1979
JUNE

# The Edmonton General Plan Citizen Participation Program

## VOLUME II

JUNE - 1979

EDMONTON SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL
418, 10010 - 105 Street
Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 1C4
Phone: 424-0331

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## VOLUME II

# APPENDIX A

## 1. A.C.T. CENTRE

A.C.T. CENTRE

MAY 18, 1979

GROWTH

Although the group preferred the minimum growth option they decided it was unrealistic. The maximum option was considered to be undesirable. They feared the social problems accompanying 'Boom Town' growth. Thus they chose the medium growth option as most realistic and desirable.

NEIGHBORHOODS

These need to have a homogeneous make-up of housing types in order to offer a choice and prevent the concentration of low income dwellings in order to avoid social problems. Commercial and light industry should be within close proximity to where people live. By providing incentives all other industry should be encouraged to locate outside the city.

TRANSPORTATION

Traffic congestion could be reduced by scattering residential housing types. Long range planning is essential for transportation routes. Adequate land for ring roads with berms and buffers should be set aside before developing the area. It appeared that in order to support the LRT, 50% of commercial development would have to be directed downtown.

GOVERNMENT

(a) Regional Government - They saw the need for some dialogue between regional governments but were unclear about how formalized that could be. They recommended more balanced representation on E.R.P.C., perhaps weighed by population.

(b) City Government - They felt the need for modifying the ward system, perhaps eight aldermen who lived in and represented eight wards. Also suggested limiting aldermen to eight years in office.

(c) Citizen's Role - They felt that citizens needed at least an advisory role regarding rezoning and redevelopment in their neighborhoods. Citizens could have input regarding the kind and location of commercial and light industrial developments. This might be done through the Community League structure.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP #1 A.C.T. CENTRE APRIL 24, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

Minimum growth is unrealistic. Concerned about boom town problems. Decentralized services - light industry on outskirts of town. Medium is realistic.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Decentralization - (struggle over % of commercial in suburbs, and whether that is reasonable if trying to decentralize).

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

More vital planning priority (transportation first). Key to development pattern in transportation system. Major impact on land use is transportation pattern. Need to set aside land now for ring routes. Better to take pill when sick than have permanent disease -- let's suffer now and preserve the future. Provide incentives to industrial to locate outside of residence. Provide ring roads around city, and adequate berms and buffers near major arteries.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 50% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 50% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Need more commercial in downtown to support LRT. Sub-centres already trend.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED AND CONCENTRATED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Heterogeneous housing and density/scattered instead of all highrises in one place -- combination low, medium and high income housing -- offer people choice -- communities need to be in on zoning policy formulation.

WE CHOSE AS IS/SCATTERED AND SOME CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Suburbs were recently built and will be unable to make changes for a while. Building permits take too long to get through bureaucracy. 48 hours -- (scattered housing pattern but some concentrated around transit nodes and sub-centres).

WE CHOSE TRANSIT AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

To maximize transit system by concentrating commercial at transit nodes. Complementary to sub-centres concept.

WE CHOSE AS IS/MODERATE EXPANSION INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

Industrial to be developed on outskirts of city.

Industrial parks within city -- but discrimination. Light and clean industrial -- citizens participation in the kind of industry and where located.

Need more land for tax base.

Need industry in proximity to where people live.

WE CHOSE AS IS/VERY MODERATE/EXTENSIVE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

As is because I want the growth to go to satellite cities.

Moderate. I don't like City Council having too much land to play around with. They are human and subject to a lot of pressures and I do not think they can handle it.

Extensive because market place will keep the cost of land in line, end a great deal of speculation, give a sufficient supply of land for a number of years ahead, and double size is not out of reason.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Need some dialogue going -- whether it needs to be formalized not sure -- just cannot see the region organized enough to formalize a government. (Imbalance in representation in E.R.P.C. - representation by population).

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Pass a law -- get rid of aldermen after eight years.

Eight wards -- aldermen live in ward they represent.

WE CHOSE ADVISORY/LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Advisory: through community league on issues like: rezoning, redevelopment. No decision made until community league responds. Really do have control in franchise.

Limited control: Some say we have enough power. Some disagree (for rezoning we need power). Limited control is worth looking into.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

No strengths -- process has been important.

A.C.T. CENTRE

APRIL 24, 1979

OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

Land Use
- distribution of housing
- good mixture of housing
- adequate parkland
- people of all income levels
- good mix.

Traffic Movement
- arteries set up now - so no complaints later
- adequate buffering

Available Land
- most inadequate shortage of land on market - serviced.

Which city in the world would you choose to live in and why (excluding Edmonton)?

San Francisco
- zero lot line; viable city

San Diego
- cultural activities; architecture; zoo - cultural variety

LosAngeles
- finest transportation; satellite cities

North Battleford
- small, friendly, all facilities

Edmonton
- vibrant, growing, good transportation

Montreal
- pace - choice - comfortable anywhere at 2:00 p.m.; cultural mix; diversity of lifestyle; cultural activities.

Toronto
- transportation; rapid transit; freeways

Montreal
- feeling of personal intimacy; more conscious of style - dress - architecture

Portland, Oregon
- concern for disadvantaged in city.

## CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

Very well presented -- a credit to the planning process to ask for citizen input.

---

I have appreciated the process. However, the complexity of the issues is such that detail judgements are impossible to make on the basis of a few evenings. Some values, however, did surface, and perhaps that is as much as can be hoped for.

---

These programs have possibilities to assist planners if they will take note.

I feel there needs to be a lot more participation.

---

I feel you should not use the pictures. They are awfully confusing.

---

A.C.T. CENTRE

MARCH 27, 1979

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Transportation - rush hour travel time

Work to home pattern

Encourage public transportation

Density distribution

Mix of density

Where will poor be located

Where will children

Social effects - segregation, recreational facilities

Appearance

Whether you can find your way around

Convenience of shopping

Transportation, connects where people live and go (Transit-LRT)

Safety and security

24-hour use

A.C.T. CENTRE

MARCH 27, 1979

EVALUATIONS

---

I am quite aware of the way an evening like this is spent. It was run the way I expected. I would like to have seen more people out.

---

1. I found it interesting and not as simple as I sort of figured.
2. Get more film-slide stuff.

Thanks for this opportunity.

---

We came here to find information on urbanization and as a group found it very helpful and myself found it interesting. The presentation was good in that it got you thinking, and contributing to the discussions.

---

I thought it was very well laid out. I was impressed with the quality of it (e.g. the slide projectors). It was very helpful for my purposes at school! With the quality of the presentation, I thought it disappointing that so few showed up.

---

Very informative. Helped to clear up a lot of ideas. Gave a lot of help for our group. Got you thinking about what goes on in Edmonton. Thank you.

---

Very informative. Made myself aware of difficulties with city planning. Information useful. Very helpful for project.

---

Good presentation on the definition of the General Plan giving a brief outline of the various problems and facets of the General Plan.

---

One group leader talks down to people; another is too serious. What is a General Plan aspect got redundant - e.g. slide-presentation, discussion, one presentation; all-overlap. Might be useful to allow for some unstructured discussion as a number of times people wanted to say something but were shut down because of its inappropriateness (off-topic, jumping ahead). Cut the soppy music on the slide presentation.

---

First the farce that the citizen is being asked for input. And the need for work discussion of the visible changes that could be made in the existing city as is to improve transportation and housing areas in relation to industrial.

---

# APPENDIX A

## 2. COMMONWEALTH STADIUM

COMMONWEALTH STADIUM

MAY 18, 1979

GROWTH

(a) Strategy - While it is evident that Edmonton will continue to grow it should be controlled by encouraging equal distribution to the region as well as throughout the city. One major value held was the preservation of the farm land. A few people would see no growth and no annexation area as being desirable.

With growth of the city it was felt that density needed to be controlled in order to avoid concrete canyons and social problems. People suggest density should remain as it is while others felt it could increase moderately. For instance, one way to control density would be by limiting construction to additional family dwellings. (Need to consider leaving some farm land within the city limits - not concreting over prime agricultural land. Freeway margins can be used for gardens.)

(b) Industrial expansion - The city needs to be in control of the industrial areas to be able to control pollution and to give it a realistic tax base. Some felt that the city should also incorporate nearby 'bedroom' suburbs in order to provide a residential tax base. The residents who benefit from city services should share in the costs of providing them.

NEIGHBORHOODS

Provision for Choice of Lifestyle: The provision for a choice of lifestyle across the city was a strong value expressed. They said that a variety of housing types need to be available in order to provide for a variety i.e. age, economic, cultural. "Ghettoization" creates insurmountable social problems and slums. There is a need for grants to upgrade and maintain older housing and to provide the needed housing mix.

DOWNTOWN

We want a vital, alive, 24-hour downtown which has all the colour and variety that a major city should have. A strong residential component is needed to keep the people in the area who regard it as their home. Planning for the poor who live in the skid-row is necessary because removing the present shelters would only spread the problems.

TRANSPORTATION

Local self-sufficiency is desirable and can be accomplished by promoting job producing suburban development, both commercial and residential and by linking transportation to the development of work places. The value emphasized was public transportation over private transportation and roads.

GOVERNMENT

To promote neighborhood identity, all levels of government should be more localized in order to involve citizens to a greater degree, to give aldermen a greater sense of accountability, to place specialists in an advisory rather than a power position, and to make government accessible to the people.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 1 COMMONWEALTH STADIUM APRIL 19, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

Took the probable, safe regional growth.

Encourages surrounding areas to absorb more growth, to equalize distribution, and restrict the growth of the region.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES/CITY GROWTH FORM OPTION BECAUSE

Sub-cities: social, recreational and cultural and security being accessible.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

More accessibility outside of city centre.
Encourages people to work, live, etc., in outlying areas.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Want to see low density in inner city.
Promote growth in suburbs to support industrial growth and commercial development.
Absolute minimum possible.

WE CHOSE AS IS AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

To keep inner city density, as much as possible, as it is now.
To maintain family dwellings in inner city.
To distribute density to suburbs.
Should apply between neighborhoods in order to provide a choice of lifestyles.
Adequate parkland should be available.
To have diversified neighborhoods.
Services should be distributed according to density (social, recreation, cultural and green space).

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Want more balanced distribution of density across the city.
Want people who live in the suburbs to be able to work there.
To have the population to support industrial and commercial growth as well as services.
Wanted various types of housing for various income groups and lifestyles.
Important to consider design in developing various types of housing and increasing density to blend with present development.

WE CHOSE TRANSIT NODES/EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Want to encourage public transportation from suburbs - suburb to suburb and to city.
Want people in suburbs to be able to work and shop there.
Support local businesses.
Promote community feeling.
Organize traffic.
Some services should be diversified (such as courts).
Some services maintained to downtown.
Need to move cultural and recreation night life to dead areas of downtown for security reasons and to keep the downtown alive.
Makes park-n-ride concept (underground) possible.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

Want people in suburbs to be able to work in suburbs.
City can regulate noise and air pollution and green space in industrial areas they incorporate.
Design is very important to provide human work places.

WE CHOSE MODERATE AREA EXPANSION DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

To incorporate Leduc, Sherwood Park, Fort Saskatchewan, St. Albert.
To add to industrial tax base.
To have suburbs contribute taxes for services they presently use in the city.
To absorb growth.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT/REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Better representation.
Because we chose sub-cities.
Sub-cities to have own local government, but each would send representative to main government body.
The group should be kept small, regulated by density, the central body should be kept to a feasible minimum (one representative from each sub-city).

WE CHOSE WARD SYSTEM MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Ward within each municipality.
For better representation and accessibility to elected officials.

WE CHOSE ADVISORY-LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

For the sake of democracy and efficiency.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS) ARE

Good participation in process.
More awareness of process.
Human, liveable environment.
Equal distribution of services, people, jobs, etc.
Easier for people to get around.
Less traffic problems.
More bike paths.
More community feeling.

Negative: City too big.
May be too expensive.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 2 COMMONWEALTH STADIUM APRIL 19, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

WE CHOSE SUB AND DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Combination movement since there will still be a big downtown, need feeder routes to downtown.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

To take pressure off downtown.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

To take pressure off downtown.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/CONCENTRATED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN.

WE CHOSE AS IS/CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND.

WE CHOSE EXTENSIVE DEVELOPED AREA.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WE CHOSE WARD DISTRICTS/MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Need a lot of input to make these decisions.

Smaller wards/on neighborhood basis - politicians would be more accountable, would allow for more citizen contact with aldermen - citizen could be more informed - feel they could vote more responsibly.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

It can encourage citizen involvement through workshops, teaching people how to get through bureaucracy/develop connections.

Citizens get together and have input when there is an issue - opportunity to participate is there.

Can do more if you are on the outside.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 3 COMMONWEALTH STADIUM APRIL 19, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

It seems most realistic and preferable because it is manageable and human.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY GROWTH PATTERN FORM OPTION BECAUSE

Diversified employment centre - ensure sub-centres develop as employment centres.

Employment and services closer to home.

Develop sense of community.

Development must be controlled so it is compatible with area - not a ton of highrises in a residential area.

WE CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

To facilitate movement between sub-centres.

More LRT to University and Castledowns.

WE CHOSE 20% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 80% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 25% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 75% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED/MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Pressure off of downtown.

Scattered pattern more aesthetically pleasing.

To maintain mixed neighborhoods (e.g. families and services) maintenance of neighborhoods will give people the choice of living in inner city - will help keep schools open - need subsidized housing for low income families.

Have to consider skid row - it won't disappear.

Need to help homeowners in inner city upgrade homes - by providing dollars for wiring, insulation, e.g. RRP more accessible.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Any increase in density of residential areas should conform with existing housing style.

May not be able to increase density because people in expensive homes will fight.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES/TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Employment centres and transit nodes should correspond for ease of transportation.

However employment centres should be only in areas which are not primarily residential.

Employment centre developments should be compatible with existing environment.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

It seemed inevitable.

Industry should be on edge of city (N.W. so smell goes outside city).

Need stronger pollution controls of industry.

WE CHOSE MODERATE EXPANSION DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

In light of inner city/suburban density pattern being moderate and scattered moderate expansion seemed inevitable.

Allow for more park space in developed area.

Have to increase police force as for all services - should consider all criteria before expanding so plan is comprehensive and we don't recreate Millwoods.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We want rational development of the region as a whole - therefore one level would be various city councils (e.g. Edmonton, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan).

Level two would be a Council formed of representatives of various city councils.

WE CHOSE WARD DISTRICTS AND MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Wards to correspond with neighborhoods.

Groups of wards - perhaps focusing on sub-centres, would form ward districts which would have control over specific things of a primary local concern - e.g. a city wide police force with types of services (beats walked vs. patrol cars) would be decided by the ward - district in a way this has happened in is Boyle Street.

Larger ward system - better representation.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Elected citizen committees would be responsible for decision making at the ward district level - they would be elected to ensure they are accountable and to ensure that a small clique doesn't take over.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS) ARE

Weaknesses - impact of commercial development on residential areas, increased traffic, noise level.
- affluent residential communities probably won't accept increased density.
- risk of improper planning in expansion area.

Strengths - take load off downtown, remove redevelopment pressures from older neighborhoods.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM TO HIGH (65 pop., 75 comm., 65 indus.) REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

This seems realistic.

People have the basic right to choose where they want to live and we would like to accommodate them with careful planning.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

We plan on medium to high density for this region.

We believe in decentralization of decision making (autonomous).

We believe in two-levels of government (municipal split into two new levels of government on the federal-provincial-municipal scale).

We want the center to have unique facilities of a large community i.e. University of Alberta, Coliseum, Government Centre, museums, historic heritage).

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Stress public transportation (better use of resources) and roads therefore radial routes are LRT and circular routes are buses.

Radial routes to promote city growth.

Circular routes to promote sub-city growth.

Promote bicycle routes.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

To set up sub-cities we need very more people in suburbs to build up.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Independent centres whereas the centre has a base already.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Existing facilities in inner city are losing ground (i.e. schools).

We want no area left out in expansion. We need more young families to build up the density.

Cities reflect people's identity.

People are whole beings made up of parts. We need expressions of each part in every area. People need to be centre of all their support systems like industry (we don't want to put industry in a corner and forget the less appealing aspects of the city because this leads to irresponsibility).

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

We would like to see people living and working in one area.

To build up the sub-cities and to develop a sense of community and strong inter-relationships between people and industries that affect them (to encourage responsible business, industrial and community activity).

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

To correspond with the sub-city idea.

It would especially encourage responsible industry (to be serviced by LRT).

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

We would like to see integration not isolation - not on agricultural land.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

We want Sherwood Park, St. Albert, Strathcona refinery row annexed because they are predominately dependent on Edmonton anyway.

If agricultural land is annexed it must stay agricultural. Farmers then become an integral part of the community. Therefore, a greater understanding of our roots.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

To promote sub-cities.

Decisions are spread out - power corrupts.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

To promote sub-cities.

Feeling to community and neighborhoods.

Responsible people are promoted who care about decisions which affect them.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

The size of the city is too big for referendums.

The decisions to be made require specialists (committees) because of complexities and time required, but they do not have the ultimate authority.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

| STRENGTHS: | WEAKNESSES: |
|---|---|
| Decentralization | Bigness |
| Public transportation | Attitude changes |
| Two level government | |
| Unique facilities in inner city | |
| Create responsibility | |
| Sense of community | |

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 5 COMMONWEALTH STADIUM APRIL 19, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

It allows a preparation for the worst and because no other group chose it.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Strengthens neighborhood (but common interests do not all necessarily come from your neighbors).

Accessibility to decision makers and being decision makers.

Each sub-city reasonably self-sufficient but not all alike. Especially the centre city would have the key facilities for performances, recreation, stores, entertainment.

Commercial enterprises could be spread throughout the various sub-cities.

A modest increase - population - inner city to ensure it remains the centre.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 30% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 70% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

The inner city will have to increase population, somewhat, to keep it alive and to have the central city facilities convenient to those who desire it and for those who work there. But not too high for safety, security and to avoid only concrete.

But for aesthetic reasons we chose the scatter plan.

Inevitability of some "skid row" type area.

Skid row should be discouraged humanly and yet accepted with some realism.

Can this be mixed with some type of family living environment? - the above says something against the scatter plan and that skid row should not be built next to the family residences.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Some areas of suburbs would be more densily inhabited, i.e. where the commercial job-making sub-city centres exist.

It does not force any one type of building into one area.

We favor a mixture of buildings, and the services they represent, to be located throughout the sub-city except the core services, city hall, theatre, commercial, stores which would be centralized in the sub-city in medium concentration.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES WITH LRT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

To reinforce the sub-city concept where there will be places for employment.

It requires some industrialization.

To keep employment within reasonable distance of residence and not to farm out the industry to the outlying areas.

All of the above implies that valuable farm land will be used up. And we believe that provincial government should, in fact, be establishing the framework for cities to develop on non-agricultural land. Given the additional 400,000, the group prefers higher population density rather than building on industrial farm land.

WE CHOSE INDUSTRIAL PARKS INCREASE INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

To avoid high density. That comes at the cost of farm land.

There should also be some type of cross city movement inhibitors i.e. people should be encouraged to gain employment, entertainment, satisfaction in their own communities.

WE CHOSE AS IS DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

The government of Edmonton would be responsible for a larger area -- in fact, smaller would be desirable; e.g. let Leduc annex Millwoods, and St. Albert Castledowns.

This too comes at the cost of the poor and hungry insofar as farmers will be inactivated.

Because we want authority and decision making decentralized.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

In order to have
avenues for further citizen input
municipal identity
co-ordination in planning
sharing resources
accountability and
effectiveness.

WE CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS IN REGION CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

To be consistent with the other choices of sub-cities, etc.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Smaller communities means less alienation, and greater opportunity to be involved, and informed about those things close to you. It allows people to be in control (partially) of the things with which they are most intimately concerned.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTHS:

Good community life, involvement, good use of existing facilities, the encouragement of employment and services used in close proximity to residence, less cross city transportation, aesthetic qualities to neighborhoods - trees, greenery; safety, security.

WEAKNESSES:

Uses up all kinds of farm land irretrievably.

Pollution problems in sub-cities.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
It seemed more realistic.

WE CHOSE COMBINED SUB CENTRES AND DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE
Sub-centres would develop community sense (feeling).
Sub-centres would also spread number of downtowns relieving pressure on inner city.
This would allow us to slow growth (population and commercial to inner city).
Industry could go to edge of city.

WE CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
Circular pattern of movement as it would connect sub-centres and present arteries through city centre would be adequate. More emphasis on public/rapid transit.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% - 30% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% - 70% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
With 10% of population growth going to inner city, density could be controlled.
Scattered pattern for diversification - restrictions on rezoning to "R" ("R1 to R6" highrise) to preserve neighborhood character. (Example: one highrise per such and such an area, or so many walk-ups, etc.)
This pattern would also allow for younger, middle class families to be able and willing to live in inner city.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM TO HIGH SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
With 90% of population growth going to suburbs density would increase but should be controlled. Scattered pattern would prevent ghettoes from forming (example - presently blocks of single family, then blocks of row-housing, occasional highrise). Housing should diversify.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION OF TRANSIT NODES AND COMMERCIAL CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
Sub-centres, transit nodes, road artery intersections, and commercial and professional centres should all be the same location.

WE CHOSE SLIGHT INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
Present land zoned for industry is almost adequate only slight increase needed for remainder of growth.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
Expansion at least to present R.D.A. would be necessary. Good quality agricultural land should be spared from development wherever possible.
Development for sake of citizens not developers.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Regional planning should be better co-ordinated. Co-ordinating body over region should be more representative of people in region rather than governments in region.

WE CHOSE WARDS MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We would like to see smaller wards so as they have an identity.

Two or three aldermen from that ward would have to live in the ward they represent and a number of aldermen at large so as to have neutral or non-partisan voices on council.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

It would increase sense of responsibility of citizens. They pay the taxes so they should have some control over some areas to some extent. (i.e., expropriation, parks and recreation, education, etc.)

When it comes to questions of values or aesthetics, citizens are as much of an expert or consultant as persons designated as such by city council.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTHS:

Well balanced, with effect on citizens as to priority.
Would ease traffic, make for better design, etc.
Revenue would increase in proportion to growth.

WEAKNESS:

It would be difficult to change the present pattern of development to "fit" our model (after the fact planning).

COMMONWEALTH STADIUM

APRIL 19, 1979

OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

1. Housing density.
2. Land use - agricultural land.
3. Place of churches.
4. Transportation - bicycles, recreation, health.
5. Co-ordination City/Province - to spread out population.
6. Don't want City out of control.
7. Traffic.
8. By-laws - so many - commissioners? (for by-law enforcement).
9. Creativity - sterility - what about beauty of environment? Sameness of buildings.
10. Historic buildings - what happens to them?
11. What economic base after boom is over?
12. Community spirit - preserve and intensify.
13. Public education - make sense of mass of facts.
14. Handling waste.
15. Crime - safety.
16. Emergency access - railroads.
17. Housing for single men (city core).
18. Own property express part of you - space for activity - own environment.
19. Traffic/transportation.
20. Housing - family homes (?).
21. Neighborhoods - ghettos, slum owners.
22. Inner city problems - housing, density, security.
23. Balanced growth.
24. Parking.
25. Law enforcement.
26. Air pollution.
27. More dispersed parks.

Which city in the world would you choose to live in and why (excluding Edmonton)?

Quebec City
- sense of history, roots, preserve heritage.

Toronto
- parks, horse patrol.

Cambridge, England
- clean

Portland, Oregon
- concern for disadvantaged

Lethbridge
- well planned, you can walk downtown, small

Leduc
- well planned, recreation, peaceful at night (curfew)

Montreal
- diversified.

WRAP-UP CONVERSATIONS

1. In terms of the various alternatives, what was similar?

Locally designed body-control
Regionalization - focus away from downtown
Circular transport pattern
All very much the same
Some scattered some concentrated pattern.

2. In terms of the various alternatives, where is the disagreement?

City pattern and type of expansion
Consensus
Transport pattern.

3. What excited you about the workshop?

Makes you feel more important - have a bit of say
Once first city pattern done - all the rest followed.

4. What did you learn?

It's complicated but falls in place after first pattern. When you can break it into manageable pieces you can fit things together and get some understanding.

5. What priorities did you set up?

(1) Keep medium density and no more.
(2) As much control within localized groups as possible.
(3) Surprised at consensus for limits to growth - not at all costs.
(4) Keep a medium density with a good mix of things in each area.

6. What would you change or keep about the workshop?

This took a lot of planning - to allow all this thinking to fit in.
More time for growth control
Dislike basic premise that as many as 500,000 will come
Don't need the film
Some redundancy between categories - allow for extras- recreation, etc.

7. What really happened tonight?

We planned city's future
We became empowered and can approach aldermen, etc., knowing what's involved
Realize how complex it is
We don't feel stupid anymore.

CLOSING CONVERSATIONS

Values Held

1. Sub-cities
2. Sub-centres - taking pressure off downtown and allow greater sense of community

(ALL ONE OR OTHER)

3. Effect on citizens - high priority
4. Develop community life, accessible to services; even distribution of population and commercial
5. Annexation - not too much power in one place - let other centres develop too.

Weaknesses

Might have increased traffic and noise and suburbs and people might not like higher suburban neighborhoods; difficult to change present situation to fit the model. So much growth to Edmonton alone. Without increasing density - eat too much farm land danger of pollution - incorporating "skid row" - requires difficult attitude change.

Strengths

Well balanced
Take weight off downtown
Encourage employment and services close to residence
More asesthetic - with scattered pattern
Conserving family life
Decentralization, public transport
Split level government - one for whole area other for sub-centres
Create responsibility in local autonomous areas with sense of community

Questions

Will this have any effect
How can we get involved in making of more specific plans
Need to save good agricultural land - unanimous
Farmers in the city earlier were finally taxed so high that they finally had to move out.

Surprised-Insights

The image of Louis Riel lives on
The idea of saving farm land - in long-range general terms will eventually bring us to grief
Industry that is oil based will run out - in the mean time must not ruin present potential, etc.
Present houses are heading for skid rows - planning must provide full services to each neighborhood.

Helpful

Blueprints very helpful to start out with.

Unhelpful

Choices we were forced into by the given categories
Let provincial government role step in
Keep it more open ended
Allow you to throw initial option away and begin again
Have a dry-run first and then decide
Last consideration should have been first one
Get ideas on whether growth at all and its control and then take the options.

COMMONWEALTH STADIUM

MARCH 26, 1979

EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES

CRITERIA

1. How it affects all people
2. Follow-up or evaluation procedure
3. Costs
4. Who will pay the cost - costs should be equally shared
5. Social costs
6. How long to implement
7. "Just" means of changing - fair and equitable
8. Will it facilitate movement of people
9. Will it preserve our present values?
10. Will citizens have power? (Citizen role must be defined.)

EVALUATION

. In terms of understanding General Plan:
1. What did you like about tonight?
2. What else would you like to have seen?

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

1. Jobs too far from home
2. Zoning raises taxes in neighborhood (pressures citizens)
3. Decisions made in spite of public input
4. Developers have too much say about redevelopment
5. Growth pattern too centralized
6. City hasn't learned from other city growth
7. High density development in residential areas
8. Not enough information to community
9. Too much emphasis on density; not enough on design standards
10. Areas are too homogeneous
11. Poor planning of public transport routes
12. Historical buildings are of value; should be preserved
13. Noise and danger from airport - undesirable
14. Zoning doesn't respect the quality of neighborhoods
15. Public transportation inadequate
16. Neighborhood mini-buses?
17. Variety of architecture (all 3-storey walk-ups are the same)
18. Too much centralizing of office space
19. Street system confusing
20. Low cost housing not integrated into neighborhood

| SOLUTIONS | COSTS |
|---|---|
| 1. Jobs too far from home<br>- maintain a family character at slightly higher density | 1. Land costs |
| 2. City should encourage growth to other communities outside Edmonton | 2. Developers would use money?<br>- loss of tax base<br>- service & administration costs (optimum size) |
| 3. Only Edm.-Calgary jet service | 3. Lose northern jet service<br>- brings up business |
| 4. Relocate airport to industrial area. | 4. Uses up agric. land. |
| 5. Take liquor stores away from residential areas. | 5. Drunken drivers<br>Loss of lives. |
| 6. More consideration of street design | 6. Through traffic<br>Street signs. |

COMMONWEALTH STADIUM

MARCH 26, 1979

EVALUATIONS

---

Stimulating. Got me thinking. Hope tonight won't raise my expectations only to have them smashed. The Catalyst Theatre was a good idea. Maybe that part "What Is Happening in Edmonton Now - that you like or dislike" could have been done in small groups with group leaders writing down suggestions on flip chart paper and reporting to larger group. Pretty good start ....

