perrott families</li> <li>• Colonial architectural style</li> </ul>
034	Arthur Cook Building	Designated	306 Ontario Avenue	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributes to the Warehouse District streetscape</li> <li>• Associated with architect David Webster</li> </ul>
035	W.J. English House	Designated	932 University Drive	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Spanish and California Mission influences)</li> <li>• Associated with a number of prominent citizens</li> </ul>
036	City Gardener's Site	Designated	810 Spadina Crescent West	King George	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with Old Bone Trail</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with the city's first gardeners</li> </ul>
037	Bell House	Holding Bylaw	906 Saskatchewan Crescent East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with William J. Bell, pioneer and alderman</li> <li>• Associated with architects Storey and Van Egmond</li> <li>• Architectural style (Colonial influences)</li> </ul>
038	Hopkins House	Holding Bylaw	307 Saskatchewan Crescent West	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neo-classical architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with William Hopkins, prominent civic politician and businessman</li> </ul>
039	Adilman's Department Store	Holding Bylaw	126 – 128 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art Moderne architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with the Adilman Family's retail business</li> </ul>
040	Bessborough Hotel	Holding Bylaw	601 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic and cultural landmark</li> <li>• Chateau architectural style</li> </ul>
041	Broadway Bridge	Holding Bylaw	Broadway Avenue	Central Business District / Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark</li> </ul>
042	University Bridge	Holding Bylaw	25 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark</li> </ul>
043	Buena Vista School	Holding Bylaw	1306 Lorne Avenue	Buena Vista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of the importance of the British tradition both in Saskatoon's settlement and in the educational system</li> <li>• Associated with architect David Webster</li> </ul>
044	Calder House	Holding	848 Saskatchewan	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Colonial</li> </ul>



		Bylaw	Crescent East		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revival influences)</li> <li>Associated with T.F. Calder, former Provincial Manager of Standard Trust</li> </ul>
045	Board of Trade Office	Holding Bylaw	1022 Temperance Street	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style (Classical influences)</li> <li>Associated with early Board of Trade activities</li> </ul>
046	Canada Building	Holding Bylaw	105 21 <sup>st</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chicago architectural style</li> <li>Associated with Allan Bowerman, Saskatoon's first postmaster and member of the first Town Council</li> </ul>
047	Senator Hotel	Holding Bylaw	243 21 <sup>st</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style</li> <li>Historic landmark</li> </ul>
048	Hugh Cairns Memorial	Holding Bylaw	Kinsmen Park (945 Spadina Crescent East)	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symbolic of the lives that were lost during WWI</li> </ul>
049	Irvine House	Holding Bylaw	416 11th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style (Queen Anne influences)</li> <li>Associated with Robert B. Irvine – member of Saskatoon's first City Council and former chairman of the Nutana School District</li> </ul>
050	King George School	Holding Bylaw	721 Avenue K South	King George	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representative of the importance of education and the British tradition</li> <li>Associated with architect David Webster</li> </ul>
051	MacMillan Building	Holding Bylaw	135 21st Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chicago architectural style</li> <li>Associated with Frank R.</li> </ul>

					MacMillan, former alderman and mayor
052	Normal School	Holding Bylaw	1030 Idylwyld Drive North	Central Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collegiate Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Representative of one of the most modern and best equipped institutions in Canada in the 1920s</li> </ul>
053	Powe House	Holding Bylaw	100 115 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Sutherland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the first homesteading sites in the Saskatoon area</li> </ul>
054	R.J.D Williams School	Holding Bylaw	221 Cumberland Avenue	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An important educational landmark in Saskatoon and the province of Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Gothic architectural style</li> </ul>
055	Roxy Theatre	Holding Bylaw	320 20th Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish Villa architectural style</li> <li>• Reminiscent of old Saskatoon theatres</li> <li>• Contributes to 20<sup>th</sup> Street West streetscape</li> </ul>
056	Royal Bank	Holding Bylaw	241 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Classical and Renaissance influences)</li> </ul>
057	Rumely Warehouse	Holding Bylaw	224 Pacific Avenue	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North American Warehouse architectural style</li> <li>• Representative of Saskatoon's role as a prominent distribution center</li> </ul>
058	Saskatoon Club	Holding Bylaw	417 21st Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark in the Saskatoon business community</li> </ul>

059	Nutana Collegiate Institute	Holding Bylaw	411 11th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First collegiate in Saskatoon</li> <li>• Role in Saskatoon's art community</li> <li>• French Renaissance architectural style</li> </ul>
060	Schrader House	Holding Bylaw	321 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of affluence in the early 20th century</li> <li>• Associated with Schrader family</li> <li>• Architectural style</li> </ul>
061	St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church	Holding Bylaw	214 Avenue M South	Pleasant Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Byzantine architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
062	St. Joseph's Church	Holding Bylaw	535 8th Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romanesque architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
063	St. Mark's Anglican Church	Holding Bylaw	1406 8th Avenue North	North Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
064	Star Phoenix Clock	Holding Bylaw	5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and 24 <sup>th</sup> Street	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolic tribute to those Canadians who sacrificed their lives during WWI</li> </ul>
065	Stewart's Drug Store	Holding Bylaw	810 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the oldest surviving buildings on Broadway Avenue</li> <li>• Associated with Charles Stewart, pharmacist</li> </ul>
066	Third Avenue United Church	Holding Bylaw	304 3rd Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>

067	Thompson Chambers / Avalon Block	Holding Bylaw	206 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unique in size and scale along 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue North</li> </ul>
068	Ukrainians Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity	Holding Bylaw	919 20th Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Byzantine architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
069	The Vimy Memorial	Holding Bylaw	Kiwanis Memorial Park (501 Spadina Crescent East)	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolic of the lives that were lost during WWI, and the Battle of Vimy Ridge</li> </ul>
070	T. Eaton Co Ltd.	Holding Bylaw	310 21 <sup>st</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italian Renaissance architectural Style</li> <li>• Associated with the Eaton's company - once Canada's largest department store retailer</li> </ul>
071	Grace-Westminster Church	-	505 10 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victorian Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
072	Nurses Residence	-	1702 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Pleasant Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of health care education in the first half of the 20th century</li> </ul>
073	Birks Building	-	165 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Beaux Arts influences)</li> <li>• Associated with Henry Birks and Jewellery Company Henry Birks and Sons Ltd</li> </ul>
074	Spadina Crescent Bridge	-	Spadina Crescent East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical landmark</li> </ul>
075	McKague's Ltd.	-	300 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with the</li> </ul>

					McKague family, who provided funeral services And related activities in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
076	City Park Collegiate	-	820 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British architectural style</li> <li>• Role as an educational institution and community centre in Saskatoon</li> </ul>
077	Bank of Montreal	-	101 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Canada's first permanent bank – the Bank of Montreal</li> </ul>
078	Arnold's Private Hospital	-	203 8 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Buena Vista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of Saskatoon's healthcare institutions and early nursing practices</li> </ul>
079	Albany Hotel	-	202 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the earliest buildings in the Riversdale area</li> </ul>
080	King George Hotel	-	157 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of Saskatoon's oldest hotels</li> </ul>
081	Sgt. Hugh Cairns V.C. Armoury	-	930 Idylwyld Drive North	Central Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolic of the lives that were lost during WWI</li> <li>• Associated with Hugh Cairns – WWI Soldier</li> </ul>
082	Christ Church	-	515 28 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Caswell Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gothic Revival architectural Style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
083	Kiwanis Memorial Park	-	501 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landmark</li> </ul>

084	Glengarry Block	-	245 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architect, David Webster</li> </ul>
085	Connaught Block	-	247 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architect, David Webster</li> </ul>
086	Smith Block	-	723 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> </ul>
087	Sturdy Stone Building	-	122 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brutalist architectural style</li> </ul>
088	Montgomery Place Memorial Cairn	-	Montgomery Park (3302 Ortona Street)	Montgomery Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolic tribute to war veterans and formation of Montgomery Place</li> </ul>
089	Pioneer Memorial Cairn	-	Cosmopolitan Park (725 Saskatchewan Crescent East)	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honours the men and women who were the original founders of Saskatoon</li> </ul>
090	Sommerfeld Block	-	813 and 817 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with historic Broadway area</li> </ul>
091	Stone Barn - University of Saskatchewan	-	University of Saskatchewan	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the few French Canada/Eastern Township structures remaining on the Prairies</li> <li>• Symbolic of the study of agriculture in Saskatchewan</li> </ul>
092	Bottomley Block	-	155 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architectural firm, Webster and Noel</li> <li>• Associated with Richard Bottomley, an early investor in Saskatoon</li> </ul>

093	Kempthorne Block	-	157 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architectural firm, Webster and Noel</li> </ul>
094	Mendel Art Gallery and Civic Conservatory	-	950 Spadina Crescent East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernist architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Fred S. Mendel, a local industrialist</li> <li>• Cultural centre</li> </ul>
095	Hollywood Studios Building	-	238 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Hollywood Studio's photography gallery</li> </ul>
096	Tees and Persse Building	-	331 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chicago architectural style</li> </ul>
097	Mackenzie and Thayer Warehouse	-	303 Pacific Avenue	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of the prevailing design of warehouses built during the 1920's</li> </ul>
098	Eaton Block	-	735 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Frederick Eaton, an early Saskatoon doctor</li> </ul>
099	The Diefenbaker Canada Centre	-	University of Saskatchewan	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honours Canada's 13<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister and houses his extensive collection of papers and memorabilia</li> </ul>
100	Caswell School	-	204 30 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Caswell Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of Saskatoon's early education system</li> <li>• Associated with R. Caswell, a Saskatoon pioneer</li> </ul>
101	Wilson School	-	902 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of Saskatoon's early education</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>system</li> <li>Associated with James R. Wilson, a Saskatoon Public School Board member</li> </ul>
102	Fred Mitchell Memorial Garden	-	410 Saskatchewan Crescent West	Buena Vista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represents early commercial landscaping in Saskatoon</li> </ul>
103	Ashworth Holmes Park	-	915 Avenue D North	Caswell Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated with John Ashworth and Joseph Holmes, two prominent business men who founded the Saskatoon Nursery</li> <li>Cultural landmark</li> </ul>
104	Hoeschen House	-	309 Saskatchewan Crescent West	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Georgian architectural style</li> <li>Associated with Ben Hoeschen, owner of Saskatoon's first brewing company and active community member</li> </ul>
105	MacMillan House	-	302 Saskatchewan Crescent West	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style (Craftsman influences)</li> <li>Associated with Frank MacMillan, early Saskatoon merchant, alderman, mayor, and Member of Parliament</li> </ul>
106	Pendygrasse House	-	1919 St. Henry Avenue	Exhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style</li> <li>Associated with Harold Pendygrasse, an early Saskatoon homesteader and businessman</li> </ul>
107	Memorial Gates	-	University of Saskatchewan	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honours those from the University of Saskatchewan who lost their lives in WWI</li> </ul>



108	CN Rail Bridge	-	Spadina Crescent East	Exhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark</li> </ul>
109	Bedford Road Collegiate	-	722 Bedford Road	Caswell Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collegiate Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Symbolizes the expansion of the population on the west side of the river and the importance of education in Saskatoon</li> </ul>
112	CPR Train Bridge	-	33 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark</li> </ul>
113	Pleasant Hill School	-	215 Avenue South	Pleasant Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landmark</li> <li>• Associated with architect, Frank P. Martin</li> </ul>
114	St. Andrew's College	-	1121 College Drive	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collegiate Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Religious significance</li> </ul>
115	Victoria School	-	639 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French Renaissance style (Classical Revival and Second Empire influences)</li> <li>• Community landmark</li> <li>• Contributes to Broadway streetscape</li> </ul>
116	Westmount School	-	411 Avenue J South	Westmount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British architectural style</li> <li>• Community landmark</li> </ul>
117	Wing (Lynx) Building	-	2407 Avenue C North	Airport Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training School for the R.C.A.F during WWII</li> </ul>
118	Laurentian/Union Bank	-	183 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classical Revival architectural style</li> </ul>
119	Federal Building	-	101 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beaux Arts architectural style</li> </ul>
120	H.M.C.S. Unicorn	-	405 24 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naval barracks</li> </ul>

121	City Hospital Nurses Residence	-	701 Queen Street	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of health care education in the first half of the 20th century</li> </ul>
122	Royal University Hospital	-	103 Hospital Drive	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern Collegiate architectural style</li> <li>• Prominent landmark</li> </ul>
123	Cenotaph	-	222 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War monument</li> </ul>
124	Ukrainian Museum of Canada	-	910 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukrainian Folk architectural style</li> <li>• Cultural and community landmark</li> </ul>
125	Chubb Block	-	227 21 <sup>st</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Benjamin Chubb who served on town Council and was part of the establishment of the Quaker Oats plant</li> </ul>
126	Drinkle Building No. 3	-	117 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with John Drinkle - one of the city's first, and one of the youngest, real estate operators</li> <li>• Symbolic of the boom and bust experienced by the city in its early years</li> </ul>
127	Priel Block	-	214 21 <sup>st</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with James Priel, a local builder</li> </ul>
128	Zenith Building	-	128 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• A modern masonry building</li> </ul>

					for its time
129	City Greenhouses	-	1101 Avenue P North	Hudson Bay Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of greenhouses and nursery's built in the post-WWII era</li> <li>• Cultural landmark</li> </ul>
130	Assumption of the Virgin Mary Greek Orthodox Church	-	1020 Dufferin Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and Cultural landmark</li> </ul>
131	Exhibition Grounds - Log Cabin	-	Ruth/Herman Avenue	Exhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arts and Crafts architectural style</li> <li>• Constructed to commemorate early pioneers</li> </ul>
132	Kinsmen Park	-	Spadina Crescent East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landmark</li> </ul>
133	Louise Grounds	-	411 11 <sup>th</sup> St E.	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural and historic landmark</li> </ul>
134	First Baptist Church	-	401 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architectural firm, Webster and Gilbert</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
135	First Synagogue	-	136 Avenue F South	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classical Revival architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architect, Frank P. Martin</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>

136	Grace Gospel Hall	-	120 25 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Caswell Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old South architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
137	Walter Lock House		1038 University Drive	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style</li> <li>• Contributes to University Drive's streetscape</li> </ul>
138	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	-	436 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with architectural firm, Webster and Gilbert</li> <li>• Religions and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
139	Henry Leher House	-	1034 University Drive	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tudor architectural style</li> </ul>
140	St. James Anglican Church	-	607 Dufferin Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romanesque Revival architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
141	St. Mary's Church	-	217 Avenue O South	Pleasant Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gothic architectural style</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
142	St. Paul's Cathedral	-	720 Spadina Crescent East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Romanesque and Gothic influences)</li> <li>• Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
143	St. Thomas Wesley-United Church	-	808 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious and cultural Landmark</li> </ul>

144	St. Vincent of Lerins Orthodox Church	-	224 25 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Caswell Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious and cultural landmark</li> </ul>
145	Ernest Bricker House	-	1004 University Drive	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dutch Colonial architectural style</li> <li>Associated with Ernest Bricker, proprietor</li> </ul>
146	McKim Block	-	416 23 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated with realtor W. McKim</li> </ul>
147	The Original Bulk Cheese Warehouse	-	732 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to the Broadway streetscape</li> </ul>
148	W.G Watson House	-	1066 Spadina Crescent East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style (English and Craftsman influences)</li> <li>Associated with Saskatoon jeweller W. G. Watson</li> </ul>
149	Western Rooms Building	-	120 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of the last remaining examples of boom time buildings on 20th Street West</li> </ul>
150	Rook and Raven	-	154 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark of progress</li> <li>Contributes to 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue streetscape</li> </ul>
151	Buckwold Building	-	75 24 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectural style (Chicago influences)</li> <li>Association with the Buckwold Family, including former mayor Sid Buckwold</li> </ul>

152	Butler Block	-	239 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reminiscent of the early boom years of Riversdale</li> </ul>
153	Past and Present Building (Chinese National Building)	-	327 21 <sup>st</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolizes the efforts of Saskatoon citizens to establish a democratic nation within China</li> </ul>
154	Fred Delf House	-	1035 University Drive	Varsity View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craftsman architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with Robert McQueen, prominent western Canadian educator and banker</li> </ul>
155	Bill's House of Flowers (Handmade House)	-	712 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Example of commercial architecture during the Depression period</li> <li>• Contributes to the Broadway streetscape</li> </ul>
156	Hearn Block	-	269 3rd Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art Moderne architectural style</li> </ul>
157	Hudson's Bay Building	-	203 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of retail buildings constructed during the post-WWII era.</li> <li>• Association with the Hudson's Bay Company</li> <li>• Landmark building in Saskatoon's downtown</li> </ul>
158	Joe's Cycle	-	220 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of commercial buildings during the pre-WWI era</li> <li>• Contributes to 20<sup>th</sup> Street</li> </ul>

					streetscape
159	Lee Wing Laundry	-	118 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the last remaining buildings from Pre WWI time period on 20th Street</li> <li>• Contributes to the 20th Street streetscape</li> </ul>
160	Mayfair Drugs	-	504 33 <sup>rd</sup> Street West	Mayfair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish architectural style</li> </ul>
161	McGowan Building	-	122 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italianate architectural style</li> <li>• Associated with James Wilson, early Saskatoon Councillor and Mayor</li> <li>• Iconic building along 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue North</li> </ul>
162	McKay Block	-	223 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represents the historic 2nd Avenue downtown streetscape</li> <li>• Associated with W. McKay, a physician who ran an office at this location during the height of the typhoid epidemic</li> </ul>
163	McQuarries Tea and Coffee Merchants	-	708 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of a commercial building built during WWII</li> <li>• Adds character to Broadway Avenue</li> </ul>
164	O.K. Economy Store	-	702 14 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish architectural style</li> <li>• Neighbourhood landmark based on its history as a local corner store.</li> </ul>

165	Northeast Swale	-	Northeast Swale	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient river channel that is now one of the largest pieces of unbroken prairie, riparian forest and wetlands in the Saskatoon region</li> </ul>
166	Woolworth F.W. Store	-	220 21 <sup>st</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated with the F.W. Woolworth Store</li> <li>• Contributes to the 21<sup>st</sup> Street streetscape</li> </ul>
167	York Building	-	158 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chicago architectural style</li> <li>• Association with trade unions and professional associations</li> <li>• Landmark building</li> </ul>
168	Five Corners	-	Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focal intersection throughout Saskatoon's history</li> </ul>
169	Long Hill	-	400 – 500 Block Saskatchewan Crescent East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic roadway located on the East bank of the River</li> </ul>
170	Short Hill	-	500 – 600 Block Victoria Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic roadway located on the East bank of the River</li> </ul>
171	Granite Curling Club	-	480 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue North	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unique interior</li> <li>• Associated with Saskatoon's curling history</li> </ul>
172	Sutherland Memorial Hall	-	1112 Central Avenue	Sutherland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reminiscent and symbolic of the original Sutherland community</li> </ul>



173	19th Street Subway	-	100 Block 19 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only remaining subway in downtown Saskatoon</li> </ul>
174	Empyrean Building	-	616 10 <sup>th</sup> Street East	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• False front architectural style</li> <li>• Symbolic of Saskatoon's early lumber industry</li> <li>• Adds charm and character to the Broadway area</li> </ul>
175	Great Western Brewing Company	-	510 2nd Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic brewery</li> </ul>
176	Heinze Institute	-	247 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Beaux Arts influences)</li> </ul>
177	John Deere Warehouse	-	330 Ontario Avenue	Central Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of warehouses built during the pre-WWI era</li> <li>• One of the prominent agricultural machinery warehouses in the early 1900's.</li> </ul>
178	Robin Hood Mill	-	95 33 <sup>rd</sup> Street East	Central Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbolizes the importance of flour mills in the development of agriculture in Saskatchewan</li> </ul>
179	Sterling Home Furnishing's/DeFehr's	-	261 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue North	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural style (Beaux Arts influences)</li> <li>• Contributes to the 1<sup>st</sup> Ave streetscape</li> </ul>
180	Walter's Cycle	-	225 20 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association with George Norman, early newspaper</li> </ul>

					<p>publisher, Councillor, Mayor and Provincial politician</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association with Jack Walters, a local bicycle retailer</li> </ul>
181	A.L. Cole Pumphouse	-	145 Spadina Crescent West	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only surviving remnant of the original Saskatoon Power Plant</li> </ul>
182	Andrew Boyd House	Designated	803 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tudor architectural style</li> <li>• Association with Andrew N. Boyd, an auto dealership owner</li> <li>• Association with Dr. Lorne McConnell, a pioneer in the field of neurosurgery in Western Canada</li> </ul>
183	Joe Duquette / Oskayak High School	-	919 Broadway Avenue	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important educational institution for First Nations students.</li> </ul>
184	Mayfair School	-	510 34 <sup>th</sup> Street West	Mayfair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of the importance of education in Saskatoon</li> <li>• Neighbourhood landmark</li> </ul>
185	The Weir	-	1100 Block Spadina Crescent East	City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Landmark</li> </ul>
186	Moose Jaw Trail	-	Mark Thompson Park (122 Rempel Manor)	Stonebridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honors the original wagon cart trail which brought settlers from Moose Jaw to</li> </ul>

					Saskatoon
187	Sion Academy	-	830 Idylwyld Drive North	Central Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious institution</li> </ul>
188	Ukrainian War Veterans Hall	-	228 Avenue G South	Riversdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>War veterans tribute</li> </ul>
189	Gabriel Dumont Statue	-	Friendship Park (325 Spadina Crescent East)	Central Business District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tribute to Metis leader Gabriel Dumont</li> </ul>
190	International Peace Plaza	-	Rotary Park (225 Saskatchewan Crescent East)	Nutana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symbol of community peace</li> </ul>
191	Patterson Garden Arboretum	-	Preston Avenue North (University of Saskatchewan)	U of S Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representative of prairie plant and tree species</li> </ul>
192	Victoria Park	-	810 Spadina Crescent West	King George	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural landmark</li> </ul>

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## Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument

### Recommendation

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council that the front plaza of Saskatoon Police Service Headquarters be approved as the location of the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument.

### Topic and Purpose

The Saskatoon Police Service (SPS), in partnership with the Saskatoon Tribal Council (STC), commissioned a commemorative artwork to remember missing and murdered Aboriginal women. The subject for commemoration was assessed, as per Commemorations and Monuments Policy No. C09-038, and has met the necessary criteria for commemoration. A rendition of the artist's monument was reviewed by the Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC) for its artistic merit, as per Public Art Policy No. C10-025.

The purpose of this report is to recommend that the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Monument be located on the front plaza of SPS Headquarters.

### Report Highlights

1. SPS and STC partnered to commission a commemorative artwork to remember missing and murdered Aboriginal women.
2. As per Commemorations and Monuments Policy No. C09-038, a Commemoration Review Committee (Committee) was created to assess whether the subject for commemoration was of significant meaning, importance, and relevance to the community of Saskatoon. The Committee unanimously agreed that the subject was worthy of commemoration in Saskatoon.
3. From the start of this project, SPS and STC identified the front plaza of SPS Headquarters as a meaningful location for this monument. The Committee, along with Civic Administration and community stakeholders, support the monument in this location.
4. SPS and STC have selected Saskatchewan artist Lionel Peyachew to design the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women monument. The artist's rendition of the monument was reviewed by the PAAC for its artistic merit.

### Strategic Goal

This report supports the Strategic Goal of Quality of Life and short-term strategy to strengthen relations with local Aboriginal organizations and the long-term strategy of implementing the Municipal Culture Plan.

## Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument

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### Background

Commemorations contribute to Saskatoon's urban landscape. Whether as statues, monuments, or artworks, they describe our connections to the past, express community and individual values, contribute to telling our story, and help to create a sense of place. In response to the importance that community places have on commemoration, the Administration developed a comprehensive policy to govern requests for commemorative art, statues, and monuments in Saskatoon. Commemorations and Monuments Policy No. C09-038 was adopted by City Council in May of 2013.

### Report

#### Commemorative Artwork to Remember Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women

SPS and STC partnered to commission a commemorative artwork to remember missing and murdered Aboriginal women. For SPS and the STC, it is critically important to acknowledge the pain and loss associated with missing and murdered Aboriginal women by building a memorial at the new police station. The decision to convey respect and acknowledge the alarming rates of missing and murdered Aboriginal women by establishing a memorial at the new police station is remarkable and possibly a first in Canada. This project is strongly supported by the families and community members affected.

#### Subject for Commemoration Assessed by Commemoration Review

As per Commemorations and Monuments Policy No. C09-038, the Committee was created to assess whether the subject for commemoration was of significant meaning, importance, and relevance to the community of Saskatoon. The Committee met on November 5, 2014, and unanimously agreed that the subject was worthy of commemoration in Saskatoon. The Committee also congratulated SPS and STC for "their commitment with the community to lead this commemorative art project."

#### Front Plaza of SPS Headquarters is the Recommended Location

From the start of this project, SPS and STC identified the front plaza of SPS Headquarters as a meaningful location for this monument (see Attachment 1). The Committee, along with Civic Administration and community stakeholders, support the monument in this location. While the selected sculpture does require power for lighting, the plaza is equipped with an electrical connection.

#### Saskatchewan Artist Lionel Peyachew Selected to Design the Monument

After public and stakeholder consultation, SPS and STC selected Saskatchewan artist Lionel Peyachew to design the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women monument (see Attachment 2).

Mr. Peyachew's design is a life-size bronze sculpture of a woman named "Wicanhpi Duta Win" or "Red Star Woman." According to the artist, the sculpture "represents the artistry of a fancy dancer, with her shawl as her wings, her arms gliding in the sky, like an eagle dancing in the clouds."

## **Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument**

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The monument was favourably reviewed, for its artistic merit, by the PAAC at its June 19, 2015 meeting.

### **Options to the Recommendation**

The option exists to not approve the front plaza of SPS Headquarters as the location for this monument. In this case, further direction would be required.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

From the outset, this project has generated considerable public and stakeholder involvement. The two main proponents, SPS and STC, have engaged the community on a number of occasions, including a well-attended community open house held on June 17, 2015, at SPS Headquarters.

### **Communication Plan**

If this recommendation is approved, the Administration will include the commemorative artwork on its interactive public art map application (iMap), located on the City website.

### **Policy Implications**

This recommendation is in accordance with Commemorations and Monuments Policy No. C09-038.

### **Financial Implications**

Like all proponents of commemorations, SPS and STC are responsible for all costs associated with the project management, development, and fabrication of the monument.

Preventative maintenance and conservation costs will be included within the Public Art Maintenance budget as managed by Facilities and Fleet Management, Asset & Financial Management Department. The estimated operating impact is \$1,500 per year.

### **Safety/Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**

The CPTED Review Committee has been requested to review the commemorative art installation at the proposed location.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no environmental or privacy implications or considerations.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

If this location is approved, the Administration will remain in frequent communication with the artist and request updates on its creation and installation. The artist will have up to three years to install the monument.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

## Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument

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### Attachments

1. Recommended Location of Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument
2. Artist's Rendering of Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument

### Report Approval

Written by: Kevin Kitchen, Community Initiatives Manager  
Monica Goulet, Aboriginal Relations Consultant, Saskatoon Police Service

Reviewed by: Lynne Lacroix, Director of Community Development  
Clive Weighill, Chief of Saskatoon Police Service

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

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Recommended Location of Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument





Artist's Rendering of Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Monument



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## **Growth Plan to Half a Million – Long-Term Directions and Fall 2015 Public Engagement**

### **Recommendation**

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

### **Topic and Purpose**

This report and accompanying presentation provides an update on the draft Growth Plan to Half a Million (Growth Plan) and recommended implementation priorities for Corridor Growth, Transit, and Core Area Bridges that will be presented during the final round of public engagement in October.

### **Report Highlights**

1. Major investments in the transportation network will benefit all road users. Investment in transit, both capital and operating, will also be required in order to increase transit mode share and rides per capita.
2. The Corridor Growth initiative has already identified high priority locations for redevelopment along major corridors. Greater detail will be available in terms of future planning, design guidelines, and integration with rapid transit investments.
3. Enhancing the transit system by adding new types of service, increased service on select routes, and dedicated transit facilities are some of the key recommendations of the Growth Plan's Long-Term Transit Plan. This includes more public discussion about "coverage" and transitioning towards a more direct, frequent transit service.
4. Long-term implementation of a new river crossing at 33<sup>rd</sup> Street and dedicated rapid transit lanes on the University Bridge will help alleviate future bridge congestion, as well as enable development of the University of Saskatchewan's (University) land holdings.
5. The Growth Plan project is now in the fifth phase of development, and the final round of public engagement will take place from October 14 to November 8, 2015. The intent of the final round of Growth Plan public engagement is to communicate the final plan to the community, as well as the recommended implementation and phasing strategy.

### **Strategic Goals**

The development of the Growth Plan supports a number of strategies and priorities for the City of Saskatoon's (City) Strategic Goals of Asset and Financial Sustainability, Sustainable Growth, Moving Around, and Environmental Leadership by enhancing the range of choices for Moving Around and providing a new model for growth that more effectively utilizes infrastructure.

## **Growth Plan to Half a Million – Long-Term Directions and Fall 2015 Public Engagement**

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### **Background**

Development of the Growth Plan began in 2013 with the award of the Transit Plan; Rapid Transit Business Case; Core Area Bridge Strategy; and the Nodes, Corridors, and Infill Plan to Urban Systems Ltd. Attachment 1 contains a complete list of all Growth Plan reports to date.

### Major Public Engagement Events

Three rounds of major public engagement have occurred to date for the Growth Plan. The first round described Saskatoon's aspirations for growth, introduced strategies, and gathered input to guide the development of options for the Growth Plan's core initiatives of Corridor Growth, Transit, and Core Area Bridges. The second round sought feedback on specific options for each initiative, and the third round presented the recommended long-term options for Corridor Growth, Transit, and Core Area Bridges, and sought input on the implementation possibilities and priorities for these core initiatives.

### **Report**

#### Transportation Network Improvements

A robust transportation network supports the movement of people, goods, and services and must balance investments to serve all modes of travel. The City has been working with residents, as well as the Province of Saskatchewan, on the provision of new and improved roadways that will serve all residents as the city grows to half a million. Major investments in roads, interchanges, and new bridges will improve travel throughout the city for all residents and all modes of transportation. A separate report outlining the roadway network for a population of 500,000 is forthcoming in Fall 2015.

#### Long-Term Direction for Corridor Growth

High priority locations for redevelopment along major corridors have been identified in previous rounds of engagement. These locations are consistent with the identified rapid transit routes to bring increased ridership and build on the investment potential that rapid transit supports.

This round of engagement will focus on more detailed information related to potential redevelopment including:

- Areas of focus and suggested phasing for future Secondary Plans;
- Transit Oriented Development (TOD) design guidelines; and
- Complete Streets Policy and Design Guide.

#### Long-Term Transit Plan and Rapid Transit Business Case

Saskatoon Transit is one component of the overall transportation system that will play an increasingly important role as growth in the city continues, and also plays a critical role in the overall Growth Plan. Investment will be required in order to provide a system that meets the needs and expectations of all residents. This includes more public discussion about "coverage" and transitioning towards a more direct, frequent transit service.

## **Growth Plan to Half a Million – Long-Term Directions and Fall 2015 Public Engagement**

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The Long-Term Transit Plan lays out a series of changes that will allow residents to choose from a broader range of services to meet their various needs. Residents will be able to choose various ways to use transit: by walking to their nearest bus stop; walking or cycling further to access a more frequent service; driving or cycling to a park-and-ride station close to the rapid transit corridor to access a more frequent, direct service; or in areas of low demand, potentially using a dial-a-ride or on-demand service.

Rapid transit will serve as the spine to the transit network, providing a facility that will be used by many transit routes to improve travel time and reliability. Rapid transit corridors and stations will be planned to support and connect higher-density, mixed-use areas of the city in order to enhance mobility for residents and visitors. The facility along the corridor will include transit priority measures such as dedicated lanes and transit priority signals, which will facilitate reliable service, while various routes accessing the corridor will provide frequency along the spine.

The general direction for the Transit Plan has been shared in previous rounds of public engagement. This round will have a greater focus on the implementation priorities, along with the incremental service increases required, and suggested locations for enhanced transit frequency.

### Long-Term Direction for Core Area Bridges

The recommended direction for core area bridges is a new river crossing at 33<sup>rd</sup> Street combined with dedicated rapid transit lanes on the University Bridge. Implementation would be in the long-term, and timing will be affected by the degree of implementation of the Transit Plan. The proposed 33<sup>rd</sup> Street bridge will also be a factor in the ability of the University to develop its endowment lands as planned. Factors that will affect implementation of this direction will be shared during this round of engagement.

### Final Round of Public Engagement

The Growth Plan project is now in the fifth phase of development, and the final round of public engagement will run from October 14 to November 8, 2015. The purpose of the final round of Growth Plan public engagement is to communicate the draft plan to the community, as well as the recommended implementation and phasing strategy. Attachment 2 provides an overview of the engagement plan, as well as the promotions for this phase.

In the previous round of engagement, a representative survey of 800 Saskatoon residents showed high levels of support for the preliminary directions of the Growth Plan. These results were consistent with the levels of support found during the project's engagement activities. Based on this, the long-term directions in the draft plan will be consistent with what has been shared previously.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

Public and stakeholder engagement has been continuous throughout the project, primarily at key project milestones. In addition to general public engagement, numerous

## **Growth Plan to Half a Million – Long-Term Directions and Fall 2015 Public Engagement**

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stakeholder groups have been specifically engaged throughout the project, including, but not limited to:

- i) stakeholders internal to the City of Saskatoon;
- ii) business groups and representatives;
- iii) Aboriginal leaders and organizations;
- iv) community service organizations representing neighbourhoods, newcomers, low income, seniors, and youth; and
- v) other interested groups/organizations.

### **Communication Plan**

A variety of promotions have been organized to promote public engagement opportunities, including utility bill inserts, newspaper/online/radio ads, online video ads, social media posts/ads, posters, and handbills. News Releases and Public Service Announcements are distributed to announce key project events and information.

