

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Date: November 29, 2016

Call to Order: 9:00 a.m. Open Session: 2:00 p.m.

Location: Council Chambers

Pages

- 1. CALL TO ORDER
- 2. ADDITIONS / DELETIONS / CHANGES TO AGENDA
- 3. ADOPT AGENDA (Motion)
- 4. [9:05 a.m.] IN CAMERA SESSION (Motion)
 - 4.1 Chief Commissioner Introduction of Topics
 - 4.2 Electric Distribution System Franchise Agreement

FOIP Section 24, advice from officials FOIP Section 27, legal advice

- 4.3 Organizational Success Discussions
 - Centennial Area Structure Plan

FOIP Section 21, harmful to intergovernmental relations FOIP Section 23, local public body confidences

FOIP Section 24, advice from officials

- 4.4 REVERT TO OPEN SESSION (Motion)
- 5. MOTIONS ARISING OUT OF IN CAMERA SESSION
- 6. CONSENT AGENDA (Motion)
- 7. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES
 - 7.1 November 8, 2016 Council Meeting Minutes

4 - 10

8. PROCLAMATIONS

9. COUNCIL PRIORITIES

10.

9.1 Motion following Notice of Motion 11 Canada 150 Community Leaders Network Appointment 9.2 Bylaw 49-2016 - Amendment to The Meeting Procedures Bylaw 20-2015. 12 - 36 To give three readings to Bylaw 49-2016, a bylaw that proposes to amend Bylaw 20-2015 (The Meeting Procedures Bylaw) so that each individual vote is audibly called by the Chair in the event that electronic voting is not available. 9.3 Successes and Challenges of Motorcycle Noise Provisions in Community 37 - 69Standards Bylaw To provide Council with a report on the successes and challenges encountered by the City of Edmonton in implementing the motorcycle noise provisions of its Community Standards Bylaw and provide information on the implications of a similar bylaw in Strathcona County that would apply to noise from all motorized vehicles. 9.4 Addition of Council Meeting - December 9, 2016 70 To approve an additional Council Meeting for December 9, 2016. TIME SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS 10.1 71 - 214 [2:00 p.m.] Urban Agriculture Strategy To provide Council with the Urban Agriculture Strategy for consideration and approval. **External Presenter:** John Lewis, President, Intelligent Futures 10.2 [5:00 p.m.] PUBLIC HEARINGS Bylaw 48-2016 Text Amendment to Land Use Bylaw 6-2015 (Ward 5) 215 - 223 10.2.1 To give three readings to a bylaw that proposes to add gas bar to the list of permitted uses within DC 44 Direct Control District. [7:00 p.m.] PUBLIC HEARINGS 10.3 10.3.1 Bylaw 44-2016 Amendment to County Residential Area Concept 224 - 241 Plan Bylaw 58-2011 (Ward 6) To give three readings to a bylaw that proposes to amend the Country Residential Area Concept Plan (ACP) Bylaw 58-2011 by removing the NE 23-52-23-W4 from the Area Concept Plan.

		10.3.2	Bylaw 43-2016 Hillshire Area Structure Plan (Ward 6)	242 - 298
			To give three readings to the Hillshire Area Structure Plan (ASP) Bylaw 43-2016 which proposes changes in land use policy areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4.	
	10.4	[to follow item 10.3] Bylaw 20-2016 Amendment to Municipal Development Plan Bylaw 1-2007 (Ward 6)		299 - 322
		*This item to immediately follow the Public Hearing on items $10.3.1$ and $10.3.2$ *		
		To give second and third reading to a bylaw as amended that proposes to amend Maps 1, 1.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 Pages 1 and 2 of the Municipal Development Plan to facilitate a change in the boundary of the Urban Service Area and changes in land use policy areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4.		
11.	LEGISL	SLATIVE AND LEGAL SERVICES		
	11.1	Taxi Cab	Safety Bylaw - Suggested Changes and Considerations	323 - 378
			n Council direction on proposed changes to Bylaw 20-2013, the Taxi ety Bylaw.	
12.	COUNC	NCILLOR REQUESTS (INFORMATION REQUESTS & NOTICES OF MOTION)		
	12.1	Councille	or Request Report	379
			or remove items from the Councillor Request Report; and to serve of Motion that will be brought forward for debate at a future Council .	
	12.2	Councille	or Funding Request – Fiscal Services	380 - 381
		Alberta	Horse Conference	
	12.3	Expendi	ture of Council Priority Funds Report	382 - 385
		The She	rwood Park Music Festival Association	
13.	ADJOURNMENT (Motion)			



COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

November 8, 2016 9:00 a.m. Call to Order

9:05 a.m. In Camera Session2:00 p.m. Open SessionCouncil Chambers

Members Present: Roxanne Carr, Mayor

Carla Howatt, Councillor Ward 4
Paul Smith, Councillor Ward 5
Linton Delainey, Councillor Ward 6

Bonnie Riddell, Councillor Ward 7 (arrived at 9:18 a.m.)

Fiona Beland-Quest, Councillor Ward 8

Members Absent: Vic Bidzinski, Councillor Ward 1

Dave Anderson, Councillor Ward 2 Brian Botterill, Councillor Ward 3

Administration Present: Rob Coon, Chief Commissioner

Lori Cooper, Assoc. Commissioner, Corporate Services

Kevin Glebe, Assoc. Commissioner, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Gord Johnston, Assoc. Commissioner, Community Services

Greg Yeomans, Chief Financial Officer

Mavis Nathoo, Director, Legislative and Legal Services

Jeremy Tremblett, Legislative Officer Lana Dyrland, Legislative Officer

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Carr called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

2. ADDITIONS / DELETIONS / CHANGES TO AGENDA

The Chair called for additions/deletions/changes to the agenda. There were no changes to the agenda.

3. ADOPT AGENDA

2016/351

Moved by: F. Beland-Quest

THAT the agenda be adopted as presented.

In Favor (5): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

4. IN CAMERA SESSION

2016/352

Moved by: P. Smith

THAT Council meet in private to discuss matters protected from disclosure under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act at 9:03 a.m.

In Favor (5): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

4.1 Chief Commissioner - Introduction of Topics

Bonnie Riddell joined the meeting at 9:18 a.m.

4.2 Public Member Appointments and Recommendations for Appointments to Boards and

Committees - 2016 Fall

FOIP Section 17, harmful to personal privacy

FOIP Section 24, advice from officials

4.3 Organizational Success Discussions

FOIP Section 21, harmful to intergovernmental relations

FOIP Section 23, local public body confidences

FOIP Section 24, advice from officials

2016/353

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT Council revert to regular session at 11:08 a.m. and recess until 2:00 p.m.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

5. MOTIONS ARISING OUT OF IN CAMERA SESSION

No motions arose from the In Camera session.

6. CONSENT AGENDA

2016/354

Moved by: C. Howatt

THAT Council consent to approve the following agenda items without debate:

7.1

October 25, 2016 Council Organizational Meeting Minutes

THAT the minutes from the October 25, 2016 Council Organizational meeting be approved.

7.2

October 25, 2016 Council Organizational Meeting Minutes

THAT the minutes from the October 25, 2016 Council meeting be approved.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

8. PROCLAMATIONS

There were no proclamations brought forward to the meeting.

9. COUNCIL PRIORITIES

9.1 Pride of Strathcona Awards – Criteria options

2016/355

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT the Pride of Strathcona Awards Criteria and Program Procedures, as set out in Enclosure 4 to the November 8, 2016, Communications Department report be amended by deleting the Athletic Achievement and Sports and Recreation Categories; and

THAT Administration prepare a report before the end of the first quarter of 2017 on the Sports Wall of Recognition as an avenue for recognition of athletic achievement, sports development and leadership in the County

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

ACTION: Communications/Recreation, Parks and Culture

DUE: Q1 2017

2016/356

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT the Pride of Strathcona Awards Criteria and Program Procedures, as set out in Enclosure 4 to the November 8, 2016, Communications Department report be amended by replacing the Pride of Strathcona Awards Professional Achievement category with the Economic Diversification category as set out in Enclosure 1, Option B on page 6.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/357

Moved by: L. Delainey

THAT the Pride of Strathcona Awards Criteria and Program Procedures, as set out in Enclosure 4 to the November 8, 2016, Communications Department report be amended by adding a new category to the Pride of Strathcona Awards called the "High Five" Mentorship Award as set out in Enclosure 1, page 7, but with four nominator age categories as follows:

- K- Grade 3
- Grade 4-6
- Grade 7-9
- Grade 10 12

In Favor (1): L. Delainey

Opposed (5): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Defeated

9.2 Communities in Bloom Update

Council was provided with a presentation and update on the Communities in Bloom program.

11. UTILITIES

11.1 Water System Bylaw 16-2016 (Repeals Bylaw 30-2011)

2016/358

Moved by: C. Howatt

THAT Bylaw 16-2016, a Bylaw that repeals Bylaw 30-2011, being enacted for the purpose of provision of a Water System including the fixing of rates, charges and conditions for the supply of potable water, be given first reading.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/359

Amendment Moved by: P. Smith

THAT Bylaw 16-2016 be amended by changing the reference in Schedule "A" Offences and Fines from section "42(d)" to section "42(c)"

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/360

Moved by: L. Delainey

THAT Bylaw 16-2016 be given second reading, as amended.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/361

Moved by: F. Beland-Quest

THAT Bylaw 16-2016 be considered for third reading.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/362

Moved by: L. Delainey

THAT Bylaw 16-2016 be given third reading.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

12. BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

12.1 Public Member Appointments and Recommendations for Appointments to Boards and Committees – 2016 Fall

2016/363

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT Enclosure 1 to the November 8, 2016, Governance Advisory Committee Report remain private pursuant to sections 17 and 24 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act until approved.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/364

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT Enclosure 2 to the November 8, 2016, Governance Advisory Committee Report remain private pursuant to section 17 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/365

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT the appointments set out in Enclosure 1 to the November 8, 2016, Governance Advisory Committee Report be approved.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/366

Moved by: B. Riddell

THAT the recommendations for appointments to Strathcona Youth Justice Committee set out in Enclosure 2 to the November 8, 2016, Governance Advisory Committee Report be approved.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

13. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

13.1 Policy GOV-002-034 Open Data

2016/367

Moved by: P. Smith

THAT Policy GOV-002-034 Open Data be approved.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

14. COUNCILLOR REQUESTS (INFORMATION REQUESTS AND NOTICES OF MOTION)

There were no Councillor Requests brought forward at the meeting.

10. TIME SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

10.1 PUBLIC HEARINGS

10.1.1 Adopt a Conceptual Scheme and Bylaw 42-2016 Amendment to Land Use Bylaw 6-2015 (Ward 5)

The Chair recessed the regular session of Council in order to convene the Public Hearing for Bylaw 42-2016 at 5:05 p.m.

Registered Speakers:

There were no speakers present.

The Chair closed the Public Hearing for Bylaw 42-2016 and resumed the regular session of Council at 5:08 p.m.

2016/368

Moved by: P. Smith

THAT the Conceptual Scheme for NE 25-53-22-W4, as set out in Enclosure 4 to the November 8, 2016, Planning Development Services report, be adopted.

Withdrawn

2016/369

Moved by: P. Smith

Councillor Smith asked to WITHDRAW motion 2016/368 for the purpose of re-opening the public hearing to allow a speaker to present.

The Mayor called the question on the WITHDRAWL of the Motion.

In Favor (4): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, and L. Delainey

Opposed (2): B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

The Chair recessed the regular session of Council in order to re-opening the Public Hearing for Bylaw 42-2016 5:16 p.m.

Registered Speakers:

Chris Allam – with concern/ question

The Chair closed the Public Hearing for Bylaw 42-2016 and resumed the regular session of Council at 5:28 p.m.

2016/370

Moved by: P. Smith

THAT the Conceptual Scheme for NE 25-53-22-W4, as set out in Enclosure 4 to the November 8, 2016, Planning Development Services report, be adopted.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/371

Moved by: L. Delainey

THAT Bylaw 42-2016, a bylaw to rezone approximately 62 hectares (153 acres) of land from AG Agriculture: General District to RS Small Holdings District, RA Rural Residential/Agriculture District and PC Conservation District to support the future subdivision of a total of five parcels in accordance with the Conceptual Scheme, be given first reading.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

2016/372

Moved by: C. Howatt

THAT Bylaw 42-2016 be given second reading.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest

Carried

Carried

15. ADJOURNMENT

2016/373

Moved by: F. Beland-Quest

THAT the Council meeting adjourn at 5:31 p.m.

In Favor (6): R. Carr, C. Howatt, P. Smith, L. Delainey, B. Riddell, and F. Beland-Quest



Motion following Notice of Motion

Background				
be approved as Strathcona County representatives to the Canada 150 Leaders Network.				
THAT the following individuals:				
Canada 150 Community Leaders Network Appointment				
-				

Mayor Carr presented 'Canada 150 Community Leaders Network Appointment' notice of motion at the September 27th, 2016 Council Meeting.



Bylaw 49-2016 - Amendment to The Meeting Procedures Bylaw 20-2015.

Report Purpose

To give three readings to Bylaw 49-2016, a bylaw that proposes to amend Bylaw 20-2015 (The Meeting Procedures Bylaw) so that each individual vote is audibly called by the Chair in the event that electronic voting is not available.

Recommendation

- 1. THAT Bylaw 49-2016, a bylaw to amend 20-2015, The Meeting Procedures Bylaw, be given first reading;
- 2. That Bylaw 49-2016 be given second reading;
- 3. That Bylaw 49-2016 be considered for third reading; and
- 4. That Bylaw 49-2016 be given third reading.

Council History

May 26, 2015 – Council gave third reading to Bylaw 20-2015 (Meeting Procedures Bylaw)

October 11, 2016 – Council approved: THAT Administration prepare, for Council's consideration, an amendment to Bylaw 20-2015 The Meeting Procedures Bylaw, to require that all votes taken by Council at a Council Meeting (Regular or Special) be recorded electronically; and that if electronic voting is not available, then voting will be by hand, with each individual vote audibly called out by the chair as either 'for' or 'against', including when a unanimous vote occurs.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: n/a

Governance: Sound governance practices ensure that Strathcona County has inclusive

engagement that builds the public's confidence in the community's leadership.

Social: n/a Culture: n/a Environment

Environment: n/a

Other Impacts

Policy: n/a

Legislative/Legal: The Municipal Government Act (MGA) provides that Council may pass

bylaws in relation to the procedure and conduct of council and council committees.

Interdepartmental: n/a

Author: Sandy Bugeja, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services

Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services

Summary

Council directed Administration to prepare an amendment to The Meeting Procedures Bylaw (20-2015) that would ensure, in case of a vote by show of hands, that the Chair would audibly call out the vote of each Councillor as either 'for' or 'against', including when a unanimous vote occurs.

Currently, Part 10 of The Meeting Procedures Bylaw addresses voting. The current bylaw requires the use of an electronic or computerized voting system if it is available (see subsection 10.1 (b) (i)). In order to address the direction provided by Council, the following amendment is recommended:

Bylaw 20-2015	Current Wording	Proposed Wording
10.1 (e.1)	N/A	When a vote is taken by the raising
New subsection		of hands, the Chair must verbally
added		confirm the vote of each Councillor
		present as either "for" or "against"
		prior to declaring the result of the
		vote.

Enclosure

1 Bylaw 49-2016

Author: Sandy Bugeja, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services

Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services

BYLAW 20-2015

A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TO REGULATE MEETING PROCEEDINGS.

The Council of Strathcona County in the Province of Alberta hereby enacts as follows:

PART 1: SHORT TITLE

1.1 This Bylaw is called "The Meeting Procedures Bylaw".

PART 2: DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 "Act" means the Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c. M-26;
- 2.2 "Acting Mayor" is the Councillor who is appointed by resolution of Council from time to time to act as Mayor in the absence or incapacity of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor;
- 2.3 "Agenda" is the list of items and orders of business for any meeting;
- 2.4 "Bylaw" is a Bylaw of the County;
- 2.5 "Chairman" or "Chair" is the person presiding at meetings, and, when in attendance at a Council meeting, shall mean the Mayor;
- 2.6 "Chief Commissioner" is the person appointed by Council as the Chief Administrative Officer pursuant to the Act or his designate;
- 2.7 "Council" is the Councillors of Strathcona County elected pursuant to the provisions of the <u>Local Authorities Election Act</u>, RSA 2000, c. L-21;
- 2.8 "Council Priorities" is a period of time set aside on the Agenda when emergent issues raised by Council will be debated;
- 2.9 "Councillor" is a member of Council and includes the Mayor;
- 2.10 "Councillor Inquiries" is that period of time set aside on an Agenda when Councillors may:
 - (a) Make Information Requests; and
 - (b) Present Notices of Motion.

- 2.11 "County" is Strathcona County;
- 2.12 "Deputy Mayor" is the Councillor who is appointed pursuant to the Act to act as Mayor in the absence or incapacity of the Mayor;
- 2.13 "Director" is the Director of Legislative and Legal Services for Strathcona County;
- 2.14 "Group" means 2 or more Persons gathered together by a common interest in any matter, one of whom shall be appointed as spokesperson to be solely responsible for presenting the points of view or positions of the Persons he or she represents;
- 2.15 "In Camera Session" is a part of a Meeting which is closed to the public;
- 2.16 "Information Request" is an inquiry which can be dealt with either at a Meeting or which may require some interpretation of current policies, bylaws or budget but which can be responded to within ten (10) business days;
- 2.17 "Mayor" is the Chief Elected Official of the County;
- 2.18 "Mayor's Executive" is a committee established through the County's Boards and Committees Bylaw, as amended or replaced from time to time;
- 2.19 "Meeting" means an Organizational Meeting, Regular Meeting and Special Meeting of Council held in accordance with the Act and includes a meeting of a Committee established by Council;
- 2.20 "Order of Business" means the order of business and time schedule for a Meeting of Council as set out in Schedule "A";
- 2.21 "Organizational Meeting" is a Council Meeting held in accordance with the Act;
- 2.22 "Person" shall include an individual, partnership, association, body corporate, trustee, executor, administrator or legal representative;
- 2.23 "Point of Information" is a request directed through the Chairman to another Councillor or to staff for information relevant to the business at hand but not related to a Point of Procedure;
- 2.24 "Point of Privilege" refers to all matters affecting the rights and privileges of Council collectively or any of its Councillors individually;
- 2.25 "Point of Procedure" is the raising of a question by a Councillor, directed to the Chairman, to call attention to any departure from The Meeting Procedure Bylaw or to obtain information on a matter of parliamentary law or the rules of the County bearing on the business at hand in order to assist a Councillor

- to make an appropriate motion, raise a point of order, or understand the parliamentary situation or the effect of a motion;
- 2.26 "Priorities Committee" means the Priorities Committee as established by Bylaw 19-2015 as amended or replaced from time to time;
- 2.27 "Program Request" is a request from a Councillor which:
 - (a) has political, budgetary or policy impacts; and/or
 - (b) involves a significant amount of administrative time and resources to effectively respond to; and
 - (c) requires a resolution of Council to approve before any work is initiated.
- 2.28 "Public Hearing" is a pre-advertised meeting of Council convened to hear matters pursuant to:
 - (a) the Municipal Government Act, or
 - (b) any other Act; and

and is separate from a Regular Meeting of Council;

- 2.29 "Quorum" is a majority of those Councillors elected and serving on Council, except where special Committee policies have been passed;
- 2.30 "Regular Meeting" is a meeting of Council held in accordance with the Act;
- 2.31 "Special Meeting" is a meeting of Council held in accordance with the Act.

PART 3: APPLICATION

- 3.1 This Bylaw shall govern the conduct of Council Meetings and meetings of other Committees established by Council and shall be binding upon all Committee members whether a Councillor or a member of the public appointed by Council to a Committee of Council.
- 3.2 When any matter relating to the meeting proceedings is not addressed in this Bylaw, Robert's Rules of Order, if applicable, shall apply.
- 3.3 In the event of conflict between the provisions of this Bylaw and Robert's Rules of Order, the provisions of this Bylaw shall apply.

PART 4: CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

4.1 Quorum

- (a) As soon as there is a Quorum of Councillors after the hour fixed for the meeting, the Chairman shall take the chair and call the Meeting to order.
- (b) Unless a Quorum is present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the Meeting, the Meeting shall stand adjourned until the next regular Meeting date or until a Special Meeting is called to deal with the matters intended to be dealt with at the adjourned Meeting. The Director shall record the names of the Councillors present at the expiration of the 30 minute time limit and such record shall be appended to the next Agenda.
- (c) The only action that can legally be taken in the absence of Quorum is to extend the time to which to adjourn (if more than 30 minutes is being allowed), adjourn, recess or to take measures to obtain a Quorum.
- (d) In the event that Quorum is lost after the meeting is called to order, the meeting shall be suspended until Quorum is obtained. If Quorum is not obtained within 30 minutes, the meeting shall stand adjourned.

4.2 Chairman

- (a) The Chairman shall preside over the conduct of the meeting, including the preservation of good order and decorum, ruling on Points of Procedure and deciding all questions relating to the orderly procedure of the meeting, subject to an appeal by any Councillor from any ruling of the Chair.
- (b) The Chairman shall make reasonable efforts, including the calling of a recess, to ensure all Councillors in attendance at a meeting are present while a vote is being taken, unless a Councillor is excused from voting in accordance with the Act or this Bylaw.
- (c) When the Chairman wishes to participate in the debate on a question or motion properly before the Meeting, the Chairman shall vacate the Chair and request the Deputy Mayor to assume the Chair.
- (d) The Chairman may invite Persons forward from the audience to speak with the permission of Council if it is deemed to be within the best interests of the issue being discussed, the public, and the conduct of good business.

4.3 Conduct

- (a) Councillors shall not:
 - (i) use offensive words or unparliamentary language in the meeting and shall refrain from abusive conduct, personal attacks or verbal attacks upon the character or motives of other Councillors of Council, boards, commissions, committees, staff or the public;
 - (ii) disobey the rules of the meeting or disturb the proceedings;
 - (iii) disobey the decision of the Chairman or of Councillors on any question of order, practice or interpretation;
 - (iv) leave their seat while a vote is being taken and until the result is declared;
 - (v) interrupt a Councillor while speaking, except to raise a Point of Procedure or Question of Privilege;
 - (vi) engage in any other conduct in contravention of an Act of Canada or Alberta or a Council-approved Bylaw or Policy; or
 - (vii) pass between a Councillor who is speaking and the Chair.
- (b) A Councillor who wishes to leave the meeting prior to adjournment shall so advise the Chairman and the time of departure shall be noted in the minutes.

4.4 Calling a Councillor to Order

- (a) When a Councillor has been warned about breaches of conduct but continues to engage in them, the Chair may name the Councillor by stating the Councillor's name and declaring the offence.
- (b) The offence must be noted in the minutes.

4.5 Effect of Naming Councillor

- (a) If a Councillor who has been named apologizes for a breach of conduct and withdraws any objectionable statements, then:
 - (i) that Councillor may remain and continue participating in the meeting; and
 - (ii) the Chair may direct that the notation of the offence be removed from the minutes; or

- (b) If a Councillor who has been named fails or refuses to apologize, then:
 - (i) Council may pass a motion to:
 - a. censure the Councillor; or
 - b. require that Councillor to immediately leave Council Chambers for the remainder of the meeting or until the Councillor apologizes and withdraws the objectionable statements.
 - (ii) Council must, without debate, vote on the motion under this Section; and
 - (iii) A majority vote carries the motion.

4.6 Removal of Councillor

- (a) If a Councillor has been expelled pursuant to Section 4.5 that Councillor must leave Council Chambers immediately.
- (b) The Chair may request the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to remove an expelled Councillor if that Councillor does not leave voluntarily.

4.7 Disturbance by Public

- (a) The Chair may order any member(s) of the public who disturbs the proceedings of Council by words or actions to be expelled.
- (b) The Chair may request the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to remove the person(s).

4.8 Points Of Privilege:

- (a) A Councillor who desires to address the meeting upon a matter which concerns the rights or privileges of the Councillors collectively, or of himself/herself as a Councillor personally, shall be permitted to raise such Point of Privilege.
- (b) A Point of Privilege shall take precedence over other matters and while the Chairman is ruling on the Point of Privilege, no one shall be considered to be in possession of the floor.

4.9 Points Of Procedure:

- (a) A Councillor who desires to call attention to a violation of this Bylaw shall ask leave of the Chairman to raise a Point of Procedure. When leave is granted, the Councillor shall state the Point of Procedure with a concise explanation and shall attend the decision of the Chairman upon the Point of Procedure. The speaker in possession of the floor when the Point of Procedure was raised shall have the right to the floor when debate resumes.
- (b) A Councillor called to order by the Chairman shall immediately vacate the floor until the Point of Procedure is dealt with, and shall not speak again without the permission of the Chairman unless to appeal the ruling of the Chair.

4.10 Appeal Ruling

- (a) The decision of the Chairman shall be final, subject to an immediate appeal by a Councillor of the meeting.
- (b) If the decision is appealed, the Chairman shall give concise reasons for his ruling and must state the question "Is the ruling of the Chair upheld?"
- (c) A majority of the Councillors present at the Meeting, without debate, shall decide the question. The ruling of the Councillors shall be final.

4.11 Pecuniary Interest

- (a) Councillors who have a reasonable belief that they have a pecuniary interest (as defined in the Act) in any matter before Council, any committee of Council or any board, commission, committee or agency to which they are appointed as a representative of Council, shall, if present, declare and disclose the general nature of the pecuniary interest prior to any discussion of the matter, abstain from discussions or voting on any question relating to the matter and shall remove themselves from Council Chambers until the matter is concluded.
- (b) the Minutes shall indicate the declaration of disclosure, the time at which the Councillor left the room and the time the Councillor returned.

4.12 Electronic Meetings

- (a) A Meeting may be conducted by means of electronic or other communication facilities if:
 - (i) notice is given to the public of the meeting, including the way in which it is to be conducted:
 - (ii) the facilities enable the public to watch or listen to the meeting at a place specified in that notice and a designated officer is in attendance at that place; and
 - (iii) the facilities enable all the meeting's participants to watch or hear each other.
- (b) Councillors participating in a Meeting held by means of a communications facility are deemed to be present at the Meeting.

PART 5: AGENDAS AND MINUTES

- 5.1 The Order of Business at a Meeting is the order of the items on the Agenda except:
 - (a) when a previous Meeting has been adjourned for lack of Quorum and no Special Meeting has been called to deal with the business of the adjourned Meeting, the Agenda items from the adjourned Meeting must be dealt with before any items on the current Agenda;
 - (b) when Council alters the Order of Business for the convenience of the Meeting by a majority vote;
 - (c) when the same subject matter appears in more than one place on an Agenda and Council decides, by motion, to deal with all items related to the matter at the same time; and
 - (d) when Council decides not to deal with an item on the Agenda and no motion is made about it.
- 5.2 The Agenda orders the business for a Meeting and will follow the appropriate Order of Business as set out on Schedule "A".
- 5.3 Council must vote to adopt the Agenda prior to transacting other business and may:
 - (a) add new items; and

(b) delete any items from the Agenda.

5.4 Consent Agenda

- (a) The Consent Agenda portion of a Meeting is moved and voted on without debate as one item regardless of the number of reports included.
- (b) A Councillor may add any item or items to the Consent Agenda or may exempt any item or items from the motion and the vote;
- (c) Bylaw items that have been selected for consent may be voted on together.
- (d) Council will deal with items for debate in the order that they appear on the Agenda, unless otherwise decided in accordance with Section 5.1.
- (e) A motion must be made before any exempted item is discussed.

5.5 Minutes

- (a) Minutes of Council Meetings shall be recorded without note or comment and shall record the names of the Councillors present at the Meeting and shall be presented to Council for adoption at a subsequent Meeting.
- (b) The preparation and distribution of minutes of Council Meetings shall be the responsibility of the Director.
- (c) Clerical, typographical and grammatical errors in Minutes may be corrected by the Director.

PART 6: COUNCIL MEETINGS

6.1 Organizational Meeting

- (a) An Organizational Meeting of Council shall be held annually as required by the Act.
- (b) The Agenda for the Organizational Meeting shall be restricted to:
 - (i) the administration of the oath and the introduction of new Councillors should the meeting follow a general municipal election;
 - (ii) selection of the Deputy Mayor and Acting Mayor by rotation;

- (iii) the establishment of the Regular Meeting dates for Council and the Priorities Committee;
- (iv) establishment of Councillor membership on committees and boards; and
- (v) any such other business as is described in the notice of the meeting.
- (c) The Director shall ensure a schedule of Meetings as scheduled at the Organizational Meeting is posted as directed by Council.

6.2 Regular Meetings

- (a) Notice of Regular Meetings need not be given.
- (b) If Council changes the date, time or place of a Regular Meeting, at least 24 hours' notice of the change must be given to:
 - (i) any Councillor not present at the meeting at which the change was made, and
 - (ii) the public.

6.3 Special Meetings

- (a) A Special Meeting shall be scheduled by the Director when required to do so by the Mayor or a majority of the Councillors of Council.
- (b) Where a Special Meeting is required by a majority of Council the Mayor shall call such meeting within 14 days of the date on which the request was made.
- (c) No less than twenty four (24) hours notice of a Special Meeting stating the time, date and place at which it is to be held and stating in general terms the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting shall be provided to each Councillor and to the public.
- (d) A Special Meeting may be held with less than 24 hours' notice to all Councillors and without notice to the public if at least 2/3 of the whole Council agrees to this in writing before the beginning of the meeting.
- (e) The Agenda for a Special Meeting of Council shall be restricted to the business stated in the notice unless all the Councillors of Council are present, in which case, by unanimous consent, any other business may be transacted.

6.4 In-Camera Sessions

- (a) Council and Council Committees may close all or part of a Meeting to the public if a matter to be discussed is within one of the exceptions to disclosure as set out in the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSA 2000, c. F-25;
- (b) When a Meeting is closed to the public, the Meeting may include any person or persons invited to attend by Council;
- (c) When a Meeting is closed to the public pursuant to this Section, no resolution or bylaw may be passed at the Meeting, except a resolution to revert to a Meeting held in public.

6.5 Public Hearings

- (a) Public Hearings will be held, whenever possible, at a time to accommodate members of the public.
- (b) Persons interested in speaking at a Public Hearing should register with the Director's office prior to the Public Hearing.
- (c) The Chairman shall declare the Public Hearing in session and the Director shall outline Public Hearing Procedures.
- (d) The Director or department representative shall introduce the resolution or bylaw and shall briefly state the intended purpose. Department presentations shall follow the introduction of the bylaw or resolution.
- (e) The Chairman shall then open the floor to presentations from the public.
- (f) The Chairman shall call upon those persons who have registered with the Director's office to speak first, followed by other persons at the meeting who have not registered to speak but who wish to address Council. The Chairman shall request those who wish to make presentations to identify themselves. A person who does not identify himself or herself will not be given the opportunity to speak.
- (g) Presentations by the public may be made verbally, in writing, or electronically. Written submissions shall be collected by the Director and retained for record purposes.
- (h) Presentations shall be limited to 5 minutes unless there is consent by Council to extend the allotted time.
- (i) Questions of clarification will be addressed during the Public Hearing.

- (j) Following public presentations, the Chairman shall close the Public Hearing and open the floor for debate.
- (k) The passage of Bylaws requiring a Public Hearing shall be in accordance with Section 12.3 of this Bylaw.
- (I) When a Councillor is absent from a Public Hearing on a proposed Bylaw or resolution, that Councillor must declare and disclose the reason for the abstention prior to any discussion of the matter and abstain from discussions or voting on any question relating to the matter.
- (m) Where a Councillor is absent for a portion of a Public Hearing on a proposed Bylaw or resolution, that Councillor may declare and disclose the reason for the abstention prior to any discussion of the matter and abstain from discussions or voting on any question relating to the matter.
- (n) The Minutes shall indicate all declarations of abstention.

PART 7: COUNCILLOR INQUIRIES AND REPORTS

7.1 Information Requests

- (a) A Councillor wishing to request information from the Chief Commissioner shall present it as an Information Request.
- (b) If the Chief Commissioner is unable to answer the Information Request at the meeting, the Chief Commissioner will forward the request to the appropriate County department for response.
- (c) Unless the Information Request specifies that the Councillor wishes the information to appear on a subsequent agenda, the information will be forwarded directly to all members of Council.
- (d) The Chief Commissioner may determine that an Information Request is a Program Request.

7.2 Notices of Motion

- (a) A Councillor wishing to introduce any new matter may do so only if notice if given at a Council Meeting.
- (b) A Notice of Motion must be in writing and give sufficient detail so that the subject of the motion and any proposed action can be determined, and it must state the date of the meeting at which the motion will be made.

- (c) A Notice of Motion must be given without discussion of the matter, but written copies distributed may include explanatory paragraphs.
- (d) If the subject matter and proposed action contained in the Notice of Motion is determined by the Chairman to be a Program Request, the Motion shall be presented as a Program Request at a Priorities Committee Meeting.
- (e) A Notice of Motion introduced in accordance with this Section shall be included under Council Priorities on the Agenda of the next available Regular Meeting or other Meeting date as specified by the Councillor.
- (f) A Notice of Motion may be received by the Director prior to the closing of the Meeting. In this event, the Councillor shall read the Notice of Motion which shall be recorded in the minutes.
- (g) Councillor who hands a written Notice of Motion to the Director to be read at any Regular Meeting need not necessarily be present during the reading of the Notice.
- (h) A Program Request may not be made by way of Notice of Motion.

PART 8: MOTIONS

- 8.1 A motion relating to a matter not within the jurisdiction of the Council shall not be in order.
- 8.2 A recommendation in a report does not constitute a motion until a Councillor has expressly moved it.
- 8.3 Any Councillor may require the motion under discussion to be read at any time during the debate, except when a Councillor is speaking.
- 8.4 The mover of a motion must be present when the vote on the motion is taken.
- 8.5 When a matter is under debate, no motion shall be received other than a Motion to:
 - (a) Fix the Time for Adjournment;
 - (b) Adjourn;
 - (c) Recess;
 - (d) Withdraw;

- (e) Call the Question (that the vote must now be taken);
- (f) Postpone to a certain time or date;
- (g) Refer;
- (h) Amend;
- (i) Postpone indefinitely;

which in declining order shall be the order of precedence.

8.6 Motion to Withdraw

- (a) Enables the mover to withdraw or modify a motion or substitute a different one in its place.
- (b) The mover of a motion may withdraw that motion without permission so long as the motion has not been stated by the Chair.
- (c) If the motion has been stated by the Chair and is formally before the meeting the mover may ask to withdraw, substitute or modify it and the Chairman shall grant permission with the unanimous consent of Council; however, if any objection is made, it is necessary to obtain leave by Motion to Withdraw and this motion cannot be debated or amended. Once a motion is withdrawn, the effect is the same as if it had never been made.

8.7 Motion to Postpone to a Certain Time or Date

- (a) Is used if Council would prefer to consider the main motion later in the same meeting or at another meeting.
- (b) Is debatable to its merits only, and cannot go into the main question except as necessary for debate of the immediately pending question.

8.8 Motion to Refer

- (a) Is used to send a pending question to a committee, department or selected persons so that the question may be carefully investigated and put into better condition for Council to consider.
- (b) Shall be clear as to the information required and shall provide direction as to the Person or Group to which it is being referred.
- (c) Is debatable.

8.9 Motion to Amend

- (a) Is used to modify the wording of a motion before the motion itself is voted on.
- (b) Is debatable whenever the motion to which it applies is debatable.
- (c) All amendments must relate to the matter being discussed in the main motion and shall not so substantially alter the motion so as to change the basic intent or meaning of the main motion. The Chairman shall rule on disputes arising from amendment.
- (d) Only one amendment to a motion may be made before Council at any time, but an amendment to the amendment may be made before Council at the same time.
- (d) The amendment to the amendment must be voted on before the amendment.
- (e) An amendment to an amendment must be relevant to the amendment.
- (f) The amendment shall be voted upon and, if any amendment is carried, the main motion, as amended, shall be put to the vote, unless a further amendment is proposed.
- (g) Nothing in this Section shall prevent other proposed amendments being read for the information of the Councillors.
- (h) When the motion under consideration contains distinct propositions, a Councillor may request that the vote upon each proposition be taken separately, which request may be granted at the discretion of the Chairman.
- (i) The Chair may accept an amendment as a Friendly Amendment if no member of Council objects.
- (j) "Friendly Amendment" means a change that does not affect the substance of a motion and clarifies the motion's intent.