---

+ Well led - leaders were sensitive and kept to schedule and on topic.
+ Coffee provided.
+ Information was good and comprehensive.
+ Discussion well handled.
+ I have been led to have high expectations for the workshops.
- Would like to be assured that yet another series of citizen planning meetings is going to make any difference in the long run - is Council really interested in our ideas?

---

I was very impressed by tonight's presentation and discussion. It covered a good range of topics and did not deteriorate into a nit-picking or a put-down session. After seeing this, I have more faith that the process may result in actual citizen input. A lot of good ideas came out and looking at the criteria sheets of other meetings, it looks as if other groups have done the same. Thanks.

---

Very informative - well organized, every person got a good hearing and received plain answers which were readily understood. City must have a tentative plan already. Would like to see a brief sketch of this up on the wall.

---

Like:

1. General Plan information good.

Like to see:

1. More time for citizen input.
2. Presentation done by volunteers - it is the bureaucrats and politicians (Council) who should be listening to the citizen input - their presence is what I would like to see - so they have opportunity to hear concerns directly.
   - if they are too busy to listen to the people, they are too busy to represent the people....

---

I thought tonight's meeting would deal somewhat with annexation. The fact that these meetings are not meant to deal with annexation should have been made clear at the outset. I really don't believe that a "General Plan" can ignore annexation
- especially as it is so recently had so much publicity.
- the opening film was just a lot of propaganda.
- I enjoyed "Catalyst Theatre" presentation.

---

The comments from the audience were good. The young lady used too many words and confused some points. But on the whole, it was very helpful.

---

---

1. It seems to me that the whole planning process is built on the premise that growth is inevitable. This premise should be examined and the planning process should include alternatives to growth. The City Planning Department may well be victims of a self-fulfilling prophecy.
2. The issue of "developers" ought to be more closely scrutinized.

---

Dispense with the entertainment. Too many paper handouts.

---

I liked the players skits and the way we were able to participate. I also liked the slides.

---

I think you tried to squeeze too much into the time allowed. I had the impression that the red-haired fellow in particular wanted to rush through it all. This should be avoided - an underlying feeling here tonight seems to be one of citizen alienation and cynicism about the whole process. I hope this can be addressed in future sessions. The theatre presentation was an excellent idea.

---

Many good points were brought up by the Planning Department to make citizens aware of what is about to take place.

---

We are pleased with other people's opinions in areas we have been concerned with. We are concerned about the street sweepers they use - they are very unsanitary - as dust drifts between the houses - talk about pollution! We are also concerned about what they intend to do with 112 Avenue. We are pleased with the new stadium - just hope it will not be abused.

---

1. What I liked about tonight:
   The interest of the citizens in the Boyle Street/McCauley areas.
   The interest of those conducting tonight's general meeting.
2. What else I would like to see:
   The representatives for the meeting were actually other than Edmonton born - how come no representatives from Edmonton on this committee?

---

More heads are better than one - on any project - especially the larger ones. Every area needs residents to speak up. Was well done tonight.

---

1. All the ideas and information given by the participants was good. Hopefully it is not too late to integrate them into the General Plan.
2. The idea of the "skits" was good. It brought out some typical problems, citizen need versus planners of city. Gave variety.

---

Was glad to know that we did have a chance to talk, to and with, the planning people. Thank you.

---

What did we like:
   Brainstorming - good facilitation of citizen participation
   Catalyst Theatre
What would you like to see:
   The solutions part should have had the "benefits" looked at as well as the "costs".

---

1. Start with Catalyst Theatre (good for warming up the "group").
2. Explain who the Social Planning Council is - some people think it is the same as the Planning Council (City Hall) ....

---

---

Would like to have explained how much consideration will be given to citizens' input when the Planning Department makes its General Plan recommendations. As small groups compared to the whole city population, we are not very representative.

---

I liked having an opportunity to voice some of my concerns about the problems in our area.

---

I hope that these concerns will be brought to the attention of Council and acted upon.

---

APPENDIX A

3. GRANT MacEWAN COLLEGE
MILL WOODS CAMPUS

TWO GROUPS CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

ONE GROUP CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION.
ONE GROUP CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
Good rapid and public transit
Less emphasis on accommodation rush hour traffic.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

ONE GROUP CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.
ONE GROUP CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 50% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY.

ONE GROUP CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN.
ONE GROUP CHOSE CONCENTRATED INNER CITY PATTERN.

ONE GROUP CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY.
ONE GROUP CHOSE HIGH SUBURBAN DENSITY.

ONE GROUP CHOSE CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN PATTERN.
ONE GROUP CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN.

ONE GROUP CHOSE TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.
ONE GROUP CHOSE COMBINED TRANSIT AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.

ONE GROUP CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND.
ONE GROUP CHOSE COMBINED INCREASED AND AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND.

ONE GROUP CHOSE AS IS EXCEPT FOR INDUSTRY DEVELOPED AREA.
ONE GROUP CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT.
TWO GROUPS CHOSE WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT.

ONE GROUP CHOSE FRANCHISE CITIZEN'S ROLE.
ONE GROUP CHOSE ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE.

FOUR GROUPS CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION.
ONE GROUP CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION.
ONE GROUP CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION.
But smaller neighborhoods, each with a core of social services, recreation, artistic, government services, different single and family houses.

THREE GROUPS CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
Emphasis on public transport, bus and LRT.
Roads to link up sub cities and maintain roads to city centre.

THREE GROUPS CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.
ONE GROUP CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.
ONE GROUP CHOSE 25% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 75% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.
ONE GROUP CHOSE 50% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 50% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

THREE GROUPS CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY.
ONE GROUP CHOSE AS IS INNER CITY DENSITY.
Medium - planned growth.

FOUR GROUPS CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN.
ONE GROUP CHOSE COMBINED SCATTERED AND CONCENTRATED INNER CITY PATTERN.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE AS IS SUBURBAN DENSITY.
Cost likely to be prohibitive of "as is" density.
TWO GROUPS CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY.

THREE GROUPS CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN.
Highrises built first, some segregated single family dwellings.
Some concentrated around LRT.
ONE GROUP CHOSE CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN PATTERN.
Don't create over-congestion in employment centres e.g. Londonderry.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.
THREE GROUPS CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.

THREE GROUPS CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND.
TWO GROUPS CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND.
Could have industry integrated more if there were stricter pollution controls.

ONE GROUP CHOSE AS IS DEVELOPED AREA AS WELL AS MODERATE.
TWO GROUPS CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA.
ONE GROUP CHOSE EXTENSIVE DEVELOPED AREA.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT.
TWO GROUPS CHOSE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THREE GROUPS CHOSE MODIFIED WARD CITY GOVERNMENT.
ONE GROUP CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT.
Metro good - more accessible.

ONE GROUP CHOSE ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE.
TWO GROUPS CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE.
ONE GROUP CHOSE FRANCHISE CITIZEN'S ROLE
Just get strong leaders who do what they want - no more representative.

GRANT MacEWAN COLLEGE

MILL WOODS CAMPUS

APRIL 2 and 3, 1979

OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

1. A live downtown.
2. Better public transit.
3. Extend LRT.
4. More recreation outlets for youth.
5. Lower housing costs.
6. More responsible government.
7. Humane city design.
8. Better transportation system.
9. A hospital.
10. Spread out commercial zones.
11. Neighborhood approach to planning.
12. School development in new areas.
13. Preservation of natural areas.
14. Green belts around/through populated areas.
15. Loss of historical buildings - decreasing diversity of architecture/ activities.
16. Rational advanced planning of transport networks to meet future needs.
17. Traffic control in Millwoods area.
18. Question of growth from centre out, controlling growth by opting for satellite cities.
19. Transportation.
20. Zoning changes.
21. Expansion of residential areas without amenities at time of expansion.
22. Development of multi-family dwelling approved.
23. Decentralization of central business district.
24. Creation of pedestrian malls in CBD.
25. Safety and security.
26. Need for "real" ward system - adequate representation.
27. Accessibility to facts/information - aldermen, etc.
28. Public education in community affairs - money, available to improve citizen input.
29. Expand along transportation corridors/non-agricultural land.
30. Pollution.
31. Social environment.

## CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

Stress that this is for future planning and development. State problems of today and how they can be corrected and not be problems of tomorrow so work is accomplished and not use evening as a complaining session.

---

This discussion made me realize that the most prominent problems should and have to be thought of and brought forward towards the people of Edmonton, for future planning.

---

Helpful - diagrams helped organize the thought process.
Problems - options perhaps overly restrictive and hard to define -- mean different things to each person.

---

"Walk through" in small groups not necessary if done more fully in Introduction. This would allow more time (up to 1½ hours) for sub-groups to work on main task, i.e. the sub-group could "walk through" by itself, spend more time on task because necessary materials (e.g. definitions) are provided.

---

Less rigid adherence to preconceived alternatives. Prepared materials are good but should be used to stimulate thinking not to limit it.

---

Explain that this is long range planning input, within which short-range planning is done.
Fails to face problem that basics cannot be limited intelligently within present Edmonton boundaries; thus ignoring impact on Edmonton region i.e. growth kept out of Edmonton must go elsewhere.
We must face a vastly expanded Edmonton, with planning for that.
Failed to provide for effective input on immediate problems. i.e. need a hospital in SE Edmonton, pipeline problems in East Edmonton.

---

Maybe it may help if we look at the Edmonton General Plan with relationship to existing and future surrounding towns, industries, etc., and the inter-relationships that would have a bearing on the Edmonton plan.
Large map or display would be helpful.
Reason:

1. Many people travel to Edmonton for work, businesses, shopping, etc.
2. Many people now live on farms and acreages, etc., and work in Edmonton.
3. Many people in Edmonton work outside of the City.

---

GRANT MacEWAN COLLEGE, MILL WOODS CAMPUS

MARCH 29, 1979

## CRITERIA

1. Diversity in age of building and diversity in neighborhood identities.
2. Accessibility hospitals, schools, neighborhoods.
3. Crime rate.
4. An impressive downtown with shopping and theatres.
5. Tree-lined boulevards, parks and open landscaped areas.
6. General upkeep and appearance of the City.
7. Friendliness of the citizens.
8. Noise and overcrowding in downtown area in traffic rush.
9. The availability and the cost of housing.
10. Dislike of uniform housing.
11. Good distribution of recreational facilities including schools and churches.
12. Poverty and blight of land use.
13. Services and accessibility.

GRANT MacEWAN COLLEGE, MILL WOODS CAMPUS

MARCH 29, 1979

EVALUATIONS

---

Visual presentations might be more effective if they were clearly visible and readable. An overhead projector was in the room and is easy to set up and use. Maximum visual efficiency.

---

1. The General Plan was described very well.
2. The Workshops are a very good way of getting the public together to explain their needs, and to foresee the future of their communities.

---

1. The presentation was not lacking.
2. The concept of a General Plan was explained.
3. I was impressed however by the complexity of the problems involved and the extreme difficulty in balancing solutions.

---

1. Yes - what it is intended to be.
2. Yes.
3. Small discussion groups.

---

Quite a good introduction to the General Plan and what it involves. It did get me thinking about the problems and alternatives that there are in relation to the planning that goes into a city. People have to be prepared to get involved and express their opinions. But it could get too technical, and general.

---

I think the Plan is excellent. Too bad this wasn't done ten years ago. The city needs to get on with this plan as soon as possible and not let itself be influenced by small groups or developers.

---

The overall plan was very informative and was discussed very well. I believe these meetings do help areas understand the problems other areas have.

---

In answer to question # 3:
A group such as this tonight is not well enough acquainted with the specifics or well enough organized to really give any significant input. The task is too overwhelming.
Perhaps the organizers of the workshops could present tangible proposals (i.e. four or five alternate city plans) which the members of the workshops could comment on and add input to.

---

I really learned something. I was under the impression cities grew as time went by. In other words, cities happened rather than be planned.

---

1. Good diagrams of planning proposals. Interesting slide show bringing problems in perspective.
2. Yes - through workshops. Personal input in writing (for reference).
3. Diagrams and illustrations (too much printed material is superfluous and is not read thoroughly by the public.)

---

---

1. Yes - because the presentation was good.
2. Yes.
3. A statement by City Council as to how they view these presentations and how they will consider them when plan is presented for adoption.

---

Explanation of General Plan was fine. But should have explained the process of how the workshop will be run.

---

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. More idea on how to influence decisions made by City Hall.

---

Presentation format stimulated thought. It was very informative in a basic way (of giving a simple overview of the General Plan and what it is intended to do).
Very good.

---

One group leader speaks very well but far too much. Or is that the audience(*) didn't speak up enough? To paraphrase Radwanski, it was not so much a failed meeting as an unfulfilled one.

(*) Why were we an audience instead of being participants? Partly because the room was completely unsuitable. The last thing we needed was a lecture hall.

---

APPENDIX A

4. IDYLWYLDE COMMUNITY HALL

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

IDYLWYLDE COMMUNITY HALL

COMMENTS WRITTEN ON CHARTS

TWO GROUPS CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

Population gain: 35%
Industrial: 35%
Commercial: 40-45%

ONE GROUP CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Includes - shopping, health services, school, church, recreation, leisure.

ONE GROUP CHOSE COMPROMISE BETWEEN SUB CITIES AND SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION.

ONE GROUP CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Radial LRT from sub cities to downtown
Shuttle buses within sub cities connecting at LRT
Outer ring road

ONE GROUP CHOSE CIRCULAR/LRT TO DOWNTOWN MOVEMENT PATTERN.

ONE GROUP CHOSE 40% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 60% TO SUBURBS.
ONE GROUP CHOSE 10-15% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90-85% TO SUBURBS.

40% - said with these provisions: design (away from high rises) distribution of density throughout area.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

ONE GROUP CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY.
ONE GROUP CHOSE AS IS INNER CITY DENSITY.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN.

ONE GROUP CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY

But show the density
30-40 persons per acre

WE CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE

Once zoned - then development to proceed on this basis. Any changes proposed should be widely advertised and every property owner within two blocks of the boundaries of this area to be changed to be informed.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Combination of commercial location within sub cities near LRT stations somewhat scattered

ONE GROUP CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND.
ONE GROUP CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND.

TWO GROUPS CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA
Protect good agricultural land.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
Determined by geography and relates to sub-cities, size
Aldermen living within the ward he represents.

ONE GROUP CHOSE ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE.
ONE GROUP CHOSE PUBLIC CONSENSUS CITIZEN'S ROLE
A beginning to develop a context for responsible and responsive involvement.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

IDYLWYLDE COMMUNITY HALL

COMMENTS WRITTEN ON CHARTS

---

ONE GROUP CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES/SUB CENTRES/EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
- Stress LRT and public transit
- Road arteries do not disturb older neighborhoods
- Make use of existing railway right-of-way.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE
- Older neighborhoods must be preserved as much as possible
- How high?

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN.

WE CHOSE TRANSIT NODES/EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
- Minimum required.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WE CHOSE WARD AND MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
- Being an alderman should be a full-time, full paid job
- Salary should be commensurate with work load - Edmonton is now big business
- Same number of aldermen, but each should have one assistant at least
- City Council meetings should have someone besides Mayor or Councillors to chair meetings (like Speaker of the House).

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE.

## IDYLWYLDE COMMUNITY HALL

## APRIL 26, 1979

### OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

Put life back into the downtown (after 5:00).

Access roads to downtown which do not disturb-destroy neighborhoods.

Greater reliance on public transit system.

Planning and making accessible health care services, hospitals.

Developing sub-cities -- decentralize downtown services.

Develop better traffic movement -- within city, ring road.

Control speculation in housing.

Building design more human scale, "sunshine rights".

More local recreation services.

Control impacts on, maintain character of communities.

More green space in communities.

Better design of houses.

Acceptable design for high density living.

### WRAP-UP CONVERSATIONS

Group A, Medium Growth
- maintain city character
- med. annexation
- neighborhood region centres desirable -- keep care
- not expand roads for cars - encourage public transit peak hours
- ring roads taking pressure off main radial corridors
- i.e. density as is/mixed
- regional government seen most efficient
- revised wards
- citizen participation in decision making.

Group B, Maximum

- growth dispersed throughout, not all downtown
- ring roads, LRT to downtown
- i.e. density to 10%, scattered - sunshine, etc.
- subs density greater and mixed - must consider kind of density
- commercial scattered from downtown
- to accommodate industrial scattering need some more land
- two level co-operative government; need smaller, more efficient wards
- citizen input that has some power

Group C

- mid. because can't control min. but not favoring large development Subcities taking growth of centre - providing practical sub-city services - there would be regional facilities.
- commercial and industrial - residential
- transportation focus on sub-cities. LRT to downtown, shuttle buses in sub-cities - linking neighborhoods to each other and LRT.
- density standards for i.e. and subs same and scattered to minimize community impact.
- commercial location -- correspond to sub-cities -- take commercial growth pressure off downtown
- present industrial land to serve increase at present. Need to preserve good farm land
- moderate expansion to preserve good land -- encourage satellites to take pressure to degree
- government regional - comm. reports; regional co-ordination
- modify wards based on geographical areas and correspond to sub-cities
- advisory role at present to develop responsible citizen participation and responsive government leading to limited control.

Similarities between groups:

- want character of the city to remain.

## CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

I think the chart system is an excellent way to illustrate the breakdown of ideas and encourage discussions.

---

I am most impressed with the process which brought a complex subject down to an understandable and workable level. Too bad more people did not take advantage of it.

---

I found this very enlightening. However, I do hope that from my own point of view that the similarities of our presentations will come to pass. I think that if we could have recorded all of our comments while making our decisions a clearer picture could be presented.

---

Even though there seemed to be a great similarity in the charts two were minimum and one maximum. This seems to say that people really are tired of every trip downtown and want an alternative.

---

IDYLWYLDE COMMUNITY HALL

MARCH 20, 1979

## CRITERIA

Cost

World trends - e.g. energy, food costs
- need for self-sufficiency

Legislative actions/policies

Strong preferences on lifestyles

Static (unchangeable) factors

Need to preserve farm land

Stress factor

Time - e.g. travel

Pollution

Variety of lifestyles

Lack of facts

Safety and security

Efficiency - e.g. sweep roads

Things I do every day

Cost of alternative lifestyles.

APPENDIX A

5. MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL

MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL

MAY 18, 1979

GROWTH

(a) This group felt that the city is for people and the human factors need to be considered in the physical design of the community. Amenities should be accessible to all equally. We should strive for a visually interesting city.

The development of sub-centre as a city pattern would complement services and amenities, and promote an aesthetic variety 'city-scape'. Parks and green areas could be incorporated into a decentralized design. An overall increase in density can be accommodated without adversely affecting one part of the city.

(b) Industrial expansion - there is a need to expand industrial land to provide a tax base but it is also important to preserve land, resources and combat pollution. Land and energy could be conserved by locating 'clean' industries within the city limits and heavy industry outside the city on non-arable lands.

NEIGHBORHOODS

Whatever the level of density, it is important to maintain the human scale and variety in development. The preservation of historical buildings and older neighborhoods provides a sense of identity and history, which is important to any community. A medium, scattered density pattern would permit preservation of these older neighborhoods and provide an environment for a favorable lifestyle by preventing 'ghettoization'. It was felt that more residential land might be needed to control housing and land costs and provide for new developments.

DOWNTOWN

The value of an economically viable, culturally vibrant downtown core cannot be under estimated. While the downtown core serves a specialized economic and social function there is a need for residential development as well. This could take the form of concentric circles of high rise, reducing to low rise single family dwellings. Family type apartments would encourage families to live downtown near existing schools. This would bring diversity to the downtown core and promote safety and security.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation problems are of major concern in managing the growth of the city. Decentralization would provide several compact energy efficient modules that would eliminate cross-city traffic and reduce overall traffic volume by allowing people to live close to their place of work. This would

also be helpful in order to promote the public transit system. In addition, roadways should strengthen neighborhood ties and accessibility to services rather than disrupting communities. The establishment of industrial areas related to transportation routes would promote effective goods handling.

GOVERNMENT

(a) Government, whatever level, should be representative, responsible and accountable. Stronger regional co-ordination (e.g. through Regional Planning Commission or similar body) with representation by population is necessary to cope with expansion while avoiding excessive red tape. This would increase the political clout in order to limit growth, preserve individuality, provide accountability and responsiveness.

(b) City Government - With the increase in population, the city may become too large to manage by a central government. A modified ward system would be more responsive and responsible, provide more community support, promote citizen involvement, provide better access to decision makers and improve civic unity. Citizens should be able to participate in all levels such as franchise, referendum, advisory committee and limit control.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 1 MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 5, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM GROWTH REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

WE CHOSE EXPANDED DOWNTOWN CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

A vibrant downtown promotes City identity. More people living downtown supports restaurants, stores; contributes to safety and security.

It would promote more people living close to work; radial transportation which is least disruptive and a compact city conserves energy.

We don't have enough growth now to support sub-centres, but they would follow.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN OPTION.

WE CHOSE 40% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 60% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE C-1 HIGH DENSITY/C-2 SCATTERED DEVELOPMENT INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Scattered development is visually interesting; and high density is necessary to accommodate growth.

WE CHOSE AS IS DENSITY/SCATTERED PATTERN SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

In order to avoid traffic problems caused by concentration of density and to share amenities with the suburbs.

WE CHOSE TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

To support the transit system.

WE CHOSE SUBURBAN INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION INCREASE INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

For the tax base.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

It follows given chosen densities. We just need land for industry.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

It follows given moderate expansion.

WE CHOSE WARD SYSTEM MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

To improve representation, and felt that modification is required because of larger population.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

That it gives us an exciting downtown which provides a variety of experiences, services, conserves energy used for transportation; people can live close to major employment centre or travel from suburbs on radial LRT/bus system; and the scattered pattern of residential building types and activities is more interesting.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 2 MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 5, 1979

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

Positive:

Decentralization is necessary (in a humanistic way) within the city which will alleviate, to some degree, the transportation problems and services delivery.

The negative features are that it is most difficult to accommodate and plan for maximum growth.

There are few regional benefits if the city gains all the development. Strong inner city redevelopment pressure could result in poor use of land energy resources.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES/DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Decentralization promotes accessibility of services and a good transportation network will be required (circular movement).

Negative aspects are:

A weakened isolated downtown, possible competition between centres, duplication of services, 20% commercial growth but 40% residential development downtown necessitates commuting.

WE CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 40% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 60% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE HIGH INNER CITY DENSITY/CONCENTRIC RING PATTERN BECAUSE

It would allow a choice of lifestyle in abundance for all (e.g. if you want single family dwelling, then want to be surrounded by single family dwellings in some neighborhood) and need increased density to accommodate population increases.

WE CHOSE HIGH SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

It would promote distinct neighborhoods; scattered development outside of the centre and it would be compact with high densities of population in suburbs and in inner city as well.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

It fits sub-city schemes and promotes good servicing, transportation access, and reduces time and distance in commuting.

WE CHOSE INCREASED SUBURBAN INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

It is necessary to accommodate growth and maintains the industrial tax base.

WE CHOSE MODERATE EXPANSION OF DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

In order to accommodate maximum growth of industrial/commercial/residential interests, some expansion is necessary.

WE CHOSE A TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

In a one government system people can be alienated and possibly the government can become less accountable and responsive to the people. In a multi-government there is a lack of co-ordination between groups. Therefore, we chose a two-tier providing the best compromise and to preserve individuality but also to co-ordinate efforts.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED METRO DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

It is more responsive to population at large; districts can be sub-divided into wards for better representation; gives better access to information, services and decision makers.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

To enable decision making power for the population which is superior to merely an advisory role in government and to facilitate government accountability.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

PROS:

This model will accommodate maximum growth in most efficient manner possible; sub-centres are the best way to retain-maintain community identity and sense of neighborhood.

Maximum growth will increase tax revenue and a higher quality service and amenities are possible as a result.

CONS:

It may possibly be difficult to implement, co-ordinate and separate centres.

Maybe maximum growth is too much, too soon, and there are few regional benefits.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 3 MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 5, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

Would still feel comfortable with up to 70% of population growth.
Tax consequence - growth better balance.
It seemed logical - a compromise between city region - gives city time to develop land and services and at same time preserves farm land. Should not have to travel as far to work w/50% more commerce and industry here. Value over max. growth is preservation of farm land and more liveable density.
Elk Island Park ideal residential area.
Max. growth would require far too much redevelopment.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Strength of neighborhood and accessibility of services.
Available diversity in maintaining ind. neighborhoods.
Transport more efficient - closer to jobs in the closest centre.
Accessible to decision makers, by having five focal points bring closer.
24-hour activities downtowns in five locations closer to people.
Unity of whole city could suffer - but would still have to have central government - ability of more people to participate might enhance feeling of unity.
Equitability re services, amenities (tax base remains same) is maintained.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY/INNER CITY SCATTERED PATTERN AND CBD CONCENTRATED PATTERN BECAUSE

To encourage favorable lifestyles, accessibility to services and jobs; to create same pattern for each sub-city the CBD could have concentrated groupings of residential and commercial development surrounded by scattered pattern.
This would preserve ethnic neighborhood diversity.
We would like no more commercial strips.
We would like ring roads around outside, and public transportation within the city and between centres.

WE CHOSE AS IS/CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

As a repetition of scattered pattern around each concentrated sub-city centre.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

So that each centre could be equally developed and people could live and work in short distance.

Transportation serves employment centres rather than vice versa so roads should be designed after the employment centres are located.

WE CHOSE INCREASED WITHIN CITY INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

To ensure sufficient tax base; to support services; to give City control over industrial development i.e. pollution, and buffers between residential and industrial developments.

WE CHOSE MODERATE EXPANSION OF DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

It would not be too unwieldy.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

With a central co-ordinating body between sub-cities i.e. a regional planning council with more teeth.

WE CHOSE WARDS RELATED TO NEIGHBORHOODS = SUB CITIES CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Need for more co-ordination - especially of services than metro districts would allow, and for a more constituency-type system than at present.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

With the power to initiate referendum on important issues because limited control is too easily squashable, and advisory excludes citizens from direct decision making.

We need some avenue for direct citizen participation in the decision making process.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

WEAKNESSES:

Difficulty retaining people to focus on night life in sub-cities rather than current downtown.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 4 MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 5, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM GROWTH REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
It is most feasible, reasonable and promotes realistic cost of services.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE
The population is not crammed into downtown; the City can continue to have a strong identity and people can work closer to living.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
To place less emphasis on downtown (traffic).
Roads - a combination pattern would be necessary to connect sub-centres and would be feasible without too much disruption to residents if planned well in advance.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MODERATE INNER CITY DENSITY/CONCENTRATED PATTERN BECAUSE
It is more cost realistic - considering what we have now.
It would maintain present downtown strength.
A concentrated pattern would provide more mix of residential forms.
The disadvantages of this choice would be that it separates work from living areas and is less safe and secure than a scattered pattern.

WE CHOSE AS IS DENSITY AND CONCENTRATED PATTERN BECAUSE
To preserve size of lots for single family dwellings.
A concentrated pattern around sub-centres off-sets service costs, brings more people closer to work and services, and is a better use of farm land.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
It fits better into sub-centre growth pattern.
People can live closer to work, experience less traffic, conserve energy and create less pressure for downtown development i.e. it may preserve historic buildings.

WE CHOSE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
It preserves the tax base and as a result more services can be provided.
It will provide jobs.
It relates to a relevant transportation system.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
It corresponds to our other decisions.
Allows enough land for parks.
Is relatively cost efficient and enables the availability and reduces the cost of housing.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

It promotes better co-ordination i.e. the political will and clout needed.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARD CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

In order to have a more representative government, a more responsible government and more community support.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

In order for more citizen input.

The decisions may reflect majority wants, depending on the techniques used for citizen participation.

Disadvantage of this role:

Could be less efficient and more costly in terms of time and money.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTHS:

Potential to be more energy efficient.

Would provide as good a lifestyle as is possible under the circumstances, within our present restrictions and realities.

Would retain a single city image, yet diversified.

Would cause the least disturbance to our present "idea" of Edmonton.

WEAKNESSES:

Increase in population density, affects quality of life.

Does not make a definite enough growth decision to improve our mess-up in transportation systems.