The project website, [www.growingfwd.ca](http://www.growingfwd.ca), is the primary location for Growth Plan-related updates and information. To date, nearly 1,200 people have subscribed to the project website to receive Growth Plan updates. Growth Plan Summary Reports and Engagement Summary Reports are also provided on the website at key milestones throughout the development of the Growth Plan. In addition, a new video has been produced to help explain the recommendations that have been developed for the Growth Plan. It will be released to support this final round of engagement. The first Growth Plan video, which provides a big picture overview of how the Growth Plan will guide the way we build, service, and move around a city of half a million people, has received over 6,500 views to date.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no options, policy, financial, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

The final Growth Plan will be brought to City Council for consideration in March 2016.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Attachments**

1. Chronological List of Growth Plan Reports
2. Fall 2015 Public Engagement and Promotion Plan

### **Report Approval**

Written by: Lesley Anderson, Project Manager, Growing Forward! Shaping Saskatoon  
Jennifer Pesenti, Marketing Coordinator, Special Projects, Community Services

Reviewed by: Alan Wallace, Director of Planning and Development  
Carla Blumers, Director of Communications

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/CP/2015/PDCS – Growth Plan to Half a Million – Long-Term Directions and Fall 2015 Public Engagement/ks

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## Chronological List of Growth Plan Reports

### 2012

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**City Council**  
**March 26, 2012**

#### **INTEGRATED GROWTH PLAN**

The purpose of this report was to seek approval for the new Integrated Growth Plan (IGP), in principle.

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**City Council**  
**June 18, 2012**

#### **INTEGRATED GROWTH PLAN**

The purpose of this report was to provide an update on the work completed by the Future Growth Delivery Team of the civic Administration which had been tasked with developing a work plan, schedule, and resource strategy to implement the new IGP. As a first step, the Delivery Team was asked to prepare a preliminary High Level Growth Plan to accommodate a population of 500,000, and a “bridging” document to provide an overview of the IGP to the development community and interested members of the public. This report presented both of these documents to City Council.

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### 2013

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**City Council**  
**February 11,**  
**2013**

#### **INTEGRATED GROWTH PLAN**

The purpose of this report was to present the next level of detail in the IGP project, including subject area updates, a Community Engagement and Communications Strategy, and a preliminary timeline and process for 2013 to 2015.

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**City Council**  
**July 17, 2013**

#### **AWARD OF CONTRACT – URBAN SYSTEMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DETAILED IGP AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

The purpose of this report was to award the contract and prepare the agreement with Urban Systems for the consultant work required to carry out the Development of the Detailed Integrated Growth Plan (IGP) and Implementation Process.

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<b>Planning and Operations Committee July 16, 2013</b>	<b>INTEGRATED GROWTH PLAN – FINANCING GROWTH – REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS</b>  The purpose of this report was to present the information to be contained in the Request for Proposals (RFP) for a Financing Growth Study.
<b>Executive Committee October 15, 2013</b>	<b>INTEGRATED GROWTH PLAN BRANDING STRATEGY</b>  This report presented the proposed branding strategy for the IGP Project.
<b>City Council October 21, 2013</b>	<b>AWARD OF CONTRACT – INTEGRATED GROWTH PLAN – FINANCING GROWTH STUDY</b>  This report was to award the contract and necessary agreement for the consulting work required to undertake the Financing Growth Study as part of the City of Saskatoon’s (City) IGP.

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## 2014

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<b>Planning and Operations Committee January 14, 2014</b>	<b>PROPOSED SCOPE ADDITION TO GROWING FORWARD! SHAPING SASKATOON CONTRACT</b>  This report proposed a scope addition to the <i>Growing Forward! Shaping Saskatoon</i> project. The proposed scope addition was for the completion of a Long-Term Transit Plan.
<b>Planning and Operations Committee January 28, 2014</b>	<b>COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT UPDATE FOR GROWING FORWARD! SHAPING SASKATOON</b>  This report provided an overview of the goals guiding project-related communications and engagement activities, and an update on the launch of the <i>Growing Forward! Shaping Saskatoon</i> website with highlights of the upcoming milestone public event.

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**GROWING FORWARD! SHAPING SASKATOON PROJECT  
UPDATE**

**Planning and  
Operations  
Committee  
June 17, 2014**

This report provided an update on two reports prepared for public release that:

- (a) provided a technical overview of the Growing Forward! Shaping Saskatoon initiative to date and outlined early possibilities being considered for the Growth Plan to Half a Million; and
  - (b) summarized what was heard in the public engagement to date.
- 

**SPC on  
Planning,  
Development  
and Community  
Services  
November 3,  
2014**

**GROWTH PLAN TO HALF A MILLION NOVEMBER 2014  
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT**

This report provided an overview of “Growth Plan to Half a Million” public engagement activities from November to December 2014.

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**2015**

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**SPC on  
Planning,  
Development  
and Community  
Services  
March 2, 2015**

**GROWTH PLAN TO HALF A MILLION - FEBRUARY/MARCH  
2015 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT**

This report provided an overview of “Growth Plan to Half a Million” public engagement activities from February 25 to March 18, 2015.

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**Executive  
Committee  
April 20, 2015**

**FINANCING GROWTH STUDY**

The purpose of this report was to receive the final Financing Growth report from Hemson Consulting Ltd., and summarize the key findings of this study.

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**SPC on  
Planning,  
Development  
and Community  
Services  
July 20, 2015**

### **GROWTH PLAN TO HALF A MILLION UPDATE**

This report provided an update on the “Growth Plan to Half a Million”, including two new reports that:

- a) provided a summary of the proposed long-term possibilities being considered for the Growth Plan to Half a Million; and
- b) summarized what was heard during the latest round of public engagement from February to June 2015.

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**SPC on  
Planning,  
Development  
and Community  
Services  
October 5, 2015**

### **GROWTH PLAN TO HALF A MILLION – LONG TERM DIRECTIONS AND FALL 2015 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT**

This report and accompanying presentation are intended to inform, prepare, and engage the community and City Council for the final round of public engagement to discuss the draft plan and recommended implementation priorities for Corridor Growth, Transit, and Core Area Bridges.

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## **Fall 2015 Public Engagement and Promotion Plan**

### **City-Wide Engagement**

Two city-wide public engagement events will be held, one on each side of the river, as below:

Wednesday, October 21, 2015  
Mayfair United Church  
902 33<sup>rd</sup> Street West  
4:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Thursday, October 22, 2015  
Saskatoon Field House, Lobby  
2020 College Drive  
4:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

These events will be open-house style, with staff available for discussion and questions. Participants will be able to view boards, project videos, and provide feedback via surveys and comment sheets.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

Additional stakeholder engagement activities will occur from October 14 to November 8, with various stakeholder groups, including:

- i) major stakeholders, such as business groups, community groups, and major organizations; and
- ii) land and business owners along the priority corridors.

Neighbourhoods most likely to be impacted by the proposed 33<sup>rd</sup> Street Bridge will be sent flyers inviting them to the city-wide public engagement events. These flyers will be sent to the neighbourhoods of City Park, North Park, Richmond Heights, Sutherland, Forest Grove, and Silverspring.

### **Online Engagement**

All engagement materials, including an online survey, will be available on the Growing Forward! Shaping Saskatoon project website, [www.growingfwd.ca](http://www.growingfwd.ca), from October 14 to November 8, 2015, to provide additional opportunities for the community to view the information and provide feedback via an online survey or a comment form.

Public input received during this round of engagement will be utilized to evaluate general levels of support for the main growth plan initiatives and will also help inform later stages of implementation.

### **Promotions and Awareness**

As in past phases of the Growth Plan project, promotions and advertisements will be placed in print, social, and radio media throughout the community. In addition, pop-up event promotions will be undertaken at community locations prior to the city-wide engagement events. These pop-ups will aim to raise project awareness and promote event attendance, as well as online participation.

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## Communications to Council – Jesse Todd – Request for Bylaw – Disposal of Asbestos Material

### Recommendation

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

### Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide information on current procedures regarding the disposal of asbestos material.

### Report Highlights

1. The monitoring, testing, and inspection of asbestos abatement projects falls within the jurisdiction of the provincial *Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) Regulations*.
2. The City of Saskatoon's (City) Environmental and Corporate Initiatives Division has a Declaration of Intent form that is completed by demolition contractors at the building permit application stage to disclose the contractor's intent on the disposal of demolition materials.
3. The Building Standards Division has created a form and process that specifically deals with the removal of asbestos.
4. The City currently does not accept asbestos at its landfill site.

### Strategic Goal

This report supports the City's Strategic Goal of Continuous Improvement by having processes in place that promote health and safety for employees and citizens.

### Background

At its March 31, 2014 meeting, City Council considered a letter and presentation from Jesse Todd, Chairman, Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization, requesting a bylaw regarding the disposal of asbestos material (see Attachment 1). City Council requested that the Administration report back on the issue.

This report focuses on the type of information received at the permit application stage for demolitions and the process the City landfill uses for handling construction materials.

### Report

#### Monitoring, Removal, and Testing of Asbestos Projects

Regulations regarding the monitoring, removal, testing, and inspection of asbestos abatement processes are contained in the provincial *OH&S Regulations*. These regulations are enforced by the provincial OH&S Division. The province of

Saskatchewan has developed a document entitled Guidelines for Managing Asbestos in Buildings, which details asbestos abatement and disposal requirements and procedures.

#### Disposal of Materials

Building permits are required for the demolition of buildings. As part of the current application process for a demolition, the applicant must complete a Declaration of Intent form that is collected on behalf of the Environmental and Corporate Initiatives Division (see Attachment 2). This form requires the applicant to declare if there are any hazardous materials involved in the demolition and where these materials will be taken. The information on this form has two purposes:

- 1) The Building Standards Division uses it to ensure that inspection staff are appropriately informed and aware of asbestos or other hazards; and
- 2) The Environmental and Corporate Initiatives Division collects data from the forms to support existing and future environmental program initiatives.

#### Form for Removal of Asbestos

On January 1, 2015, the Building Standards Division introduced the “Asbestos Removal Notification Form” that building permit applicants are required to complete before a building or demolition permit will be issued (see Attachment 3). By completing this form, it can be determined if an asbestos abatement process is planned for a demolition or renovation project. By disclosing this information at the building permit application stage, the building inspector may be made aware of the potential hazard.

#### No Acceptance of Asbestos at City Landfill

The City currently does not accept asbestos materials at its landfill site, and all reported asbestos waste is currently diverted to the Northern Landfill. If any asbestos material is discovered at the City landfill, it is immediately buried by landfill operators. Over the last year, there have been no reported incidents of asbestos at the City’s landfill.

#### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

There is no public or stakeholder involvement.

#### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no options, policy, financial, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations. A communication plan is not required at this time.

#### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

There is no follow-up report planned.

#### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

**Attachments**

1. Copy of Communications to Council – Jesse Todd
2. Declaration of Intent
3. Asbestos Removal Notification Form

**Report Approval**

Written by: Kara Fagnou, Director of Building Standards

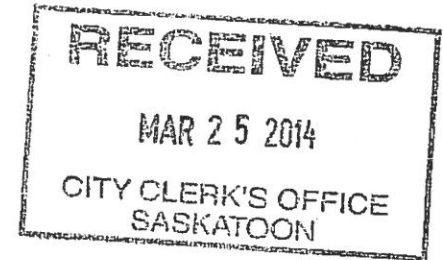
Reviewed by: Pat Hyde, Director of Public Works

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S:\Reports\DS\2015\PDCS – Communications to Council – Jesse Todd – Request for Bylaw – Disposal of Asbestos Material\ks  
BF 39-14

## Copy of Communications to Council - Jesse Todd

Jesse Todd  
Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization  
R.R. 2, Stn Main  
Saskatoon, SK  
S7K 3J5



March 25, 2014

Office of the City Clerk  
City of Saskatoon

To whom it may concern,

I would like to speak to Saskatoon City Council at the March 31 meeting on the matter of introducing a new bylaw that would require contractors to notify building inspectors of beginning work on buildings constructed prior to 1983 in order to prevent worker exposure to asbestos containing material.

Saskatoon City Council may be aware that the first week of April has been proclaimed by the Saskatchewan Government as "Asbestos Awareness Week." The Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization is dedicated to raising awareness with the end goal of preventing exposure to asbestos on the job, at home, at school or in any public building. As a way to move toward our goal and in the spirit of Asbestos Awareness Week, we would like to bring forward a proposal for city council.

The councillors of Saskatoon may be aware of a bylaw that has been passed in Calgary recently. This bylaw addresses the demolition, renovation or construction that may affect any building that was built prior to 1983. It has been determined that many building constructed prior to this date have the potential to contain asbestos. The intent of this bylaw is to trigger a notification process when a contractor intends to work on a building that was constructed prior to 1983. This will require contractors to notify the city building inspectors office prior to beginning work on the intended building. A contractor would be required to demonstrate to the inspectors office that they have taken the appropriate samples and have demonstrated due diligence prior to beginning work. If asbestos is identified in the samples, the contractor is required to take the appropriate precautions for the abatement process. This notification process will allow inspectors to become aware of asbestos processes that are going on within the city in order to monitor the progress. If inspectors are aware of the presence of asbestos in buildings where work is happening, it will also give them the opportunity to take the appropriate precautions to protect themselves from exposure to asbestos containing material.

We are asking that Saskatoon City council consider adopting a bylaw of a similar nature in order to ensure the protection of construction workers, city employees and the general public.

I have enclosed a copy of the City of Calgary Notice of Motion as a reference.

Sincerely,

Jesse Todd

Chairman, Saskatchewan Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization



RECEIVED

**NOTICE OF MOTION** 2014 JAN -2 A 7:15  
CC 561 (R2009-05)

NM2014-January 2

THE CITY OF CALGARY  
CITY CLERK'S

RE: ASBESTOS AND DEMOLITION

COUNCILLOR CARRA

WHEREAS construction and demolition activities are considered fundamental to the creation, maintenance and revitalization of new and established communities in Calgary;

AND WHEREAS buildings existing or constructed before 1983 have the potential to contain harmful asbestos fibres in the building materials;

AND WHEREAS in buildings to be renovated or demolished, materials having the potential for releasing asbestos fibres must be removed prior to renovation or demolition;

AND WHEREAS specific procedures are outlined by Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) for workers to ensure that any airborne contaminants are contained and anyone exposed is protected;

AND WHEREAS if particulates get released into the air during demolition and the public could be affected it becomes a matter under the jurisdiction of Alberta Health Services (AHS);

AND WHEREAS The City has no direct jurisdiction pertaining to asbestos abatement, the Alberta Building Code has indirect authority by requiring that the safety of the public is maintained;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Administration provide notice to contractors and/or owners that, as part of the building permit process and in accordance with the Alberta Building Code, contractors or owners shall provide notification to Building Regulations prior to the commencement of demolition activity, thereby enabling City building inspectors to monitor whether the abatement procedures are occurring in the interest of public safety.

Signature of Member(s) of Council



## DECLARATION OF INTENT

**Property owner:**

name: \_\_\_\_\_

address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Demolition Contractor:**

name: \_\_\_\_\_

address: \_\_\_\_\_

phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Type of building being demolished:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date(s) of demolition:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address of the demolition site:** \_\_\_\_\_ in the City of Saskatoon.

With respect to the demolition that will be taking place at the above referenced site it is my intent to dispose of the demolition material in the following manner:

**1. Clean material:** Estimated Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

- Not Applicable
- Overpass Farms clean fill site
- City of Saskatoon Landfill
- Northern Landfill

**2. Mixed material:** Estimated Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

- Not Applicable
- City of Saskatoon Landfill
- Northern Landfill

**3. Material separated for recycling:** Estimated Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

- Not Applicable
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Hazardous Material:** \* Please attach abatement plan as indicated in instructions.

- Not Applicable
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Dated:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signed by:** \_\_\_\_\_  
owner or contractor

**ASBESTOS REMOVAL  
NOTIFICATION FORM**

January 1, 2015

**This form must be completed and submitted to the City of Saskatoon, Building Standards Division prior to the issuance of a Building Permit for the demolition, alteration or renovation of a building that was constructed before 1983 or that is known to contain asbestos products.**

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Address: \_\_\_\_\_

(Check applicable box below.)

- Materials having the potential for releasing asbestos fibres have been removed from the project area to be altered or demolished in accordance with Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Regulations.  
OR
- Asbestos removal is planned as part of this renovation or demolition project. Attach details.  
OR
- Asbestos containing materials will not be disturbed or removed as part of this project.

Name (print): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representing (firm): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Frequently Asked Questions:***Do I need a Building Permit to perform asbestos abatement work?*

No. A Building Permit is not a permit to perform asbestos abatement work. Rather, this form is required as part of your Building Permit application and serves as notification to ensure the safety of building inspectors. Limited demolition or construction is expected during asbestos abatement work and jurisdiction for this work is with the Government of Saskatchewan. Provincial OH&S may be contacted at 306-933-5052.

*What happens if I find asbestos after I already have a Building Permit?*

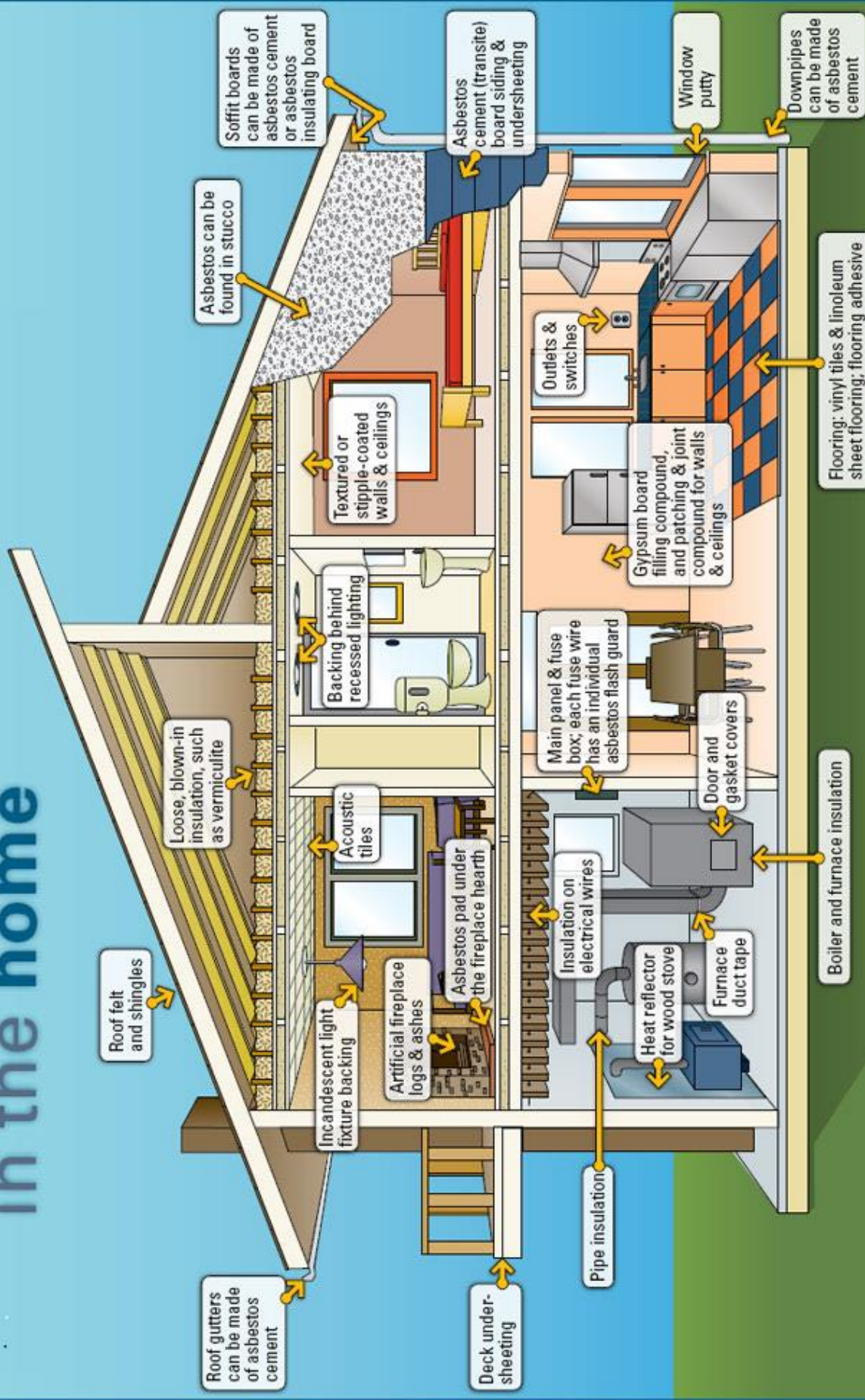
In the event that asbestos is discovered, you are expected to:

1. Immediately stop work;
2. Contact the Building Inspections Phone at 306-975-7924 to notify the Building Inspector; and
3. Address the asbestos that has been encountered by providing notification as required by OH&S and ensuring asbestos will be dealt with according to OH&S requirements.

Sources of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) in buildings may be found at the following:

- <http://www.saskatchewan.ca/work/safety-in-the-workplace/safety-standards-and-alerts/asbestos>
- Drawing of an older home depicted on the reverse side of this form.

# Potential sources of asbestos in the home



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## Proposed Adult Services Licensing Bylaw Amendments

### Recommendation

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council:

- 1) That the proposed amendments to Adult Services Licensing Bylaw, 2012 No. 9011, as outlined in this report, be approved; and
- 2) That the bylaw, prepared by the City Solicitor to address the proposed amendments to Adult Services Licensing Bylaw, 2012 No. 9011, be included with the submission of this report to City Council, for review and approval.

### Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to recommend amendments to Adult Services Licensing Bylaw, 2012 No. 9011 (Bylaw) to enhance its effectiveness. The proposed amendments will facilitate the licensing process for transient performers, clarify licensing categories for non-resident applicants, and provide Saskatoon Police Service (SPS) with ticketing options to address infractions of the Bylaw.

### Report Highlights

1. The proposed extension of the timeline for license issuance will facilitate the licensing process for non-residents.
2. A new definition for “Transient Independent Agency” is proposed to clarify licensing categories for non-resident applicants.
3. Provision for the issuance of Notice of Violations will provide more flexible enforcement options.

### Strategic Goal

This report supports the City of Saskatoon’s (City) Strategic Goal of Continuous Improvement through continued monitoring and updating of City bylaws.

### Background

The Bylaw has been in effect for approximately three years. Business License and SPS staff maintain regular communication to discuss any potential issues related to the administration of the Bylaw or enforcement concerns. A summary table providing an overview of licensing, which has occurred since the Bylaw was implemented in 2012, is provided (see Attachment 1).

## **Report**

The proposed amendments to the Adult Services Licensing Bylaw enhance the process for issuance of licenses, ensure the Bylaw is responsive to the needs of the community, and provide SPS with the necessary tools for effective enforcement.

### Extend Timeline for License Issuance Requirements

Subsection 9(1) of the Bylaw establishes a timeframe of 21 days for staff to issue an Adult Service License, upon receipt of a completed application. The 21-day window does not always provide sufficient time to complete the review and approval process, which includes the issuance of photo identification by SPS. This is an issue for non-resident (transient) applicants who typically submit an application for review in advance of arriving in Saskatoon.

It is recommended that the timeframe for license issuance be increased from 21 days to 60 days.

### Clarification for Self-Employed Non-Residents

It is recommended that a new “Transient Independent Agency” definition be created to clarify and distinguish licensing categories for transient applicants. Transient applicants may be employed by, or affiliated with, a local Adult Service Agency, or alternatively, independently provide adult services in Saskatoon.

### Provision to Issue a Notice of Violation for First-Time Offenders will Provide Increased Flexibility in Enforcement

The Bylaw currently requires all offences to be prosecuted under *The Summary Offences Procedure Act, 1999*, which requires the offender (or a representative) to appear in court to respond to the charges. This places a strain on the resources of multiple agencies involved with the court process and can be problematic for transients who are only in the city for a short period of time. SPS has recommended adding a subsection, which would provide the option to issue a Notice of Violation (ticket) to the offender. The issuance of a Notice of Violation, rather than a Summary Offence charge, would only be offered to first-time offenders found to be operating without an Adult Service License, at the discretion of the police officer managing the file.

## **Options to the Recommendation**

City Council may consider the option to reject the proposed amendments. In this case, further direction would be required.

## **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

The proposed Bylaw amendments were prepared with input from SPS and the City Solicitor’s Office.

## **Communication Plan**

Information pertaining to the amendments will be provided to Adult Service Agencies.

**Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no policy, financial, privacy, environmental, or CPTED implications or considerations.

**Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

In order to expedite the amendment process, approval is sought to include the proposed Bylaw amendment with this report to City Council. The proposed Bylaw amendments will become effective upon City Council approval.

To address recent provincial legislation, which now prohibits Adult Entertainment Venues, a further report proposing amendments to the Bylaw and Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 will be submitted for consideration in the coming months.

The Administration will continue to monitor Adult Service regulations and provide further reports if required.

**Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

**Attachment**

1. Adult Services Licensing Summary

**Report Approval**

Written by: Wes Holowachuk, Planner, Business License Program  
Reviewed by: Andrew Hildebrandt, Director of Community Standards  
Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/CS/2015/PDCS – Proposed Adult Services Licensing Amendments/ks

### Adult Services Licensing Summary

License Type	No. of New Licenses			No. of Renewed Licenses			No. of Closed Licenses			ASL Bylaw Charges Issued*		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Adult Service Agency	3	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	6	0
Independent Adult Service Agency	5	7	14	0	2	4	1	1	6	4	22	50
Adult Service Performer (local/transient)	6	55	51	0	4	11	0	9	51	0	30	88
Adult Service Worker	2	10	10	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	3	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>139</b>

\*Data for "No. of Summary Offence Charges Issued" provided by Saskatoon Police Services

#### **Definitions:**

An Adult Service Agency is an agency in which the owner employs one or more performers.

An Independent Adult Service Agency is defined as any adult service business which is owned, operated, and serviced by one adult service performer.

An Adult Service Performer is a person who is employed by, affiliated with, or contracted by, an Adult Service Agency to perform an adult service on behalf of the agency, or is paid to perform an adult service in an adult entertainment venue.

An Adult Service Worker is a person who is employed by an Adult Service Agency in a capacity other than as an Adult Service Performer.

A Transient Adult Service Performer means an Adult Service Performer who does not reside or maintain a place of business in the city of Saskatoon.

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# Meewasin Valley Authority Northeast Swale Master Plan

## Recommendation

That the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services recommend to City Council:

1. That the Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan be approved, in principle;
2. That the Administration be directed to work with the Meewasin Valley Authority to develop a funding strategy and communication plan and assist with additional implementation planning, reporting back at the appropriate time; and
3. That the City Solicitor be directed to amend the “Master Agreement” (2007) between the City of Saskatoon and the Meewasin Valley Authority to include the Northeast Swale.

## Topic and Purpose

This report presents the Meewasin Valley Authority’s (Meewasin) Northeast Swale Master Plan (Plan) for approval, in principle, by City Council. Following approval, the Administration will work with Meewasin on the necessary agreements, implementation plans, and funding strategies.

## Report Highlights

1. Meewasin has prepared a Plan for the Northeast Swale (Swale) within city limits to support its objectives of conservation, education, and passive recreation.
2. The Plan includes a significant number of proposed amenities: the Greenway (trail and transition area adjacent to urban development), trails, boardwalks, parking, facilities (benches, picnic areas, waste receptacles, etc.), signage, access control, and lighting.
3. Development of the Plan has been a collaborative effort between Meewasin, the City of Saskatoon (City), key stakeholders, and the public.
4. Meewasin has estimated the total capital cost to implement the Plan at \$14 million, split between the swale area proper (\$6.1 million) and the Greenway (\$8.0 million). An implementation plan and funding strategy will be developed that will also consider annual operating impact (estimated at \$186,000 for the City and \$192,500 for Meewasin).

## Strategic Goals

Meewasin’s vision document, Naturally Beautiful, Uniquely Ours: A Vision for the Meewasin Valley 2014-2024, aligns very closely with the City’s Strategic Plan 2013-2023. By aligning the Plan with these strategy/vision documents, Meewasin has worked to ensure that both its and the City’s goals are achieved through the conservation and appropriate development of the Swale.



## Meewasin Valley Authority Northeast Swale Master Plan

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In particular, the Plan supports the Strategic Goals of Environmental Leadership, Quality of Life, and Sustainable Growth by protecting, enhancing, and providing access to an important natural asset. The Plan describes in detail how it supports the City's Strategic Plan 2013-2023 (see Attachment 1, Page 12).

### **Background**

The Swale is a significant natural feature in the northeast quadrant of Meewasin's Conservation Zone (Zone) that has been protected from development by the City (through the University Heights Sector Plan) since 2007.

At its October 7, 2013 meeting, City Council approved the amended University Heights Sector Plan which updated the Northeast Swale Development Guidelines and established the parameters for development adjacent to and within the Swale. The Northeast Swale Development Guidelines were also adopted by Meewasin.

At its June 9, 2015 meeting, the Meewasin Board approved an updated Northeast Policy, which had previously been endorsed by City Council. In addition to providing guidance to Meewasin's decision making and planning in the northeast quadrant of its Zone, this policy contains a recommendation for the development of a "Master Plan" to address recreation, education, and interpretation in the Swale. It also includes a recommendation for the future extension of the Zone to include the whole Swale within the city limits.

### **Report**

#### The Plan

Meewasin has prepared a Plan for the conservation and sensitive development of the Swale within the city. This comprises approximately 300 hectares, all owned by the City, most of which is in the Zone. The City and Meewasin are working to extend Meewasin's jurisdiction to include the entire Swale within the city.

Meewasin and the City acknowledge that increased human activity and existing and planned urban growth within the University Heights development area will have long-term impacts on the Swale. This includes neighbourhood development (Evergreen, Aspen Ridge, and the unnamed "University Heights 3"), roadway development (North Commuter Parkway and the provincial perimeter highway), and infrastructure (the stormwater management within the Swale). The Plan and a complementary Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan (2013) provide the necessary guidance for the mitigation of these impacts in support of conservation, while also facilitating appropriate access and use of the Swale for education and passive recreation.

#### Plan Components

The Plan provides a conceptual design for the physical space within the Swale including pathways and amenities. For the purposes of resource management and site planning, the area within the Swale has been divided into four zones, each with a specific use and function (see Attachment 1, Figure A-8):

## Meewasin Valley Authority Northeast Swale Master Plan

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- Greenway;
- Ecological Core;
- Stormwater Ponds; and
- Recreation Zone.

The Plan proposes a concept for the design of trails and amenities for each of these areas in order to meet its intended function. Further, the Plan proposes that certain uses, such as biking, picnicking, and on-leash dogs be restricted to specific locations in order to minimize impacts on important ecological areas. Other uses, such as motorized vehicles, and off-leash dogs are proposed to be prohibited within the Swale.

Proposed amenities include:

- pathway lighting;
- over 16 km of trails;
- boardwalks;
- wildlife-friendly fencing;
- benches;
- waste receptacles;
- wayfinding maps;
- picnic tables and shelters;
- interpretive signage;
- parking;
- washrooms; and
- outdoor education staging area.

### Implementation

The Plan is intended to provide a conceptual design and recommendations to guide the development of the Swale. As development proceeds, more detailed design will be required. The Plan describes in detail the next steps, following Meewasin Board adoption of the Plan (see Attachment 1; Pages 46-47). As a partner in Meewasin and the landowner of the Swale, the City will be actively involved in many of these activities.

Upon City Council's approval in principle of the Plan, as recommended in this report, the City should begin the process to add the Swale to the maintenance agreement. This agreement outlines responsibilities of Meewasin and the City to build and maintain park space, trails, and facilities in Meewasin jurisdiction.

### **Options to the Recommendation**

The option exists to not approve the Plan. This option is not recommended as it would lead to significant uncertainty for the future conservation and use of the Swale. There are few options for alternative uses of the area and none that would be consistent with the City's Strategic Goals and Meewasin's mandate. In the absence of a plan, the City and Meewasin will be challenged to manage the Swale and mitigate the impacts of increased human use and development in the area.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

Development of the Plan has been a collaborative effort between Meewasin, the City, key stakeholders, and the public. In early 2014, an internal Meewasin project team was established, along with two committees – Steering, and Technical Advisory – comprised of Meewasin and City representatives. A design charrette (charette) initiated the design process by bringing over 45 experts, key stakeholders, and students together to work in a group format generating design concepts and ideas. Following the charrette, design options were refined, and a report was developed. Consultations with the project team, committees, public, and key stakeholders have been ongoing throughout this process. A list of stakeholders can be found in Attachment 1, Pages 4-5.

### **Communication Plan**

As part of the Plan, Meewasin has developed a communications plan framework (see Attachment 1, Pages 44-45). It highlights several important considerations for the future development of a communication plan. City participation in the development of a communication plan will be required.

### **Policy Implications**

The conservation and development of the Swale, as proposed in the Plan, is consistent with Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769 and Wetland Policy No.C09-041.

### **Financial Implications**

There are no financial implications for 2016. Meewasin has estimated the total capital cost to implement the Plan at \$14 million, split between the Swale area proper (\$6.1 million) and the Greenway (\$8.0 million) (see Attachment 1, Figure B-6; note that the total estimate does not include the Outdoor Education Staging Area). Meewasin estimates its operating costs at approximately \$192,500 per year, averaged over the first five years. The City has estimated its annual operating costs at \$186,000 per year, upon full implementation of the Plan (see Attachment 2, all estimates in 2015 dollars). Annual operating costs for the City will be lower initially as the Plan will be implemented in phases. A funding strategy, addressing both capital and operating costs, will be developed as part of the next stage of implementation. Currently, all costs (City and Meewasin) do not have a funding source identified.

### **Environmental Implications**

The Plan is expected to mitigate anticipated impacts from urban development adjacent to the Swale. It also has positive implications associated with the quality of storm water and wetlands.

The Plan is expected to have positive greenhouse gas emission implications. It will ensure that the Swale is protected and continues to function as a natural carbon sink. The Plan will also have a positive impact on the Swale by providing the general public with information on the value of conserving important natural areas.