8.10 Motion to Postpone Indefinitely

- (a) Is used as a method to dispose of a question without bringing it to a direct vote.
- (b) Must include a reason for postponement and is debatable. Debate can go into the main question.

8.11 Motion to Reconsider

- (a) Is used to permit correction of an action or to take into consideration added information or a changed situation that has developed since the taking of the vote on a motion.
- (b) May be moved after a motion has been voted upon, and before moving to the next item on the Agenda or at any time before the Chair declares the Meeting adjourned.
- (c) Must be moved by a Councillor who voted with the prevailing side and who shall state the reason for making the Motion.
- (d) Debate must be confined to reasons for or against reconsideration.
- (e) If a Motion to Reconsider is carried, the Question on which the vote is to be reconsidered becomes the next order of business in the exact position it occupied the moment before it was voted on originally.
- (f) Reconsideration of the question shall be open to debate, voted upon, and shall require the votes of a majority of Councillors present to carry it, unless otherwise required by this Bylaw.

8.12 Motion to Rescind

- (a) is used to cancel a previous action.
- (b) A Motion to Rescind a previous motion, if passed by a majority vote of the Councillors present, renders the previous motion referred to be null and void.
- (c) A Motion to Rescind is debatable into the merits of the question it is proposed to rescind.
- (d) If a Motion to Rescind relates to an action taken at a previous meeting and the matter does not appear on the Agenda, a Notice of Motion shall precede the Motion to Rescind.
- (e) A Motion to Rescind will not undo actions which have already been taken as a result of the motion previously passed.

8.13 Motion to Suspend the Rules

(a) Is used to temporarily suspend the rules of procedure in order to allow Council to take up a question or do something that would be in violation of this Bylaw and is not debatable.

- (b) In the absence of any statutory obligation, any provision of this Bylaw may be waived by resolution of Council if 2/3 of all Councillors of Council present vote in favour of dealing with the matter under consideration.
- (c) If passed, Council may proceed to deal with the matter in question.
- (d) A resolution waiving any provision of this Bylaw as provided for in this Section shall only be effective for the meeting during which it is passed.

8.14 Motion to Recess

- (a) Any Councillor may move that Council recess for a specific period.
- (b) The motion may not be used to interrupt a speaker.
- (c) After the recess, business will be resumed at the point when it was interrupted.
- (d) A motion to recess may be amended only as to length of time, but neither the motion nor the amendment is debatable.

8.15 Motion to Renew

- (a) If a motion fails, the same, or substantially the same, motion may not be renewed unless:
 - (i) it is brought more than one year after the date of the original motion; or
 - (ii) it is brought after a general election which has taken place since the date of the original motion; or
 - (iii) the Councillor who wishes to have Council renew a motion provides prior Notice of Motion setting out in writing what special circumstances or significant new developments have occurred in respect of the issue to warrant further consideration.
- (b) A motion to renew may not be introduced where the vote on the original motion has caused an irrevocable action.

8.16 Motion to Adjourn

- (a) A Motion to Adjourn the meeting shall be in order except:
 - (i) when a Councillor is in possession of the floor; or
 - (ii) when it has been decided that the vote now be taken; or

- (iii) during the taking of a vote.
- (b) Adjournment time is at the conclusion of the Agenda as adopted by Council or when a Motion to Adjourn has been passed.

PART 9: SPEAKING TO MOTIONS AND LIMITS ON DEBATE

- 9.1 No Councillor is permitted to speak unless and until recognized by the Chair.
- 9.2 Unless otherwise provided by this Bylaw, Councillors may speak only twice on any motion; however, Council may give permission to speak again.
- 9.3 Councillors may not speak more than once until every Councillor has had the opportunity to speak except:
 - (a) (in the explanation of a material part of the speech which may have been misunderstood; or
 - (b) in reply, to close debate, after everyone else wishing to speak has spoken, provided that the Councillor presented the motion to the Meeting.
- 9.4 Supplementary questions or a series of questions relating to the matter before the Meeting may be raised by a Councillor, but each such question requires the consent of the Chair.
- 9.5 Through the Chairman, a Councillor may ask:
 - (a) questions of another Councillor or of staff on a Point of Information relevant to the business at hand.
 - (b) questions to obtain information relating to the Minutes presented to the Meeting, or to any clause contained therein, at the commencement of the debate on the minute or clause.
- 9.6 All questions or debate shall be directed through the Chair.

PART 10: VOTING

- 10.1 Votes on all motions must be taken as follows:
 - (a) The Chair must put the motion.
 - (b) Councillors must:

- (i) Use the electronic or computerized voting system if it is available;
- (ii) Vote by a show of hands if the electronic or computerized system is unavailable; or
- (iii) Vote verbally if participating by a communication facility.
- (c) Every Councillor present, including the Mayor, shall vote on every matter, unless:
 - (i) the Councillor is required to abstain from voting under this or any other bylaw or enactment; or
 - (ii) the Councillor is permitted to abstain from voting under this or any other bylaw or enactment.
- (d) A Councillor present at a meeting shall make a request for a recess if for any reason they may be away from Council Chambers during a time when a vote on a matter is imminent, unless that Councillor is excused from voting pursuant to this Section.
- (e) As the Chairman calls for those Councillors in favour or against, votes shall be made by the raising of hands, by the use of an electronic or computerized voting system or, in the case of an electronic meeting, verbally.
- (f) Every vote taken at a Meeting shall be recorded by noting the names of the Councillors voting for and against all motions and of those who are absent for or abstaining from the vote.
- (g) If there are an equal number of votes for and against a resolution or Bylaw, the resolution or Bylaw is defeated.

10.2 Call the Question

- (a) When a Motion that a Vote be Taken (Call the Question) is presented, it shall be put to a vote without debate and, if carried by a majority vote of the Councillors present, the motion and any amendments thereto shall be submitted to a vote immediately without further debate.
- (b) When the Chairman, having ascertained that no further information is required, commences to take a vote, no Councillor shall speak to or present another motion until the vote has been taken on such motion or amendment.

(c) A Councillor who disagrees with the announcement made of the result of a vote may immediately object to the declaration and the vote shall be retaken.

10.3 Voting On Bylaws

- (a) Where a Bylaw is presented to a Meeting for enactment, the Director shall cause the number, short title and brief description of the Bylaw to appear on the Agenda.
- (b) The following shall apply to the passage of all Bylaws
 - (i) A Bylaw shall be introduced for First Reading by a Motion that it be read a first time specifying the number of the Bylaw.
 - (ii) After a Motion for First Reading of the Bylaw has been presented, Councillors may debate the substance of the Bylaw and propose and consider amendments to the Bylaw.
 - (iii) Any proposed amendments shall be put to a vote, and if carried, shall be considered as having been incorporated into the Bylaw at First Reading.
 - (iv) When all amendments have been accepted or rejected, the Chairman shall call the Question on the Motion for First Reading of the Bylaw.
 - (v) When a Bylaw is subject to a statutory Public Hearing, a Public Hearing date and time shall be established before first or second reading.
 - (vi) All aspects of the passage of a Bylaw at First Reading shall apply to second and third readings of any Bylaw.
 - (vii) A Bylaw shall not be given more than two readings at one meeting unless the Councillors present at the meeting unanimously agree that the Bylaw may be presented for third reading at the same meeting at which it received two readings.
 - (viii) A Bylaw shall be passed when a majority of the Councillors present vote in favour of third reading, provided that any applicable provincial statute does not require a greater majority.
 - (ix) When a Bylaw has been given three readings and is signed and dated in accordance with the Act, it is considered an enactment of the County and is effective immediately, unless the Bylaw or an applicable provincial statute provides otherwise.

- (c) The previous readings of a proposed Bylaw are rescinded if the proposed Bylaw
 - (i) does not receive third reading within 2 years of First Reading; or
 - (ii) is defeated on second or third reading.
- (d) After passage, a Bylaw shall be signed by the Mayor or Mayor's designate and by the Director and shall be impressed with the corporate seal of the County.
- (e) Clerical, typographical and grammatical errors in bylaws may be corrected by the Director.
- (f) The Director may consolidate a bylaw by incorporating all amendments to it into one Bylaw.
- (g) A copy of any bylaw, resolution or record certified by the Director as a true copy of the original is prima facie proof of the bylaw, resolution or record.

PART 11: REPEAL

11.1 Bylaw 67-2013 is hereby repealed.

PART 12: EFFECTIVE DATE

12.1 This Bylaw becomes effective on third reading and upon being signed.

Read a first time this 28th day of April, 2015.

Read a second time this 28th day of April, 2015.

Read a third time and finally passed this 26th day of May, 2015.

Roxanne Carr				
Mayor				
<u>Glenna Kemp</u>				
Director, Legislative and Legal Services				
_	_			
Date Signed:	June 11, 2015			

SCHEDULE "A"

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL ORDER OF BUSINESS

1.	Call to Order
2.	Adopt Agenda
3.	In-Camera Session
4.	Consent Agenda
5.	Adopt Minutes
6.	Council Priorities
7.	Requests for Decision
8.	Public Hearings
9.	Adjournment

BYLAW 49-2016

A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING BYLAW 20-2015, THE MEETING PROCEDURES BYLAW.

The Council of Strathcona County, in the Province of Alberta, enacts:

- 1. Strathcona County's *Meeting Procedures Bylaw*, 20-2015, is amended by this bylaw.
- 2. A new section 10.1 (e.1) is added following section 10.1 (e):
 - 10.1(e.1) When a vote is taken by the raising of hands, the Chair must verbally confirm the vote of each Councillor present as either "for" or "against" prior to declaring the result of the vote.
- 3. This Bylaw comes into force and effect after third reading.

First Reading:	day of	, 2017.
Second Reading:	day of	, 2017.
Third Reading:	day of	, 2017.
		Mayor
		Director, Legislative and Legal Services
		Date signed:



Successes and Challenges of Motorcycle Noise Provisions in Community Standards Bylaw

Report Purpose

To provide Council with a report on the successes and challenges encountered by the City of Edmonton in implementing the motorcycle noise provisions of its Community Standards Bylaw and provide information on the implications of a similar bylaw in Strathcona County that would apply to noise from all motorized vehicles.

Recommendation

N/A

Council History

October 18, 2016- That October 18, 2016 report, Successes and Challenges of Motorcycle Noise Provisions in Community Standards Bylaw, be referred to Council for debate and decision at the November 29, 2016 Council Meeting.

April 26, 2016 – Council directed that Administration provide a report to Council, by the end of Q3 2016, with information on the successes achieved and challenges encountered by the City of Edmonton in implementation of the motorcycle noise provisions of its Community Standards Bylaw (Bylaw 14600), and provide information on the implications of a similar bylaw in Strathcona County that would apply to noise from all motorized vehicles.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: N/A Governance: N/A Social: N/A Culture: N/A Environment: N/A

Other Impacts

Policy: N/A

Legislative/Legal: The Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000 c. M-26 provides Councils

with the authority to pass bylaws for municipal purposes.

Interdepartmental: RCMP and Enforcement Services and Legislative and Legal Services.

Alternative Options: N/A

Summary

Section 61 of the Alberta Traffic Safety Act Vehicle Equipment Regulations, along with Section 82 of the Use of Highway Rules of the Road Regulations, provide the current framework for the enforcement of excessive noise emitted by vehicles in Strathcona County. Enforcement Services researched several metropolitan communities which have enacted and enforced noise bylaws that incorporate a decibel level tolerance. The City of Edmonton enacted the Edmonton Community Standards Bylaw 14600 in June of 2010 with set acceptable decibel levels for motorcycles (Enclosure 1).

Strathcona County Enforcement Services met with Edmonton Police Service (EPS) to discuss the Community Standards Bylaw and the successes and challenges of its enforcement. Presently, EPS has over 100 officers trained on the sound level meter testing equipment.

Author: Jim Peebles, Manager, RCMP & Enforcement Services Director(s): Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services

Associate Commissioner: Gord Johnston, Community Services Division

Lead Department: RCMP and Enforcement Services

They have 14 sound level meter kits deployed between each Patrol Division with extra kits in use with the Traffic Division.

The Bylaw is applied through enforcement by EPS officers either as a specifically directed operation, or more often ancillary to a routine traffic stop. Vehicles are only tested if EPS officers observe the vehicles while in operation. According to EPS, officers have issued approximately 600 tickets since the inception of the Bylaw in 2010, or an average of 89 violation tickets per year. The process and general rules followed by EPS are set out below.

Edmonton Police Services Process

- During operations designed specifically to test noise, the motorcycle is pulled over based on noise detected (perception of officer) - minimum 92dB.
- The officer requires that the test be performed at a location where the ambient surrounding noise is less than 82dB, generally requiring that the test be performed at a different (quieter) location.
- For safety reasons, a minimum of two officers are required to perform the testing.
- Testing takes approximately 10 to 20 minutes from start to finish (in addition to the time required to move to an appropriate location).
- The equipment must be tested before each use.

Edmonton Police Services General Rules

- Twin cylinder motorcycle will register 92dB at rest and 96dB at 2000 rpm (enforcement is taken at 94dB and 98dB).
- Sport bikes will register at 96dB at rest and 100 dB at 5000 rpm (enforcement is taken at 98dB and 102 dB).
- The penalty applied for a first time offence, fine is \$250.00, if a second offence occurs within one year of a conviction, the subsequent offence is doubled at \$500.00.
- Refusal to allow testing results is a \$250.00 fine for the first offence and \$500.00 for a subsequent offence.
- There are no provisions for EPS officers to remove vehicles from the road, nor are they required to render their motorcycle compliant with the Noise Bylaw. The riders are advised of the increase in fines if caught again.

Success Rate of Prosecutions

According to legal counsel for the City of Edmonton, the initial prosecution success rate when the Bylaw was enacted in 2010 was only 40% to 50%. Since then, the prosecution success rate has risen to nearly 100%. Most violation tickets are now paid, and there is no need to proceed with prosecution. Legal counsel estimates that approximately two motorcycle tickets per month during the summer (10 to 12 per year), proceed to prosecution, with most of these being paid prior to trial. There are less than 4 trials conducted per year.

CITY OF RED DEER

The City of Red Deer is considering amending Part 1 of their Community Standards Bylaw 3383-2007 to include a violation provision for vehicles emitting excessive noise that will include a decibel range within the definition. The study is continuing through their

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Community Standards Directorate, and they are not certain when they will bring the report forward to Council.

Red Deer submitted a resolution to the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (2016-B18 attached as Enclosure 2). They are requesting that the Province of Alberta establish a provincial standard with respect to noise produced in connection with a vehicle and define what constitutes an objectionable noise, along with a consistent method of determining and prohibiting the use or operation of a vehicle that emits a noise above an established regulated level.

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

The other municipalities researched were Calgary and Saskatoon. Excerpts from their bylaws are attached (Enclosure 3 and 4). Calgary has had significant challenges, as the decibel meeting reading system they used was not the same as Edmonton's, and the readings were successfully challenged in court. Saskatoon has not continued with enforcement of their bylaw, as the challenges encountered with the enforcement process have been seen to outweigh any benefits.

USE FOR OTHER VEHICLES

The sound level meter instruments can be used to measure sounds from cars, trucks, ATVs, snowmobiles, and boats. The City of Edmonton only applies decibel level enforcement to motorcycles and property (e.g. stereos, commercial equipment). This is because it can be very difficult to test the noise level emitted by larger and modified vehicles. Access to the exhaust system on larger vehicles can be difficult, making the test extremely time consuming and in some cases, requiring specialized equipment.

PROS to Enactment of a Noise Bylaw Provision

Noise emission offences in Strathcona County are enforced through Provincial Legislation. The sections under the Traffic Safety Act require a subjective interpretation of the noise emanating from offending vehicles. This creates an additional challenge in the legal process as it is dependent upon the officer's ability to convey the accuracy of their judgement to the court to support a conviction. Unlike matters where a scientific reading has been obtained, such as speed, interpretative data is not given a high value regardless of the evidentiary presentation. Enacting a bylaw with a scientific reading (dB level) takes out the subjective evidence required when utilizing the Traffic Safety Act sections. This provides better evidence in court, which in turn would likely result in a higher percentage of conviction rates, as has been the case in Edmonton.

CONS to Enactment of a Noise Bylaw Provision

The equipment required to capture the proper decibel reading is expensive. The sound level meter equipment is currently only available from a U.S. company. Equipment is \$3500 per kit, training is \$300 per student, and maintenance is \$500 to \$600 per year, per kit. Strathcona County would likely require 4 sound level meter testing kits to provide adequate enforcement.

Enforcing a bylaw provision, including a proper test of an offending vehicle, will likely present officers with considerable difficulty and resistance. The perceived road safety return on investment ratio for traffic operations under such a bylaw provision is extremely low. The

Author: Jim Peebles, Manager, RCMP & Enforcement Services

Page 3 of 4

Director(s): Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services

Associate Commissioner: Gord Johnston, Community Services Division

Lead Department: RCMP and Enforcement Services

intricate set up and time requirements to perform the testing present significant challenges for officers and potentially offending drivers. In addition to a possible need to move to an appropriate location for testing, potential offenders are required to wait with enforcement officers for at least thirty minutes while the test is performed and results obtained.

Next Steps

Administration will monitor developments in the provincial legislative framework, including the progress of Red Deer's AUMA Resolution to have the province establish guidelines for controlling operational noise levels of consumer products, equipment and vehicles. A report will be provided to the Priorities Committee on any developments related to this issue.

Enclosure

- Edmonton Community Standard Bylaw and Traffic Safety Act Sections (Doc #9281478)
- 2 Red Deer's AUMA Resolution 2016-B18 (Doc #9275729)
- 3 City of Calgary Noise Bylaw Enforcement (Doc #9280083)
- 4 City of Saskatoon Noise Bylaw Enforcement (Doc #9278488)
- 5 PCM Noise Bylaw Presentation 10.18.2016 (Doc #9395693)
- 6 Enforcement Strategy for Excessive Noise Presentation (Doc # 9396276)

EDMONTON COMMUNITY STANDARD BYLAW

Section 18.1 A person shall not operate a motor cycle that is capable of:

- (a) Emitting any sound exceeding 92 dB (A), as measured at 50 centimetres from the exhaust outlet, while the engine is at idle; or
- **(b)** Emitting any sound exceeding 96 dB (a), as measured at 50 centimetres from the exhaust outlet, while the engine is at any speed greater than idle.

(S.4., Bylaw 15442, June 9, 2010)

TRAFFIC SAFETY ACT

Section 61(1) A motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine must have an exhaust muffler that cools and expels the exhaust gases from the engine without excessive noise and without producing flames or sparks.

- (2) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine if the exhaust outlet of the muffler has been widened.
- **(3)** A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine if a device is attached to the exhaust system or the muffler that increases the noise made by the expulsion of gases from the engine or allows a flame to be ignited from the exhaust system.
- (4) This section applies to a power bicycle that is propelled by an internal combustion engine.

Section 13(1) Subject to this Act and the Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act, the council of a municipality may, with respect to a highway under its direction, control and management, make bylaws that are not inconsistent with this Act, doing the following:

- (g) With respect to noise produced in connection with a vehicle,
 - (i) Defining what constitutes an objectionable noise,
 - (ii) Establishing a method of determining or measuring noise, and

(iii) Prohibiting the use or operation of a vehicle where the noise produced in connection with that vehicle is objectionable noise;

USE OF HIGHWAY RULES OF THE ROAD REGULATIONS

Section 82 A person shall not create or cause the emission of any loud and unnecessary noise

- (a) From a vehicle or any part of it, or
- **(b)** From anything or substance that the vehicle or a part of the vehicle comes into contact with.

WHEREAS there are many complaints with regards to noisy vehicles and or/vehicles with modified exhaust systems throughout the province;

WHEREAS the province is responsible for establishing guidelines for controlling operational noise levels of many consumer products, equipment and vehicles;

WHEREAS vehicle noise violations are challenging to enforce due to the subjectivity and discretion of the current provincial law;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association ask the Province of Alberta to establish provincial standards with respect to noise produced in connection with a vehicle, define what constitutes an objectionable noise and establish a consistent method of determining or measuring noise, and prohibiting the use or operation of a vehicle that emits a noise above an established and regulated level.

BACKGROUND:

A number of municipalities across the province are challenged to find a solution to the enforcement of excess vehicle noise in their municipality without the establishment of a local bylaw.

The following are the areas that the Alberta Traffic Safety Act addresses vehicle noise:

Alberta Traffic Safety Act - Use of Highway and Rules of the Road Regulation

Section 82 A person shall not create or cause the emission of any loud and unnecessary noise (a) from a vehicle or any part of it, or

(b) from any thing or substance that the vehicle or a part of the vehicle comes into contact with.

Section 87 A person driving a vehicle shall not, during the period of time commencing at 10 p.m. and terminating at the following 7 a.m., drive the vehicle on a highway in a residential area in a manner that unduly disturbs the residents of the residential area.

Section 115 (2) A person shall not do any of the following: (e) perform or engage in any stunt or other activity that is likely to distract, startle or interfere with users of the highway; (f) drive a vehicle so as to perform or engage in any stunt or other activity on a highway that is likely to distract, startle or interfere with other users of the highway.

Alberta Traffic Safety Act - Vehicle Equipment Regulations

Section 61 (I) A motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine must have an exhaust muffler that is cooling and expelling the exhaust gases from the engine without excessive noise and without producing flames or sparks.

(2) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine if the exhaust outlet of the muffler has been widened.

- (3) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine if a device is attached to the exhaust system or the muffler that increases the noise made by the expulsion of gases from the engine or allows a flame to be ignited from the exhaust system.
- (4) This section applies to a power bicycle that is propelled by an internal combustion engine.

The limitations of these sections of Traffic Safety act is based on the subjectivity of what is considered excessive noise. There are no specific sound measurements included in the Traffic Safety Act that outline what is illegal; this leads to the challenge of enforcement of this portion(s) of the Traffic Safety Act and is based on a subjective interpretation of excessive noise by the officer. Municipalities across the province are attempting to address this concern on an individual basis through municipal bylaws. However the discretionary judgement of what is considered excessive noise is still subjective and has led to many cases being thrown out in the judicial system.

Other pieces of legislation apply but also are challenged in the area of enforcement and/or charges being upheld in the courts:

Community Standards Bylaw 3383/2007 states:

- (I) No person shall cause or permit any noise that annoys or disturbs the peace of any other person.
- (2) No person shall permit property that they own or control to be used so that noise from the property annoys or disturbs the peace of any other person.
- (3) No person shall yell, scream, or swear in any public place.
- (4) In determining what constitutes noise likely to annoy or disturb the peace of other persons, consideration may be given, but is not limited to:
 - a) type, volume and duration of the sound;
 - b) time of day and day of the week;
 - c) nature and use of the surrounding area.

http://www.reddeer.ca/media/reddeerca/city-government/bylaws/Community-Standards-Bylaw-3383-2007.pdf

Criminal Code of Canada states s. 175. (I) Everyone who (d) disturbs the peace and quiet of the occupants of a dwelling-house by discharging firearms or by other disorderly conduct in a public place or who, not being an occupant of a dwelling-house comprised in a particular building or structure, disturbs the peace and quiet of the occupants of a dwelling-house comprised in the building or structure by discharging firearms or by other disorderly conduct in any part of a building or structure to which, at the time of such conduct, the occupants of two or more dwelling-houses comprised in the building or structure have access as of a right or by invitation, express or implied; is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

CITY OF CALGARY

In 1997, the City of Calgary amended Section 51.1 of the Calgary Traffic Bylaw, number 26M96, which states that a person must not make, continue, or allow to be made or continued any objectionable noise which is defined as any sound caused by or emanating from a motor vehicle that annoys or disturbs humans or endangers the health and safety of humans and includes:

- (i) the squeal of a tire made by a motor vehicle which is accelerating or changing direction,
- (ii) a roaring or explosive sound,
- (iii) the sound of a radio, stereo, television, or other device or amplification equipment,
- (iv) the sound from vehicle-mounted amplification equipment, a bullhorn or other device used to amplify voices, which is continuously made for more than two minutes at the same location,
- (v) the sound of a diesel engine bus which has been idling or otherwise running continuously for more than three minutes at the same location except where the diesel engine bus is located within a garage or depot intended for its long term parking, and
- (vi) the sound of a motor vehicle security system which is made,
- a. for a period exceeding one minute, or
- b. more than three times in one 24 hour period, except for the motor vehicle security system's activation status signal,
- (vii) noise measured at 96 decibels (dBA) or more as measured by a sound pressure level meter at any point of reception.

This Section of the Traffic Bylaw is punishable by a fine of \$270.00 with reductions for early payment of the fine. In 2012, Calgary Police Service (CPS) initiated a pilot project involving the use of a decibel meter reader produced by Street Noise Reduction Systems Ltd. ("snare") of Edmonton. Two of these devices, designed to measure vehicle noise along with ambient noise, were purchased to assist with enforcement of the bylaw. During the first year of the project, CPS used the snare to record 23,193 vehicles. Of those, 15 were found to be too loud. Only one \$270 ticket was issued and it was dismissed in court on a procedural issue. CPS terminated the two year pilot project in its second year and severed ties with Street Noise Reduction Systems Ltd. CPS continue to use the snare to record ambient average noise levels and use the Provincial Legislation to charge offenders involved in excessive noise. The use of the snare is not required for court or charges, but provides some additional evidence for the officers to make a decision on charges. During a two week specifically directed operation in the spring of 2016, CPS did not issue any violation tickets.

CITY OF SASKATOON

The City of Saskatoon passed their Noise Bylaw number 8244 in 2003. Section 5.1 of the Bylaw reads as follow:

Without limiting the generality of section 5, for the purpose of regulating motor vehicle noise, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) no person shall operate a motor vehicle in such a manner that it makes, continues, causes to be made or continues or suffers or permits to be made or continued any unreasonably loud or excessive noise;
- (b) in determining whether the noise from a motor vehicle is unreasonably loud or excessive, a justice may consider any of the factors mentioned in subsection 5(2); and
- (c) no person shall operate a motorcycle within the City of Saskatoon that is capable or emitting any sound exceeding 92 dB(A), as measured by a sound level meter at 50 centimeters from the exhaust outlet while the engine is at idle; or emitting any sound exceeding 96 dB(A), as measured by a sound level meter at 50 centimeters from the exhaust outlet while the engine is at any speed greater than idle.

In speaking with the Saskatoon Police Service (SPS) Traffic Unit, they confirmed SPS currently has access to this testing equipment. SPS advised that although they have the equipment, they were not aware of any officers who typically use it. SPS stated they have never heard of any operations being set up to target noisy vehicles. The testing mechanism and time needed to operate the equipment is a deterrent to its use. Officers opt to use Section 215 of the Saskatchewan Traffic Safety Act in lieu of the Bylaw:

Excessive noise prohibited

Section 215 - No person shall create or cause the emission of any loud and unnecessary noise from a motor vehicle, a part of a motor vehicle or anything or substance that the motor vehicle or a part of the motor vehicle comes into contact with.

SPS only uses decibel level enforcement for motorcycles under Saskatoon Noise Bylaw 8244. Officers with SPS have been performing annual clinics as a Community Policing initiative, testing local motorcycles in the spring. However, according to their Data Management System, they have not written a single bylaw ticket for this offence since 2012. When confronted with a possible violation, the officers always choose to lay the charge under the Provincial Legislation or Section 5.1(a) of their noise Bylaw.

Successes and Challenges of Motorcycle Noise Provisions in Community Standards Bylaw

Priorities Committee Meeting
October 18, 2016

Document: 9395693

Report Purpose

- Report on the City of Edmonton motorcycle noise provisions
- Provide implications of a similar bylaw in Strathcona County





Excessive Noise Enforcement

- Section 61 of the Alberta Traffic Safety Act Vehicle Equipment Regulations
 - (g) with respect to noise produced in connection with a vehicle,
 - (i) defining what constitutes an objectionable noise,
 - (ii) establishing a method of determining or measuring noise, and
 - (iii) prohibiting the use or operation of a vehicle where the noise produced in connection with that vehicle is objectionable noise;
- Section 82 of the Use of Highway Rules of the Road Regulations
 - A person shall not create or cause the emission of any loud and unnecessary noise
 - (a) From a vehicle or any part of it, or
 - (b) From anything or substance that the vehicle or a part of the vehicle comes into contact with.



EDMONTON COMMUNITY STANDARDS BYLAW

Section 18.1 - A person shall not operate a motor cycle that is capable of:

- (a) Emitting any sound exceeding 92 dB (A), as measured at 50 centimeters from the exhaust outlet, while the engine is at idle; or
- **(b)** Emitting any sound exceeding 96 dB (a), as measured at 50 centimeters from the exhaust outlet, while the engine is at any speed greater than idle.

Edmonton Police Service (EPS)

- 100 officers trained on the sound level meter testing equipment
- 14 plus sound level meter kits deployed
- Vehicles tested if EPS officers observe the vehicles while in operation
- Since Bylaw inception 2010;
 - 600 tickets (Average of 89 violation tickets per year)



Edmonton Police Services Process

During operations designed specifically to test noise;

- Motorcycle pulled over based on perceived noise (minimum of 92dB)
- Testing required at quieter location (less than 82dB)
- For safety reasons, a minimum of two officers are required to perform test
- Testing takes approximately 10 to 20 minutes from start to finish (not including travel time to quieter location)
- The equipment must be tested before each use



Edmonton Police Services General Rules

- Twin cylinder motorcycle;
 - Register 92dB at rest and 96dB at 2000 rpm
 - Enforcement is taken at 94dB and 98dB
- Sport bikes;
 - Register at 96dB at rest and 100 dB at 5000 rpm
 - Enforcement is taken at 98dB and 102dB



- First time offence fine is \$250
- Second offence occurs within one year of a conviction, doubled at \$500
- Refusal to allow testing;
 - First time offence fine is \$250
 - Subsequent offence fine \$500





Success Rate of Prosecutions

 According to legal counsel for the City of Edmonton, the initial prosecution success rate when the Bylaw was enacted in 2010 was only 40% to 50%.



- Since then, the prosecution success rate has risen to nearly 100%.
- Most violation tickets are now paid, and there is no need to proceed with prosecution.
- Legal counsel estimates that approximately two motorcycle tickets per month during the summer (10 to 12 per year), proceed to prosecution, with most of these being paid prior to trial.
- There are less than 4 trials conducted per year.



CITY OF RED DEER

- Considering amending Part 1 of their Community Standards Bylaw
- Additional development of the Community Standards has been placed on hold.
- City of Red Deer submitted a resolution to the AUMA (2016-B18)
 - Requesting that the Province of Alberta;
 - Establish a provincial standard
 - Define what constitutes an objectionable noise
 - Define consistent method measuring noise



OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

Calgary

- Faced significant challenges
- Decibel reading system they used was not the same as Edmonton's

Saskatoon

 Challenges encountered with the enforcement process have been seen to outweigh any benefits



USE FOR OTHER VEHICLES

- Sound level meter instruments can measure;
 - Cars
 - Trucks
 - o ATVs
 - Snowmobiles
 - o Boats
- Access to the exhaust system on larger vehicles can be difficult
 - making the test extremely time consuming
 - some cases requiring specialized equipment





Successes

 Enacting a bylaw with a scientific reading (dB level) takes out the subjective evidence required

Provides better evidence in court

 Likely result in a higher percentage of conviction rates, as has been the case in Edmonton.

Challenges

- Equipment is expensive
- Equipment is \$3500 per kit, training is \$300 per student, and maintenance is \$500 to \$600 per year, per kit
- Strathcona County would likely require 4 sound level meter testing kits to provide adequate enforcement
- Considerable difficulty and resistance
- Perceived road safety return on investment ratio extremely low
- The intricate set up and time requirements to perform the testing present significant challenges for officers and potentially offending drivers



Recommendations

 Monitor developments in the provincial legislative framework with Red Deer's AUMA Resolution to have the province establish guidelines for controlling operational noise levels of consumer products, equipment and vehicles

Report back Q4 2017

 Continue to use the Alberta Provincial Legislation to charge offending vehicles.

Questions?



OPTIONS FOR NEXT STEPS: Enforcement Strategy for Excessive Noise in Strathcona County

Council meeting November 29, 2016

Document: 9396276



Options

Enforcement Services suggests four options for Council consideration:

- 1. Status Quo
- 2. Status Quo with Education/Prevention program emphasis
- 3. Three-Phase Enhanced Approach
- 4. Adopt City of Edmonton approach





Status Quo

Current process involves:

- Utilizing provincial legislation for enforcement of vehicle violations.
- Utilizing Noise Control Bylaw 66-99 for the enforcement of all other noise violations.
- Await outcome of AUMA resolution.





Status Quo with Education/Prevention Phase

• Enforcement Services will continue using provincial and municipal legislation to enforce noise violations.

 Implement an Education and Prevention Program as defined under the three-phased enhanced approach.



Three-Phase Enhanced Approach

1. Education/Prevention Phase

 Rural and urban off-site education programs and utilizing media for proper messaging.

2. Enforcement Phase

- Using digital decibel readers to enhance enforcement strategies.
- Minimal cost of \$2,175.56 for purchase of 22 readers.

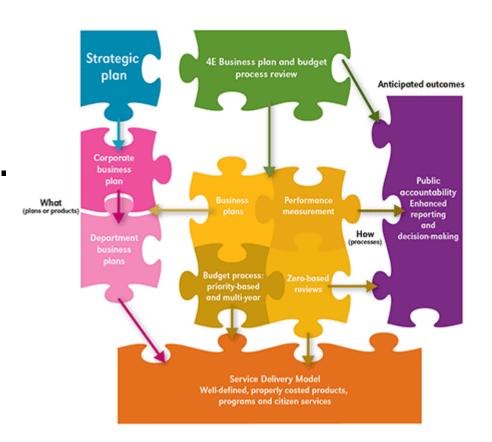
3. Prosecution Phase

• Enhanced evidence and testimony training for Enforcement Services personnel.



Budget Implications

- Supports quartile one program: proactive policing.
- \$2,175.56 cost for 22 decibel readers.
- Cost savings of over \$20,000 over EPS process.
- Provincial Crown will prosecute instead of external County prosecutor.
- Minimal impact on residents during testing.





Adopt Edmonton's Program

- Restructure Bylaw 66-99 with the addition of set decibel level tolerances for noise in Strathcona County.
- Additional costs of \$25,000 for equipment and ongoing costs for maintenance and training.
- Use of County prosecutors with additional costs incurred.





Questions?















Addition of Council Meeting - December 9, 2016

Report Purpose

To approve an additional Council Meeting for December 9, 2016.

THAT a Council Meeting be added on December 9, 2016 from 9:00 am to 1:30 pm to deal with the following items:

- 2017 Consolidated Budget
- Financing Strategies Discussion
- Report on Review of Policies G0V-001-029 and GOV-001-030

Author: Lana Dyrland, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services

Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services Division

Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services



Urban Agriculture Strategy

Report Purpose

To provide Council with the Urban Agriculture Strategy for consideration and approval.

Recommendation

THAT the Urban Agriculture Strategy, as set out in Enclosure 1 to the November 29, 2016 Transportation and Agriculture Services report, be approved.

Council History

September 29, 2015 – Council was provided with the Implementation Strategy for the Agriculture Master Plan, outlining that the Urban Agriculture Strategy would be the first strategy to be developed.

July 19, 2016 – Council reviewed the Urban Agriculture Strategy Explore and Assess Report which included the vision for the strategy, the review of background research, legislation and best practices, and the results of the public engagement process from the first phase of strategy development.