Government may not be able to handle decisions.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 5 MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 5, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

No growth would be impossible. There would be diversification in outlying communities with a medium growth to Edmonton. The medium option allows for optimum social and protective service cost. The rate of growth would be manageable. Maximum growth would inflate land and building prices. Would relieve competition between regional communities and promote co-operation in distribution of growth.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

It would allow for more housing downtown by relieving pressure for downtown development. Diversifies location of public and private services, retail and commercial outlets and offices, etc. (The option also allows for "leisure or pleasure" downtown (theatres, parks, etc.). Reduces downtown to human scale. Pressure on just one or two areas for highrises. (Oliver and/or Garneau). People not required to drive all the way downtown for work, shopping, etc. Reduces rush hour traffic. It would be more adaptable for proposed LRT routes (i.e. stops at centres). By combination movement pattern would allow links between centres and centres to downtown.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY AND A SCATTERED PATTERN (75 persons per acre - maximum) BECAUSE

It would allow for diversification of inner city residential neighborhoods. Permits for preservation of older neighborhoods. More green areas (parks, etc.) would be possible. Would allow for optimum school use. Encourage family living in inner city. Downtown would not "die" after 6:00 p.m. More people outside (i.e. it's more "liveable") would discourage criminal element in inner city.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

The suburban residential pattern and density would be gravitating to, and radiating from, sub-centres. Containing community services, commercial, retail and transit.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION OF TRANSIT NODES AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Transit nodes and commercial and employment centres would be located at same or near the same location.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

We added the condition that only light, clean industry be allowed within city limits.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

It would be needed for suburban and industrial expansion but we would not like to see good quality arable land developed.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Uni-government is too unwieldy as more than one municipality is involved. Two-level would increase red tape, bureaucratic bungling, etc.

WE CHOSE WARD AS IS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Wards modified is more complicated, metro districts would encourage competition between districts or parties, and central management would be susceptible to vested interests.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We have the franchise and limited control would allow for more citizen responsibility and community involvement. Public consensus would cost a fortune.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTHS as listed above + decentralization, focal points to community.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 6 MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 5, 1979

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

The City size up to 1 million is good as an urban centre. It can provide wide variety of job and living styles and by concentration and is an efficient use of land and resources.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

There is not such an emphasis on going to the city centre for everything; it breaks the city down to sub-cities of 100 to 200 thousand each; makes a complete range of city services available for sub-cities; promotes safety and security by making 24-hour urban activities available in various locations; and breaks the movement concentration from just a central focus.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 40% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 60% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE HIGH DENSITY AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

To keep downtown viable we need to concentrate more residents in inner city. By scattering density you do not ghettoize people and hold to integrity of inner-city neighborhoods. Can support inner-city schools by placing large apartments and single family dwellings near schools - by scattered high density property is open to a variety of ways of being developed.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN IN ORDER TO

Attempt to conserve land and energy by cutting down the sprawl. You increase and concentrate density around new sub-cities which gives the possibility for living, working, shopping, and entertainment in my own sub-city and only go to the downtown for special events.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION TRANSIT NODES AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Shopping centres could be expanded to include employment (i.e. Southgate) and new employment centres could be created at transit nodes.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

With 80% of the industrial growth coming to Edmonton, we would need more land to accommodate such growth, and revenue to the City appears to be necessary.

WE CHOSE EXTENSIVE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

The increased supply of land could moderate lot prices. However, with increased inner-city and suburban densities, the need for extensive area expansion may be aleviated.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

There are political decisions that are comparatively local, and those that are region-wide, and we are not convinced that the concentration of political power is necessarily the most effective way to govern a complex urban region.

WE CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

One million people seems to be too large a population to administer. With two levels those that inter-relate can be dealt with.

WE CHOSE ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Those who are elected need to observe, judge, weight up, decide and act, but they do need informed responsible advisors.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

The possibility of the inner-city collapsing or becoming ghettoized; the intensification of development around sub-centres may be too costly to service, even though they may make accessibility better.

MEADOWLARK COMMUNITY HALL

APRIL 4, 1979

OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

Taxation: what willing to pay for.

Quality of life.

Price of housing.

Social services keep up with growth.

Neighborhood participation.

Better transportation.

More parks and recreation.

Efficient commuting.

Where to accommodate.

Range of choice growth re lifestyle.

Increase cultural activities.

Increase citizen input to government.

Historical preservation.

Use of agriculture land.

Control re kinds of industry.

Integrated housing scheme.

City with variety of experiences and opportunities.

Increase sense of community.

Planning for community stability.

A living city centre.

Diversified living and working areas.

Efficient and effective transportation system.

Energy efficient city.

Scatter commercial districts and industry out.

## CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

Very enjoyable; I wish I had been able to attend both evenings. I will encourage others to try to attend remaining area workshops.

---

Congratulations on developing an excellent and efficient methodology and technique for acquiring meaningful!!! citizen input.
Explanation required on how to (perhaps) get through the first part -- a combination of Delphi and brainstorming techniques. There are no weaknesses in this group's submission.

---

The workshops could have more time allotted to developing the city plan.

---

It was much better than I hoped and much better than I feared. I am still uncertain, however, about the integration of new patterns, developed by the groups, into our next few workshops.
Or will we set the new ones to one side, labelling them as having arisen from this workshop or that?
The spirit and confidence that these workshops produce is probably their greatest product - with the understanding of the process coming a close second.

---

Found the information session and the Planning Department issue papers very helpful in assessing the scope of the task.
The interval of a week or so between the introductory sessions and the first workshop allowed for reading and absorbing of the information.
The first workshop session format and discussion leadership were excellent. The analysis technique was innovative and effective. The session was interesting and fun.
The second session discussion and format were quite good, but perhaps a bit more time could have been allowed for reviewing of the group's various proposals, although some groups seemed to take more time at this than others.

---

Excellent method -- probably better than a mail survey. It is too bad, however, that the number of interested participants was so small in relation to the population of the area. This is not the fault of the method used to get citizen participation, as it was advertised widely, it is apparently just public apathy.

---

Method is good for getting people to be objective about the General Plan. If don't have concrete, tangible items to deal with, then difficult for public to comment - tendency otherwise to become bogged down with "backyard", "neighborhood" issues instead of city-wide concerns. Allows understanding and appreciation of other plans, and solutions -- this should hopefully lend support to the final document even if not totally in agreement.
Perhaps could restructure Evaluation Questionnaire to include space for each separate choice under each heading; e.g. Growth Form - city pattern
- residential and commercial location
- movement.

This ensures that no item is overlooked.
Otherwise -- good - congratulations!

---

APPENDIX A

6. NORTHGATE LIONS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE

## GROWTH

Strategy - Growth seems to be an inevitable fact of life. The real question is how to effectively deal with and manage the growth. It was felt that the maximum growth option was preparation for the most extreme alternative and should be considered as such. One concern inherent in this option is the extensive expansion of the developed area and its use of prime agricultural land. Maximum growth is also seen as extremely expensive as cost of services rise in proportion to expansion. For this reason it was felt that annexation of 'Refinery Row' to provide a tax base and serve as an employment centre, would be necessary. Some views expressed were that big is not better and that it would be better to have higher density than expanded boundaries.

Industrial Growth - While increased industrial development seems necessary to provide adequate tax base and to make the city economically viable, how this will be incorporated into the overall city growth pattern is unclear. Heavy 'noxious' industries should be located on the periphery of the city but not at the expense of farm land. Light industry could be incorporated into new developments but not mixed with residential housing, yet within easy access for commuting.

## NEIGHBORHOOD

City Form - The development of sub-centres as a city pattern would have several advantages to building neighborhood integrity. It was not seen as a danger to the overall city unity and loyalty but could enhance it. Sub-centre would allow people to live and work within one community. This would provide better access to job, social services and recreational facilities. It would also put commercial centres within easy reach of most people.

Neighborhood commercial centres equipped with social services (e.g. a library) would serve as nodes or community centres. It would also maintain business growth after the present boom because people would be within reach of the shopping areas. On the other hand expansion of the downtown area would more efficiently utilize the existing public transportation systems.

Control Mechanisms - Development controls are necessary to preserve community life. Zoning should be more fixed and not easily influenced by developers. Changes, if any, should be well publicized and a provision made for input from local groups. A co-ordinated approach to planning should include all agencies including city departments, schools, etc. More effective control of housing designs could make the mixes more acceptable.

Residential Density and Pattern - The growth of the city in the future will necessitate changes in lifestyle which will be reflected in the residential density and pattern. The future demographic patterns of residents need to be considered in planning the city. Increasing the suburban density would provide

for a more even distribution of the population. This increase in density in conjunction with a decentralized city pattern would place people closer to places of employment and social services.

A scattered pattern of housing was seen as advantageous in several ways. It would alleviate parking problems, encourage walking and reduce social problems such as crime. The aesthetics of this type of model could be maintained by limiting highrises to six or eight storeys.

One disadvantage seen in the scattered pattern was the unpleasantness of having one's home located close to a commercial centre (i.e. noise, traffic, litter). In one case it was stated that concentrated multi-family dwellings would preserve the single family neighborhoods.

Quality of Life - The quality of urban life in the residential areas is an important factor to consider in the Edmonton General Plan. Concern was expressed that we avoid suburban sprawls. Through scattered higher density development which de-emphasizes large single family lots, we would promote socially and economically viable communities that enhance a feeling of 'oneness' rather than a feeling of isolation. It is felt that this pattern would moderate land values, relieve architectural monotony and provide a better mix of people. It is important to preserve green areas for parks and play areas for children (this might be legislated by by-laws to provide strict guidelines for play areas). Some other values held were preservation of farm land, and the protection of residential areas near major arteries from noise pollution.

## DOWNTOWN

The presence of a strong, vital, alive downtown was strongly supported. The high cost of land and housing in this area could be met by promoting higher density. The downtown area was seen as an area that is a working, living, playing area utilized 24 hours per day. It could be a safe and secure 'people' place with families encouraged to live downtown. The building of two and three-bedroom family oriented apartments close to downtown schools would be one way to promote this and better utilize the existing facilities located in the core. The character and flavour of the area could be preserved through the renovation and restoration of historic buildings. The inner city could be made more compatible to residential living through the residential redevelopment of inner city commercial and industrial areas (e.g. railway yards).

## TRANSPORTATION

Public and Private - Edmonton's physical setting poses some unique problems to transportation. The river valley, the location of railyards (i.e. CNR) and the fact that Edmonton is the regional focal point economically and culturally puts pressure on the existing transportation systems. It was felt that this pressure could be alleviated by adding more bridges, providing more access across railway lines, using more one-way streets and providing

a better transition from provincial highways to city streets. The river valley could be utilized as a road belt. LRT could be extended to St. Albert, the University and Mill Woods, and to east-west traffic. A ring road with noise buffers would enable 'cross-city' movement.

Downtown - The downtown area poses special transportation concerns. Ways to de-emphasize roadways and traffic congestion downtown need to be explored. Possibilities which could be considered are to centralize the downtown and sub-centres development so people can walk in these areas. Maintenance and expansion of bicycle paths would promote non-auto traffic. This would conserve fuel energy as would the use of the LRT.

## GOVERNMENT

Regional Organization - It is unclear what method or structure of regional organization is the most effective. The concern, however, is that the degree of co-operation and co-ordination of regional affairs ought to increase.

City Organization - A restructuring or modification of the existing ward system would enable better representation and accountability and contribute to the unity of city government. This modification would promote a better understanding of civic administration by citizens, hopefully provide for increased citizen responsibility, and fewer complaints from citizens. It was felt that the ward should be a cohesive unit based on geographic or socio-economic criteria. Citizens could assist in developing this structure. A combination of 'local' Aldermen plus 'Aldermen-at-large' could be responsible for issues with the use of referenda and advisory committees where necessary.

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
It is most realistic.
This is most efficient to be under one governing body.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES AND DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES BECAUSE
It won't fragment or divide the people of Edmonton.
Employment centres will provide better access to jobs and services to people in all regions.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION TRANSPORTATION PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.
With only 10% to inner city it will ease downtown development leaving room for parks, etc., and to develop suburbs since jobs and services would be there with sub-centres.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY AND SCATTERED PATTERN BECAUSE
It is more economic.
It maintains a human scale.
This will even out land values.
This seems to be a compromise.
Visually it relieves monotony.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY AND SCATTERED PATTERN BECAUSE
This will keep growth evenly distributed.
It will create a better mix of people.
There must be better control in housing designs to make the mixing more acceptable.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES AND TRANSIT NODES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
This would coincide with the sub-centres and diversified employment centres.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
It is the only realistic alternative with maximum growth. We would specify that industrial land be at fringes of the city.

WE CHOSE EXTENSIVE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
It fits with our choice of sprawling to the suburbs.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT FOR REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
With two level government there would be too much red tape.
With uni-government it would be too large to handle well.
Regional areas should govern themselves independently of the city.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARD SYSTEMS FOR CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We would have better representation and accountability.
It contributes to unity of city government that metro districts does not.
Smaller wards representing a cross section of interests.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL FOR CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

It would increase responsibility of citizens.
It would slow things down.
It could promote better understanding of city administration.
There could be less complaining on the part of citizens.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE:

WEAK

Too large a city.
Suburbs would be more crowded.
Would not like the option but if we had to deal with the numbers of people this would be the better way.

STRENGTH

If we follow this plan we will be prepared for the extreme or worst possible situation.
Assuming we get the land we need.
Cost would rise in proportion to growth.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 2 NORTHGATE LIONS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE APRIL 10, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM HIGH REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

We know the trend is established and planning for this growth on a large scale will be more realistic. Total maximum growth planning at the highest scalr raises questions of enduring validity and future cost implications.

WE CHOSE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES IN ANNEXED AREAS AND EXPANDED DOWNTOWN BECAUSE

People would commute and industrial areas would not be mixed with residential.

Community or neighborhood centres would be maintained around recreational and social needs but heavily identified with commercial growth.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION TRANSPORTATION PATTERN OF MOVEMENT BECAUSE

We need to ease transportation routes over railroad and need several ways to cross the river.

We need more one-way streets.

There should be a better graduation of highways from provincial to city level.

Extension of LRT into St. Albert, Millwoods, University and east-west movement.

We need better developed pedestrian system in the centralized community of downtown so people can walk.

We need to maintain bicycle routes and develop further bicycle routes.

A ring road should be maintained and should have buffers.

River valley should be maintained as roadway belt and green belt both.

WE CHOSE 40% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 60% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Waste land in inner city should be redeveloped. Our population trend of the future will include more people at a senior level who require less 'suburb' type development.

WE CHOSE 45% COMMERCIAL TO INNER CITY AND 55% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

45% accessibility makes good business sense. More efficient use of public transportation and will maintain steady business growth even after the boom.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY AND CONCENTRATED PATTERN BECAUSE

We should redevelop waste land in inner city to residential particularly designed to accommodate certain lifestyles, i.e. senior citizens.

Pattern should be concentrated with transitional areas.

WE CHOSE AS IS SUBURBAN DENSITY AND SCATTERED PATTERN BECAUSE

Density is high enough now. Zoning of areas should stay fixed and not be influenced by developers. Changes should be publicized (extremely well) and chances for local group input provided and arranged for.

We chose scattered with definite green areas and co-ordinated planning between agencies, school boards and City Planning and other social agencies.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES WITH TRANSIT NODES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Where possible these should be developed around transit nodes and which will increase utilization of LRT.

WE CHOSE MODERATE INCREASE OF INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

We need to take in Refinery Row. This increase is to accommodate industry so we can utilize its tax resources. If we support its people growth in suburbs, we should have the pay-offs. Try to develop these areas into employment centres. Attempt not to use prime farm land.

WE CHOSE MODERATE INCREASE OF DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

As stated above.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT AS OUR REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Provincial Government is co-ordinating body for the regional and city governments.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARDS FOR CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

There should be an attempt to break them into a region with some definite criteria that would make it a cohesive unit - i.e. geographic criteria, social-economic criteria.

Citizens should have input into development of the ward system.

Combination of wards and city alderman, for instance six aldermen per ward and six for total city.

WE CHOSE FRANCHISE AND ADVISORY FOR CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We should retain the franchise not only for electing officials but also have public consensus on major issues.

Advisory committees should be developed at more local levels. Their role is to determine issues for the above and to report to a larger body i.e. Social Planning and to advise elected officials.

Possibly there could be more paid personnel in this area???

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE

Decisions that are made such as zoning should be consistent, publicized and a criteria for work ethics. Changes can be made but consensus and information must be a part of those.

<u>Developers (commercial) should not plan the city - city planning and the general citizens should.</u>

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 3 NORTHGATE LIONS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE APRIL 10, 1979

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
Industrial gain - change to 10% primarily to remove noxious industries.
Concerned about maximum option because big is not necessarily better.
We can absorb some growth but this will mean a change in lifestyles.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES/EMPLOYMENT CENTRES AS CITY GROWTH FORM OPTION BECAUSE
Dispersal of people is good, but we can accommodate some more people in inner city. Would put people closer to city centre and provide revenue to city. We wouldn't want to be too crowded in the inner city though.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
Combination movement makes sense in light of sub-cities.

WE CHOSE 15% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 85% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 40% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 60% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM, SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
Logical continuation city form sub-cities/employment centres.
Scattered - easier to walk to business, alleviate parking problems, probably reduce crime.
Has disadvantage of being potentially less pleasant for residents living close to commercial.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM, CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
We can accommodate 200,000 more people while keeping density "AS IS", we are therefore somewhere in "MEDIUM" range.
Concentrated doesn't bring services closer to residents; brings parking and noise to one place. But increases possibilities for comparative shopping and is more compatible with parts of city as they are now.

WE CHOSE TRANSIT NODES AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
All commercial can't go where the transit goes - employment centres are compatible with sub-cities, a combination seems sensible.

WE CHOSE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
We need tax base. Increase toward (refinery row) Sherwood Park, but preserve other farm land. We have some of the best No. 9 black soil in Alberta around the city.

WE CHOSE MODERATE EXPANSION DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
Too expensive if we expand too greatly and we should guard the farm land.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Present problems among municipalities will be exagerated when population increases. Better co-operation (e.g. in issue of preserving farm land) can be obtained.

WE CHOSE CENTRAL MANAGEMENT CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Better co-ordination of services and broader tax base.
NO WARD SYSTEM!

WE CHOSE ADVISORY/LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We need some input. But the citizens can't decide how to decide on city. There's a role for the expert as well as the citizen to have more say.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP #4 NORTHGATE LIONS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE APRIL 10, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

More realistic.
Similar to now.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION SUB CITIES AND DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

As much as possible have employment in the area where we live. If I work in my community my kids can identify with me and my work (get out of habit of pulling life apart - all live in one community).

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Combination goes with medium growth. Ring roads, LRT, and de-emphasize downtown roads. No major roadway through city centre. Four major LRT's with large expandable parkades on ring routes with coin operated plug-ins. Meander roads that do not isolate people as in Castledowns and Millwoods.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE HIGH DENSITY/SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Cost of housing and use of land will require higher density. Lot of drop in population downtown now - need to attempt to renovate existing buildings. Keep the character (that's what we like about Quebec City). Twenty-four hour living, playing, working downtown - safety and security with people on the streets. Fair amount of families downtown. Encourage two and three-bedroom apartments near downtown schools.

WE CHOSE HIGH DENSITY/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Density proper land use will save land costs by not having to expand the city boundaries. Scattered pattern to avoid social problems due to concentrated with higher density. Need more family oriented parks with picnic areas, shape, form and trees, not just playing fields. No above ground parking in high density. Conserve farm land. Legislate 'children play area' requirements for all developments.

WE CHOSE TRANSIT NODES AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

This encourages use of mass transit. Encourage smaller neighborhood shopping centres rather than all in major shopping centres. Add library, social services - enables sense of community - light industry in some of the communities in new developments.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

For tax base - if we want all the amenities we need someone to pay the shot.

WE CHOSE VERY MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

To accommodate inevitable growth - but we really don't want to take up valuable agricultural land. We'd rather go to higher density. Saving in cost.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We would like to see a two level government but we don't know how it could work. We think co-operation between communities is essential but how?

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARDS (CITY GOVERNMENT) BECAUSE

Metro districts is regionalism again.
Six wards, one alderman each, and six aldermen at large.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL/ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Participatory democracy died with Nero.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

Have to give up large single family lots.
Get away from sprawl.
Conservation of energy re use of public transit, LRT discouraging auto transit downtown.
Maintains a healthy balance in all aspects of community life. Socially and economically communities can be self sufficient - enhancing feeling of oneness without the feeling of isolation.

## NORTHGATE LIONS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE

### APRIL 9 and 10, 1979

### OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

1. Better co-ordination of planning agencies
2. More public exposure to changes in the General Plan
3. Evaluation to high cost of housing
4. Retention of neighborhood lifestyle
5. Easy access to services
6. Solution to transportation problems
7. Viable downtown (24 hours)
8. Sunlit downtown
9. City with pedestrian amenity
10. Energy efficient city
11. Transportation
    - traffic and time
    - energy crisis
12. Regionalism
    - community comes first
    - city first
    - nation first

Which city in the world would you choose to live in and why (excluding Edmonton)?

Toronto
- has expanded downtown

London
- more parks, theatre

Toronto
- more parks, theatre

Toronto
- diverse environments within one city (character)

London
- cultural life

Paris
- cultural life, design, planning (parks, etc.)

Portland
- widespread concern for disadvantaged

Saskatoon
- low density

Zurmatt
- no cars

Quebec City
- "small town" atmosphere, no heavy industry

Montreal
- cultural exchange - things to do, different people

Red Deer
- size, familiar

Regina
- smaller, less crowded

Any Medium Sized City
- cultural and recreational amenities

Stratford
- because of swans, people responsibility, animals all free.

NORTHGATE LIONS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE

EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES

MARCH 22, 1979

CRITERIA

1. Utilization of present facilities.
2. Improvement of lifestyle.
3. Age - use of space, buildings.
4. How efficient is it?
5. How much will taxes increase.
6. Population changes
7. Will it decrease crime
8. Type of government
9. Density
10. Limits of the Plan
11. Preserve neighborhood structures
12. Type of architecture
13. Plan should stand test of time
14. How specific
15. Concept for growth
16. Neighborhood lifecycle
17. Cost of land, servicing
18. Effectiveness of Plan
19. How police area
20. Allowing for park development
21. Use green areas
22. Priorities of General Plan
23. Efficient road system model
24. Full use all facilities (night life)
25. Ease of implementation
26. Redevelopment models
27. Avenues for further citizen input
28. Impact on other plans
29. Energy use
30. Unity of city -- school system
31. Transportation system - truck routes

WHAT'S HAPPENING

1. Growing too fast
2. Too many offices in centre
   Too little residences in centre
3. Serious traffic problem
4. Too many highrises
5. Valuable agricultural land
6. Culture and sports
7. Overcrowded

8. Parks and Recreation well planned
9. N.I.P.
10. Vibrant city core
11. River valley
12. Rate of growth very fast
13. Price of transportation in 1981
14. We don't realize how fast things change
15. Architectural and historical
16. Valuable buildings gone
17. I never thought you'd ask
18. Stability
19. Tension of people up
20. How far do we have to go to reach tranquil places
21. Want to keep homes

SHOULD BE HAPPENING

1. Extend N.I.P.
2. More people (young) get involved
3. Decentralization of services
4. Centralization
5. Better industrial base
6. Extended transit
7. Improved LRT service (bus connections)
8. Co-operation between school board city -- facilities/services.

# APPENDIX A

## 7. ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

## GROWTH

Strategy - This group preferred the medium growth option following the present trend and saw the maximum growth as undesirable, while the minimum growth is perhaps unrealistic. They stressed that bigger is not better. They were concerned with preservation of prime farm land. Therefore there should be little or no area expansion of the city. On the other hand, to enable the healthy development of employment centres on major highways it may be necessary to have low to moderate expansion in these areas.

Industrial Expansion - Planning for present and future development of industry for Edmonton needs to be integrated and compatible with the overall development of the city. For example light industry could be located within the city boundaries, close to residential areas thus providing a tax base and encouraging use of public transit. The redeveloped rail yards are a potential site for this type of industry. On the other hand, medium and heavy industry could be located on the periphery of the city. In this way health, safety and environmental factors are considered. The design of the industrial areas can be considered from the human perspective. For instance they could be compatible with the surrounding environment by making them not only aesthetically pleasing but functional as leisure and recreational areas. Possibilities such as ball diamonds, jogging tracks, weight-lifting rooms could be incorporated into the design.

## NEIGHBORHOOD

City Form - The sub-centre or employment centre concept creates whole communities where people can live closer to work and to social and recreational services. It promotes a feeling of cohesiveness and a sense of identity within their own special community. These sub-centres could be developed within existing neighborhood boundaries.

The common theme in terms of commercial location is a desire for decentralization, particularly in locations which would build up sub-centres with a central commercial area in each one. Values behind this choice are to make both employment and shopping facilities close and accessible to residential areas. Another suggestion for commercial locations is to locate them at public transit nodes and encourage use of the public transit rather than use of the auto. It is suggested that major office space as well as functional commercial development be located in these sub-centres, while specialized commerce would take place downtown. There was a concern expressed that commercial strips be discouraged, as they are an inefficient use of land.

Control - Any type of human community needs a system of checks and controls to maintain its viability and integrity. Concern was expressed that, because of the rapid growth, short sighted and immediate measures may become permanent. It was felt that careful establishment and control of zoning can prevent overdevelopment, speculation and 'block busting'.

Residential Density and Patterns - The major concern in terms of residential density is that it be equalized between the inner city neighborhoods and the suburbs, so that inner city densities would stay at a medium level, while some increase could take place in suburban neighborhoods. Suburban residential development needs to be accompanied by provision of services before people move in. The central areas of the proposed sub-centres are suggested as appropriate locations for higher density residential development, as well as around the LRT nodes. Higher density housing with adequate park space is preferred to lower density housing without neighborhood parks.

Residential Quality of Life - The outstanding feature in terms of residential design is desire for variety. People would like to see a mixture of housing styles in the inner city and the suburbs, to promote a variety of age groups, lifestyles and cultural backgrounds. Small well planned parks are needed in every neighborhood, which would help to attract families to the inner city. Historical sites should be preserved and the human quality of a neighborhood should be promoted through creative housing designs. One suggestion was the use of incentives for creative designs to eliminate repetitive housing patterns.

## DOWNTOWN

The major concern about the downtown is that it become dynamic and alive 24-hours a day by promoting residential development, for example: specialized residential concentrations like the U of A, or units which have combined commercial-residential uses. However, there needs to be an effort to prevent the development of slum housing areas. Some of the new residential developments could take place with in-fill housing and redevelopment of the railway yards. Another complementary suggestion for the downtown development was that it be the show-place with entertainment, highly specialized commercial enterprises, head offices, and plenty of park space. Another point emphasized was the need to develop a sense of community identity among those who live and work downtown. There was also concern expressed that the downtown commercial core not extend beyond its present limits.

## TRANSPORTATION

Decentralization to sub-centre or employment centres was seen as a way to decrease travel time, distribute the traffic more evenly throughout the city, and relieve traffic pressure on the downtown. Participants felt the need for a transportation system between sub-centre so that all traffic would not have to pass through downtown. They felt strongly that public transportation throughout the whole city should be promoted, especially the expansion of the LRT with stations in each sub-centre. The use of public transit could be encouraged by a program of public education and such systems as 'Dial-A-Bus'.

In order to create a vital downtown they suggested that access be chiefly, or perhaps solely, by public transit; the movement of cars in the downtown be restricted; on-street parking downtown be prohibited; and pedestrian walkways and malls be introduced.

Perhaps streets in new developments could be designed on a grid pattern for efficiency and convenience. One can find places without maps, choose one of many different routes to get to a destination by having more than one entrance or exit to a district under normal or emergency circumstances.

GOVERNMENT

Increased growth to the Edmonton region suggests the need for increased co-ordination of regional government. It was felt that through this increased co-ordination more effective planning could take place. For example, the location of industries in the region could be established on a cost-sharing basis. A regional structure could co-ordinate essential services such as utilities, public transit, fire-police, while the local bodies care for social services. Any type of regional co-ordination would need to consider the role and influence of Edmonton as a major force while maintaining the neighboring communities' identity and autonomy.