### **Safety/Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**

A CPTED Review of the plans for the Northeast Swale Master Plan was undertaken by the CPTED Review Committee on March 5, 2015. The Plan addresses all of the CPTED Review Committee's recommendations that can be at this stage of the process. The remaining recommendations relate to later stages of development and the ongoing operation and management of the Swale.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no privacy implications.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

Depending on funding, Meewasin reports that construction for Phase 1 is expected to start with fencing as early as 2016. Construction of trails, etc. could start in 2017. An implementation plan and funding strategy will be brought forward in 2016

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Attachments**

1. Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan
2. Northeast Swale Estimated Operating Impact

### **Report Approval**

Written by: Christopher Schulz, Senior Planner II  
Reviewed by: Alan Wallace, Director of Planning and Development  
Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/CP/2015/PDCS – MVA Northeast Sale Master Plan/gs

# Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan

August 5, 2015



**A prized natural feature within Saskatoon’s urban landscape: a refuge for wildlife and people alike, where disturbance mimics natural patterns, biodiversity is high, native species flourish and residents or visitors of Saskatoon can learn from and enjoy wilderness right outside their own backyard.**

## Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	4
Executive Summary.....	6
Background.....	8
Value of the Meewasin Northeast Swale.....	8
Project Objective.....	9
Planning Principles.....	12
Process.....	12
Site Description.....	13
The Master Plan.....	17
The Design Program.....	17
Site Considerations.....	18
Connectivity & Wildlife.....	18
Human Impacts.....	18
Permissible Uses.....	18
Restricted Uses.....	19
Prohibited Uses.....	19
Design Components.....	20
Site Zones.....	20
Road Alignment.....	24
Internal Trails.....	25
External Trails.....	29
Amenities.....	29
Parking.....	30
Access.....	31
Signage.....	33
Fencing.....	34
Stormwater Management.....	35
Environmental Design Considerations.....	36
Accessibility.....	38
Public Art.....	38
Implementation.....	39

Funding Strategy .....	39
Capital Development and Funding .....	40
Ongoing Investments .....	40
Operating Impacts .....	41
Construction .....	41
Effectiveness .....	43
Environmental Monitoring .....	43
Site Users .....	43
Going Forward .....	44
Communication Plan .....	44
Education Plan .....	45
Next Steps .....	46
Summary of Recommendations .....	48
References .....	51
Appendix A – Figures and Maps .....	54
Appendix B – Construction, Costing and Phasing .....	63
Appendix C – Terms of Reference for the Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan .....	71

## Acknowledgements

The Meewasin Valley Authority acknowledges the valuable advice and ideas provided by the *Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan* Steering Committee, Technical Advisory Committee and stakeholders.

Meewasin recognizes the strong participation from the City of Saskatoon in the Master Plan process. Their commitment includes staff participation in the Design Charrette, Steering Committee, Technical Advisory Committee, Public Open House, City Committees consultation, public consultation and the sharing of data and information.

The report was written by Sarina Gersher and Erin Akins and the design work was completed by Nola Stein and Jonathan Behnke.

### Meewasin Project Team

Alan Otterbein – Design & Development Manager  
Colleen Yates – Principal, Equinox3 Consulting Ltd.  
Doug Porteous – Community Development Manager  
Erin Akins – Project Coordinator  
Eryn Tomlinson – Resource Management Assistant  
Jonathan Behnke – Design Assistant  
Kenton Lysak – Senior Interpreter  
Luc Delanoy – Conservation Officer  
Mike Velonas – Planning & Conservation Manager  
Nola Stein - Project Designer  
Renny Grilz – Resource Management Officer  
Sarina Gersher – GIS Analyst and Mapping Technician

### Steering Committee

Meewasin Valley Authority:  
Alan Otterbein – Design & Development Manager  
Doug Porteous – Community Development Manager  
Mike Velonas – Planning & Conservation Manager

City of Saskatoon:  
Alan Wallace – Director of Planning & Development  
Brenda Wallace – Director of Environmental & Corporate Initiatives  
Cary Humphrey – Director of Recreation & Sport  
Darren Crilly – Director of Parks  
Frank Long – Director of Saskatoon Land



## **Technical Advisory Committee**

City of Saskatoon:

Amber Jones – Education and Environmental Performance Manager

Andrew Hildebrandt – Storm Water Utility Manager

Brad Babyak - Integrated Facility Supervisor

Elan Ballantyne – Recreation & Sport, Open Space Consultant

Elisabeth Miller – Safe Growth/CPTED Representative & Senior Planner, Neighbourhood Safety

Gerald Rees – Parks Superintendent

Terry Fusco – Senior Planner, Long Range Planning

Tyson McShane – Senior Planner, Saskatoon Land

Stakeholders:

Barbara Hanbidge – Swale Watcher and Policy Specialist, Ducks Unlimited Canada

Claire Bullaro – Saskatoon Heritage Society

Les Henry – Soil and Hydrology Specialist, University of Saskatchewan

Peter Goode – Conservation Advisor

Stan Shadick – Swale Watcher and Vegetation and Wildlife Specialist

Cover page:

Photo: Shannon Dyck (Northeast Swale - Nature's swimming hole, 2013).

Quote: the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. iv).

Approved by:

City of Saskatoon: To be determined.

Meewasin Valley Authority: To be determined.

## Executive Summary

Extending north from Peturrson's Ravine in Saskatoon to the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen, the Meewasin Northeast Swale is a channel scar that is approximately 26 kilometres long and covers 2,800 hectares. It is the result of the post-glacial South Saskatchewan River carving one of many paths weaving through the landscape over 15,000 years ago, evolving as the waters subsided into a unique geological, hydrological and ecological area. This distinctive and rugged landscape has existed for many thousands of years and remained relatively intact in that time. It provides significant ecological services as a diverse, connected network of rare native prairie, riparian areas and wetlands, all within reach of the Saskatoon area.

The Swale is unique, not only locally, but within the context of the greater prairie region. It has intrinsic value as a natural system, as urban ecological infrastructure and as a significant neighbourhood, city and provincial amenity. Ongoing protection, selective development, resource management, education and conservation will support and enhance these values.

From a jurisdiction perspective, the Meewasin Northeast Swale consists of two parts: lands within the City of Saskatoon (the Swale), and lands within the Rural Municipality of Corman Park and Aberdeen (the Greater Swale). The Swale, within Saskatoon city limits (primarily owned by the City of Saskatoon), is approximately 300 hectares in size and 5 kilometres in length (roughly 10% of the Greater Swale area).

The ***Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan*** was developed for the Swale within the City of Saskatoon, to support and foster **Conservation, Education, and passive Recreation**. It aligns with the Strategic Plans of both the Meewasin Valley Authority and the City of Saskatoon (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014; City of Saskatoon, 2013), and it builds on important previous work including the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013) and the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012).

Human activity and urban growth within city limits will have long term impacts on the Swale. Currently this activity includes the planning and development of residential neighbourhoods (Evergreen, Aspen Ridge and University Heights 3), the City's North Commuter Parkway and the Provincial Perimeter Highway. The Swale is also a significant piece of ecological urban infrastructure, providing a site for stormwater management systems for adjacent developments. Given all of these impacts, comprehensive planning and ongoing resource management are necessary to conserve this valuable resource.

The design ideas and recommendations within this Master Plan are intended to be conceptual, and will require further detailed design as development proceeds. It will be the basis for decision making and provide direction relating to the ongoing development of the Swale and adjacent lands. The Master Plan's design ideas and recommendations may also be applied to similar sites such as the adjacent Small Swale and the Greater Swale.

The Master Plan process began in early 2014 with the establishment of an internal project team and two committees: Steering and Technical Advisory. A Design Charrette initiated the design process by bringing over 45 experts, key stakeholders and students together to work in a group

format, generating design concepts and ideas. Following the Charrette, design options were refined, and a report was developed. Consultations with the project team, committees, public and key stakeholders have been ongoing throughout this process.

The previously completed *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013) divided the site into a number of zones that provided a base layer of information for the design. These four zones include the Ecological Core, Recreational Zone, Greenway and Stormwater Pond.

A design program was developed that identifies the intended outcomes of the Master Plan. These have guided the development of the Plan and include key ideas such as **conserving biodiversity** (including the accommodation of ongoing resource management), **supporting passive recreation activities**, **accommodating educational programming**, **interpreting cultural and natural history** and **supporting a communications plan**. Other critical design considerations include minimizing site fragmentation, accommodating wildlife corridors and connectivity, maintaining nocturnal light levels, providing for pedestrian connections to adjacent areas, and providing for public safety, comfort and accessibility.

To meet the goals of the design program, proposed amenities include: the Greenway, trails, boardwalks, parking, facilities and amenities, signage, fencing, access control and lighting. Proposed amenities include over 16 kilometres of trails (the Greenway and internal trails), interpretive features, over 7 kilometres of fencing and an Outdoor Education Staging Area.

The cost opinion to implement the Master Plan totals approximately \$6.1 million dollars for work within the Swale or \$20,260 per hectare (\$8,213 per acre), not including the Outdoor Education Staging Area or the Greenway. There is an additional option for post construction, one year maintenance totaling approximately \$250,000. The cost to develop the Greenway totals approximately \$8 million dollars. The Resource Management and Communication Plan costs, based on a five year work plan, total approximately \$778,000 and \$75,000 respectively. The Education Plan costs are approximately \$110,000. These totals are based on 2014 dollars, without an inflation factor.

Ongoing collaboration with Meewasin's funding partners will be necessary to determine a sound funding strategy for implementation, operation and life cycle replacement. The completed Master Plan provides baseline costing information and proposes a number of sequential development phases with an unknown overall timeframe (the work would be synchronized with adjacent development). The cost opinion for each phase is provided as well as data that will assist in determining ongoing operating costs.

The work completed to date has been collaborative, with significant investments in time and consultation from Meewasin, the City of Saskatoon, key stakeholders and the public. This collaborative approach must continue to ensure the successful implementation of the Master Plan and conservation of this valuable resource. Once endorsed by the Meewasin Valley Authority and the City of Saskatoon, this document will be a mutually accepted plan that outlines the framework for ongoing planning and development in the Swale.

## Background

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The Meewasin Northeast Swale (the Swale) is unique in that it exemplifies the prairies. Native grasslands are one of the most imperiled ecosystems on the planet (Gauthier & Riemer, 2003), where only 20% of native prairie remains in Saskatchewan (Bailey, McCartney, & Schellenberg, 2010, p. iv). The Swale represents the Saskatchewan prairie landscape that is now considered endangered (Trottier, 1992).



**Figure 1**  
Meewasin Northeast Swale (City of Saskatoon, 2014)

### Value of the Meewasin Northeast Swale

The Swale holds significant value locally and regionally, as a relatively intact natural system. It has intrinsic value as a natural system, as urban ecological infrastructure and as a significant neighbourhood, city and provincial amenity. Protection, selective development, resource management, education programming and conservation will support these values over time.

From a value perspective, the Swale provides the following:

- Conservation of a remnant prairie grassland ecosystem with high levels of biodiversity and natural capital;
- A carbon sink, helping with greenhouse gas emissions;

- Exposure to historic, culturally and environmentally significant areas that provide a 'sense of place' that is unique to Saskatoon and the region. These benefits help make Saskatoon a more desirable region to live and work;
- Increased property values adjacent to the Swale, and therefore increased tax based revenue. The relationship between access and proximity to open space and property value has been studied extensively, and is referred to as the Proximate Principle. Research indicates that there may be up to a 25% increase in property values adjacent to open spaces, depending on a number of variables (and sometimes higher in certain circumstances) (Alberta Real Estate Foundation, 2007);
- Surface stormwater utility management;
- Active transportation corridors and routes;
- Contributing factor to healthy lifestyles, improved health and well-being;
- A tourist attraction;
- Outdoor and environmental education and research opportunities (allowing new and existing partnerships to flourish); and
- Valuable and accessible passive recreation opportunities within easy reach of numerous neighbourhoods.

## Project Objective

The objective of the *Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan* is to design the physical space, including pathways and amenities in the Meewasin Northeast Swale (the Swale), within the city limits such that it supports Conservation (resource management), Education and Development (passive recreational uses) consistent with *The Meewasin Valley Project* (Raymond Moriyama Architects and Planners, 1978), *An Inventory of Natural Areas Remaining in the Vicinity of Saskatoon* (Johnson and Weichel, 1992), the *Vegetation and Wildlife Survey of the Northeast Swale Near Saskatoon* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2001), the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012), the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013), the *University Heights Sector Plan* (City of Saskatoon, 2013), Meewasin's Strategic Plan, *A World-Class Corridor, a Vision for the Meewasin Valley 2014-2024* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014) and the *Northeast Policy* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2015). The Master Plan also aligns with the City of Saskatoon's *Strategic Plan 2013 – 2023* (City of Saskatoon, 2013), specifically with the goals of Environmental Leadership, Sustainable Growth, Moving Around and Quality of Life.

As a Master Plan, all design ideas and recommendations are conceptual, and will require further detailed design as development proceeds. The Master Plan will be the basis for decision making and provide direction relating to the ongoing development of the Swale and adjacent lands. The Master Plan's design ideas and recommendations have been developed with the ability to be scaled and applied to similar sites such as the adjacent Small Swale and the greater Swale, currently outside of city limits.

### **The Meewasin Valley Project – 100 Year Conceptual Master Plan (1978)**

The Meewasin Valley Authority's (Meewasin) foundation document is *The Meewasin Valley Project* (Raymond Moriyama Architects and Planners, 1978) and guides Meewasin's overall development plan today. Meewasin initiatives strive toward the outcomes of health, fit, balance and vibrancy. The Swale is identified as a natural area and corridor in the 100 year plan.

### **An Inventory of Natural Areas Remaining in the Vicinity of Saskatoon (1992)**

*An Inventory of Natural Areas Remaining in the Vicinity of Saskatoon* (Johnson and Weichel, 1992) was a report which compiled the remaining natural areas of priority in Saskatoon and area for land planning and management decisions. The Meewasin Northeast Swale was identified in this report as a priority for protection. The Swale was also recognized as the "largest natural area in the vicinity of the city" (Johnson and Weichel, 1992, p. 10).

### **Vegetation and Wildlife Survey of the Northeast Swale Near Saskatoon (2001)**

The *Vegetation and Wildlife Survey of the Northeast Swale Near Saskatoon* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2001) was one of the first opportunities Meewasin had to gather a detailed survey of species in the Meewasin Northeast Swale, and surrounding area. This survey captured large numbers of plants and bird species (206 plant species and 181 bird species) in addition to a high relative cover of fescue grass (13%) (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2001, p. 2).

### **The Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)**

The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 1.1) provides direction for the minimization of disturbance to the Swale, while also meeting transportation, utility, stormwater management and other community needs. The document replaces the original 2002 guidelines as it contains additional details on the Swale boundary, road crossings and stormwater management, and introduces the concept of the Greenway.

### **The Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan (2013)**

The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013) envisions the site as a prized natural feature within Saskatoon's urban landscape: a refuge for wildlife and people alike, where disturbance mimics natural patterns, biodiversity is high, native species flourish, and residents or visitors of Saskatoon can learn from and enjoy the wilderness right outside their own backyard. The plan outlines a management approach to protect and restore biodiversity, unique landscape characteristics and heritage features inherent in the Swale. It prescribes burning, grazing, invasive species control and an adaptive management approach.

The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* also recommends that Meewasin develop a Recreation Plan for the Swale that:

- Integrates landscape planning for the Swale;
- Ensures passive recreation uses only (e.g. no off-leash dogs and on-leash dogs limited to certain areas);
- Considers varying intensity and activity types for different zones in the Swale, including the Greenway, Ecological Core, Recreation Zone and Stormwater Ponds; and
- Incorporates interpretive opportunities for both individuals and groups.

### **University Heights Sector Plan (2013)**

The *University Heights Sector Plan* (City of Saskatoon, 2013) established a new Suburban Development Area for Saskatoon, established a layout for preparation of future Neighbourhood Concept Plans and identified key land uses, transportation and servicing. This plan has direct implications for the Meewasin Northeast Swale as it falls within the Sector boundaries. Considerations such as transportation, stormwater management and alternative transportation corridors affect the Swale.

### **The Meewasin Valley Authority's Strategic Plan, A World-Class Corridor, a Vision for the Meewasin Valley 2014-2024**

*A World-Class Corridor, a Vision for the Meewasin Valley 2014-2024* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014) is a document that will guide the work of Meewasin to 2024. The document presents a vision for the Meewasin Valley articulated through 3 major themes:

- Healthy and Vibrant;
- Sense of Community; and
- Protecting the Legacy.

The Meewasin Valley is a unique and world-class feature that must be protected and supported. This document details the actions required to achieve the goals set and identifies key directions necessary to achieve the vision and respond to growth. The Master Plan aligns with the Strategic Plan in the following areas:

- Healthy and Vibrant
  - A healthy, natural river corridor supporting the wellbeing of present and future generations (2014, p. 8);
  - Extend the Meewasin Trail and amenities to better serve a community that is growing quickly (2014, p. 8); and
  - Promote participation and appreciation by planning for and supporting activities and programs in all seasons (2014, p. 8).
- Sense of Community
  - Foster community participation and meaningful contribution to conservation and development projects (2014, p. 12).
- Protecting the Legacy
  - Renew the Meewasin Valley Interpretive Plan with an aim to enhance experiential learning opportunities (2014, p. 16).

### **The Northeast Policy (2015)**

The Meewasin Valley Authority adopted a Northeast Policy as part of the Development Plan in 1987 to guide its decision making and planning in the northeast quadrant. At that time the available information on the Meewasin Northeast Swale was limited and the policy recommended further research. A fully revised *Northeast Policy* was adopted by the Authority in 2015 in conjunction with the City of Saskatoon and University of Saskatchewan (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2015). Based on research during the intervening years, the Meewasin Northeast Swale was identified as a key natural area in the quadrant. The policy recommended the development of a Master Plan to address recreation, education and interpretation.

## **The City of Saskatoon's Strategic Plan 2013 - 2023**

The *Strategic Plan 2013 – 2023* (City of Saskatoon, 2013) for the City of Saskatoon contains priorities that align with the Master Plan as follows:

- Environmental Leadership
  - Supporting biodiversity and the Meewasin Valley (2013, p. 31);
  - Committing to healthy and growing urban and grassland parks which are natural assets to be protected, enhanced and linked (2013, p. 31);
  - Improving the quality and reducing quantity of stormwater run-off entering the river (2013, p. 32);
  - Improving access to ecological systems and spaces, both natural and naturalized (2013, p. 32); and
  - Communicating the financial benefit of environmental initiatives (2013, p. 32).
- Sustainable Growth
  - Planning collaboratively with partners and stakeholders (2013, p. 36); and
  - Measuring residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhood (2013, p. 37).
- Moving Around
  - Working on the North Commuter Parkway Project (2013, p. 40); and
  - Measuring length and quality of walking and cycling network (2013, p. 41).
- Quality of Life
  - Providing access to citizens to facilities and programs which promote active living, and enjoying the natural beauty and benefits of parks, trails and the Meewasin Valley which brings people together (2013, p. 27);
  - Finding new and creative ways to showcase Saskatoon's natural and cultural heritage (2013, p. 27);
  - Working collaboratively through conversation to move forward as a community (2013, p. 27);
  - Ensuring existing and future recreational facilities are physically and financially accessible and meet community needs (2013, p. 28);
  - Providing opportunities for activities in a winter city (2013, p. 28); and
  - Measuring public perceptions of quality of life (2013, p. 29).

## **Planning Principles**

Planning undertaken by Meewasin is guided by five fundamental planning principles:

- Valley's resources are accessible to everyone;
- Conserve natural and heritage resources;
- Recreation and development balanced with conservation;
- Diverse activities for a varied and changing demographic; and
- Public participation in decision making.

## **Process**

The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* recommended plans for a Recreation, Education and Interpretation as well as a Communications Strategy for the Swale (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. viii). *A World-Class Corridor, a Vision for the Meewasin Valley 2014-*



2024 refers to the development of an interpretive plan for the Meewasin Northeast Swale, coordinated with trail planning (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014, p. 19). This prompted work to begin on the Master Plan with the intention of incorporating recreation, education, interpretation and communications. Meewasin created an internal project team to draft a Terms of Reference for the Master Plan. This included establishing a Steering Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee with the Terms of Reference describing the duties and expectations of the project team and each of the Committees (see Appendix C).

Design work was initiated with a Design Charrette held in April 2014, which provided a one-day interdisciplinary, creative design exercise to kick-start the process. It involved over 45 experts, key stakeholders and students. The full design charrette report, *Design Charrette Northeast Swale Master Plan (2014)* can be found on Meewasin's website.

Following the Design Charrette, options were developed and refined and the draft report was compiled. This work has been guided by the Steering Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee throughout 2014 and 2015. The draft concept plan was released in fall 2014 and Meewasin hosted an open house in October 2014 to obtain feedback and input from members of the public.

Prior to release of the final report, additional consultation included meetings with groups, such as the Swale Watchers and Wanuskewin Heritage Park and meetings within the City of Saskatoon including their committees: Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development and Community Services, Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee (MHAC), Saskatoon Environmental Advisory Committee (SEAC) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Meewasin advisory committees (Development Review, Conservation, Education, and Design) have also reviewed the Master Plan.

After completion, the report must be presented to the Meewasin Valley Authority Board of Directors and City of Saskatoon City Council for approval.

## Site Description

The Swale is a channel scar, the result of an ancient river carving a path on the landscape, creating unique geological, hydrological and ecological conditions. The wetlands within the Swale are sustained by the Forestry Farm aquifer, where the ground water is not really affected by surface topography (BBT Geotechnical Consultants Ltd., 1986; Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 10) . The water table for this site is high and defined as a zone of unserviceable land (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012; Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 10).

The Swale has two distinct parts: lands within the City of Saskatoon and lands within the Rural Municipality of Corman Park and Aberdeen (i.e. greater Swale). See Appendix A Figure A-1 for a map of the estimated Swale extent. The estimated extent of the complete Swale is approximately 2,800 hectares (ha) and 26 kilometres (km) in length. The complete Swale begins within Saskatoon at Peturrson's Ravine and extends northeast about 26 km through the Rural

Municipality of Corman Park and reaches the South Saskatchewan River at a ravine near Columbus Bosco Homes, near Clark's Crossing and again within the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen. The scope of the Master Plan refers to the Swale within Saskatoon city limits, which is owned primarily by the City of Saskatoon. The Swale within the City of Saskatoon is approximately 300 ha and 5 km in length (roughly 10% of the greater Swale area). Unless otherwise stated, the Swale referenced throughout the Master Plan is the section located within the City of Saskatoon.



**Figure 2**  
Meewasin Northeast Swale and adjacent neighbourhoods  
(City of Saskatoon, 2014)

### **Location**

The Swale is located in the northeastern corner of the City of Saskatoon, in the University Heights Suburban Development Area. See Appendix A Figure A-2 for a location map of the Swale. The majority of the Swale is within Meewasin's jurisdiction and Conservation Zone. See Appendix A Figure A-3 for a map illustrating the current Meewasin jurisdiction for the Swale. The *Northeast Policy (2015)* recommends that the remaining Swale lands and Small Swale lands be added to Meewasin's jurisdiction (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2015).

### **Ecological Importance**

The Swale contains a variety of environments including steep rocky ridges, rolling prairie, lush valleys, treed areas and ephemeral and semi-permanent wetlands. These environments provide significant ecological services, and contain over 200 documented plant species, 103 avian species and a variety of mammals within the 300 ha of Swale in Saskatoon alone (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013). Some of the rare or endangered species in the Swale include plants (Crowfoot Violet, Western Red Lily, Narrow-leaved Water Plantain, Sweet Grass), birds (Sprague's Pipit, Barn Swallow, Loggerhead Shrike, Horned Grebe, Short-eared Owl, Common Nighthawk) and amphibians (Northern Leopard Frog) (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013). Maintaining biodiversity is integral to the health, success and future of this ecosystem.

### **Cultural History**

There are many intact and visible heritage features found at the Swale. Remnants are still visible from the Moose Woods-Batoche Trail, which provides insight and interpretation opportunities into transportation systems and routes used at various time periods and by different groups in the area such as First Nations, Métis and early Saskatoon-era settlers

(Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 16). As a result of the glacial rivers that formed in the Swale, large limestone boulders were deposited on the site. These boulders were used for making fertilizer, mortar and to clad buildings. The Swale contains limestone quarries, lime kilns and a pinned rock, which are all evidence that the limestones found on site were being used for construction, including some early University of Saskatchewan construction projects (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 17).

The Swale lands entered Meewasin's jurisdiction through ownership by the University of Saskatchewan. In addition to the geomorphology of the site, it is through the University's ownership that the Swale was protected from large disturbances. Ownership of the Swale has since transferred to the City of Saskatoon. The Swale is on Treaty 6 lands (Office of the Treaty Commissioner, 2015).

### **Adjacent Natural Areas and Connections**

The Meewasin Trail runs along both sides of the Meewasin Valley and currently extends to both Crocus Prairie and Saskatoon Natural Grasslands. The proximity of these sites allows for a convenient connection to the existing Meewasin Trail system. Other potential future connections to the Meewasin Trail system can be seen on Appendix A Figure A-4, including connections to Saskatoon Natural Grasslands, Crocus Prairie, Peggy McKercher Conservation Area and the Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park & Zoo.

The Swale is part of a larger natural areas corridor in the northeast of Saskatoon. Due to suburban development, some of these natural areas have been separated, limiting connectivity. It is critical that the Swale maintains connectivity to these adjacent natural areas.

Crocus Prairie is a riverside site directly connected to Peturrson's Ravine and geographically located next to the Regional Psychiatric Centre. Crocus Prairie is part of the continuous link of core areas of native habitat with other remnant natural areas (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 1). The Meewasin Trail runs through Crocus Prairie.

Peggy McKercher Conservation Area, previously known as Maryville, is a riverside site with cultural significance. The site used to be owned by the Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon who converted the site to a summer residence for Catholic nuns in the Saskatoon Diocese (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2009). Peggy McKercher Conservation Area contains a section of the Meewasin Trail and provides connectivity from the Small Swale to the South Saskatchewan River.

Peturrson's Ravine connects the Swale to the South Saskatchewan River. It contains a marl bog which is a unique ecosystem due to its soil and moisture properties and unique floral community (Golder Associates Ltd., 1995, p. 19). To protect Peturrson's Ravine, it should be hydrologically isolated from potentially contaminated surface run-off from nearby subdivisions (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.14).

Riddell Paleontological Site is an important site where vertebrate fossils, ocherous wood and shells have been found. Nineteen taxa of large mammals from the late Rancholabrean time were also uncovered at this site (City of Saskatoon, 2013, p. 14). It is located north of the Swale along Central Avenue.

The Small Swale is similar to the Swale in its topography, although it is not connected to the Forestry Farm aquifer (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 10). The Small Swale connects to the South Saskatchewan River at two locations and is composed of grasslands and wetlands (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2013, p. 31). It is critical to restore this natural area and maintain the connection to adjacent natural areas in order to protect the biodiversity and health of this natural system. The Master Plan recommends maintaining a linear park connection and trail between the Small Swale and the Meewasin Northeast Swale.

Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park & Zoo is a National Historic Site started as a tree nursery hosting millions of saplings which now remain a cornerstone of ecology for the prairies (City of Saskatoon, 2015). The aquifer for this area is the same one which recharges the Swale. The Meewasin Trail currently connects to the Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park & Zoo.

Saskatoon Natural Grasslands aims to preserve the ecological integrity of this remnant prairie while providing a living laboratory for environmental education and interpretation (Delcan Western Ltd., 1994, p. 1). This area also provides a corridor for wildlife to the river and the Swale. The Meewasin Trail currently connects to Saskatoon Natural Grasslands.

The University of Saskatchewan Reclamation Site is an area directly south of the Swale along Central Avenue, providing habitat and connectivity to Peturrson's Ravine and the South Saskatchewan River. Although this area is not ecologically sensitive, it provides connectivity to other adjacent natural areas. This is especially important as the Swale narrows along Central Avenue and could pose a challenge for wildlife movement and connectivity.

## The Master Plan

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The Master Plan outlines a comprehensive site plan addressing the following elements:

- Design of the Greenway, Ecological Core, Buffer Zone and Recreation Zone;
- Greenway and trail design including pathways, site access and connectivity to adjacent land uses, adjacent neighborhoods and crossing features;
- Amenity design based on permissible uses, safety and comfort, including site furniture and signage; and
- Site design to support resource management, interpretation and programming.

The Conceptual Design can be found in Appendix A Figure A-4. A simplified version of the Conceptual Design can be found in Appendix A Figure A-5.



**Figure 3**  
**Northern Leopard Frog at the Swale (Dyck, 2013)**

## The Design Program

The intended outcomes of Swale development and the Site Design Program are organized based on the categories of activities that are supported. These categories include conserving biodiversity, supporting passive recreation, supporting education, interpreting natural and

cultural history and supporting a communications plan. The categories have guided the creation and development of the Master Plan. See Appendix A Figure A-6 for the Site Design Program and Appendix A Figure A-7 for a matrix evaluating the Master Plan and how it intends to meet the Design Program goals.

## Site Considerations

The Swale is a unique feature. As such, it requires different treatment than a conventional or naturalized park. Specifically, this site focuses on connectivity and ecology, which requires identification and management of permissible, restricted and prohibited uses. All activities at the Swale should be passive recreation, not active recreation.

The Swale is not currently publically accessible, permission must be granted to use the site. It is not until certain phases of the Master Plan are implemented that the site will become publicly accessible. In the future, it is the goal of Meewasin that the Swale will be open for public use, but for the time being is accessible with permission.

## Connectivity & Wildlife

The Swale is an important wildlife connection leading to the South Saskatchewan River. The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* describes the wildlife found within the Swale that relies on this connection, including birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles and insect (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013). The Swale also provides physical connection to the South Saskatchewan River in three locations (Saskatoon, near Clark's Crossing and the RM of Aberdeen) and connects wildlife to surrounding natural areas and greenspace such as Saskatoon Natural Grasslands, Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park & Zoo, Peturrson's Ravine, the University of Saskatchewan Reclamation Site and Crocus Prairie. Connectivity between these areas and to the South Saskatchewan River is critical to maintain natural corridors where possible. Minimizing fragmentation must be a priority when designing features within the Swale.

## Human Impacts

The Swale has remained virtually untouched as the water table is high and makes the land unserviceable. As a result, the Swale had been used to graze animals. Parts of this area have been overgrazed but have also demonstrated resiliency. The Swale's proximity to new and growing neighbourhoods has created a critical window of opportunity. Current and future suburban growth will claim land up to the edge of this resource. While recognizing that the Swale will change, human encroachment could result in unprecedented and non-reversible impacts to the site. These damaging impacts could be caused by increased noise and light levels, construction activity, illegal dumping, foot and vehicle traffic, off road recreation activities, littering, pets at large, vandalism, bonfires, theft of plants, camping, horseback riding; and other recreation activities such as model airplanes (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, pp. 50-51). Proactive monitoring could help mitigate or reduce the type of changes that could happen in the Swale.

## Permissible Uses

Although there is a concern about some activity in the Swale, there are also a number of activities that will be supported and encouraged. The Swale contains a number of sensitive

areas and the following suggested uses will allow appreciation, education and conservation of the site:

- Walking;
- Hiking;
- Wildlife watching;
- Appreciation of flora and fauna;
- Photography;
- Appreciation of the scenic vistas;
- Inspiring interpretive site exploration opportunities for individuals and guided tours (such as school groups);
- Research; and
- Geo-caching.

### **Restricted Uses**

Activities in the Ecological Core are subject to controlled use due to its sensitive nature. A number of activities will be permitted at the Swale, but restricted to certain areas:

- Biking
  - Permitted on primary, secondary, Greenway and boardwalk trails only.
- Cross-country skiing
  - Potential for development in Recreation Zone; and
  - Potential for guided use in Ecological Core.
- Snowshoeing
  - Potential for development in Recreation Zone; and
  - Potential for guided use in Ecological Core.
- Picnicking
  - Restricted to the Recreation Zone.
- On-leash dogs
  - Restricted to the Recreation Zone.

### **Prohibited Uses**

It is recommended that the following uses be prohibited in all areas of the Swale:

- Off-leash dogs (Bylaw No. 7860);
- ATVs (Bylaw No. 7767);
- Snowmobiles (Bylaw No. 7767);
- Power driven vessel;
- Other motorized vehicles (except motorized devices for the mobility impaired and emergency and service vehicles) (Bylaw No. 7767);
- Picking wildflowers (Bylaw No. 7767);
- Dumping (Bylaw No. 5713); and
- Littering (Bylaw No. 7767).

With development proceeding on all sides of the Swale, there is increasing public demand for dog parks in the area. As the Swale is not suitable for off-leash use, it will be important to

determine appropriate location(s) nearby for this activity that can accommodate demand and reduce the risk of off-leash activity within the Swale.



**Figure 4**  
**Meewasin Northeast Swale (City of Saskatoon, 2011)**

## **Design Components**

This section includes a full detailed description of the design elements and amenities included within the *Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan*. The following components are based on the Conceptual Design, which can be found in Appendix A Figure A-4. Detailed design work will be undertaken as phased site development is initiated.

### **Site Zones**

For the purpose of both resource management and site planning, the area within the Swale has been divided into different zones (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013). Each zone has a different intended use and function. The four zones are the Greenway, the Ecological Core, the Stormwater Ponds and the Recreation Zone. See Appendix A Figure A-8 for a map illustrating the four zones.

### **The Greenway**

The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012) established the concept of the Greenway. It is a multipurpose corridor along the perimeter of the



Swale that includes an ecological buffer, trail zone and transition zone. It supports active transportation, stormwater management and conservation of sensitive areas (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012).

### *Location*

The Greenway follows the Swale edge where possible and frames the entirety of the northern side of the Swale and the boundary of the Aspen Ridge neighbourhood on the south edge. The Greenway will serve as a transition between suburban development (typically single family residences) and the Swale. Residential backyards will back on to the Greenway.

Along Fedoruk Drive and Central Avenue, the Swale is bordered by roadways and therefore does not include the Greenway. These areas will differ from the Greenway in that they will not include all the same elements; the cycling pathways are included in the roadway development. A pedestrian pathway and ecological buffer is planned along the roadways.

### *Cross Section*

The Greenway consists of three components: the Ecological Buffer, the Trail Zone and the Transition Zone.

- The Ecological Buffer is located next to the Swale edge and is planted with native species. It is a minimum of 15 meters wide that is widened to a 20 meter minimum if the slope towards the Swale is 5% or greater;
- The Trail Zone is located adjacent to the buffer. It is 3-4 meters wide and will feature a shared use path; and
- The Transition Zone separates adjacent land uses and supports stormwater management. It ranges from 3 – 5 meters in width; 5 meters minimum width if adjacent to residential development or used for stormwater management or 3 meters minimum width if adjacent to roads and other land uses.

Neighbourhood development may include a fence at the back of the lot line, or fencing may be installed by the homeowner as part of the yard landscaping (Saskatoon Land, 2014). See Figure 4 for a cross section of the Greenway.

### *Ecological Buffer*

The function of the Ecological Buffer is to protect the Swale from invasive and exotic species encroachment. The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012) suggests that this area should be planted with a mix of native species, and will require active, ongoing management to prevent and minimize invasive species encroachment.

The Swale side of the Ecological Buffer will be delineated with a fence to protect the Swale. This fencing will also provide access control along the perimeter of the Ecological Core. Delineating the edge of the Swale will help to signify the importance of this natural area.

Areas currently within the Ecological Buffer contain a mixture of native and exotic species. These areas will require efforts for invasive species management, seeding and/or natural

regeneration in order to control invasive species and reintroduce native species (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.4).

### *Trail Zone*

The Trail Zone will support a shared use path for active transportation. The initial phase will include construction of a fully accessible asphalt trail. It is anticipated that this trail will be cleared for four-season use.