October 18, 2016 – Priorities Committee reviewed a preliminary Urban Agriculture Strategy as a report for information.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: Future development of agricultural endeavors and businesses in Strathcona

County urban areas and hamlets

Governance: Policy recommendations to areas of urban agriculture **Social**: Community building through development of urban agriculture **Culture**: Community building through development of urban agriculture **Environment**: Supporting and encouraging best management practices

Other Impacts

Policy: Potential recommendations for existing or creation of policy

Legislative/Legal: Potential recommendations for existing bylaw reviews

Interdepartmental: Planning and Development Services; Family and Community Services;

Corporate Planning and Intergovernmental Affairs; Recreation, Parks and Culture;

Enforcement Services

Summary

During the months of February to October 2016, Strathcona County and Intelligent Futures developed the Urban Agriculture Strategy (Enclosure 1). This strategy contains guidelines for seven urban agriculture topic areas and identifies existing policies, bylaws and procedures that may need to be revised or created in order to support the Urban Agriculture Strategy.

The Urban Agriculture Strategy provides proposed actions under the seven topic areas that were identified through substantial public engagement. These actions include:

1. Community Gardens

Community gardening is the practice of growing and raising food in a shared garden space for direct consumption. Land for these gardens can be publically or privately

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Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Transportation and Agriculture Services

Page 1 of 3

owned, and can be managed as individual allotment plots or as a communal effort of growing and harvesting.

Proposed actions include:

- Include "community garden" as part of the definition of "park" in the Land Use Bylaw
- Develop a community garden policy
- Promotion of and support for independently organized community gardens
- Create a County-led community garden initiative, with the County providing public land access

2. Public Agriculture and Edible Landscaping

Public agriculture refers to food grown in the public spaces of a town or city, and is generally meant as a public or shared amenity. An example of this would be an urban orchard that requires relatively little maintenance, where harvest and sharing by community members is encouraged.

Proposed actions include:

- Include edibles in open space planning
- Mapping of edible trees and shrubs in public realm
- Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative for edible and pollinator-supporting public orchards and food forests
- Develop signage identifying edible plants

3. Urban Farms

Urban farming is the commercial practice of growing and raising food within the boundaries of a city, town, or municipality where large-scale farming is less feasible or desirable than in rural areas. Urban conditions such as typically smaller available land area and diverse neighbouring land uses mean that urban farms lean towards higher per square foot productivity, and less mechanization, with more focus on produce and less on livestock.

Proposed actions include:

- Explore adding urban farming definitions to the Land Use Bylaw
- Develop a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County
- Develop a County-supported youth farming and entrepreneurship program with a place-making urban focus

4. School Agriculture Program

School agriculture programs can take on different forms including, but not limited to, classroom gardens, community gardens, horticulture training gardens or greenhouses, vertical growing hydroponic and aquaponics systems. Among these types, different age groups and curricula can be engaged and lesson plans can be designed to minimize added teacher effort while maximizing learning outcomes.

Proposed actions include:

- Foster growing opportunities at every school in the County
- Increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship in schools

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Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Transportation and Agriculture Services

5. Urban Livestock

Urban livestock includes the raising of chickens, bees, rabbits, and small breed animals in an urban setting. In some cases animals are being raised for food production such as eggs or honey. In others, animals are being kept as pets.

Proposed actions include:

- Replace the current Animal Control Bylaw with new separate bylaws: a revised Animal Control Bylaw and create an Alternative Pets Bylaw
- Create a pilot project for urban backyard chickens
- Encourage a Bee Healthy Strathcona Campaign -
 - Revise planting guidelines to incorporate pollinator habitat into ornamental landscapes
 - Amend Apiculture Bylaw to allow demonstration beehives in additional land use districts
 - o Install beehives as demonstration projects in lower traffic areas

6. <u>Home Gardens</u>

Home gardens are small areas of land or raised beds used for growing food on or around a house or apartment complex. A home garden is typically planted and maintained by a single person or family.

Proposed actions include:

- Promotion and advocacy around residential gardening opportunities
- Share programs and courses on home gardening across the community

7. Education and Coordination

Efforts in education and coordination of action will be critical to build momentum, maintain direction, and realize a full return on invested public and private resources. Well-conceived efforts in education and coordination will cross all of the other strategy areas, tying people, expertise and investment together into Strathcona County-specific urban agriculture, food system and community results.

Proposed actions include:

- Create structured stakeholder conversations on key implementation areas of the Urban Agriculture Strategy
- Ensure education in all actions

An anticipated implementation schedule for the proposed actions can be found in Enclosure 2.

Communication Plan

Communication objectives:

- 1. Generate awareness and interest in the implementation of the urban agriculture strategy.
- 2. Create understanding of the implementation process and timelines.
- 3. Create awareness of how we are investing in and managing agriculture strategies to contribute to Strathcona County as Canada's most livable community.

Enclosure

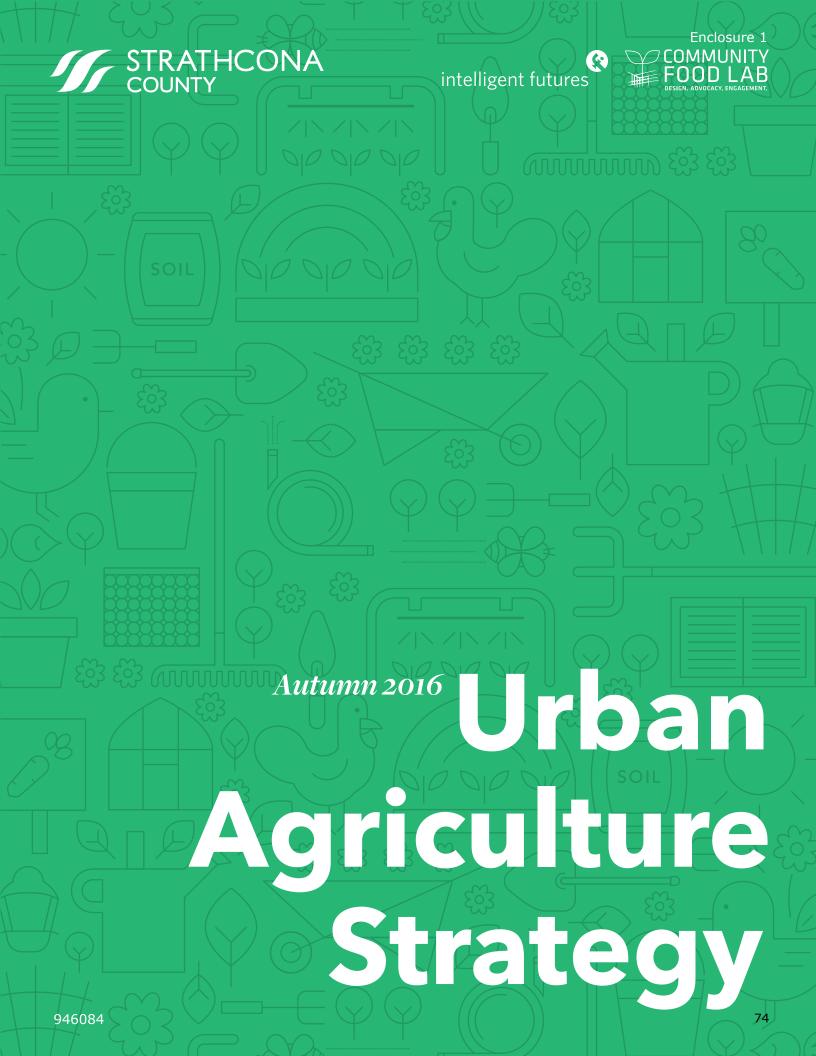
- 1 Urban Agriculture Strategy
- 2 Urban Agriculture Strategy Anticipated Implementation Schedule
- 3 ppt Urban Agriculture Strategy Presentation

Author: Diana Wahlstrom, Transportation and Agriculture Services Director: David Churchill, Transportation and Agriculture Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

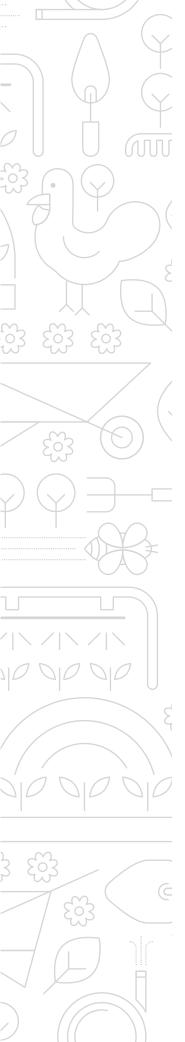
Lead Department: Transportation and Agriculture Services

Page 3 of 3



An Overview of Urban Agriculture in Strathcona County.

This brief overview showcases the potential for urban agriculture in Strathcona County.



section 1 an overview



URBAN AGRICULTURE IN STRATHCONA COUNTY

A first step in implementing the Agriculture Master Plan. The Urban Agriculture Strategy is the first of six strategies to be developed in support of the Agriculture Master Plan, approved in June 2015.

PAGE 2



FRAMEWORK & PROCESS

The Urban Agriculture Strategy was developed through a three-phase process and supported by a major public engagement effort in 2016.

PAGE 7



TAKING ACTION ON URBAN AGRICULTURE

In these pages, you will find the urban agriculture vision, goals, strategy areas and actions. These key steps that take the County to its desired future of growing food, relationships and the economy.

PAGE 9



GETTING TO WORK

All of the actions identified in this section are to be initiated or completed within three years after approval of the Strategy.

PAGE 29

section 2 a comprehensive guide

page 31

appendices a/b/c

PAGE **91**

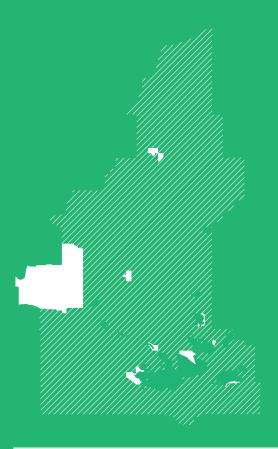
Urban Agriculture in Strathcona County.

A first step in implementing the Agriculture Master Plan.

Urban agriculture is the practice of cultivating food in an urban area. It can be growing fruits, herbs and vegetables, or raising animals. It's a growing trend in North America as communities look for ways to increase food security. It supports local, alternate choices to the traditional food system, and allows communities to grow niche foods.

The Urban Agriculture Strategy is the first of six strategies to be developed in support of the Agriculture Master Plan, approved in June 2015. The subsequent strategies to follow include: Land Use and Development; Governance; Food and Agriculture Sector Development; Agri-Tourism; and Agriculture Master Plan Review.

STRATEGY AREA	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Urban Agriculture	C	<u>)</u> 4			estimate	d completion
Land Use and Development						
Governance			Q2			
Food and Agriculture Sector Development				C	22	
Agri-Tourism					Q4	
Agriculture Master Plan Review						Q4



Where does the Urban Agriculture Strategy apply?

Direction from the Urban Agriculture Strategy is specific to the urban areas of Strathcona County: Sherwood Park, Ardrossan, Collingwood Cove, South Cooking Lake, Half Moon Lake, Josephburg, Antler Lake, Hastings Lake, and North Cooking Lake.

Although the Strategy may impact those living and working across the County, the application of specific actions will be aimed at these urban centres as they have no existing policies to govern the growing, making and distributing of local food and agricultural products.



Sherwood Park



South Cooking Lake

POP. 302 (2015)



Hastings Lake



Ardrossan



Half Moon Lake

POP. 195 (2015) 0.20% COUNTY POPULATION



Antler Lake

POP. 68 (2015)



Collingwood Cove



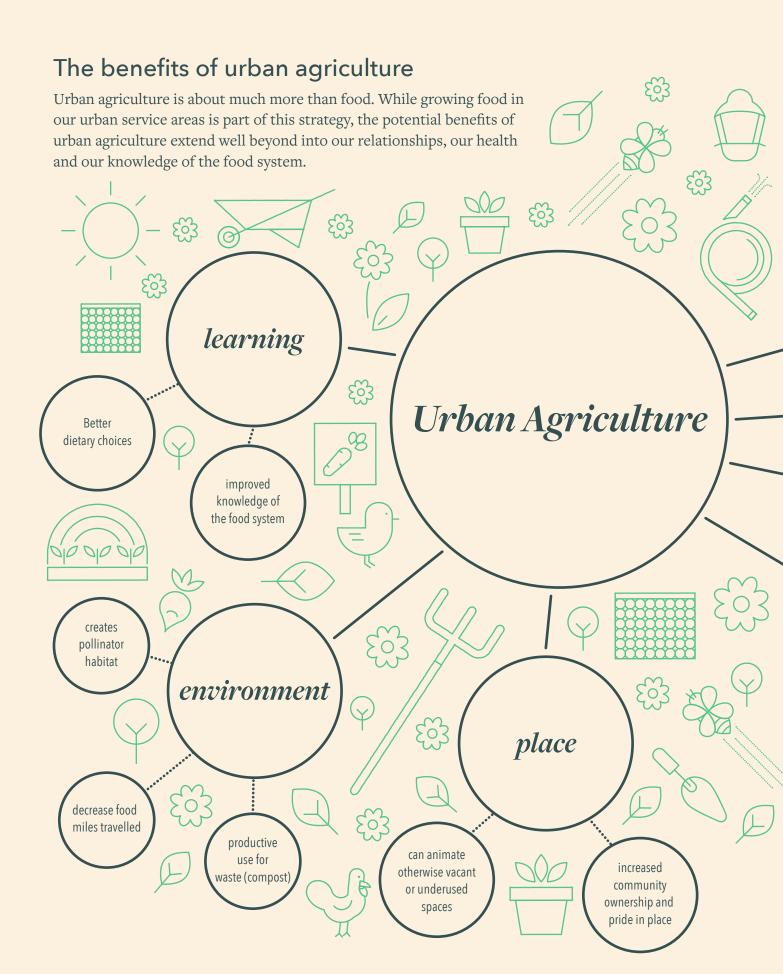
Josephburg

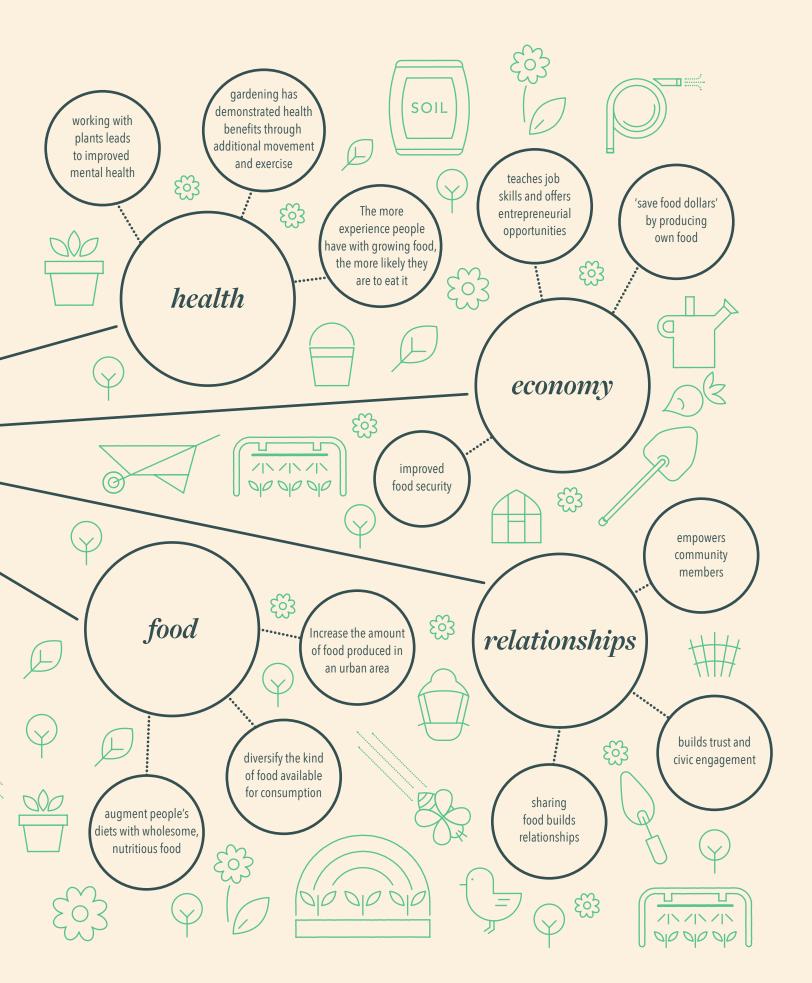
POP. 117 (2015)



North Cooking Lake

POP. 59 (2015)





Framework & Process.

The Urban Agriculture Strategy was developed through a three-phase process.

THE BIG PICTURE

EXPLORE + ASSESS

FEB - JUNE 2016

Establish context for urban agriculture within the County. Identify best practices throughout North America. Develop a vision for urban agriculture through extensive community engagement.

SYNTHESIZE
JULY - AUG 2016

Engage key implementors of urban agriculture in the County. Script critical moves to realize the vision for urban agriculture.

APPROVAL
SEPT - NOV 2016

Engage the community and project leadership on a draft strategy. Develop an actionable, strategic urban agriculture strategy for the County.

— PROCESS PHASES



ROADSHOW STOPS

Antler Lake Community Hall / Ardrossan Recreation Complex / North Cooking Lake Community Hall / Josephburg Community Hall / Sherwood Park Ottewell Barn / South Cooking Lake Community Hall



EVENTS ATTENDED

Ardrossan Farm Safety Fair / Ardrossan Picnic and Parade /
Baseline Farmers' Market / Canada Day / Deville Hall Farmers'
Market / Greenland Greenhouse / Salisbury Farmers' Market /
Sherwood Park Farmers' Market / South Cooking Lake Bookmobile /
South Cooking Lake Seniors Potluck / Strathcona County Trade Fair /
Rural Living Days

COLLECT

Ideas were gathered through the process using a number of different feedback methods:

- + Attendance at 12 community events and businesses
- + Six open house sessions
- + Two distinct online surveys, and email

EXPLORE & ASSESS

ENGAGEMENT PHASES

- + An idea wall at the June urban agriculture presentation
- + Workshops and interviews

INFORM

Stakeholders were informed about the process in a number of different ways, including:

- + Project posters at community buildings, including County Hall
- + A June 2016 urban agriculture presentation at County Hall
- + The project website
- + Advertising, media and social media (Facebook, Twitter)
- + E-Newsletter

APR 8 - JUL 1 2016 AUG 8 - 10 201 SYNTHESIZE

OF ENGAGEMENT

FEEDBACK CHAN	NEL	PARTICIPANTS	IDEAS
Attendance at events and businesses		979	949
Roadshow open ho	uses	45	119
Online	Survey 1	161	184
	Survey 2	1051	7456
Workshops		9	188
Interviews		10	
TOTAL		2253	8896

III.

Taking Action on Urban Agriculture.

The Urban Agriculture Strategy is a living document, built using a robust framework for action.

In the following pages, you will find the urban agriculture vision, goals, strategy areas and actions. The contents are a series of key steps that take Strathcona County from its current reality to its desired future of growing food, relationships and the economy.

Progress in each action, as outlined in the plan's strategy areas leads to new, long term actions. This incremental approach towards an urban agriculture strategy and implementation will allow Strathcona County to work towards the realization of the long-term vision by breaking down emerging challenges into manageable pieces.

A detailed overview of the strategy areas and actions can be found in Section 2 of this document.



Urban agriculture is easily accessed and seen in Strathcona County; it contributes to creating a healthy, livable community by helping to grow food, relationships, and economy in our community.



THE VISION

- + Build a sense of community, identity, and place + Bring people together
 - + Connect urban and rural communities
 - + Build food literacy and awareness
 - + Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
 - + Expand food production
 - + Build shared leadership
 - + Reflect Strathcona County's natural history



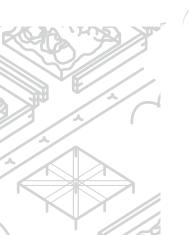




REAS

- a. Community Gardens
- b. Public Agriculture and Edible Landscaping
 - c. Urban Farms
 - d. School Agriculture Program
 - e. Urban Livestock Chickens, Pets, Bees
 - f. Home Gardens
 - g. Education and Coordination





840



ACTIONS

- 1. Include "community garden" as part of the definition of "park" in the Land Use Bylaw.
- 2. Develop a community garden policy.
- 3. County promotion and support for independently organized community gardens.
- 4. A County-led community garden initiative, with the County providing public land access.

Community gardening

is the practice of growing and raising food in a shared garden space for direct consumption.

These gardens help build community relationships, a sense of place, and healthy lifestyles while addressing food insecurity and promoting local eating. The land for these gardens can be publically or privately owned, and can be managed as individual allotment plots or as a communal effort of growing and harvesting.

In addition to allowing community members space to grow their own food, community gardens can support a wide range of activities, programs, and partnerships. Garden education, community events, and pop-up cooking classes are natural fits for community gardens. Partners in successful community gardens can range from local government and community organizations to non-profits, churches, schools, youth groups, and senior centres.

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Actions

1

Include "community garden" as part of the definition of "park" in the Land Use Bylaw.

Including "community gardens" in this definition will create greater clarity and encouragement for potential garden organizers through planning language.

2

Develop a community garden policy.

A new policy will help guide decision-making on the location, placement and activity of community gardens. This will help to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts as interest in community gardening increases. A policy will also help clarify the County's involvement and the purpose of new public and private gardens.

3

County promotion and support for independently organized community gardens

County resources can be invested as a way to support independently organized community garden planning, installation, and operations. Independently organized gardens add significantly to the quality of life in Strathcona County without drawing heavily on County resources. As community gardens become a higher priority for residents, the County should explore ways to support their independent development as a low-cost, high-return investment in civic engagement and public health.

4

A County-led community garden initiative, with the County providing public land access.

A program will be created within Transportation and Agriculture Services to expand the number of public community gardens with community centers will alllow greater access and participation

A griculture Services to expand the number of public community gardens in Strathcona County.

A staff position should be established to develop and coordinate strategic community garden priorities, and identify avenues to support all types of community gardens in the County.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS Locate new gardens within walking distance of neighborhoods

PUBLIC LAND Open, underused public land exists throughout the County and can be used for low-impact community gardening

LOCATING COMMUNITY GARDENS

NEW COMMUNITY GARDEN Design gardens with community input and following best practices

VISIBILITY Placing gardens near streets

will increase visibility and help raise awareness of gardening

While independent community gardens can be successfully located in many different types of locations, a County-sponsored community garden initiative should look for key site qualities when selecting locations for new gardens.



ACTIONS

- 1. Include edibles in Open Space planning.
- 2. Mapping of edible trees and shrubs in the public realm.
- Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative for edible and pollinator supporting public orchards and food forests.
- 4. Develop signage identifying edible plants.

Public agriculture

refers to food grown in the public spaces of a town or city, which is generally meant as a public or shared amenity.

These can be managed by any number of diverse groups. An excellent example is an urban orchard that requires relatively little maintenance, where harvest and sharing by community members is encouraged. Public agriculture projects take all shapes and sizes, limited only by imagination and access to public space.

Successful public agriculture projects typically have the following elements:

- Projects are visible and invite interaction
- Projects have oversight and management
- Food grown is for everyone (though a point person is responsible for completing the harvest)

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Edible landscaping can be thought of as a category within public agriculture, though it can extend to private land as well. In this approach, the non-edible plants of an ornamental landscape are simply replaced with edibles that are equally well suited to site conditions and landscaping needs. Fruit and nut trees, vegetables, herbs, edible flowers and shrubs with berries can be combined to create attractive designs that produce food. Where public agriculture is about filling the public realm with all manner of creative food growing projects, edible landscaping is a particular strategy that replaces ornamentals with edibles.

Public agriculture can also provide important habitat for insects, birds, and small mammals. Bees, in particular, can be supported with intentional plantings of beeforage plants within an edible landscaping program.

Actions

1

Include edibles in Open Space planning.

Create programming statements for Open Space in the Municipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw that adds edible plantings as a planning component of the Regional Parks will help to build integrated recreational campuses.

2

Mapping of edible trees and shrubs in the public realm.

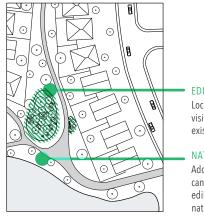
A collective community effort to create a shared online database of publically-accessible edible trees and shrubs in Strathcona County. The platform would be developed by the County, with the community having the opportunity to share information on edible trees and shrubs in the public realm. By taking a crowdsourcing approach, greater ownership can be achieved throughout the community.

3

Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative for edible and pollinator-supporting public orchards and food forests.

A new program, administered by Transportation and Agriculture Services, linking community groups with appropriate, pre-selected public locations for public agriculture. This program could include spaces in parks, along trails, or around community centers.

Once linked, the community group would take on management of the site and agree to maintain the location in accordance with County needs and expectations. In this program, all harvests will be open to the public. The Adopt-a-Plot initiative should strive for visible projects that are well promoted, and work to enable interested parties to engage public spaces in proactive ways.



Plan view of Adopt-a-Plot example

EDIBLE LANDSCAPING AREAS

Locate along trails or other visible spots, enhancing existing outdoor activity

NATURAL AREAS

Adopt-a-plot locations can include native edibles along the County's natural areas



SMARTPHONE APPS Can increase awareness by connecting information about sites, harvest times, and plants

ADOPT-A-PLOT EDIBLE LANDSCAPING

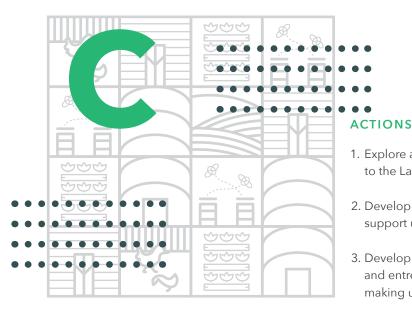
Pockets of edible landscaping accompanied by clear signage can be educational and productive additions to Strathcona County's recreational spaces and natural areas.



4

Develop signage identifying edible plants.

A system of low-cost, easy to produce signs that can be located next to publically-accessible edible plants, identifying them, their uses, natural history, and harvest tips.



- 1. Explore adding urban farming definitions to the Land Use Bylaw.
- Develop a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County.
- 3. Develop a County-supported youth farming and entrepreneurship program with a place-making urban focus.

Urban farming

is the commercial practice of growing and raising food within the boundaries of a city, town or municipality where largescale farming is less feasible or desirable than in rural areas.

Urban conditions such as typically smaller available land area and diverse neighboring land uses mean that urban farms lean towards higher per square foot productivity, less mechanization, more focus on produce and less on livestock. Of course, creativity and innovation are the norm in urban farming, and typical scales of operation range from the individual farmer on a very small plot to capital-intensive commercial enterprises that can incorporate technologically-advanced growing methods.

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This variety of methods and reliance on creativity are important, as urban farms can be located in all kinds of challenging spaces: on relatively small urban lots, on rooftops, in transportation rights-of-way, in greenhouses or even indoors and in shipping containers.

Some urban farms are built exclusively for education, training or re-entry programs. Many are built to improve food access in a specific community or to continue traditional culinary cultures. Many are for-profit ventures, relying on innovative business models and farming methods to make urban farming financially viable. For others, food justice is the reason to develop urban farms in their communities, which means improving access to fresh food for economically disadvantaged communities.



1

Explore adding urban farming definitions to the Land Use Bylaw.

An urban farming use category that provides regulation and allowance for diverse types and scales of commercial growing within the urban areas of Strathcona County.

2

Develop a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County.

An information campaign to educate residents and potential urban farmers about the possibilities surrounding urban farming in Strathcona County.

3

Develop a County-supported youth farming and entrepreneurship program with a place-making urban focus.

A new program coordinated by Transportation and Agriculture Services to introduce youth to the activities and opportunities of urban agriculture, with the goal of empowering entrepreneurial spirit, increasing knowledge of agriculture and food, and fostering healthy behaviours.



SMALL PLOT INTENSIVE FARM Typically from 0.1 to 1 acre in size, with built up beds, hand labor and season-extending low tunnels.



Transportable plastic, metal, or wood containers. Allows temporary sites and parking



Lightweight growing systems take advantage of unused flat surfaces and ample sunlight.



INDOOR FARM
Hydroponics and aquaponics offer
highest production per area and
most predictable results.



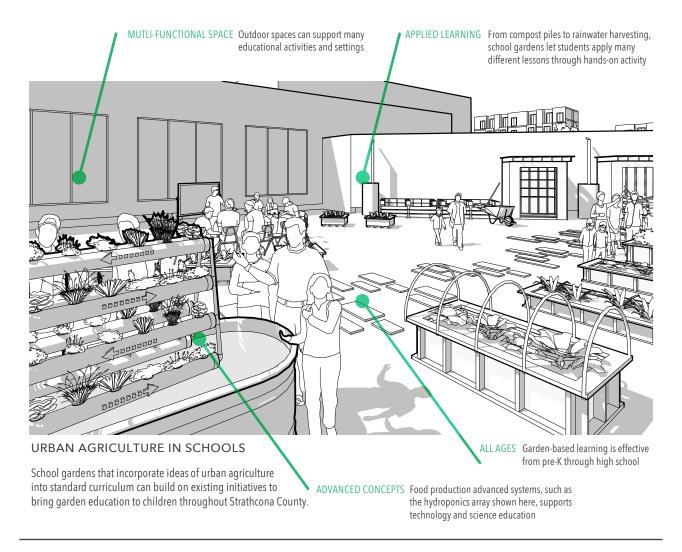
ACTIONS

- 1. Foster growing opportunities at every school in the County.
- Increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship in schools.

School agriculture programs

take many forms: classroom garden, growing demonstrations, community gardens, horticultural training gardens or greenhouses, vertical growing hydroponic and aquaponic systems, among others.

Among these types, different age groups and curricula can be engaged and lesson plans can be designed to minimize added teacher effort while maximizing learning outcomes. In addition to learning outcomes, of course, garden-based education can reduce behaviour problems, improve healthy food choices, increase physical activity among students, and actually lead to new entrepreneurial energy.



Actions

1

Foster growing opportunities at every school in the County.

Work with existing school garden leaders and the ongoing support from Transportation and Agriculture Services to compile a set of best practices and toolkit for starting new school gardens. Focus on replicating the bright spots of successful school gardens, and expanding existing momentum to reach all schools.

2

Increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship in schools.

Build results-based experiential education programs that combine multiple learning areas around a core of hands-on urban agriculture projects.



ACTIONS

- Replace current Animal Control Bylaw with new separate bylaws: revised Animal Control Bylaw and create an Alternative Pets Bylaw
- 2. Pilot project for urban chickens.
- 3. Bee Healthy: Revise planting guidelines to incorporate pollinator habitat into ornamental landscapes.
- 4. Bee Healthy: Amend Apiculture Bylaw to allow demonstration beehives in additional land use districts.
- 5. Bee Healthy: Beehives installed as demonstration projects in lower-traffic areas.

Urban livestock

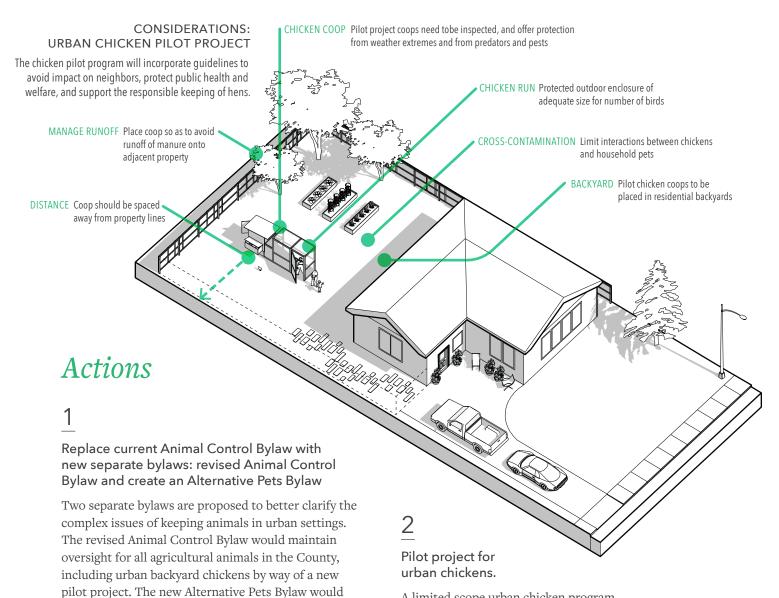
includes the raising of chickens, bees, rabbits, and animals such as small-breed pigs and goats.

With so many kinds of animals that can be kept for multiple purposes, the topic of urban livestock is complex. In some cases animals are used to produce food, such as eggs or honey. In some cases the animal is the food, such as rabbits or non-laying chickens. In other cases an agricultural animal bred for small size is being cared for as a pet, with no food production purpose at all.

With each type of animal different considerations come into play to create safe, nuisance-free, and humane conditions for each animal to be kept in an urban environment. Even with the best intentions, it is sometimes not appropriate for every type of animal to be kept in every urban location.

Types of neighbourhoods, key issues for residents, and planning goals all must be considered alongside health and safety concerns when making decisions to introduce livestock into urban areas.

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create a new grouping of animals that include exotic

pets as well as animals that are traditionally kept as

whose owners intend to keep them solely as pets,

agricultural livestock, but have been bred as pets and

deriving no food or other animal product from them.

A limited scope urban chicken program with close oversight and periodic review of performance and outcomes, used to evaluate the possibility of broad allowances to keep chickens in Strathcona County's urban areas. Chickens kept in low-density zoning districts, acreages and rural areas would not be subject to the pilot project.

3

Bee Healthy: Revise planting guidelines to incorporate pollinator habitat into ornamental landscapes.

Revise the plant lists and planting guides that are used ins maintaining Strathcona County's ornamental landscaping. This can create a significant amount of new habitat and forage for insects and birds in the County. Native plants and non-invasive exotics that are low-maintenance, attractive, and productive for insects and birds can be added to planting lists and design guidelines.

4

Bee Healthy: Beehives installed as demonstration projects in lower-traffic areas.

A limited number of beehives, placed and managed by experienced beekeepers, located at select sites in the urban area as demonstration projects to provide education about bees and beekeeping,

honey sales to support educational programming, and increased dialogue about bees and the threats facing them.

CIVIC OR COMMUNITY CENTRE Co-locating demonstration hives with

and participation

civic buildings, schools, or community centres will alllow greater access



INFORMATION TABLE Place information and signage in high traffic zone, within sight of the beehives

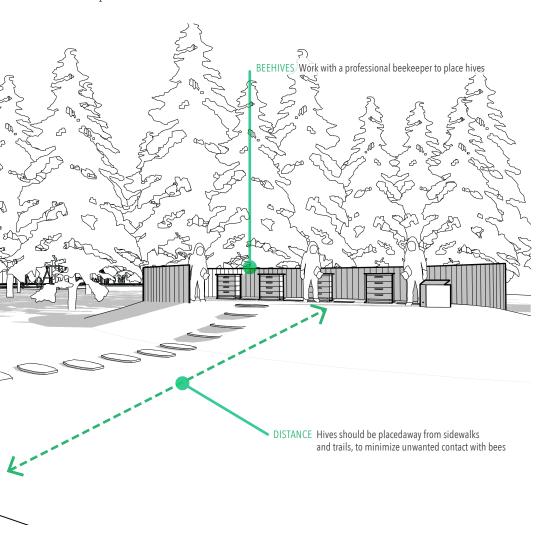
PLACING DEMONSTRATION BEEHIVES

Smart location of signage and demonstration hives can maximize education and public awareness on bee issues while minimizing unwanted contact with bees.

5

Bee Healthy: Amend Apiculture Bylaw to allow demonstration beehives in additional land use districts.

Review and revise the current Apiculture Bylaw to increase opportunities for urban beekeeping, beekeeping education, and the demonstration of responsible beekeeping in urban areas. This bylaw change would allow demonstration beehives (see E.4) in the urban area of Strathcona County, limiting the number and location of beehives, and allow for hives as demonstration projects that can be used to safely explore the inclusion of beehives in the urban areas.