The sub-centre could be the basic units in the organization of city government. Ward boundaries could coincide with sub-centre so that aldermen would live in and represent specific areas of the city, thus being more responsive to the people's concerns. The size of the wards could be smaller than existing wards so that there could be more representation per capita, perhaps 40,000 persons per ward. Each centre could develop specific structures to increase community input into decisions and to facilitate citizen access to information. For instance there could be a citizen council or councils which analyzed issues and advised the alderman; perhaps the alderman should be accountable to this council. Community cable television could be used for talk-shows in which elected officials explain issues and hear citizen feedback.

By reviewing by-laws from time to time citizens can keep abreast of changes. Referenda could be held on major issues of interest and concern. One suggestion was to hold public consensus forums through electronic means to aid council in decision making.

CONSERVATION

Conservation of Energy - A plan for the city's future should reflect the concern for conservation of energy. Incentives could be provided to promote the design and construction of energy efficient houses and commercial developments. A (grid land layout) in residential area could be established so that housing could be aligned properly to use solar energy. In commercial development, concentrated development is more energy efficient than a spread out design. Diversified employment centres combining industrial, commercial, and service centres would be energy efficient relative to transportation and utilities. Although energy conservation is a relatively new field it should be carefully explored for the future.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

In order to be able to grow faster and larger but we still want to be able to control it, without losing the tax base. We are concerned about growth happening too quickly for services to keep pace and stop-gap measures end up being permanent.

Because of "boom" situation we can't keep expansion too low. We want growth to benefit other towns as well.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

A need for more decentralization of services, employment, commercial outlets, with a central focus to each sub-centre. Each neighborhood should have a cohesiveness and sense of identity.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

In order to keep the present model, which is radial, and yet fit in with city pattern. We want to be able to go from one sub-centre to another without going downtown. In order to relieve traffic emphasis should be on public transit (e.g. Dial-A-Bus), more LRT, with restrictions on movement of private cars in city centre, ban on-street parking and no cars allowed in city centres with less than two people. Educational campaigns on public transit are needed.

WE CHOSE 15% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 85% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

We want the majority of growth to sub-centres and the inner-city has finite limits to development capacity.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

We want commercial growth to sub-centres as downtown is already well developed and we want to decrease crowding there.

We want to develop sub-centres to improve traffic, put less pressure on public and private transit to downtown so people can work and shop and get other services close to where they live.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE

There is some room for development if housing is creative and attractive to families, not all highrise.

Very overcrowded situations are dehumanizing.

Any increase in inner-city density will further increase downtown traffic congestion.

More space is needed and less becomes available.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE

It is healthy to have variety of lifestyles, age groups, short term vs. long term residents.

More human caring takes place in a section that has variety.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY BECAUSE

We want to evenly spread the population, without increasing urban sprawl. Suburban development must be accompanied by services: commercial, social as well as public works should be finished before residents move in. Smaller homes should be available with more modest amenities.

WE CHOSE CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE

Around suburban centres with various housing types scattered throughout residential areas. Identifiable centres should grow with a good variety of commercial and social services available i.e. ability for comparison, etc., closer to home.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES AND TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

They are commercial development located in industrial parks near LRT. Will decentralize employment and LRT will decrease emphasis on private car. Also to put commercial at employment centres so that it is available to residential areas served by same LRT. Industrial parks encourage more aesthetic commercial development, are more efficient, use less land. We do not like commercial strips.

WE CHOSE MODERATE INCREASE OF INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

As population grows, some compatible industries could come into residential and commercial sub-centres to support employment close to where people live and also encourage industrial growth in small towns around.

WE CHOSE AS IS DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

We don't want urban sprawl.

The City may have to grow a bit to allow sub-centres to develop. We need to emphasize more efficient land use with higher densities and better planning all of kinds of development i.e. attached housing and multiple dwellings rather than all single family housing and use other space for parks and open spaces.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL FOR REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

With representatives from Spruce Grove, Sherwood Park, Stony Plain, etc., as an alternative to annexation. We see it as a better way to maintain community identity.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARDS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

An increased number of wards, one alderman per ward to represent an area was suggested. He or she lives in the ward. Wards could be created by use of existing neighborhood boundaries, area council or community leagues.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL AS THE CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

It would require a well defined plan of implementation with care as to what authority is delegated and follow through (direct relation of input to output).

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTHS:

Viable plan with minimum stress on citizens by preventing too high densities and too fast growth. Limited and controlled growth is high priority, preservation of historic sites.

Takes pressure off downtown, gives clearly defined areas which people will consider their own neighborhood.

WEAKNESSES:

Depends on very good public transit system which we presently do not have and will be expensive.

Hard to encourage industrial and commercial development along the stated lines.

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM (MODIFIED) REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
City growth up to now has been roughly equal to the chosen distribution (i.e. 70% of people locate in the city).

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRE CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE
We would like to promote a decentralization i.e. reduce the pressure on the downtown, and creation and reinforcement of sub-centres with more localized organization and more localized political representation. However, at the same time, we would like to see the downtown remain dynamic, interesting, able to draw people after office hours.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN
In order to promote movement from one sub-centre to another. The emphasis should be on public transportation for moving people to central core.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE
In keeping with sub-centre concept, we want to redistribute the growth to more or less equalize the city residential density. However, we recognize that the downtown will still have a specialized residential concentration (i.e. University of Alberta, Government Centre).

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE
Downtown is fairly dense at present; also sub-centres and suburban areas require commercial near to population (access and work closeness). Also, sub-centres become viable with a mix of amenities, relieves pressure on downtown for transportation.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM 40-60 INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE
350,000 people to move into city and therefore all areas will have to take a larger number of people. This will be spread over inner-city, with some concentrations i.e. as in downtown and some neighborhoods. Also able to provide a varied inner city pattern.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE
Much of the population would exist in concentrated centres, downtown, however some neighborhoods would have to have a variety of accommodation types. Also can build up various social, cultural, recreational centres. Want lively downtown after working hours.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM 30-50/acre SUBURBAN DENSITY (WITH SCATTERED PATTERN) BECAUSE
Can have varied concentrations, but need denser population than now.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE
Sub-centres can act as commercial, transportation links, amenity locations. People can be closer to work and services. Local autonomy.

WE CHOSE TRANSIT NODE (EMPLOYMENT CENTRE TYPE) DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

To promote use of public transit, discourage car use, to provide work close to home in keeping with sub-centre concept.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

With opportunities for light industry within city boundaries (to provide tax dollar).

Heavy industry although desirable for tax dollars should be kept away from residences.

WE CHOSE AS IS DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

We accepted current boundaries as a condition for our model.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Allows for co-ordination, equal representation (as opposed to E.R.P.C. status).

Region is a unit, with city as centre.

WE CHOSE CENTRAL MANAGEMENT AND SMALLER WARDS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

With some services decentralized to regional centres.

Aldermen more in tune with local needs.

More autonomy and participation by citizens.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL AND ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Allows more citizens to participate in certain decisions encourage group/diverse analysis of issues and advise politicians on these issues.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM GROWTH REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

It is realistic. It would be extremely difficult to hold growth to the present size and minimum growth of another 100,000 people by 1991 seems unlikely. An additional 400,000 people is undesirable and controls should be looked at to discourage this kind of rapid growth.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

To give better access for citizen input to affairs affecting their district. To allow people to work closer to their homes, decrease travel time, distribute traffic, promote district identity, to take pressure off downtown traffic, land costs, land availability; accessibility of services.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

With emphasis on circular system and a GREATLY IMPROVED PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEM. It would use less land for roadways, control through traffic downtown and inner-city neighborhoods, and allow people to go easily from one section of the city to another without having to go through downtown. Extend LRT lines as soon as possible.

WE CHOSE 40% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 60% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

We need more residential housing in the downtown area to humanize it. This could be accomplished with in-fill housing over railroad lines and in underutilized warehouse areas, and combining residential with commercial in new buildings. Suburbs can accommodate more people because of the amount of land and because of their existing low density.

WE CHOSE 30% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 70% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

We feel there is a lot more room in the suburbs for additional businesses and this would promote decentralization.

This would help correct the present one-way bus use downtown.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE

Of accessibility to services and to keep a peopled downtown (don't want everyone fleeing to the suburbs at 5 p.m.), cost of housing, land, services; we would not want high density because we want to preserve a feeling of neighborliness. We do want to keep families in the inner-city. This should be accompanied with good amenities such as parks, schools, etc.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE

This can allow for preservation of existing housing stock. We do not want blocks of highrises or row after row of three-storey walk-ups. Incentives for innovative housing designs, allows for age mix. We would like small, usable neighborhood parks.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY BECAUSE

There is room for increased density. This would conserve land and allow city to grow without taking over precious farm land.

Would make transit system more viable and would support the sub-centres.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE

This would give a healthy mix of age groups, and income levels. We don't want large clusters of highrises or three-storey walk-ups or townhouses but rather a good mixture between single family homes. Want soft (social and recreational) services built at the same time as housing. Higher (medium) density around LRT stations and commercial centres - would ease traffic as people would be within easy walking distance.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CO-ORDINATED WITH TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

It eases traffic to downtown core, improves transit system to these centres, would promote transit use.

Would allow people to live closer to their place of employment, and cut travelling time.

WE CHOSE IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

We see the need for the redesigning and redistribution of existing industrial land with moderate increase.

Place obnoxious industry outside of existing city limits with tax sharing arrangements.

Maximize and intensify existing industrial districts.

Improve transit system to these areas to discourage use of private cars.

Buildings should be aesthetically pleasing and well landscaped, build sidewalks so employees can walk to public transit and also just walk for exercise.

We need a mix of commercial and recreational facilities.

WE CHOSE AREA EXPANSION TO RDA DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

This would give some additional land without urban sprawl.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

To co-ordinate regional level responsible for utilities, transportation, fire, police, etc., and the local level responsible for social services, recreation, community development.

This would promote co-ordination in planning and sharing resources, while allowing municipalities to retain identity and include citizen input.

WE CHOSE A GRID WARD SYSTEM FOR CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

With ward offices and definite structures for community input into all decisions affecting the area. Smaller wards would provide better representation, easier communication, access to information, and would facilitate citizen participation. Wards would reflect different communities.

Aldermen should live in area they represent.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

For matters specific to a community, e.g. a community development strategy, and advisory structures for matters affecting the city as a whole, e.g. ward system, General Plan.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 4 ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL MAY 1, 1979

WE CHOSE MINIMUM GROWTH REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

As like small place - 'Gemutlich'. More human related and less materialistic. It focuses on family life thus less "lost" people and everyone is part of the community. Air and noise pollution not such a problem. Crime can be kept in control more readily. Reduces ghetto settlement and enhance the cultures. The best integration of the cultural mosaic is possible through this growth option. Traffic movement is easier.

WE CHOSE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRE CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

To minimize congestion of worker movement and traffic movement.

WE CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

For better balanced transportation.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 50% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

To reduce crime.

To prevent slum development.

To provide a central city core which is peopled 24-hours each day.

WE CHOSE 50% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 50% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

To promote stores in employment centres.

Business, administration and light industry downtown, and medium and heavy industry on periphery.

50% commercial development in suburbs keep transportation at a minimum, while providing service and employment outside central core.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE

It will keep the city peopled. An unpeopled city is a ghost city.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE

To provide sufficient accommodation for the peopling of the city it is economically sound to have utilities provided in this model. Communication is important between people living in centre. Keep enough space for parks and plant trees. Plan for attractive development of mixed forms of shelter. Space the highrises, low buildings and single family dwellings. Allow for air movements, not wind tunnels. Face the dwellings in the most advantageous direction for heat conservation and pleasant living conditions. Zoning by-laws should be carefully designed and enforced to prevent over development.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY BECAUSE

To promote more individual living space by even dispersal of people throughout city.

To avoid over-crowding, by creating a balance between over-crowding and under-crowding.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE

To allow for balance of population and for variety and more efficient transportation.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

In order to have a variety of jobs and products, services and supply services, to aid transportation of materials more effectively.

More economical use of energy.

Easier traffic patterns.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

If industrial plants are designed to suit the geographical and climatic circumstances, i.e. prevailing winds, there will be less contamination. We need to research the location of industrial development to balance productivity with job opportunities, health and safety of workers and people living close by. Use scientists to solve practical problems of industry.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

We want to avoid over-crowded areas. We see this as the easiest way to develop the present transportation system. A gradual increase should keep costs of services down. Communication with the inner-city will be maintained or if possible improved. Settlement is more balanced.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

It is more efficient, less complicated and effective. However, it is essential to develop a workable, two-way system of communication between the people and the decision makers. Politicians and civil servants should be encouraged to be open-minded. By-laws should be reviewed periodically to prevent adherance to obsolete dicta.

WE CHOSE WARD SYSTEM-MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Aldermen would represent a specific community group. They should represent no more than 40,000 people and must be responsive and responsible to the people they represent. This will encourage the two-way communication system. Cablevision could perhaps be used to enhance communication through talk-back shows on specific issues. We could have a particular slot of time for each representative to speak and listen directly to his constituents.

WE CHOSE ALL THE OPTIONS AS CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We do indeed have the vote - to elect Mayor and Aldermen.

Advisory - committees, independent groups of people, could study an issue and present their ideas to city government.

NO POLITICAL PATRONAGE. NO HANKY PANKY. USE OUR SPECIALISTS.

We could have limited control - on purely local issues e.g. use of school facilities.

There could be public consensus, referendum, on topics and issues of major concerns and interest.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE

STRENGTHS
Family life
Reduce pollution
Minimum crime
Employment opportunities
Traffic and transportation
Movement - easier in and out
Cultural mosiac maintained and developed
Sense of city's identity preserved.

WEAKNESSES
Cost of utilities, schooling, protection
Diversity of employment opportunities
Development of more arts (?)
Population base insufficient for more
Cross industrial expansion
Use of farm land C.7

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 5 ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL APRIL 30 & MAY 1, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MINIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

We already have:

cross-section of people (nationalities)
reasonable tax base
beginning to have history
and reasonable quality of life.

What growth there is then can be controlled and the flavor you want can be developed - easier for more controlled planning. Growth brings complications; not necessarily makes a better city.

WE CHOSE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRE CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Movement of people downtown during the day to employment centres. Evenings downtown for entertainment.

Suburban employment centres have common commercial and business.

Downtown area special -- higher tax base encourages headquarters of multi-national corporations.

Importance of downtown as aesthetically pleasing place to go for rejuvenation of people.

Become highly specialized business and specialized commercial (a show place) exclusive types of development, green place in winter, tightly controlled 15-20 block area.

WE CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Downtown strictly public transportation -- encourage pedestrian walkways continuous malls.

Equal access routes to downtown and employment centres.

Minimal travelling time to and from work.

Major arteries set up so people can quickly get to and from employment centre.

All others should be minor streets for local traffic only.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

These almost become the same as downtown separate as described in City Pattern and Movement Pattern (above).

Population growing in areas, develop areas where industry moved out.

Increased population in suburbs because population would become more dense around expanded employment centres.

WE CHOSE 0% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 100% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Only aesthetically pleasing development.

General commercial becomes very specialized commercial.

Functional commercial development only.

WE CHOSE AS IS (EXCLUDING DOWNTOWN) INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE

There are already enough people.

Emphasis now on planning more green areas improving quality of life.

WE CHOSE CONCENTRATED AND HIGHLY CONTROLLED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE

With emphasis on development of community as a people place by: integration of all income groups, centres of areas as education/ recreation development, variety of architecture, variety of age mix and high availability of housing.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY BECAUSE

Population growth would come here due to increased commercial development in employment centres and concentration of people around these.

LRT stations located here.

WE CHOSE CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE

Encourages public transportation.

Availability of housing -- good at reasonable cost.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Bread winner could work there.

Children could go to school there.

Perhaps spouse could be involved in recreational activities during day; quality of life improved e.g. meet for lunch, family centered living.

Ease of going to and from work.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

Gradual reduction of offensive industrial land in inner-city to be replaced by residential development. Other industrial development to be outside city limits -- as far away as possible.

WE CHOSE LOW MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

There would be some shift to areas around employment centres.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Local areas would have autonomy but co-ordination by a central group.

WE CHOSE 4 OR 5 EMPLOYMENT CENTRES ARRANGED IN A MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Of more local representation and a better chance of getting the best people involved in decision making.

WE CHOSE FRANCHISE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

In order to have accountability of elected officials to an advisory council and because we felt there would be more immediate action on issues.

Advisory committees must be obviously listened to whether they are agreed with or not.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 6 ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL APRIL 30, 1979

WE CHOSE MINIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

Other options accelerate a phenomenon known as "the rat race". A peaceful place to live means a slowly growing place. (Just look at the Maritimes.) Probably the maximum distribution will occur though because nobody will control the influx of people. Everybody's attitude is still "bigger is better"!

WE CHOSE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

These reduce drastically the peak load on the transit system, services, electrical trunk lines, roads and reduce traffic congestion. You won't get the city core as deserted after work hours. Increases ease with which bedroom communities have access to city employment -- thus the emphasis probably is more on the automobile for employment transportation.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

You could have a grid pattern. Some people may consider this as "boring" but it allows very easy navigation without the use of maps, the possibility of taking any one of many many routes to get to any site, and many access roads to an area (not like Millwoods where, when the gas explosion occurred, there were traffic jams of people getting out of the area). Also the grid pattern allows houses to be properly aligned for maximum utilization of solar energy - something that will be critically important in the near future.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Diversified employment centres allow people to choose the suburbs or the inner city without considering employment location. With the option of most employment being downtown, people will want to live nearer there also.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

This will tend to have the same effect as Diversified Employment Centres.

WE CHOSE AS IS INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE

The pressure on people increases with density increase. This pressure causes "the rat race" and the common big city problems of crime, no family closeness, and people don't care for others. We don't need higher density.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE

In order that the inner city lowrise and single family dwellings don't turn into slums. There should be strict laws governing the character of these neighborhoods

- a scattered pattern allows for a much healthier environment.
- and less "rat race" pressure.

WE CHOSE AS IS SUBURBAN DENSITY BECAUSE

The suburbs should remain "as is" so as not to increase the density and thus the "rat race".

WE CHOSE CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN PATTERN BECAUSE

Of energy efficiency of reducing automobile travel, sewer lines, electrical lines, etc., a moderately scattered pattern should also be in order.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

These centres should also be LRT transit nodes.

WE CHOSE INCREASED/AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

Industrial land should be within city limits to provide the tax base for the population that supports this industry. This question should have had more options. We favor little industrial growth and urban expansion yet this growth should be in the city.

WE CHOSE AS IS DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

Edmonton is becoming far too big. Life is much more pleasant, less "rat race" in smaller, quieter, slower centres like Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Uni-government just creates a big power play for all the bureaucrats in it. And two level government makes a lot of bickering over areas of jurisdiction no matter how carefully it is defined because of differences in interpretation (e.g. just look at the provinces and federal government).

WE CHOSE WARDS MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Make the wards smaller for higher representation per capita.

WE CHOSE PUBLIC CONSENSUS CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Advisory - all that will happen is that decisions will be referred to this committee or that one - the council will just want report after report with no action taken - which is what happens now very often.

Limited Control - there will be a squabble over which questions the public should have a say on.

Public Consensus - using modern electronic technology the public would be able to have an involvement in the decision making process. This need not be cumbersome at all. There could be a regularly set vote, say three times or four times a year, where the public could electronically vote using their telephones on a number of proposals that the council has wisely decided we should vote on.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

Public Consensus

would be unwieldly, if improperly set up

the public could always get what they want, and

the direction that council should take would clear.

ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

MAY 1, 1979

OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

1. Affordable housing.
2. Optimal transportation
   Convenient - easy - no disruption of lifestyle
3. Resource conservation (land and energy)
4. Environment designed for children
5. Stop growth
6. Neighborliness - people care for each other
7. Minimal noise
8. Provision of open space for recreation
9. Aesthetic construction
   housing - commercial - industry - recreation areas
10. Good public transit system
11. Emphasis on handicap needs in construction of buildings, etc.
12. Living humanly in a boom situation
13. Responsive, responsible government
14. Edmonton or Alberta living beyond its means - consumeritis
15. Handle growth effectively for developer point of view
16. Provision of adequate, affordable housing
17. Suitable access to transportation - home - work.
18. Transportation, traffic, cars
19. Transportation - volume
20. Living humanly - housing
    - growth and planning for it
21. Promote responsible co-operation of citizens relative energy, crime, etc. Collection of ideas.

Which city in the world would you choose to live in and why (excluding Edmonton)?

Vancouver
- because of water
- view

Toronto
- efficient transit
- variety of cultural life

Boston
- beautiful
- transit
- fine people
- the airport
- music

Montreal
- restaurants
- transportation system
- beautiful clothes
- French culture 'esprit'
- old Montreal

Quebec City
- live with history
- pedestrian orient (old city)

Saskatoon
- physically beautiful
- not overcrowded

Madrid
- ambience
- parks, fountains
- history
- formality

Athens
- beautiful weather
- friendly people
- clean city/polluted city
- history
- ocean

Hong Kong
- exciting
- mountains/sea
- fast pace of life
- international

Victoria
- water
- wild life
- nature
- calm people

Edmonton
- the sun

## CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

An excellent opportunity to cement my own feelings about development -- and to see the wide range of possibilities. How much affect will our efforts tonight sway the final result however?

---

Very good way of getting public input and insight into the problems. Would like some report back of final decisions from this project.

---

---

Process is very instructive -- makes one think about future and trade-offs. Allows one to also participate in communication of one's ideas to civic administration and politicians.

---

Very well organized and valuable in that it organized our thinking processes. Our numbers may be small, but we are the people who truly care about our city. If the rest don't care, then they deserve to have no say and must accept what they get. The time to speak is now, not after the fact. It is easier to complain than actually do something constructive.

---

Well organized, was an informative exercise, would have liked to have done evaluation along with first night's exercise when reasons for choices were fresh and spontaneous but three hours would have been too short for both. Found a lack of transportation information - should have been separate. Good luck in putting this all together.

---

It was very informative, very well organized, it should be kept up further.

---

30 x the number of aldermen. We have a vastly greater store of wisdom than the 12 -- all for free.

---

Good basic format. Participants could have been made more aware of ramifications of alternatives. "Alternatives" were not always clear i.e. density 30-40 people per acre (what does that look like). Somewhat cynical of all the public input processes and relation to output of decisions.

---

I was pleased with the organization of the workshops -- evenings moved right along. I had not previously thought about the plan of my community in any depth and I found communicating and re-evaluating my ideas with other members of the group most rewarding. I learned more in the two evenings than I would have thought. I was impressed with the optimism of thought the other members of the group that positive possible changes can be made to make the city a human place to live.

---

Process generally good - strong points are:
1. open-endedness of structure (to a point)
2. respect paid to all ideas and opinions
3. variables suggested help participants.

Possible improvements:
1. some pre-work (if possible)
2. more "convincing" of participants of value and importance of work (if it does mean anything)
3. some exchange between groups with quite different ideas.

All in all, well thought out. Thank you and good luck.

---

I approached the entire process with skepticism as far as the individual being able to make any impact on the decision making process of the city planners or the totally unresponsive city council. I maintained this skepticism after the first information session. However, I find that these workshops have been very imaginatively designed and have devised a "kit" which is able to translate and absorb individuals' input. My skepticism is considerably lessened. Hopefully it will disappear completely at the end of this entire participatory process.

---

New things tonight: emphasized things tonight; learned that ideas were wide spread.

Follow-up?
July - evaluation sessions
participation % of pop. and response of city.

---

ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

MARCH 21, 1979

EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES

CRITERIA

Balance
Degree of Rigidity/Flexibility
Cost
Lifestyle
Individual and family community well-being and self-sufficiency
Age mix-distribution (need information - stats)
Strength of neighborhood
Use of resources
Time span for General Plan
Experience of others
Psychological factors
Enforceability
State of technology
Accessibility to services and decision makers.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN OUR CITY

N School closures
N City Council meetings - not making positive decisions to help Edmonton grow; e.g. Surrey, B.C.
N/P McKinnon Ravine?
Another Groat Road
N City Admin. too centralized
N No innovation in redevelopment of older areas
P N.I.P.
P Sun
City Council willing to listen to citizens; e.g. petitions, C.C. sensitive to.
City Council is not incorporating community concerns in decisions
? Senior citizens housing put in areas where school population is reducing
? Annexation - Pros and cons?

WHAT SHOULD BE HAPPENING

N/P No annexation
More development of parks for children and adults
More day care and Mothers Day Out programs
More security for people in an area whether new or old - no change in Game Plan

N/P Philosophy of centralized policy in 1971 Plan
Transportation to/from City centre
No problem getting anywhere from where you live
Get rid of small airplanes in City
Greater decentralization of City services to be responsive to citizens need
Don't give developers advance notice of plans.

ROSS SHEPPARD COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

MARCH 21, 1979

COMMENTS FROM INFORMATION EXCHANGE

---

I gained insight into how a General Plan is formulated. However, we tended to deal in generalities, rather than specifics. Perhaps these sessions would be more beneficial if we could get down to the "nitty gritty" of what is going to happen to this city and to the life of any given individual in this city rather than dealing in textbook terminology, models, etc. I guess I would like a more sociological approach taken to urban planning.

---

A good basic introduction. Am interested in taking part in continued workshops.

1. Useful? An introduction into the "General Plan" procedure.
2. Would I like anything different? Emphasis (more) on the specific purpose of these workshops.
3. Would I like in workshop design? (?) What were we trying to do here? Each person here should write down (at home) their own designs on their future city. What problems, desires, etc.

---

Positive - it made us think of the problems to be faced in the near future, and the necessity for public involvement.

There was not enough cross-section of the public.

A great deal of credit is due to all who participated - a fine representation of interested and "intellectual" young people.

---

A sincere participation by those attending.

Hopefully more citizens take in your future information sessions.

Co-operation by all concerned; able to do things without hassling. Am sure this will go more smoothly than Council meetings.

---

Liked - slide tape - would have liked to see follow-up of slide tape as felt beginning was very disjointed - all the skit was funny; it didn't fit in - Also people were uptight.

Agenda at beginning would have been helpful: purpose of meeting
events planned.

One group leader was too low key - it was let down and tendency not to listen to what was said.

Would have liked to see Planner discuss how neighborhood issues will be dealt with in General Plan.

Felt Decision Graph was waste of time as too complicated.

---

Chart on Edmonton alternatives was confusing.

---

---

1. I liked the idea of volunteering information instead of being asked directly.
2. Nothing should be different, I think it was a good atmosphere.
3. I would like to see and have more specific choices or selections brought up or maybe on a little questionnaire; it would help job people's minds or get them upset enough to state their feelings or thoughts; i.e. because some people are embarrassed or shy to speak out in public.

---

I found the list of decision areas and alternatives within each area a very comprehensive introduction to the problems and concerns facing the City of Edmonton.

This coupled with the "scenarios" or "images of the future" helped to give me a much better perspective of the implications of making a decision such as "centralize" or "no growth". This is especially useful information for one who has had little experience in the area of planning.

---

Need distribution of more detailed information on factors affecting General Plan.

More chance for direct input, e.g. opinion questionnaires to be filled in and tabulated.

Didn't feel my attendance contributed to or affected the General Plan that City Council will finally approve.

Could see the value of writing down on flip charts people's general comments.

Too much emphasis on processes and not enough on finding out and tabulating what people actually felt. For example would have liked the chance to respond to each decision area.

---

1. Some of team were very defensive when questioned which leads me to believe these sessions are intended as brainwashing not dialogue.
2. Workshop design should have team listening; i.e. attendees should argue and debate but never a member of the presentation team. Shut up and listen.
3. The thing I liked most about the session was the fact a session was held. Skits were amusing but not much more than cute and irrelevant.
4. The leader summed up before reading comments which again sounds like brainwashing rather than dialogue.

---

Useful - good use of visual and graphic materials.
- allowed for people to express their ideas and opinions.

Different - model to assist people in putting community/neighborhood in perspective re the General Plan. Answer with simple 'model' (graphic or three-dimensional) - This is where your neighborhood concerns fit in with the General Plan.

Design - small group interaction - short introductory input or lecture (lecture explain choices) and then small groups address 2-3 questions in their groups, regarding various choices.

Best of luck!

---

---

Different setting desirable - if it is necessary to hold sessions in a school, an elementary school is less imposing and "warmer" - could try Unitarian Church for trip area of City.

Get rid of all the "PR" displays in hallway.

Personally find written material easier to follow than models, charts.

Group leader - your biases show!

I need more precise definitions of "info exchange", "workshop", "evaluation".