### *Transition Zone*

The Transition Zone protects the Swale from encroaching invasive and exotic species from adjacent land uses. This zone has the potential to be a tool in the City of Saskatoon's stormwater management system and integrated with low impact stormwater management practises.

Suggested low impact stormwater management practices include a grass swale, bioswales, rain gardens or linear retention ponds. Vegetation in the Transition Zone should include only native vegetation, predominantly grass species.

### **Ecological Core**

The Ecological Core is the heart of the Swale where resource management and biodiversity are the priority. The Ecological Core is intended to have controlled access and support passive recreation, research and education.

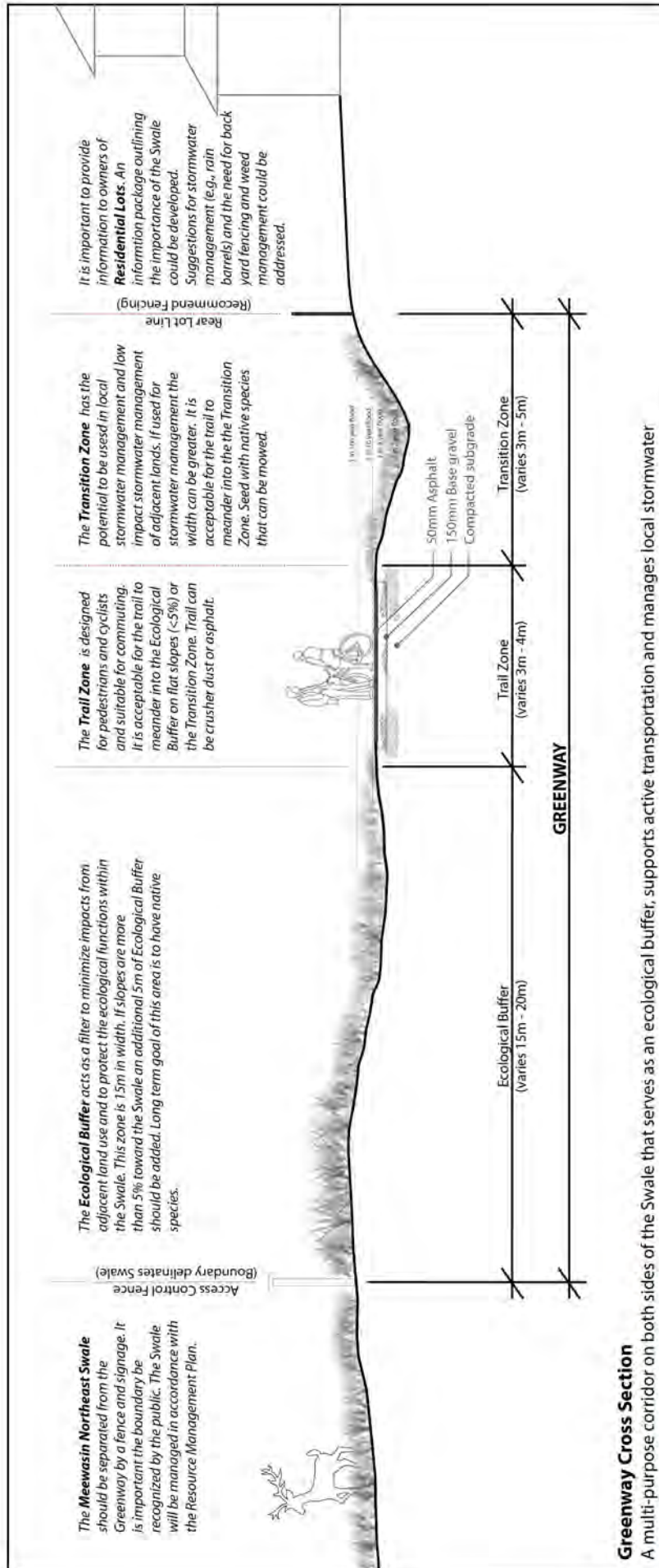
Access to this area will be controlled using fencing and access control points on its perimeter. Fencing will be used to delineate the area, manage grazing animals within the Swale and restrict prohibited access such as motorized vehicles. To encourage the use of designated trails, access points will open to secondary trails. Amenities will consist of low-impact trails whose surfaces are mowed, crusher dust, mulching or boardwalks. Resource management tools such as grazing, burning and adaptive invasive species management will be focused in this zone. In addition to active research, educational guided tours and interpretation are planned.

### **Stormwater Pond**

The Stormwater Pond and surrounding area supports higher intensity use for recreation, education and development of trails. This area requires some restoration.

### **Recreation Zone**

The Recreation Zone supports higher intensity use for recreation, education and development of trails. This area is adjacent to highly disturbed areas and can accommodate higher levels of human use.



**Greenway Cross Section**

A multi-purpose corridor on both sides of the Swale that serves as an ecological buffer, supports active transportation and manages local stormwater

**Figure 5 – Greenway Cross Section**

## Road Alignment

The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* delineate the three planned road crossings through the Swale within the current City limits: the North Commuter Parkway, Central Avenue and Range Road 3050 (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012). In addition to these three roadways the Province also has plans to construct a controlled access highway through the Swale, referred to as the Perimeter Highway. All roadways crossing the Swale, with the exception of the Perimeter Highway, will have a posted speed limit of 50 km/h to reduce the risk of wildlife interactions (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.9).

### North Commuter Parkway

The development of the North Commuter Parkway is subject to the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012). The conceptual design has been approved by the Meewasin Valley Authority Board of Directors, with conditions.

#### *Wildlife Considerations*

As part of the conditions of approval, the design for the North Commuter Parkway must include culverts which will allow the natural flow between east and west, while providing consideration for small mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibian movement. Rocks, small shrubs and/or taller vegetation are recommended at the entry and exit to provide cover for the animals using the culverts (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.9). In addition, to minimize disturbance to mammals crossing the roadways, it is recommended that the culverts be designed to minimize grade changes (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.10).

### Central Avenue

The widening and realignment of Central Avenue is part of the North Commuter Parkway project, and is subject to the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd.).

### Range Road 3050

The current north-south alignment for Range Road 3050, also known as Lowe Road, will be maintained as a potential road crossing. In accordance with the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* this collector roadway/utility crossing will lie along the existing centreline with a right-of-way 27 m wide and will connect Evergreen with the University Heights 3 neighbourhood (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.7).

### Perimeter Highway

The location of the Perimeter Highway on the Conceptual Design (see Appendix A Figure A-4) is preliminary and subject to change. Based on consultation and review, Meewasin recommends that the alignment currently noted remain as the final configuration. Discussions between the Saskatchewan Department of Highways and Transportation, Meewasin and the City of Saskatoon are ongoing regarding this project. It is important to continue the dialogue as the Perimeter Highway progresses due to its potential impacts on the natural systems within the Swale and the Small Swale.

## Decommissioned Roadways

Range Road 3045 currently runs through the Swale but will be decommissioned for vehicular access upon the construction of the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway. There is potential to use the existing road bed for trails and lookouts. The possibility of removing the roadbed and reconnecting the wetland crossed by this roadway is recommended.

Agra Road intersects Central Avenue and forms a portion of the northern boundary of the Swale. The plans for the North Commuter Parkway suggest there may be a need for a road at the intersection of Agra Road and Central Avenue, which will be determined by the City of Saskatoon as part of University Heights 3 development. Agra Road will be decommissioned if it is not necessary for this neighbourhood. Agra Road represents the boundary for the Greenway and if decommissioned, the existing infrastructure can be utilized for Greenway development.

The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* provides direction on decommissioning roadways in the Swale (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012).

## Internal Trails

### Secondary Trails in the Recreation Zone

Secondary trails within the Recreation Zone facilitate connections from major entry points to internal amenities such as the Outdoor Education Staging Area, picnic sites and interpretive nodes. The location of the trail in one section also follows the alignment of the historic Moose Woods-Batoche Trail. These trails will be designed to be fully accessible.

Future detailed design must consider the volume of trail users. The installation of trail counters at major entrances will assist in determining if the trail will be cleared in winter months; however, it is recommended that at least one north-south and east-west connection should be maintained during winter months.

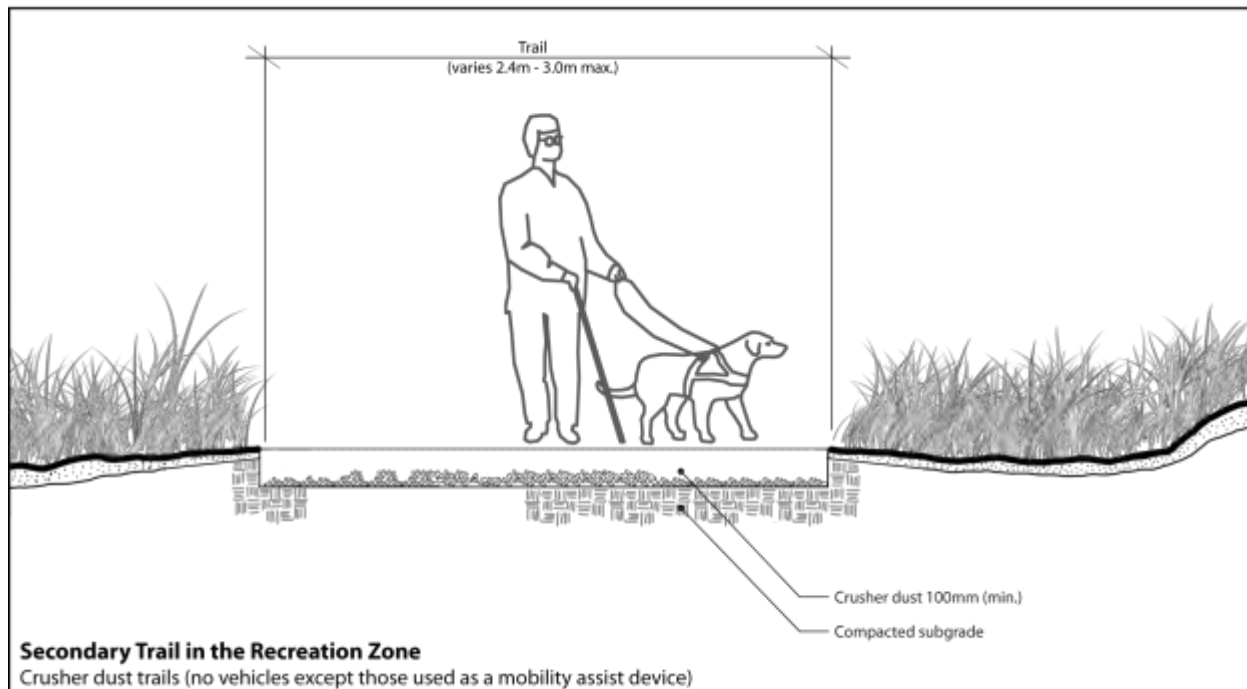


Figure 6 - Cross Section of a Secondary Trail in the Recreation Zone

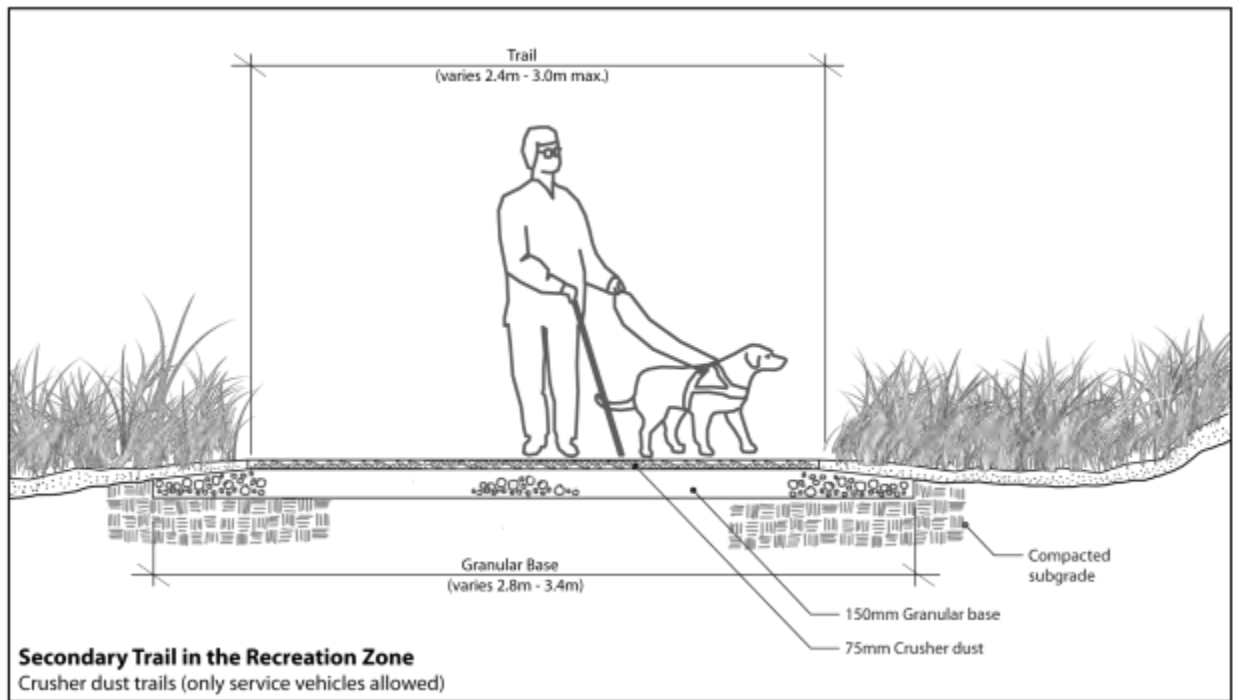


Figure 7 - Cross Section of a Secondary Trail in the Recreation Zone. Only service vehicles allowed.

### Secondary Trails in the Ecological Core

The internal trail system within the Ecological Core features a trail that allows pedestrians to cross through the Swale. This trail also has a branch heading west that provides a connection to the Outdoor Education Staging Area. The alignment of this trail provides access to the major interpretive nodes in the Ecological Core.

This alignment was selected to minimize the impacts on highly sensitive and biodiverse areas, and to provide minimal grade changes for users.

This trail will be constructed on grade to minimize ground disturbances (no excavation of the existing ground). It will follow a similar model used at Saskatoon Natural Grasslands, which has performed very well and minimizes the introduction of additional invasive species to the site. The south terminus location of this trail will align with a proposed linear park connecting to the park system in Aspen Ridge, providing a strong connection back into the neighbourhood. The branch of the trail that connects west to the Outdoor Education Staging Area and Recreation Zone was aligned to make use of existing site disturbances (former farm access road).



Figure 8  
Meewasin Trail - crusher dust at Crocus Prairie

There are also two trails located on the existing road bed of Range Road 3045 to facilitate interpretation and wildlife watching.

It should be determined in the future which trails will be cleared in winter months. Off-leash dogs and motorized vehicles will be prohibited and cycling will be discouraged. The primary use will be hiking and interpretive tours.

Future detailed design must consider the volume of trail users. The installation of trail counters at major entrances will assist in determining how and if the trail will be cleared in winter months.

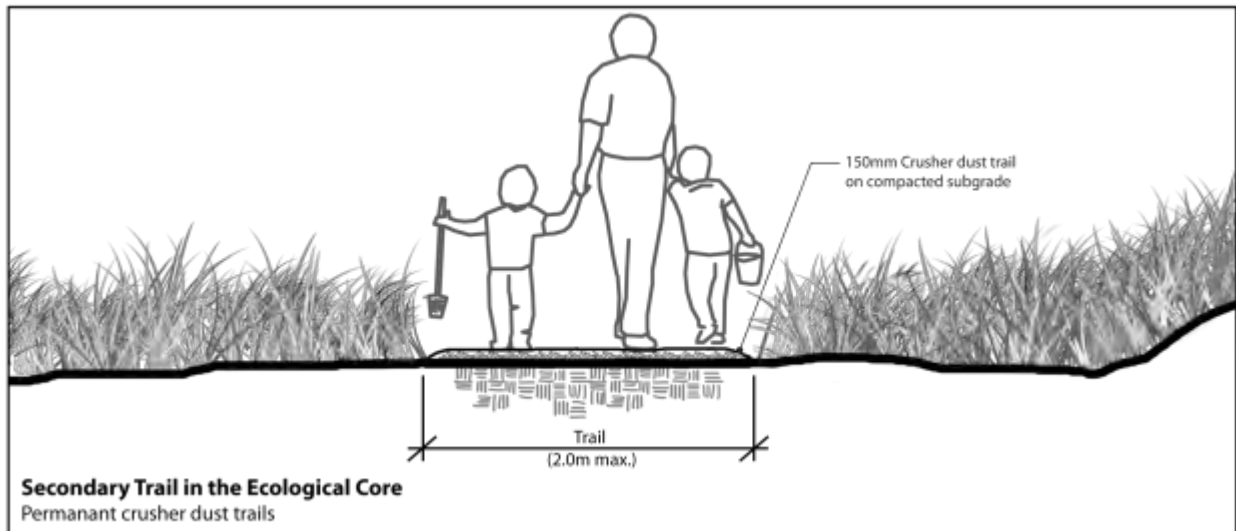


Figure 9 - Cross Section of a Secondary Trail in the Ecological Core

### Tertiary Trails in the Ecological Core

The secondary crusher dust trail linkage will be supported by a tertiary trails system. Tertiary trails are mowed, semi-permanent trails and can be relocated occasionally to reduce long term impacts. The placement of these trails will depend on the resource management activities occurring in the Swale. These trails will not likely be visible in winter months.

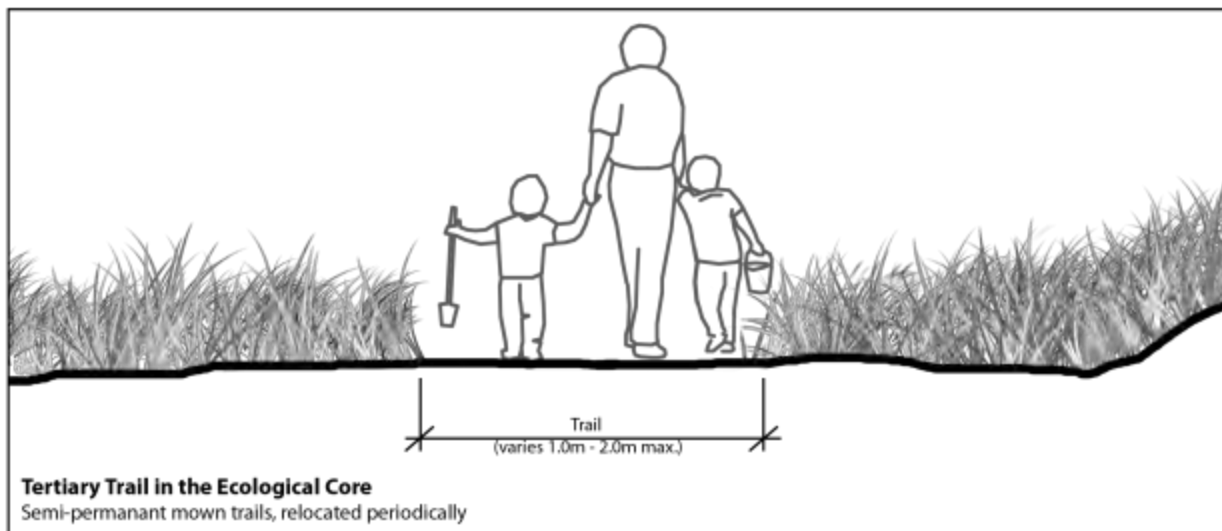


Figure 10 - Cross Section of a Tertiary Trail in the Ecological Core

## Boardwalks

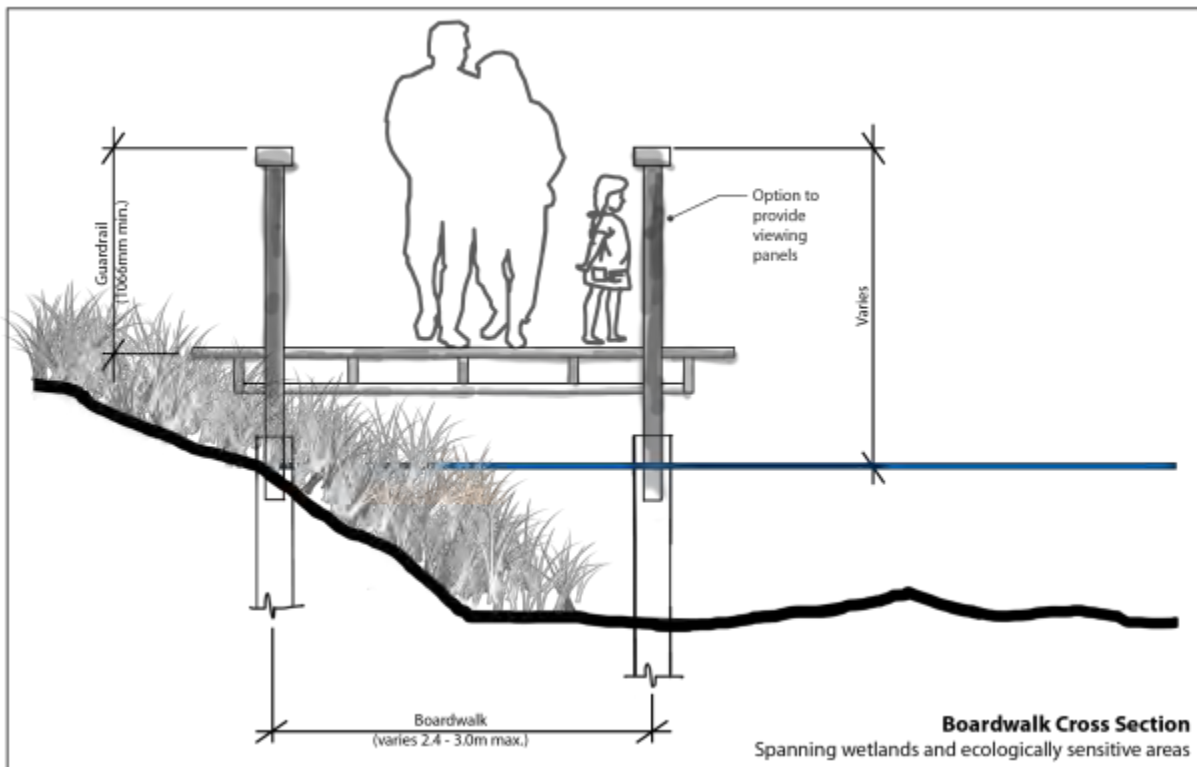
Boardwalks will be used to traverse wetlands or ecologically sensitive areas. The boardwalks will support bird watching activities and overall Swale viewing. A short trail and feature lookout is located off the North Commuter Parkway crossing, mid-way through the Swale. This trail will provide a vantage point to the Ecological Core, including some of the wetlands and provides an opportunity for interpretive signage.

The northern wetlands are the most active bird watching sites located in the Swale. There is potential for a boardwalk to be incorporated for wildlife viewing and pedestrian movement around the Aspen Ridge stormwater management system.



**Figure 11**  
Example of boardwalk (Gone Hikin', 2011)

The boardwalks will not be accessible year round. Railings will be installed where necessary.



**Figure 12 - Boardwalk Cross Section**



## External Trails

The trails outlined in this section are intended to inform future planning by identifying important linkages for shared use paths surrounding the Swale. These trails connect to surrounding natural areas and support both natural and human corridors.

### **Meewasin Trail**

The most significant external trail linkage is to the Meewasin Trail. Currently, the existing trail terminates at Crocus Prairie, which is the south boundary of Peturrson's Ravine. The Master Plan recommends further trail development south along Central Avenue, connecting the Meewasin Trail to the Swale and continuing further north from this point. Trail development is also recommended along the top of bank through Peturrson's Ravine, further through private land holdings, with an eventual connection to the Peggy McKercher Conservation Area. Further detailed planning of trails in the northeast is anticipated as development proceeds in these areas.

### **Moose Woods-Batoche Trail**

North of the Swale, the Master Plan illustrates a potential trail that could continue to follow the alignment of the historic Moose Woods-Batoche Trail. This trail has important cultural value that will be interpreted in the Swale. Including this trail into future neighbourhood design would reinforce the importance of this feature.

### **Linear Park and Trail to the Small Swale**

The Master Plan proposes a trail through the Swale that connects with the linear park trail system in Aspen Ridge. A continuation of that trail is suggested to head north through University Heights 3 neighbourhood and across Central Avenue that would link in with potential future trails on the south boundary of the Small Swale. This would provide a strong linear pedestrian connection between the two swales and through the two neighbourhoods' park systems.

## Amenities

### **Outdoor Education Staging Area**

The central gathering point for visitors to the Swale will be the Outdoor Education Staging Area located in the Recreation Zone. It will provide good access to both the Recreation Zone and Ecological Core. The detailed design of the staging area remains to be undertaken, but the use of environmental sustainability technology may be suitable for the area. The Staging Area is intended to be an accessible public area, open year round.

The Staging Area will support all season classroom activities and group gatherings by providing visitor and activity information, shelter and a washroom facility. It will also have the ability to store materials required to host interpretive activities for large groups.

Further detailed design of the Outdoor Education Staging Area will require additional study and design. The roadway and parking lot design to provide access to the Staging Area will also need to be considered further.

## Nodes

Major nodes are located at primary entry points into the Swale in both the Ecological Core and the Recreation Zone. Each major node will include benches, waste receptacles, and signage which may include interpretive, wayfinding and regulatory information.

Minor nodes are located along the Greenway and within the Recreation Zone, interspersed between

major nodes. Each minor node will include benches and possibly waste receptacles.

Interpretive nodes are located throughout the Swale. Each node will have seating, a viewpoint and interpretive panels.

## Picnic Sites

Picnic sites will be located within the Recreation Zone and adjacent to the parking and washroom located at the Outdoor Education Staging Area.

It is anticipated that the Recreation Zone will support a number of picnic sites, subject to detailed design. Sites will include tables and waste receptacles. Some sites may also be designed to support larger groups with multiple tables. Shelters and barbecues may also be a potential option for these sites.

## Washrooms

The primary washrooms will be located at the Outdoor Education Staging Area. There is potential for this site to have composting toilets as a low impact demonstration feature.

Additional washrooms will be located at the north parking lot. It is anticipated that the construction of this lot and the associated washrooms will be included in a later phase of construction. Since the northern portion of the Swale is not yet surrounded with residents, access to this portion of the Swale remains a lower priority.

## Parking

### Outdoor Education Staging Area

The primary parking lot within the Swale will be located at the Outdoor Education Staging Area within the Recreation Zone. This lot will be accessed from Fedoruk Drive via an access roadway. This parking lot will accommodate visitors to the Outdoor Education Staging Area, the



**Figure 13**  
Example of minor seating node at  
Conservation Easement



**Figure 14**  
Example of picnic area  
(Surrey Wildlife Trust)

picnicking sites and internal trails, and allow for the pickup and drop-off of school groups. The size of the parking lot remains to be determined. It is anticipated that this parking lot will be gravel and cleared for winter use. Range Road 3050 may also support some on street parking.

### **Central Avenue**

A gravel parking lot exists on the west side of Central Avenue, at Crocus Prairie and Peturrson's Ravine. Visitors can access both the Meewasin Trail and the Swale from this lot. Pedestrians can cross Central Avenue at Fedoruk Drive to access the trails within the Recreation Zone. This location has approximately 16 parking stalls.

### **North Lot**

A smaller parking lot in the north portion of the Ecological Core will improve access for trail users. This north lot is located at the north end of the Swale, near the Commuter Parkway.

The feasibility of creating an off-site parking lot (outside of the Swale) should be considered to minimize impacts. Parking within the Greenway or University Heights 3 may be a possible alternative. Disturbance to the Swale should be minimized.

### **Temporary Parking**

Additional temporary parking for special events may be accommodated as needed in summer months by mowing non-sensitive areas. Temporary parking locations should be limited to areas where disturbances have already occurred, and planned in conjunction with Meewasin's Planning and Conservation Department.

### **Access**

The Master Plan illustrates locations where the Ecological Core and Recreation Zone can be accessed by the public. The Recreation Zone is meant to accommodate the largest amount of public access. The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013) recommends controlled access to the Ecological Core to help manage domestic grazing animals while providing a physical barrier to define the site. This will be a physical reminder of the importance of this area.

### **Greenway/Primary Trail Access**

The Master Plan illustrates access points to the Greenway. Silverspring and Evergreen have pre-existing connections to Fedoruk Drive, where crosswalks will assist pedestrians in safely crossing the street to access the Recreation Zone. There is an existing berm along Fedoruk Drive that limits access to the Swale. In Aspen Ridge, proposed access points are based on planned connections to the Greenway through linear parks and pedestrian linkages.

The access points along the north Greenway, into the future University Heights 3 neighbourhood, have been located at similar intervals to those in Aspen Ridge. They may need to be adjusted based on future neighbourhood design.

Access to the Greenway does not necessarily provide access to the Swale; access to the Swale is limited to trail connection points (and illustrated with a yellow arrow on Appendix A Figure A-4). Access to the Ecological Core will be restricted by fencing and gates. The Recreation Zone will need controlled access defined as this area is actively being accessed for prohibited uses such as ATVs and off-leash dogs. See the fencing section on page 31 for further details on access to the Swale.

### **Pedestrian Crossings**

The design of the roadways surrounding the Swale ensures that all entry points are located where pedestrians can cross to access the site. All of these crossing are at intersections, creating no midblock crossing points.

The North Commuter Parkway road design will include at least two mid-block pedestrian crossings within the Swale (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.9). See Appendix A Figure A-4 for the location of these light actuated crossings.

The Outdoor Education Staging Area will feature a parking lot for bus loading and unloading. Students will need to cross Range Road 3050 to get to the Ecological Core for guided tours. A crosswalk at the intersection of Range Road 3050 and Fedoruk Drive is anticipated.

Crosswalks are desirable for safe pedestrian connectivity at all road intersections along the perimeter of the Swale, including at Central Avenue, Konihowski Road, and Zary Road, as well as any future planned streets in University Heights 3. Pedestrian crossings for the Perimeter Highway will be subject to further discussion with the Department of Highways.

### **Resource Management**

Resource management activities in the Swale are based on adaptive techniques that will include, but are not limited to, grazing animals, controlled burns and weed removal, as proposed in the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013).

There are two proposed resource management access points and staging areas. The first is located north of Fedoruk Drive, just west of Range Road 3050. The second is located at the north parking lot. These staging areas will be accessed by a locked gate and not intended for public use or access.



**Figure 15**  
Example of a resource management access gate (Moyfab Engineering Limited, 2012)

Other features required to support resource management such as water supply, salt licks and corrals will be determined through Meewasin's Planning and Conservation Department as part of ongoing resource management activities.

## Emergency Services

There are proposed points along the perimeter fencing that allow for emergency vehicle access. A portion of the internal secondary trail within the Recreation Zone will be built to support emergency services' needs. The resource management access points will also allow emergency service access. In addition, due to the size of the Swale, signage and wayfinding will be developed to help orientate emergency service providers and users to their location within the site. For example "mile markers" could be installed along the Greenway with a site number that corresponds with latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates (see Figure 16). The naming of internal trails will also help with this wayfinding.

## Signage

Signage is an important way to delineate the significance and value of the Swale. Wildlife crossing, pedestrian crossing and no stopping signage is recommended in the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.9). All signage should follow Meewasin's existing brand and visual identity and be consistent with the Communication and Education Plans.

## Interpretive Signage

Specifics of the interpretive signage will be subject to further research and detailed design. However, the Conceptual Design (Appendix A Figure A-4) offers suggestions for interpretation which include: limestone quarries, Moose Woods-Batoche Trail, stormwater management, wetland restoration, resource management, grassland ecology, rubbing stone, pinned rock, hydrology, geomorphology, grassland ecology, wetland ecology and riparian ecology.

## Wayfinding Signage

Site wayfinding signage has not yet been designed. It must emphasize the importance of the Swale while providing location and directional guidance for people throughout and into the site and be consistent with the current brand.

Naming the internal trail within the Swale should be considered. Trails should be named to be consistent with the branding of the site. Trail names could potentially incorporate First Nations and Métis, ecological, cultural or heritage history.



Figure 16  
Example of a "mile marker"  
(Corbin Design)



Figure 17  
Example of interpretive signage at  
Saskatoon Natural Grasslands

## Regulatory Signage

To protect the Swale from unwanted uses, additional regulatory signage is required. The existing signs (see Figure 17) are situated at visible entrance points and fulfill a minimum requirement. Additional regulatory signage must be installed on site as soon as adjacent development occurs. Signage describing the importance of the site and the reason for its protection will support the regulatory signage and should be installed simultaneously. The Communications Plan currently underway will determine further signage requirements.

**Welcome to the Northeast Swale**

The Northeast Swale contains considerable areas of native prairie grasslands and offers high quality biodiversity. Losing this native prairie and wetland means the loss of thousands of years of natural and cultural history. This resource can never be replaced. Please take care of your Northeast Swale and let others know about its value.

**NO MOTORIZED VEHICLES**  
BYLAW NO. 7767

**NO PICKING PLANTS**  
BYLAW NO. 7767

**NO DOGS**  
BYLAW NO. 7860

**NO DUMPING**  
BYLAW NO. 5713

**NO LITTERING**  
BYLAW NO. 7767

**YES! GO FOR A WALK**

**YES! SMELL FLOWERS**

**YES! WATCH WILDLIFE**

**YES! TAKE PHOTOS**

City of Saskatoon  
Parks Division  
306-975-3300

meewasin.com  
306-665-6887

Meewasin

Figure 18

Existing predevelopment signage at the Swale (to be updated through the Communications Plan)

## Fencing

It is critical to delineate the extent of the ecologically sensitive areas of the Swale as this will increase the understanding, emphasis and importance of the area. The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* supports this delineation by fencing and/or signage (Stantec Consulting Ltd., p. 3.4). It is imperative for visitors to understand the uniqueness and importance of the site and to foster a sense of stewardship within the community.

Fencing is the first component of the Master Plan. Signage providing information on the importance of the Swale and its permissible, restricted and prohibited uses should be installed in conjunction with the fencing.

The remainder of the Swale, including the Recreation Zone and section of the Ecological Core east of the North Commuter Parkway should include measures for access control and protection of the site.

### **Ecological Core**

Wildlife-friendly fencing will be used along the complete perimeter of the Ecological Core. Although fencing is only delineated south of the North Commuter Parkway on the Conceptual Design (see Appendix A Figure A-4), it is recommended that it continue to the north as well.

This fencing serves to control pedestrian access, ensuring that entry into the Swale occurs only at the designated trailheads. This fencing also provides control for animals grazing as part of resource management practices in the Ecological Core.