ACTIONS

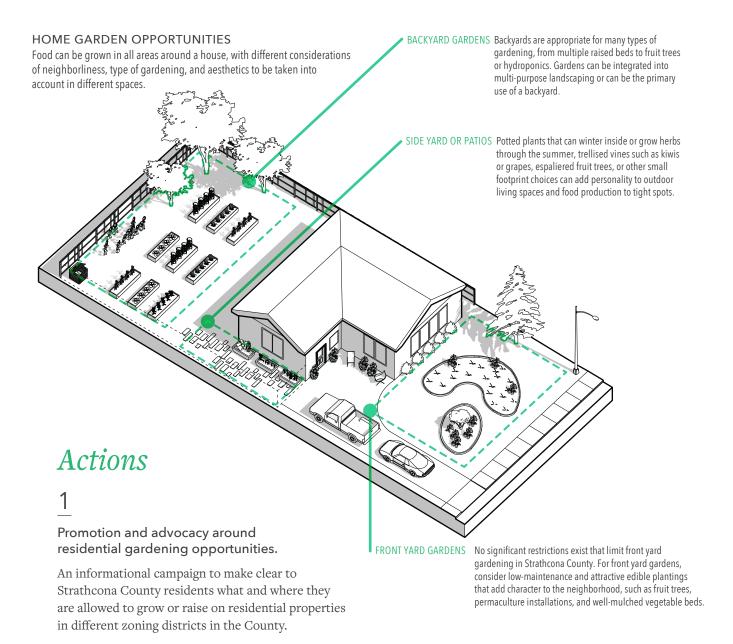
- 1. Promotion and advocacy around residential gardening opportunities.
- 2. Share programs and courses on home gardening across the community.

A home garden

is a small area of land or raised bed used for growing food on or around a house or apartment complex.

A home garden is typically planted and maintained by a single person or family. Home gardens can be located anywhere on a lot, depending on allowances by local bylaws or neighborhood ordinances.

Maintaining a home garden is an important aspect of urban agriculture, providing a close, daily connection to the act of growing food. Home gardens are vital in creating a full spectrum of food system participation and food literacy, and can also help a family increase its fruit and vegetable consumption, leading to better public health.



2

Share programs and courses on home gardening across the community.

Create a central resource of all garden programs, classes, and workshops in Strathcona County and the Capital Region. Make this list public, and share broadly.



ACTIONS

- Structured stakeholder conversations on key implementation areas of the Urban Agriculture Strategy.
- 2. Education in all actions.

Education and coordination

of action will be critical to build momentum, maintain direction, and realizing a full return on invested public and private resources.

Well conceived efforts in education and coordination will cross all of the other strategy areas, tying people, expertise, and investment together into Strathcona County-specific urban agriculture, food system, and community results.

Education efforts include work with all ages, in many different settings, about all kinds of urban agriculture areas. Many of the actions above call for education in one way or another. Within this overall strategy, education includes any sharing of knowledge, in formal classrooms or in passing conversations at a chokecherry bush along a park trail.

Coordination refers to the act of linking energy and information together. In thinking about the multi-layered system of a new urban agriculture strategy, bringing individuals and teams into productive, collaborative relationships will be essential as a way to capture the full potential of each new project.



Actions

1

Structured stakeholder conversations on key implementation areas of the Urban Agriculture Strategy.

Invite diverse urban agriculture stakeholders into facilitated working group to continue dialogue started in this strategy process, and to become an informal advisory body for urban agriculture projects and policy.

2

Education in all actions.

Create a metric of achieving at least one educational goal in each action included in this strategy.

Getting to work.

The Urban Agriculture Strategy is built upon a framework that features iterations of action, reflection and adjustment.

All of the actions identified in this section are to be initiated or completed within three years after approval of the Strategy. By identifying these initial steps, progress is made towards the vision in ways that address current gaps and lay the foundation for other activities in the future.



At the end of three years of activity, the County will evaluate and re-assess the next round of priority actions. This process creates a continuous cycle of action, learning, reflection and adjustment, ensuring that Strathcona County is continually focusing on current circumstances while keeping an eye on the long-term vision for urban agriculture.

The Context of Urban Agriculture in Strathcona County.

In order to create a made-in-Strathcona County Urban Agriculture Strategy, it is essential that the unique context of the municipality is recognized.



a comprehensive guide



PUBLIC AGRICULTURE

Public agriculture refers to food grown in the public spaces generally meant as a public or shared amenity.

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SCHOOL AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

These take many forms: classroom garden, growing demonstrations, community gardens, among others.

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HOME GARDENS

Home gardens refer to a small area of land or raised bed used to grow food on or around a house or apartment complex.

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section 1 an overview

PAGE 1

appendices a/b/c

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A

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Community gardens are the practice of growing and raising food in a shared garden space for direct consumption.

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URBAN FARMS

Urban farms are the commercial practice of growing and raising food within the boundaries of a municipality.

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URBAN LIVESTOCK

Urban livestock includes the raising of chickens, bees, rabbits, and small-breed pigs and goats.

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EDUCATION & COORDINATION

Education and coordination of action will be critical to build momentum, maintain direction, and realize full returns.

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Through the initial phases of the process, an analysis of the opportunities and challenges for urban agriculture was conducted.

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES		
Many residents have a growing interest in local food production. This creates 'fertile ground' for developing a strategy on urban agriculture.	Rural and urban in the same jurisdiction. Urban agriculture and large-scale export agriculture in rural areas often do not interact or relate to one another. The unique context of the County means that both of these areas are in the same jurisdiction, meaning that food can be seen on a spectrum of action.	Regionally-commuting workforce. Over half of the labour force works outside of the County, with the majority of those working in Edmonton. This puts additional time pressure on those households to engage in activities such as urban agriculture.	
A large population of young people. Youth can learn about food, act as champions within their households and establish a generational shift in knowledge of and interest in urban agriculture.	A strong agricultural heritage. Strathcona County has a strong historical and present-day agricultural heritage. This provides a great foundation for urban agriculture to thrive.	Given the size of the municipality and the nature of development, there are somewhat limited opportunities for community members to gather. Urban agriculture can act as a catalyst to generate community interactions.	
A municipality with resources and capacity. Relative to many municipalities, Strathcona County has a strong level of resource and a knowledgeable and progressive staff to make great things happen in urban agriculture. Strong policy direction. With the award-winning Agriculture Master Plan, the urban agriculture work has clear direction and can fit within a broader suite of strategies	Lots of municipal land. There is a significant amount of municipal land in the urban area of Strathcona County. This provides an opportunity to quickly and broadly implement a number of urban agriculture intiatives.	Limited unique urban environments. The style of development that has occurred in the urban areas of the County – Sherwood Park in par;ticular – has been similar to most areas in North America, with limited unique characteristics to define it. Building on the agricultural heritage of the County, urban agriculture presents an opportunity to create truly unique spaces in the urban areas of the County.	

OUR VISION FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE IN STRATHCONA COUNTY

The Urban Agriculture Strategy is the first of six strategies developed as part of the County's Agriculture Master Plan, which establishes agriculture as a long-term priority for the community. Many factors are at play within urban agriculture – from educational initiatives to practical activities like composting and gardening. But each of these elements has one factor in common: the ability to nurture the community at large.

DEFINITION

Urban agriculture is the practice of cultivating food in an urban area. It can be growing fruits, herbs and vegetables, or raising animals. It's a growing trend in North America as communities look for ways to increase food security. It supports local, alternate choices to the traditional food system, and allows communities to grow niche foods.

THE VISION FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE

The Urban Agriculture Strategy includes a clear vision for the future of agriculture in the community:

Urban agriculture is easily accessed and seen in Strathcona County; it contributes to creating a healthy, livable community by helping to grow food, relationships, and economy in our community.

GOALS

- + Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- + Bring people together
- + Connect urban and rural communities
- + Build food literacy and awareness
- + Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- + Expand food production
- + Build shared leadership
- + Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

The impact of an Urban Agriculture Strategy is farreaching, extending far beyond food production to enhance and enrich many areas within the community.

STRATEGY AREAS

- a. Community Gardens
- b. Public Agriculture and Edible Landscaping
- c. Urban Farms
- d. School Agriculture Program
- e. Urban Livestock Chickens, Pets, Bees
- f. Home Gardens
- g. Education and Coordination

The following pages in this section provide an overview of each strategy area for urban agriculture.



Community Garden

STRATEGY AREA A

CONCEPT

Community gardening is the practice of growing and raising food in a shared garden space for direct consumption. These gardens help build community relationships, a sense of place, and healthy lifestyles while addressing food insecurity and promoting local eating. The land for these gardens can be publically or privately owned, and can be managed as individual allotment plots or as a communal effort of growing and harvesting.

In addition to allowing community members space to grow their own food, community gardens can support a wide range of activities, programs, and partnerships. Garden education, community events, and pop-up cooking classes are natural fits for community gardens. Partners in successful community gardens can range from local government and community organizations to non-profits, churches, schools, youth groups, and senior centres.

ACTIONS

- 1. Include "community garden" as part of the definition of "park" in the Land Use Bylaw.
- 2. Develop a community garden policy.
- 3. County promotion and support for independently organized community gardens.
- 4. A County-led community garden initiative, with the County providing public land access.

CONTEXT

Community gardens are excellent at building community and a sense of place. In Strathcona County, and especially in fast-growing Sherwood Park, opportunities for both are needed. Community gardens are relatively low-cost, low-maintenance, and high return community amenities. They are flexible, fitting into small or oddly-shaped areas, perfect for transforming Strathcona County's underutilized public spaces for multiple community benefits.

As community gardens offer first-hand introduction to gardening and agriculture, they provide opportunities to make important connections between residents, the agricultural heritage of Strathcona County, and between multiple generations or residents.

As the Sherwood Park community grows, and more apartments and other high density housing are added to the housing mix, shared gardening spaces will increase in importance as not everyone who wants to garden will have access to a yard.

Finally, residents of the County regularly express interest in community gardens. The current system of community gardens, including public, private, and church-based gardens, is not large enough to accommodate the number of interested residents.

WHAT WE HEARD

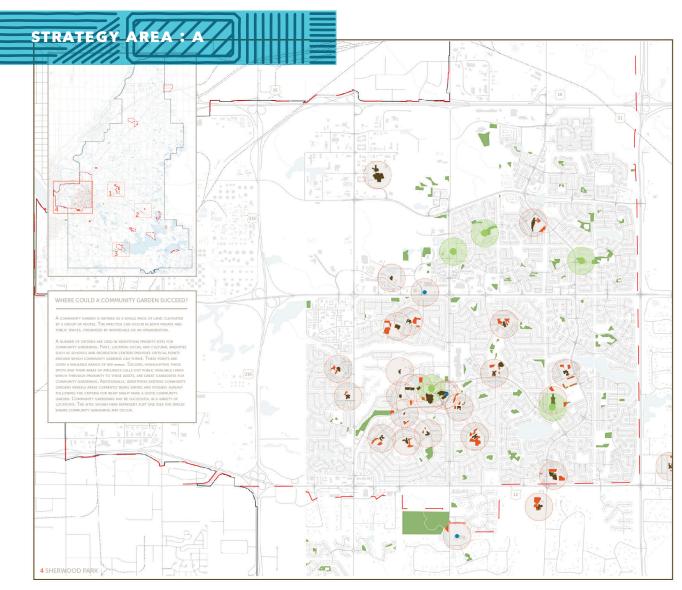
During the initial phase of engagement, there was a great deal of interest in community gardens. Feedback from the community demonstrated widespread support, with little concern for negative impacts. Responses during the engagement on the draft plan resulted in near-unanimous support for the actions identified in this plan.

A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

There are currently five community gardens in the urban areas of Strathcona County. The map on the following page highlights the locations of these existing gardens and possible locations for future maps.

There is a significant amount of available space for community gardens. This means that space is not likely to be a limiting factor in the development of future gardens.

Current bylaws do not identify community gardens as a defined use. Assets include strong public interest, available land, effective local models, and well-documented best practices.



тор. Land suitable for community gardening.



Include community garden as part of the definition of "park" in the Land Use Bylaw.

Including "community gardens" in this definition will create greater clarity and encouragement for potential garden organizers through planning language.

CONTEXT

Community gardens are not specifically identified in the current Land Use Bylaw. Including "community garden" as part of the definition of "park" is a straightforward and effective approach to express the purpose of new public and private gardens.

CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment can be made as part of a regularly scheduled Land Use Bylaw update.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Ongoing promotion of community gardens (or community gardens efforts / initiatives / programs)



Develop a community garden policy.

A new policy will help guide decision-making on the location, placement and activity of community gardens. This will help to prevent misunderstandings and potential conflicts as interest in community gardening increases. A policy will also help clarify the County's involvement and the purpose of new public and private gardens.

CONTEXT

Currently, Strathcona County supports its community gardens through the supply of resources and expertise. Each community garden is selforganized and governed accordingly. Strathcona County provides support to the community gardens in terms of assistance in acquiring soil, wood chips, and offering the services of horticultural experts if questions arise.

CONSIDERATIONS

This policy would primarily direct details of lease agreements on County park space and clarify the County's involvement. Considerations would include:

- Site access
- Signage
- Hours
- On-site sales
- Lighting
- Allowable structures and livestock

Having local experts participate in the policy development process would help develop citizen leadership.

Where community gardens are being explored on future school sites, this use will need to be considered as part of a Master Planning exercise for the eventual development of the site.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Ongoing promotion of community gardens, including information on the policy and opportunities for involvement

A County-led community garden initiative, with the County providing public land access.

A program will be created within Transportation and Agriculture Services to expand the number of public community gardens in Strathcona County. A staff position should be established to develop and coordinate strategic community garden priorities, and identify avenues to support all types of community gardens in the County.

CONTEXT

A number of successful community gardens exist in Strathcona County, but they are too few and too widely spaced to meet the community demand and effectively support walkable communities. Interest in using public land for community gardens is high, and geographic information system (GIS) analysis has shown many opportunities to co-locate new community gardens with community centres, civic buildings, and walking trails. This can help by combining activity offerings for more users, decreasing automobile trips, and increasing the vibrancy of existing community centres. Coordination and planning will be needed to expand the community garden offerings within the County and determine appropriate County support for both public and private community gardens.

CONSIDERATIONS

There is a large amount of public land that could support community gardens. Identifying priority public sites for new community gardens will require thoughtful planning that considers compatible co-locations, walkability, distribution, site character, and visibility (to build awareness). Strathcona County should identify resources that could be made available to both public and private community gardens, such as unused public land, compost, water transport, and gardening instruction, and develop and share a clear list of available resources.

Successful community gardens need strong organizing and community buy-in. As the County scales up its involvement in community garden promotion, it must maintain focus on fostering strong community foundations for each garden. It is not enough to build garden boxes or simply open the gates to gardeners. The County should develop and implement a plan for community garden development that begins with community organizing and requires a certain threshold of community structure before committing physical resources to any new garden. Thresholds for community structure may consist of a number of committed members, a guiding plan or governance document, or other measures. In this way, community leadership builds over time.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Use the community garden network as a channel for multiple resources and programs
- Invite experienced community gardeners to engage in additional aspects of urban agriculture, such as urban farming, food processing, or teaching others about gardening



County promotion and support for independently organized community gardens.

County resources can be invested as way to support independently organized community garden planning, installation, and operations. Independently organized gardens add significantly to the quality of life in Strathcona County without drawing heavily on County resources. As community gardens become a higher priority for residents, the County should explore ways to support their independent development as a low-cost, high-return investment in civic engagement and public health.

CONTEXT

Independent community gardens are emerging in Strathcona County, but even as excitement grows there is real risk of community gardens failing without adequate support and guidance. By offering facilitation, design, or material support to well-organized community groups, the County can help more community gardens succeed.

In particular, independent community gardens connected with nursing homes and senior centres were identified as key opportunities for County support.

CONSIDERATIONS

Independently organized community gardens are opportunities for the County to help support valuable community initiatives and civic engagement with relatively low investment on the County's part.

A key resource that the County may be able to provide is communication capacity. Using existing communication and promotional channels, the County may help with the advertisement of opportunities to participate, event promotion, or other project needs.

For additional contributions, the County should engage representatives from individual gardens to determine the highest needs for easy-to-deliver resources that can help support independently organized community gardens. These resources could include compost or mulch delivered at low or no cost, assistance with water sourcing, educational programming, or facilitation of community partnerships to support the garden's success.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- · Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Ongoing promotion of community gardens (or community gardens efforts / initiatives / programs)

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Best Practices

BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

Typically, community members and organizations maintain the garden managing either singular plots as individuals or the garden as a collective effort, while municipal government provides land, equipment, infrastructure (such as access to water and fencing) and municipal staff to collaborate with community organizations. The municipal staff can report back to its department about the outcomes of the initiative, which can be included in the regular communication to the municipal council regarding department updates.

BEST PRACTICE SIZING

It is recommended that one community garden per one thousand residents be considered. These are typically between 100-500 square metres (1000-5400 square feet). An individual plot ranges from 2-9 square metres (20-100 square feet).

BEST PRACTICE ACTIONS

1. Building Relationships

Partner with residents and organizations to implement and maintain the garden. Develop a working agreement with the partners to manage the community gardens to delegate the responsibilities.

2. Planning

Organize community visioning workshops to develop a community-generated mandate that can build trust and endorse buy-in. Build local government support by organizing site visits, lunch and teams, and local food luncheons with elected officials and municipal staff.

3. Obtaining Land

Identify potential plots of land by contacting land-holding institutions, such as hospitals, churches, and schools. Develop a lease agreement and collect rental fees from participating organizations, or develop land trusts.

4. Irrigating

Consider various cost-sharing models for providing access to water.

5. Provisioning

Create a traveling tool-lending library for community garden participants, including tools such as hoses, wheelbarrows, pitchforks, shovels, etc.

6. Liability

Consider community gardens under the municipality's insurance.

7. Maintenance

Provide signage around the community garden to prevent vandalism, create clear guidelines for upkeep, and establish regular meetings with the partners managing the gardens to discuss operations issues and successes.



COMMON CHALLENGES

1. Policy

Soil safety, water use, and accessory structure permits and regulations.

2. Social

Difficulty in building political and community support due to concerns involving liability and longevity of garden initiative.

3. Economic

Increased land values create an incentive to build housing and other commercial buildings, or sell valuable municipal assets that are underused rather than using them for gardens.

CASE STUDY Montréal Community Gardens

MONTRÉAL QC

ontréal's garden program began in 1975. There are 97 community gardens. The boroughs have managed the program since the municipal reorganization in 2002. Eighteen boroughs offer plots of land to their citizens for gardening. In some boroughs, a gardening instructor visits the garden regularly to give advice to gardeners. Some boroughs offer adapted gardens for persons with reduced mobility. Materials are also provided, supplying soil, a water source, tool sheds and boxes, tables, fences, sand, paint and flowers. Each community garden elects a volunteer committee to oversee administrative matters.

The community gardening program is especially popular with senior gardeners, age 55 and over. They are the majority in 39 gardens (and in 2/3 of the largest gardens). There is a multi-cultural presence in many gardens, and eight gardens have a majority of neither "anglo" nor "franco" citizens.

The gardens are very productive and have a long waiting list. Inscriptions cost \$5.00 per year and solicitations are sent out in the monthly hydro bill. The City could site 12 new gardens on the basis of their waiting list of 25%.

Every gardener must agree to the rules of the garden program, such as the insurance stipulation. Insurance is provided in the City program. Gardeners are grouped in lots of 10 or 15 for insurance purposes. There is some flexibility in respect to how each garden is organized. Gardeners must grow, however, at least five different types of vegetables. They are now being allowed to grow flowers in the common areas along the fenced borders.

Many of the sites are on institutional land. Montreal relocated 12 gardens (1986-89), at a capital cost of \$400,000. They estimate costs of \$20,000. for the establishment of a new garden site of 90 plots. There is official community gardening zoning for 13 garden sites. 22 gardens are situated in City parks.

This is by far the largest, best-organized program in Canada, owing, no doubt, to their community development goals and objectives. They are planning strategically to improve the program.



TOP. An example of a community garden space in Sherwood Park.



Public Agriculture

STRATEGY AREA B

CONCEPT

Public agriculture refers to food grown in the public spaces of a town or city, which is generally meant as a public or shared amenity. These can be managed by any number of diverse groups. An excellent example is an urban orchard that requires relatively little maintenance, where harvest and sharing by community members is encouraged. Public agriculture projects take all shapes and sizes, limited only by imagination and access to public space.

Successful public agriculture projects typically have the following elements:

- Projects are visible and invite interaction
- Projects have oversight and management
- Food grown is for everyone (though a point person is responsible for completing the harvest)

Edible landscaping can be thought of as a category within public agriculture, though it can extend to private land as well.

In this approach, the non-edible plants of an ornamental landscape are simply replaced with edibles that are equally well suited to site conditions and landscaping needs. Fruit and nut trees, vegetables, herbs, edible flowers and shrubs with berries can be combined to create attractive designs that produce food. Where public agriculture is about filling the public realm with all manner of creative food growing projects, edible landscaping is a particular strategy that replaces ornamentals with edibles.

Public agriculture can also provide important habitat for insects, birds, and small mammals. Bees, in particular, can be supported with intentional plantings of bee-forage plants within an edible landscaping program.

ACTIONS

- 1. Include edibles in Open Space planning.
- 2. Mapping of edible trees and shrubs in the public realm.
- Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative for edible and pollinator supporting public orchards and food forests.
- 4. Develop signage identifying edible plants.

CONTEXT

In Strathcona County, public agriculture represents an innovative opportunity to build a sense of place, biodiversity and bee habitat. It will also increase seasonal food sources that build food awareness and connect residents to the County's agricultural heritage.

There is a significant amount of available space for public agriculture, from transportation rights-of-way to managed ornamental landscapes, virtually any size plot can be utilized for growing some kind of edibles.

Diversity is a key principle of public agriculture. All kinds of projects fit underneath the public agriculture umbrella, from very small sidewalk planters to large roadside installations. Fostering innovative responses by all kinds of groups will be essential in developing community creativity, empowerment, and ownership of these urban agricultural spaces. In turn, a community filled with diverse food projects will itself become a tool for increased food literacy and a stronger urbanrural connection.

WHAT WE HEARD

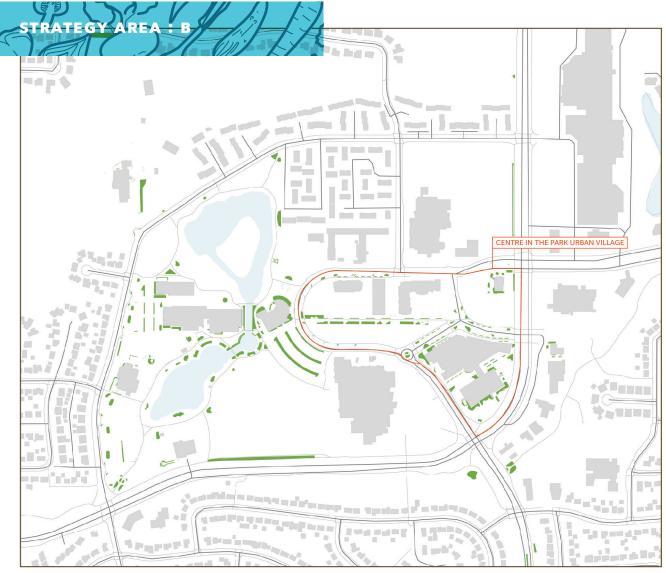
During the initial phase of engagement, there was significant number of responses that fell into the category of "growing in public open spaces." When the engagement questions were refined to dig deeper into various issues, it appeared that there was less support than initially thought. Upon digging deeper, the resistance to public agriculture was a result in lack of clarity around terms. Many of those that expressed concern felt that it was inappropriate for private farming operations to occur on public land. As described in the introduction to this section, public agriculture is used as a shared amenity, not a private business. This highlights the need for continuing education and communication on elements of urban agriculture that are new to the County.

Responses during the engagement on the draft plan demonstrated significant support and little concern for the actions identified in this plan.

A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

There is a significant amount of available space for public agriculture and edible landscaping. The map on the following page highlights the amount of ornamental land in the County that could be considered for repurposing to public agriculture and edible landscaping.

Current bylaws do not describe public agriculture or edible landscaping. Because these would be community-oriented projects for collective harvest, the definition of Community Garden may be designed with enough flexibility to include these types, or a new land use may be defined for Public Agriculture.



TOP. Ornamental landscaping potential.



Include edibles in Open Space planning.

Create programming statements for Open Space in the Muncipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw that adds edible plantings as a planning component of Regional Parks that will help to build integrated recreational campuses.

CONTEXT

As parks are planned, there are many opportunities to incorporate low-cost landscape programming centred on food that help establish deep integration of community uses. From community gardens to demonstration beehives or small teaching farms, many possibilities exist. As a first step in exploring food programming in parks, edible landscaping and foraging is a good place to start.

Edible landscaping, when well-designed, provides a low-maintenance addition to the recreational value of a landscape as well as increasing the productivity of the land by providing food and biodiversity. Foraging for food can be an attractive activity bringing unique visitors to a park, and can also provide a new way for visitors of all kinds to experience their park and their natural environment in completely new ways.

Additionally, edible landscapes are quite flexible in size and shape and are effective ways to activate unused pieces of land that are oddly shaped or otherwise difficult to develop.

CONSIDERATIONS

Recreation, Parks and Culture should lead this action with support from Transportation and Agriculture Services and expert community voices.

The planning process should identify opportunities for edible landscapes and foraging activities at the Master Planning phase, with implementation to be carried out by either the County, community groups, or public-private partnerships.

Where possible, edible landscaping should be located near or alongside areas of high traffic, to maximize visibility and utilization of the edible resource. Additionally, signage should be placed to explain the edible project and identify plants wherever possible.

Any public foraging should be accompanied by warnings of risk in eating wild plants and clear identification of edible plants. Where risk exists of confusing edible plants with similar-looking dangerous plants, foraging should not be encouraged. In many cases, however, this risk is small and with effective signs or educational programs, risk-free foraging can be supported.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Development of interactive parks programs involving perennial edibles, planting workshops, or harvesting basics.
- Community-led design and installation of perennial edible gardens, pollinator gardens, food forests, or other edible landscape projects.



Mapping of edible trees and shrubs in the public realm.

A collective community effort to create a shared online database of publicly-accessible edible trees and shrubs in Strathcona County.

CONTEXT

Interest was discovered among some residents in expanding the opportunity for all County residents to forage from the landscape of Strathcona County, as a way to connect to natural heritage, learn about traditional foodways, supplement their diet, and build new social opportunities. A crowdsourced map that includes locations of accessible edible plants in the County could be a learning tool, an opportunity for civic engagement, and a means to get people outside and moving.

By supporting a community-led effort to map edibles, the County could help empower many positive behaviours among people of all ages.

CONSIDERATIONS

Ownership of the database and its use should be considered, as this may impact liability and the ability of the owner to encourage foraging broadly.

Ownership of plants and property laws should be respected when designing the map and instructing people on its use.

Issues of safety need to be included, especially warnings about the risk of eating wild plants. Only plants that individuals are able to positively identify as safe should be consumed, and the risk must lie with the forager to determine the plant's identification and safety.

The actual map itself could be produced as a printed brochure or poster, an online resource, or both.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Organized harvests followed by group canning projects.
- Donations of some harvests to the food bank.

Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative to establish edible and pollinator-supporting public orchards and food forests.

A new program, administered by Transportation and Agriculture Services in partnership with Recreation, Parks and Culture, linking community groups with appropriate, pre-selected public locations for public agriculture. This program could include spaces in parks, along greenway trails, or around community centers. Once linked, the community group would take on management of the site and agree to maintain the location in accordance with County needs and expectations. In this program, all harvests will be open to the public. The Adopt-a-Plot initiative should strive for visible projects that are well promoted, and work to enable interested parties to engage public spaces in proactive ways.

CONTEXT

Many types of groups could be interested in this program, including County employees, high school horticulture clubs, youth organizations, church groups, or permaculture practitioners. Local experts emphasized the combination of low maintenance, high educational potential, and opportunity for civic participation by diverse residents.

CONSIDERATIONS

Adopting community groups should have horticultural expertise, a mission that supports County agricultural goals, and a viable membership that will be responsible for the plot in the long term.

Creating a list of pre-approved plots throughout Strathcona County will encourage interested groups and will streamline a matching process. Pre-approved plot locations should consider site access, drainage, visibility, conflict with adjacent uses or underground utilities, conflict with future development plans, wildlife patterns, and County desire to promote community projects in certain areas.

The County should create a standard agreement template to use with partner organizations, that includes a written plan to address design and installation strategies, and a ong-term plan for maintenance, harvest, and community engagement.

County and community expertise can be combined to develop design standards, and suggested plant lists can be developed to promote successful installations.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history.

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Community-led and managed public agriculture projects on public land.



Develop signage identifying edible plants.

A system of low-cost, easy to produce signs that can be located next to publicly-accessible edible plants, identifying them, their uses, natural history, and harvest tips.

CONTEXT

As an important element in any successful edible landscaping or public agriculture project, clear and informative signage are an opportunity to build continuity of the project across the County, extend the County's brand and presence as part of healthy eating and physical activity initiatives, and to enlist the energy and knowledge of community members.

CONSIDERATIONS

The process of creating, printing, and placing signs should be standardized, open to the public, easy, and inexpensive. Projects such as walkyourcity.org have pioneered low-cost public signage systems and may provide a template of design-it-yourself signs that could be filled out by community members, printed by the County, and installed by the community member that created it at the edible plant they want to identify.

Sign design and guidelines for locating signs should align with Strathcona County's standards.

Signs should include disclaimers about risks of eating wild plants, and links to resources for more information.

Sign content should include common and Latin names, illustrations of the plant, common uses, and particular natural and cultural history connections to Strathcona County.

Each sign should be mapped digitally as well as located physically, and this digital location should be made available to the public and to mappers of edible plants in the County.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Expanding citizen-led signage programs to other County urban agriculture initiatives
- Themed walking or biking tours developed around edible plants

PUBLIC LANDSCAPING

Best Practices

BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

Large scale urban edible landscaping is typically maintained by organizations to take the work out of farming for others while bringing the practice of growing food into their everyday lives in both passive and active modes.

BEST PRACTICE ACTIONS

1. Working with Government

Work towards recognition of gardening as defined and approved in all zones (residential, institutional, utility and commercial). This definition should include rooftop gardens and all areas with food producing plant materials. Also move to include rooftop gardens and greenhouses as amenities eligible for increasing the floor area ratio for new developments in urban districts.

2. Planning

Recommend that the city continue to encourage any construction of or renovations to public buildings to incorporate rooftop gardens and edible landscaping into the overall development. Public projects like these serve as pilots to demonstrate the benefits of edible landscaping in improving social, economic and environmental wellbeing.

3. Obtaining Land

Identify potential plots of land by contacting land-holding institutions, such as hospitals, churches, and schools.

4. Getting Started

Start simply with one-to-one substitutions such as replacing an existing shrub with a fruit-bearing shrub.

5. Managing

After gardens are established, assess yields annually relative to the surrounding density to develop an adaptive strategy. Use signage to identify food-trails and bring the public awareness to produce available and grown on public urban land.

6. Distributing

Harvest yields not collected by the public and donate to the community or sell at local markets for re-investment in seed and plant purchase or equipment.



COMMON CHALLENGES

1. Rooftop Challenges

Weight of system must be within structural load limits, set-backs, and fencing are required in open-air.

2. Policy

Soil and water safety. Zoning of areas to be landscaped.

Physical

Heavily trafficked areas produce pollution, which could harm plants and create toxicity.

4. Social

Conventional approaches to urban landscaping tend to be ornamental rather than productive.

CASE STUDY Incredible Edible

TODMORDEN, UK

he Incredible Edible project is an urban gardening venture started in 2008 by Pamela Warhurst, Mary Clear and a group of citizens to bring people together through actions around local food. The group envisions a future where all their food is grown in the locality.

"If you eat, you're in!"

Pam Warhurst

The group plants food crops at forty public locations throughout the village and offer locals and visitors the chance to pick their own fresh fruit and vegetables for free. From the local police station to the cemetery, from the health centre to the elderly care come (with raised garden beds at wheelchair height), in tubs on the street and in plots dug by the canal, Todmorden is embracing "local edible" with a passion.

Pam Warhust describes the public space food planting as "propaganda gardens," and a tangible expression of a set of bigger ideas about growing and eating local and fresh as well as seasonally. The gardens function with three focuses in mind, community, education and business. All the local schools now grow food, businesses have donated goods and services, shops have planter boxes, local farmers are raising more eggs and are marketing their produce as "local."

The project began with no funding, only working with sweat equity from participants. They collectively plant, grow, engage the community, produce a newsletter and manage the website. The local paper also champions their efforts, publishing their story and any developments. This press has spawned copy-cat projects throughout England and worldwide, reflecting the project's emphasis on action, replication, and visibility.

case study Rooftop Garden at City Hall

CHICAGO, IL

hicago's City Hall is an 11-story office building. First planted in 2000, the rooftop garden was conceived as a demonstration project – part of the City's Urban Heat Island Initiative – to test the benefits of green roofs and how they affect temperature and air quality. The garden consists of 20,000 plants of more than 150 species, including shrubs, vines and trees. The rooftop garden mitigates heat island effect by replacing what was a ballasted, black tar roof with green plants. The garden absorbs t from the sun than the tar roof, keeping the building cooler in the summer and requiring less energy for air conditioning. The garden also absorbs and uses rain water. It can retain 75% of a 1 inch rainfall before there is storm water runoff into the sewer.



Urban Farms

STRATEGY AREA C

CONCEPT

Urban farming is the commercial practice of growing and raising food within the boundaries of a city, town or municipality where large-scale farming is less feasible or desirable than in rural areas. Urban conditions such as typically smaller available land area and diverse neighbouring land uses mean that urban farms lean towards higher per square foot productivity, less mechanization, more focus on produce and less on livestock.

Of course, creativity and innovation are the norm in urban farming, and typical scales of operation range from the individual farmer on a very small plot to capital-intensive commercial enterprises that can incorporate technologically-advanced growing methods. This variety of methods and reliance on creativity are important, as urban farms can be located in all kinds of challenging spaces: on relatively small urban lots, on rooftops, in transportation rights-of-way, in greenhouses or even indoors and in shipping containers.

Some urban farms are built exclusively for education, training or re-entry programs. Many are built to improve food access in a specific community or to continue traditional culinary cultures. Many are for-profit ventures, relying on innovative business models and farming methods to make urban farming financially viable. For others, food justice is the reason to develop urban farms in their communities, which means improving access to fresh food for economically disadvantaged communities.

ACTIONS

- 1. Explore adding urban farming definitions to the Land Use Bylaw.
- 2. Develop a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County.
- 3. Develop a County-supported youth farming and entrepreneurship program with a place-making urban focus.

CONTEXT

Urban farming will be vital for bringing agricultural heritage and value for farmland into the urban portions of Strathcona County. With more farmers and local farm customers in Sherwood Park, a greater awareness of agriculture and its importance in Strathcona County should result.

Small-scale, entrepreneurial urban farmers add energy to the local economy, add vitality to local farmers markets, and serve as urban ambassadors for local food. As new urban farmers succeed, they may grow into the next generation of small or medium sized diversified farmers in rural areas of the County, helping maintain a portion of the County's rural agricultural economy.

Urban farming, as part of a growing local food movement, naturally attracts a young, creative class to a community. Attracting this demographic through urban farming opportunities or incentives could add diversity to the County's current professional class, and increase local entrepreneurship. Without looking too far afield, Strathcona County's current youthful demographic may see urban farming as an outlet for local creativity that can foster an innovative spirit and sense of community among local youth.