---

1. A number of the responses to 'what you would like to see happening in our city' seemed to be of a social nature which might be indicative of people's concerns.
2. I would like to have more examples or samples to contemplate.

---

1. Open forum is stimulating.
2. Some improved synthesis of inputs from group in particular areas (topics).
3. Perhaps a comparative approach drawing on existing models.

---

Likes:
1. Theatre and visual slide presentation.
2. Planning staff as resources.
3. General mix of the meeting - it seemed to flow together.
4. I appreciated the opportunity to express my concerns.

Dislikes:
1. I am unsure about the future and the workshops.
2. How do we make our concerns known.
3. How can I contribute.
4. I am still generally confused about the General Plan and how it affects me - how I can have input - how I can contribute - will my concerns be taken into account or will they be mystified or ignored.
5. What do you want from me as a person.

If you can clarify some of these questions for me, I would feel better about attending a workshop and becoming involved.

---

The evening was stimulating and thought provoking. It did however leave me with a pervasive sense of futility. The timing of the beginning of this programme to coincide with the annexation proposal is most unfortunate. The ramifications of any boundary change tend to negate or nullify a general plan.

The skits were effective in directing and educating the people as to their purpose at the meeting - in opening their minds.

The more information you can pour into open minds the better.

---

1. I found the meeting to be interesting. I am learning about the workings of the city - a new city for me as I have just moved here.
2. I am slightly skeptical of
   (a) how much of the citizens' concerns will end up in the General Plan
   (b) the general knowledge or universal concern of the average citizen
   (c) whether the General Plan will become a "living" (i.e. used) document in the future.

3. I would have liked to see more publicity of the General Plan Review and how and where to get involved in order to boost turnout by citizens.
4. Publicity should continue as to what's happening in the G.P. Review and to announce the features of the G.P. once it's been formulated.
5. I would not like to see development become too difficult for developers as
   (a) they may decide not to bother with Edmonton; and/or
   (b) they will pass on the increased costs of more difficult development to the citizens who must, in the end, purchase their product.

I darn near froze to death - the room was cold.

---

Well planned workshop.

Provision of more resources in workshops so more specific answers to questions can be found.

---

1. The meeting was an "information exchange", however, I question how pertinent the "information" really was. I would suggest that some way must be found to familiarize the group with what must be considered before these meetings actually take place. I don't think anything really concrete was achieved at the meeting except that it became apparent that citizens don't know in what direction the city is and must go i.e. growth.

There should have been a longer and more detailed presentation as to what the planners felt about Edmonton and its future i.e. an elaboration on the slide show.

Incorporate small group discussions.

---

1. a) Catalyst and slide presentation - skits got attention and got across real picture of meaning and significance.
   b) Point making - input examples from audience.
   c) Lecture explanation - prepared - not unprepared - like fluent continuity.
2. Abbreviated point sheet comments.
3. Smaller group discussion with personal contact and leadership - more layman language for complex tech. problems.

---

1. The comparison of different growth possibilities in Edmonton. Insight to the fact that growth is not just roads and sewers.
2. More of a region plan - As Edmonton grows so do the outlying areas.
3. Smaller group discussion to get input from all participants.

---

1. Informative, in general.
2. To be more specific on items discussed.

---

Tonight:
Not too much use as we have been involved in various community development groups previously.

It would be useful to persons not previously introduced to the methods used.

Since very little preparation was done by participants not too much useful information was generated.

Workshops:

1. There will need to be many workshops to deal with each area of concern. A two-hour workshop will accomplish little if groups are not generated to consider the various alternatives and generate fairly documented reports for consideration at the next workshop.
2. Detailed resources will be needed before we can evaluate any of the implications of the various alternatives. A general brainstorming will not be sufficient for a workshop.

---

Edmonton alternatives chart provided clarity.

Decision graph difficult to grasp and place in context of what a general plan is.

Flip chart of positive/negative re what's happening/what should happen be more brainstorm less clarification of what was meant.

Would like some information (possibly visual) on alternatives that exist now - either before workshops or during them.

---

APPENDIX A

8. ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

GROWTH

Strategy - While there seems to be no consensus on density and pattern all felt that control of growth is important. Some controls used could be restricting maximum unit density in neighborhoods perhaps by four block sections, limiting the numbers of highrises across the city, interspersing highrises with green space, and making single family lot sizes smaller. Some higher density could be built around commercial centres and at LRT modes and some commercial development could be located underground at LRT stations (i.e. major bus/LRT transfer intersections). Some preferred increased downtown density to increased suburban density.

Land Use - Participants said the conservation and effective use of land is an important concern. For instance, the preservation of farm land was a high priority. Green belts could be used to limit urban sprawl and to separate city residential areas from heavy industrial areas. The river valley should be utilized as a green area rather than a roadway. Concern was expressed about the expansion of the city, the necessary services required and spiralling taxes to pay for these services. People expressed a willingness to accept higher density as a consequence of limiting the expansion of the city area.

Industrial Expansion - While they expressed concern about industrial development within city limits they also saw it was necessary to have industries to provide a tax base. This could be accomplished by accepting light industry within the city under strict development and design controls and establishing a revenue sharing between the city and her neighbors. It was felt that heavy industrial development should be limited to areas outside or on the periphery of the city.

NEIGHBORHOODS

A strong sense of neighborhood builds and maintains community identity. A decentralized city pattern would enable this type of neighborhood 'spirit'. Sub-centres with their own amenities appears to be the logical progression for city growth. Values to be considered in this type of plan include a strong neighborhood (i.e. community, sub-centre, etc.) identity, equalization of neighborhoods (by size) provision for diversity within the area (in terms of age of residences, building size and style). These would hopefully encourage diverse life styles within the neighborhood. (Age, cultures, families.)

Each neighborhood should be unique and identifiable. The style of existing neighborhoods can be retained by preserving and restoring existing homes, parks, buildings and streets. Neighborhood related parks would also be an asset. Light labour intensive industry compatible to a residential area would encourage the work-where-you-live concept. Each sub-centre could have an identifiable centre which holds commercial, residential and social services (e.g. day care).

DOWNTOWN

A vital and alive central business district was a priority in this group, in order to make the downtown area a 24-hour-people-place, they expressed the need to increase the number of families living in the downtown. Clean air standards, more pedestrian and bicycle facilities, some pedestrian street malls which exclude automobiles and a policy to discourage private autos in downtown area were some measures suggested to encourage this concept.

TRANSPORTATION

A decentralized city pattern with emphasis on a strong public transit system was considered an important feature for the city. With business and commerce located in places other than downtown people could live closer to their work. This would ease one-way traffic congestion. People could be encouraged to use public transit within this structure if it was inexpensive and time saving. 'Park-and-Ride' facilities at LRT stations might also encourage use of public transit. Direct unimpeded roadways could link the sub-centres. Local involvement through neighborhood planning could be used to facilitate this type of future development.

GOVERNMENT

The need to improve the present ward system was a strong preference. The underlying concerns were - representation closer to the people by having smaller wards with two types of ward representation - i.e. one representative to live in the ward, one to represent 'at large' and a need for community information centres where dialogue with elected officials can take place.

Citizens feel they need to participate in all of the planning stages rather than reacting to plans in their final draft. A preference for strong citizen advisory role with some well defined control of purely local neighborhood issues was also expressed.

There was a strong preference for some form of co-operative regional government in order to have orderly control of expansion and equitable distribution of services and resources.

DEVELOPERS

Developers have a heavy responsibility in designing 'human' facilities. Along with the amenities they now provide (park, space, etc.) they should be encouraged to provide facilities for day-care centres, meeting places, etc. Developers of downtown employment centres could provide funds for public transits as a trade-off for not having to provide parking for their buildings.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 1 ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH APRIL 12, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MINIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

To preserve farm land.
To cut travel time.
To stop impersonality of ever-increasing growth - an emotional choice: small is beautiful.
To allow surrounding communities independence and community feeling.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES (MODIFIED) (HALF WAY BETWEEN SUB CITIES AND SUB CENTRES) OPTION BECAUSE

We need services as well as shopping in neighborhood centres.
Promotes neighborhood feelings and loyalties by making areas small enough to be comprehensible and personal.
City provides services at neighborhood depots - i.e. one administration for all depots.
Maintain viable downtown community - increase residence in downtown; also maintain downtown as overall focus of unity for whole city.
People should be able to work where they live or at least close to where they live.

WE CHOSE A COMBINATION RADIAL/CIRCULAR TRANSIT PATTERN BECAUSE

Need access to downtown.
Need access between sub-centres.

WE STRESSED DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSIT
- Buses
- LRT
- Bus only access
- Mini-buses
- Bus lanes

Transit nodes in each sub-centre.
Future suburbs should be developed with less emphasis on cars and more on public transit.
Anything which encourages the use of public transit is good.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE LOW-MEDIUM AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Preservation of neighborhoods.
Recycling buildings, renovating and repairing rather than replacing where feasible.
Put maximum density limits on neighborhoods that can only be changed by major legislation.
Encourage diversity, random scatter.
Encourage age mixing in all areas.

WE CHOSE LOW MEDIUM AND SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Se see little difference between suburban neighborhood centres and an inner city neighborhood centre. The same service should be available in all centres.

WE CHOSE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Commercial locations should follow neighborhood centres and transit nodes.

Downtown must stay a viable commercial and office area, but we see little danger of Edmonton's declining badly.

New development should be fairly far from downtown so as to encourage really different centres.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

With minimum growth, industrial growth can be accommodated within existing boundaries.

Heavy industry should be on the periphery if possible.

Labour intensive but 'clean' industry could locate in neighborhood centres.

Possibly the refineries should be annexed in order to be included in Edmonton's tax base as they use Edmonton's services.

WE CHOSE UNEXPANDED DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

The only expansion we would consider is annexing the refineries - a very small amount of land.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We think it would facilitate:

The development of a revenue sharing agreement between the city and surrounding region. People living in the region use city services extensively and should help pay for them.

Independence of nearby regional communities like Leduc, Sherwood Park, St. Albert, etc.

WE CHOSE CONSTITUENCY-WARD CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Each strong neighborhood centre should be represented by one alderman who lives in his ward. This would help the alderman to know his constituents and vice-versa. It would facilitate citizen involvement in community issues by providing a focus. It would help decentralize City Hall.

WE CHOSE ADVISORY (PRIMARILY) CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We hope that our ward system would make citizens able to advise their alderman more easily.

We recommend creation of a citizens' advisory site in each area where information is constantly available and reactions are constantly solicited. This would facilitate citizen input early in the decision making process.

Citizen need to feel they have some affect if they do participate.

Limited control over some issues would give the feeling of effectiveness, but if citizens can control some decisions one must ensure that a sufficient number of citizens are involved in making any decision so that it is fair. How does one ensure sufficient participation?

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

(+) We feel that many of our underlying principles could underlie any amount of growth.

(+) It encourages improved quality of life in the city - more community feeling, making a large city more manageable for its citizens, by breaking it into smaller bits.

(-) Probably pushes up house prices.

(-) Puts great pressure on surrounding communities.

(?) Will people be happy with neighborhood centres and decentralization? Will more people be helped or hurt by it? We think it will help most.

(?) Is minimum growth only an unrealistic dream? Surely we can adopt regional promotion practices (or anti-promotion) which encourage minimum growth.

WHY ARE WE PLANNING JUST FOR THE CITY AND NOT FOR THE WHOLE REGION?

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 2 ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH APRIL 12, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

The cultural advantages of a big city.

Feasibility; the city can increase in size without undesirable consequences.

Limit growth by desirable green belt.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES AND DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES BECAUSE

We need sub-centres and industry in periphery because we want to avoid "all people" from having to converge upon the city centre and optimum use of public transportation system.

Lesser concentration of commercial in city centre, decrease distance and time from residential to areas to work.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION RADIAL/CIRCULAR TRANSIT PATTERN BECAUSE

Need a combination traffic road system to facilitate "through" traffic.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM INNER CITY DENSITY AND SCATTERED PATTERN BECAUSE

An alternative to single family housing ought to be available in every city community to have access to services and available to schools.

There should be a variety of housing, but no highrises because these are not for families and result in impersonal settings, and are objectionable to adjacent housing.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM SUBURBAN DENSITY AND SCATTERED PATTERN BECAUSE

A variety of housing density with small park areas within relatively easy reach, preferably walking distance of residences in preferred.

Smaller front yards -- why not conserve scarce land?

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRE AND TRANSIT NODES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

This needs to be related to transit nodes and not scattered at random.

This will give optimum access and use of public transportation.

WE CHOSE AS IS FOR INDUSTRIAL BECAUSE

No more industrial development is needed within inner city.

WE CHOSE SOME CITY EXPANSION OF DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

It would keep down the density of the inner city.

It would hold land prices at a "reasonable" level.

We might possibly choose higher inner city density and to increase growth of outer suburbs in order to reduce the cost of land servicing.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We need a 'metropolitan' council which can provide an orderly control of expansion and location of industrial sites, waterworks, garbage disposal, etc.

We need government closer and more responsive to the needs of the people in city communities.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARD SYSTEM FOR CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We believe the ward system should be based on neighborhood representatives and representatives at large.

Citizens need to know whom they can approach with their concerns but the decisions must be made in the interest of the total city community.

WE CHOSE A COMBINATION OF FRANCHISE AND ADVISORY AND LIMITED CONTROL FOR CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Franchise over-riding, as a city council must assume ultimate responsibility in the interest of all citizens.

Advisory committees can alert council to the needs of citizens.

Some measure of defined local control which a smaller community or neighborhood can exercise in order to safeguard the quality of their environment.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE

The trade-off between automobile traffic and public transportation needs to be addressed.

Public transportation, when all costs are assessed, may be cheaper and less disruptive to the community.

Pedestrian and bike movements should be given much more emphasis.

Cars should be removed from some downtown streets.

There is some disagreement on inner city development.

COMMENTS ON THE PROCESS

Discussion from the group at large was not recorded by a secretary or by tape.

Annexation should have been addressed. The given regional growth should be open to question.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 3 ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH APRIL 12, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

We were hoping it would not get any bigger. This seems the most logical possibility - to keep away from the increase in crime, impersonality, high cost of administration which would come with more of a focus on Edmonton rather than the region. The basic premise is that the city is for the residents.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Partly forced by way cities do grow - a major focus on the central core, but with some administrative, commercial, community focus in several sub-centres. Important qualification - maximum density limit - somewhat dispersed with green space, residential with ground coverage restrictions - so "open" not canyon - good public transit through the area.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Transportation:

Ring road with green belt on its outside and prevent commercial and residential development on the road. Then LRT from the outskirts of town to the downtown with spacious parking garages at the end points to make it unattractive for people from the outskirts to drive private cars into the downtown and have LRT served by good bus networks to residential, shopping and employment centres.

Developers who build employment centres buildings required to help pay for the rapid transit service to those centres - directly earmarked for that purpose, rather than providing parking spaces.

From the point of view of non-renewable resources the long-term questions about private cars are serious - the big roads may become white elephants.

Recreational Areas:

Especially river valley -- keep the pollution causing roads out of it -- with frequency of temperature inversions the pollution is far too much.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 50% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 50% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

To preserve any older buildings that can be kept to maintain variety in the neighborhoods. Should not be more than medium density anywhere in the city.

98 Avenue to 109 Avenue, 120 Street to 97 Street - inner city - then it can be highly dense - people can choose that or lower density suburbs - still you need to have breathing space between high rise. Concentrate in the inner city so you won't have the concentration in the suburbs. Must have public transit to get around it.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

So single family dwellings are protected from encroachment of high-rises, 'right to sunlight' for all lots - provision of park space in all neighborhoods. Every neighborhood must have some minimum shopping facilities and basic services. Place maximum unit density restriction over four city block areas so that suburban and highrise development cannot come in without explicit permission of present residents. High-rises are appropriate near sub-centre focal points.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES LOCATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SUB CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Primarily concentrating in central business district and then in sub-centres -- well served by public transport. Attract the well-to-do businesses (tax payers) and then let business centres locate around them.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

Strongly opposed to annexation because services would become so much more expensive. Strict green belt between heavy industry and residential areas. Isolate industrial parks from residential areas with or without being inside city boundaries.

WE CHOSE AS IS DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

See previous section.

Increase is completely unnecessary - let the surrounding towns grow as well.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We want Edmonton within present boundaries and separate towns around it.

WE CHOSE GEOGRAPHIC-CONSTITUENCY-WARD SYSTEM WITH CITIZEN ADVISORY ROLE CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Want to have identified individuals responsible for decision making but to have them more directly representative of neighborhood groupings, so there can be dialogue with residents.

- representation by population?

Aldermen elected 50% from the ward and 50% from city as a whole - so some locations don't get a louder voice than others - with wards fighting over who gets bigger part of pie.

WE CHOSE ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We want to have identified elected individuals responsible for the actual decision making. Citizens should be polled and have input opportunities but not make final decisions unless elected in a show of public trust.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

WEAKNESS: Lack of trust in city government.

These conclusions don't depend on what size of growth - all these suggestions indicate direction to go and values to hold whatever the size.

This best utilizes commercial, industry and residential space for the benefit of the people and best for administration - in terms of size and proportion. All the services can still serve these people.

Worries - guarantees for maintaining the decided maximum density and space usage of residential and commercial areas.

Taxation: question of when taxes come from the city that some provision be made that adequate amounts come back to the city for its needs, which are much greater than small towns.

WE CHOSE MINIMUM GROWTH REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

We hoped it possible with realization it's highly unlikely.
Some portions of city are already overwhelmed with development (e.g. Garneau).
Retention of farm lands is important.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

Sub-cities - reflects strong neighborhoods, encourages more active involvement at all levels, might discourage movement (moving) of housing between areas.

WE CHOSE CIRCULAR MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

Circular movement with assumption of adequate public transportation from suburb to inner city and good public transportation within city centre.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Residential/commercial locations.
10% inner city, 90% suburb - as inner has highest density in some parts presently.
Spread density around - need to make city centre 'people' place.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MINIMAL DENSITY AND SCATTERED DENSITY INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

Need for diverse types of housing and options available for families and therefore supply parks/day care; schools, etc. in every area.
Limit number of highrises in any area.
Developers should be responsible for some cost of the above facilities.
Should be limit on amount of sunlight which can be obstructed.
Limit car use in inner city, discourage elsewhere and offer suitable alternative e.g. LRT.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN (ASSUMES 90% GROWTH EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED TO EACH MUNICIPAL AREA) BECAUSE

Major concern is city's policy to develop highrise growth along any LRT route and resistance is high for this kind of development.
Prefer LRT route going through residential areas without concomitant development of increased density.

DON'T WANT UNIVERSITY FARM UTILIZED AS HIGHRISE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL AREA RETAIN AS IS OR FOR PARKS.

WE CHOSE COMMERCIAL STRIP/TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

Dislike commercial strip as it encourages use of car - can't get to them by bus - we prefer a balance like some development at LRT stations but not every one.

Development can go underground.

Development should not be at expense of parks or existing neighborhood, or historical buildings.

Retain style and architecture of area.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

Desirable to increase moderate industrial development within city limit to broaden tax base, encourage work in area you live, decrease use of car.

Important to leave large industries outside with stringent environmental controls (air and noise pollution controlled).

Aesthetic sight should be pleasing.

Important to reduce any adverse effects of industry to people and to police this rigidly.

WE CHOSE MINIMAL EXPANSION DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

Not desirable to 'eat up' prime farm land - better to utilize land for promoting farming industry. Better utilization of land available presently e.g. encourage housing (single family dwelling) upward instead of sprawl - more efficient energy use as well as energy cost.

WE CHOSE MULTI GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Liaison is very important between various regional components. Administrative powers remain with local areas.

WE CHOSE MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Government in each municipality with equal representation to a central council of whole city for common concerns e.g. utilities, transportation, air traffic and airports.

WE CHOSE FRANCHISE AND LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Vote for municipal council - limited control also important.

Communication very important between citizen groups and governing council.

Municipal council is elected by people and council elects its representatives for city council and city representatives in total decide chairman (mayor) from amongst its members.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTH

Retains sense of 'people' values with size, space utilization but allows for development of housing and industry.

WEAKNESS

Communication system from citizen to government decision makers. (Municipal centers includes the city centre being one such center.)

Transportation planning difficult to plan adequately without 'people' oriented guidelines.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 5 ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH APRIL 12, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MAXIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
We wanted to examine the maximum alternative as one likely possibility. Not to look at it would be not to anticipate its effects if it came.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS
It offers a transportation pattern which connects where people live, work and go. This pattern also offers a sense of community. Enhanced safety and security: justice, fairness, equity.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/CONCENTRATED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
Place emphasis on the types of lifestyles that can be offered by different residential patterns. Considerations of keeping down costs of development/re-development combined with tight control of planning in building areas.

Medium density allows redevelopment towards objectives at a pace that would not be as focused as maximum density would require.

WE CHOSE HIGH/CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
The sub-city model that we had previously chosen seemed logically to require it.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
This choice appeared to facilitate the objectives that we set out for the sub-city model.

WE CHOSE INCREASED SUBURBAN EXPANSION INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
We felt that the sub-cities required an industrial component to "round out" their self-sufficient nature.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
We recognized the need for expansion but with the decision to concentrate on sub-cities came the need not to spread too widely. Moderate expansion also saves on destruction of farm land and reduces cost in transportation routes.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
It was the one which would be most conducive to co-ordination between the outlying municipalities and Edmonton's sub-cities.

WE CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

This is commensurate with the sub-city pattern and facilitates its objectives.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Total involvement would be too cumbersome. Total citizen input would be unfeasible for the regional government pattern.

Limited control allows an optimum balance of accountability and efficiency given the sub-city plan.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

In order to achieve a "community" pattern in the suburbs we have been forced to increase suburban density.

The possible increase in suburban pollution may be a cost of making transportation systems more effective.

On the plus side: development is spread evenly throughout the city - avoids "pockets of decay".

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

APRIL 11 and 12, 1979

OPENING CONVERSATION

What problem would you like resolved by the year 2001?

1. Cars out of city centre
2. Maximum ground covering (no more than x 2)
3. Efficient public transit system
4. Underground?
5. "Right to light" law
6. Control of city perimeter size
7. Safeguard farmland
8. Dispersal of employment
9. Increase residence downtown
10. More sense of community downtown - throughout city
11. Limit on size of centres
12. Develop satellite communities
13. Good dispersal of parks and recreation facilities
14. River valley protected
15. Protection against pollution of river valley and parks generally
16. Preserve present residential communities in river valley
17. More bicycle trails
18. Preserve older neighborhoods (variety), more trees
19. Maintain and enhance river valley
20. Limit growth
21. Better architecture
22. Informed youth
23. More and better public transportation
24. Better quality housing
25. Concern for "People" environs
26. Encourage ethnic diversity
27. Canadian identity
28. Historical preservation
29. Better pubs - locals
30. Pollution control
31. Community "Home"
32. Transportation routes
33. Handle growth
34. Safety and convenience
35. Social and cultural services
36. Educated informed public lines of communication
37. Preserve inner-city
38. Affordable housing
39. Better inter-government relations
40. Learning from experience of other cities
41. Better solutions for traffic problems
42. More vibrant downtown
43. Better building design
44. A sense of community developed

45. Better recreation facilities
46. Traffic
47. Clean air
48. New view (overall of city)
49. Realize scope
50. Learning experience
51. Hard to visualize "%" (i.e. 20% of commercial, etc.)
52. New ideas
53. Impact of choices
54. Hard to choose without knowing implications
55. Need more data/resource people from planning.

WRAP-UP CONVERSATIONS

What were the common values?

1. Neighborhood centres
2. Viable downtown
3. Stated max. concentration
4. Feeling of community
5. Quality of life
6. Pedestrian/auto
7. Preserve communities

Unresolved

1. Citizen participation
2. Right to light, air
3. Relationship of City Plan - Regional Plan
4. Underground development
5. What are limits to growth?
6. Regional decision making

CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

Suggest second night review session should contain at least one new member or mix of groups to get a critique of previous night's conclusions. Too stale otherwise.

---

Don't worry about small turn-outs; it is worth the effort for those who came out, who perhaps represent several times their number who would have liked to participate -- I could do so only with difficulty and by rearranging my schedule. And it was worth it.

One does not get around to reading all the available material. Furthermore, clarification and interpretation would be required. That happened here.

At least I feel I have some "feel" for what is going on in the city. Hopefully some spin-off will make some impact also on what actually will happen.

---

Have information sessions at shopping malls on Saturdays. Involve Home and School Associations. RECORD what is discussed in detail. This has not been done at either session I have attended.

---

---

I hate your charts and forms.

---

Process generally was quite effective. I think (on basis of this group) that the sooner you can get people into the small groups and working on their own plan - the better.

The materials with defs., pictures and charts all number coded are straightforward and didn't pose a problem.

---

Improvements: Need more time; more Alderman attendance; support and attendance for school teachers.

---

Set-up is good especially working in small groups.
Have you tried contacting community leagues for participation.

---

Format for April 11 and 12 has been stimulating and productive.

We trust that it will have weight in the decisions made. We suggest inviting representatives from areas surrounding the city because the discussion involves their future as well as ours.

The use made of the information gathered at these sessions will be of great interest to all present and we hope we will hear about it progressively.

We want to continue to participate.

---

Enjoyed the sessions very much. The work groups were much more interesting than information sessions. That is not to say information isn't important but having gone to several information sessions this aspect was very repetitious.

Clearer organizational steps for group work would facilitate the output-work sheets were a very good method of involvement.

Thanks for the opportunity!

---

The workshops have been well managed. Can you sell the public the enjoyment that can be gained from coming?

Some better idea of density is needed. Tell people that a highrise is so many people per acre. Group size should be at least three people so that at best two appear the second night.

---

Second night probably more useful than first in that we could describe our options more thoroughly. Can you somehow add description to pictures in laying out the growth option sheets -- perhaps give out the criteria sheets the first night.

Nice to do something concrete and see records being made of suggestions.

You people running the workshops have been very friendly, unintimidating and helpful -- congratulations! I met lots of interesting people. Great!

---

The workshop format of the two consecutive evenings were most useful and productive. The information sessions were a bit "foggy" and perhaps discouraged some people - however I was impressed with the organization of the leaders involved in the workshop sessions.

I look forward to hearing the results of the marriage of the groups (Edmonton Planning with Council) and their respective plans and goals.

---

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

MARCH 28, 1979

INFORMATION EXCHANGE EVALUATION

PLEASE ANSWER # 1 and # 2 IN TERMS OF INFORMATION AND HOW IT WAS PRESENTED.

1. DID TONIGHT'S MEETING GIVE YOU AN UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THE GENERAL PLAN IS? WHY?
2. DO YOU NOW KNOW WHAT THE GENERAL PLAN REVIEW IS AND HOW YOU CAN GET INVOLVED?
3. WHAT INFORMATION AND/OR METHOD WOULD YOU FIND USEFUL IN PARTICIPATING IN THE GENERAL PLAN REVIEW?

---

1. Yes - because two of the group leaders are great!
2. It's a marshmallow roast and I take the bus from Red Deer to the block party.
3. A wine and cheese party with lots more of those glossy slides that have the guy with the mellow voice, and good music and fun - definitely fun. And I'd like to know how that lady knows that 100's and 1000's of houses in Edmonton aren't even finished - oh yeah- and, what's a scenario?

---

1. Yes - members of this planning committee did try and explain the concerns.
2. Yes.
3. I would like to see the Aldermen at least the ones representing this ward be here. Also a secretary would be valuable.

---

1. No - because it was an attempt to get citizen views on a particular possible growth pattern.
2. Yes - I would have been more encouraged if ideas brought out tonight (March 28) had been recorded.
3. The assurance that no planner or group of planners (developers) are being given priority, now or at any time during the "General Plan Review".

---

1. Yes - as a planner, I have some idea.
2. Yes.
3. I would appreciate the presence and involvement of Aldermen at workshop meetings so we have some indication that they place some importance on the views of their constituents.

---

1. Yes - it did give an understanding of what the General Plan is. Visuals good way to show concept of Plan.
2. Citizen participation is key to input of the General Plan Review.
3. Workshops, seminars as methods of getting citizen participation, question periods.

---

---

1. Yes - but not clear how input is to be used -- or even recorded. Should have had a secretary. Good presentation on part of leader and of Catalyst Theatre.
2. Yes.
3. Feel that it would be much better to start from the angle of <u>each community</u> - why we choose to live there, what we like and dislike about it, what could be improved - tremendous mass of information could be gained and woven together to come up with city plan.

---

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Workshops.