**Figure 19**  
Example of access control gates (Centrewire)

The fence will allow movement for wildlife travelling through the Swale. Access to the internal trails will be determined upon detailed design but may include gates, removable fence and panels. In addition, openings at regular intervals in the fence along the roadway sections to allow for improved wildlife movement should be considered. These openings can be blocked off as needed with temporary fencing to allow for grazing.

Additional internal fencing may be required to manage grazing activities within the Swale. This fencing will be temporary in nature and will allow different parts of the Swale to be chosen for animal grazing. This fencing is part of the resource management operations within the Swale.

### **Recreation Zone**

The Recreation Zone will not have the same controlled access as the Ecological Core. To protect this area from prohibited activities (i.e. ATV and off-leash dog use) it is recommended that it also have a physical delineation. Further work must be done to determine the best method of delineation but options include bollards and fencing.

### **Stormwater Management**

The Swale provides many ecological services, including stormwater management. There are both natural and constructed stormwater systems present.

The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* notes two stormwater management systems, one for Aspen Ridge and another for University Heights 3, north of the Swale. Existing

stormwater management ponds (dry and wet) exist in the Recreation Zone (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013). Information for stormwater management can be found in the Aspen Ridge Neighbourhood Concept Plan (Saskatoon Land, 2014) and the Evergreen Neighbourhood Concept Plan (Land Branch, 2009).

An additional stormwater management system is being proposed on the north side of the Swale, (for University Heights 3) between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway. Given the potential negative impact this could have on animal connectivity and natural systems at this location, further study and exploration of options are necessary. It is recommended that additional land be added to the Swale boundary to compensate for the fragmentation of the site between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway. See Figure 20 for the suggested area of land. Although land has not been dedicated for Swale boundary alterations, the dotted future Greenway line shows a potential area to be considered in the future. This portion of land is unserviceable, due to its high water table and grades. Although the vegetation is predominantly non-native, it can be restored and incorporated into the Swale.



**Figure 20**  
Area of additional potential land for the Swale north of Commuter Parkway. See the red shaded area.

### Environmental Design Considerations

Design components found in this plan reflect potential changes to the Swale landscape. These changes can have positive, negative or neutral effects. These effects should be considered and if negative should be mitigated where possible.

### Lighting

Lighting will be limited to reduce impacts to wildlife in the Swale. The site is intended to be predominantly unlit, as light pollution can have a negative effect on flora and fauna. Effects of increased light levels include altering the natural patterns and behaviours of wildlife and the flowering and dormancy period of plants (Dick, 2013, p. 2). If any lighting is needed it must be dark sky compliant. *The Meewasin Trail Study* contains recommendations and considerations for lighting with the Meewasin Valley (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014).

### Nocturnal Preserve

A nocturnal preserve designation through the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada (RASC) can help preserve darkness on site that will help maintain natural ecosystems and processes.



According to the RASC, a nocturnal preserve “is an area accessible to the public in which all lighting fixtures within its borders minimize their contribution to light pollution: glare, light trespass and sky glow” (Dick, 2013, p. 2). This designation will also assist to educate users about the value of darkness. Examples of nocturnal or dark-sky preserves in Canada include Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park Dark-sky Preserve (Saskatchewan), Grasslands National Park Dark-sky Preserve (Saskatchewan) and Rouge Park (Toronto, Ontario) (Huziak, 2015). It is recommended that the feasibility of creating a nocturnal preserve on site be researched further.

### *Roadways*

There will be four roadways crossing the Swale, Central Avenue, Range Road 3050, the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway. The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* require street lighting at all crossings to be dark sky compliant (Stantec Consulting Ltd., p. 3.9). The Perimeter Highway will follow guidelines from the Ministry of Highways.

### *Greenway*

If the Greenway is lit, lighting will be designed to support a safe active transportation corridor with a link from the surrounding neighbourhoods to the Meewasin Valley and downtown in all seasons. The asphalt cycling lane along Fedoruk Drive will be lit with roadway lighting.

Further discussion is needed to determine what measures can be put in place to best manage lighting within the Greenway. One option may be to time the lighting to switch off from midnight to 5:00 am when trail usage is minimal.

### *Outdoor Education Staging Area*

If lighting is needed for the Outdoor Education Staging Area, it should reflect nocturnal preserve guidelines. Methods should be considered to reduce light use outside of regular hours of operation. External lighting for the staging area should only be used for programming requirements.

### **Views & Vistas**

Viewsheds within the Swale should be maintained where possible. Nodes (major, minor and interpretative) can be used in these places. The Swale should be consistent with the view protection plan for the Meewasin Valley suggested in *The Meewasin Trail Study* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014). The experience of a site is important, and as such protecting views should be a priority. As mentioned in *The Meewasin Trail Study* “identification, establishment, re-establishment and protection of these areas are an important component to the Meewasin Valley” (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014, p. 23).

### **Soundscapes**

As the Swale and its surroundings change, there should be consideration for the soundscape. The Swale currently has species that rely on low levels of noise for breeding and habitat. There are also residents and visitors who come to the Swale to experience and listen to nature. As development proceeds, the Swale may change. This change may include the soundscape, as there may be increased levels of vehicle traffic and human presence.

## **Accessibility**

Part of the unique aspect of the Swale is its topography and physical characteristics. The landscape varies between “steep rocky ridges, rolling prairie, lush valleys, treed areas and ephemeral wetlands” (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 1). Due to the varying topography, the Swale’s Ecological Core may require assisted accessibility and will be determined as detailed design proceeds. It is ideal to provide as much accessible trail and infrastructure as possible.

## **Trails**

Trails within the Recreation Zone will be designed and constructed to Meewasin’s standard trail detail with a maximum grade of 5%. The feasibility of meeting the 5% maximum grade within the Ecological Core secondary internal trails will be determined during detailed design. Maintaining the ecological integrity of the Ecological Core will be a special consideration during the detailed design.

## **Interpretation**

The interpretation features throughout the Swale, including signage and the Outdoor Education Staging Area should consider visual and hearing impairments. The washrooms located at the Outdoor Education Staging Area will be designed to meet accessibility standards.

## **Public Art**

The Swale has many interesting interpretation opportunities including human heritage, ecology and glaciation. These histories may be interpreted through on site public art that will also enhance the cultural experience and provide another means for interpretation and education of the unique characteristics in the area. Similar installations have been completed recently at Mark Thompson Park located in the Stonebridge neighbourhood where art was developed to help interpret the remnant Moose Jaw Trail on that site.

Discussions have begun between Meewasin and the City of Saskatoon to incorporate public art on site at the Swale.

## Implementation

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As a master planning document, all design ideas and recommendations are intended to provide a conceptual level of detail and will require further detailed design. The Master Plan is the basis for decision making and provides direction relating to the development of the Meewasin Northeast Swale and adjacent lands.



**Figure 21**  
**Sheep Grazing at the Meewasin Northeast Swale with Jared Epp**

## Funding Strategy

Ongoing collaboration with Meewasin's partners will be necessary to determine a sound strategy for implementation and annual operating costs. The completed Master Plan provides baseline information to help in this regard. The collaborative approach undertaken for the Master Plan must continue to ensure its successful implementation and conservation of the Swale itself.

## Capital Development and Funding

Meewasin has compiled a cost opinion for the Master Plan which includes approximately \$6.1 million dollars for development work within the Swale (not including the Outdoor Education Staging Area or the Greenway). There is an additional option for post construction, one year maintenance totaling approximately \$250,000. The cost to develop the Greenway totals \$8 million dollars. The Resource Management and Communication Plan costs, based on a five year work plan to start but would be ongoing afterwards, totals approximately \$778,000 and \$75,000 respectively. The Education Plan costs are approximately \$110,000. These totals are based on 2014 dollars and do not consider inflation. The cost remains undetermined for the Outdoor Education Staging Area until further planning and design have been undertaken. See the Section on Construction (page 41) for additional information on costing and phasing.

### The Meewasin Northeast Swale

The size of the Swale within City limits is approximately 300 ha (740 ac) and translates to an average cost opinion of approximately \$20,260 per ha (approximately \$8,213 per ac). This is a relatively low unit cost when compared with standard neighbourhood park development, or typical residential neighbourhood development. This low unit cost is due to the overall type and method of development that is intended to minimize adverse effects on the existing natural systems and ecological services.

### Greenway

The Greenway protects the Swale and public access. It is multi-functional to the Swale, neighbourhoods, City and region. One aspect of functionality is being a component of adjacent neighbourhood infrastructure (overland drainage and temporary storage). The cost opinion noted of \$8 million is based on a per acre cost to develop linear parks (City of Saskatoon Parks Branch values). Further analysis will be necessary to verify these costs.

### Funding Requirements

The completed Master Plan provides baseline information to help determine the appropriate budgets and phasing for full implementation and any restoration required. It also provides quantitative data that will assist in determining ongoing operating costs pertaining to standard park and facility maintenance. Ongoing monitoring, resource management, education and programming costs must also be considered, as well as necessary life cycle replacement costs.

### Ongoing Investments

The work completed to date, including the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012), the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013) and now the *Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan*, have all been collaborative projects with significant investments in time and consultation. To follow through with the recommendations and next steps, formulated in these reports and summarized on page 48, Meewasin will continue to invest significant resources in the Swale and collaborate with the City and other key stakeholders in the process.

## Operating Impacts

Development within the Swale will result in operating costs. The phases noted in the Master Plan indicate preliminary quantities necessary to calculate operating impacts. These costs include operation and maintenance for standard park infrastructure and facilities. Other site work related to ongoing resource management can be completed by Meewasin, assuming appropriate funding is in place to complete this work.

## Construction

Construction and development of the Master Plan is best done in conjunction with adjacent development. As such, the conceptual design has been separated into 5 phases of construction.

Construction is dependent on adjacent development and funding opportunities, therefore dates have not been assigned. There is flexibility for each phase to be completed in smaller stages. The development of the Swale may be a gradual process but is still meant to be proactive in its implementation. The Swale will be surrounded by new residential development and will face increased pressure on its ecosystem. It is important to be proactive and delineate the importance of this site as soon as possible.

## Monitoring

In accordance with the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012), onsite and adjacent development monitoring is recommended. During construction the land owner must ensure that an independent environmental monitor is on site for regular inspections (e.g. every second day) (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.10). The monitoring of reclamation success post construction should continue until the right-of-way and disturbed lands are vegetated (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.12).

## Phases of Construction

Item	Description (*see the accompanying phasing drawings in Appendix B)
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing the Ecological Core, east of the stormwater management system to the North Commuter Parkway.</li> <li>• Delineate the Recreation Zone through bollards, signage or fencing.</li> <li>• Trail along south edge of the Swale from Central Avenue to Aspen Ridge neighbourhood, adjacent to Fedoruk Drive.</li> <li>• Trail along Central Avenue, south of Fedoruk Drive to Silverspring neighbourhood.</li> <li>• The east-west trail and the south trails within the Recreation Zone up to the stormwater management system (pond).</li> <li>• Resource Management access points (north and south).</li> <li>• Emergency services access points.</li> <li>• Interpretive nodes in the south portion of the Recreation Zone.</li> <li>• Seating nodes (major/minor) in the south portion of the Recreation Zone.</li> <li>• Seating nodes (major/minor) in the Ecological Core adjacent to Fedoruk Drive.</li> </ul>
Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Greenway along Aspen Ridge neighbourhood.</li> <li>• Establish a mown edge for the north Greenway bordering University Heights 3.</li> <li>• North-south internal secondary trail in the Ecological Core from Aspen Ridge to</li> </ul>

	<p>University Heights 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East-west internal secondary trail in the Ecological Core.</li> <li>• Interpretive nodes in the Ecological Core along the secondary trails (east-west/north-south).</li> <li>• Major seating nodes adjacent to the secondary trails (east-west/north-south) in the Ecological Core.</li> <li>• Minor Seating nodes adjacent to Aspen Ridge neighbourhood.</li> </ul>
Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern Greenway along University Heights 3 to North Commuter Parkway.</li> <li>• North trails in the Recreation Zone and the trails east of the stormwater management system (pond).</li> <li>• Internal tertiary trails in the Ecological Core.</li> <li>• Interpretive nodes between Central Avenue and North Commuter Parkway.</li> <li>• Seating nodes (major/minor) between Central Avenue and North Commuter Parkway.</li> <li>• Parking for Outdoor Education Staging Area.</li> <li>• Trail along Central Avenue, north of Fedoruk Drive to University Heights 3.</li> <li>• Picnic areas.</li> </ul>
Phase 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway.</li> <li>• Greenway between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway.</li> <li>• Feature lookout from the North Commuter Parkway in the Ecological Core.</li> <li>• Trail along Range Road 3045, between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway.</li> <li>• Interpretive nodes along the feature lookout and internal trails.</li> <li>• Seating nodes (major/minor) along the feature lookout, North Commuter Parkway and the Greenway.</li> <li>• North washroom.</li> <li>• North parking lot.</li> </ul>
Phase 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing from Perimeter Highway to City limits.</li> <li>• Greenway from Perimeter Highway to City limits.</li> <li>• Boardwalk in Recreation Zone.</li> <li>• Outdoor Education Staging Area.</li> <li>• Trail along Range Road 3045, between Perimeter Highway and City limits.</li> <li>• Interpretive node between Perimeter Highway and City limits.</li> <li>• Seating nodes (minor) along Perimeter Highway.</li> </ul>

*Phasing Notes*

Phase 5 contains the Outdoor Education Staging Area, which like all other design components is subject to available funding, but it is not subject to adjacent development. As such, the Outdoor Education Staging Area may be built at any time.

Preparing construction specifications for the Greenway will include sections on native seed mixes, seed rates and construction maintenance practices. As adjacent and internal

development occurs, any native vegetation, such as the fescue located in University Heights 3, should be transplanted and conserved.

See Appendix C for more detailed information regarding phases of construction, including a construction phase quantity matrix and figures of each phase.

### Cost Opinion

A cost opinion has been prepared for the design components of the Master Plan. This cost opinion is based on 2014 pricing and does not include inflation. In addition, the cost for the Greenway has been separated and based on the City of Saskatoon's per acre costs for developing linear parks. The Outdoor Education Staging Area has not been considered in the cost opinion as the cost is highly variable depending on the programming and detailed design.

See Appendix B for more detailed information regarding the cost opinion, including phasing maps and matrices.

### Effectiveness

For the purpose of future effectiveness reporting, the Design Site Program will serve as Meewasin's objectives for the Meewasin Northeast Swale (Appendix A Figure A-6). It defines elements of the program that articulate the outcomes of a successful design. Some of these program objectives will be qualitative and some can be measured quantitatively.



Figure 22  
Monitoring at the Swale (Christensen, 2011)

### Environmental Monitoring

It is recommended that the Swale be monitored for nighttime levels of noise, light and movement immediately, during adjacent development and continuing upon the completion of development. Nocturnal light and ambient sound levels directly impact flora and fauna. Monitoring these levels as adjacent areas are developed can provide valuable information that will assist in understanding the impact of adjacent development on the natural systems. This monitoring can be undertaken by Meewasin in conjunction with community partners.

Monitoring the Swale should also continue in conjunction with the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013) to measure biodiversity, health of the habitat, wildlife and flora and fauna.

### Site Users

As development proceeds, it is important to understand usage of the Swale. Trail counters can provide reliable data on types of users (cyclist or pedestrians) and use patterns. This information will be helpful in future site planning.

## Going Forward

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The following section provides recommendations for work that is not yet completed or requires a funding source.



**Figure 23**  
Pinned Rock (DAFT Media, 2011)

### Communication Plan

A Communication Plan is required, which “provides the framework for establishing a Communication Strategy that will: celebrate the Swale as a treasured and valuable resource to Saskatoon and region; [and] foster a sense of stewardship and understanding for those living near and visiting the [Meewasin] Northeast Swale” (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013, p. 7).

### Naming the Swale

The current working title for the site is the Meewasin Northeast Swale. The Communications Plan will provide further insight into site naming.

### Adjacent Neighbourhoods and Residents

According to the Aspen Ridge Neighbourhood Concept Plan, “information about the Greenway, the Swale, and the native plants existing in both, will be provided to all those who purchase a lot backing onto the Swale. This will include information on the value of the Swale, the function of



the Greenway, and how it relates to adjacent development. It will also identify the differences between a naturalized area like the Greenway and standard, irrigated linear and pocket parks that will exist throughout Aspen Ridge” (Saskatoon Land, 2014, p. 7). This information should also be extended to all neighbourhoods bordering the Swale, including Silverspring, Evergreen, Aspen Ridge and the future University Heights 3 neighbourhood north of the Swale. This distribution of information should be coordinated between the City of Saskatoon and Meewasin and must include an explanation of natural areas, nocturnal preserves, and suggestions on where to purchase lights that are dark sky compliant. A strategy for relaying this information to new home owners who did not originally purchase the lot should be identified as well.

### **Marketing and Visual Identification**

A concise and consistent message is required for the Swale. The Communication Plan will cover the design and messaging of on-site signage, marketing, branding and social media awareness.

### **External Communication**

With multiple and often overlapping civic projects underway (and ongoing changes in relevant personnel) it can be difficult to determine whom to contact as issues arise. Improvements in communication protocols would be beneficial. Possible options include establishing one City contact for all projects in the area, or establishing a development committee or working group that meets regularly. Improving communications relating to work activities within the Swale is beneficial to the success and conservation of the overall site.

### **Central Information Depository**

Through research, curriculum and educational information, there is a large amount of data regarding the Swale. For ease of access, this information should be publically available through a central information depository. The location for this depository is yet to be determined.

### **Education Plan**

The opportunity for education in the Swale is expansive and important, covering areas such as human history, natural history, glaciation and ecology. Further site interpretation must also be developed in conjunction with the educational goals set out in the plan.

Components of the Education Plan could potentially include an educational guide, similar to the one that was created for *Saskatoon Natural Grasslands Ecological Guide* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2005). Information could be accessed through hard copies or digital/online resources. The curricula should include lesson plans for all grade levels, with a strong focus on the Saskatchewan Ministry of Education’s Grade 6-8 curricular expectations.

Educational themes will include ecological theories and concepts, natural and geological history, biodiversity, sustainability and conservation, symbiosis and connections and civilian science. The activities should promote curiosity and enthusiasm for nature through hands-on learning while promoting scientific inquiry; and culturally an understanding of what has taken place in the past to better understand the future.

The goal of the Education Plan should be that youth experiencing education programs in the Swale, and Meewasin Valley, will become stewards in promoting the importance of wetland conservation, in addition to the conservation of all natural and cultural resources. It is important to provide connections to nature and engage youth as what they learn and understand now will have an influence on their future decisions.

## Next Steps

Upon the completion of the Master Plan, the following steps must be completed to implement the design concepts. These steps will build on the collaboration between Meewasin and key stakeholders.

1. **Develop a funding strategy for capital construction.** A number of options have been presented regarding capital funding. For the Master Plan to be implemented effectively in concert with adjacent development it is imperative that sufficient capital resources be allocated at the appropriate time.
2. **As funding becomes available, proceed with Phase 1 implementation of the Master Plan.** Install fencing and signage for the Ecological Core, as shown on Phase 1 of the Master Plan. It is important to delineate the sensitive areas within the Swale and help protect the Swale's biodiversity from unwanted use and activities. Fencing will also allow for grazing as part of ongoing resource management. Continue with phased development in concert with adjacent development. Detailed design work and tendering of the initial phase of work can proceed as early as 2015, subject to staff capacity and funding. Details such as mowing the internal secondary trails within the Ecological Core in 2015/2016 should be considered. This would allow for users to test the trail routes before construction to allow for further refinement for improved accessibility and minimization of negative impacts.
3. **Detailed design and project management to implement phased development within the Swale, according to the section on Phases of Construction.**
4. **Develop operating impacts for standard maintenance.** Preliminary quantities have been determined as part of the Master Plan, organized per implementation phase. As projects are developed and completed, accurate detailed design and as-built data will be determined.
5. **Plan for Meewasin Trail development for the remainder of the northeast sector.** *The Meewasin Trail Study* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2014) was recently completed, providing information regarding current and projected usage and gaps within the current trail network. The northeast sector has been a consideration of *The Meewasin Trail Study*, but will require further detailed design upon incorporation. In addition, Meewasin will be preparing a Trails Master Plan which will inform the expansion of the Meewasin Trail within the northeast sector.
6. **Develop a program plan and conceptual design for the Outdoor Education Staging Area.** The proposed facility is intended to support site recreation activities, educational programming, resource management and research. More detailed program development

and conceptual design will be required to proceed further. It will allow for a better understanding of development costs, operational costs, needs and responsibilities.

7. **Amend the maintenance agreement between Meewasin and the City of Saskatoon to reflect the development of the Swale.** Updates to the agreement will be necessary as the Master Plan is implemented and regular maintenance and resource management operations are initiated.
8. **Pursue opportunities to showcase and raise awareness of the Master Plan and other Swale initiatives.** There are a number of potential methods that could include applying for professional awards, presenting or speaking about the Swale at events or conventions, pursuing media coverage, social media initiatives, publishing site research and hosting events on site.
9. **Add the remaining City Swale lands to Meewasin's jurisdiction.** As part of the implementation of the Northeast Policy, Meewasin has signed a memorandum of understanding with the City of Saskatoon regarding alteration of the Meewasin jurisdiction. Part of this includes adding those portions of the Swale, which are now within the City limits as a result of post-1979 boundary alterations, to Meewasin's Conservation Zone. This will enable Meewasin to expand its work in the Swale.
10. **Ensure connectivity remains a priority within the Swale.** An area of concern in regards to connectivity is in between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway. This area contains Aspen Ridge's forebay, semi-permanent wetlands, two large roadways and a future stormwater management system for University Heights 3.
11. **Apply Master Plan concepts to similar sites.** Future planning for similar work in the Small Swale and ongoing discussion with all relevant organizations regarding the Greater Swale. The ideas within the Master Plan are scalable for use at the Small Swale and the Greater Swale.
12. **Continue research and collaboration with community partners.**
13. **Continue discussions pertaining to the Perimeter Highway.** Relevant discussions include the crossings of the Meewasin Northeast Swale, Small Swale and the Meewasin Valley (South Saskatchewan River).
14. **Define legal parcel.** The Swale is a unique landscape and site within Saskatoon and differs greatly from manicured parks. Legal designation of Swale lands is recommended to ensure long term protection in terms of public access and interest. This could include an Environmental Reserve designation and/or a conservation easement. In addition to the legal definition of the land, a Special Use Park definition best describes the site using current City of Saskatoon park definitions as noted in the Park Development Guidelines.

## Summary of Recommendations

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The following recommendations are supplemental to the core elements proposed in the Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan. These recommendations are not numbered in terms of priority.

### Site Considerations

1. **Plan for dog parks in adjacent areas.** As adjacent neighbourhood development proceeds, there will be increasing pressure for dog parks. It is important to determine appropriate location(s) nearby as the Swale is not suitable for off-leash activities.

### Design Components

2. **Investigate the feasibility of winter recreational activities in the Greenway.** This includes but is not limited to cross country-skiing and snowshoeing.
3. **Explore options to aid in maintaining natural systems and connectivity crossing all planned roads that intersect the Swale.** Connectivity is of integral importance in the conservation of natural systems. Road crossings in the Swale significantly impact the ability of wildlife to move freely through the Swale and to other areas. Mitigating the impacts of road crossings and site fragmentation, which can be a significant barrier to connectivity, is of the utmost importance.
4. **Install trail counters at major entrances.** Future detailed design must consider the volume of trail users and data gathered through trail counters can help inform this decision and will provide a cross section of the type of users.
5. **Explore opportunities to promote environmental initiatives at the Outdoor Education Staging Area.** The Outdoor Education Staging Area should be developed as a sustainable, resilient, or high efficiency building that provides an opportunity for education and ways of reducing the human ecological footprint.
6. **Use native plant species to re-vegetate the Stormwater Management Systems (ponds) and other disturbed areas.** Disturbed areas such as the stormwater management ponds provide a significant source of non-native, noxious and invasive vegetation. This significant disturbance facilitates the spread of unwanted vegetation to other more pristine areas and reduces the site's overall biodiversity.
7. **Research the feasibility of creating a nocturnal preserve.** A nocturnal preserve designation through the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada can help preserve darkness that will assist in maintaining the natural ecosystems and processes. It will also help educate users about the value of darkness.

8. **Pursue opportunities for the introduction of public art on site.** Public art can be used to enhance the cultural experience and provide another means for interpretation and education regarding the unique characteristics of the area.

### **Funding Strategy**

9. **Explore the use of existing donor programs and develop new programs for the Swale to support development and ongoing resource management costs.**

### **Construction**

10. **Prepare construction specifications for the Greenway.** This will include sections on native seed mixes, seed rates and construction maintenance practices.
11. **Determine a cost estimate upon detailed design.** The cost currently shown is a cost opinion based on 2014 numbers without inflation.
12. **Develop annual standard site operational costs.** This program must include pre and post development.
13. **Monitor site and adjacent construction.** It is critical that the Swale maintain its ecological integrity during construction. To effectively monitor all activity, environmental monitors must be on site, in accordance with the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (2012)* (Stantec Consulting Ltd., 2012, p. 3.10).
14. **Transplant any native vegetation from adjacent and internal development.** As development occurs, any native vegetation, such as the fescue located in University Heights 3, should be transplanted and used to re-vegetate disturbed areas.

### **Effectiveness**

15. **Develop a program for ecological monitoring within the Swale.** This program should include monitoring biodiversity, nighttime noise and light levels. Monitoring should be done in accordance with the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* (Meewasin Valley Authority, 2013).
16. **Ensure bylaws are in place for protection of the Swale and the enforcement of prohibited and restricted uses.**
17. **Develop and maintain strong, active partnerships with volunteers and support groups.** Active and ongoing conservation and education are critical for the Swale's long-term survival. Besides participation from provincial, municipal, conservation and education partners, a strong volunteer component is important and must engage the community's sense of ownership. Volunteers could include, for example, local community associations, service groups, clubs and non-profit organizations.

## Going Forward

### 18. Communication Plan

- a. **Engagement with adjacent neighbours and residents.** Provide education materials to neighbouring residents to encourage stewardship and foster an understanding of the importance of the Swale.
- b. **Marketing and Visual Identification.** Create a concise and consistent message for the Swale.
- c. **Coordinate external communication.** Improve communication protocol.
- d. **Develop a central depository for information.** A central body to distribute information and data collected on the Swale for public use.

### 19. Education Plan

- a. **Curriculum development.**
- b. **Further develop site interpretation.**

20. **Explore the potential for designation of the Swale as a Municipal Heritage site.** *The Heritage Property Act* provides for the preservation, interpretation, and development of heritage resources in Saskatchewan. Any building, structure, or site that is significant for its cultural, historical, architectural, environmental, archaeological, paleontological, scientific, or aesthetic value may be designated as heritage property. A heritage designation would provide protection of the site and bring attention and awareness to the value of the Swale and its unique attributes.

21. **Explore the potential for scaling the ideas within the *Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan* to current and future Meewasin sites.** Meewasin's jurisdiction includes many natural areas that would benefit from similar planning and management.

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## Appendix A – Figures and Maps

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**Figure A-1. The Swale Extent (from the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan, 2013*)**

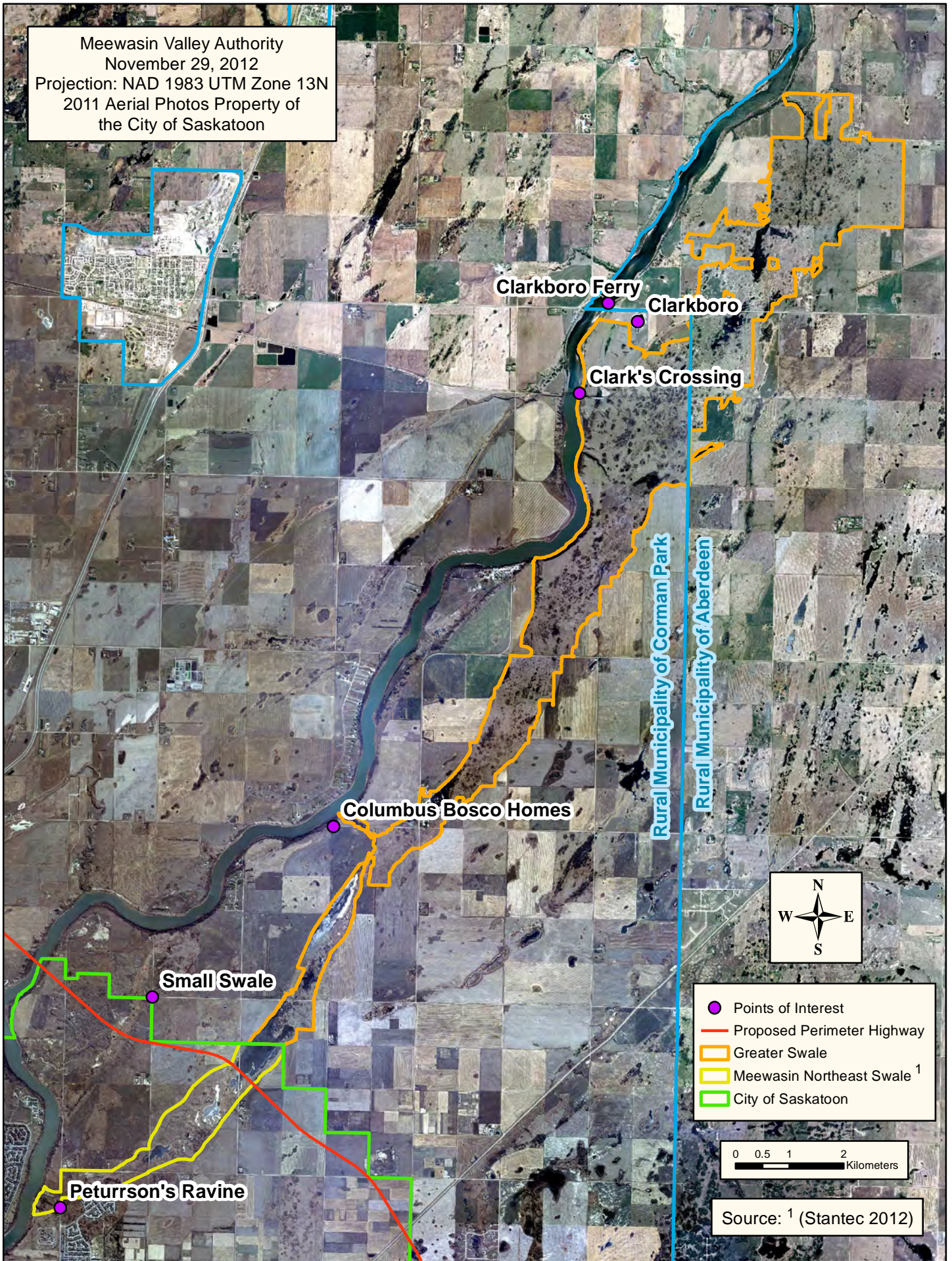


Figure A-2. Meewasin Northeast Swale Location Map



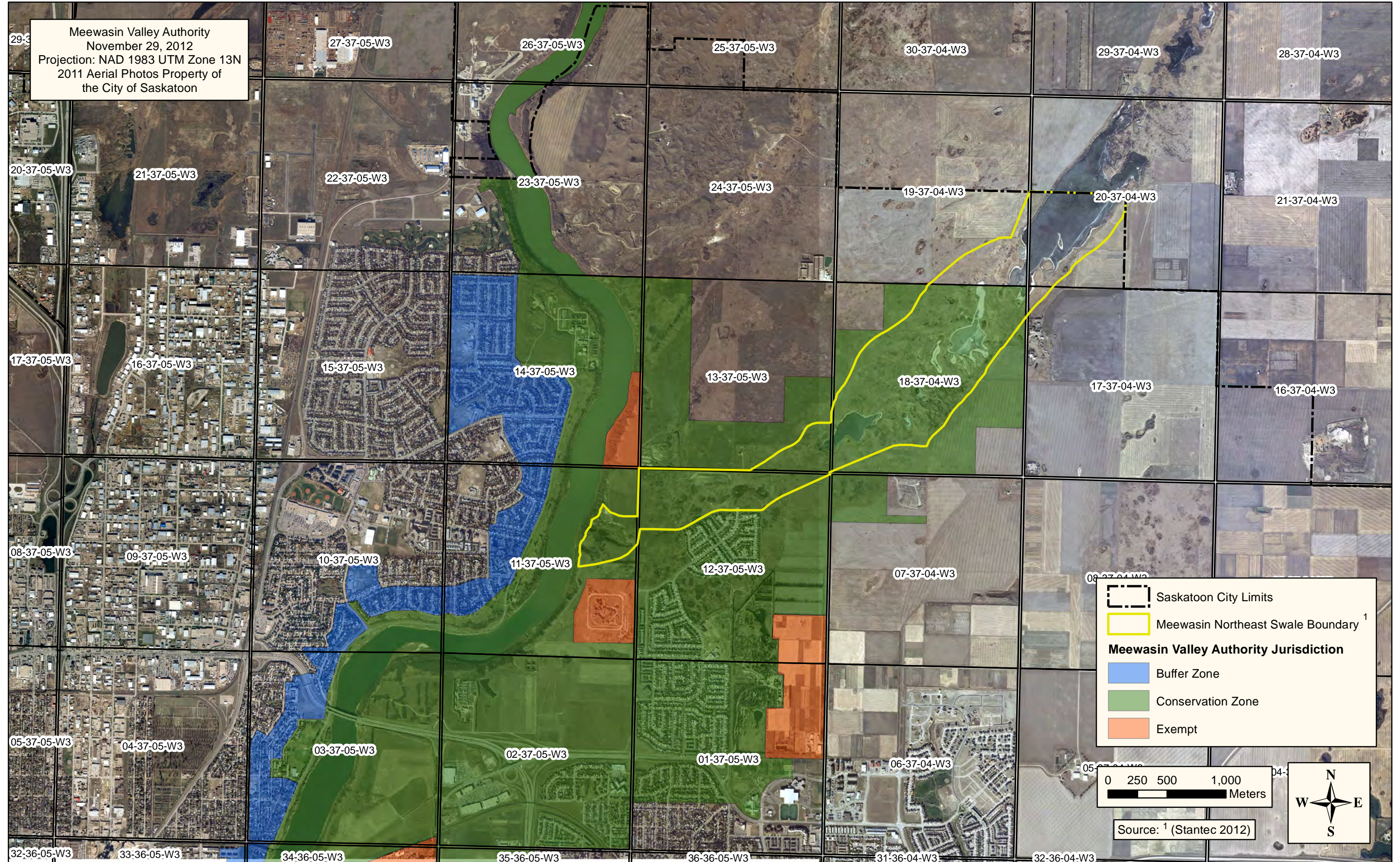
1. Peturrson's Ravine
2. Crocus Prairie
3. University of Saskatchewan Reclamation Site
4. Saskatoon Natural Grasslands