WHAT WE HEARD

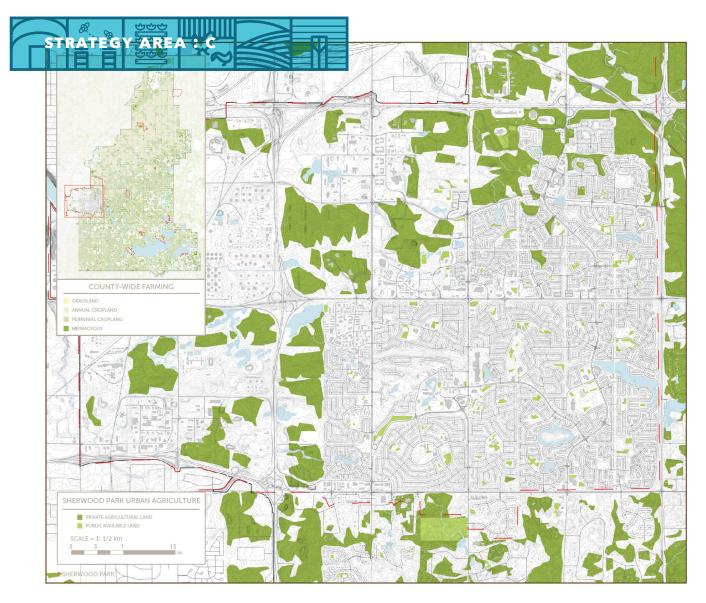
During the initial phase of engagement, there was little identification of urban farming by the community. As the project team integrated this concept into the second round of questions during phase 1 based on a perceived opportunity, there was some support for the idea, though not an overwhelming amount. Concerns expressed were primarily around urban farm operations that dealt with livestock. Typically, urban farming focuses on produce rather than livestock, but this is a noted concern in the community.

Responses during the engagement on the draft plan - which focus on developing a foundation for the future potential of urban farming - saw general support. This demonstrates interest in the community for this relatively new kind of enterprise, but with the caveat that potential impacts should be seriously considered.

A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

There are a number of assets that are supportive of urban farming. These include available land, rooftops, public interest, market opportunity for local food, and expressed interest by business owners and agricultural experts on the importance of urban farming.

There is currently no definition for an urban farm in the Land Use Bylaw. Within the Urban Area Zoning Districts, the "Agriculture, General" land use is allowed in the IH (Industrial, Heavy) and IM (Industrial, Medium) districts.



тор. Land with potential for urban agriculture.



ACTION C1

Explore adding urban farming definitions to the Land Use Bylaw.

An urban farming use category that provides regulation and allowance for diverse types and scales of commercial growing within the urban areas of Strathcona County.

CONTEXT

Local comments on urban agriculture suggested that streamlining the startup process and eliminating potential red tape or other barriers would lead to greater interest developing in urban farming. Land use opportunities can present an invitation to new ideas and new investment. Through staff collaboration among key Departments, urban farm definitions will be a proactive measure to allow and attract appropriate outdoor, greenhouse, indoor, or rooftop farm operations to the urban areas of the County.

Many jurisdictions across Canada have explored and added urban agriculture zoning language, including the recent changes in Edmonton, where urban agriculture definitions were added to the Zoning Bylaw in 2016.

CONSIDERATIONS

A number of different subtypes for urban agriculture such as 'Urban Farm,' 'Hydroponic/Aquaponic Farm,' 'Rooftop Farm,' and 'Market Garden' can be developed to allow flexibility of commercial uses based on underlying zoning districts. Each type can expect different types of traffic, visibility, and intensity of activity, and these characteristics can be incorporated into responsible zoning district use regulations.

Work with community members through an ad-hoc task force to outline the needs and approach to urban agriculture zoning.

As with any zoning activity, care must be taken to minimize potential for nuisance, public safety hazard, or conflict with other uses. In the case of urban farms, land use conditions can be included to govern farm size, type, allowance of various structures, hours of activity, allowance of animals, and site management plans in different zoning districts.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Promote the new land use definition in the community
- Support start-up urban farmers through partnerships or incentives
- Food and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy



ACTION C2

Develop a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County.

An information campaign to educate residents and potential urban farmers about the possibilities surrounding urban farming in Strathcona County.

CONTEXT

During the first phase of engagement, there was a relatively small level of interest and/or knowledge about urban farming. In the initial implementation of this strategy, an important foundational step is to build an understanding about this aspect of urban agriculture.

Small-scale, entrepreneurial urban farmers add energy to the local economy, add vitality to local farmers markets, and serve as urban ambassadors for local food. As new urban farmers succeed, they may grow into the next generation of small or medium sized diversified farmers in rural areas of the County, helping maintain a portion of the County's rural agricultural economy. This aligns with other areas of the Agriculture Master Plan.

CONSIDERATIONS

An information campaign could capitalize on assets in the region, including existing youth and school groups, and the University Of Alberta Faculty Of Agricultural, Life & Environmental Sciences. It could also bring in external experts with deeper experience in urban farming.

The information campaign should be provided and distributed through a variety of channels - speakers series, online videos, toolkits and best practice reviews.

A successful information campaign to increase urban farming activity should be designed in conjunction with supportive efforts such as clear Land Use Bylaw around urban farming, access to resources, and expanding local food markets, so that the new interest and energy developed is effectively fostered into viable urban farms.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Engage interested individuals or groups about where the opportunities and barriers lie for urban farming in the County.

ACTION C3

Develop a County-supported youth farming and entrepreneurship program with a placemaking urban focus.

A new program coordinated by Transportation and Agriculture Services to introduce youth to the activities and opportunities of urban agriculture, with the goal of empowering entrepreneurial spirit, increasing knowledge of agriculture and food, and fostering healthy behaviours.

CONTEXT

Young people are a relatively large demographic in Strathcona County. Including young people not only as participants in urban agriculture but actually as leaders in new agricultural ventures will seed the conditions for generational change around food literacy, understanding and interest in farming, and the overall vibrancy of Strathcona County as a place. This is a key demographic to engage. Building on the success of school-based collaborations by Transportation and Agriculture Services, new efforts could extend to other youth organizations as potential partners.

The urban areas of Strathcona County are relatively low in community character and tend to miss an intimate sense of place. A youth urban farm centre, with gardens, retail markets, hydroponic growing as well as public art and other activity could help create a vibrant place that reflects creativity, innovation, and positive energy within the urban areas of the County.

CONSIDERATIONS

Partnering with youth organizations with clear missions and strategic plans will help maximize long-term impact, ability to connect with County youth, and overall success of the program. Partnering with farmers markets or other existing urban food initiatives may smooth a start-up phase by helping identify multi-use sites, shared costs, and increased traffic to future events and entrepreneurial activities.

Work to develop leadership and creativity among youth. Use multiple aspects of the urban food system, such as growing, processing, and selling food at markets to engage youth in planning, design, and making.

Establish a primary space to host activities and serve as a canvas for urban agriculture activities. Elements such as gardens, converted shipping containers, market sheds, kitchens, and gathering areas can be creatively configured to make an energetic, unique public space that also serves the educational and developmental needs of County youth.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Urban Incubator Farm to provide growing space and technical support to start-up urban farmers



URBAN FARMING

Best Practices

BEST PRACTICE ACTIONS

1. Working with Government

Create policy to enable commercial food production as a defined use on zoned lands with appropriate limitations and mitigation strategies. Also, work to create an urban farming business license category.

2. Exploring Distribution

Examine possibilities for urban farmers to sell produce directly from an urban farm (farm gate sales) with appropriate limitations. Additionally, work to enable alternative food retail and distribution models such as community food markets, food distribution hubs and pre-approved community supported agriculture (CSA) distribution sites in locations such as community centers, neighborhood houses and schools.

3. Mindfully Managing

Create healthy soil guidelines for urban farms informed by environmental best practices. Monitor existing urban farm models and integrate new models as they emerge.

4. Engaging the Community

Foster a sense of belonging and ownership among community members by hosting volunteer days, farm tours, workshops and training, guest lectures, dinners, etc. Additionally, give back to the community by making produce available for free or at a low cost, host gleaning events, and provide assistance to neighborhood gardeners.

COMMON CHALLENGES

1. Policv

Business licensure, food safety and handling, soil and water safety, regulation of Structures, regulation of livestock.

2. Physical

Identifying available growing space can be challenging in densely developed cities.

3. Economic

Labor is reported as one of the largest costs in urban farming. Farmers often struggle to pay staff and interns, and many rely solely on volunteer efforts. Revenue typically comes from a combination of sales and grants, limiting farms financially.

CASE STUDY Vancouver Urban Farming Society

VANCOUVER BC

he Vancouver Urban Farming Society (VUFS) began as an informal group of urban farmers, entrepreneurs, urban farming supporters, food security advocates, and consumers dedicated to increasing the sustainability of urban farming in Vancouver and throughout BC. The organizations supports the shared interests of urban farmers and strengthens the sector through education, advocacy, networking and business support. The organization currently coordinates with 23 urban farms in Vancouver.

CASE STUDY City Beet Farm

VANCOUVER BC

ity Beet Farm is a small organic farm owned and operated by Kate Ralphs and Ruth Warren in Riley Park, Vancouver. The two trade landowners vegetables for the use of their yards and sell the rest through a fifty-share CSA program. Operating on a thriving volunteer program, City Beet Farm grows 46 different kinds of vegetables and over 150 varieties. Bicycles are the main mode of distribution, and is just a small part of the team's larger strategy for obtaining a stronger, sustainable and accessible local food system.

CASE STUDY Loutet Farm

NORTH VANCOUVER BC

outet Farm is located in North Vancouver, BC. A sustainable social enterprise focused on building a plant to plate food system, was founded as a partnership between North Shore Neighborhood House, the City of North Vancouver and the University of British Columbia. The project farm employs underutilized public parkland provided by the City and operates as an economically viable urban farm within a residential area. Funds generated through the sale of produce are directed back into operations of the farm while creating valuable jobs for residents. The farm also offers a range of courses centered on sustainable food production for both adults and children.



CONCEPT

Urban agriculture in schools comes in the form of classroom garden, indoor growing demonstrations, shared-use community gardens, horticultural training gardens or greenhouses, tech-enabled vertical growing hydroponic and aquaponic systems, and many other variations.

Among these types, different age groups and curricula can be engaged and lesson plans can be designed to minimize added teacher effort while maximizing learning outcomes. In addition to learning outcomes, of course, garden-based education can reduce behaviour problems, improve healthy food choices, increase physical activity among students, and actually lead to new entrepreneurial energy.

School Agriculture Program

STRATEGY AREA D

ACTIONS

- 1. Foster growing opportunities at every school in the County.
- 2. Increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship in schools

CONTEXT

School-based agriculture initiatives are a strength of the County, with a number of existing school agriculture initiatives , from elementary to high schools.

Because of the relatively large youth population in Strathcona County, a robust urban agriculture strategy will need to connect with this population and capitalize on the creativity, energy and potential influence of youth. School based programs are effective at introducing a new generation to farming and agriculture, and creating the conditions for new ideas and energy around agriculture.

It is also expected that children, once excited about gardening, will carry that excitement home. As Strathcona County begins supporting different aspects of urban agriculture, the excitement of children and the resulting engagement of entire families will help bring residents to urban agriculture efforts such as community gardens, urban farms, and farmers markets.

WHAT WE HEARD

During the initial phase of engagement, the community was hopeful that an urban agriculture strategy could help to educate the community about growing food and the food system. Some of this feedback focused on involving schools. During the second stage of the initial engagement phase, the project team did not ask any questions specific to school programs, as they wanted to focus on areas that were potentially more contentious.

Responses during the engagement on the draft plan found an overwhelming amount of support for the actions for school programs, which are identified in this plan.

A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

Assets include established educational programs in schools around the County, a large youth population, and school grounds that could support innovative projects. There are existing curriculum materials available online for teachers interested in garden-based education, and well-respected models of agricultural entrepreneurship programs for older students.

There are a number of existing school agriculture initiatives in the County. These include:

- Bev Facey High School community garden; culinary arts program
- Salisbury School Garden Program.
 Schools in the program include: FR Haythorne
 Junior High; École Pere Kenneth Kearns;
 Mills Haven Elementary; Westboro Elementary;
 École Campbelltown; Holy Spirit Catholic School;
 Madonna Catholic School; Salisbury Composite
 High School; Wye Elementary School; Ardrossan
 Elementary; Clover Bar Junior High; Pine Street
 Elementary; Wes Hosford Elementary;
 Woodbridge Elementary

No bylaw changes would be necessary to continue building these programs.



ACTION D1

Foster growing opportunities at every school in the County.

Work with existing school garden leaders and the ongoing support from Transportation and Agriculture Services to compile a set of best practices and toolkit for starting new school gardens. Focus on replicating the bright spots of successful school gardens, and expanding existing momentum to reach all schools.

CONTEXT

School gardens have been implemented successfully at many schools in the County already. With the many demonstrated benefits that accompany school gardens, this action should be seen as a 'quick win' of simply adding resources to expand a successful model. The ongoing support of Transportation and Agriculture Services should be continued and expanded to junior and senior high schools.

CONSIDERATIONS

Different kinds of gardens and curricula can have different learning outcomes, and can foster varied experiences. When looking for best practices and bright spot programs, be sure to assess the garden's outcomes in order to replicate the kinds of gardens for the desired outcomes.

The costs of garden installation and management should be considered as part of creating a replicable model, in order to match resource levels with new programs.

Different grade levels will benefit from different types of gardens and the different types of instruction that they afford. Pay close attention to grade-level-appropriate garden spaces and curriculum.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Networks of garden educators that share knowledge, resources, and progress.

ACTION D2

Increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship in schools.

Build results-based experiential education programs that combine multiple learning areas around a core of hands-on urban agriculture projects.

CONTEXT

As part of the effort to engage County youth in urban agriculture, increased presence in schools by Strathcona County staff and elected officials can help build creative and innovative educational experiences.

CONSIDERATIONS

As with any new educational program, participation and leadership from teachers and administrators is vital to success.

Use successful existing models as templates for new programs, to be adapted by Strathcona County teachers, administration, and partners such as local businesses, local growers, or Transportation and Agriculture Services.

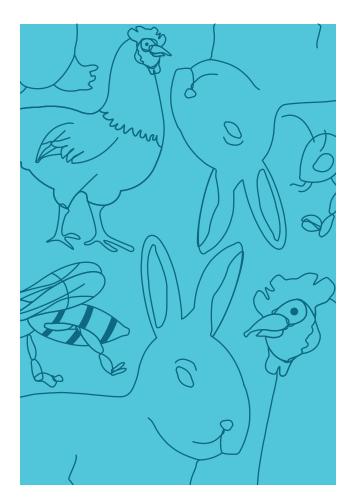
The school system itself needs further exploration in terms of staff interest, current offerings, and potential alignments between existing programs and new classes related to urban agriculture.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Build shared leadership

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Develop school-based urban farming enterprises.
- Contribute to the development of academic concentrations or vocational programs built around urban agriculture, technology, and entrepreneurship.
- Advocate for urban agriculture into curriculum through Alberta Education.



Urban Livestock
Chicken | Pets | Bees

STRATEGY AREA E

CONCEPT

Urban livestock includes the raising of chickens, bees, rabbits, and animals such as small-breed pigs and goats. With so many kinds of animals that can be kept for multiple purposes, the topic of urban livestock is complex. In some cases animals are used to produce food, such as eggs or honey. In some cases the animal is the food, such as rabbits or non-laying chickens. In other cases an agricultural animal bred for small size is being cared for as a pet, with no food production purpose at all.

With each type of animal different considerations come into play to create safe, nuisance-free, and humane conditions for each animal to be kept in an urban environment. Even with the best intentions, it is sometimes not appropriate for every type of animal to be kept in every urban location. Types of neighbourhoods, key issues for residents, and planning goals all must be considered alongside health and safety concerns when making decisions to introduce livestock into urban areas.

ACTIONS

- Replace current Animal Control Bylaw with new separate bylaws: revised Animal Control Bylaw and create an Alternative Pets Bylaw.
- 2. Pilot project for urban chickens.
- 3. Bee Healthy: Revise planting guidelines to incorporate pollinator habitat into ornamental landscapes.
- 4. Bee Healthy: Amend Apiculture Bylaw to allow demonstration beehives in additional land use districts.
- 5. Bee Healthy: Beehives installed as demonstration projects in lower-traffic areas.

CONTEXT

Residents of Strathcona County expressed a wide difference of opinions on this subject, perhaps reflecting the complexity of the subject. There was a great deal of support for backyard chickens, but also substantial concern.

Similarly, many people expressed interest in bees, but many others expressed concerns over keeping bees in urban neighbourhoods. Beekeeping is a generally safe practice, with successful beehives kept in urban spaces in many Canadian communities. This does not, however, mean that beekeeping should be allowed everywhere, especially where such a large number of voices have concerns, without careful consideration. Many of the concerns over beekeeping centred on hives in close proximity to children and houses, and worry over stings and allergic responses.

Keeping of any urban animals, including livestock, is an individual decision with potential impact on neighbours, especially in dense residential neighbourhoods. Potential negative impacts can be lessened through thoughtful policy and responsible animal keeping. Many benefits result from keeping different kinds of animals, from companionship to nourishment. In examples across the country, effective policies are opening the doors for urban livestock and their benefits. Not all jurisdictions have adopted policies allowing all kinds of animals, however.

The approach of this strategy area is not to advocate for one side or the other, but to find incremental steps forward that minimize negative impacts, offer avenues for involvement and learning, while developing experience-based local knowledge for the County to inform future animal policy and practice.

WHAT WE HEARD

During the initial phase of engagement, there was significant interest in bees and urban chickens. These themes ranked number 2 and 3 in the initial phase, behind support for home and community gardens. At the same time, residents also expressed concern over these issues. When digging deeper into various elements of the phase through revised questions, this pattern again emerged - significant interest and support paired with concern. This again highlights the need to explore the potential of these areas, but being mindful of the potential impacts and working to mitigate them.

Responses during the engagement on the draft plan demonstrated this pattern of support and concern yet again, although with a slight twist. The highest levels of disagreement were seen in the backyard chicken pilot program and the alternative pet bylaw. Both these action areas, however, still resulted in 72% support for the backyard chicken pilot and 70% support for the development of an alternative pet bylaw, according to participants during the final phase of engagement. The approach to bees was widely supported.



A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

The bylaw for urban livestock is the Animal Control Bylaw, which currently prohibits essentially all animals except common domesticated animals as pets from the urban areas of Strathcona County.

The Apiculture Bylaw essentially prohibits beekeeping from the urbanized areas of the County.

There is a global concern over the health of the honeybee population and its potential negative impact on food crops. Alberta has one of the healthiest bee populations in Canada, housing 283,000 honeybee colonies, which represents approximately 43 percent of the total bees in Canada.

Assets for beekeeping include a strong knowledge base among County beekeepers, a common public understanding of the importance of supporting bee populations, well-publicized best practices, and interest from many residents.

Assets for backyard chickens include public interest, a pilot program currently underway in Edmonton, and well-publicized best practices.

ACTION E1

Replace current Animal Control Bylaw with new separate bylaws: revised Animal Control Bylaw and create an Alternative Pets Bylaw.

Two separate bylaws are proposed to better clarify the complex issues of keeping animals in urban settings. These proposed bylaws are envisioned to provide flexible, comprehensive, and up-to-date regulations for domestic animals throughout the County.

The revised Animal Control Bylaw would maintain oversight for all agricultural animals in the County, including urban backyard chickens by way of a new pilot project. The new Alternative Pets Bylaw would create a new grouping of animals that include exotic pets as well as animals that are traditionally kept as agricultural livestock, but have been bred as pets and whose owners intend to keep them solely as pets, deriving no food or other animal product from them.

CONTEXT

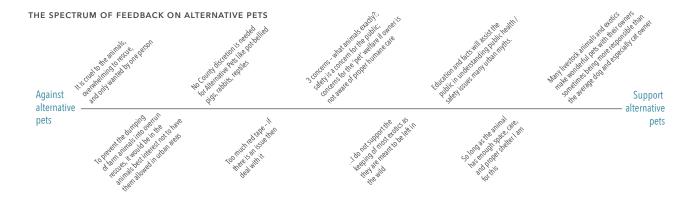
This action is a proposed solution to a complicated set of regulatory needs: updating the Animal Control Bylaw to allow for limited urban livestock for agricultural purpose and finding a productive resolution to the issue of small livestock being kept solely as pets. The Animal Control Bylaw is due for revision, creating an opportunity for an integrated revision that takes a strategic approach to creating updated rules that respond to the changing desires and concerns for Strathcona County residents. As discussed in the What We Heard section, there is both interest and concern regarding alternative pets. The graphic below illustrates the range of feedback heard on alternative pets through the engagement process:

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Periodic review and revision of bylaws to ensure their efficacy





In order to address the complexity of the issue of alternative pets, a thoughtful, measured approach will be necessary in order to balance the enthusiasm and the concerns heard in the community. The graphic below illustrates the range of options that could be taken on this issue:

THE SPECTRUM OF APPROACHES TO ALTERNATIVE PETS



CONSIDERATIONS

The Wildlife Act, the Alberta Agricultural Pests Act, the Animal Health Act and other related federal and provincial regulations should be seen as the key starting point in developing language in these updated and new bylaws. The updated and new bylaws should not duplicate or confuse issues presented in existing applicable law.

Clear definitions of "Agricultural Animals" and "Pets" will be essential to the application of these bylaws. It is suggested that any animal that produces any physical product for human consumption or use be classified as "agricultural" and thus regulated by the Animal Control Bylaw. Any animal that is kept purely a pet, other than cats and dogs, would be regulated by the Alternative Pets Bylaw. However, following higher jurisdictional authority, no animals that are regulated by an Act would be included as allowed animals.

The Animal Control Bylaw should largely remain intact, with the following key changes:

- add clarity around its oversight of "agricultural" animals;
- add language allowing a backyard chicken pilot project in the urban areas.

The Alternative Pets Bylaw should require alternative pet owners to register their animals. The Alternative Pets Bylaw should include and govern "Exotic Pets." The Alternative Pets Bylaw should ensure that pet owners receive a list of comprehensive animal care resources, such as veterinarians and registered breeders in and near Strathcona County.

The Alternative Pets Bylaw will need to include restrictions on allowed animals to protect public health and welfare and public and private property. Prohibitions on animal species and breeds should be applied based on size, potential safety threat if an animal escapes, level of noise an animal produces, amount of waste an animal produces, and potential threat to commercial agriculture through disease vectors.

The Alternative Pets Bylaw should also require, at the discretion of the reviewing official, a site management plan describing as needed the animal's space allotment, confinement materials and construction, direction of slope, manure handling practices, location of immediate neighbours, and biosecurity precautions.

In certain instances, there may be overlap between bylaws for single species, based on whether the animal is kept for agricultural purposes or as a pet. For instance, rabbits can be raised as meat animals or as pets. Depending on the stated intention of the owner and observed care and use of the animals, the animals would be governed by either the Animal Control Bylaw or the Pets Bylaw but not by both. In the event that an owner claims the animals as both pets and agricultural animals, or claims them as pets but uses them for agricultural purposes (such as chickens for eggs or pygmy goat for milk), the rules in the Animal Control Bylaw would take precedence.

Essentially, the keeping of pets in Strathcona County should be expanded in scope, while the keeping of agricultural livestock should remain more closely regulated.



Pilot project for urban chickens.

A limited scope urban chicken program with close oversight and periodic review of performance and outcomes, used to evaluate the possibility of broad allowances to keep chickens in Strathcona County's urban areas. Chickens kept in low-density zoning districts, acreages and rural areas would not be subject to the pilot project.

CONTEXT

Urban chicken keeping is growing trend across Canada, and enthusiasm around the issue has been noted in Strathcona County. At the same time that interest in chickens is high, however, there is also significant concern among residents about negative impacts of urban chicken keeping. Concerns include animal welfare with untrained owners, noise, pest attraction, manure runoff, and spread of untreated poultry disease to commercial flocks.

The graphic below illustrates the range of feedback heard on backyard chickens through the engagement process:

THE SPECTRUM OF APPROACHES TO BACKYARD CHICKENS

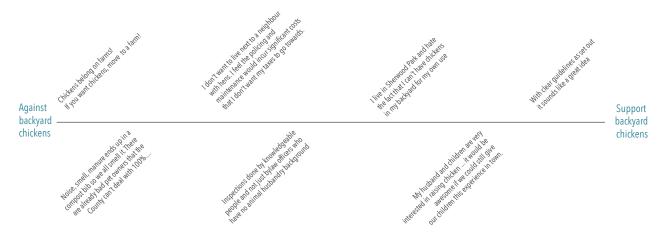


SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Review and assess the outcomes of this backyard chicken pilot program.
 Based on the review, decide on further implementation.



In other municipalities, notably in Edmonton, pilot projects have proved useful as ways to trial new chicken policies before full enactment. This approach to piloting and learning is the recommended way forward, in order to balance the enthusiasm and the concerns heard in the community. The graphic above illustrates the range of options that could be taken on this issue

CONSIDERATIONS

Any chicken policies would be governed by a revised Animal Control Bylaw, and would include different allowances and requirements for chicken keeping based on zoning districts. For lots where current Animal Control Bylaw allows chicken keeping, no rule changes are suggested. This pilot project would apply to urban zoning districts where urban livestock are currently prohibited.

Suggested details of pilot project:

- Each pilot project chicken keeper should register with the County; no more than 4 hens allowed, no roosters;
- hens should be minimum of 5 months old and be sourced from a regulated hatchery;
- owners need to complete a course on chicken health and management;
- coops need to be inspected and offer protection from extreme temperatures and from predators;
- particular fully-flighted breeds should be avoided or prohibited;
- neighbors should be informed;
- potential biosecurity issues of disease reaching commercial chicken flocks should be addressed by limiting household pet interactions with backyard chickens, excluding wild birds and other animals from coop area, and requiring a simple biosecurity checklist for participants.
- pilot project participants should receive resource list for certified breeders, area veterinarians, and other resources;
- Yearly limit on enrollment, based on available resourcesat the County to deliver and monitor the pilot project.
- Require that owners obtain a premise ID number.



Bee Healthy: Revise planting guidelines to incorporate pollinator habitat into ornamental landscapes.

Revise the plant lists and planting guides that are used in maintaining Strathcona County's ornamental landscaping. This can create a significant amount of new habitat and forage for insects and birds in the County. Native plants and non-invasive exotics that are low-maintenance, attractive, and productive for insects and birds can be added to planting lists and design guidelines.

CONTEXT

Ornamental landscapes are managed throughout Strathcona County, and are typically managed as aesthetic resources only. By introducing the idea of pollinator and bird habitat into the planting strategy, a virtually no cost change can result in transformation of many County landscapes into high performance integrated fabrics of sustainable biodiversity and beauty.

CONSIDERATIONS

Care should be taken to avoid plants that may attract pests.

Different planted areas are used for perennial and annual plants. Both types of plantings should be included in these revisions.

Design standards should be taken into account, and maintaining County aesthetic standards should be a priority.

Similar to the recommended edible landscaping program, a series of signage in key locations can highlight the presence of these plantings and inform the community about their benefits.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place;
- Connect urban and rural communities;
- Build food literacy and awareness.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Continued dialogue about positive impacts Strathcona County can have on local bee populations.
- Locating of demonstration beehives in or near large plantings of pollinator friendly plants.

Bee Healthy: Amend Apiculture Bylaw to allow demonstration beehives in additional land use districts.

Review and revise the current Apiculture Bylaw to increase opportunities for urban beekeeping, beekeeping education, and the demonstration of responsible beekeeping in urban areas. This bylaw change would allow demonstration beehives (see E.4) in the urban area of Strathcona County, limiting the number and location of beehives, and allow for hives as demonstration projects that can be used to safely explore the inclusion of beehives in the urban areas.

CONTEXT

While the reactions to backyard beekeeping were mixed and somewhat polarized, the concern about bees in general and the need to support healthy bee populations tended towards consensus, with support for overall strategies to support bee health in County policy. Strathcona County residents are interested in helping healthy bees.

This proposed action is designed to encourage County policies that support bee health and public awareness, without introducing beehives to backyards, residential districts, or high traffic areas.

The current Apiculture Bylaw effectively restricts beekeeping from the urban areas by limiting permissible zoning districts. Allowing beekeeping in select urban districts will increase educational opportunities around the overall importance of bees and their current crisis, and will improve the ability of local beekeepers to take advantage of existing and proposed bee forage plants in the urban areas.

CONSIDERATIONS

This proposal is not meant to allow beekeeping in residential districts. Instead, the intention is to allow responsible beekeeping on low traffic industrial, institutional, or civic sites within the urban areas.

Conditions should apply to new beekeeping operations within the urban area, such as:

- all hives to be sited by or under supervision of a professional beekeeper;
- hives' primary use will be educational and demonstration, and secondary use can be sale of honey;
- all urban hive sites and urban beekeepers must be approved by the County.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Review and revise Apiculture Bylaw as needed.



Bee Healthy: Beehives installed as demonstration projects in lower-traffic areas.

A limited number of beehives, placed and managed by experienced beekeepers, located at select sites in the urban area as demonstration projects to provide education about bees and beekeeping, honey sales to support educational programming, and increased dialogue about bees and the threats facing them.

CONTEXT

While the reactions to backyard beekeeping were mixed and somewhat polarized, the concern about bees in general and the need to support healthy bee populations tended towards consensus, with support for overall strategies to support bee health in County policy. Strathcona County residents are interested in helping healthy bees.

The demonstration project proposed here is designed to increase bee education, support bee colonies, and introduce new groups to the many issues around bees, while avoiding residents' concerns about beehives located throughout residential neighbourhoods or in close proximity to high traffic areas and people with bee allergies.

CONSIDERATIONS

Demonstration hive project should be developed in partnership with a professional beekeeper.

Hives should be located in clusters of 2 to 6 hives per location.

Locations should be away from high traffic areas, allow for group access for education, and should include a fenced or other barrier to prevent people from coming into contact with the hives without permission.

Frequent educational programming should be offered for all ages, and should be led by the beekeeper of the hives visited.

Honey produced should be sold to offset installation and educational costs.

Demonstration hive locations could be on public or private property (as Apiculture Bylaw allows), on grade or on accessible rooftops. To the greatest extent possible, demonstration hive locations should be universally accessible by people of all ability levels.

Strathcona County will have the discretion to decide where demonstration hives will be located.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Bring people together
- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Expand food production
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

FUTURE ACTIONS

- Expanded honey production under a collective label of Strathcona urban beekeepers.
- Continued dialogue about positive impacts Strathcona County can have on local bee populations.

URBAN LIVESTOCK

Best Practices

HEN KEEPING: BEST PRACTICE HOUSING

A quality coop is essential to backyard chicken production. Layers need nest boxes - one per 4-5 birds. Chickens like to be up high, so a place to roost is important. Coops must provide protection from the weather and predators. There should be a well-insulated area with a light bulb or heat lamp for the winter months as well as ventilation for fresh air. A minimum of 3-5 square feet per bird is recommended. Hens also need adequate space to roam and should be let out daily.

BEST PRACTICE ACTIONS

1. Clean

Make sure hen keepers know proper care and sanitization standards for birds as well as pest control and prevent disease.

2. Promote

Host educational events demonstrating the benefits and ease of hen care as an extension of pet care and environmental stewardship.

3. Gather support

Invite local stakeholders and policymakers to see chicken coop as proof of concept.

4. Have a plan

Hen keepers should have a firm idea of their values and strategy for long-term hen rearing, including end-of-life considerations.

5. Share

Give back to the community by sharing free eggs, hosting chicken bogs/cookouts.

COMMON CHALLENGES

1. Policy

Coop distance regulations, zoning, health and sanitation.

2. Physical

Space, diseases and pests, end-of-life, noise, predators.

3. Social

Concerns over noise, pests, predators, and disease.



CASE STUDY Urban Livestock Policy

METRO VANCOUVER, BC

ancouver city councillors changed urban livestock policies to include backyard chickens in 2010, and since then more than 220 residents have registered their birds. A policy is currently being developed that would increase the number of allowed birds to six or eight and other jurisdictions like New Westminster, Squamish, and Victoria are considering similar plans. Vancouver does not currently allow roosters in their bylaw due to noise and animal control officers investigated 18 chicken-related complaints in 2015.

BEEKEEPING: BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

Beekeepers should stay informed of recommended changes in beekeeping practices, including the treatment of parasites and illness, threats to honeybee health, and government regulations.

BEST PRACTICE HIVE PLACEMENT

Hives should be placed in a quiet area and not directly against a neighboring property unless a solid fence or dense plant barrier of six feet or higher forms the property boundary. Hives should be kept as far away as possible from roads, sidewalks, and right of way. Flight paths into the hive (generally ten feet in front of the hive entrance) should remain within the owner's lot, although barriers (eg. Fencing and tall shrubs) can sometimes be used to redirect the bee's flight pattern.

For flat-roof placement, ensure that the hive can be made level; ensure that the roof below can support the weight of a hive full of honey with cinder blocks on top (and the owner); and attempt to reduce the impact of high winds. Success on roofs over six stories has not been tested.

BEST PRACTICE ACTIONS

1. Promote

It is recommended that beekeepers post signs to notify neighbors and passerby to the presence of hives. It is best to place such signs so that they are only in view when the public would otherwise be able to view the hives. Education of the public is a key component to urban apiary success.

2. Planning

Beekeepers are advised to closely observe their apiary locations to determine the carrying capacity of the area – both the immediate area and roughly three miles in all directions – and to limit the number of hives accordingly. Signs of over-saturation in an area include slow colony growth, poor honey production, and excessively defensive behavior.

3. Provide

Bees use large amounts of water to control temperature and humidity within the hive. They prefer a sunny place with surface moisture where they will not drown. The water should be kept fresh and clean. Providing water near the hive prevents bees from roaming to urban water sources such as AC units where they might be seen as a nuisance.

4. Control

There are a number of honeybee diseases and pests for beekeepers to be concerned with. It is critical that beekeepers be educated to recognize and respond to disease.

5. Document

Good record keeping should be a priority. A written record of colony manipulation and observation should be maintained for each hive. This should include a catalog of equipment used, a record of inspections and findings, and relevant observations.

COMMON CHALLENGES

1. Policy

Zoning, health and public safety.

2. Social

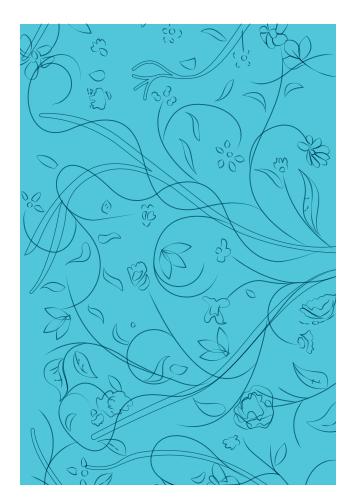
Fear.

3. Economic

Honey inconsistency, small profit margins.

4. Physical

Pests and colony collapse.



Home Gardens

STRATEGY AREA F

CONCEPT

A home garden is a small area of land or raised bed used for growing food on or around a house or apartment complex. A home garden is typically planted and maintained by a single person or family. Home gardens can be located anywhere on a lot, depending on allowances by local bylaws or neighbourhood ordinances.

Maintaining a home garden is an important aspect of urban agriculture, providing a close, daily connection to the act of growing food. Home gardens are vital in creating a full spectrum of food system participation and food literacy, and can also help a family increase its fruit and vegetable consumption, leading to better public health.

ACTIONS

- 1. Promotion and advocacy around residential gardening opportunities.
- 2. Share programs and courses on home gardening across the community.

CONTEXT

As part of a complete urban agriculture strategy for Strathcona County, home gardens should be recognized as a critical layer in a healthy urban agriculture system. Home gardens allow people of all ages easy access to the experience of gardening. In family settings, in particular, a home garden provides a unique platform to share values about food, create new food memories, and learn about the ways food ties us together. Additionally, home gardens provide a way for neighbours to create stronger connections, building critical social fabric. By intentionally supporting home gardens and gardeners, Strathcona County is laying the foundation for greater participation in urban agriculture in the future.

WHAT WE HEARD

Broadly speaking, there is great support for home gardens. Throughout the conversation with the community, participants felt that home gardens can positively contribute to the urban agriculture goals and vision.