---

1. I suppose so.
2. Is the "review" these meetings?
3. When alternatives are presented, the factors affecting them, the trade-offs involved, the probability the civic politicians would listen to them, etc., should be made clear.

---

1. I was already aware of it.
2. Since it is still unclear what affect the citizen input will have, it is unclear if I should bother.
3. A better evaluation form would be a good start.

---

1. Basically. The last General Plan is outdated (71) - a new plan of growth is required.
2. Yes.
3. Method: positive approach. Tonight's experience could be termed the negative approach. Perhaps we should look at ways to make "participation" work.

---

1. Missed slide show - apologies.
2. Could have described more clearly what the purpose of the different citizen meetings was/is.
3. One workshop presented several times which would cover concisely:
   1) what the general plan is
   2) how it has been organized
   3) how it stands now
   4) evaluation of # 3:
      a) presentation of alternatives
      b) pros and cons presented by planners
      c) input from citizens
      d) final evaluation statement of each alternative.

   These could be presented in communities with particular reference to individual areas. A preamble to this could be an open display of information (rather than structured meeting). Suggestion: Use overhead projector rather than flip chart (we could not see at the back!).

---

1. The presentation was vague. We were told for instance that "alternatives" but not what they were. Not enough fact was offered. The focus on the subject was fuzzy. A list of alternatives would have been an improvement.

2. The Review is what the word means - a review, according to the presentation. However, it showed that there is certainly a need for citizen involvement. Participating in the workshops - if done in a practical way - might be useful.
3. A sharp focus on one issue would be good with a short review of its possible impact on perhaps four other aspects of the plan.

---

1. Yes - presentation was clear. Perhaps many citizens are neighborhood oriented and fail to see what affect broader plans will have on those particular neighborhoods.
2. Yes.

---

1. Yes.
2. Have pretty good idea.
3. It appears basically a matter of pressing certain values. Presentation of a brief appears a likely possibility.

---

1. Generally only.

---

1. Somewhat.
2. Vaguely - but realize the complexity of the whole business.
3. Audience tonight tended to "jump the gun" and lead what the resource people were attempting to achieve in laying the ground work for meaningful participation in the workshops coming up.

---

1. Yes - actually it appears to be a plan for formulating a fairly definate, yet flexible plan for our city future.
2. Not exactly. I presume it is an overall review of what can be planned for the city as a whole, realizing that any decision for one area may affect all others. Unfortunately some audience members seemed to want to make decisions tonight when they had given little or no thought to the subject.
3. The idea of workshops appeals to me. Much careful thinking must be done and exchange of ideas must take place.

   This was a well conducted, informative meeting.

---

1. Yes - some alternatives were presented and it will help to align my thinking.
2. Yes - at least turn out to meetings and give opinions orally and where I can have a time to put it down on paper.
3. I need information ahead of a meeting to react and think about it so I can give an informed opinion.

---

1. No - the output the content of such a document was not explained: is a general plan a big map?
2. Yes - media and personal communications.
3. Discussion groups exploring components of city life understanding new options and implications and understanding values behind land use decisions.

---

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL REPORT

9. CALDER COMMUNITY LEAGUE AND CALDER ACTION COMMITTEE

## GROWTH

Strategy - Generally this group preferred medium growth options and agreed that the city should complete land development within the city boundaries before spreading out. As redevelopment of older neighborhoods is undertaken, change should be equallh distributed to minimize stress. Citizens should be forewarned, in more ways than at presented, of any redevelopment being planned in their neighborhood. Additional growth of population should be supported by the provision of jobs.

Industrial Development - They felt big industry with noxious fumes should be located down wind from the city in 'aesthetically acceptable' industrial parks. This would more effectively control safety and pollution. Development should be distributed to give a shared tax base.

## COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The stimulation of sub-centre located around major intersections of LRT would reduce congestion downtown and allow employment closer to home. By redirecting some commercial building around transit nodes rather than develop commercial strips the area becomes more efficient and could be more aesthetically pleasing.

## DOWNTOWN

Downtown congestion could be minimized by moving industry currently located in the inner city to industrial parks on the periphery. This would provide additional family living space in the inner city. There is a need to preserve family dwellings in the inner city in order to preserve the present character and sense of history. The river valley should continue to be preserved as a green area. The need to phase out the industrial airport and use the space for redevelopment was expressed. Citizens are concerned about the inner city and city centre area becoming like ghettos. Historical buildings should be preserved enough to maintain the original character of these areas. Although some change is inevitable, citizens have a right to sunlight, to pleasant living space, recreational facilities and social services.

## GOVERNMENT

They felt the need for the ward system designed to reflect the needs of the areas which have similar concerns. It was agreed that citizen control is important but must be tempered with professional guidance.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 1 CALDER COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 26, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

WE CHOSE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE
- Alleviates transportation problems.
- Easy access to services.
- Not in favor of a high density downtown.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
- Gets people to every possible place, without clogging up the downtown.
- Freeways to move quickly across town (without red lights, left-hand turns, and with by-passes for pedestrians).

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE
- With 10%/90% inner city would die.
- With 40%/60%-continuous Oliver's.
- 25%/75% provides even distribution, revitalizes inner city but minimizes redevelopment pressure.

WE CHOSE 30% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 70% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE
- In this manner we will maintain a strong business centre.
- Distribute flourishing commercial activities throughout the city.

WE CHOSE SCATTERED WITHOUT HIGHRISES INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
- Highrises block sunshine.
- An inner city whose density is to a human scale.
- More low rise but no highrise.
- Sub-division of lots instead of highrise.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM AND SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
- No highrises.
- Density should be evenly distributed throughout the city.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES AND TRANSIT NODES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
- Commercial strips are unappealing and create traffic congestion.
- Transit nodes should be located where the employment centres are.

WE CHOSE INDUSTRY OUTSIDE THE CITY, INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
- Outside the city limit - especially southeast because dominant wind is northwest.
- At the present time industry is not located outside the city.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
- Develop land in city limits.
- Set up a land bank system.
- Three members of the group feel that the industrial airport should be relocated to international airport and that land developed.
- Do not develop on prime farm land.

WE CHOSE A TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT (REGIONAL GOVERNMENT) BECAUSE

Multi-government does not work: no co-ordination, no sharing of resources.

Co-ordinating body at centre provides for accountability to residents and an avenue for further citizen input.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARDS (CITY GOVERNMENT) BECAUSE

Provides - accountability, representation, communication-information, access to decision makers, efficiency.

Facilitator for citizen involvement.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Citizens take on certain responsibilities for their communities.

They have a control of their future.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 2 CALDER COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 26, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

WE CHOSE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES (CITY PATTERN) OPTION BECAUSE
We feel in this way we can have the advantages of less congestion of people, business, and still have an industrial base convenient to all. Both in the core area of the city and surrounding areas.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
It serves both people on the outskirts and people in the centre in an efficient way.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE
There is no more room for expanding the inner city. We would like to preserve the older type homes as part of our heritage.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE
We want to increase the industrial areas to the suburbs to ensure businesses are located in the outer area.

WE CHOSE AS IS/SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
We don't feel the inner city should have to cope with any more population.
Scattered in order to give breathing space to the individual, so they won't feel as if they are living in a concrete jungle.

WE CHOSE AS IS/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
It lets people breathe.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE
We want to push commercial locations to the rim of the city areas according to the diversified method but not necessarily into shopping areas (having too much business located in shopping areas in one specific place tends to scattered business in such a way as to make it non-profitable).

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
We feel this will comply with diversified employment centres. Expansion could take place in these specific areas in such a manner as to provide an attractive business park.

WE CHOSE MODERATE EXPANSION OF DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
We feel this would accommodate an inner and suburb density pattern (scattered) and not infringe on agricultural land.

WE DID NOT CHOOSE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
We felt we were not well enough informed to make a decision.

WE CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We feel it to be a very efficient type of system for diversified plan we are choosing.

WE CHOSE FRANCHISE/LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

We have to have the democratic right to have our say with the addition of limited control.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 3 CALDER COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 26, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

We think this is a realistic view of what will happen. In view of this increased projection, we will need more commercial and industrial jobs.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN OPTION BECAUSE

It would enhance citizen participation, simplify the flow of communication, gives greater control over neighborhood decisions, lessens red tapes, simplifies City Hall jobs (work can be delegated to smaller sub-cities). People can relate to smaller area.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

A combination of radial and circular to accommodate our sub-cities while maintaining a viable downtown.

(*) Make major arterials into through-ways i.e. 97 Street.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE AS IS AND SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

There is no room left to accommodate these people at the cost of losing our river valley and sacrificing the older residences of Edmonton.

The density is higher than acceptable already. Scattered density pattern should be under strict guidelines and citizen acceptance of redevelopment to avoid segregation of income groups.

Highrises should be limited to the core of the downtown near commercial strip.

The inner city should be developed while respecting the existing community structure and lifestyles.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

To support our concept of sub-cities, MEDIUM Suburban Density should be planned in advance and made known to prospective buyers and/or residents. SCATTERED Density will encourage citizen integration in the life of our sub-cities. Highrises should be limited to the vicinities of commercial shopping centres -- other varieties of housing types would be scattered.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

It is in line with 90% population to suburbs density, to encourage decentralization, and to ease our traffic congestions, employment centres should merge with transit nodes.

Parking would converge on these areas and alleviate smaller community roads.

WE CHOSE AS IS INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

It is not feasible to increase industrial use within the city and to protect us from environmental pollution. We must now displace existing homes and businesses. The safety factor must be highly considered here.

Heavy-duty industries should be far from city - preferably on non-arable land.

WE CHOSE EXTENSIVE/ENOUGH DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

We wish to accommodate the principle of sub-cities.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

To enable smoother co-ordination and honest communications, to promote better living conditions in our region, and to be more sensitive to the needs of the people.

WE CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We favor sub-city arrangements, and suggest co-ordination by a central body, with proper delegation of authority to the district's representatives.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL AND PUBLIC CONSENSUS CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Up to now, citizens' views have been disregarded until they have been forced into a reactive situation in order to protect their interests or wooed in order to get their vote.

WHAT ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS)?

STRENGTHS:

It will be more democratic, efficient, accessible and able to respond more quickly to citizens' needs; it will call for greater accountability and give the citizen more responsibility for his city.

WEAKNESSES

The model is not easy to implement.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 4 CALDER COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 26, 1979

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE
It would reduce - servicing costs, the use of resources, and make Social Services more accessible.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY GROWTH FORM OPTION BECAUSE
Decentralization of community services and activities, etc.

WE CHOSE RADIAL MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
Transportation follows the development of sub-cities.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE AS IS INNER CITY DENSITY BECAUSE
It is the basic right of each individual to have sufficient living and recreational space.

WE CHOSE CONCENTRATED INNER CITY PATTERN BECAUSE
Concentrated in view of sub-cities concept to maintaing low density.

WE CHOSE AS IS SUBURBAN DENSITY BECAUSE
16-23 persons per acre.

WE CHOSE CONCENTRATED SUBURBAN PATTERN.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE
Increased for tax share purposes.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE
Moderate expansion relevant to population growth to density.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT (REGIONAL GOVERNMENT) BECAUSE
Carrying out the wishes of the residents that they represent.

WE CHOSE WARDS MODIFIED CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
With the condition that aldermen reside in wards they represent.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE
Limited control - with professional guidance.

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 5 CALDER COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 26, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MEDIUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION BECAUSE

It seems to be the most realistic one.

Minimum growth option is very unrealistic and difficult to implement.

Maximum growth option is undesirable and would cause poor living conditions and congestion.

WE CHOSE SUB CITIES CITY GROWTH FORM OPTION BECAUSE

People would have more input into what kind of community they live in.

There would be greater participation, more positive attitude towards one's environment.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE

There seems to be a need for both the circular and radial traffic flow. People would have the option of using either the by-pass or penetrator route.

WE CHOSE 25% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 75% TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Easy accessibility to downtown job e.g. government offices are all downtown.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS BECAUSE

Impossible to have 50% or more of population converging on downtown area.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

As population increases we would like to see character of inner-city maintained as much as possible.

Scattered density would seem to be more liveable and will cut down on traffic as population will be closer to commercial facilities.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE

To maintain adequate living space for family living.

Population can be concentrated where commercial facilities are located, to cut down on traffic congestion.

A variety of housing types is more desirable.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES AS DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS BECAUSE

To prevent traffic congestion and to be more convenient for residents and employees.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND BECAUSE

At present there is not land available which is suitable for more industry in city limits.

Increased industrial growth if annexation is approved.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA BECAUSE

If the area is to remain under the present city government.

Extensive developed area would be preferable if sub-cities are to become a reality.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL GOVERNMENT AS REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

Some co-ordination between areas is desirable as long as it is 'co-ordinating body at the centre' and not controlling body.

WE CHOSE METRO DISTRICTS FOR CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE

We are in favor of sub-cities, and these two would then go hand in hand.

WE CHOSE LIMITED CONTROL CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE

Citizens should have some control over decisions directly affecting them.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS ALTERNATIVE (TRADE-OFFS) ARE

We have tried to maintain living conditions in a city which is rapidly growing.

A weakness may be that everyone did not understand all the implications of all the choices (some didn't; some did).

We did our best!

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

OF

GROUP # 6 CALDER COMMUNITY HALL APRIL 26, 1979

---

WE CHOSE MINIMUM REGIONAL GROWTH DISTRIBUTION OPTION.

WE CHOSE SUB CENTRES/SUB CITIES CITY PATTERN BECAUSE
To decentralize social services to outer suburbs we want industry to move to the outer ring to minimize downtown congestion.

WE CHOSE COMBINATION MOVEMENT PATTERN BECAUSE
Main arteries into city with transportation routes feeding from all areas.
Also ring for going around at least part of the city.

WE CHOSE 10% RESIDENTIAL TO INNER CITY AND 90% TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE 20% COMMERCIAL TO DOWNTOWN AND 80% COMMERCIAL TO SUBURBS.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED INNER CITY DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
With a population increase, some increase to be expected but over 200 persons per acre is much too high.
We suggest scattered density in order to provide breathing spaces between large buildings.

WE CHOSE MEDIUM/SCATTERED SUBURBAN DENSITY AND PATTERN BECAUSE
To maintain RIA zoning and to keep the density lower.

WE CHOSE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS.

WE CHOSE INCREASED INDUSTRIAL LAND.

WE CHOSE MODERATE DEVELOPED AREA.

WE CHOSE TWO LEVEL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
To act as a co-ordinating body at the centre.

WE CHOSE MODIFIED WARDS CITY GOVERNMENT BECAUSE
Neighborhood groups have more in common e.g. present ward 11 Calder and Southgate districts are in same ward, but Wellington, next to Calder, is not. Wellington and Calder would have more in common.

WE CHOSE ADVISORY CITIZEN'S ROLE BECAUSE
Citizens should have some input, but 'participatory democracy' takes too long to cover all the issues.

## CALDER COMMUNITY HALL

## APRIL 26, 1979

### OPENING CONVERSATION

Which city in the world would you choose to live in and why (excluding Edmonton)?

Winnipeg
- easy to get around
- housing lower cost
- good planning

Montreal
- breathes, full of people
- lots of places to walk
- not afraid to walk
- old section kept alive
- exciting city
- suburbs own government

LosAngeles
- easy to travel

London
- cultural and historical

Toronto
- not a good place, concrete jungle.

### WRAP-UP CONVERSATIONS

Where did you get excited?

Possibility of input meaning something.

Where were you frustrated?

Being logical about a decision.
Not knowing much about the governmental questions.

How would you change the workshop?

Step by step outline.
Decision areas available during explanation.
Clearer explanation of material.
Explain in smaller groups.
More time to go over decision areas.
Four about right size of small groups.

## CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

---

Found the evening interesting with breakdown on general problems of the area: the charts were a great help in the visual problems and growth of the city.

---

I favour citizen participation in all aspects of city planning providing the ideas put forward to city planning are considered and implemented.

The planning conference as such appeared to be quite successful with adequate participation.

---

Initially, I feel that the evening workshop was a valuable experience containing a vast amount of community input. I can only hope the experience will soon be rewarding.

---

Well planned and presented. Provided good opportunity for thought and articulation and communication of these. The tables and general format for evaluating the questions I thought was excellent as it helped me to focus on specific things in a logical procession. I only hope it will make an impact somewhere along the line. More time may have been helpful, or at least an opportunity to have an overall look at the alternatives would have been beneficial. Group sizes were efficient. Good supper also.

---

I felt it a good idea to give my opinion of what the City of Edmonton should be like in the future, hope that the group's decision will help to make a better Edmonton.

---

It was a sort of enjoyable evening:
Gave me an idea of what our city is and what we would like it to be, but let's not take too long to do what we are after.

---

Good meeting. Enjoyed the input and hope that all the effort will affect the plans and do something for the city and community.

---

Greatly pleased to be able to "input" in just one evening in co-operation with community league (our first joint venture!).
Liked the format: being allowed to make real decisions in this manner was enjoyable though sometimes confusing! Thank you Lee and Don.

---

Citizen input is very important - it brings a sense of belonging and value to the people who are affected by city decisions.

Small group discussions and decisions are an effective way to handle such meetings.

Having the two nights condensed into one is probably the best approach - once you get people out, get them to work as they may not come out a second time! Thanks.

---

---

The process of "participatory democracy" is probably too complicated to solve every issue (with any place of over 25 people) but is very useful is the powers that be take our opinions into account. At the very least, the therapeutic value is great! We've told City Hall what we think, and just let them try not to listen!

---

Taking part in evaluating for the General Plan gave me an idea of where the city will be going. Also the projected growth as it is being proposed. I think this is a very good exercise in planning and the different ideas have a great deal of merit. Hopefully these ideas will find their way into being a reality.

---

Tremendously interesting -- can't help but wonder how much of our input will be taken into account. Is our planning realistic? I don't consider our subdivision inter-city.

---

Being a new citizen of Edmonton (four years) and for the first time being involved in city planning I found it very interesting and it has sort of sparked me into taking a greater interest in affairs relating to city growth, etc.; looking forward to more participation.

---

I feel that this meeting was informative and very interesting. It was a good feeling to be able to express views of how I see the City growing and the reasons why.

My only doubt is just how much impact this will have when it comes right down to the point where Council will make the decisions. I certainly hope it will not be accepted as information and just set aside while they continue their hodge-podge method of putting the City together.

---

I feel good about what we have done tonight. It has helped me to understand the General Plan somewhat better. I also feel good about having had a chance to give some input, which will hopefully be meaningful. The process used to come to some consensus seems to be very effective. I feel quite positive about the evening.

---

Evening was enjoyable as there was a chance to be creative.

Found it difficult to start -- more explanation at the beginning would have been helpful.

---

Valuable if used. However most of these things end up being shelved or in File 13. Let's hope this does not happen here. Citizens are accused of apathy. However frustration and apathy usually are bedfellows.

---

# APPENDIX B

## PROCESS DESIGN DATA

## THE METHODOLOGY BEHIND THE PROCESS

The project management decided to develop a process for citizen input to the General Plan Review based on Strategic Aids. A number of active community people were invited to attend a series of weekend workshops for this purpose. The steps were as follows:

1. Decision areas and options:

   a) Review of Planning Department Issue Papers and the Report on the Mayor's Neighborhood Conference.

   b) Brainstorm on all issues, decisions or options facing the city related to the General Plan.

   c) Development of thirty-seven decision areas with options. (See Appendix B - Decision Area Chart).

   (A decision area is defined as any area of concern where a decision must be made between two or more mutually exclusive options.)

2. Decision Graph:

   a) The decision areas were evaluated in terms of the interconnectedness. (Interconnectedness implies that the choice of the preferred option in one decision area has a direct bearing on the choice of options in other areas.)

   b) The decision areas were then assembled on a decision graph, visually expressing the relationship between decision areas. (Appendix B - Decision Graph).

3. Initial Focus:

   a) The decision graph was analyzed in terms of importance, controlability, urgency and connectedness. Certain decisions were set aside for future consideration, others strongly interconnected were clustered. (Appendix B).

   b) The clusters of major importance and consideration for the General Plan were identified. Those broad general decisions within which all subsequent decisions fell, were identified in the initial focus.

("The Analysis of Policy Options in Structure Plan Preparation" by the Institute for Operational Research - A unit of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations.)

4. Solutions:

a) The options within the areas of initial focus were analyzed using option bars: Incompatible options were identified. (An option bar is a graphical way of demonstrating that if a particular option is preferred, then certain other options are no longer open.)

b) A number of alternative solutions were developed from open options.

5. Workshop Chart:

a) The areas of initial focus were displayed on a chart for use by the participants in the workshops. (See attached workshop chart and Decision Areas.)

b) Along with the appropriate decision areas, four alternative solutions were selected to present at the workshops. They were extended to illustrate the method and stimulate participation. (See attached alternative solutions.)

The next step in the process is preparation for the evaluation of the draft General Plan. This will involve the following:

1. Review and revision to decision areas in light of the workshop results;
2. Re-alignment of decision graph along levels of concern - strategic emphasis, strategic policies, operational policies or operational initiatives;
3. Development of a method whereby the draft Plan can be evaluated in terms of the overall direction of the city (strategic emphasis and policies), the practical way to achieve this desired direction and the immediate actions that must be undertaken (operational policies and initiatives).
4. It is assumed that these items will be for framework for briefs to the City Council at the Public Hearings.

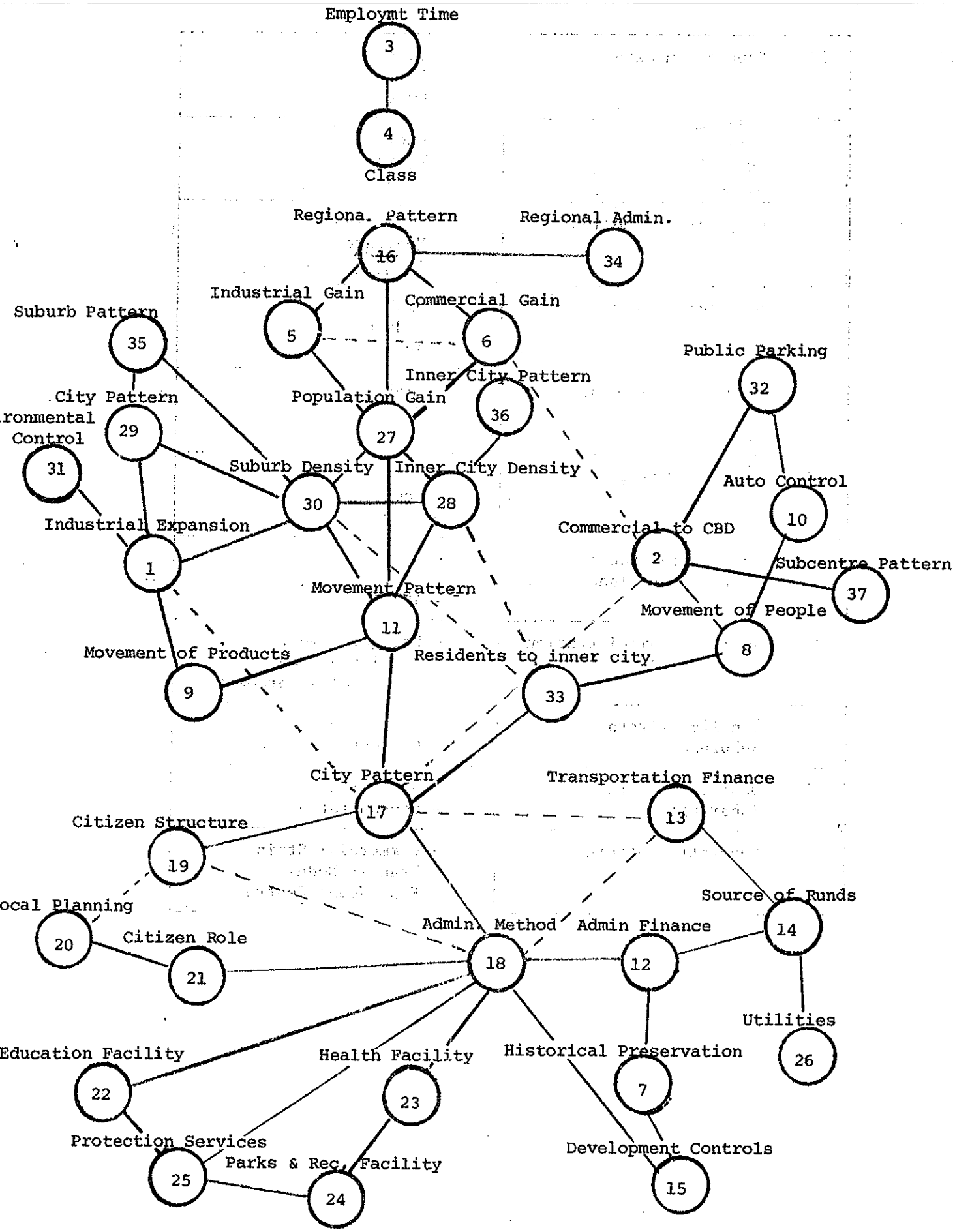
## DECISION AREAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Suburban Industrial Expansion | - Increased<br>- As Is |
| 2 | Commercial Location % to Central Business District | - 20%<br>- 50%<br>- 80% |
| 3 | Employment Type | - Long Term<br>- Short Term<br>- Combination |
| 4 | Employment Class | - Labour Intensive<br>- Capital Intensive<br>- Combination |
| 5 | Industrial Gain | - 10% of Increase<br>- 50% of Increase<br>- 80% of Increase |
| 6 | Commercial Gain | - 20% of Increase<br>- 60% of Increase<br>- 90% of Increase |
| 7 | Historical Preservation | - Yes<br>- No |
| 8 | Movement of People | - Automobile<br>- Mass Transit<br>- Combination |
| 9 | Movement of Products | - Trucks<br>- Mass Transit<br>- Combination |
| 10 | Control of Automobile Use | - No<br>- Yes |
| 11 | Movement Pattern | - Radial<br>- Circular<br>- Combination |
| 12 | Administrative Finances | - Income Tax<br>- Property Tax<br>- Provincial Grants<br>- Combination |
| 13 | Transportation Finance | - Industrial Tax<br>- User Pay<br>- Property Tax<br>- Provincial Grants<br>- Combination |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Source of funds | - Lotteries<br>- Borrowing<br>- Income from Resources |
| 15 | Development Controls | - Controlled<br>- Trend<br>- Open |
| 16 | Region Pattern | - Enlarged Metro<br>- Satellite Cities<br>- City Centre Region |
| 17 | City Pattern | - Expand CBD<br>- Trend<br>- Sub-centres<br>- Sub-cities<br>- Diversified Employment Centres |
| 18 | Administrative Method | - Central Management<br>- Metro Districts<br>- Ward System As Is<br>- Ward System Modified |
| 19 | Citizen Participation Structure | - Neighborhood<br>- Area<br>- City<br>- Combination |
| 20 | Local Area Planning | - District<br>- No District |
| 21 | Citizen Participation Role | - Franchise<br>- Advisory<br>- Limited Control<br>- Public Consensus |
| 22 | Educational Facilities | - Neighborhood<br>- Area<br>- Central |
| 23 | Health and Social Service Facilities | - Neighborhood<br>- Area<br>- Central |
| 24 | Community Services (Parks & Recreation) | - Neighborhood<br>- Area<br>- Central |
| 25 | Protection and Safety | - Neighborhood<br>- Area<br>- Central |
| 26 | Utilities | - Public<br>- Private<br>- Combination |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Population Gain | - 20 %<br>- 50 %<br>- 80 % |
| 28 | City Density<br>Inner City | - High<br>- Medium<br>- As Is |
| 29 | City Area Expansion | - Extensive<br>- Moderate<br>- As Is |
| 30 | Suburban Densities | - High<br>- Medium<br>- As Is |
| 31 | Environmental Controls | - High<br>- Medium<br>- Low |
| 32 | Public Parking | - None<br>- Same<br>- Less |
| 33 | Residential Location<br>% of Gain to Inner City | - 10 %<br>- 25 %<br>- 40 % |
| 34 | Regional Administration | - Uni-government<br>- Multi-government<br>- Two-level government |
| 35 | Density Pattern<br>Suburban | - Scattered<br>- Concentrated |
| 36 | Density Pattern<br>Inner City | - Scattered<br>- Concentrated |
| 37 | Subcentre Pattern | - Commercial Strip<br>- Transit Nodes<br>- Employment Centres |