0 250 500 1,000  
Meters

Aerial imagery courtesy of the City of Saskatoon and the Saskatchewan Geospatial Imagery Collaborative



**Figure A-3. Meewasin Valley Authority Jurisdictional Boundaries (from the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan, 2013*)**

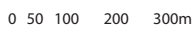


# Figure A-4. Conceptual Design

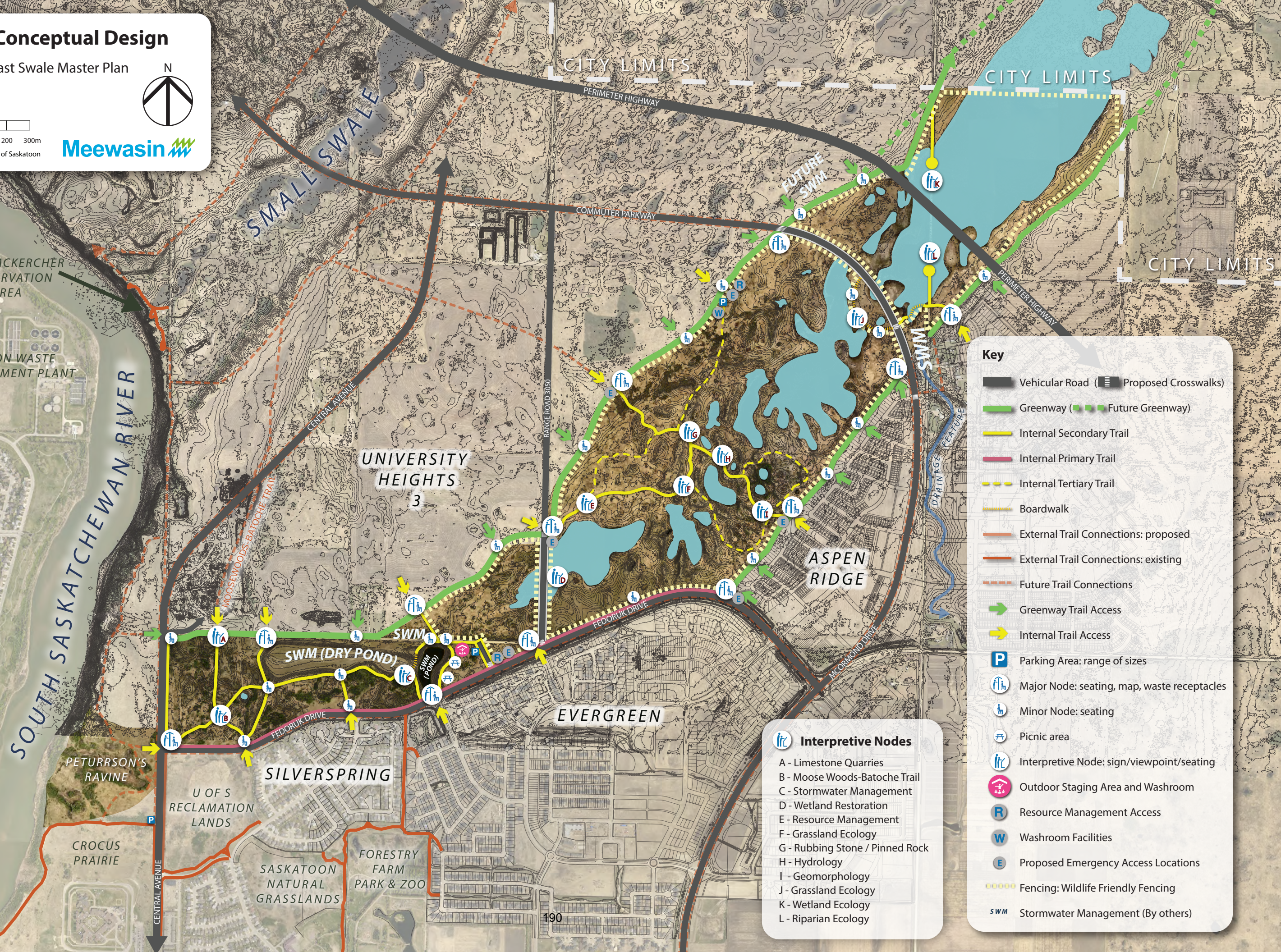
Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m

Scale: 1:7500



2013 Aerial Imagery Courtesy of City of Saskatoon



**Key**

- Vehicular Road ( Proposed Crosswalks)
- Greenway ( Future Greenway)
- Internal Secondary Trail
- Internal Primary Trail
- Internal Tertiary Trail
- Boardwalk
- External Trail Connections: proposed
- External Trail Connections: existing
- Future Trail Connections
- Greenway Trail Access
- Internal Trail Access
- Parking Area: range of sizes
- Major Node: seating, map, waste receptacles
- Minor Node: seating
- Picnic area
- Interpretive Node: sign/viewpoint/seating
- Outdoor Staging Area and Washroom
- Resource Management Access
- Washroom Facilities
- Proposed Emergency Access Locations
- Fencing: Wildlife Friendly Fencing
- Stormwater Management (By others)

**Interpretive Nodes**

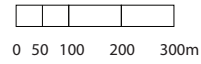
- A - Limestone Quarries
- B - Moose Woods-Batoche Trail
- C - Stormwater Management
- D - Wetland Restoration
- E - Resource Management
- F - Grassland Ecology
- G - Rubbing Stone / Pinned Rock
- H - Hydrology
- I - Geomorphology
- J - Grassland Ecology
- K - Wetland Ecology
- L - Riparian Ecology

# Figure A-5. Simplified Concept

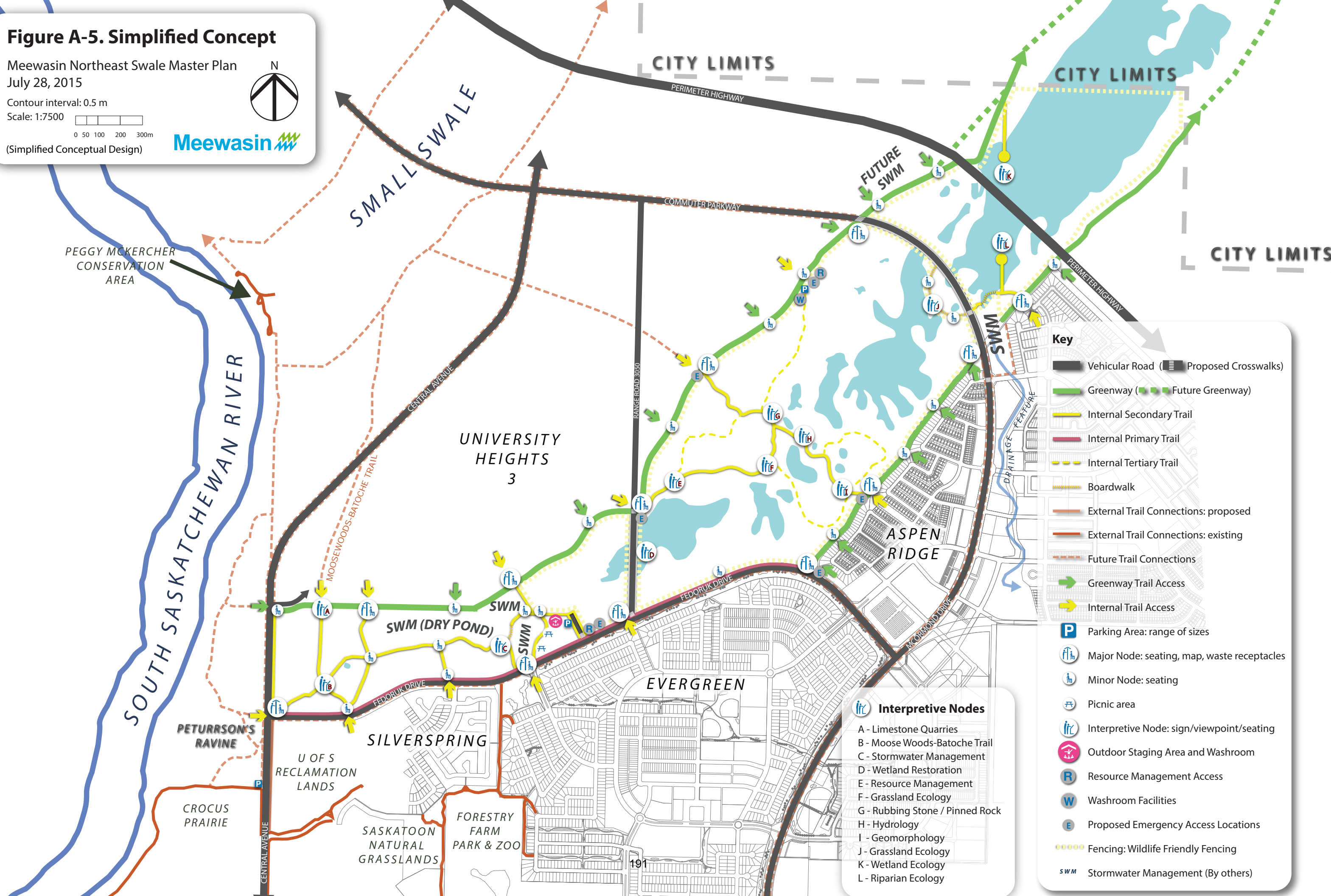
Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m

Scale: 1:7500



(Simplified Conceptual Design)



**Key**

- Vehicular Road
- Proposed Crosswalks
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- Future Greenway
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- Internal Tertiary Trail
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- External Trail Connections: existing
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**Interpretive Nodes**

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- I - Geomorphology
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- L - Riparian Ecology

**Figure A-6. Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan Site Design Program**

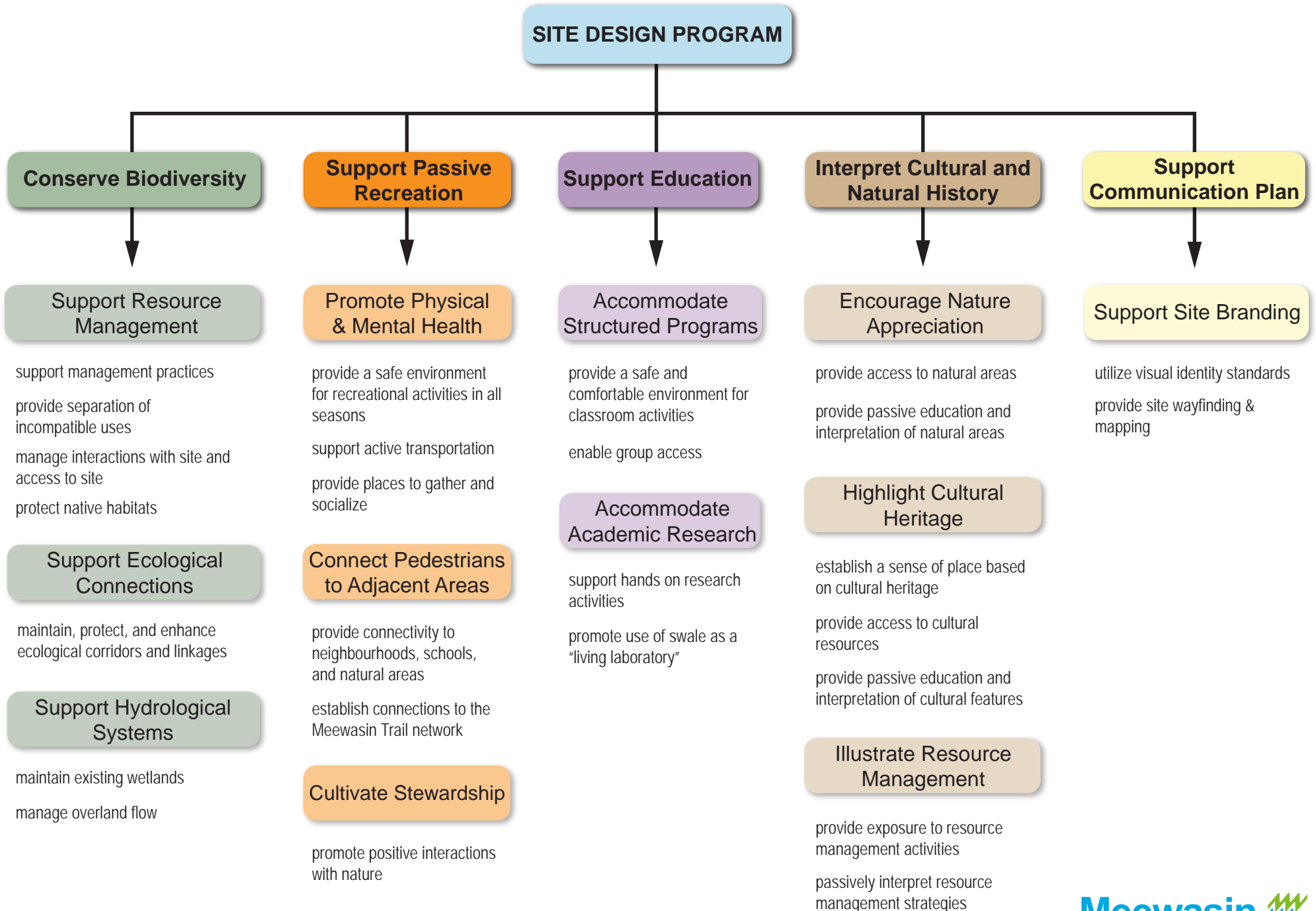


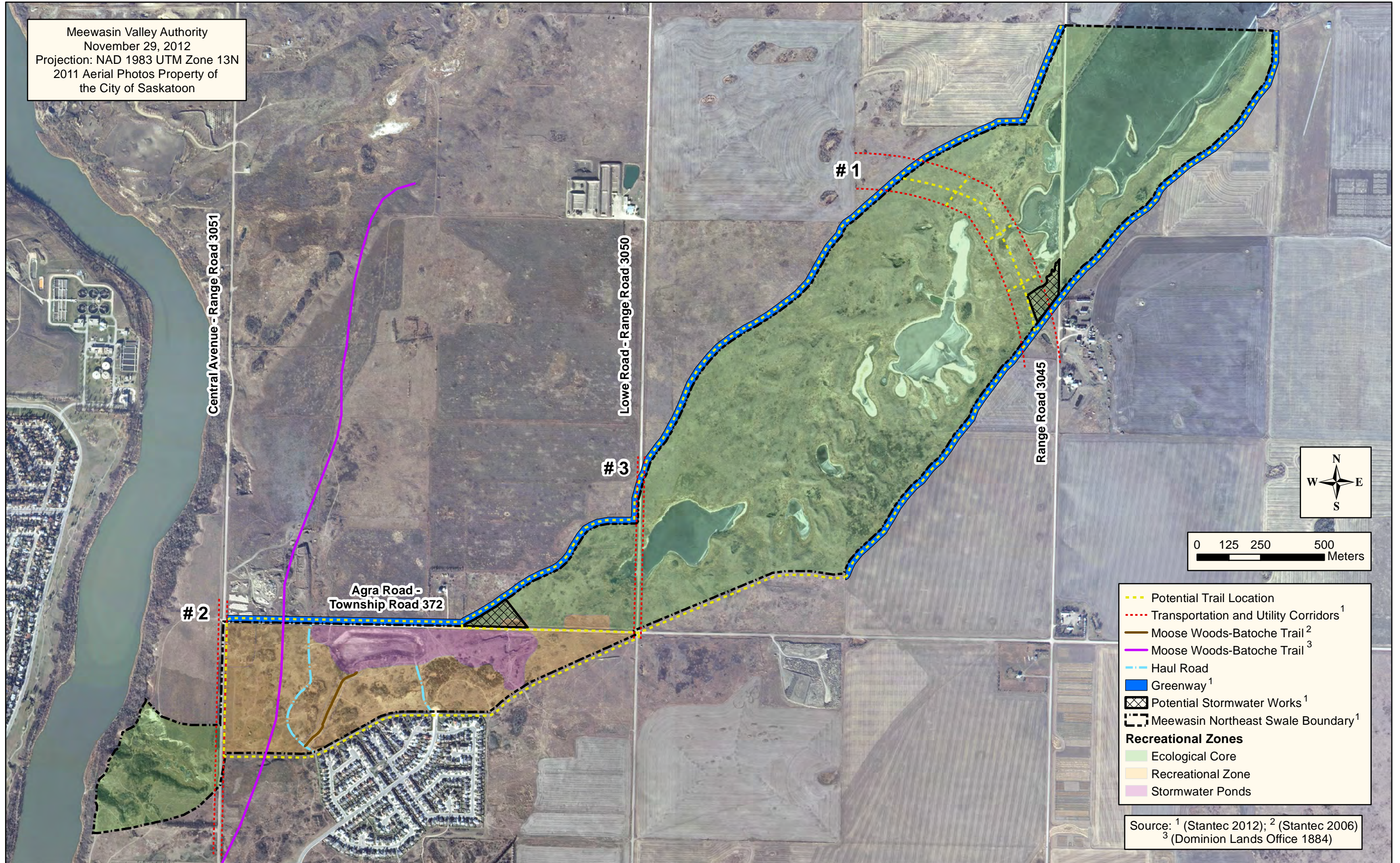


Figure A-7. The Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan Design Program Matrix

Feature	Conserve Biodiversity						Support Passive Recreation						Support Education				Interpret Cultural and Natural History						Support Communications Plan					
	Support Resource Management			Support Ecological Connections			Support Hydrological Systems			Promote Physical and Mental Health			Connect Pedestrians to Adjacent Areas			Cultivate Stewardship	Accommodate Structured Programs		Accommodate Academic Research		Encourage Nature Appreciation		Highlight Cultural Heritage			Illustrate Resource Management		Support Site Branding
	support management practices	provide separation of incompatible uses	manage site access	protect native habitats	maintain, protect and enhance ecological corridors and linkages	maintain wetlands	manage overland flow	provide a safe environment for recreational activities in all seasons	support active transportation	provide gathering places	provide connectivity to neighbourhoods, schools and natural areas	establish connections to Meewasin Trail network	promote positive interactions with nature	provide a safe and comfortable environment for classroom activities	enable group access	support hands on research activities	promote use of Swale as a "living laboratory"	access to natural areas	passive education and interpretation of natural areas	establish a sense of place based on cultural heritage	access to cultural resources	passive education and interpretation of cultural features	exposure to resource management activities	passively interpret resource management strategies	utilize visual identity standards	site wayfinding and mapping		
Greenway		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		
Greenway Access Points							X	X		X		X		X			X	X		X			X	X	X	X		
Fencing - Wildlife Friendly	X	X	X	X	X		X					X						X				X	X					
Fencing - Access Control Gates	X	X	X	X								X					X	X				X	X	X	X			
Fencing - Resource Management Gates	X	X	X	X								X				X						X	X					
Fencing - Emergency Service Access	X	X	X	X								X										X	X	X	X			
Outdoor Education Staging Area with Washroom	X						X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Parking Lots			X				X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X		
Secondary Washroom	X			X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X								X		
Picnic Areas							X		X			X	X	X			X	X								X		
Trail - Greenway		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X					
Trails - In Recreation Zone / Fedoruk			X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Trails - In Ecological Core (Secondary)		X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Trails - In Ecological core (Tertiary)				X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X					
Trails - External Connections							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X						X		
Boardwalks			X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X		
Node - Minor Seating							X	X	X			X	X				X	X				X	X	X				
Node - Interpretive							X	X	X			X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Node - Major							X	X	X			X	X				X	X				X	X	X	X	X		
Ecological Core	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Recreation Zone	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		

An X indicates when a feature supports a site design program goal (yes or no - not weighted)  
 The matrix assumes the full programming potential has been realised on the site.

**Figure A-8. Guidelines for Development of the Meewasin Northeast Swale (from the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan, 2013*)**



**Appendix B – Construction, Costing and Phasing**

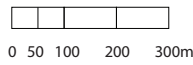
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# Figure B-1. Phase 1

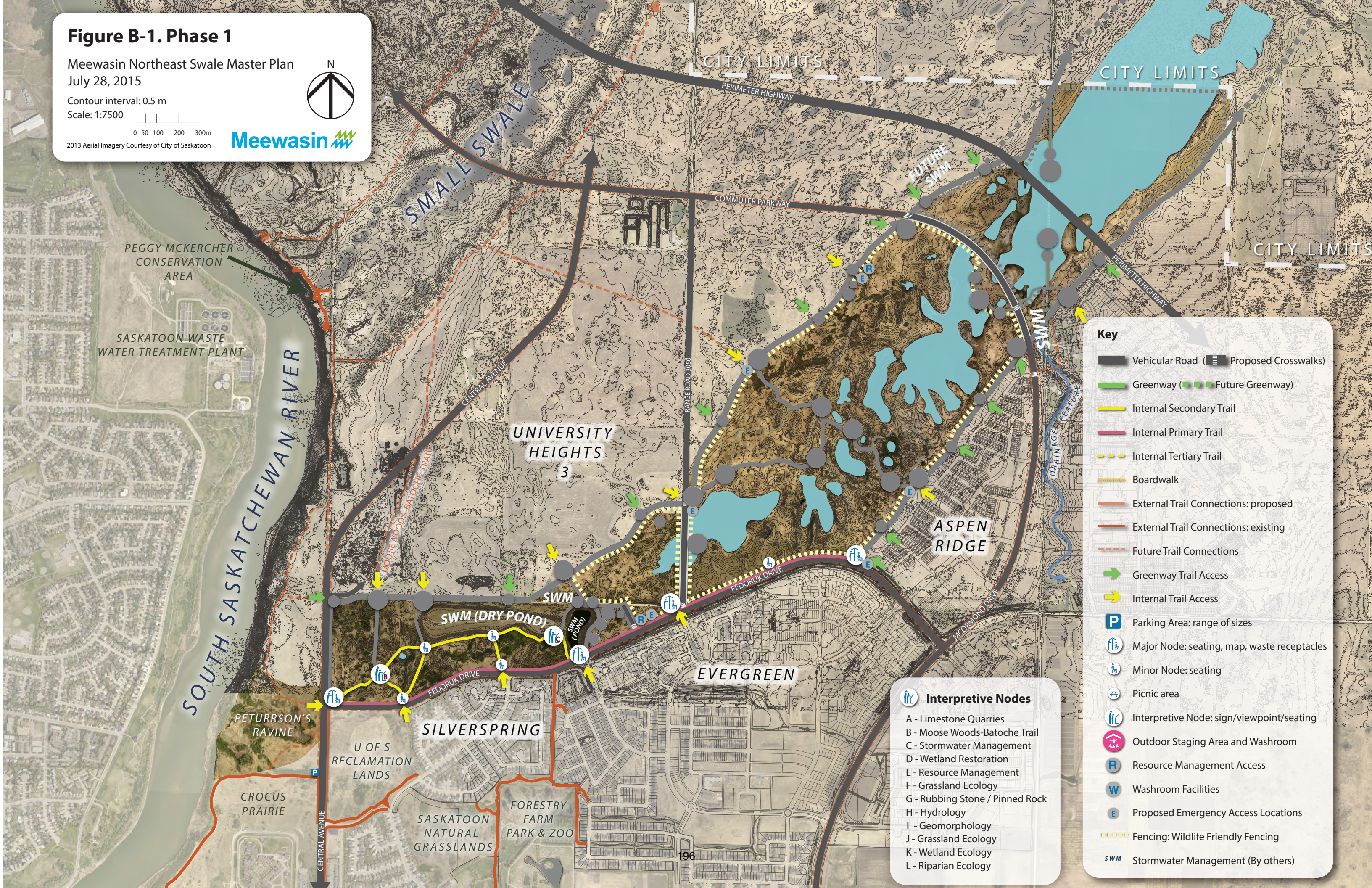
Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m

Scale: 1:7500



2013 Aerial Imagery Courtesy of City of Saskatoon



**Key**

- Vehicular Road Proposed Crosswalks
- Greenway Future Greenway
- Internal Secondary Trail
- Internal Primary Trail
- Internal Tertiary Trail
- Boardwalk
- External Trail Connections: proposed
- External Trail Connections: existing
- Future Trail Connections
- Greenway Trail Access
- Internal Trail Access
- Parking Area: range of sizes
- Major Node: seating, map, waste receptacles
- Minor Node: seating
- Picnic area
- Interpretive Node: sign/viewpoint/seating
- Outdoor Staging Area and Washroom
- Resource Management Access
- Washroom Facilities
- Proposed Emergency Access Locations
- Fencing: Wildlife Friendly Fencing
- Stormwater Management (By others)

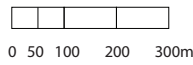
**Interpretive Nodes**

- A - Limestone Quarries
- B - Moose Woods-Batoche Trail
- C - Stormwater Management
- D - Wetland Restoration
- E - Resource Management
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- G - Rubbing Stone / Pinned Rock
- H - Hydrology
- I - Geomorphology
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- K - Wetland Ecology
- L - Riparian Ecology

# Figure B-2. Phase 2

Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m  
Scale: 1:7500



2013 Aerial Imagery Courtesy of City of Saskatoon



PEGGY MCKERCHER CONSERVATION AREA  
SASKATOON WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

SMALL SWALE

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS  
3

ASPEN RIDGE

EVERGREEN

SILVERSPRING

PETURRSON'S RAVINE

U OF S RECLAMATION LANDS

CROCUS PRAIRIE

SASKATOON NATURAL GRASSLANDS

FORESTRY FARM PARK & ZOO

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

PERIMETER HIGHWAY

COMMUTER PARKWAY

CENTRAL AVENUE

RANGE ROAD 3050

FEDORUK DRIVE

MCORMOND DRIVE

SWM (DRY POND)

SWM (POND)

CENTRAL AVENUE

197

## Key

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- Fencing: Wildlife Friendly Fencing
- Stormwater Management (By others)

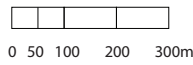
## Interpretive Nodes

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- H - Hydrology
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- K - Wetland Ecology
- L - Riparian Ecology

# Figure B-3. Phase 3

Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m  
Scale: 1:7500



2013 Aerial Imagery Courtesy of City of Saskatoon



PEGGY MCKERCHER  
CONSERVATION  
AREA

SASKATOON WASTE  
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

SMALL SWALE

UNIVERSITY  
HEIGHTS  
3

ASPEN  
RIDGE

EVERGREEN

SILVERSPRING

PETURRSON'S  
RAVINE

U OF S  
RECLAMATION  
LANDS

CROCUS  
PRAIRIE

SASKATOON  
NATURAL  
GRASSLANDS

FORESTRY  
FARM  
PARK & ZOO

198

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

PERIMETER HIGHWAY

COMMUTER PARKWAY

CENTRAL AVENUE

RANGE ROAD 3050

FEDORUK DRIVE

MCORMOND DRIVE

SWM (DRY POND)

SWM (POND)

### Interpretive Nodes

- A - Limestone Quarries
- B - Moose Woods-Batoche Trail
- C - Stormwater Management
- D - Wetland Restoration
- E - Resource Management
- F - Grassland Ecology
- G - Rubbing Stone / Pinned Rock
- H - Hydrology
- I - Geomorphology
- J - Grassland Ecology
- K - Wetland Ecology
- L - Riparian Ecology

### Key

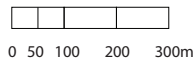
- Vehicular Road
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- Picnic area
- Interpretive Node: sign/viewpoint/seating
- Outdoor Staging Area and Washroom
- Resource Management Access
- Washroom Facilities
- Proposed Emergency Access Locations
- Fencing: Wildlife Friendly Fencing
- Stormwater Management (By others)

# Figure B-4. Phase 4

Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m

Scale: 1:7500



2013 Aerial Imagery Courtesy of City of Saskatoon



PEGGY MCKERCHER  
CONSERVATION  
AREA

SASKATOON WASTE  
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

SMALL SWALE

UNIVERSITY  
HEIGHTS  
3

ASPEN  
RIDGE

EVERGREEN

SILVERSPRING

PETURRSON'S  
RAVINE

U OF S  
RECLAMATION  
LANDS

SASKATOON  
NATURAL  
GRASSLANDS

FORESTRY  
FARM  
PARK & ZOO

199

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

PERIMETER HIGHWAY

COMMUTER PARKWAY

CENTRAL AVENUE

RANGE ROAD 3050

FEDORUK DRIVE

SWM (DRY POND)

SWM (POND)

FEDORUK DRIVE

FEDORUK DRIVE

MCORMOND DRIVE

DRAINAGE FEATURE

### Key

- Vehicular Road
- Proposed Crosswalks
- Greenway ( Future Greenway)
- Internal Secondary Trail
- Internal Primary Trail
- Internal Tertiary Trail
- Boardwalk
- External Trail Connections: proposed
- External Trail Connections: existing
- Future Trail Connections
- Greenway Trail Access
- Internal Trail Access
- Parking Area: range of sizes
- Major Node: seating, map, waste receptacles
- Minor Node: seating
- Picnic area
- Interpretive Node: sign/viewpoint/seating
- Outdoor Staging Area and Washroom
- Resource Management Access
- Washroom Facilities
- Proposed Emergency Access Locations
- Fencing: Wildlife Friendly Fencing
- Stormwater Management (By others)

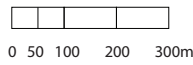
### Interpretive Nodes

- A - Limestone Quarries
- B - Moose Woods-Batoche Trail
- C - Stormwater Management
- D - Wetland Restoration
- E - Resource Management
- F - Grassland Ecology
- G - Rubbing Stone / Pinned Rock
- H - Hydrology
- I - Geomorphology
- J - Grassland Ecology
- K - Wetland Ecology
- L - Riparian Ecology

# Figure B-5. Phase 5

Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan  
July 28, 2015

Contour interval: 0.5 m  
Scale: 1:7500



2013 Aerial Imagery Courtesy of City of Saskatoon



PEGGY MCKERCHER  
CONSERVATION  
AREA

SASKATOON WASTE  
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

SMALL SWALE

UNIVERSITY  
HEIGHTS  
3

ASPEN  
RIDGE

EVERGREEN

SILVERSPRING

PETURRSON'S  
RAVINE

U OF S  
RECLAMATION  
LANDS

SASKATOON  
NATURAL  
GRASSLANDS

FORESTRY  
FARM  
PARK & ZOO

200

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

PERIMETER HIGHWAY

COMMUTER PARKWAY

FUTURE  
SWM

SWM

CENTRAL AVENUE

RANGE ROAD 3050

FEDORUK DRIVE

MCORMOND DRIVE

DRAINAGE FEATURE

SWM (DRY POND)

SWM (POND)

CENTRAL AVENUE

## Key

- Vehicular Road Proposed Crosswalks
- Greenway Future Greenway
- Internal Secondary Trail
- Internal Primary Trail
- Internal Tertiary Trail
- Boardwalk
- External Trail Connections: proposed
- External Trail Connections: existing
- Future Trail Connections
- Greenway Trail Access
- Internal Trail Access
- Parking Area: range of sizes
- Major Node: seating, map, waste receptacles
- Minor Node: seating
- Picnic area
- Interpretive Node: sign/viewpoint/seating
- Outdoor Staging Area and Washroom
- Resource Management Access
- Washroom Facilities
- Proposed Emergency Access Locations
- Fencing: Wildlife Friendly Fencing
- Stormwater Management (By others)

## Interpretive Nodes

- A - Limestone Quarries
- B - Moose Woods-Batoche Trail
- C - Stormwater Management
- D - Wetland Restoration
- E - Resource Management
- F - Grassland Ecology
- G - Rubbing Stone / Pinned Rock
- H - Hydrology
- I - Geomorphology
- J - Grassland Ecology
- K - Wetland Ecology
- L - Riparian Ecology



**Figure B-6 Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan - Overall Capital Cost Opinion**

*Phasing	Description (See Figures B-1 to B-5 for more detail)	Capital (Swale)	Capital (Greenway)	**Optional Maintenance (1YR Beyond FAC)
Phase1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fence the Ecological Core</li> <li>Trail along south edge of the Swale adjacent to Fedoruk Drive</li> <li>Trail connection along Central Avenue Meewasin Trail</li> <li>Trails within the Recreation Zone</li> <li>Resource Management and emergency services access points (north and south)</li> <li>Interpretive and seating (major/minor) nodes in the the Recreation Zone and Ecological Core</li> </ul>	\$ 2,434,079.70	No Greenway Development Phase 1	\$ 50,000.00
Phase2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Greenway along Aspen Ridge neighbourhood</li> <li>Mow north Greenway bordering University Heights 3 neighbourhood</li> <li>Internal secondary trail in the Ecological Core from</li> <li>Interpretive nodes in the Ecological Core along the secondary trails (east-west / north-south)</li> <li>Major seating nodes adjacent to the secondary trails (east-west / north-south) in the Ecological Core</li> <li>Minor Seating nodes adjacent to Aspen Ridge neighbourhood</li> </ul>	\$ 522,007.20	\$ 1,459,200.00	\$ 50,000.00
Phase3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Greenway</li> <li>Trails in Recreation Zone</li> <li>Internal tertiary trails in the Ecological Core</li> <li>Interpretive and seating (major/minor) nodes between Central Avenue and North Commuter Parkway</li> <li>Parking for Outdoor Education Staging Area</li> <li>Trail along Central Avenue, north of Fedoruk Drive to University Heights 3</li> <li>Picnic areas</li> </ul>	\$ 1,205,907.75	\$ 3,964,800.00	\$ 50,000.00
Phase4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fencing between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway</li> <li>Greenway between the North Commuter Parkway and Perimeter Highway</li> <li>Feature lookout from the North Commuter Parkway in the Ecological Core</li> <li>Trail development</li> <li>Interpretive and seating (major/minor) nodes along the feature lookout and internal trails</li> <li>North washroom</li> <li>North parking lot</li> </ul>	\$ 1,118,650.50	\$ 1,190,400.00	\$ 50,000.00
Phase5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fencing from Perimeter Highway to City limits</li> <li>Greenway from Perimeter Highway to City limits</li> <li>Boardwalk in Recreation Zone</li> <li>Outdoor Education Staging Area</li> <li>Trail along Range Road 3045, between Perimeter Highway and City limits</li> <li>Interpretive node between Perimeter Highway and City limits</li> <li>Seating nodes (minor) along Perimeter Highway</li> </ul>	\$ 797,502.24	\$ 1,344,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
<b>Total</b>		\$ <b>6,078,147.39</b>	\$ <b>7,958,400.00</b>	\$ <b>250,000.00</b>

\* Currently there is no scheduled timeline for the start of construction, and therefore work is set out in phases rather than distributed over years.