A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

The current wording of the Land Use Bylaw is not prohibitive of home gardens in a front yard. Section 3.10.34 states that within residential districts in the Urban Area and hamlets, landowners are responsible for the placement and proper maintenance of landscaping for all yards visible from a road. All yards visible from a road are to be seeded with grass or sodded within eighteen (18) months of occupancy. Alternative forms of landscaping may be substituted for seeding or sodding, provided that all areas of exposed earth are designed as either flower beds or cultivated gardens.

There may be instances where certain garden practices, such as extensive plantings of potatoes, may challenge this interpretation of the bylaw, but a creative approach to home gardening can help to grow more food while still meeting the community's aesthetic standards.



ACTION F1

Promotion and advocacy around residential gardening opportunities.

An informational campaign to make clear to Strathcona County residents what and where they are allowed to grow or raise on residential properties in different zoning districts in the County.

CONTEXT

Through the engagement process it was clear that many residents had interest in home gardening, but at the same time many had divergent impressions around what kind of home gardening was allowed in the County.

In particular, many believed that front yard gardens were prohibited, while County codes do not, in fact, include such a restriction. By providing clear information on what gardening is allowed, more residents should be excited to begin or enlarge their gardens.

CONSIDERATIONS

Local garden supply centres may be enthusiastic partners in either sharing information or sponsoring a program that encourages home gardens.

An effective campaign will utilize multiple media channels to reach a diverse audience.

The information shared should be clear and encouraging, and also should explain the constraints or limits to responsible home gardening.

Placement of home garden information can occur in alignment with other initiatives in this document, such as community gardens, edible landscaping or school projects.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Measurement project looking at number and size of home gardens over time, before and after informational campaign.

ACTION F2

Share programs and courses on home gardening across the community.

Create a central resource of all garden programs, classes, and workshops in Strathcona County and the Capital Region. Make this list public, and share broadly.

CONTEXT

Interest in home gardening is growing, and the activity provides many benefits. By linking the full range of resources available for home gardening to new or curious home gardeners, more people should engage in this activity.

A number of garden businesses are already connecting to the Strathcona County gardening community in educational and charitable ways. Where possible, these business outreach efforts should be encouraged, expanded, and treated as a network of resources and expertise that can be grown and strengthened.

Gardening resources as diverse as compost, horticultural education, and promotional capacity exist in County departments.

Garden resources also exist in schools, churches, and senior centres..

Existing community gardens are especially strong community-based repositories of gardening wisdom.

All of these resources could ultimately be networked together to build a robust web of inspiration and support for Strathcona County gardeners.

CONSIDERATIONS

Creative outreach and research will be needed to develop a thorough and user-friendly list of garden resources.

Garden-related businesses should be seen as potential partners. A resource that lists their activities should be seen as a mutually-beneficial effort between garden businesses, gardeners, and the County.

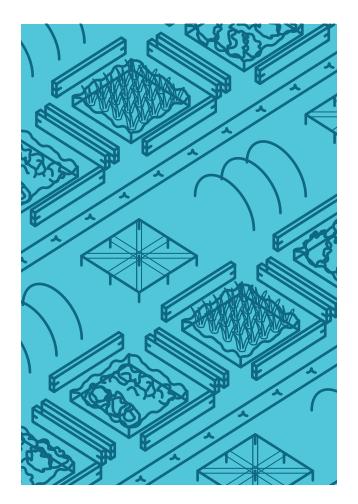
Once created, update the resource list at least annually, and share through as many channels as possible.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- Bring people together
- Connect urban and rural communities
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Expand food production

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Expansion of garden groups and gardening efforts into a Countywide gardening network to address technical, policy, and community issues around gardening.



Education & Coordination

STRATEGY AREA G

CONCEPT

As implementation of these strategy areas begin, public and private Strathcona County resources will move towards the actions described above. As this begins, efforts in education and coordination of action will be critical in building momentum, maintaining direction, and realizing a full return on these invested resources.

Well conceived efforts in education and coordination will cross all of the other strategy areas, tying people, expertise, and investment together into Strathcona County-specific urban agriculture, food system, and community results.

Education efforts include work with all ages, in many different settings, about all kinds of urban agriculture areas. Many of the actions above call for education in one way or another. Within this overall strategy, education includes any sharing of knowledge, in formal classrooms or in passing conversations at a chokecherry bush along a park trail.

Coordination refers to the act of linking energy and information together. In thinking about the multi-layered system of a new urban agriculture strategy, bringing individuals and teams into productive, collaborative relationships will be essential as a way to capture the full potential of each new project.

ACTIONS

- Structured stakeholder conversations on key implementation areas of the Urban Agriculture Strategy.
- 2. Education in all actions.

CONTEXT

In many large and small ways, education and coordination already exist around urban agriculture in the County. Education occurs at gardening workshops at Salisbury Greenhouse, and at Bev Facey High School. Coordination occurs when Transportation and Agriculture Services reaches out to community garden leaders to check in on needs and offer County resources such as wood chips in response, or when a resident mobilizes public support around a particular urban agriculture issue.

The purpose of education in the setting of this strategy is to explore more educational opportunities for all, in both active and passive ways, and to achieve new levels of awareness of food and agriculture for all residents of the County.

The purpose of coordination in this context is to pull efforts together, build community and social connections along the way, and create opportunities for important dialogue around all aspects of agriculture, to keep the entire Agriculture Master Plan moving forward.

The two areas work in conjunction, of course, and they provide essential connectivity between the big ideas uncovered through community engagement. In thinking about the Grow, Make, and Get of urban agriculture, it is clear that these three aspects of urban agriculture must be coordinated, and that pulling each of the areas along to its full potential will require education, coordinated education, so that everyone who is interested can take part.

WHAT WE HEARD

During the initial phase of engagement, participants shared a strong interest in education and awareness of urban agriculture. Throughout the conversation during this project, increased learning in the community over time remained a focus.

The need for coordination of efforts emerged from conversations with key implementers during the engagement activities held in August 2016. As it became apparent that a diversity of activities was likely to be suggested in the eventual Urban Agriculture Strategy, the issue of coordination was brought to the community. As this part of the strategy became explicit in the review of the draft, there was general agreement that this was an effective element in order to see implementation happen.

A CONTEMPORARY SNAPSHOT

A number of community leaders and agriculture experts were involved in the development of the Urban Agriculture Strategy. With the completion of the Strategy, this network of citizens and experts can be encouraged to continue to participate in dialogue that will help guide the Strategy's implementation, as well shape future phases of the Agriculture Master Plan.



ACTION G1

Structured stakeholder conversations on key implementation areas of the Urban Agriculture Strategy.

Invite diverse urban agriculture stakeholders into facilitated working group to continue dialogue started in this strategy process, and to become an informal advisory body for urban agriculture projects and policy.

CONTEXT

During the engagement phase of this strategy, many diverse urban agriculture stakeholders were brought together to work collaboratively on particular questions of policy and action. The new and existing relationships that this process supported represent high value social capital that can be captured for effective community input, network building, and coordination. By pulling these stakeholders back together in facilitated dialogue, the potential of this social and civic capital can be realized.

Future phases of the Agriculture Master Plan are likely to recommend creation of a food policy council for Strathcona County. By pulling urban agriculture stakeholders together now, the foundations for smart choices about council formation can be placed, and future leaders of Strathcona County's agriculture sector may be identified and developed.

CONSIDERATIONS

Community dialogues and networks are successful if they are supported by a central backbone entity that helps pull people together, facilitates communication, reaches out to gather resources, and maintains a vision and purpose behind the network. This open-ended dialogue will have much greater eventual impact if well facilitated and supported. The County is best placed to play this coordinating role.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Develop Food Policy Council for Strathcona County.

ACTION G2

Education in all actions.

Create a metric of achieving at least one educational goal in each action included in this strategy.

CONTEXT

Sharing knowledge will be essential in strengthening the connection Strathcona County residents have to food, to farmland, and to the rural history and urbanizing present of this place. Many residents commented on the importance of education in building urban agriculture, and threading this through the implementation of the whole strategy will provide an integrated and inclusive attention to urban agriculture education.

CONSIDERATIONS

There are different kinds of education that would be part of this action. This would include general awareness, opportunities for involvement, and skill development.

Pre-existing communication channels, such as the urban agriculture e-newsletter mailing list and the County's social media accounts, provide a good foundation to distribute educational information.

An annual, coordinated approach to the educational component of urban agriculture will generate more impact than an ad hoc approach.

SUPPORTED GOALS

- Bring people together
- Build food literacy and awareness
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Expand food production
- Build shared leadership
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

FUTURE ACTIONS

 Evaluate educational metrics at the conclusion of the 3-year implementation cycle, re-evaluate and adjust for the next implementation cycle.

Next Steps and Review Process.

The Urban Agriculture Strategy is built upon a framework that features iterations of action, reflection and adjustment.

All of the actions identified in this section are to be initiated or completed within three years after approval of the Strategy. By identifying these initial steps, progress is made towards the vision in ways that address current gaps and lay the foundation for other activities in the future.

At the end of three years of activity, the County will evaluate and re-assess the next round of priority actions. This process creates a continuous cycle of action, learning, reflection and adjustment, ensuring that Strathcona County is continually focusing on current circumstances while keeping an eye on the long-term vision for urban agriculture. The adjacent outlines this process.



Given the diversity of actions that will be undertaken in this three-year span, it is recommended that there be an annual progress report on the respective strategy areas and actions. This way, there is a program of review and reflection as the initial implementation of the Urban Agriculture Strategy takes place.

The recommended annual review should monitor progress on each action, identifying:

- Action completed
- Action ongoing
- Action not yet started
- Key lessons learned over the past year
- Key adjustments to the implementation program for the upcoming year.

Appendices.

A / Example Annual Review Tool
94

B / Recommendations for other implementation strategies of the Agriculture Master Plan

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C / Engagement Materials 96

APPENDIX A

Example Annual Review Tool

This illustrates the structure of the annual review tool, which is intended to encourage reflection and adaptation, but not be overly onerous on County staff to complete.

Action A1 Amend the Land Use Bylaw to include 'community garden' as a defined land use						
ACTION	Completed		Ongoing		Not yet started	
KEY LESSO	NS LEARNED					
KEY ADJUS	TMENTS FOR	THE UPCOMING YEA	ΑR			
Action A2	A County-le	d community gard	len initiative	e, with the County pr	oviding public lar	nd access
ACTION	Completed		Ongoing		Not yet started	
KEY LESSO	NS LEARNED					
KEY ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR						
Action A3 County promotion and support for independent community gardens						
ACTION	Completed		Ongoing		Not yet started	
KEY LESSONS LEARNED						
KEY ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR						

16894

APPENDIX B

Recommendations for other implementation strategies of the Agriculture Master Plan

Over the course of the development of the Urban Agriculture Strategy, a variety of potential strategy areas and actions were explored. Some of these were identified as areas of exploration that were more appropriate for other implementation strategies of the Agriculture Master Plan. These two are listed below:

Farmer's Markets

It was determined that farmer's markets are more appropriate for the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy. Given that the primary focus on urban agriculture is on production, it was determined that the food and agriculture sector would be a more effective place to explore the role of farmer's markets in the County.

Processing

Strategies and actions related to processing was removed from the scope of the Urban Agriculture Strategy upon the completion of the Synthesize phase. The idea of preserving as well as local food-based business development were both prominent responses from the community, but it was determined that education such as canning classes would fit under the "education and coordination' strategy area. Other, more intensive processing activities can be explored as part of the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy as well as the Agri-Tourism Strategy.

APPENDIX C

Engagement Materials

The urban agriculture strategy process was designed to move from big picture understanding of the local content, along with the development of a vision, down to a focus on critical steps. To achieve this the team conducted three distinct phases of engagement between April and October 2016. The diagram below provides an overview of the phases and key direction within.

THE BIG PICTURE EXPLORE + ASSESS FEB - JUNE 2016	Establish context for urban agriculture within the County. Identify best practices throughout North America. Develop a vision for urban agriculture through extensive community engagement.
THE COUNTY CONTEXT SYNTHESIZE JULY - AUG 2016	Engage key implementors of urban agriculture in the County. Script critical moves to realize the vision for urban agriculture.
FOCUSED ACTIONS APPROVAL SEPT - NOV 2016	Engage the community and project leadership on a draft strategy. Develop an actionable, strategic urban agriculture strategy for the County.

The following is a summary of the approach to each phase of the engagement process as well as highlights of what was heard from the participants involved.

Phase 1: Explore and Assess

Executive Summary

From April 9 – July 1, 2016 the project team was out in County hamlets asking residents for insights on the future of urban agriculture in Strathcona County. During the first period of engagement, feedback from the community primarily revolved around three key areas of the food system: food production, food processing and distribution of food. To respond to the these common themes, the project team developed a second set of questions at the midway point of this phase to dig deeper into why these themes had significant importance to people.

Participation Metrics

In the twelve weeks of engagement the project team spent over 85 hours in the community having face-to-face conversations with members of the public. The following table shows how many participants were involved in each engagement method and how many ideas were gathered from that particular group.

FEEDBACK CHANNEL	PARTICIPANTS	IDEAS
Attendance at Events / Businesses	979	949
Roadshow Open Houses	45	119
Online Survey 1	161	184
Online Survey 2	1051	7456
Interviews	7	34
TOTAL	2234	8742

Place-Based Engagement Opportunities

Attendance at events and businesses as well as engagement open houses required project team presence to host and engage in two-way conversations with interested participants. The following is a breakdown of the various places the team was set-up to engage during this explore and assess phase.

EVENTS ATTENDED	ROADSHOW STOPS
Strathcona County Trade Fair	North Cooking Lake Community Hall
Ardrossan Farm Safety Fair	Sherwood Park Ottewell Barn
Rural Living Days	South Cooking Lake Community Hall
Ardrossan Picnic and Parade	Antler Lake Community Hall
Deville Hall Farmers' Market	Ardrossan Recreation Complex
South Cooking Lake Seniors' Potluck	Josephburg Community Hall
Baseline Farmers' Market	
Sherwood Park Farmers' Market	
South Cooking Lake Bookmobile	
Salisbury Farmers' Market	
Greenland Greenhouse	
Canada Day	

Community Feedback

To gather the nearly 9000 ideas heard from the public, the team asked two distinct sets of questions. The opening question of the process was open-ended, in order to understand areas of pre-existing interest in urban agriculture in the County. This was Phase 1A. A second set of questions were then designed to dig deeper into various urban agriculture issues. This was Phase 1B.

Phase 1A

The main question we asked throughout the explore and assess phase of public engagement was:

1. What are your great ideas for urban agriculture in Strathcona County?

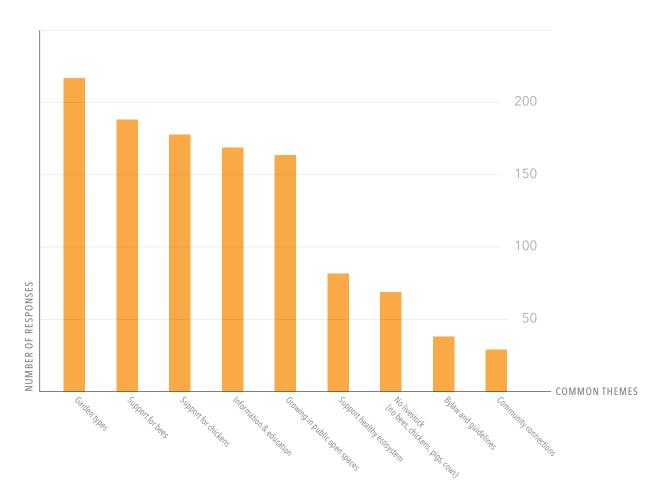
The primary themes heard in response to this question were *support for community* and *home gardens*, *backyard chickens* as well as *bees* and *beekeeping*. These themes indicated aspects of urban agriculture the community sees as most fitting in the Strathcona County context. Although community gardens were the most popular response, not too many people elaborated on why. The conversation around bees on the other hand was primarily related to people's concern for the global epidemic of bee colony collapse and the need for bees as pollinators.

Conversations about *education*, *awareness* and *access to information* were all top of mind for many participant and had strong ties to other themes. Often these themes correlated to other ideas such as the importance of growing in making stronger connections to our food sources.

Education and information also tied in as they relate to getting urban agriculture initiatives started and supported. For urban chicken keeping for instance we heard people draw links to the need for courses and workshops that are available locally so those interested in pursuing such urban farming efforts can be well equipped to do so.

Generally speaking, participants were keen to see this project become an opportunity for community building in Strathcona County and want to be involved in a variety of capacities.

Emerging Themes



Notable trends and insights of top themes

THEME	FREQ	COMMON SUBTHEMES	NOTES
Community / Home Gardens	219		Community gardens the most mentioned theme
Support for Bees	142	Backyard bees; bee hotels; beehives	
Support for Backyard Chickens	134	No roosters	
Information and education	126	Tips and 'how-to's'; courses and workshops; community garden info	Ranging from awareness of where food comes from to full workshops on urban farming and the raising of animals
Growing in public open spaces	123	Fruit trees; flowers	Planting with pollinators in mind came up often
No livestock	77	No chickens; no bees; no pigs	
Support healthy ecosystems	71	Non-chemical pest control; permaculture; compost / soil; water	Permaculture was said specifically by some participants where as others referenced aspects of permaculture such as planting native species and companion planting
Animal Control Bylaw and Proposed Guidelines	40	Permits; owner responsibility	Ensuring proper regulation is the key message above all
Building Community Connections	31	Neighbourliness; donating to the food bank	Primarily speaking to community ownership and sharing

Interview Responses

To round out our insights the team also engaged with key stakeholders in the matter. This included teachers, garden club members, local chefs, food bank volunteers, and local activists. The following chart highlights key thoughts captured from one-on-one conversations.

How can we grow more in urban Strathcona County?

Community gardening

Edible landscaping

Anything to get people to grow together

It's a spectrum from windowsill planter boxes to the entire backyard

Old Man Creek (OMC) garden involved in an initiative to connect people without yards with space to garden

Take advantage of more people becoming food conscious

Unplug kids

Water, harvest, compost (be less of a burden to the environment)

Connect communities

Aquaponics

Beekeeping

Rooftop gardening

Community fruiting trees

More local sufficiency

Need to keep farmers above water

Use climate change (longer growing season) as an advantage

Connect communities

Roughly 45-65 people are served per day (family size ranging from 1 to 9-10)

78 family food hampers go out per week

Anything that requires no processing is ok to donate according to Public Health Act

(can accept fresh produce from farms and people's gardens)

Nutraponics will donate if they have over-abundance

Community gardens, CSA and SPIN concepts, fruit rescue (continuation)

Available/vacant land, rooftops, basements

We don't just need soil, soil-less options (hydroponics, aquaponics, other indoor)

The raising of bees and chickens

Greenhouse production (could be inside urban boundary) even backyards (scale)

Allowing for people to grow food themselves, lease their yard for others to utilize

Education piece key (Alberta Ag. doesn't think this is their responsibility)

Food enterprise centres (community food centre)

There needs to be a regional labelling/identification to the food

Multi-stakeholder concept/buy-in promoting this better

Animal Control Bylaw Revision (Pilot/permit; reconsider overlimit; mandatory vet checks (records, vaccintions); micro-chipping; spay/neutering; permit fees; neighbour consent (?); proper outdoor shelter; bylaw check in as they see fit; 3 strikes policy; register/license animals; size limit, possibly by weight (think extra large dog); limit of 2

Phase 1B

In the second half of the Explore and Assess phase the project team asked more specific questions to capture detailed thoughts on the initial themes heard. The questions were divided into the three categories based on the responses we were hearing – production, processing and distribution. These were framed to the public as Grow, Make and Get. The following is a breakdown of what we asked and how the community responded to each question.

GROW (PRODUCTION)

The key questions asked in regard to production were:

- 1. Which of these production ideas do you feel would fit in Sherwood Park and the hamlets of Strathcona County? Why?
 - a. Home Gardens
 - b. Community Gardens
 - c. Urban Farms
 - d. Keeping of Animals
- 2. Which of these production ideas do you feel would NOT fit in? Why?
 - a. Home Gardens
 - b. Community Gardens
 - c. Urban Farms
 - d. Keeping of Animals
- 3. Do you have any other grow ideas?

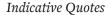
Response:

1. Which production idea would fit into Strathcona County?

Discussion

The Grow category was by far the most popular topic in the first phase of engagement. Over 2700 ideas were shared about how the four main ideas for growing more food would fit into the County context. The other unique ideas for pushing urban agriculture forward were also coded and are represented in these themes. Two of the most popular other ideas for growing included backyard beekeeping and growing more in public or civic spaces.

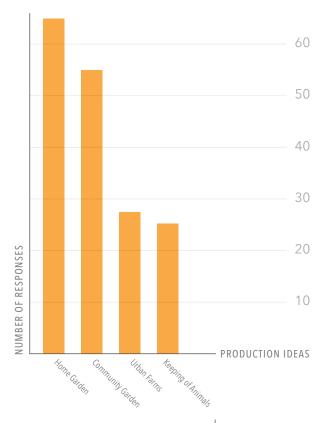
Conversation around sustainable practice and community building were the most popular with over 200 mentions of the two combined. The reasons to support sustainable practice mostly leaned toward the environmentally sustainable outcomes of growing food, with some links to social and economic sustainability outcomes, such as mental health and subsidizing household food costs. Community building overlapped with many of the other themes that emerged, including focusing on local sources of food, economic advantages, and being unobtrusive to the community.



"Good for human beings spiritually. Mentally and physically. Also environmentally it makes sense. Let's get our county being current and cutting edge"

"Way of the future, sustainability, food cost, bring communities together, better use of land and water than lawns"

"We are a forward-thinking community and all of these ideas are the way if the future. People are becoming more eager to produce their own food and I think this should be celebrated and encouraged"



EMERGING THEME	FREQ
Sustainable practice	114
Builds community	93
Easy access to food	83
Health benefits	82
Space is available	78
Information & education	73
To know where food comes from	73
Unobtrusive to community	64
Economic advantages	39
Focus on local	35
Staying relevant as a municipality	35

Response:

2. Which production ideas would NOT fit into Strathcona County?

Discussion

The most common arguments heard against urban growing in the County were around the keeping of animals and livestock. Although there has been considerable support for backyard chickens, bees and pigs, many worry about a lack of responsible ownership, which could lead to smells, noises and other nuisances.

Many concerns about what wise meant by keeping of animals as responses to this question included feedback that all chickens carry diseases and that cows and pigs would be raised for meat production.

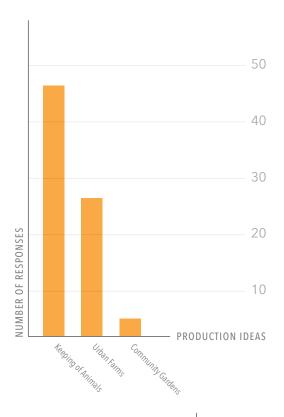
A number of participants expressed hesitation to whether these production areas are feasible or appropriate in urban areas. Specific issues raised included concerns that residential lots are too small, people will steal the food and animals, and that many people will complain about the eyesore it creates. Beyond these uncertainties, others were completely against the ideas of urban livestock - no bees, no chickens, no pigs, no cows, no goats, no horses, no sheep, etc.

Indicative quotes

"Because of the negative impact on neighbours' allergies, chosen life style and privacy"

"Farm animals don't belong in an urban setting"

"How would this be regulated and maintained? Could anyone have animals or would you be required to take courses and be mentored. Who would pay for these programs and enforce complaints?"



EMERGING THEME	FREQ
Inconsiderate neighbours	148
No places to grow	59
Some support for livestock	54
Not a fit for Sherwood Park	31
No large animals	28
No livestock	24
Animal guidelines	21

3. Do you have any other grow ideas?

- Backyard chickens
- Edible forests
- Greenhouses
- Fruit trees
- Food bank

- Rain barrels
- Farmer's Market
- Pot belly pigs
- Flowers
- Beekeeping

MAKE (PROCESSING)

The key questions asked in regard to processing were:

- 1. Which of these processing ideas do you feel would fit in Sherwood Park and the hamlets of Strathcona County? Why?
 - a. Preserves and juices
 - b. Animal Husbandry
 - c. Backyard Composting
- 2. Which of these processing ideas do you feel would NOT fit in? Why?
 - a. Preserves and juices
 - b. Animal Husbandry
 - c. Backyard Composting
- 3. Do you have any other make it ideas?

Response:

1. Which processing ideas would fit into Strathcona County?

Discussion

The processing conversation focused on the topic of composting and the environmental impacts associated with urban agriculture. Concerning animal husbandry, many participants left messages supporting urban bees and beekeeping, with some support and more contention for backyard chickens, though this was a more contentious topic overall. The colony collapse of the bee population is very much at the forefront of people's minds versus chickens that are not seen to be as crucial to urbanize.

Indicative quotes

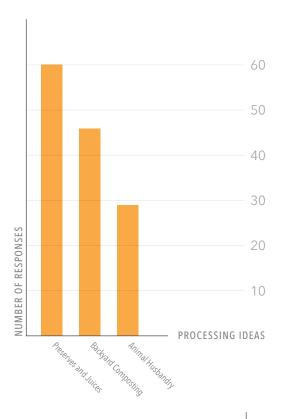
"Strathcona County is on the edge or agricultural lands, so there is a close tie to the practice."

"These are home based activities which fit an urban lifestyle. Can your produce In the kitchen like the pioneer women did."

"All of the above are doable and all part of working with natures resources. Also provides learning opportunities and health benefits. As long as no roosters are allowed! Too noisy."

"Bees need all the help they can get, composting is environmentally friendly and preserves are yummy"

"... promotes community togetherness. And teaches individuals about natural foods. I think bee keeping is fine, and having a small chicken coop."



EMERGING THEME	FREQ
Support for livestock	155
Composting	116
Sustainable practice	82
Low impact on neighbours	62
Support for bees	56
Support for chickens	32
Easy to do	32
Builds self-reliance	30
Know where food comes from	29
Support a healthy ecosystem	29
Human health impact	29
Animal guidelines	26
Building community	25

Response:

2. Which processing ideas would NOT fit into Strathcona County?

Discussion

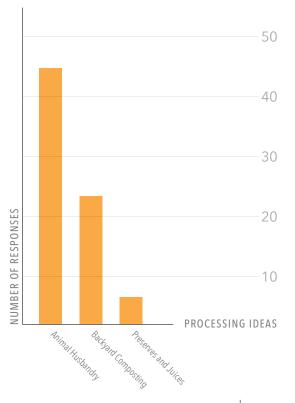
The fear of inconsiderate neighbours has surfaced in almost all categories but became especially prominent when discussing the reasons why certain ideas don't fit the Strathcona County context. Language like 'unappealing,' 'disruptive,' and 'nuisance' were used to describe the potential of keeping animals. Having guidelines and regulations for the keeping of animals is especially important to those feeling uncertain about the viability of this initiative.

Indicative Quotes

"Could be disruptive to neighbours if ppl don't know what their doing."

"Nuisance and negative impact such as odour, waste, traffic related to sales, distribution within higher density residential development."

"This would have to have very clear guidelines set before I would be able to be on board with this."



EMERGING THEME	FREQ
Fear of inconsiderate neighbours	93
Backyard chickens	43
Against new things in the municipality	35
No place to implement initiatives	25
No livestock	24

3. Do you have any other make it ideas?

- Sheep
- Plant flowers for bees
- Share skills
- Seed banks
- Fruit trees
- Pilot project
- Workshops

- Pot bellied pigs
- Gardens
- Honest
- Farming
- Schools
- Greenhouses

GET (DISTRIBUTION)

The key questions asked were:

- 1. Which of these local food distribution ideas do you feel would fit in Sherwood Park and the hamlets of Strathcona County? Why?
 - a. Public or Civic Agriculture
 - b. Restaurant-Farm Partnerships
 - c. Farmer's Market
 - d. Local Delivery Service
 - e. Grocery Store Aisles
- 2. Which of these local food distribution ideas do you feel would NOT fit in Sherwood Park and the hamlets of Strathcona County? Why?
 - a. Public or Civic Agriculture
 - b. Restaurant-Farm Partnerships
 - c. Farmer's Market
 - d. Local Delivery Service
 - e. Grocery Store Aisles
- 3. Do you have any other get ideas?
 - Larger farmers' markets
 - Harvesting fruit trees along boulevards
 - Access for low income families
 - · Trading food
 - Schools

Response:

Which distribution ideas would fit into Strathcona County?

Discussion

Local focus was by far the most popular reason people had for wanting to see our proposed ideas flourish. Discussion ranged from improved access to food and healthier food options to less cost for transporting goods and supporting local economies. Some emphasis was put on making our connection to food stronger, particularly amongst kids and young people.

This was a common thread in many of the discussions but ties into the 'get food' category because of the mandatory nature of getting food in our everyday life.

Indicative Quotes

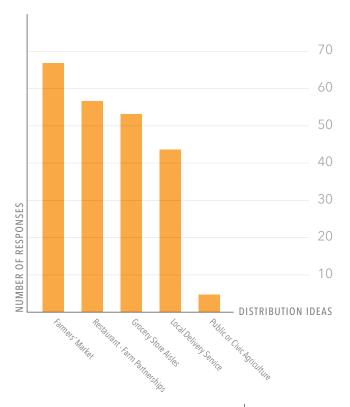
"These are all great idea that would help the county eat local, healthy food. Lessen transportation costs of importing food."

"All of these help support local producers and that is important to the community."

"Any promotion of buying local just makes good environmental and economic sense."

"It would be about eating locally for everyone and less waste which effects everyone in the community!

It would also make it more accessible to everyone!"



EMERGING THEME	FREQ
Local Focus	92
Sustainability	45
Easy access to food	44
Economic advantage	37

Response:

Which distribution ideas would NOT fit into Strathcona County?

Discussion

Participants did not share a great deal on why they believe the proposed distribution ideas would not fit in the County context. The most popular themes to emerge however were around the impact it could have on the current distribution model and potential for abusing and misusing certain initiatives like public agriculture.

To elaborate, participants see new distribution chains as taking demand away from existing businesses and commercial sellers while also seeing the initiative as likely to fail due to being unprofitable.

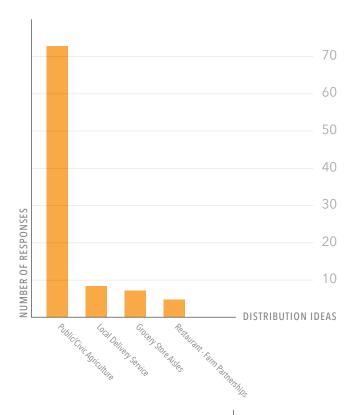
Indicative Quotes

"Anything public is open to abuse and sabitage nothing I would like to consume"

"My only comment on edible leandscaping, within SP I'd rather see proper landscaping. For the amount of space and climate I think the benefits of edible landscaping would be negligible at best."

"Cost. Delivery is expensive and who would look after these gardens and who would benefit."

"There has to be a profit made on the floor space"



EMERGING THEME	FREQ
Impact on existing distribution model	19
Potential for abuse and misuse	18
Too complex	11
Inconsiderate neighbours	9

Phase 2: Synthesize

Executive Summary

In August, 2016 the project team reached out to key stakeholders in the community to discuss the emerging direction for the urban agriculture strategy. With a number of proposed actions to address each strategy area, the project team discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with each to better understand the feasibility of these potential actions in Strathcona County.

Participation Metrics

In this phase the there were a total of twelve (12) participants: nine (9) workshop participants and three (3) interviewees.

Stakeholder Feedback

The interview questions asked were tailored to the individuals that were engaged, mostly focusing on one or two strategy areas. The workshop participant were asked to rank, as a group, their top four actions and work through what the barriers and opportunities to each. These participants were also asked to share insights on other potential action areas or ideas in general.

The findings varied between the two workshops with the following top four action areas being identified at each:

Workshop 1:

- Urban Farm Incubators
- Beehives as demonstration projects
- Urban Orchard and Food Forests
- Program + Courses on Home Gardening

Other ideas included:

- Education needed for adults
- Low impact development (LID) for yards

Workshop 2:

- Incentivize Urban Farming
- Community-led community garden imitative w/ County assistance
- Backyard Chickens
- Animal Control Bylaw

Other ideas included:

- School-age education via field trips and gardening
- Include exotic pets as part of animal control bylaw convo
- · Public orchards and food forests

The feedback during this phase helped to refine the drafting of the Urban Agriculture Strategy.

Phase 3: Approve

Executive Summary

From September 28-October 18, 2016 the project team conducted the third and final phase of engagement. With eight proposed strategy areas and nineteen related actions, the team inquired about the level of support for each, while also looking for general insight and suggestion for other ideas associated with each.

Participation Metrics

The engagement team spent 12 hours in the community having face-to-face conversations with the public about proposed strategy areas. The following table illustrates the level of participation in various feedback channels.

FEEDBACK CHANNEL	PARTICIPANTS
Antler Lake Open Houses	28
Sherwood Park Open House #1	33
Sherwood Park Open House #2	41
Online Survey	1468
Total	1570

Community Feedback

The questions in this phase were framed around each strategy area in the draft Urban Agriculture Strategy, gathering insights from participants on their level of support for each initiative as well as opening up discussion on what other ideas participants had to address each area. The following set of questions were asked of the community:

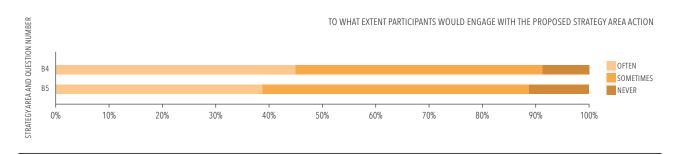
- A1. To what extent would you support the County in creating a guided community garden program for public and private gardens?
- A2. Is there anything else you would like us to consider regarding Community Gardens in Strathcona County?
- B1. To what extent would you support landscaping areas around the County with edible fruit trees and plants that residents could harvest for their own use?
- B2. To what extent would you like to see edible plants, such as vegetables, in our County parks and green spaces?
- B3. To what extent would you support community groups or individuals growing edible plants in public flower beds for individual and public harvest?
- B4. To what extent would you go to these locations if they were mapped and had signage?
- B5. To what extent would you harvest vegetables and fruit from edible landscaping and public agriculture locations?
- B6. Would you tell your friends and neighbours about these public gardens?
- B7. Is there anything else you would like us to consider regarding Public Agriculture and Edible Landscaping

- C1. To what extent would you support the development of a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County?
- C2. To what extent would you support the County creating a youth program to introduce activities and opportunities available in urban agriculture?
- C3. Is there anything else you would like us to consider regarding Urban Farms in Strathcona County?
- D1. Strathcona County currently supports local school gardening programs, in partnership with local business. To what extent would you support the County continuing these partnerships and evaluating our contributions to other such programs?
- D2. Would you support the County identifying ways to partner with schools to increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship.
- D3. Is there anything else you would like us to consider regarding School Agriculture Programs in Strathcona County
- E1. Would you support an urban hen program with the above details?
- E2. Would you support the development of an alternative pet bylaw with the above details?
- E3. To what extent do you support the development of a Bee Healthy campaign in Strathcona County?
- E4. Do you support the County in Choose all that apply.
- F1. Many people are unsure of what and where they are allowed to grow on their own properties. To what extent would you support the development an informational campaign to promote home gardening opportunities in Strathcona County?
- F2. Would you like to see a shared public list of all garden programs, classes and workshops available in our area?
- F3. Is there anything else you would like us to consider regarding Home Gardens in Strathcona County?
- G1. Do you feel that it is important to have education that supports every urban agriculture initiative?
- G2. Do you feel it is important to have an ongoing conversation around urban agriculture topics?

Responses

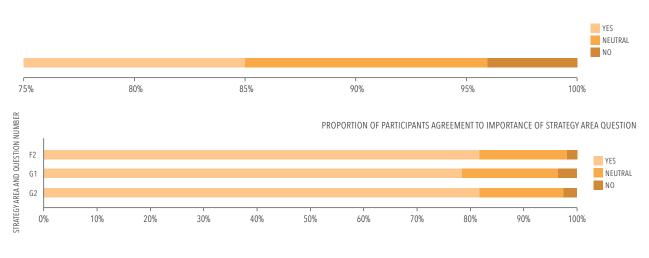
Participant responses to the above questions showed wide support for all strategy areas. Only two questions received less than 80%, with the lowest support being 70%. The following charts indicates the proportion of support for each strategy area question.