EDMONTON SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL - DECISION GRAPH - GENERAL PLAN March 20/79



# PROCESS DESIGN

## ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

| GROWTH DISTRIBUTION | GROWTH FORM | | | GROWTH STRATEGIES | | | | | | | GROWTH CONTROL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CITY PATTERN | RESIDENCE & COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS | MOVEMENT | INNER CITY | | SUBURBS | | SUBURBAN | | DEVELOPED AREA | REGION | CITY | CITIZENS |
| | | | | DENSITY | PATTERN | DENSITY | PATTERN | COMMERCIAL LOCATION | INDUSTRIAL LAND | | | | |
| A1, 2 & 3 | B-1 | B3&4 | B-2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | D1 | D2 | D- |
| MINIMUM<br>POPULATION GAIN 20% OF GROWTH<br>COMMERCIAL GAIN 20% OF GROWTH | EXPANDED CENTRE | COMMERCIAL 80% TO CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT<br>40% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | RADIAL | MEDIUM | CONCENTRATED | AS IS | SCATTER | TRANSPORTATION NODES | NO | AS IS | 2 LEVEL | WARDS AS IS | LIMITED CONTROL |
| INDUSTRIAL GAIN 10% OF GROWTH | SUB CENTRES | COMMERCIAL 20% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 10% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | RADIAL | AS IS | SCATTER | AS IS | SCATTER | TRANSPORTATION NODES | NO | MODERATE | MULTI | WARDS MODIFIED | PUBLIC CONSENSU |

# PROCESS DESIGN

## ALTNERATIVE SCENARIOS

| GROWTH DISTRIBUTION | | GROWTH FORM | | | GROWTH STRATEGIES | | | | | | | GROWTH CONTROL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CITY PATTERN | RESIDENCE & COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS | MOVEMENT | INNER CITY | | SUBURBS | | SUBURBAN | | DEVELOPED AREA | REGION | CITY | CITIZENS |
| | | | | | DENSITY | PATTERN | DENSITY | PATTERN | COMMERCIAL LOCATION | INDUSTRIAL LAND | | | | |
| A1, 2 + 3 | | B-1 | B3+4 | B-2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | D1 | D2 | D3 |
| MEDIUM | POPULATION GAIN 50% | SUB CITIES | COMMERCIAL 10% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 10% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | CIRCULAR | AS IS | SCATTER | MEDIUM | CONCENTRATE | EMPLOYMENT CENTRES | EXPAND | MODERATE | MULTI | METRO DISTRICT | ADVISORY |
| | COMMERCIAL GAIN 60% | SUB CENTRES | COMMERCIAL 20% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 25% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | COMBINATION | MEDIUM | CONCENTRATE | MEDIUM | SCATTER | TRANSPORTATION NODES | EXPAND | MODERATE | 2 LEVEL | WARDS | LIMITED CONTROL |
| | INDUSTRIAL GAIN 50% | DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT CENTRES | COMMERCIAL 20% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 10% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | CIRCULAR | AS IS | SCATTER | MEDIUM | CONCENTRATE | EMPLOYMENT CENTRES | EXPAND | MODERATE | 2 LEVEL | METRO DISTRICT | LIMITED CONTROL |

# PROCESS DESIGN
## ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

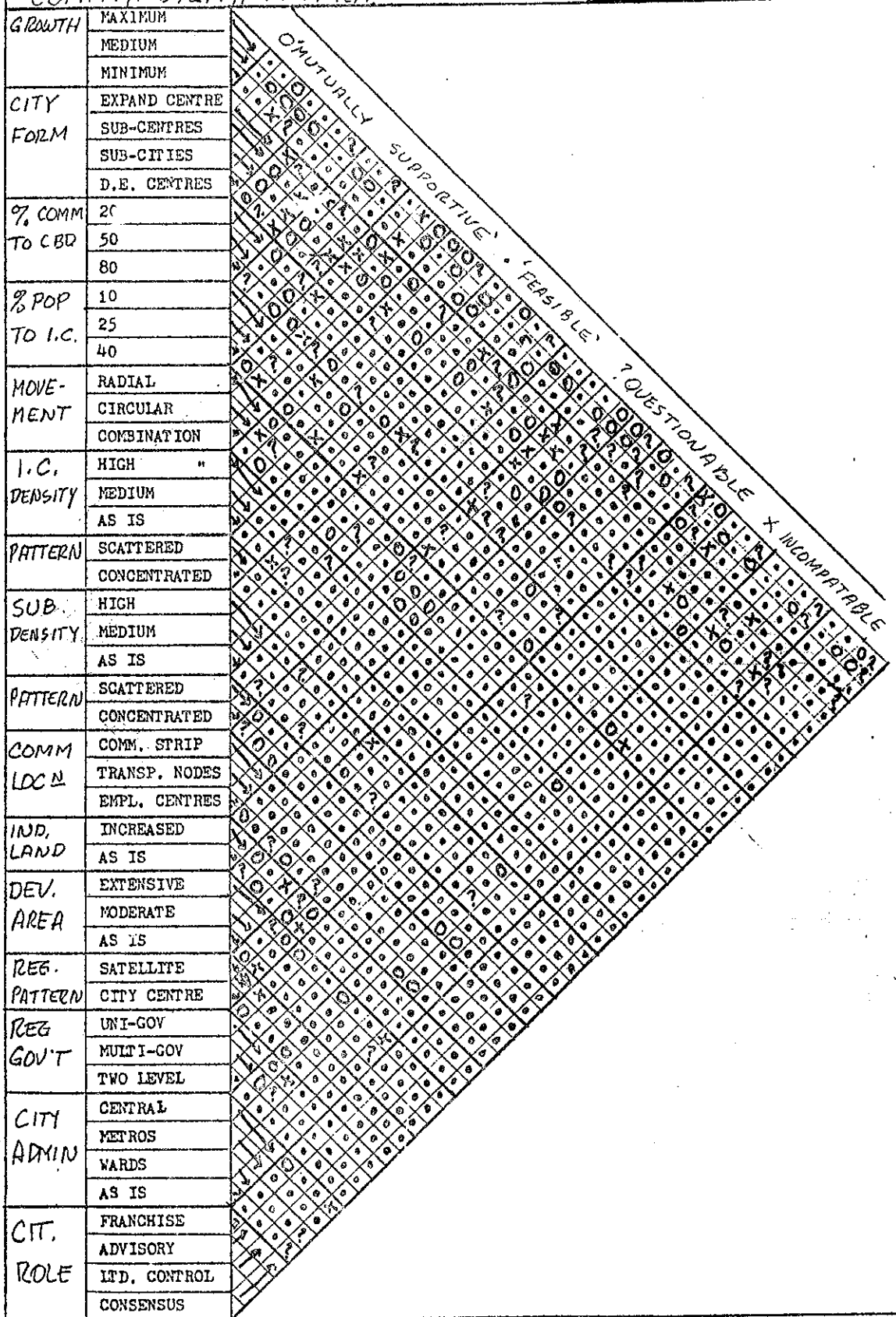
| GROWTH DISTRIBUTION | | GROWTH FORM | | | GROWTH STRATEGIES | | | | | | | GROWTH CONTROL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CITY PATTERN | RESIDENCE & COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS | MOVEMENT | INNER CITY | | SUBURBS | | SUBURBAN | | DEVELOPED AREA | REGION | CITY | CITIZENS |
| | A1, 2 & 3 | B-1 | B3 & 4 | B-2 | DENSITY C1 | PATTERN C2 | DENSITY C3 | PATTERN C4 | COMMERCIAL LOCATION C5 | INDUSTRIAL LAND C6 | C7 | D1 | D2 | D3 |
| MAXIMUM | POPULATION GAIN 80% COMMERCIAL GAIN 90% INDUSTRIAL GAIN 80% | EXPAND CENTRE | COMMERCIAL 80% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 40% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | RADIAL | HIGH | CONCENTRATE | HIGH | CONCENTRATE | TRANSPORTATION NODES | EXPAND | MODERATE | UNI | CENTRAL | FRANCHISE |
| | | SUB CENTRES | COMMERCIAL 50% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 25% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | COMBINATION | MEDIUM | CONCENTRATE | MEDIUM | CONCENTRATE | TRANSPORTATION NODES | EXPAND | MODERATE | UNI | WARDS AS IS | ADVISORY |
| | | SUB CITIES | COMMERCIAL 20% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 10% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | CIRCULAR | AS IS | SCATTER | HIGH | CONCENTRATE | EMPLOYMENT CENTRES | EXPAND | EXTENSIVE | 2 LEVEL | METRO DISTRICTS | LIMITED CONTROL |
| MEGA (MAXIMUM) (AS ABOVE) | | OPEN CITY | COMMERCIAL 20% CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 10% INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL | MEANDER | AS IS | AS IS | AS IS | AS IS | COMMERCIAL STRIPS | EXPAND | VERY EXTENSIVE | 2 LEVEL | METRO DISTRICTS | LIMITED CONTROL |

# APPENDIX C

# ALTERNATIVES MATRICES AND STATISTICS

AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date May 1979 Scenario No. _____

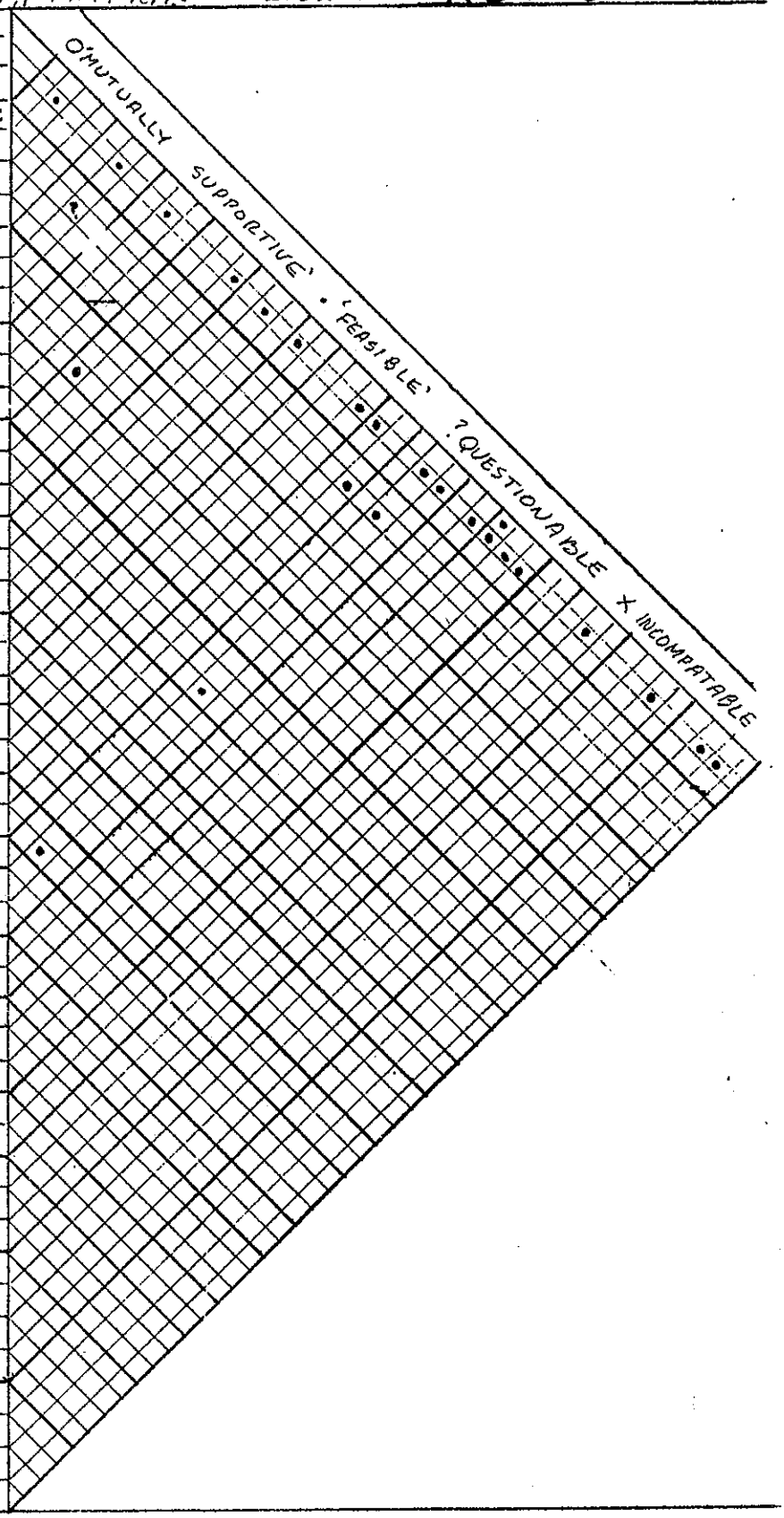
COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location Combined TOTALS



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date 24 APRIL Scenario No. _____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location ACT CENTRE

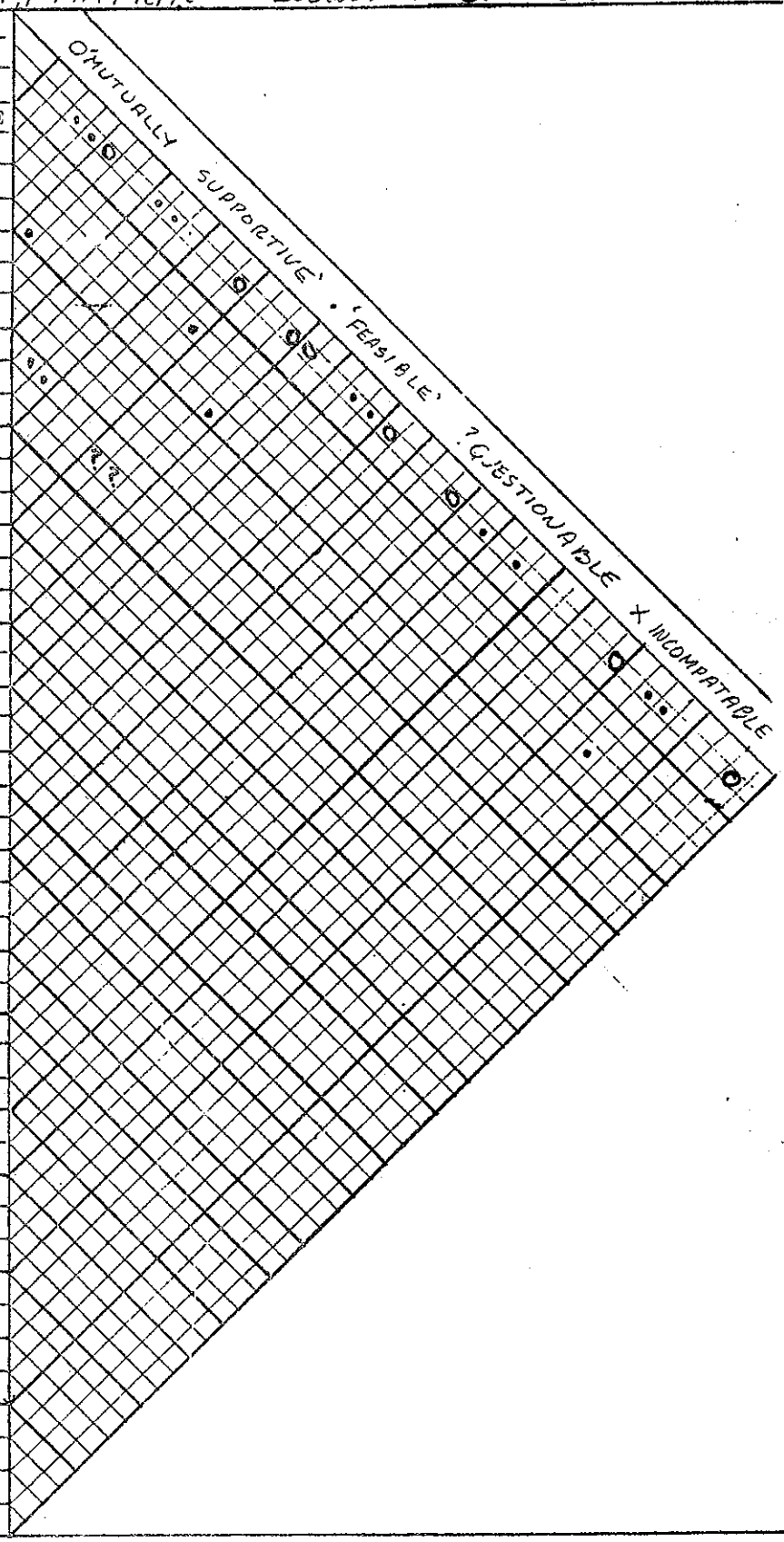
| | |
|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM |
| | MEDIUM |
| | MINIMUM |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE |
| | SUB-CENTRES |
| | SUB-CITIES |
| | D.E. CENTRES |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 |
| | 50 |
| | 80 |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 |
| | 25 |
| | 40 |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL |
| | CIRCULAR |
| | COMBINATION |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH " |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| COMM LOC^N | COMM. STRIP |
| | TRANSP. NODES |
| | EMPL. CENTRES |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED |
| | AS IS |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE |
| | MODERATE |
| | AS IS |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE |
| | CITY CENTRE |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV |
| | MULTI-GOV |
| | TWO LEVEL |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL |
| | METROS |
| | WARDS |
| | AS IS |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE |
| | ADVISORY |
| | LTD. CONTROL |
| | CONSENSUS |



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date _____ Scenario No. _____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location CALDER

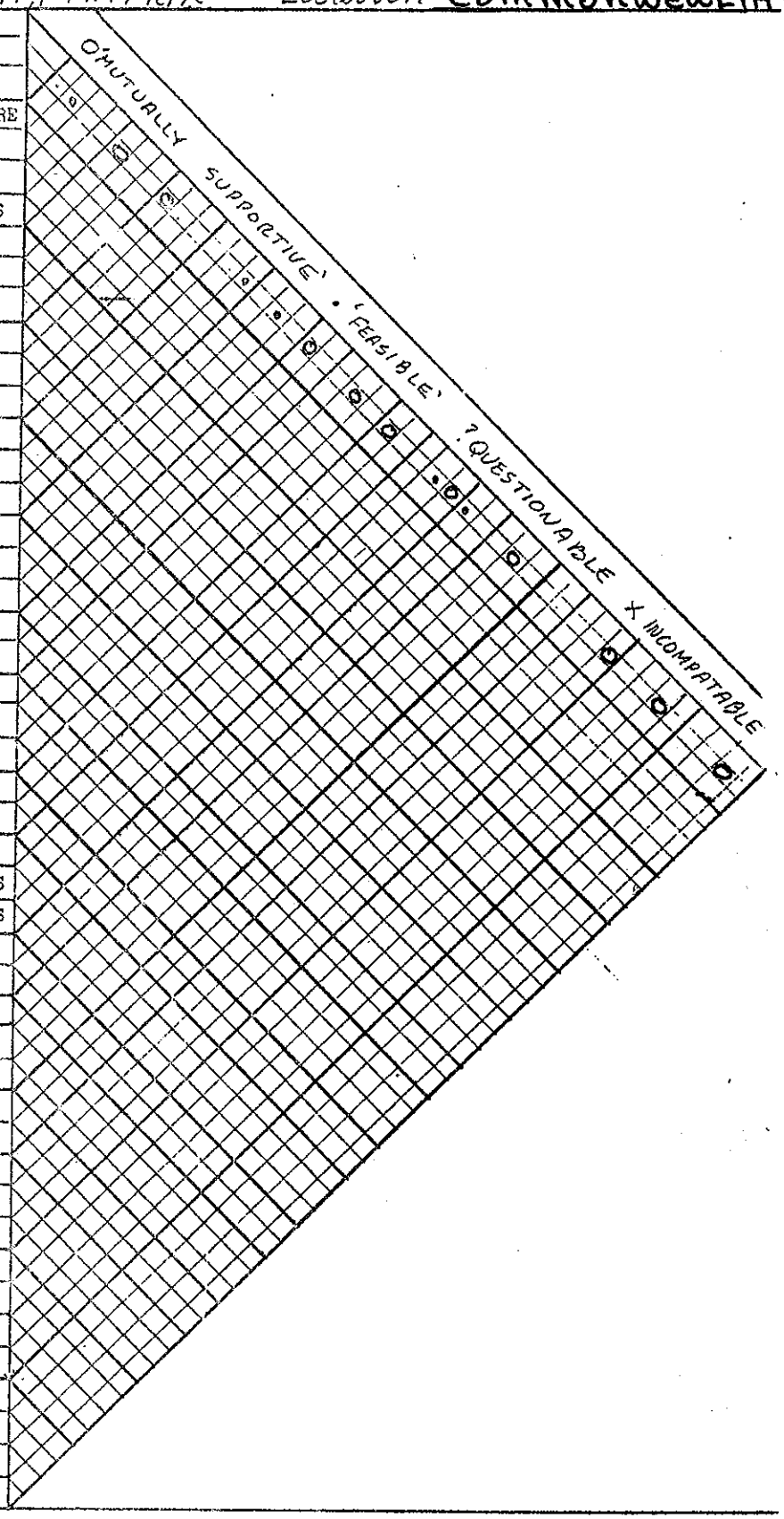
| | |
|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM |
| | MEDIUM |
| | MINIMUM |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE |
| | SUB-CENTRES |
| | SUB-CITIES |
| | D.E. CENTRES |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 |
| | 50 |
| | 80 |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 |
| | 25 |
| | 40 |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL |
| | CIRCULAR |
| | COMBINATION |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| COMM LOC^N | COMM. STRIP |
| | TRANSP. NODES |
| | EMPL. CENTRES |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED |
| | AS IS |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE |
| | MODERATE |
| | AS IS |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE |
| | CITY CENTRE |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV |
| | MULTI-GOV |
| | TWO LEVEL |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL |
| | METROS |
| | WARDS |
| | AS IS |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE |
| | ADVISORY |
| | LTD. CONTROL |
| | CONSENSUS |



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date_____ Scenario No._____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location Commonwealth

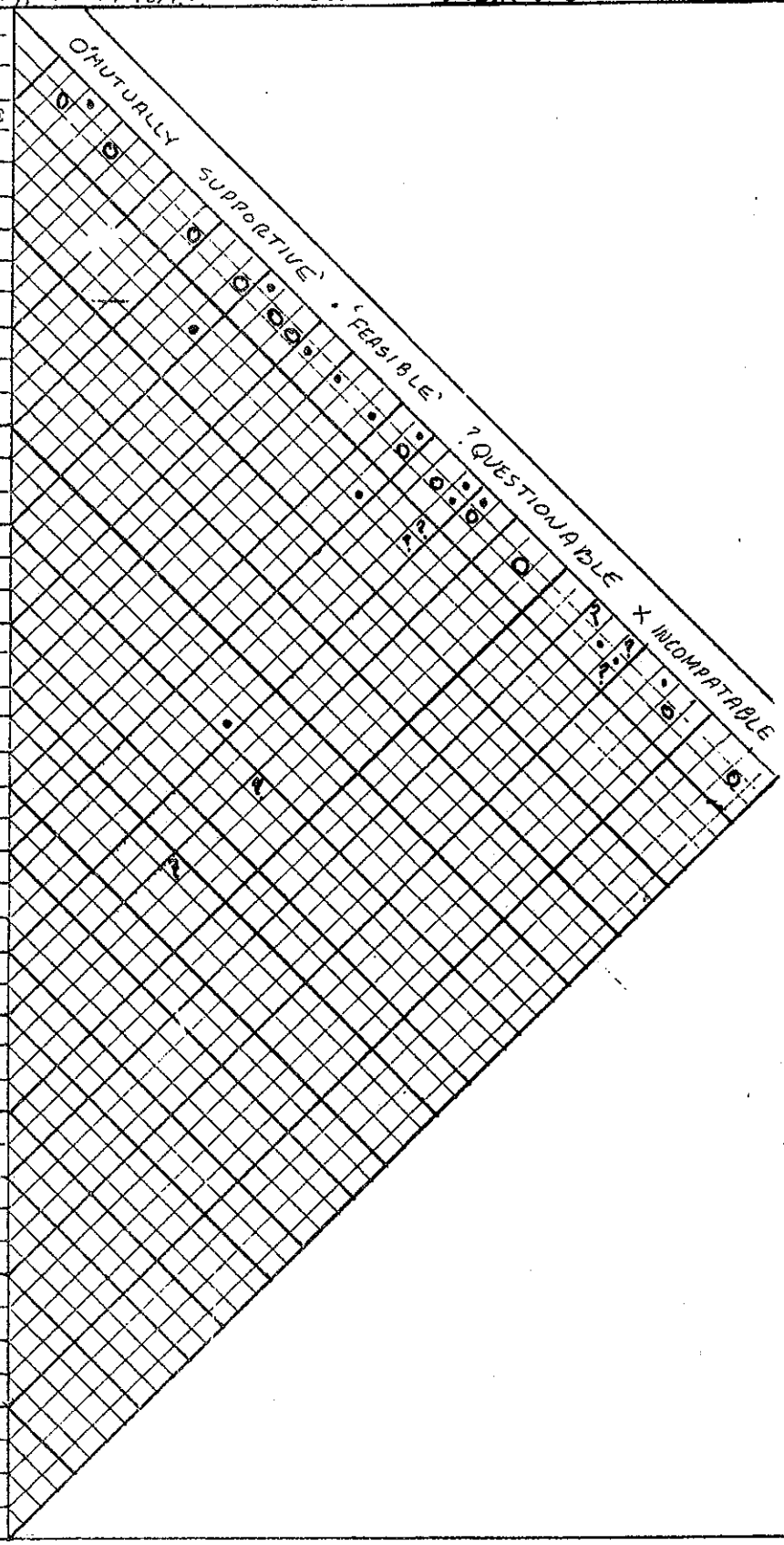
| | |
|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM |
| | MEDIUM |
| | MINIMUM |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE |
| | SUB-CENTRES |
| | SUB-CITIES |
| | D.E. CENTRES |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 |
| | 50 |
| | 80 |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 |
| | 25 |
| | 40 |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL |
| | CIRCULAR |
| | COMBINATION |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| COMM LOC^N | COMM. STRIP |
| | TRANSP. NODES |
| | EMPL. CENTRES |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED |
| | AS IS |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE |
| | MODERATE |
| | AS IS |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE |
| | CITY CENTRE |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV |
| | MULTI-GOV |
| | TWO LEVEL |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL |
| | METROS |
| | WARDS |
| | AS IS |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE |
| | ADVISORY |
| | LTD. CONTROL |
| | CONSENSUS |



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date _____ Scenario No. _____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location MEADOWLARK