\*\* It is recommended that construction maintenance be continued one year post FAC after which time the City would assume maintenance operations

**Note: this is based on the concept plan and is subject to change during detail design**

**Figure B-6 Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan - Ongoing Operational Costs**

*Phasing	*Resource Management	Communication Plan	Education Plan	Operating Budget (By others)
Year 1	\$ 186,443.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	
Year 2	\$ 134,400.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	
Year 3	\$ 144,240.00	\$ 15,000.00		
Year 4	\$ 147,543.00	\$ 15,000.00		
Year 5	\$ 165,125.00	\$ 15,000.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 777,751.00</b>	<b>\$ 75,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 110,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

\* Resource management costs are not affected by construction, and therefore this work can begin as early as 2016. These are annual costs for a five year period.

*Note: this is based on the concept plan and is subject to change during detail design*

Figure B-7. Meewasin Northeast Swale Construction Phases

## Quantity Matrix

Features	Greenway (acres)	Greenway Lighting (each)	Primary Trails (l.m.) (Asphalt)	Secondary Trails (l.m.) (Crusher Dust)	Tertiary Trails (l.m.) (Mown)	Boardwalk with railing (l.m.)	Wildlife Friendly Fencing (l.m.)	Resource Management Access (each)	Emergency Services Access (each)	Benches (each)	Trash Unit (each)	Trail Wayfinding Maps (each)	Secondary Trail Wayfinding Maps (each)	Picnic Tables (each)	Picnic Shelter (each)	Interpretive Sign (each)	Parking Lot (sq m)	Bollards (Timber /Knock Down)	Washroom	Outdoor Education Staging Area
<b>Phase 1</b>																				
Greenway (Storm water / trails / planting / lighting)																				
Recreation Zone				2566														5		
Ecological Core							7550	2	6											
Trail Widening (Fedoruk Road)			2570																	
Trails outside the Swale			475																	
Major Seating Nodes (4)										8	4	3	1							
Minor Seating Nodes (5)										10			3							
Interpretive Nodes (2)										2						2				
<b>Subtotal</b>			3045	2566			7550	2	6	20	4	3	4			2				
<b>Phase 2</b>																				
Greenway (Storm water / trails / planting / lighting)	8	42	1250		1250															
Recreation Zone																				
Ecological Core				2080																
Major Seating Nodes (3)										6	2	2								
Minor Seating Nodes (3)										6			3							
Interpretive Nodes (5)										5						5				
<b>Subtotal</b>	8	42	1250	2080						17	2	2	3			5				
<b>Phase 3</b>																				
Greenway (Storm water / trails / planting / lighting)	21	116	3500																	
Recreation Zone			485	1450													1600	80		
Ecological Core					1275															
Major Seating Nodes (2)										4	2	2								
Minor Seating Nodes (8)										16	5		3							
Interpretive Nodes (2)										2						2				
Picnic Nodes (2)											2			4	1					
<b>Subtotal</b>	21	116	3985	1450	1275					22	9	2	3	4	1	2	1600			
<b>Phase 4</b>																				
Greenway (Storm water / trails / planting / lighting)	6	35	1055																	
Recreation Zone																				
Ecological Core				150		450	1600		1								800	40	1	
Major Seating Nodes (3)										6	3	3								
Minor Seating Nodes (3)										5	2									
Interpretive Nodes (2)										2						2				
<b>Subtotal</b>	6	35	1055	150		450	1600		1	13	5	3	0			2	800		1	
<b>Phase 5</b>																				
Greenway (Storm water / trails / planting / lighting)	7	38	1140																	
Recreation Zone				74		100														
Ecological Core						250	2090	1											1	1
Major Seating Nodes																				
Minor Seating Nodes (2)										4	2		2							
Interpretive Nodes (1)										1						1				
Facility																				
<b>Subtotal</b>	7	38	1140	74		350	2090			5			2						1	1
<b>TOTALS (ALL PHASES COMBINED)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>10475</b>	<b>6320</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>11240</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2400</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Note: this is based on the concept plan and is subject to change during detail design

**Appendix C – Terms of Reference for the Meewasin Northeast Swale  
Master Plan**

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Terms of Reference for

**Meewasin Northeast Swale Master Plan**  
**Meewasin Valley Authority**

**Meewasin Valley Authority**  
**April 23, 2014**

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 1. OVERVIEW

Meewasin is proposing to prepare a Master Plan for the Northeast Swale to plan and design the physical space, including pathways and amenities, within the Northeast Swale. The plan will support resource management, education and recreation uses consistent with the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* and the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines* (Stantec, 2012).

### 2. BACKGROUND

Saskatoon's Northeast Swale is an ancient river channel. It begins at Peturrson's Ravine and carves a 26 km long path adjacent to the South Saskatchewan River. It is one of the largest pieces of unbroken prairie, riparian forest and wetlands in the Saskatoon region with patches of rare fescue grassland. The swale is home to several rare and endangered and culturally significant plant and animal species.

The Northeast Swale and the Greater Swale has signs of human habitation and use over the past several centuries, including a remnant section of the Moose Woods-Batoche Trail, Middleton's staging camp on the on the trek to the Battle of Batoche, the site of the telegraph line that linked North America to Europe by way of Russia, and tipi rings from the encampments of the original residents of the Saskatoon area. More recent archeological remains are the lime kilns near the swale and a hole left by the movement of large limestone boulders used to build parts of the University of Saskatchewan.

In 2012, Meewasin collaborated with the City of Saskatoon and a wide variety of stakeholders throughout the community to develop a plan to integrate this sensitive natural area into an urban context. The *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan* includes appropriate passive recreational activities, education and research opportunities. It also describes management techniques appropriate to a natural area including burning and grazing to manage invasive species and protect and enhance biodiversity.

The *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines* (2012), a companion document, is intended to ensure minimal impact from development within and adjacent to it. Meewasin played a key role in its development working with the City of Saskatoon, a consultant and experts from the community. The Guidelines have been adopted by both Meewasin Board of Directors and Saskatoon City Council.

### 3. SCOPE OF WORK

Meewasin requires the following work to be completed as part of this project:

- Establishment of Steering and Technical Committees and planning for stakeholder involvement to support the development of the plan;
- Coordination and facilitation of 8 meetings with the Technical Advisory Committee, 4 meetings with the Steering Committee and multiple meetings with stakeholder groups as required.
- Planning and execution of full day design charrette, resulting in the development of document summarizing the results of the charrette. A presentation of the design options resulting from the charrette will be given to the Technical Advisory Committee to provide guidance for finalization.
- Development of a comprehensive site plan for the Northeast Swale. The plan must outline improvements in the ecological core and the greenway and include site design drawings. It must consider adjacent uses and access management and describe the rationale and intent of design features.
- Presentation of a draft site plan to the Meewasin Management Team, Meewasin Advisory Committees, and to the Meewasin Board of Directors.
- Development of communications and branding strategy for the Northeast Swale to effectively communicate importance of the swale and the activities taking place there. The strategy will also include a proposed name for the site. An approach to include stakeholder input will be incorporated.
- Development of an implementation appendix that includes cost estimates, funding strategy options for capital construction, an approach for phased construction, and a description of ongoing site maintenance requirements.
- Development of a presentation on the comprehensive site plan, the communications and branding strategy, and the implementation appendix. The presentation will be given to Meewasin committees, the Meewasin Board of Directors, the Planning and Operations Committee at the City of Saskatoon and City council for input and approval.
- The final report and presentation must be completed by February, 2015

#### **4. DELIVERABLES**

Report, Drawings and Presentation Material defining the following:

Comprehensive Site Plan:

- Overall site plan and proposed improvements in the ecological core, buffer zones, and recreation zones;
- Greenway and trail design including pathways, site access and connectivity to adjacent land uses adjacent, neighborhoods and crossing features;
- Site grading, drainage and storm water management;
- Amenity design for safety and comfort, including site furniture and signage;
- Site design to support resource management, interpretation and programming;

Education and Communication Strategy:

- Education, interpretation and programming opportunities;
- Communication strategy including naming and branding;

Implementation Appendix:

- Cost estimate for capital construction including quantities and unit costs;
- Proposed funding strategy options for capital construction;
- Implementation plan including proposed phasing;
- Site maintenance plan and recommendations.

## 5. ROLES

**Project Team:**

Project Manager	Alan Otterbein
Project Manager	Mike Velonas
Project Designer	Nola Stein
Design Assistant	Jonathan Behnke
GIS Specialist	Sarina Gersher
Project Coordinator	Erin Akins
Interpretive Advisor	Doug Porteous
Special Advisor	Colleen Yates

**Steering Committee**

City of Saskatoon:	Planning and Development	Alan Wallace
	Recreation and Sport	Cary Humphrey
	Parks	Darren Crilly
	Enviro & Corporate Initiatives	Brenda Wallace
Meewasin:	Saskatoon Land	Frank Long
	Design and Development	Allan Otterbein
	Planning and Conservation	Mike Velonas
	Community Development	Doug Porteous

**Technical Advisory Committee**

City of Saskatoon:	Long Range Planning	Terry Fusco
	Education and Enviro Performance	Amber Jones



	Land Development	Tyson McShane
	Storm Water Management	Andrew Hildebrandt
	Safe Growth/CPTED	Elisabeth Miller
	Recreation and Sport	Elan Ballantyne
	Parks	Gerald Rees
Meewasin:	Design and Development Manager	Alan Otterbein
	Project Designer	Nola Stein
	Design Assistant	Jonathan Behnke
	Project Coordinator	Erin Akins
	Conservation Officer	Luc Delanoy
	GIS Specialist	Sarina Gersher
	Interpretive Lead	Doug Porteous
	Special Advisor	Colleen Yates
	Conservation Advisory Committee	Peter Goode
Other:	Swale Watcher	Stan Shadick
	Swale Watcher	Barb Hanbridge
	Soil and hydrology specialist	Les Henry
	Metis cultural interpretation	Fiji Robinson
	Saskatoon Heritage Society	Claire Bullaro
	Archeological specialist	Butch Amundson

## 6. RESPONSIBILITIES – PROJECT TEAM

Project Managers are accountable for:

- 1) Achievement of project milestone and deliverables
- 2) Budgeting and allocation of project resources
- 3) Managing risks and resolving conflicts
- 4) Providing direction to project team and committees
- 5) Obtaining project approval by Meewasin Board and Saskatoon City Council
- 6) Handling all project related media relations

The Project Team is accountable for:

- 1) Coordinating Steering and Technical Committees
- 2) Researching and summarizing relevant information
- 3) Managing project communications and materials
- 4) Planning and implementing stakeholder engagement
- 5) Technical support including GIS, mapping, and design
- 6) Report writing including, content and editing
- 7) Development of the communications and branding strategy
- 8) Being responsive to committee input and direction

## 7. RESPONSIBILITIES – STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee will:

- 1) Provide advice and direction to the Project Team on the Master Plan;
  - i. represent their respective organization’s views, ensuring that the plan progresses in a manner consistent with the interests of their organization.
  - ii. Serve as a link to the communities of interest which they represent and ensure that these communities are made aware of the progress on the Master Plan;
  - iii. provide direction with the intention of meeting the goals outlined in the *Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan (2013)* and the *Northeast Swale Development Guidelines (Stantec, 2012)*.
- 2) Undertake initial reviews of major accomplishments and reports prepared by the Meewasin Valley Authority and the Technical Advisory Committee;
- 3) Provide guidance on stakeholder engagement throughout the project;
- 4) Meet on a periodic basis (approximately 4 times), face-to-face, in Saskatoon.

A tentative meeting schedule is proposed as follows but could be revised depending on progress of the project:

Meeting #1	Apr 17, 1:30-3:00 pm
Meeting #2	Jul 15, 1:30-3:00 pm
Meeting #3	Nov 18, 1:30-3:00 pm
Meeting #4	Jan 20, 1:30-3:00 pm

## 8. RESPONSIBILITIES – TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Technical Advisory Committee will:

- 1) Serve as a link to the communities of interest or organizations which they represent and ensure that these communities are made aware of the progress on the Master Plan;
- 2) Bring forward any issues or recommendations to the Project Team and to the Steering Committee based on professional knowledge and expertise;
- 3) Undertake reviews of major reports once they have been vetted by the Steering Committee and provide advice to the Project Team
- 4) Meet on a monthly basis, face-to-face, in Saskatoon.

A tentative meeting dates schedule is proposed as follows but could be revised depending on progress of the project:

Meeting #1	April 16, 1:30-3:00 pm
Meeting #2	June 5, 1:30-3:00 pm
Meeting #3	July 10, 1:30 -3:00 pm
Meeting #4	Aug 28, 1:30-3:00 pm
Meeting #5	Sept 25, 1:30- 3:00 pm
Meeting #6	Oct 30, 1:30-3:00 pm

Meeting #7      Nov 27, 1:30-3:00 pm  
 Meeting #8      Jan 15, 1:30- 3:00pm

## 9. PROJECT MILESTONES

Week of	2014
Mar 17	Confirm committee representation
April 16	Technical Advisory Committee meeting #1
April 17	Steering Committee meeting #1
May- June	Meetings with key stakeholders
June 5	Technical Advisory Committee meeting #2
July 10	Technical Advisory Committee meeting #3
July 15	Steering Committee meeting #2 (Review Preliminary Draft)
Aug 28	Technical Advisory Committee meeting #4
Sept 25	Technical Advisory Committee Meeting #5
Oct 30	Technical Advisory Committee Meeting #6
Oct	Stakeholder meetings and public open house
Nov 18	Steering Committee Meeting #3 (Review 75% draft)
Nov 20	Presentation to Development Review
Nov 27	Technical Advisory Committee meeting #7
Week of	2015
Jan 15	Technical Advisory Committee meeting #8
Jan 20	Steering Committee Meeting #4 (Review Final Draft)
Feb 16	Presentation to Meewasin Development Review Committee Presentation to City of Saskatoon CPTED Committee
Mar 2	Presentation to Meewasin Board for Approval
April	Presentation to City of Saskatoon P&O Committee
April	Presentation to City Council

## 10. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Phase 1 Engagement (Input): May 1-28

- Workshop sessions with key stakeholders groups

Phase 2 Engagement (Review): October 6-20

- Stakeholder meetings to review 75% draft
- Public open house to seek input on 75% draft
- Draft document is posted online for comment

#### Stakeholder Groups:

- General Public
  
- City of Saskatoon:
  - Leisure Facilities (Recreation and Sport)
  - Facilities Maintenance (for park sites)
  - Parks - Maintenance (Naturalization)
  - Parks - Open Space Design
  - Strategic Services (Storm water)
  - Community Development
  - Neighbourhood Services
  
- RM Corman Park
- Provincial Government – Perimeter Highway Planning
  
- Environmental: Swale Watchers, Saskatoon Nature Society, Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Environmental Society, Ducks Unlimited, Saskatoon Wildlife Federation
- Recreation: Saskatoon Cycles, Nordic Ski Club, Saskatoon Road Runners Association; Trail Rastas, off-leash dogs and ATV or Snowmobile groups
- Aboriginal: First Nations and Metis
- Education: School boards, University of Saskatchewan, SIAST
- Community Associations: Silverspring, Evergreen, Aspen Ridge, University Heights 3 (UH3)

## 11. CONTEXT DOCUMENTS

#### Plans:

The Northeast Swale Resource Management Plan, 2013  
The Northeast Swale Development Guidelines, 2012  
Meewasin Valley Trail System Plan -1990  
Meewasin Valley Interpretive Concept - 1984  
The Meewasin Valley Project – 100 Year Conceptual Master Plan, 1981

#### Policy, legislation, standards and regulations:

The Planning and Development Act, 2007  
The Subdivision Regulations  
The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations, 2003  
The Weed Control Act  
The Environmental Management and Protection Act

The Highways and Transportation Act, 1997  
The Meewasin Valley Authority Act

The City of Saskatoon Official Community Plan  
The City of Saskatoon Zoning Bylaw  
The City of Saskatoon's proposed wetland policy

The Saskatoon Planning District Official Community Plan  
The Saskatoon Planning District Zoning Bylaw

New Neighborhood Design and Development Standards Manual, City of Saskatoon  
City of Saskatoon Park Development Guidelines and Construction Specifications  
University Heights Sector Plan

Meewasin Valley Authority - Northeast Policy

## **12. BUDGET**

Costs associated with developing the Master Plan and design will be assumed by Meewasin.

## **13. CONFIDENTIALITY**

As part of discussions supporting this project, proprietary information may be disclosed. Any unauthorized release or carelessness in the handling of confidential or proprietary information is considered a breach of the duty to maintain confidentiality.

## NORTHEAST SWALE ESTIMATED OPERATING IMPACT

PROJECT #: Northeast Swale

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2 Cumulative	Phase 3	Phase 3 Cumulative	Phase 4	Phase 4 Cumulative	Phase 5	Phase 5 Cumulative
Saskatoon Light & Power (Greenway Lighting)	\$ -	\$ 7,137	\$ 7,137	\$ 19,711	\$ 26,847	\$ 5,947	\$ 32,795	\$ 6,457	\$ 39,252
Facilities	\$ 15,525	\$ 5,300	\$ 20,825	\$ 18,000	\$ 38,825	\$ 29,910	\$ 68,735	\$ 32,885	\$ 93,620
Parks	\$ 19,034	\$ 13,940	\$ 32,974	\$ 13,400	\$ 46,374	\$ 6,706	\$ 53,080	\$ 23	\$ 53,103
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 34,559</b>	<b>\$ 26,376</b>	<b>\$ 60,935</b>	<b>\$ 51,111</b>	<b>\$ 112,046</b>	<b>\$ 42,563</b>	<b>\$ 154,610</b>	<b>\$ 39,365</b>	<b>\$ 185,975</b>

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# 2014 Annual Report - Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership

## Recommendation

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

## Topic and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the activities of the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) in 2014.

## Report Highlights

1. SHIP serves to support the implementation of the City of Saskatoon's (City) Housing Business Plan and strengthen the community capacity to deliver affordable housing projects in Saskatoon.
2. SHIP's 2014 Annual Report to the City provides details of their activities in 2014, which includes a number of projects that will bring affordable units to several areas with a low concentration of affordable housing.

## Strategic Goal

This report addresses the City's Strategic Goal of Quality of Life by supporting the provision of affordable housing throughout Saskatoon. SHIP provides a range of services to assist in the development of affordable housing projects in the community and also serves as an advocate for the importance of affordable housing.

## Background

SHIP was created in 1999. It strives to bring the necessary expertise, experience, and assistance to housing providers in order to help build the capacity to develop new affordable housing projects in Saskatoon.

When SHIP was established, non-profit housing providers and the City agreed there was a gap in services and capacity that limited the development of affordable housing. SHIP's role was to fill that gap by providing a community-based service to help affordable housing providers to develop business plans for affordable housing projects.

At its March 21, 2011 meeting, City Council approved a service agreement with SHIP for a five-year term, set to expire at the end of 2016. Annual funding of \$100,000 from the Affordable Housing Reserve would be provided to SHIP. In return, SHIP would help support the goal of 100 units of affordable housing every year in Saskatoon. In addition, the agreement requires SHIP to provide the City with an annual report and a five-year strategic plan.

### Report

SHIP is a community-based organization that has a mission to help develop creative solutions for the provision of affordable housing by bringing together expertise and experience in the community. The work of SHIP has been critically important in this period of sustained economic and population growth in Saskatoon, which has been accompanied by a decreasing supply of rental units and an increase in housing prices.

In SHIP's 2014 Annual Report (see Attachment 1), the details of its contributions to achieving over 100 units of affordable housing are outlined. A number of the identified projects are in areas with a low concentration of affordable housing units. The report also includes information related to the funding that SHIP has disbursed in its role as the Community Entity for the Federal Government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy funding.

SHIP's role in Saskatoon continues to be important to the provision of affordable housing and continues to contribute to the success of the City's Housing Business Plan.

### Financial Implications

The service agreement between SHIP and the City includes an annual payment to SHIP of \$100,000 from the Affordable Housing Reserve, with the following scaled performance bonus when SHIP facilitates the creation of more than 100 units in a year:

- 101 to 120 units - \$5,000 bonus
- 121 to 140 units - \$10,000 bonus
- 141 or more units - \$15,000 bonus

As SHIP has facilitated the creation of 102 units in 2014, they qualify for a bonus payment of \$5,000.

### Other Considerations/Implications

There are no options, policy, environmental, CPTED, or privacy implications or considerations. A communication plan is not required.

### Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion

Under the terms of the service agreement between the City and SHIP, an annual report is required each year of the five-year agreement. The contract between the City and SHIP expires at the end of 2016. A report will be presented to City Council in 2016, evaluating the service and recommending whether the City should continue to provide funding to SHIP based on a review of community housing priorities.

### Public Notice

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.



### Attachment

1. Creative Solutions to Affordable Housing and Homelessness in Saskatoon - 2014 Annual Report

### Report Approval

Written by: Paul Whitenect, Acting Manager, Neighbourhood Planning  
Reviewed by: Alan Wallace, Director of Planning and Development  
Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/CP/2015/PDCS – 2014 Annual Report – Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership/lc



SASKATOON  
HOUSING  
INITIATIVES  
PARTNERSHIP

2014

ANNUAL REPORT

CREATIVE SOLUTIONS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING  
AND HOMELESSNESS IN SASKATOON



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>WHAT WE DO</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>OUR STRENGTH IS IN OUR PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>INVESTING TO PREVENT, REDUCE AND END HOMELESSNESS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>HOMELESS SERVICE AND CAPITAL PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2014 HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>SHIP'S BOARD MEMBERS AND DEVELOPMENT TEAM</b>	<b>10</b>

## Types of Affordable Housing

**Supportive housing**  
is permanent housing for people who need assistance (personal support services, medical assistance, counselling) to live independently. Supportive housing may house people who are elderly or who have disabilities, addictions, or mental illness.

**Emergency housing**  
provides shelter and accommodation for short periods of time and serves people who are homeless, displaced, or who are fleeing violence or abuse.

**Private market purpose-built rental housing**  
Housing that's been built for the purpose of renting to tenants is called 'purpose-built rental.' Apartment buildings are a common type of purpose-built rental. This housing is owned by an individual or a private company and may be managed by the owner or by a hired property manager. Units vary widely based on location, age and condition of building. The owner of the property sets the amount to be paid for rent based on the local housing market.

**Homeownership**  
Owning a home is an attractive option for many households. Options include single and multi-family homes and prices vary by location and quality. Affordable homeownership options may be available.

**Non-profit housing**  
Rental housing for low and moderate income individuals and families, built by the province, a municipality, or by a community group. Most tenants pay rent that's geared to their income, others pay rent that's at the low end of private market rent.

**Secondary suites**  
are emerging as a private-market option for affordable housing. These units are created on the same land as a private home, perhaps in a basement, on an upper floor, above a garage, or detached from the home. The homeowner acts as the landlord and charges rent to the tenant based on the local housing market.

**Cooperative housing**  
provides housing for people with low and moderate incomes. Residents contribute their time towards the upkeep of the building(s) and the governance of the co-op. Some tenants pay rent that's geared to income; the rest pay market rent. Some units may be modified for seniors or for people with disabilities.

**Transitional housing**  
offers a bridge between emergency and permanent housing, often for a specified time period. Transitional housing may serve people leaving homelessness, people leaving the corrections system, or families receiving specialized supports.

**Private market condo rentals**  
In major cities, there has been a decline in the building of new, purpose-built rental housing. Rental condos, owned by investors and rented to tenants, are the fastest growing segment of many cities rental housing sector. These units tend to be priced above purpose-built rental housing and serve middle- and high-income households.

**Rooming houses or congregate living**  
Residents rent out single rooms and share common kitchens, bathrooms, and living space. Depending on a resident's needs, this kind of housing may be permanent or transitional.

# WHAT WE DO

Working across the entire affordable housing continuum, SHIP is helping create solutions to housing and homelessness in Saskatoon through project development assistance, community engagement, and making investments to address homelessness.

SHIP is a unique affordable housing development organization that brings together a wealth of expertise and experience from a diverse group of individuals involved with affordable housing in Saskatoon. SHIP's Board, committees and staff are teeming with experienced advisors that bring a wealth of knowledge to the organization. By identifying the needs of the community, SHIP develops creative solutions to the housing challenges faced by many Saskatoon residents. This is achieved by conducting market research, reviewing best practices, engaging organizations and individuals through meetings and outreach, and building strategic partnerships with groups that are working toward goals and outcomes common to our organization.

SHIP's housing project development team works with clients to create a customized business plan to help bring their project to fruition. Plans review zoning and building requirement and explores development options. By performing financial feasibility assessments and establishing timelines and goals, SHIP helps mitigate risks often encountered during the project development phase.

Our project development expertise also provides a strong knowledge base for the investments we manage (\$1 Million per year) for initiatives that address homelessness in our city. By working together with our community partners, SHIP is helping build communities, revitalize neighborhoods and address homelessness.

With expertise in project development and research, and proven strength as prudent fund managers, SHIP has all the elements needed to empower organizations to develop solutions to affordable housing and homelessness.



## SHIP'S VISION

SHIP will help create a safe, healthy and prosperous community by ensuring that there is an ample supply of affordable housing choices that contributes to the economic, social and personal well-being of the residents of Saskatoon.

## SHIP'S MISSION

SHIP provides leadership to foster creative housing solutions by engaging developers, builders, lenders, and housing providers.



# OUR STRENGTH IS IN OUR PARTNERSHIPS

Over the past three years, SHIP has expanded its funding partnerships, membership base, and our housing research and business planning social enterprise. This has helped SHIP grow from a staff of one to four, and helped us to do more to build creative solutions for affordable housing and homelessness in Saskatoon.

The support of the City of Saskatoon is integral to SHIP's success. Providing five years of stable funding for SHIP with an investment of \$100,000 to \$115,000 per year (based on performance) that covers the cost of the Executive Director and the Contractor Services Fund (a grant for predevelopment activities). This strategic investment creates a cornerstone for the entire organization with a strong network and knowledge base that facilitates the development of affordable housing and helps reduce and prevent homelessness in Saskatoon.



Since 2012, SHIP has administered the Federal Government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy funding in Saskatoon. In March 2014, SHIP renewed its contract to 2019. Over the next five years, we will invest close to \$5 Million to prevent, reduce and end homelessness in Saskatoon. Focus areas for investments include:

- Housing First for chronic and episodically homeless individuals;
- Services for individuals experiencing or at-risk of homelessness;
- Capital Investments (residential and non-residential facilities);
- Regional Initiatives (partnership building, knowledge transfer); and
- Data Collection and Analysis



SHIP receives administrative fees that to administer the HPS funding. This has increased our staffing complement, and expanded our impact across the housing continuum in a significant way.

Over the past year, SHIP has partnered with the United Way of Saskatoon & Area in order to address homelessness in Saskatoon. Initiatives include the highly successful **YXE Connects** fair that brought over seventy service providers together under one roof to provide assistance to people experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. Currently, SHIP and the United Way of Saskatoon & Area are collaborating to develop a **Community Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness** that combines the wisdom of past community plans, consultations and experience gained through implementation of various projects that address homelessness in Saskatoon.



Along with the funding from the City of Saskatoon and the Government of Canada, our membership sales help us make a positive impact on our great city. We are truly grateful to all the organizations that support us.



# AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Over the past year, the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) has been involved with projects that are targeting the needs of various groups in Saskatoon.

## Paradigm Island Estates Limited (96 Units in Development)

With the increased migration to Saskatchewan over the last few years, demand for rental and ownership housing in Saskatoon have increased dramatically. The result is that an increasing number of immigrants and refugees with low and moderate income who can not easily access appropriate accommodations. The objective of Paradigm Island Estates is to provide affordable housing and provide on-site support services to help newcomers to establish themselves in the community. This will be achieved by constructing and managing affordable rental housing for new immigrants, refugees, international students with families, and other low income groups of newcomers, and creating effective partnerships with organizations that help individuals and families settle and adapt to living in a new country and culture.

SHIP provided research services to produce a Need and Demand Study that demonstrated the lack of affordable housing for immigrants and refugees in Saskatoon. We are now working together on site selection and financing options.

## Stewart Properties Holdings (6 Units in Development)

Building upon seven years of successful affordable rental housing development in Saskatoon, Stewart Properties is looking to reintroduce the positive benefits of a new, purpose built, seven unit co-housing facility. The proposed complex will be a beautiful, safe, haven for single males, aged 18-25. Although considered “hard to house” because of their demographics, these youth will flourish if given the right environment and opportunity. With experienced service delivery partners, these youth will work administer and manage the house. Stewart Properties will be empowering the residents throughout the build process by offering an apprenticeship program called *Pathways to Independence*, an ongoing program that will continue after new residents move in and until they obtain employment.



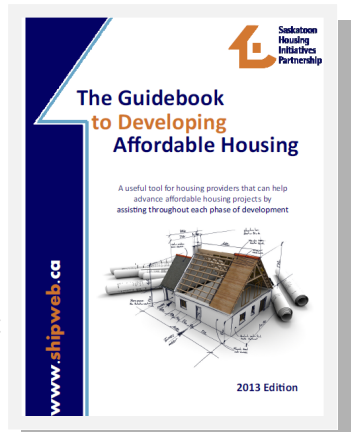
SHIP provided proposal coordination services in order to submit applications for funding to the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation. Our development team worked in conjunction with Stewart Properties to ensure that the proposal was complete and met the terms and conditions of the Province’s Rental Development Program on two separate occasions.

Another service SHIP provided to Stewart Properties Holdings over the past year was research management. With multiple projects on the go, SHIP has developed working relationships with other research and development organizations in Saskatoon to help with the workload and ensure timely delivery of research and development projects.

## Project Development Partners and Resources

As a unique organization in Saskatchewan, SHIP fields calls from all over the province regarding affordable housing. While our focus is affordable housing development in Saskatoon, our resources are relevant to property development anywhere. We have fielded questions and provided information to cities, towns and First Nations across the province. This demand shows the need and value of an organization like SHIP.

We often refer organizations to our partners at CMHC and the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation for assistance, as well as providing our newly updated **GUIDEBOOK TO DEVELOPING AFFORDABLE HOUSING**. This guidebook helps organizations throughout the development process, and contains a wealth of information on the development processes, funding programs and a multitude of checklists to mitigate risk and expedite the housing project.



# INVESTING TO PREVENT, REDUCE AND END HOMELESSNESS

In October 2014, the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) was renewed as the Community Entity for the Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS) in Saskatoon. The Government of Canada is investing over \$5 Million in funding from 2014-2019, which will be administered by SHIP in partnership with the Community Advisory Board on Saskatoon Homelessness (CAB-SH). The focus of the renewed funding is to move towards a “Housing First” approach to addressing homelessness. The Government of Canada aims to target people who are chronically or episodically homeless, moving them from the street or shelter into permanent homes or their own.



With ongoing advice and guidance from the CAB-SH, SHIP approved and allocated funding in Saskatoon through a Call for Proposal in November 2014. Approved projects included timely building upgrades for homeless services, food security investments and innovative pilot programs to increase front-line support to homeless individuals and families.

The focus for SHIP staff working on HPS in 2014/15 was community development, identifying gaps, preparation for Housing First, connecting with mentors and coordination. These efforts were central to developing projects that we believe will create meaningful results and truly reduce homelessness in the coming years. The front-line housing supports SHIP funded were developed to complement the existing Housing First program at Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Services, which is funded by the United Way of Saskatoon and Area. SHIP worked with community agencies to identify the critical gaps in housing services and develop some made-in-Saskatoon solutions. Early outcome measures show that there was a huge need for front-line support in housing placement and case management. Those who have partnered with us to implement Housing First and support services for people who are homeless are doing a remarkable job. In 2015/16 more expansions are expected to support families who are chronically or episodically homeless.

The community truly came together this year, coordinating efforts, reducing duplication and increasing understanding about what is happening and what needs to happen to reduce and prevent, and hopefully even end homelessness in Saskatoon. SHIP is grateful for the hard work and dedication of Saskatoon’s outstanding Community Based Organizations, government employees and numerous volunteers that are making a difference in so many lives each day.

## INVESTMENT SUMMARY

Over \$1.8 Million has been invested in both service and capital projects, including:

- ◆ **Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre:**
  - ◆ Two Rapid Rehousing Case Managers and one Centralized Intake staff person that will assess needs and support individuals and families to find housing, access income supports and work towards housing stability (\$217,734 in multi-year funding)
  - ◆ Renovate the client meeting space and lobby (\$41,098)
- ◆ **The Lighthouse Supported Living Inc.**
  - ◆ Housing Locator position to help locate and secure housing for Housing First and non-Housing First clients in Saskatoon and to pay for set-up costs for clients (\$150,261 in multi-year funding)
  - ◆ Develop a bed bug heating chamber and renovate the laundry facilities for their supported living clients (\$55,941);
- ◆ **Cress Housing Corporation:** Purchase of a 12-unit apartment complex for transitional housing (\$781,401);
- ◆ **Central Urban Métis Federation Inc.:** renovate and update a 16 suite apartment block, known as Infinity House (\$511,999);
- ◆ **Crocus Co-operative Inc.:** Replace their roof, repair interior ceiling; insulate and side the outside of the building (\$116,131);
- ◆ **The Saskatoon Food Bank and Learning Centre:** Purchase of a new refrigerated truck. (\$95,000);
- ◆ **YWCA:** Replace heating units in the YWCA shelter building (\$94,859)
- ◆ **CHEP Good Food Inc.:** A one-day community engagement workshop on gaps in food security and potential solutions (\$2,500).

CAB-SH Membership	
Jo-Ann Coleman-Pidskalny (Chair)	Saskatoon Housing Coalition
Karyn Kawula	Saskatoon Health Region
Peter Wong	Ministry of Child & Family Services
Barry Downs	Cress Housing
Deb Horseman	Saskatoon Housing Corp
Ray Neale	Saskatchewan Housing Authority
Shirley Isbister	CUMFI
Drew Bilboe	Salvation Army
Daryl Sexsmith	City of Saskatoon
Linda Gaudet	Ministry of Social Services
Don Meikle	EGADZ
Heidi Gravelle	White Buffalo Youth Lodge

# HOMELESS SERVICE AND CAPITAL PROJECT SUMMARY

## **Transitional Housing Apartments for Aboriginal People who are homeless or at-risk**

**Project Partners:** Cress Housing Corporation, Saskatoon Tribal Council, SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$781,401

**Overview:** Cress Housing Corporation purchased a 12 unit apartment complex to provide transitional housing to prevent homelessness and help those who are homeless build landlord references, through appropriate housing and culturally appropriate mentorship.