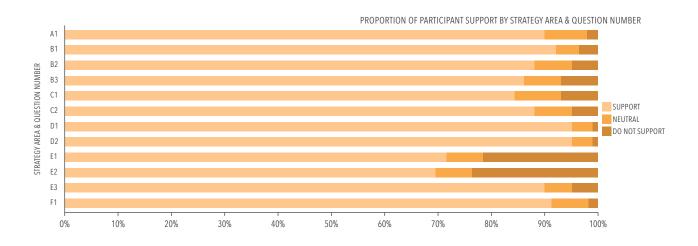
For questions asked in a "Often", "Sometimes", "Never" frame, the responses were as follows.



For the question asked in a "Yes", "Maybe", "No" frame, the response was as follows.

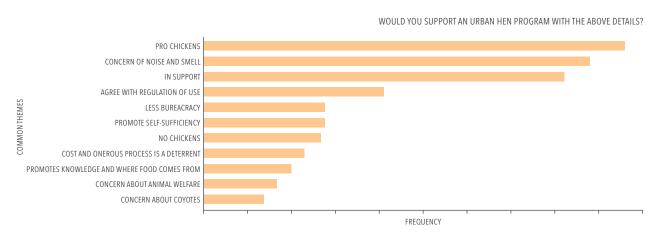




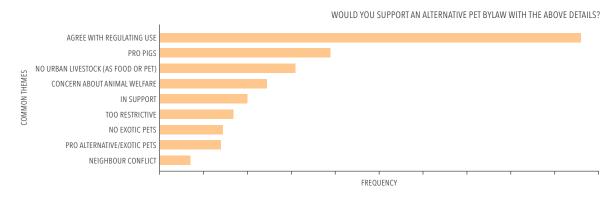


Key themes to arise from the least supported strategy areas:

E1. Would you support an urban hen program with the above details?



E2. Would you support the development of an alternative pet bylaw with the above details?





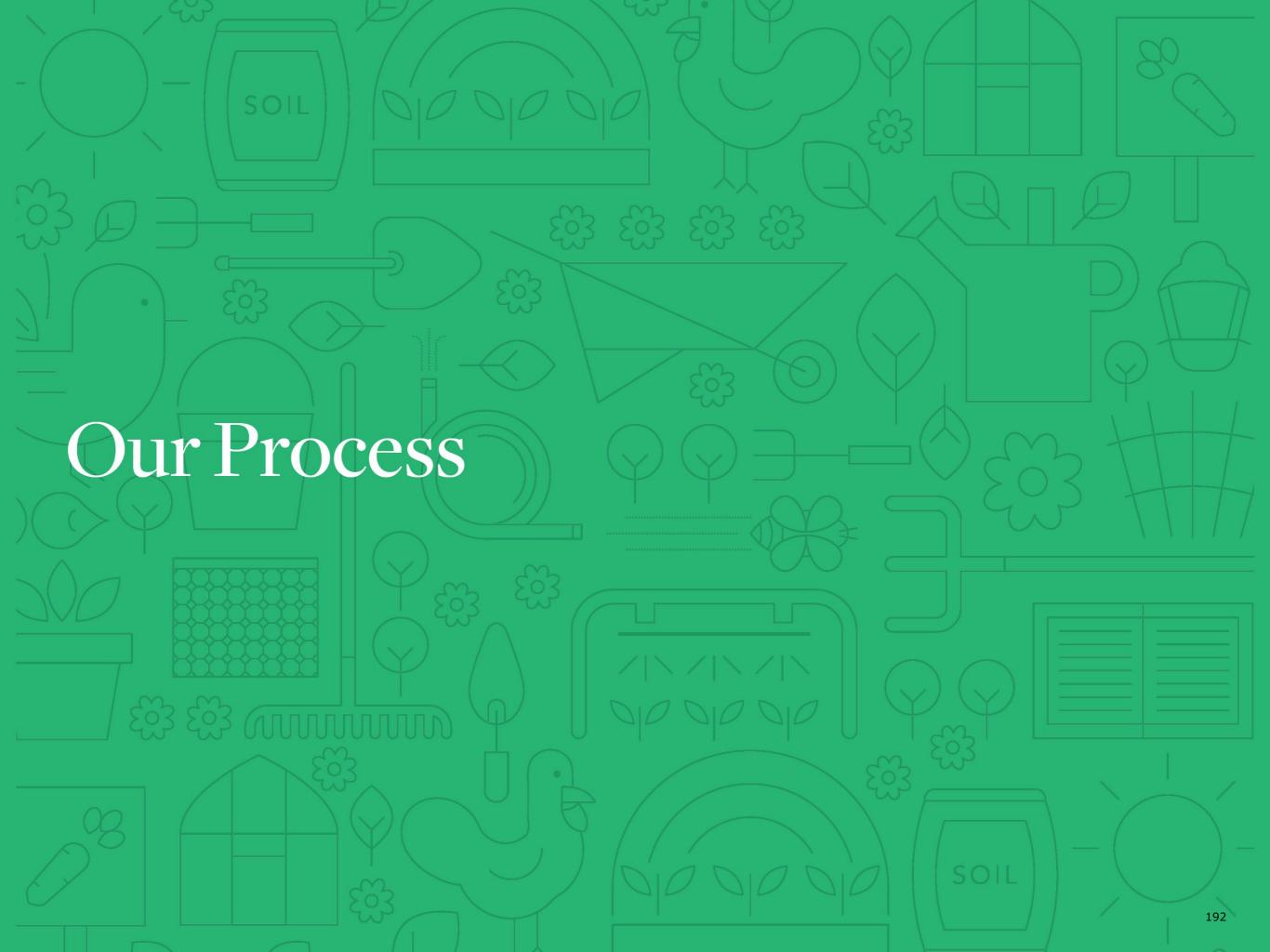
Urban Agriculture Strategy: Anticipated Implementation Schedule

Strategy Area	Proposed Initiation Date		
	2017	2018	2019
Community Gardens			
Public Agriculture and Edible Landscaping			
Urban Farms			
School Agriculture Program			
Urban Livestock			
Home Gardens			
Education and Coordination			

^{*}dates highlighted indicate the anticipated year when the majority of the proposed actions in each strategy area would be initiated





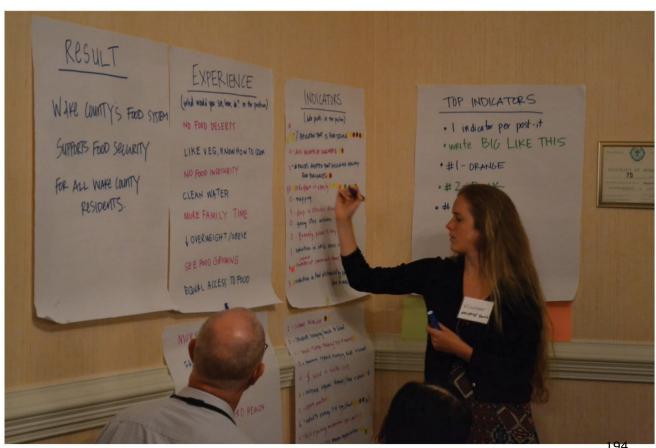


THE BIG PICTURE EXPLORE + ASSESS FEB - JUNE 2016	Establish context for urban agriculture within the County. Identify best practices throughout North America. Develop a vision for urban agriculture through extensive community engagement.
THE COUNTY CONTEXT SYNTHESIZE JULY - AUG 2016	Engage key implementors of urban agriculture in the County. Script critical moves to realize the vision for urban agriculture.
FOCUSED ACTIONS APPROVAL SEPT - NOV 2016	Engage the community and project leadership on a draft strategy. Develop an actionable, strategic urban agriculture strategy for the County.









Engagement activities and stats.

6

ROADSHOW STOPS

Antler Lake Community Hall / Ardrossan Recreation Complex / North Cooking Lake Community Hall / Josephburg Community Hall / Sherwood Park Ottewell Barn / South Cooking Lake Community Hall 12

EVENTS ATTENDED

Ardrossan Farm Safety Fair / Ardrossan Picnic and Parade /
Baseline Farmers' Market / Canada Day / Deville Hall Farmers'
Market / Greenland Greenhouse / Salisbury Farmers' Market /
Sherwood Park Farmers' Market / South Cooking Lake Bookmobile /
South Cooking Lake Seniors Potluck / Strathcona County Trade Fair /
Rural Living Days



HOURS
OF ENGAGEMENT

FEEDBACK CHANNEL		PARTICIPANTS	IDEAS
Attendance at events and businesses		979	949
Roadshow open ho	ouses	45	119
Online	Survey 1	161	184
	Survey 2	1051	7456
Workshops		9	188
Interviews		10	
TOTAL		2253	8896



Our Defintion

Urban agriculture is the practice of cultivating food in an urban area. It can be growing fruits, herbs and vegetables, or raising animals. It's a growing trend in North America as communities look for ways to increase food security.

It supports local, alternate choices to the traditional food system, and allows communities to grow niche foods.

Vision

Urban agriculture is easily accessed and seen in Strathcona County; it contributes to creating a livable community by helping to grow food, relationships, and economy in our community.

Goals

- Build a sense of community, identity, and place;
- Bring people together;
- Connect urban and rural communities;
- Build food literacy and awareness;
- Support local economic development and entrepreneurship;
- Expand food production;
- Build shared leadership;
- Reflect Strathcona County's natural history.

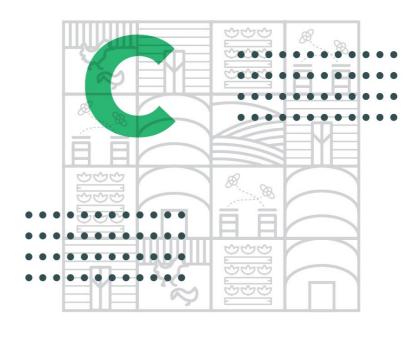
Strategy Areas



Community Gardening



Public Agriculture



Urban Farming



School Agriculture Programs



Urban Livestock



Home Gardens



Education and Coordination

Community gardening

is the practice of growing and raising food in a shared garden space for direct consumption.

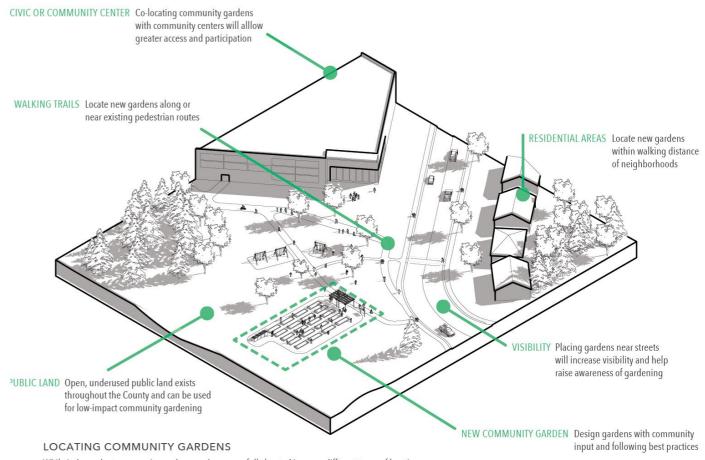
Actions

1 Include "community garden" as part of the definition of "park" in the Land Use Bylaw.

2 Develop a community garden policy

3 County promotion and support for independent community gardens.

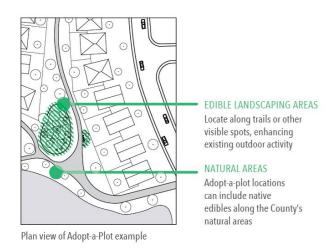
4 A County-led community garden initiative, with the County providing public land access.

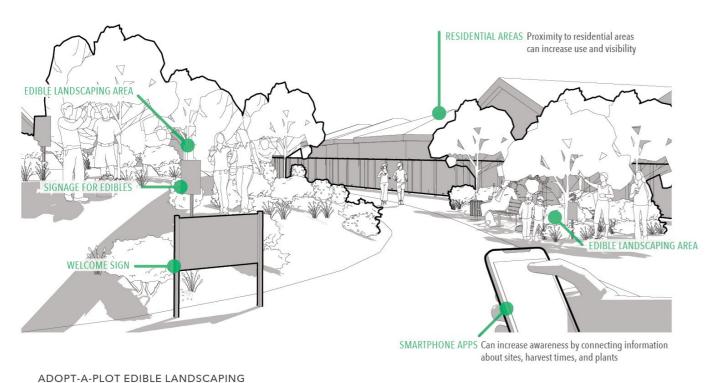


While independent community gardens can be successfully located in many different types of locations, a County-sponsored community garden initiative should look for key site qualities when selecting locations for new gardens.

Public Agriculture & Edible Landscaping

refers to food grown in the public spaces of a town or city, which is generally meant as a public or shared amenity.





Actions

1 Include edibles in Open Space planning.

2 Mapping of edible trees and shrubs in the public realm.

3 Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative for edible and pollinator-supporting public orchards and food forests.

<u>4</u> Develop signage identifying edible plants.

Urban Farms

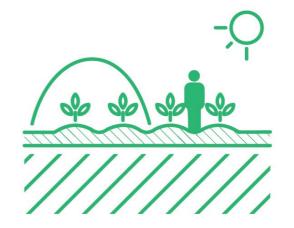
is the commercial practice of growing and raising food within the boundaries of a city, town or municipality where large-scale farming is less feasible or desirable than in rural areas.

Actions

1 Examine adding urban farming definitions to the Land Use Bylaw.

<u>2</u>
Develop a campaign to promote and support urban farming in Strathcona County.

3 Develop an Adopt-a-Plot initiative for edible and pollinator-supporting public orchards and food forests.



SMALL PLOT INTENSIVE FARM (SPIN)
Typically from 0.1 to 1 acre in size, with built up
beds, hand labor and season-extending low tunnels.



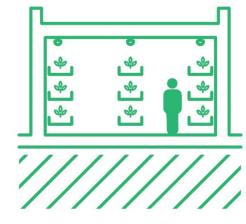
Lightweight growing systems take advantage of unused flat surfaces and ample sunlight.



CONTAINER FARM

Transportable plastic, metal, or wood containers.

Allows temporary sites and parking lots to be farmed.



INDOOR FARM
Hydroponics and aquaponics offer highest
production per area and most predictable results.

School Agriculture Programs

take many forms: classroom garden, growing demonstrations, community gardens, horticultural training gardens or greenhouses, vertical growing hydroponic and aquaponic systems, among others.



Actions

1
Foster growing
opportunities at every
school in the County.

Increase educational opportunities around urban agriculture, technology and entrepreneurship in schools.

Urban Livestock

includes the raising of chickens, bees, rabbits, and animals such as small-breed pigs and goats.

Actions

<u>1</u>

Replace current Animal Control Bylaw with new separate bylaws: revised Animal Control Bylaw and create an Alternative Pets Bylaw.

<u>2</u>

Pilot project for urban chickens.

3

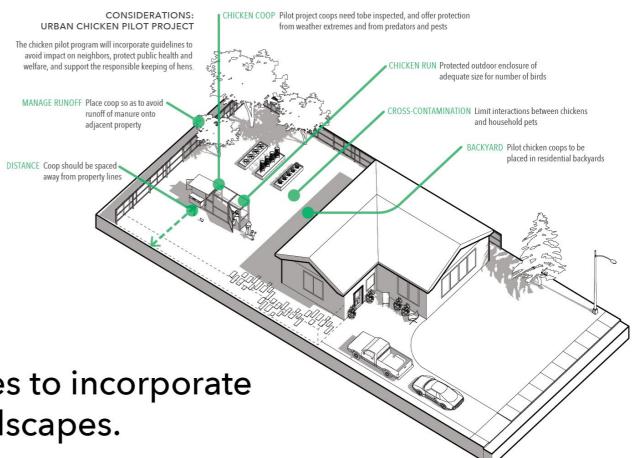
Bee Healthy: Revise planting guidelines to incorporate pollinator habitat into ornamental landscapes.

<u>4</u>

Bee Healthy: Amend Apiculture Bylaw to allow demonstration beehives in additional land use districts.

<u>5</u>

Bee Healthy: Beehives installed as demonstration projects in lower-traffic areas.



THE SPECTRUM OF FEEDBACK TO BACKYARD CHICKENS



THE SPECTRUM OF APPROACHES TO BACKYARD CHICKENS

Don't allow any chickens

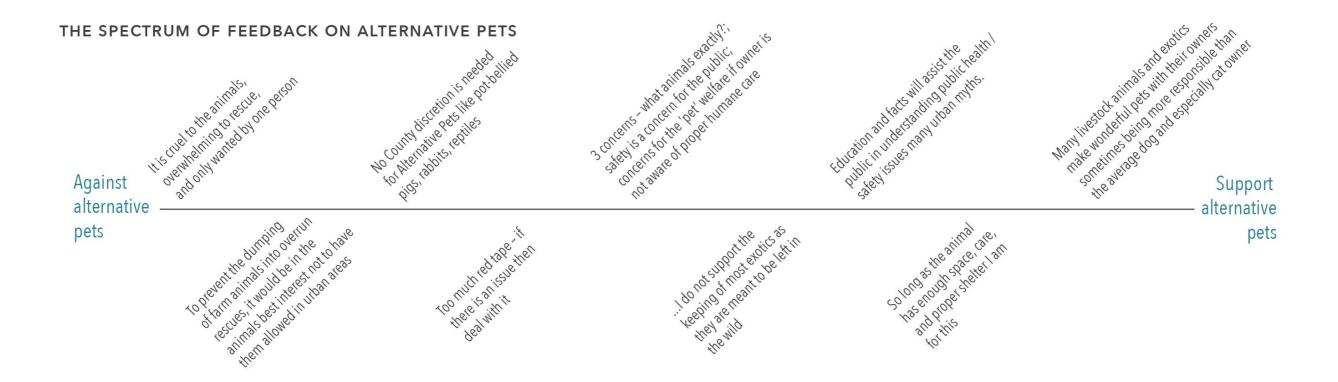
Take a measured, intentional approach

Allow chickens with little to no regulation

Current state today.

No changes to the system required.

Develop a pilot project to test and measure the actual impact of urban chickens. Allow residents to proceed without direction on the expectations and responsibilities of owning and managing chickens in an urban setting.



THE SPECTRUM OF APPROACHES TO ALTERNATIVE PETS

Don't allow any animals outside of dogs and cats

Take a measured, intentional approach

Allow all kinds of animals

Current state today.

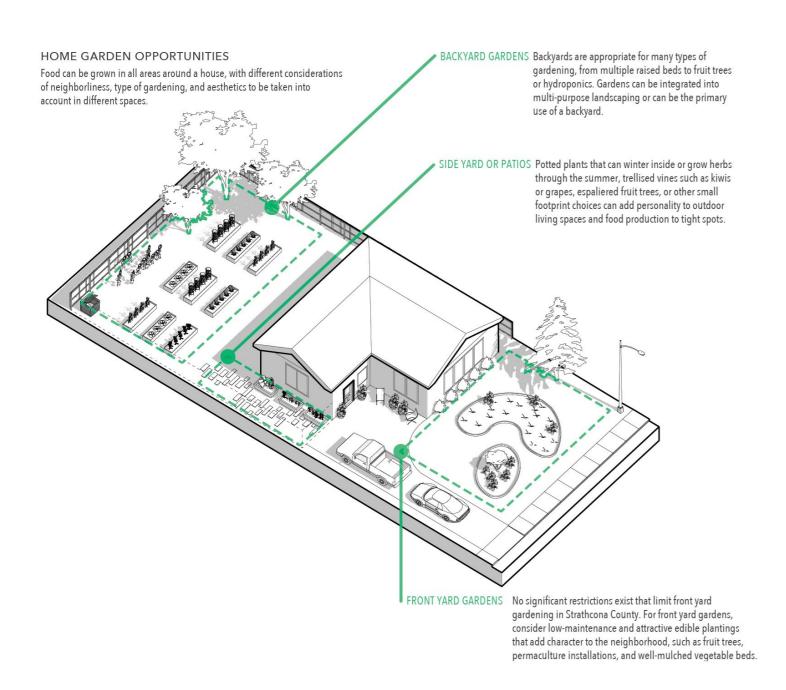
No changes to the system required and community concerns over the issue.

No specific decisions on urban livestock and alternative pets are recommended. Rather a process to create a more focused and measured conversation about the complexity of the issue and a pilot project to test and measure impact of urban hens.

Proceed full speed ahead without consideration to the impacts – to the County, neighbours, and and animal welfare.

A Home Garden

is a small area of land or raised bed used for growing food on or around a house or apartment complex.



Actions

1
Promotion and advocacy around residential gardening opportunities.

2 Share programs and courses on home gardening across the community.

Education and Coordination

of action will be critical to build momentum, maintain direction, and realizing a full return on invested public and private resources.

Actions

1 Structured stakeholder conversations on key implementation areas of the Urban Agriculture Strategy.

∠
Education in all actions.



Urban Agriculture Strategy



THE VISION FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture is easily accessed and seen in Strathcona County; it contributes to creating a healthy, livable community by helping to grow food, relationships, and economy in our community.

GOALS

- + Build a sense of community, identity, and place
- + Bring people together
- + Connect urban and rural communities
- + Build food literacy and awareness
- + Support local economic development and entrepreneurship
- + Expand food production
- + Build shared leadership
- + Reflect Strathcona County's natural history

STRATEGY AREAS

- a. Community Gardens
- b. Public Agriculture and Edible Landscaping
- c. Urban Farms
- d. School Agriculture Program
- e. Urban Livestock Chickens, Pets, Bees
- f. Home Gardens
- g. Education and Coordination





Bylaw 48-2016 Text Amendment to Land Use Bylaw 6-2015 (Ward 5)

Owner: Jaybill Ventures Ltd. Applicant: Clinton Alexander

Legal Description: Part of SE 26-52-22-W4

Location: North of Wye Road (Hwy 630) and West of Range Road 221

Report Purpose

To give three readings to a bylaw that proposes to add gas bar to the list of permitted uses within DC 44 Direct Control District.

Recommendations

- 1. THAT Bylaw 48-2016, a bylaw that proposes to add gas bar to the list of permitted uses within DC 44 Direct Control District, be given first reading.
- 2. THAT Bylaw 48-2016 be given second reading.
- 3. THAT Bylaw 48-2016 be considered for third reading.
- 4. THAT Bylaw 48-2016 be given third reading.

Council History

May 24, 2005, Council adopted Bylaw 48-2005, the current DC 44 Direct Control District.

March 10, 2015 – Council adopted Land Use Bylaw (LUB) 6-2015, with an effective date of May 11, 2015.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: To meet the strategic goal to promote Strathcona County locally as a place that is open for business and investment by enabling an additional use within an existing commercial district.

Governance: To meet the strategic goal of public involvement and communicating with the community on issues affecting the County's future, the Public Hearing provides Council with the opportunity to receive public input prior to making a decision on the proposed LUB text amendment.

Social: The proposal supports the strategic goal of building strong neighbourhoods/ communities to support the diverse needs of our residents.

Culture: n/a Environment: n/a

Other Impacts

Policy: n/a

Legislative/Legal: The *Municipal Government Act* provides that Council may, by bylaw,

amend the LUB.

Interdepartmental: The proposal has been circulated to internal departments and external

agencies, no objections were received.

Author: Robin Baxter, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

Summary

Bylaw 48-2016 proposes to amend the text in the Direct Control District DC 44 to add gas bar to the list of permitted uses.

The Land Use Bylaw defines gas bar as:

a premises for the sale of motor fuel, lubricating oils, automotive fluids, and associated convenience store products. This may be a self-service, full service, key lock, card lock, or other similar operation. This does not include minor service stations, major service stations and vehicle-washing facilities.

The purpose of DC 44 Direct Control District is:

a site-specific district that provides rural community oriented commercial and retail services intended to serve adjacent country residential clusters and the rural area. This district will also facilitate a family care dwelling.

The inclusion of gas bar to the list of permitted uses would enable the County to consider an application for a Development Permit application for a gas station at the existing commercial location along Highway 630. The proposal is consistent with the policy direction of the Municipal Development Plan for the siting of Highway Commercial development. Should Council choose to adopt the proposed bylaw, approvals from provincial regulators will also be required, in addition to the Development Permit.

The proponent also intends to apply to replace the existing antique store with a convenience store. As retail, convenience is already a listed use in DC 44, that change of use would only require a Development Permit application.

A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) was submitted with the Land Use Bylaw amendment application. The TIA indicates that improvements to the intersection of Hwy 630 and Rge Rd 221 would be needed and are required by Alberta Transportation (AT). These improvements would be the responsibility of the applicant/landowner and would be addressed at part of the Development Permit application if the proposed bylaw is approved.

The applicant has obtained a Roadside Development Permit from AT for the proposed gas bar and retail, convenience uses at this location.

Communication Plan

Newspaper advertisement, letter

Enclosures

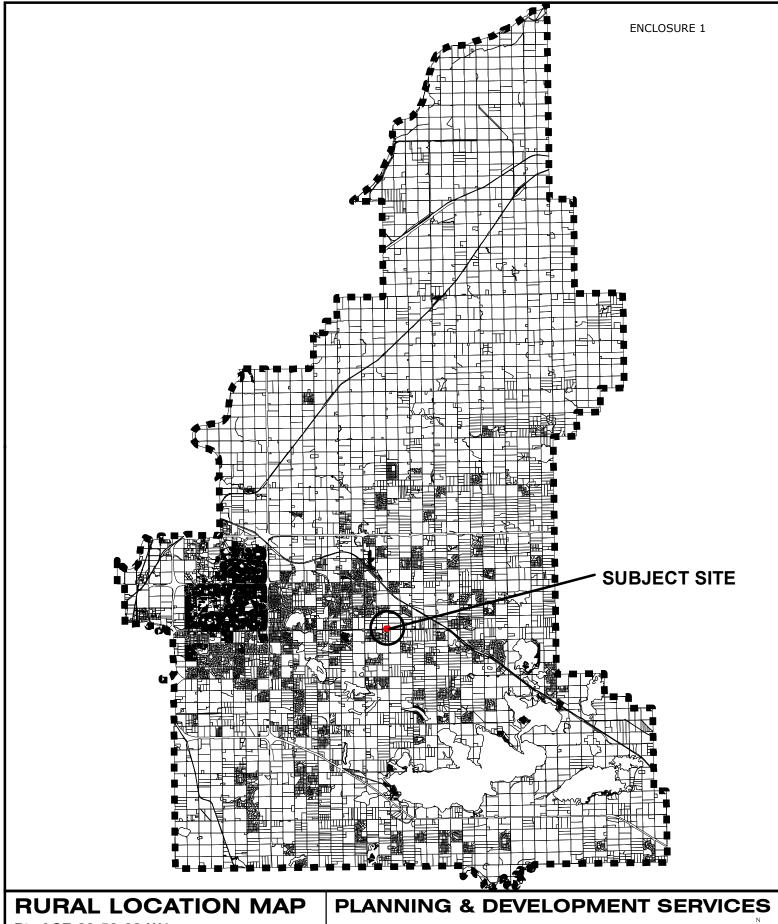
- 1 Rural Location map
- 2 Location map
- 3 DC 44 Direct Control District with proposed change highlighted
- 4 Bylaw 48-2016
- 5 Air photo
- 6 Notification Map

Author: Robin Baxter, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

Page 2 of 2



Pt of SE-26-52-22-W4





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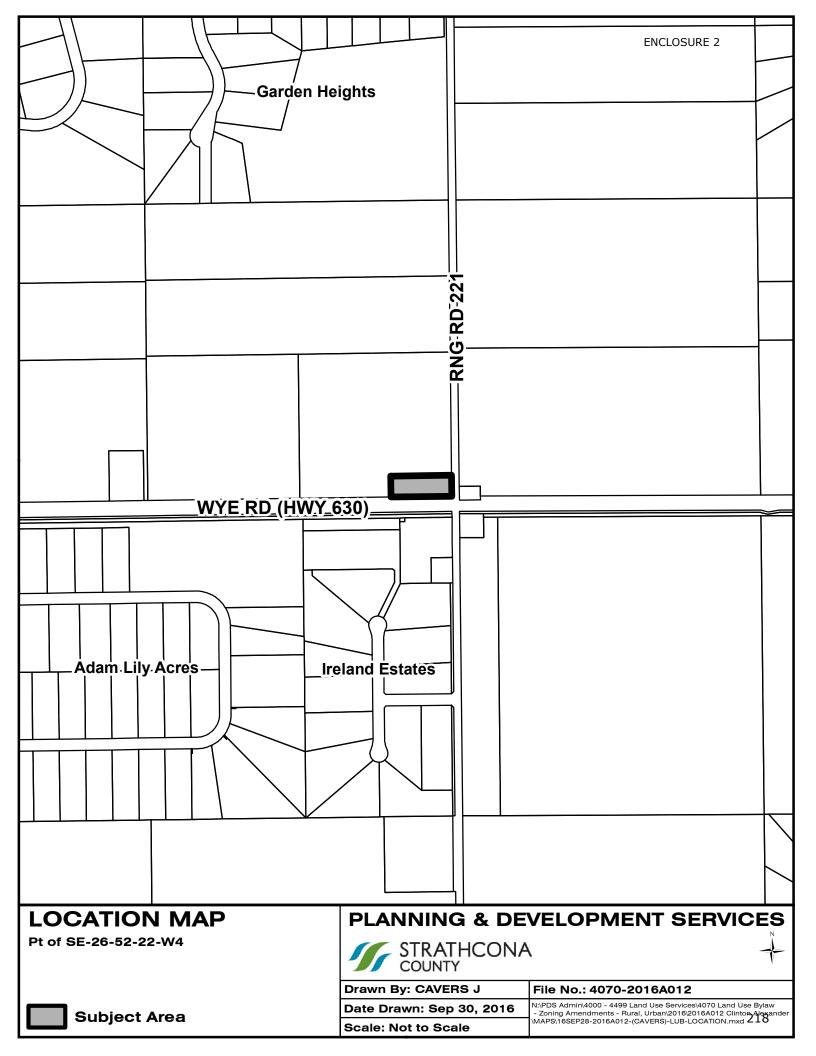
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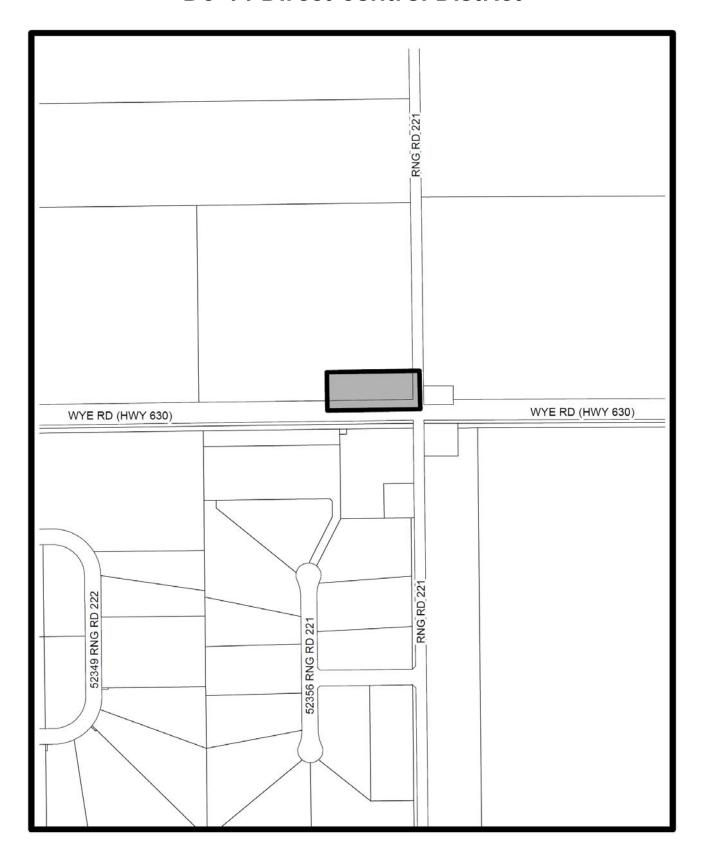
File No.: 4070-2016A012

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- Zoning Amendments - Rural, Urban\2016\2016A012 Clinton, Alexan
MAPS\16SEP28-2016A012-(CAVERS)-LUB-RURAL-LOCATION, and





DC 44 Direct Control District



ENCLOSURE 3

STRATHCONA COUNTY LAND USE BYLAW 6-2015

DC 44 DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT

(1) Purpose:

To establish a site-specific district that provides rural community oriented commercial and retail services intended to serve adjacent country residential clusters and the rural area. This district will also facilitate a family care dwelling.

(2) Area of Application:

This district shall apply to the property located at the south east corner of the SE 26-52-22-W4 located at the intersection of Wye Road and Range Road 221 as shown on the above map.

(3) Permitted Uses

food service, restaurant gas bar office personal service establishment retail, convenience

Discretionary Uses

dwelling, family care*
residential security/operator unit
retail, alcohol*
retail, general

(4) Development Regulations:

- a) The maximum site coverage is 30%.
- b) The minimum front yard is 6.0 m.
- c) The minimum rear is 3.0 m, except it is 6.0 m where the site abuts a residential district.
- d) The minimum side yard is 3.0m, except it is 6.0 m where the site abuts a residential district.
- e) The maximum height is 12 m, except it is 10 m where a site abuts a residential district.
- f) A maximum of one (1) manufactured home is allowed on the site.

(5) Other Regulations:

- a) The maximum area of a free standing sign is 3.0m².
- b) A Non-Permanent Changeable Copy Sign is not permitted in this district.
- c) In addition to the regulations above, the listed uses are subject to the applicable regulations contained within the Land Use Bylaw, unless such regulation is specifically excluded or modified by the Direct Control Zoning District.

(6) Development Permits:

a) A Development Officer shall consider and decide upon all development permit applications within this district.

BYLAW 48-2016

A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING BYLAW NO. 6-2015, AS AMENDED, BEING THE LAND USE BYLAW.

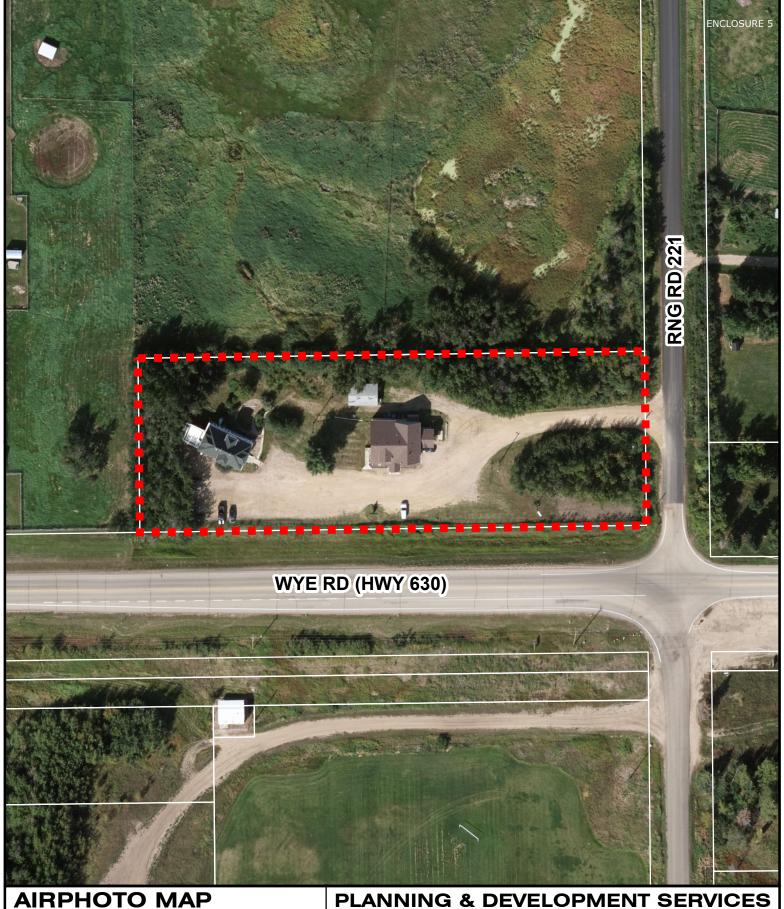
WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to amend the Land Use Bylaw;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Strathcona County, duly assembled, pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by the *Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000* c.*M-26* and amendments thereto, enacts as follows:

That Bylaw 6-2015, as amended, be amended as follows:

- 1. That Schedule 'A', DC 44 Direct Control District, Section (3) be amended by: adding "gas bar" to the list of Permitted Uses,
- 2. This Bylaw comes into effect after third reading and upon being signed.