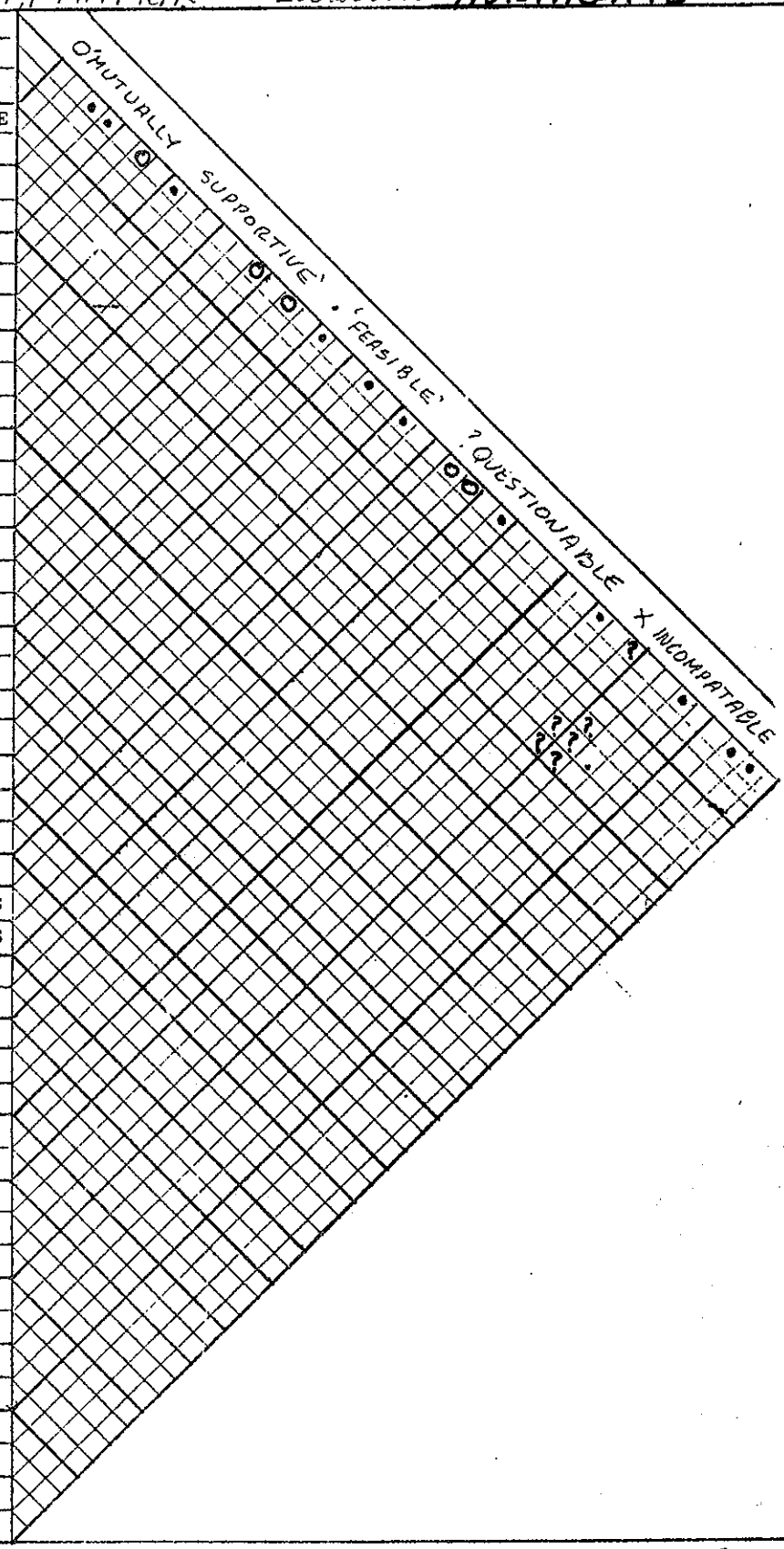
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM | |
| | MEDIUM | |
| | MINIMUM | |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE | |
| | SUB-CENTRES | |
| | SUB-CITIES | |
| | D.E. CENTRES | |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 | |
| | 50 | |
| | 80 | |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 | |
| | 25 | |
| | 40 | |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL | |
| | CIRCULAR | |
| | COMBINATION | |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH | |
| | MEDIUM | |
| | AS IS | |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED | |
| | CONCENTRATED | |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH | |
| | MEDIUM | |
| | AS IS | |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED | |
| | CONCENTRATED | |
| COMM LOCN | COMM. STRIP | |
| | TRANSP. NODES | |
| | EMPL. CENTRES | |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED | |
| | AS IS | |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE | |
| | MODERATE | |
| | AS IS | |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE | |
| | CITY CENTRE | |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV | |
| | MULTI-GOV | |
| | TWO LEVEL | |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL | |
| | METROS | |
| | WARDS | |
| | AS IS | |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE | |
| | ADVISORY | |
| | LTD. CONTROL | |
| | CONSENSUS | |



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date _____ Scenario No. _____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location NORTHGATE

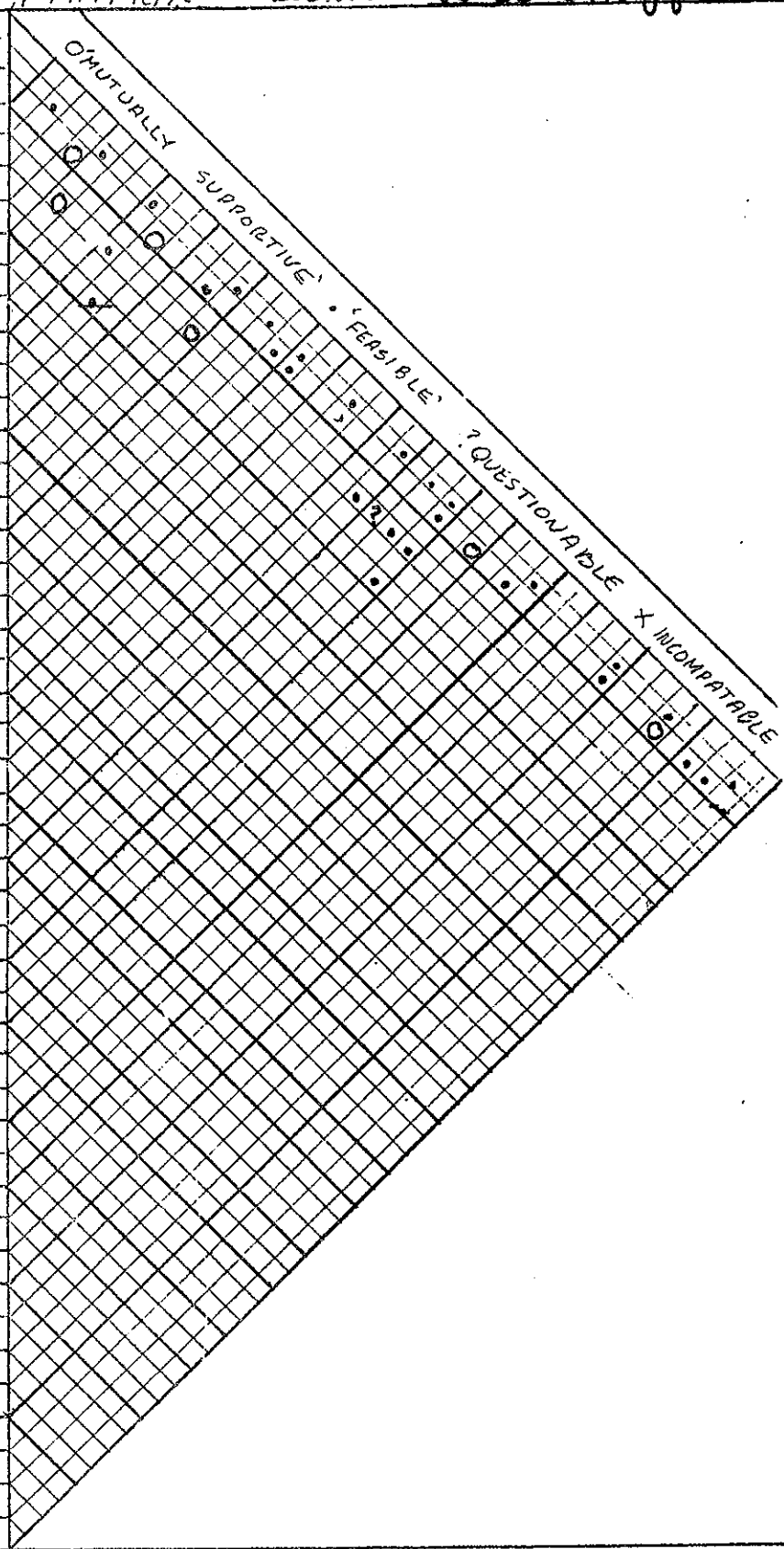
| | |
|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM |
| | MEDIUM |
| | MINIMUM |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE |
| | SUB-CENTRES |
| | SUB-CITIES |
| | D.E. CENTRES |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 |
| | 50 |
| | 80 |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 |
| | 25 |
| | 40 |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL |
| | CIRCULAR |
| | COMBINATION |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH " |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| COMM LOC^N | COMM. STRIP |
| | TRANSP. NODES |
| | EMPL. CENTRES |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED |
| | AS IS |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE |
| | MODERATE |
| | AS IS |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE |
| | CITY CENTRE |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV |
| | MULTI-GOV |
| | TWO LEVEL |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL |
| | METROS |
| | WARDS |
| | AS IS |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE |
| | ADVISORY |
| | LTD. CONTROL |
| | CONSENSUS |



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date _____ Scenario No. _____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location Ross Sheppard

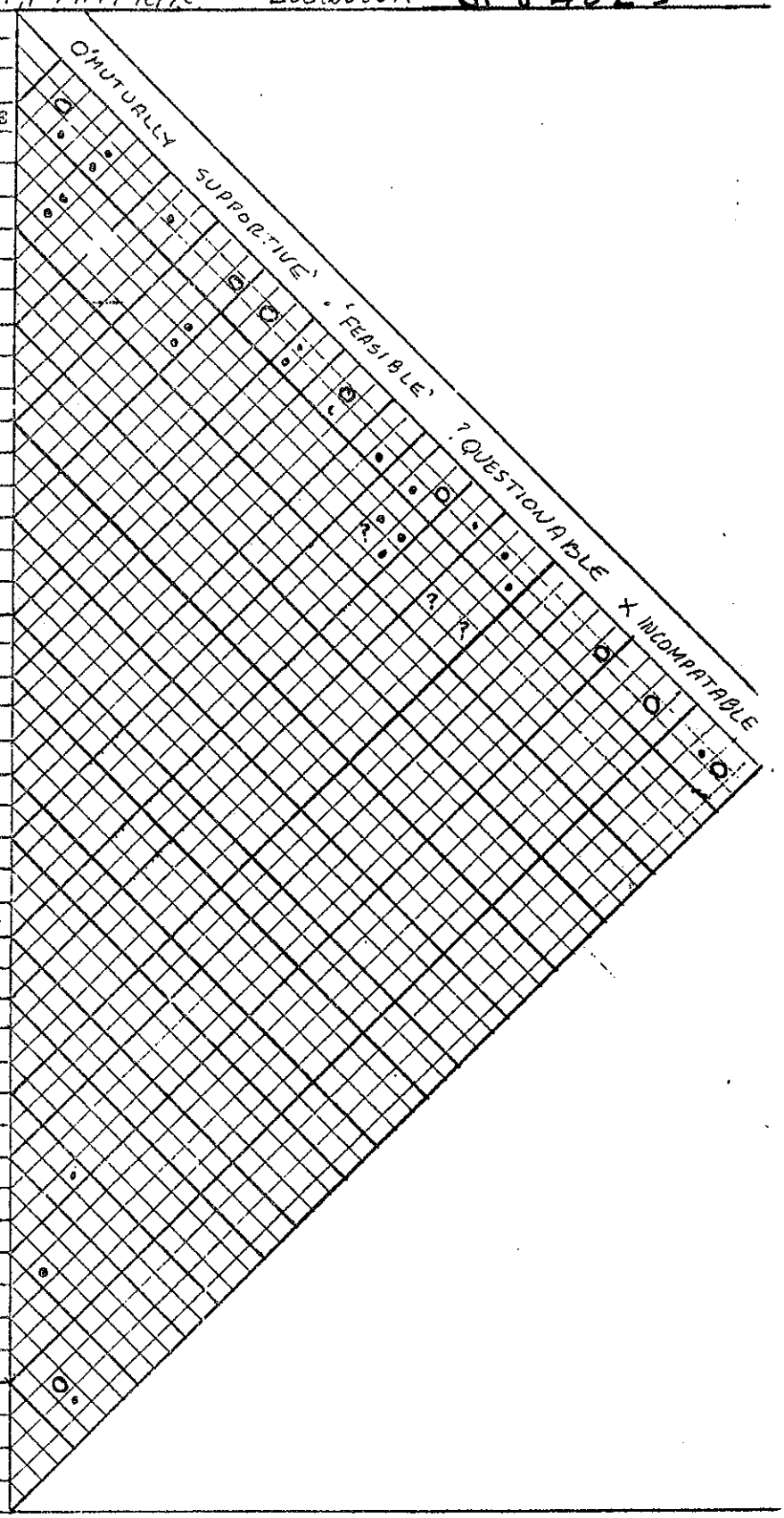
| | |
|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM |
| | MEDIUM |
| | MINIMUM |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE |
| | SUB-CENTRES |
| | SUB-CITIES |
| | D.E. CENTRES |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 |
| | 50 |
| | 80 |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 |
| | 25 |
| | 40 |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL |
| | CIRCULAR |
| | COMBINATION |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| COMM LOC^N | COMM. STRIP |
| | TRANSP. NODES |
| | EMPL. CENTRES |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED |
| | AS IS |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE |
| | MODERATE |
| | AS IS |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE |
| | CITY CENTRE |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV |
| | MULTI-GOV |
| | TWO LEVEL |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL |
| | METROS |
| | WARDS |
| | AS IS |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE |
| | ADVISORY |
| | LTD. CONTROL |
| | CONSENSUS |



AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS – Date _____ Scenario No. _____

COMPATABILITY MATRIX Location ST PAUL'S

| | |
|---|---|
| GROWTH | MAXIMUM |
| | MEDIUM |
| | MINIMUM |
| CITY FORM | EXPAND CENTRE |
| | SUB-CENTRES |
| | SUB-CITIES |
| | D.E. CENTRES |
| % COMM TO CBD | 20 |
| | 50 |
| | 80 |
| % POP TO I.C. | 10 |
| | 25 |
| | 40 |
| MOVE-MENT | RADIAL |
| | CIRCULAR |
| | COMBINATION |
| I.C. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| SUB. DENSITY | HIGH |
| | MEDIUM |
| | AS IS |
| PATTERN | SCATTERED |
| | CONCENTRATED |
| COMM LOCN | COMM. STRIP |
| | TRANSP. NODES |
| | EMPL. CENTRES |
| IND. LAND | INCREASED |
| | AS IS |
| DEV. AREA | EXTENSIVE |
| | MODERATE |
| | AS IS |
| REG. PATTERN | SATELLITE |
| | CITY CENTRE |
| REG GOV'T | UNI-GOV |
| | MULTI-GOV |
| | TWO LEVEL |
| CITY ADMIN | CENTRAL |
| | METROS |
| | WARDS |
| | AS IS |
| CIT. ROLE | FRANCHISE |
| | ADVISORY |
| | LTD. CONTROL |
| | CONSENSUS |



## DATA TAKEN FROM WORKSHOP CHARTS

| | MAX. | MED. | MIN. | TOTAL | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Growth Options | 11 | 33 | 6 | 50 | 22%/66%/12% |
| **City Pattern** | | | | | |
| Expanded CBD | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4% |
| Sub-centres | 2 | 10 | - | 12 | 25% |
| Sub-cities | 8 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 35% |
| Employment Centres | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8% |
| **Combinations** | | | | | |
| Sub-centres + EC | 1 | 5 | - | 6 | 12% |
| Sub-city + EC | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 6% |
| Expanded + S. Centre | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6% |
| Sub-city + Sub-centre | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4% |
| **City Pattern Combining Percentages** | | | | | |
| Expanded CBD | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8% |
| Sub-centres | 3 | 17 | 3 | 23 | 36% |
| Sub-cities | 9 | 9 | 4 | 22 | 35% |
| Diversified Employment Centres | 2 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 21% |
| **Residential Location** (Downtown) | | | | | |
| 10% | 3 | 11 | 3 | 17 | 34% |
| 15% | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4% |
| 25% | 7 | 12 | 5 | 24 | 48% |
| 40% | 2 | 5 | - | 7 | 14% |
| **Commercial Location** (Downtown) | | | | | |
| 20% | 7 | 19 | 5 | 31 | 62% |
| 30% | 1 | 4 | - | 5 | 10% |
| 40% | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | 9% |
| 50% | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 13% |
| 80% | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4% |
| 100% | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2% |
| **Movement** | | | | | |
| Radial | - | - | - | - | - |
| Circular | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12% |
| Meander | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2% |
| Combination (R + C) | 12 | 26 | 4 | 42 | 86% |

| | MAX. | MED. | MIN. | TOTAL | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inner City Density** | | | | | |
| As Is | - | 8 | 3 | 11 | 23% |
| Medium | 10 | 19 | 3 | 32 | 67% |
| High | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 10% |
| **Inner City Pattern** | | | | | |
| Scattered | 9 | 25 | 4 | 38 | 79% |
| Concentrated | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 21% |
| **Suburban Density** | | | | | |
| As Is | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 25% |
| Medium | 9 | 18 | 5 | 32 | 65% |
| High | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 10% |
| **Suburban Pattern** | | | | | |
| Scattered | 6 | 21 | 4 | 31 | 65% |
| Concentrated | 7 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 35% |
| **Suburban Commercial Locations** | | | | | |
| Commercial Strip | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4% |
| Transit Node | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9% |
| Employment Centre | 4 | 11 | 4 | 19 | 40% |
| Combination (TN - EC) | 8 | 13 | 1 | 22 | 47% |
| **Industrial Land Expansion** | | | | | |
| As Is | 5 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 44% |
| Increased | 8 | 18 | 1 | 27 | 56% |
| **Developed Area** | | | | | |
| As Is | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 18% |
| Moderate | 4 | 22 | 4 | 30 | 60% |
| Extensive | 5 | 6 | - | 11 | 22% |
| **Regional Government** | | | | | |
| Uni | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2% |
| Multi | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 17% |
| Two Level | 10 | 23 | 4 | 37 | 81% |
| **City Government** | | | | | |
| Central | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2% |
| Metro | 5 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 27% |
| Ward As Is | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4% |
| Ward Modified | 6 | 18 | 5 | 29 | 59% |
| M + WM | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 6% |
| C + WM | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2% |

| | MAX. | MED. | MIN. | TOTAL | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Citizen's Role** | | | | | |
| Franchise | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | 8% |
| Advisory | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 16% |
| Limited Control | 7 | 16 | - | 23 | 46% |
| Public Consensus | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2% |
| **Combination of** | | | | | |
| Advisory + Limited Control | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 12% |
| Vote + Advisory | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4% |
| LC + PC | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2% |
| Vote + LC | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6% |
| LC + A + V | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2% |
| V + A + PC | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2% |
| **Citizens Role Combinations** | | | | | |
| Advisory | 4 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 27% |
| Vote | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 17% |
| Limited Control | 8 | 22 | 4 | 34 | 52% |
| Public Consensus | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4% |

# APPENDIX D

1. QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## APPENDIX D

## QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Responses to the question "What do you like most about living in Edmonton?"

### A. Recreational Facilities

1. Storyland Valley Zoo
2. Game Farm
3. Nearby lakes
4. Bicycle paths
5. Riverside parks
6. All city and neighborhood parks
7. Swimming pools
8. The variety of recreational facilities
9. Coliseum
10. Theatres
11. Playgrounds
12. Programs for kids and adults
13. Variety and number of sports fields and teams
14. Tennis courts
15. Hotels and motels
16. Ice rinks

### B. Quality of Life

1. City's newness and vitality
2. Large city look with small city feeling - compact
3. Spirit of Edmonton
4. Quietness of residential areas, nice neighborhoods
5. No wars in Edmonton - fathers don't have to go to fight
6. Churches - variety, number and location
7. Lots to do
8. No sales tax

### C. Leisure Items

1. Entertainments
2. Movies
3. Ballet
4. Theatre
5. Sports Events
6. Good food and restaurants
7. Christmas comes in December
8. Houses are close together for Halloween
9. Edmonton Centre
10. Professional Sports Teams
11. Klondike Days
12. The wide variety of recreational areas and facilities
13. Exhibitions
14. Fairs
15. Carnivals.

16. Old Time dancing
17. Concerts
18. Holidays
19. Tourist attractions
20. Brownies
21. Radio and Television
22. Gambling
23. Discos

D. Arts and Culture

1. Movies
2. Ballet
3. The Citadel
4. The Art Gallery
5. The Symphony
6. The Opera
7. The Museum
8. The Libraries
9. Festivals

E. Government

1. Mayor and City Council

F. Safety and Security

1. Policemen
2. Firemen
3. Low crime rate

G. Human Services

1. Convenience of everything
2. Clean city, garbage clearing
3. Sewage disposal and sanitation
4. Lots of stores and shopping centres
5. University and colleges
6. Learning to speak English
7. Hospitals
8. All city services
9. No rats

H. Natural Phenomena

1. Oil and other resources
2. Sunshine
3. Snow
4. Climate
5. Moon and stars
6. Pets
7. Nature
8. River valley

I. Land Use

1. Parliament building and Gardens
2. Buildings - compact
3. Not overpopulated

J. Traffic and Transportation

1. Bridges
2. Cheap gas
3. Vehicles
4. Roads
5. L.R.T.
6. Numbered street system

Responses to the question "If you had the final say about how this city will change as it grows in the future, what would you change?"

A. People Power

1. Change the government
2. Tougher immigration laws
3. Put a roof on the stadium
4. Not change anything
5. Legalize marijuana
6. Keep buses on time
7. No curfew
8. Change ratings on movies
9. Change liquor laws to stop drunks
10. Change the Mayor
11. Cost of recreational activities
12. More movie theatres in suburbs
13. Running out of space
14. More subways and faster transportation
15. More parking space
16. Huts at every bus stop
17. Make Edmonton like Ireland
18. More parks in residential areas
19. Get some rickshaws
20. Vacant lots to parks

B. Government

1. Vacant lots to parks
2. Bring back capital punishment
3. More and better schools
4. No more strikes
5. More jobs
6. Change the government
7. Tougher immigration laws
8. Look for new sources of energy
9. Convert to Solar energy

10. Metric to standard measures
11. Change airport
12. Legalize marijuana
13. Less density of buildings
14. Change liquor laws
15. Conserve energy
16. Get rid of smog
17. More parking space
18. More subways and faster transportation
19. Running out of space
20. Control population
21. Slow down growth
22. Put more industries outside city
23. Build more houses
24. Lower property taxes
25. Fewer cars in the city to prevent pollution
26. Re-use garbage and recycle everything possible
27. No parking downtown

C. Quality of Life

*1. Preserve natural areas
2. Stop all pollution
3. Make Edmonton more beautiful. Plant more trees downtown
4. Fewer cars downtown
5. Make city quieter
6. More parks
7. Clean-up messy garbage dumps
8. Preserve more old buildings
9. More polite store clerks
10. More friends close to home

D. Traffic and Transportation

1. Change the roads
2. Build moving sidewalks
3. Huts at every bus stop
4. Better road system to handle the growing number of cars
5. Expand L.R.T. to suburbs
6. Restrict use of roads to cars, trucks, motorbikes and bicycles
7. No hot-rods and souped-up cars on streets
8. Put traffic lights where they are needed.

E. Recreation Facilities

1. More parks in residential areas
2. More sand in sand-boxes in parks
3. More parks in new areas
4. More flowers instead of grass
5. More activities for adolescents
*6. Have a man-made lake near Edmonton

F. Resources

1. Look for new sources of energy
2. Convert to solar energy
3. A Multi-cultural Centre

G. Education

1. Get more people to be doctors and nurses
2. Better and more schools
3. I wish kids were adults and adults were kids
4. Change attitudes of people to care more about others and Edmonton

H. Individual Responsibility

1. Learn more about my city
2. Vote for No Curfew
3. Plant flowers
4. Conserve energy, be responsible

I. Land Use

1. Not so many apartments
2. More large residential parks
3. Controlled population
4. More industries out of city
5. Keep city small, enlarge suburbs
6. More houses for poor people
7. Expand city boundaries
8. Less density of buildings
9. Running out of space
10. Moving sidewalks

J. Human Services

1. Activities for adolescents
2. Re-use garbage and recycle everything possible
3. More houses for poor people
4. Give support to the poor
5. Conserve energy
6. More parks in new areas
7. Multi-cultural centre
8. A Day-Care Farm Centre on a Main traffic route

Responses to the question "What do you think will be the greatest problems Edmonton faces in the next 20 years?"

A. Government

1. Levelling off of growth
2. High taxes
3. High Prices
4. Annexation
5. Land demands
6. Getting council to listen

B. Quality of Life/Individual Responsibility

1. Levelling off of growth
2. Pollution
3. Overcrowding
4. Rising inflation
5. Rising price of land
6. Energy shortages
7. High taxes
8. Finding affordable housing
9. Poor people
10. Job shortage
11. Ice age
12. Alcoholism
13. Too many dogs
14. Divorce in increasing numbers
15. Oil pipelines in Millwoods

C. Human Services

1. Garbage
2. Rising need for welfare
3. Oil pipelines in Millwoods

D. Safety and Security

1. Crime increase
2. Policing the city
3. Unsafe cars
4. Vandalism
5. Kids causing trouble
6. Drug abuse
7. Gambling

Responses to the question "What do you think you can do to help Edmonton grow the way you'd like it to?"

A. Quality of Life/Individual Responsibility

1. Cut down on littering and clean-up litter
2. Control pollution of air, water, noise

3. Take down old and ugly buildings
4. Keep my own home clean and painted
5. Be a concerned citizen
6. Respect the rights and needs of others
7. Support my community - get involved
8. Be polite to each other/take part in elections
9. Be safety and security conscious
10. I'll not buy a car or motorcycle
11. Conserve energy/learn how government functions
12. Strike
13. Nothing/co-operate with other people
14. Fill out questionnaires
*15. Magic
16. Help old people and the sick
17. Make God happy
18. Speak out or don't complain
19. Stand for election
20. Letters to council from kids
21. Clean-up Alberta for its 75th Birthday in 1980
22. Get rid of T.V.s
23. Get a good education/grow up fast
24. Don't move out of Edmonton
*25. One class felt that they are responsible junior citizens because their parents and school have set a good example
26. Care about what's happening in and around Edmonton
27. Keeping dogs and cats carefully
28. Participate in fund-raising

B. Resources

1. Buy a smaller car
2. Save power at home
3. Conserve energy

C. People Power

1. Help to make equal opportunities for men and women
2. Have our parents get involved with government
3. Stand for election
4. Letters to council from kids

D. Government

1. Vote carefully and be prepared to serve the city
2. Control pollution of air, water and noise
3. Employ local people first
4. Government should listen to people and respond
5. Ask the city to lower property taxes
6. Ask the city to build more centres for poor and elderly
7. Ask the city to pass laws to keep our trees and parks
8. Ask the government to pass laws to cut down pollution
9. Ask the government to pass laws to provide stiffer penalties for crime
10. Take part in elections
11. Sign petitions

12. Elect a responsive and responsible council - vote for people who keep promises
13. Become Mayor
14. Provide more information on how city government works
15. Plan ahead/plan for land-use
16. Take power away from commissioners and replace inefficient bureaucrats with people who care about people

E. Safety and Security

1. Be safety and security conscious
2. Become a policeman
3. Make banks "robber-proof"
4. I won't be a vandal or criminal
5. Obey laws

F. Resources

1. Walk or take the bus instead of using cars
2. Save gas and energy
3. I'll not buy a car or motorcycle
4. Conserve power at home
5. Grow plants and food

G. Recreation Facilities

1. Ask city to provide six months tennis, six months ice rinks in same space

H. Education

1. Have more information in school about how government works and how people can participate in the political process

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### "I Love Edmonton" Day Committee Members

Joyce Buchwald, Chairman
Erica Bell-Lowther
Chuck Chamberlin
Reg Kontz
Bill McMillan
Don Williams

### City Staff Input

Mayor C. J. Purves
Ken Kyle
Peg Miller
Alida, Shirley in Mayor's office
Tom Fletcher
Walter Walchuk
Joyce Tustian

### 75th Anniversary Staff

Jim McGregor
Fred Windwick
Doreen
Dan Nadia

### School Boards Personnel

Dr. J. Earle
Mr. M. Strembitsky
Wally Piche
Irene
Jim
Derrald Willows
Krausert

### Packers, Counters, Phone Crew

Isabel Creegan
Linda Zylstra
Louise Lindstrom
Sheila Paplawski
Rachelle Capp

Compilers

Linda Zylstra
Family Buchwald
Louise Lindstrom
Jean Roth
Rev. R. J. White
Alice
Reg and Crispin Kontz
Claudette and Bill McMillan
Gr. 7 students Westmount School
Keith and Elizabeth Smith
Jane Tames
Linda Ripley
Cecile Beaulieu
Rose French
Michelle Denomee

Special Tasks

Audrey Meyer
Jean McManns
Rod McIsaac
Betty Kroeker
Vi Nickel
Norman Ibsen
Donna Korchinski
Neil Smith
Don Nadin
Domemico Scarangella
Jean Roth
Alan Shugg
Bill Diachuk
Neil Crawford
Ruth Anderson
Brian Hogan
Gwen Dombrowsky
Vic Karaki
Carla Bit
Keith Middleton
CHED Radio Station
ASAP Printers
C.F.C.W. Radio Station
CIP Paper
C.J.C.A. Radio Station
Dr. Acheson
C.F.R.N. Radio Station
Leslie Gaudette

C.B.C. Radio Station
Rose French
Linda May
Yvette Duchesneau
Sharon Borschyk
Bob Welford
Linda Bouchon
Tammy Oberik
Jan Miller