## **Infinity House Repairs**

**Project Partners:** Central Urban Métis Federation Inc.(CUMFI), SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$511,999

**Overview:** CUMFI was granted funding to renovate the interior of a 16 suite apartment block known as Infinity House. In the home, CUMFI provides wrap-around, 24-7 transitional support to woman and their children who have experienced issues such as homelessness and domestic violence. The services offered at Infinity House target root causes of homelessness and support women to maintain custody of their children and safely transition to independence. The CAB was aware of the incredible value of CUMFI's housing programs in reducing homelessness, both in the present and in the future as children grow up in families that have received intentional support to heal and move forward.

## **The Power of Friendship – Rapid Rehousing and Centralized Intake**

**Project Partners:** Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre (SIMFC), SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$217,734 (Multi-year funding contract)

**Overview:** SIMFC was granted HPS funding for three new staff positions to address homelessness. The Centralized Intake staff person works with all programs, providing a single entry point for those looking for housing services or those referred by another agency. This position supports the work of the existing Housing First program at Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Services and the Rapid Rehousing program. Two Rapid Rehousing Case Managers support individuals and families to find housing, access income supports and work towards housing stability.

## **Housing Locator**

**Project Partners:** The Lighthouse Supported Living Inc., SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$150,261 (Multi-year funding contract)

**Overview:** The Housing Locator position was a response to the need expressed by Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Services to support their Housing First case management team. Ideally, Housing First programs separate housing search and landlord relations from case management. This ensures that the person the landlords interact with is consistent and able to intervene in partnership with the case manager if there is a problem. Creating a database of housing options and building relationship with landlords supports the success of both the Housing First and Rapid Rehousing programs.

## **Mobile Bed Bug Chamber and Laundry Facilities**

**Project Partners:** The Lighthouse Supported Living Inc., SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$55,941

**Overview:** Bed bugs are a big problem in Saskatoon and are one reason why people end up homeless. Landlords sometimes require new tenants to have their personal items treated for bed bugs before they move in to a new place. The Lighthouse was the need and created a solution that will support people who are low-income or at-risk of homelessness due to pest control issues. This project has the potential to prevent homelessness in Saskatoon. The laundry facility upgrade in the supported living tower was a needed renovation for a program that provides housing to people who are unable to live independently, most of whom would be homeless without the Lighthouse support.

## **Upgrade of Heating Units and Kitchen Equipment**

**Project Partners:** YWCA of Saskatoon, SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$94,859

**Overview:** The YWCA received funding from HPS to install new heating units in their shelter and purchase new equipment and furniture for the kitchen in their transitional housing program. Both of these areas of the building are used by women and children experiencing homelessness.



# HOMELESS SERVICE AND CAPITAL PROJECT SUMMARY

## Refrigerated Food Truck

**Project Partners:** Saskatoon Food Bank and Learning Centre, Food Banks Canada , SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$95,000

**Overview:** The Saskatoon Food Bank was granted funding to purchase a the purchase of the truck it would greatly increase their capacity to provide, accept, and distribute perishable food as well as increase the nutritional value of foods provided such as fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, and frozen items.

## Roof Repair, and Exterior and Interior Renovation

**Project Partners:** Crocus Co-operative Inc., SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$116,131

**Overview:** The Crocus Co-operative Inc. building was in need of renovations to continue to offer their essential programs. Crocus offers drop-in day programs for people with a mental illness. Many members of Crocus struggle with homelessness and are often at-risk of losing housing. The CAB saw value in the services and supports offered by Crocus, supports that many people who struggle with homelessness would not get elsewhere.

## Rebuilding our Home Fire—Upgrades to facility

**Project Partners:** Saskatoon Indian and Métis Friendship Centre (SIMFC), SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$41,098

**Overview:** SIMFC received funding to renovate their client meeting space and lobby, which is used as a drop-in centre. SIMFC's clients are diverse, but they serve many people who are homeless or at-risk through their supports. The renovation shows clients they are valued and welcome.

## Community Engagement Workshop on Food Security

**Project Partners:** CHEP Good Food Inc. , SHIP

**SHIP Funding Allocation:** \$2,500

**Overview:** CHEP was contracted to offer a solution-focused, facilitated workshop to identify solutions to food security issues in Saskatoon. High rents and low incomes result in increased food insecurity for many people. This is an issue that affects all people who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

## 2014 SUMMARY

SHIP continues to provide valuable services to the community. Our project development services for affordable housing and the proactive community development we utilize to ensure that our investments complement current programming for homelessness are making significant strides in our community. We are very proud of our achievements and are excited about the projects currently in development.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The summary financial information presented here is derived from SHIP's audited consolidated statements for the year ended July 31, 2014. With an increased interest in SHIP's services, income from the research and planning division helped strengthen the financial position last year, allowing us to hire additional support. Consequently, the net loss in 2014 offset gains from 2013.

SASKATOON HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAMS, INC.		
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 2014 (with comparative figures for 2013)		
	2014	2013
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets	\$	\$
Cash	420,745	1,098,204
Short-term investments	109,995	108,758
Accounts receivable	89,132	44,771
Prepaid expenses	1,692	1,692
	<b>621,566</b>	<b>1,253,425</b>
Tangible capital assets	1,202	1,758
	<b>\$622,768</b>	<b>\$1,255,183</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	31,484	11,364
Deferred revenue	430,728	1,072,672
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>462,212</b>	<b>1,084,036</b>
<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>160,556</b>	<b>171,147</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>\$622,768</b>	<b>\$1,255,183</b>

Summary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Receipts</b>	1,990,132	1,070,044
<b>Operating Expenditures</b>	2,000,723	1,059,075
<b>Net Operating Income</b>	<b>(10,591)</b>	<b>10,969</b>

SHIP's Executive Director and the Executive Committee, a sub-committee of the Board of Directors, adhere to responsible policies and procedures to ensure fiscal responsibility.

SHIP holds itself fiscally accountable to its core financial contributors and members.

## 102 UNITS

### AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Paradigm Island Estates Inc.  
(96 Units for Immigrants)

Stewart Properties Holdings  
(6 Units for Youth)

## \$1.8 MILLION

### INVESTED TO PREVENT AND END HOMELESSNESS

Saskatoon Indian & Metis  
Friendship Centre  
(Rapid Rehousing Case Mgmt.)

Saskatoon Indian & Metis  
Friendship Ctr. / Friendship Inn  
(Centralized Intake Program)

The Lighthouse Supported Living  
(Housing Locator Staff)  
(Bedbug Chamber/Laundry)

Cress Housing  
(12 Unit Transitional Apt. Bldg.)

Central Urban Metis Fed. Inc.  
(CUMFI's Infinity House Retrofit)

Saskatoon Food Bank  
(New Refrigerated Food Truck)

Crocus Co-op  
(Facility Upgrades)

CHEP Good Food Inc.  
(Food Security Community Mtg.)

YWCA of Saskatoon  
(Heating & Kitchen Upgrades)

## \$5 Million

### SECURED (2014-19)

SHIP renewed as Saskatoon's  
Community Entity, managing  
funding for Gov't of Canada's  
Homeless Partnering Strategy

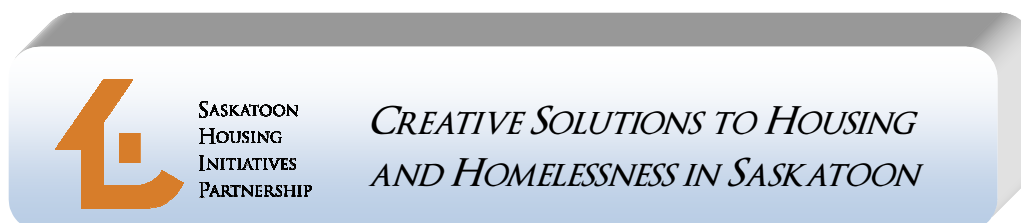
# SHIP'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NAME	OFFICE HELD	ORGANIZATION
Tyler Stewart	President	Stewart Properties Holdings
Leigh Spencer	Vice-President	Affinity Credit Union*
Ray Neale	Secretary / Treasurer	Saskatoon Housing Authority*
Barb Cox-Lloyd	Past-President	Habitat for Humanity – Saskatoon
David Hnatyshyn	Director	Hnatyshyn Gough
Greg Jensen	Director	Royal Bank of Canada*
Barry Downs	Director	Cress Housing / Saskatoon Tribal Council*
Kent Mohn	Director	Affordable New Home Development Foundation
Bob Jeanneau	Director	KC Charities Inc.*
Tennille Thompson	Director	Provincial Metis Housing Corporation*
Jo-Ann Coleman-Pidskalny	Director	Saskatoon Housing Coalition*
Nicholas Fraser	Director	Saskatchewan Association for Community Living
Karen Kobussen	Director	Saskatoon & Region Home Builders' Assoc.*
Terry Gibson	Director	Saskatoon Health Region*
Tyler Mathies	Director	Innovative Residential
Alan Wallace	Ex Officio	City of Saskatoon*
Doug Schweitzer	Ex Officio	Saskatchewan Housing Corporation*
Liane Dagenais	Ex Officio	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation*
Mairin Loewen / Charlie Clark	Ex Officio	Councilor, City of Saskatoon*

\* organization has a permanent Board seat

# SHIP'S STAFF

NAME	POSITION
Shaun Dyck	Executive Director
Dionne Miazdyck-Shield	Manager of Community Development
Lilani Samarakoon	Project Development Assistant
Carolyn Topping	Administrative Assistant



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# City of Saskatoon's Response to Syrian Refugee Crisis

## Recommendation

That the information be received.

## Topic and Purpose

This report provides an overview of the current programs and practices the City of Saskatoon (City) already has in place to assist in the support of refugees in Saskatoon. In light of the present Syrian refugee crisis, this report also identifies potential new initiatives the City can consider to enhance supports for refugees coming to Saskatoon.

## Report Highlights

1. The City and refugee-serving organizations presently have a number of initiatives underway that assist in welcoming, help to settle, and integrate, refugees and immigrants to the community.
2. In recognition of the current Syrian refugee crisis, the Administration has gathered input from key stakeholders in the community, and identified several possible initiatives to improve and enhance already existing services, as well as offering new ideas of what the City could do regarding refugee settlement and integration.
3. There are a couple of options to consider related to Saskatoon Transit providing either discounted or no-cost bus passes for the first year of refugee settlement in Saskatoon.

## Strategic Goal

Under the Strategic Goal of Quality of Life, the information presented in this report supports the four-year priority to implement the Immigration Action Plan.

## Background

During its September 8, 2015 meeting, the Standing Policy Committee (SPC) on Planning Development and Community Services (PDCS) resolved:

“That the Administration be requested to report on the practices, programs and policies regarding provision for support of refugees settled in Saskatoon, including funding available for assisting organization such as the Mennonite Central Committee, Global Gathering Place and the Saskatoon Open Door Society to secure private sponsorship of Syrian refugees and the possibility of Saskatoon Transit providing no cost transit passes for the first year of refugee settlement in Saskatoon to assist them in finding employment in the city.”

## Report

In the past few months, the Syrian refugee crisis has become increasingly apparent. The situation has actually been going on for nearly five years. Not only is the plight of refugees very complex, but it is also a complex process for refugees to come to Canada. Many people in the community would like to help and are asking what they can do, how they can sponsor, and who they can talk to. The will is there, but the information on a website or in a pamphlet is sometimes too complex to understand. Much good work has been done in the Saskatoon community to provide a safe place for refugees, and more needs to be done, especially now during this time of a humanitarian crisis. Attachment 1 provides background information on categories of refugees and ways in which refugees are sponsored to come to Canada.

### Present City of Saskatoon Initiatives for Refugees and Immigrants Living in Saskatoon

Over the past number of years, through the implementation of the Immigration Action Plan, the City's primary roles, related to supporting immigrants and refugees, have been in the areas of education and awareness, program funding, community connections, and ensuring the City's programs and services are accessible and welcoming to the needs of immigrants and refugees. Below is a summary of some of the specific initiatives the City currently has underway or could consider undertaking (for further details on these initiatives please see Attachment 2):

- a. Funding supports are provided to a number of the settlement agencies through various city-wide grants.
- b. The Leisure Access Program and subsidized bus passes for all low-income residents.
- c. The Administration has already implemented a process for Government-Assisted Refugees (GAR) to allow immediate access to the Leisure Access Program.
- d. The Immigration, Diversity and Inclusion Consultant (IDIC) has been meeting with the Saskatoon Refugee Coalition since 2006 to keep informed about the situation of refugees in Saskatoon. The IDIC assists with the coordination of events such as World Refugee Day, is on the Advisory Committee for the Canadian Council of Refugees National Conference in Saskatoon in June 2016, and is currently working with the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Open Door Society, and Station 20 to deliver a project called "Moving Stories" to help refugees and indigenous peoples tell their stories.
- e. Since early September 2015, the IDIC has been in contact with people in the settlement community as well as the Chairperson of the Saskatoon Refugee Coalition, and on September 11 and 16, assisted in hosting meetings with key stakeholders to begin a larger community conversation on how, as a community, we address this refugee crisis situation.
- f. On September 22, the IDIC participated in the Mennonite Central Committee community information session about refugee sponsorship.

New, Continued, and/or Renewed Initiatives

- a. Continue working with the refugee-serving organizations to provide learning opportunities on both the processes of refugees coming to Canada, as well as the integration and settlement needs of refugees.
- b. Host community meetings to help create broader community awareness and understanding of the current refugee situation and how individuals, organizations, and groups can best help.
- c. Connect with the media to assist in expanding the message and call to action for individuals and the community to support refugees.
- d. On the City website, include information about private sponsorship of refugees and the contact information for existing Sponsorship Agreement Holders in Saskatoon.
- e. Expand the Leisure Access and Discounted Bus Pass Programs to include privately sponsored refugees.
- f. Encourage residents to consider privately sponsoring a refugee/refugee family or donating to support the needs of refugees arriving in Saskatoon.
- g. Work with partners in Immigration at the provincial and federal governments to help provide a coordinated approach in Saskatoon.
- h. City Council could consider advocating on behalf of refugees by writing to the Federal Government and could proclaim Saskatoon as a city welcoming refugees.

Transit Support for Refugees

Saskatoon Transit was asked to consider a lower-cost or no-cost bus pass for all refugees as transition support for their first year living in Saskatoon, to assist them in finding employment.

Currently, all GAR adult refugees receive \$81 per month from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) to purchase a bus pass. Therefore, this consideration for transit support would be targeted to the other categories of refugees (i.e. privately sponsored, inland refugee claimants, and refugee dependants).

There are a number of options that could be considered, ranging from a percentage discount to a low-rate subsidized bus pass to a free bus pass. These options, and some background on each of these particular options, can be found in Attachment 3 of this report.

**Options to the Recommendation**

1. The Administration could be directed to expand efforts in supporting refugees and refugee-serving agencies in Saskatoon, as identified earlier in this report.
2. City Council could direct Saskatoon Transit to implement one or more of the transit support options highlighted in Attachment 3.

### **Public and/or Stakeholder Involvement**

The community held a rally on September 6, 2015. Two of the organizers from the rally have been consulted with regards to this report. On September 11 and 16, the IDIC organized meetings of refugee-serving organizations and individuals to share information on the state of the crisis and to get input on what the City can do to help.

### **Communication Plan**

Continue working with community stakeholders involved with refugee settlement and support to share information and assist in planning and hosting community information sessions.

### **Financial Implications**

Option 1 – Most of the initiatives do not have a financial impact, except as more community meetings are planned and with expansion of the communications plan, the refugee-serving organizations are looking for some potential assistance with costs for the community information meetings and public education or awareness materials.

A potential funding source is the Community Contingency Fund, which is part of the Cash Grant Social funding, and each year \$4,800 is set aside for City Council's discretion. Also, any funding not allocated from year to year is put into a reserve for future expenditures. There is currently a balance of \$11,600 in the Community Initiatives Reserve, and another \$4,800 in the 2015 Operating Budget, that has not yet been allocated. There is \$16,400 that City Council has at its discretion to allocate.

Option 2 – See Attachment 3 for a complete summary of the high-level financial implications for each of the transit support options to consider.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no policy, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

The follow-up on a number of the no-cost initiatives is already underway or could be implemented in the immediate future. If the SPC on PDCS identifies an option for Transit support that requires an identified funding source, the Administration will provide a further report for consideration during the 2016 Budget Review meetings.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Attachments**

1. Background on Refugees in Canada or Ways to Come to Canada
2. Present and Potential New Initiatives by the City of Saskatoon
3. Transit Support for Refugees – Potential Options

**Report Approval**

Written by: April Sora, Immigration, Diversity and Inclusion Consultant and  
Shannon Hanson, Social Development Manager

Reviewed by: Lynne Lacroix, Director of Community Development

Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

S/Reports/CD/PDCS – City of Saskatoon's Response to Syrian Refugee Crisis/lc



## Background on Refugees in Canada or Ways to Come to Canada

### Background Information about Refugees in Canada or Coming to Canada

#### The Numbers

Canada - On average, for the past few years, Canada has received about 25,000 refugees per year. It is important to note that Canada has, over its history, responded in times of world crisis by receiving significantly higher numbers of refugees in a given year. For example: in the 1940s during and after World War II, approximately 48,000 war brides and their 22,000 children arrived in Canada; in 1956/57 – 37,500 Hungarian refugees; in 1968/69 - Canada took in 11,000 Czechoslovakian refugees; in 1979/80 - approximately 60,000 Laotians, Vietnamese, and Cambodians; early 1990's - Canada received 53,000 refugees.

Saskatchewan - On average, for the past few years, Saskatchewan has received approximately 600 refugees per year.

Saskatoon - On average, in the recent past, Saskatoon has received anywhere from 100 to a maximum of 300 refugees per year.

#### Categories of Refugees

1. Government-Assisted Refugees (GAR) – Convention Refugees Abroad whose initial resettlement in Canada is entirely supported by the Government of Canada. On average, about 33% of refugees to Canada are GARs.
2. Privately Sponsored Refugees – refugees coming to Canada through one of a number of the sponsorship categories (see further details below). On average, about 20% of refugees in Canada are privately sponsored.
3. Refugees Landed in Canada – commonly referred to as inland claimants or those individuals who claim refugee protection from inside Canada. People already in Canada who fear persecution or who would be in danger if they had to leave. Some dangers they may face include torture, a risk to their life, or a risk of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. If they feel they could face one of these risks if they go back to their home country or the country where they normally live, they may be able to seek protection in Canada as a refugee. On average, 32% of refugees in Canada are refugee claimants.
4. Refugee Dependents – dependents of refugees sponsored to come to Canada or of refugees landed in Canada claiming refugee protection. On average, 15% of refugees in Canada are refugee dependents.

## Ways in Which Refugees are Sponsored to Come to Canada

- 1. Government-Assisted Refugees (GAR)** are Convention Refugees Abroad whose initial resettlement in Canada is entirely supported by the Government of Canada or Quebec. This support is delivered by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) supported non-governmental agencies. Support can last up to one year from the date of arrival in Canada, or until the refugee is able to support himself or herself, whichever happens first. It may include:
  - accommodation;
  - clothing;
  - food;
  - help in finding employment and becoming self-supporting; and
  - other resettlement assistance.

Organizations offering resettlement services to newcomers to Canada are called service provider organizations. There are various service provider organizations located throughout Canada working within the Resettlement Assistance Program. The Canadian Government offers financial assistance for GARs and loans for all resettled refugees.

- 2. Sponsorship Agreement Holders**

A number of organizations across the country have signed agreements with the Government of Canada to help support refugees from abroad when they resettle in Canada. They are known as sponsorship agreement holders. They can sponsor refugees themselves or work with others in the community to sponsor refugees.

Most sponsorship agreement holders are religious, ethnic, community, or service organizations.

- 3. Blended Visa Office-Referred Program**

The Blended Visa Office-Referred (VOR) Program matches refugees identified for resettlement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with private sponsors in Canada.

- 4. Groups of Five**

A Group of five (G5) is five or more Canadian citizens or permanent residents who have arranged to sponsor a refugee living abroad to come to Canada. All of the group members must be at least 18 years of age and live or have representatives in the area where the refugee will settle. The group must agree to give emotional and financial support to the refugee(s) for the full sponsorship period - usually one year.

- 5. Community Sponsors**

Some community organizations can sponsor refugees to come to Canada. A community sponsor can be:

- an organization;
- an association; or
- a corporation.

The organization, association, or corporation does not have to be incorporated under federal or provincial law.

A community sponsor must make an emotional and financial commitment to support the refugees for the duration of the sponsorship. Sponsorships generally last for one year. The amount of money needed varies, depending on the number of refugees sponsored. A community sponsor must be located in the community where the refugees are expected to settle.

**Special Note:** To help more Canadians and permanent residents privately sponsor Syrian and Iraqi refugees, the CIC has waived the requirement for Groups of Five and Community Sponsors to provide proof that the sponsored person is a refugee.

## **6. Co-Sponsors**

A community sponsor can form a partnership with an individual or another organization. These are known as co-sponsors. The co-sponsor must agree to help deliver settlement assistance and share the responsibility for supporting the sponsored refugee.

## **7. Joint Assistance Program – Sponsoring Refugees with Special Needs**

CIC sometimes partners with organizations to resettle refugees with special needs. This program is called Joint Assistance Sponsorship (JAS). Refugees with special needs may need more support than other refugees in order to settle in Canada. Special needs may arise due to:

- trauma from violence or torture;
- medical disabilities;
- the effects of systemic discrimination; or
- a large number of family members.

Under the JAS program, refugees receive support from the government and a private sponsor for up to 24 months, depending on the case. In a few cases, the private sponsor may provide support for up to 36 months. These refugees get income support from the Government of Canada for food, shelter, clothing, and basic household goods. They are also matched with a private sponsorship group. The sponsorship group helps refugees adjust to life in Canada by providing settlement help and emotional support.

## Present and Potential New Initiatives by the City of Saskatoon

### Present City of Saskatoon (City) Initiatives for Refugees and Immigrants Living in Saskatoon

- a) Funding supports are provided to a number of the settlement agencies through various city-wide grants, such as:
  - i) Cash Grant Social funding;
  - ii) Community Grant funding; and
  - iii) Sports Participation Grant funding.

(Note: it is recognized that not all funding is targeted specifically to refugees).
- b) The Leisure Access Program and subsidized bus passes are provided for social assistance clients as well as the Discounted Bus Pass Program for all low-income residents.
- c) The Administration has already implemented a process for Government-Assisted Refugees (GAR) to allow immediate access to the Leisure Access Program. Of note, each GAR adult refugee receives \$81 per month from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) to go towards a bus pass.
- d) The Immigration, Diversity and Inclusion Consultant (IDIC) has been meeting with the Saskatoon Refugee Coalition since 2006 to keep informed about the situation of refugees in Saskatoon and when and how the City can help. In addition, the IDIC assists with the coordination of events such as World Refugee Day.
- e) The IDIC is working with the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Open Door Society, Station 20, and other partners to deliver a project called "Moving Stories" to help refugees and indigenous peoples tell their stories.
- f) The IDIC is on the Advisory Committee for the Canadian Council of Refugees National Conference being held in Saskatoon on June 2 to 4, 2016, at the Hilton Garden.
- g) Since the breaking news of the Syrian refugee crisis in early September, 2015, the IDIC has been in contact with people in the settlement community as well as the Chairperson of the Saskatoon Refugee Coalition and will continue to stay connected with the refugee-serving organizations and assisting with community information meetings.
- h) On September 11 and 16, the IDIC assisted in hosting meetings with key stakeholders to begin a larger community conversation on how, as a community, we address this refugee crisis situation.
- i) On September 22, the IDIC attended the Mennonite Central Committee community information session on what is refugee sponsorship, the emotional impact to the community, and general question and answer time.

### New, Continued, and/or Renewed Initiatives

- a) Continue working with the community-based organizations to provide learning opportunities for all residents on both the processes of refugees coming to Canada, as well as the integration and settlement needs of refugees. This would also include sharing information on existing City program that can help support the needs of refugees such as the Affordable Housing Program, the Housing Handbook, the Leisure Access Program, and the Discounted Bus Pass Program.
- b) Host community meetings to help create broader community awareness and understanding of the current refugee situation and how individuals, organizations, and groups can best help. A community meeting is already planned for early October, 2015, to begin this broader community conversation, and on October 23 and 24, there are plans to host a Refugee Sponsorship Training Program.
- c) Connect with the media to assist in expanding the message and call to action for individuals and the community to support the current and future situations with refugees.
- d) On the City website's Immigration webpage, the Administration could include information about private sponsorship of refugees and the contact information for existing Sponsorship Agreement Holders in Saskatoon.
- e) Expand the Leisure Access and Discounted Bus Programs to include privately sponsored refugees (related to expediting the early access and process for applying for the program).
- f) Encourage the community, included members of City Council, and City staff to consider privately sponsoring a refugee/refugee family or donating to support the needs of refugees arriving in Saskatoon.
- g) The City to work with our partners in Immigration at the Provincial and Federal Governments to provide a coordinated approach to ensure the resources and services are reaching those who are most vulnerable.
- h) City Council could consider advocating on behalf of refugees by writing to the Federal Government asking for a stronger and more immediate response to supporting the Syrian refugees or could proclaim Saskatoon as a City welcoming refugees and supportive of refugee-serving agencies.
- i) Consider a low- or no-cost one-year bus pass as transition support for all refugees for their first year living in Saskatoon.

## Transit Support for Refugees – Potential Options

Consideration for transit support would be targeted to the following categories of refugees: privately sponsored refugees, inland refugee claimants, and refugee dependants. As noted in the report, Government-Assisted Refugees (GARs) do receive funding from the Federal Government to cover the cost of their monthly bus pass.

The privately sponsored refugees do not receive any government funding for transportation costs; the private sponsor must provide money to cover these costs. The refugees who land in Canada (often referred to as inland claimants) have no support from the other levels of government and are not supported through a private sponsor. There are a number of options that could be considered, ranging from a percentage discount, to a low-rate subsidized bus pass to a free bus pass.

Some of the possible options that could be considered are noted below along with a high-level approximate financial implication for each option. **Please note**, that the details for the full-cost implications and/or reduced revenue potential would need to be further explored should one of these options be selected. The financial implications have been based on a range from the low end (100 refugees per year) to the upper end (300 refugees per year) and reflects revenue that would otherwise be collected if the passes were sold at full price. If the Standing Policy Committee on Planning, Development & Community Services identifies an option for transit support that could have an impact on 2016 projected revenues or requires an identified funding source, the Administration will provide a further report for consideration during the 2016 Budget Review meetings.

### 1. Discounted Bus Pass Program

The Administration could implement a process for screening and allow for early access to the Discounted Bus Pass Program, (without refugees needing to submit an Income Tax Notice of Assessment).

This Discounted Bus Pass Program is currently connected to the Leisure Access Program and allows each eligible family member that has received a one-year free LeisureCard to also purchase a bus pass at a rate of 20% savings on the purchase of each monthly bus pass. In order to qualify under the current process, all applicants must complete an application form, and submit an Income Tax Notice of Assessment to verify their annual household income. The annual household income must be at or below the established low-income levels

#### Potential Financial Implications of this Option

100 annual adult passes discounted at 20% equalling approximately \$35,000 lower revenue than full price passes to a maximum of 300 annual passes discounted at 20% equalling approximately \$104,000 less revenue than full price passes.

### 2. Subsidized/Discounted Bus Pass Program

Expand the existing Subsidized Bus Pass Program to include all refugees. This program is currently only available to people on social assistance. The current Ministry of Social Assistance Funding Agreement has the purpose of assisting with

the provision of public transit at a reduced cost for recipients of the Saskatchewan Social Assistance Program, the Saskatchewan Assured Income for Disability, the Transitional Employment Allowance, Saskatchewan Employment Supplement, and the Provincial Training Allowance.

With this program, for an adult monthly bus pass only, (not applicable to an annual pass rate), the individual pays approximately one third of the cost or \$27, the Ministry's Funding Agreement with the City of Saskatoon (City), provides \$25 to the City and the balance of the cost of the bus pass (\$29), is subsidized through the Saskatoon Transit's operating budget. The Funding Agreement with the City of Saskatoon for the 2015 to 16 fiscal year is \$888,000. This equates to a \$25 subsidy on approximately 35,500 monthly passes, or the equivalent of approximately 3,000 annual bus passes.

If a similar program were offered for refugees who are not eligible to receive social assistance, where the refugee would be required to pay the total of \$27 for a one-month bus pass, then a funding source to support the full \$54 discount per month, would need to be identified and/or accounted for within the Saskatoon Transit cost recovery targets.

#### Potential Financial Implications of this Option

For adult one-month bus passes for 100 refugees for a full year, with a \$54 discount on each monthly pass would represent approximately \$64,800 less revenue.

Note: If this calculation were done using the annual pass rate with the refugee paying \$27 per month, the amount would be \$56,700.

For adult one-month bus passes for 300 refugees for a full year, with a \$54 subsidy on each monthly pass, would represent approximately \$194,400 less revenue.

Note: If this calculation were done using the annual pass rate with the refugee paying \$27 per month, the amount would be \$170,100.

### 3. Free One-Year Bus Pass for Adult Refugees

To assist adult refugees with the opportunity to find employment in Saskatoon, offer a free one-year bus pass to the adult refugees that are privately sponsored or are inland claimant refugees.

#### Potential Financial Implications of this Option

Free one-year bus pass for adult refugees (based on approximately 80% of the refugees being adults), at the low end of 80 adult passes at the current annual rate of \$891, would require a subsidy or funding source of approximately \$71,300, and the upper end of 240 annual adult bus passes would require a subsidy or funding source of approximately \$213,800.

4. Free One-Year Bus Pass to all Refugees

Offer a free one-year bus pass to all refugees regardless of age (other than GARs). This would include all privately sponsored refugees and dependants, refugees landed in Canada (inland claimants), and all dependants of refugees.

Potential Financial Implications of this Option

A maximum of 300 annual adult passes would require a subsidy or funding source of approximately \$267,300. The final total would be dependent on the total number of refugees arriving in Saskatoon annually and would depend on the mix of adults, youth, and seniors.



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## After Hours Barking Dog Complaints

### Recommendation

That the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated October 5, 2015, be forwarded to City Council for information.

### Topic and Purpose

This report provides information on an Administrative review of the number of after hour animal complaints received by Saskatoon Police Service (SPS) and whether changing the hours of operation of the Saskatoon Animal Control Agency (SACA) would affect the responsiveness to handling barking dog complaint calls in the evening.

### Report Highlights

1. From January 1, 2012, to August 31, 2015, SPS received a total of 47 calls regarding barking dog complaints between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. This volume represents, on average, less than two calls per month.
2. To increase the service level to respond to after hour barking dog complaints would require SACA to schedule two additional animal control officers (for safety reasons) at a cost of \$3,200 per month. Animal Services does not have the funds within its 2015 operating budget to cover this additional expense and increase in service.

### Strategic Goal

Under the Strategic Goal of Continuous Improvement, reviewing the effectiveness and efficiency of the process for handling barking dog complaints will support the long-term strategy of providing a coordinated approach to customer service, with quick and accurate responses.

### Background

A report was submitted to City Council on April 27, 2015, with recommendations to consider proposed amendments to Animal Control Bylaw No. 7860 (Bylaw). In response to these recommendations, City Council directed the Administration to complete a further review of complaints received by SPS. City Council requested information on the feasibility of extending the hours for SACA and if it would have an effect on the responsiveness for handling barking dog complaint calls in the evening.

The current process used by SACA for handling barking dog complaints is as follows:

- i. From **April to October**, SACA provides one on-call staff member for after hour animal response between the hours of **10 p.m. to 7 a.m.**;
- ii. From **November to March**, SACA provides one on-call staff member for after hour animal response between the hours of **8 p.m. to 8 a.m.**;

## After Hours Barking Dog Complaints

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- iii. After hours, the public can phone SACA and leave a message. The on-call staff member checks for messages regularly but only responds if it is an emergency (i.e. dangerous animal at large or injured animal). They do not respond to barking dog complaints after hours;
- iv. Barking dog complaints are documented and followed up the next day;
- v. SACA currently requires documentation of nuisance barking (barking log) prior to officers attending an address where the animal is allegedly barking; and
- vi. SPS enforces Noise Bylaw No. 8244 and can be contacted at any time to respond to barking dog complaints.

### Report

#### After Hour Calls to SPS

Table 1, shown below, illustrates the reported number of after hour barking dog complaint calls to SPS from January 1, 2012, to August 31, 2015 (8 p.m. to 8 a.m.).

**Table 1**

Year	Total Dog Complaint Calls to SPS	Dog Complaints Average Calls per Month	Barking Dog Calls After Hours	Barking Dog Average After Hour Calls per Month
2012	93	7.7	9	<1.0
2013	97	8.0	20	<2.0
2014	70	5.8	11	<1.0
2015	49	6.1	7	<1.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>&lt;1.3</b>

A total number of 47 after hour calls between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. were received by SPS between January 1, 2012, and August 31, 2015. This represents, on average, less than two calls per month. The number of calls for 2015 is on track to be the same volume as in the previous three years.

#### Extending SACA Hours

To increase the hours of operation to respond to after hour barking dog complaints would require SACA to schedule additional animal control officers. To provide an additional 60 hours of coverage each month will cost approximately \$3,200. To provide this additional coverage during the peak periods from May 1 to October 31, from 10 p.m. to 12 p.m., will cost approximately \$19,000. Additional coverage during the winter months (November 1 to April 30), from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., will cost approximately \$19,000. The Recreation and Sport Division Animal Services operating budget would require additional funding to provide this service level increase. At this time, the volume

## After Hours Barking Dog Complaints

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of barking dog complaints after hours may not warrant the cost to increase this service level.

### **Financial Implications**

An increase in the service level to provide an additional two hours per day for a total of 60 hours per month is estimated at \$3,200 per month. There are insufficient funds in the 2015 Animal Services operating budget to cover the costs associated with the increase in service level. The 2016 Operating Budget has not included any additional funding to provide an increase in service.

### **Options to the Recommendation**

The Committee may consider the option to recommend that City Council consider an increase to the 2016 Animal Services operating budget to include an additional \$19,000 to respond to after hours barking dog complaints during peak periods. The Administration is of the view that the low volume of after hour complaints may not warrant an increase to the 2016 Animal Services operating budget.

### **Other Considerations/Implications**

There are no policy, environmental, privacy, or CPTED implications or considerations. No communication plan or stakeholder involvement is required.

### **Due Date for Follow-up and/or Project Completion**

No further follow-up is required at this time.

### **Public Notice**

Public notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, is not required.

### **Report Approval**

Written by: Chelsie E. Schafer, Open Space Consultant, Recreation and Sport  
Reviewed by: Andrew Roberts, Acting Director of Recreation and Sport  
Approved by: Randy Grauer, General Manager, Community Services Department

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