Read a first time this	day of,	2016.
Read a second time this	day of	, 2016.
Read a third time and finally passed this $\underline{\ }$	day of	, 2016.
	Mayor	
	Director, Legislative and Legal Servi	ces
	Date Signed:	



Pt of SE-26-52-22-W4

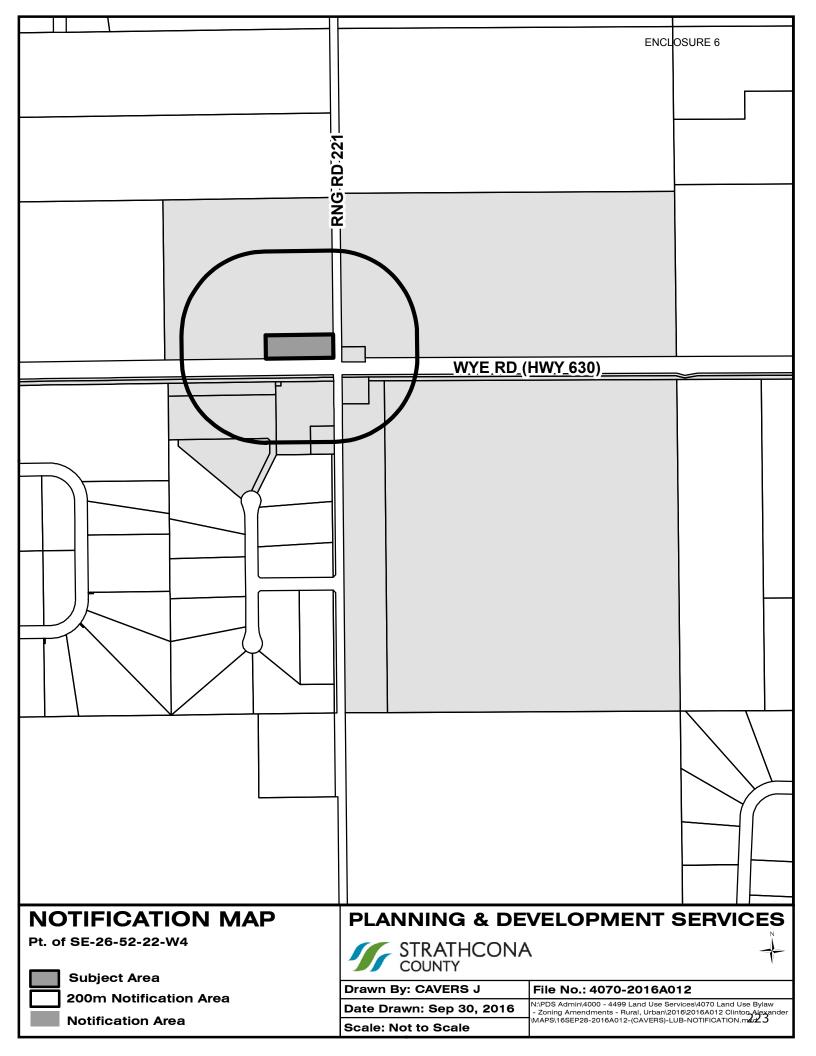




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Bylaw 44-2016 Amendment to County Residential Area Concept Plan Bylaw 58-2011 (Ward 6)

Owner: Various

Applicant: Strathcona County

Development: Proposed Hillshire Area Structure Plan

Location: South of Wye Road; West of Range Road 231

Legal Description: NE 23-52-23-W4

Report Purpose

To give three readings to a bylaw that proposes to amend the Country Residential Area Concept Plan (ACP) Bylaw 58-2011 by removing the NE 23-52-23-W4 from the Area Concept Plan.

Recommendations

- 1. THAT Bylaw 44-2016, a bylaw that proposes to amend the Country Residential Area Concept Plan Bylaw 58-2011 by removing the NE 23-52-23-W4 from the Area Concept Plan, be given first reading.
- 2. THAT Bylaw 44-2016 be given second reading.
- 3. THAT Bylaw 44-2016 be considered for third reading.
- 4. THAT Bylaw 44-2016 be given third reading.

Council History

May 22, 2012 - Council adopted Bylaw 58-2011, the Country Residential ACP.

May 24, 2016 – Council gave first reading to associated Municipal Development Plan (MDP) Amendment Bylaw 20-2016.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: N/A

Governance: To meet the strategic goal of public involvement and communicating with the community on issues affecting the County's future, a public information meeting was held on February 19, 2014 for the public to provide input into the associated Hillshire Area Structure Plan (ASP). Further, the Public Hearing provides Council with the opportunity to receive public input prior to making a decision on the proposed amendment.

Social: N/A Culture: N/A Environment: N/A

Other Impacts

Policy: The subject parcel is located within the Country Residential Policy Area of MDP 1-2007 and is further subject to the policy direction of the Country Residential ACP Bylaw 58-2011. A Bylaw to amend the MDP to include this quarter section within the Urban Service Area is proposed to ensure the statutory plan boundaries align.

Legislative/Legal: The *Municipal Government Act* provides that Council may, by bylaw, amend the Country Residential ACP.

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

Page 1 of 2

Interdepartmental: The associated Hillshire ASP proposal has been circulated to internal County departments and external agencies.

Summary

The purpose of Bylaw 44-2016 is to remove the NE 23-52-23-W4 from the Country Residential ACP.

Bylaw 20-2016 is a concurrent proposal to amend the MDP Bylaw 1-2007 to include this quarter section within the Urban Service Area. Should Bylaw 20-2016 be approved, the Country Residential ACP policies will no longer be applicable to the quarter section. Therefore, proposed Bylaw 44-2016 would remove the quarter section from the ACP and would ensure the statutory plans are consistent.

Communication Plan

The applicant and landowner will receive a letter of notification of Council's decision on the bylaw.

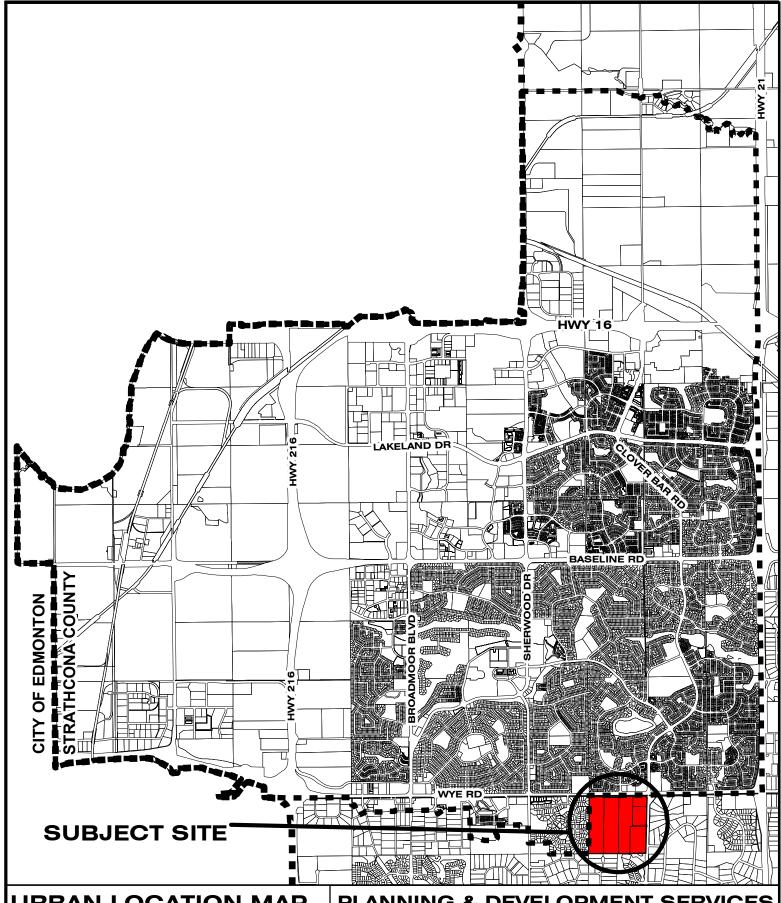
Enclosures

- 1 Urban Location Map
- 2 Location Map
- 3 Air Photo
- 4 Notification Map
- 5 Bylaw 44-2016

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services



URBAN LOCATION MAP

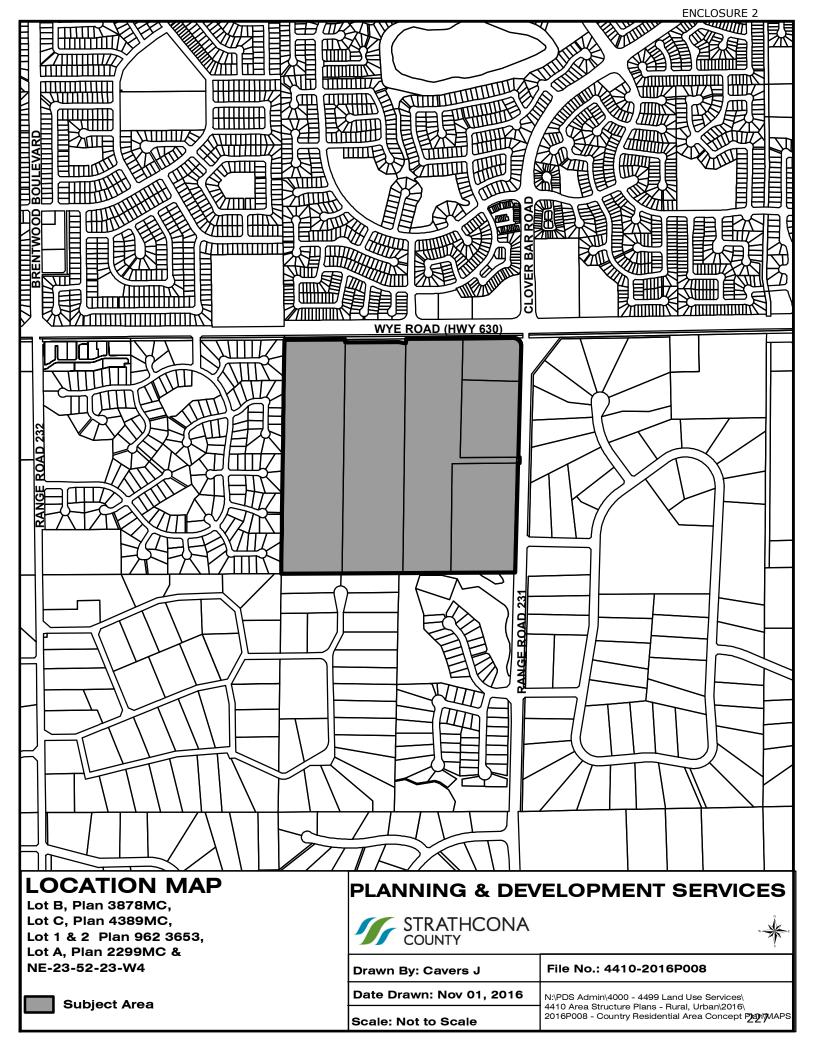
Lot B, Plan 3878MC; Lot C, Plan 4389MC Lot A, Plan 2299MC; NE-23-52-23-W4 Lot 1 & 2 Plan 962 3653



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES



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Scale: Not to Scale	2016P008 - Country Residential Area Concept Plan 26





AIR PHOTO Lot B, Plan 3878MC, Lot C, Plan 4389MC, Lot 1 & 2, Plan 962 3653, Lot A, Plan 2299MC & NE 23-52-23-W4

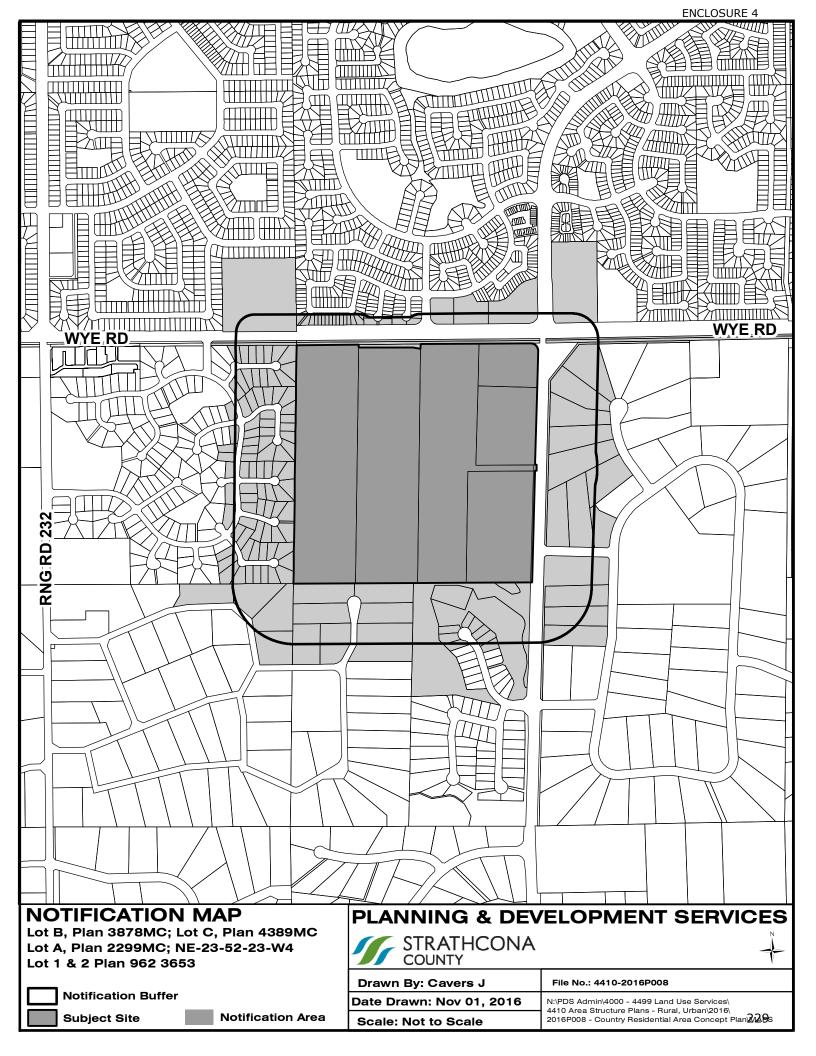


Subject Area

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES



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BYLAW 44-2016

A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING BYLAW 58-2011, AS AMENDED, BEING THE COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL AREA CONCEPT PLAN.

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to amend the Country Residential Area Concept Plan;

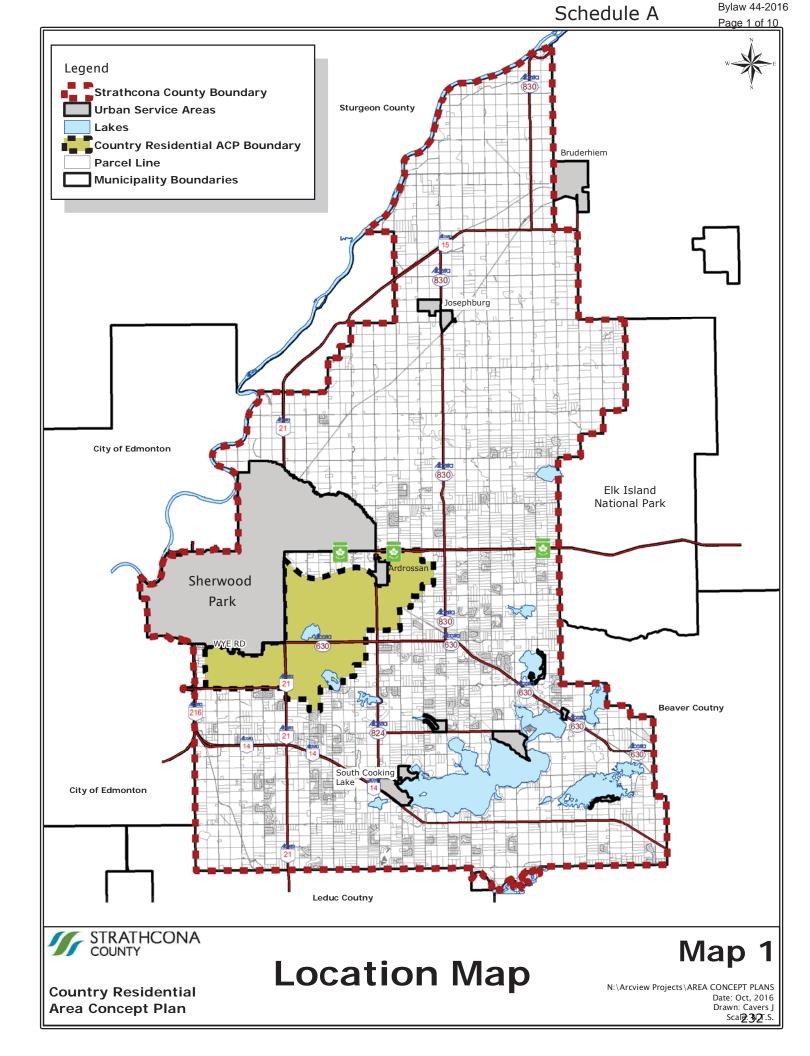
NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Strathcona County, duly assembled, pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by the *Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.-M-26*, and amendments thereto, enacts as follows:

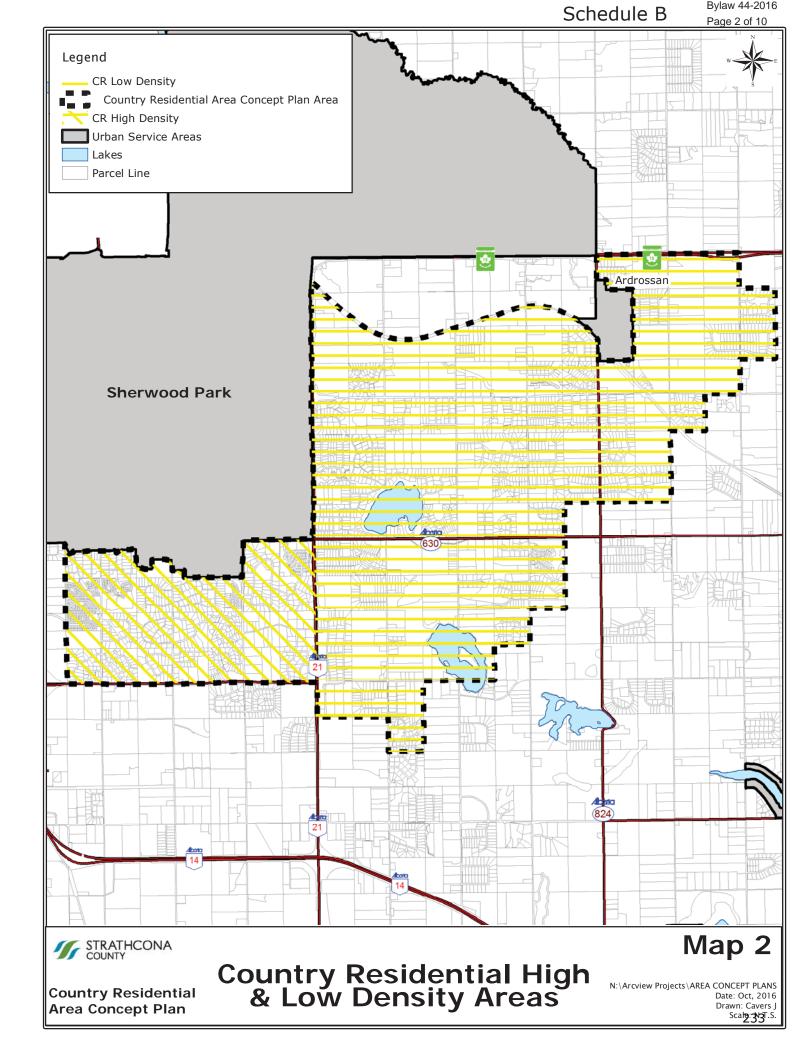
That Bylaw 58-2011, as amended, be further amended as follows:

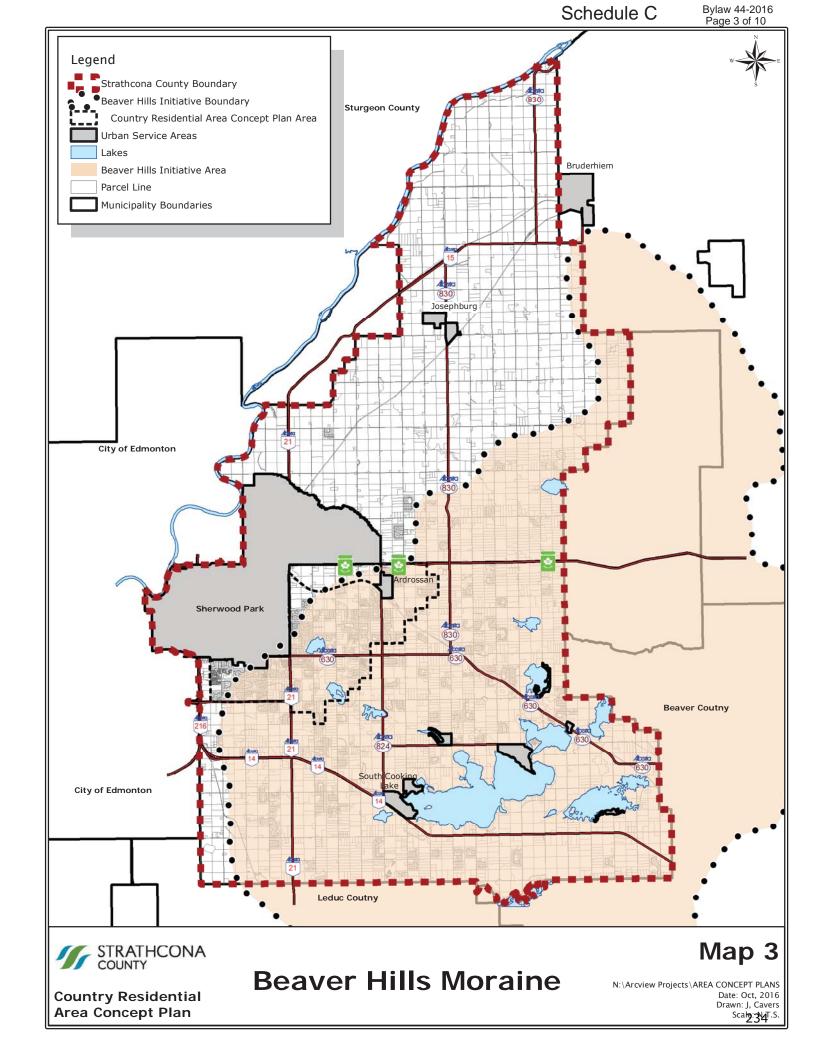
- 1. The map titled Map 1: Location is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 1: Location attached as Schedule A and forming part of this bylaw.
- 2. The map titled Map 2: Country Residential High and Low Density is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 2: Country Residential High and Low Density attached as Schedule B and forming part of this bylaw.
- 3. The map titled Map 3: Beaver Hills Moraine is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 3: Beaver Hills Moraine attached as Schedule C and forming part of this bylaw.
- 4. The map titled Map 4: Natural Drainage Basins is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 4: Natural Drainage Basins attached as Schedule D and forming part of this bylaw.
- 5. The map titled Map 5: Transportation Road Network is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 5: Transportation Road Network attached as Schedule E and forming part of this bylaw.
- 6. The map titled Map 6: Agriculture Small Holdings Policy Area is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 6: Agriculture Small Holdings Policy Area attached as Schedule F and forming part of this bylaw.
- 7. The map titled Map 7: Wastewater Basin Layout and Connection Points is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 7: Wastewater Basin Layout and Connection Points attached as Schedule G and forming part of this bylaw.
- 8. The map titled Map 8: Wastewater Servicing and Policy Area is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 8: Wastewater Servicing and Policy Area attached as Schedule H and forming part of this bylaw.
- 9. The map titled Map 9: Priority Environment Management Areas is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 9: Priority Environment Management Areas attached as Schedule I and forming part of this bylaw.
- 10. The map titled Map 10: Parcels within Existing Country Residential Subdivisions that Potentially Could Subdivide Without Connecting to Municipal Piped Wastewater System is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map 10: Parcels within Existing Country Residential Subdivisions that Potentially Could Subdivide Without Connecting

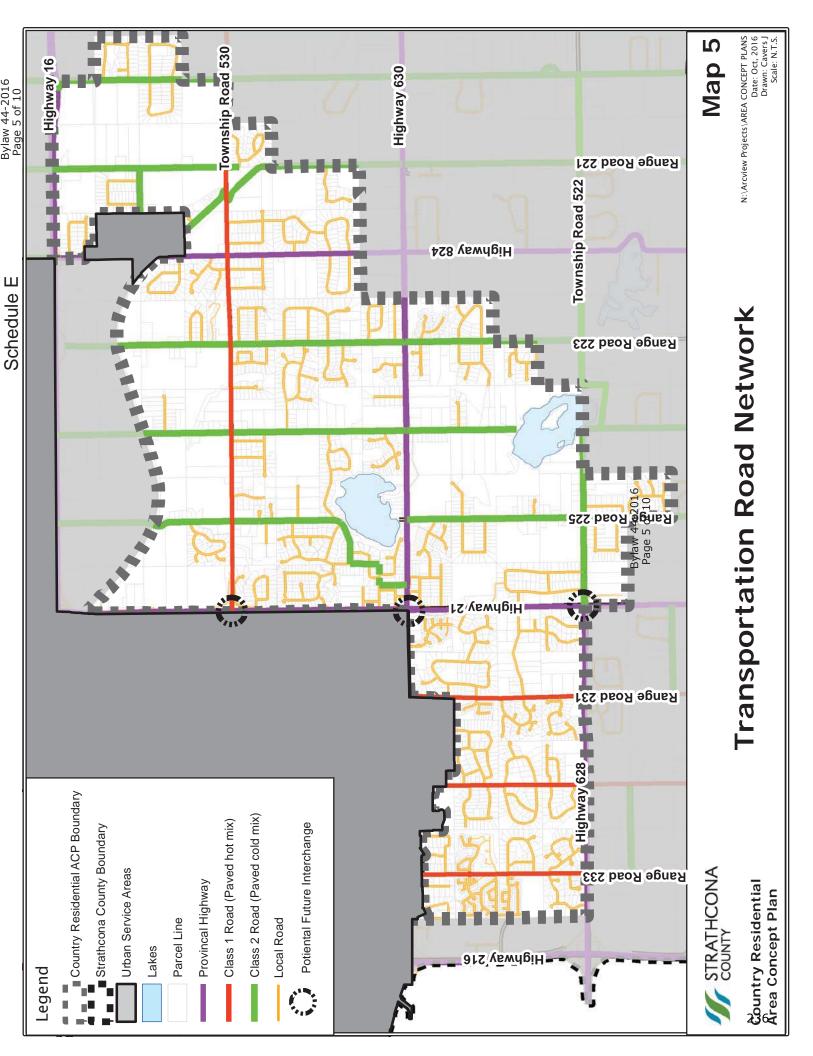
to Municipal Piped Wastewater System attached as Schedule ${\bf J}$ and forming part of this bylaw.

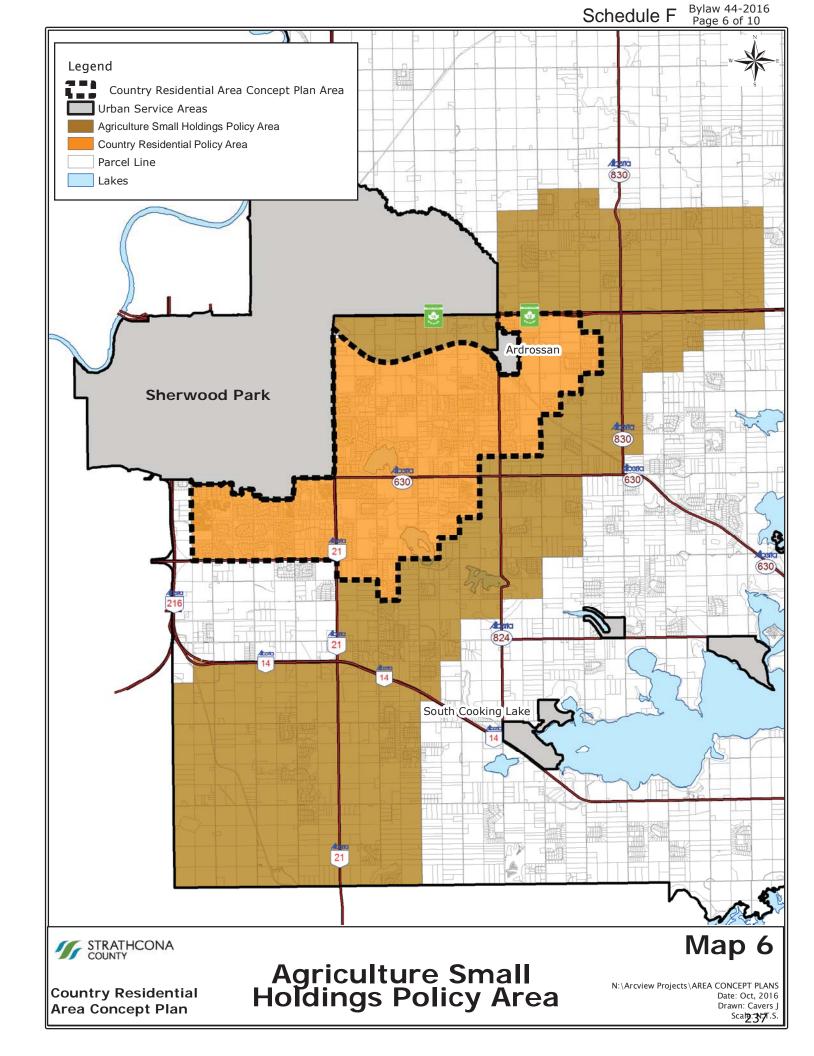
Read a first time this	day of	, 2016.
Read a second time this	day of	, 2016.
Read a third time and finally passed this	day of	, 2016.
	Mayor	
	Director, Legislative and Legal Services	
	Date Signed:	



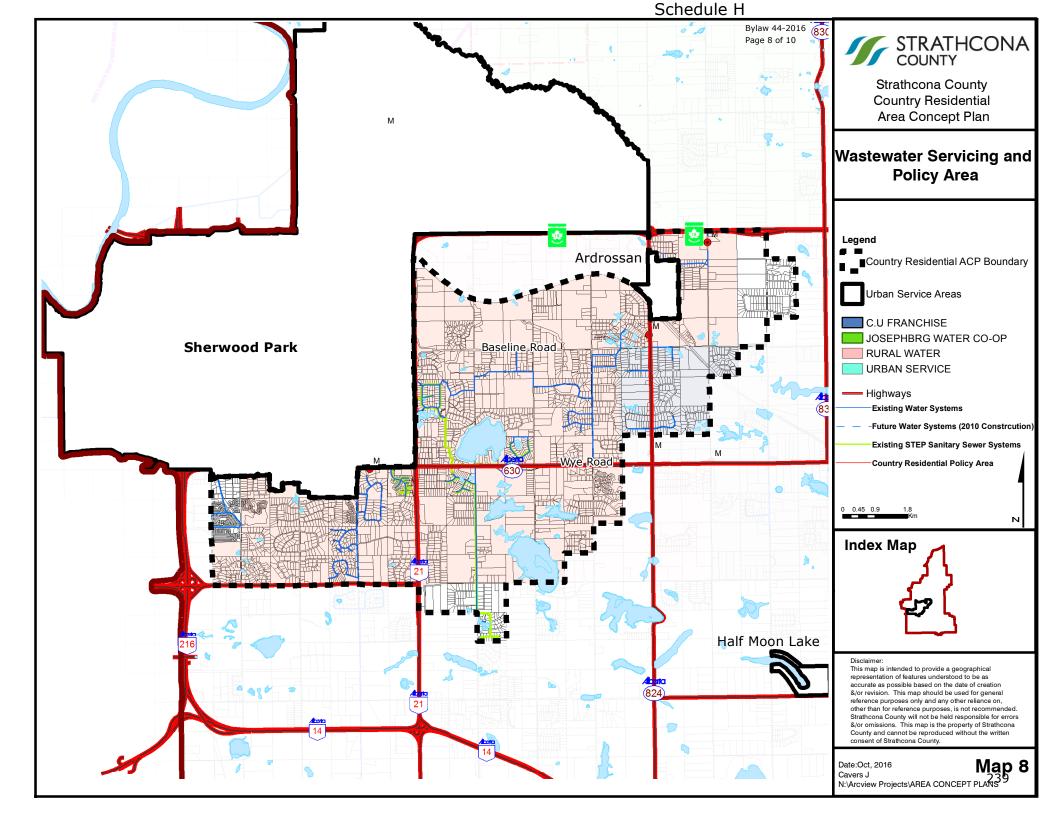


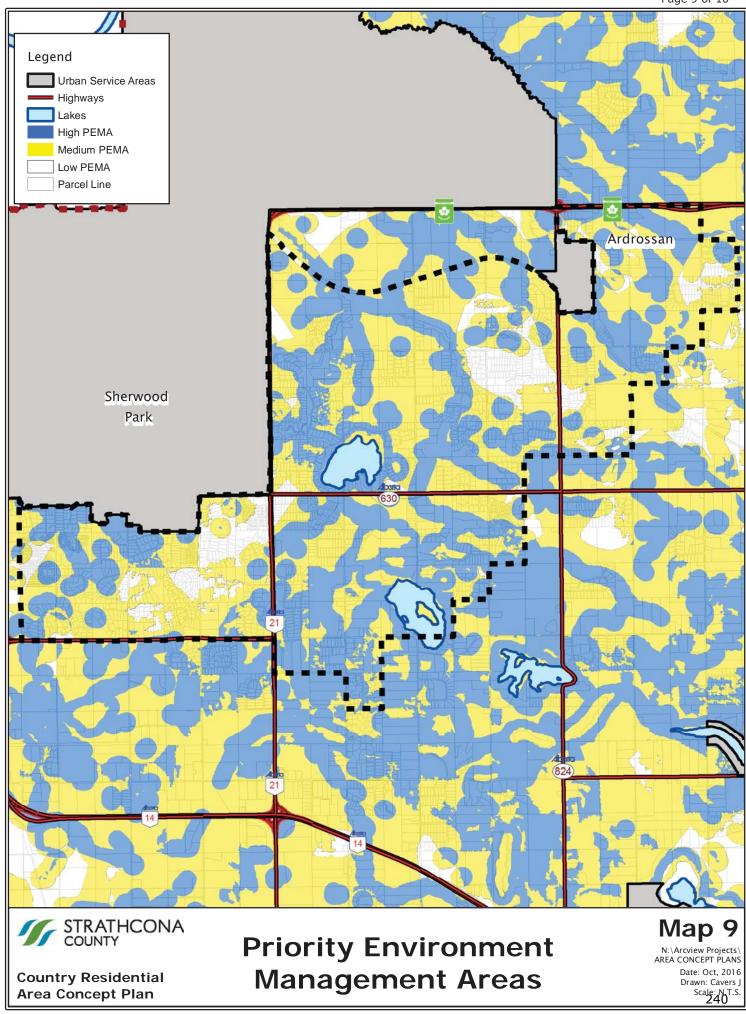


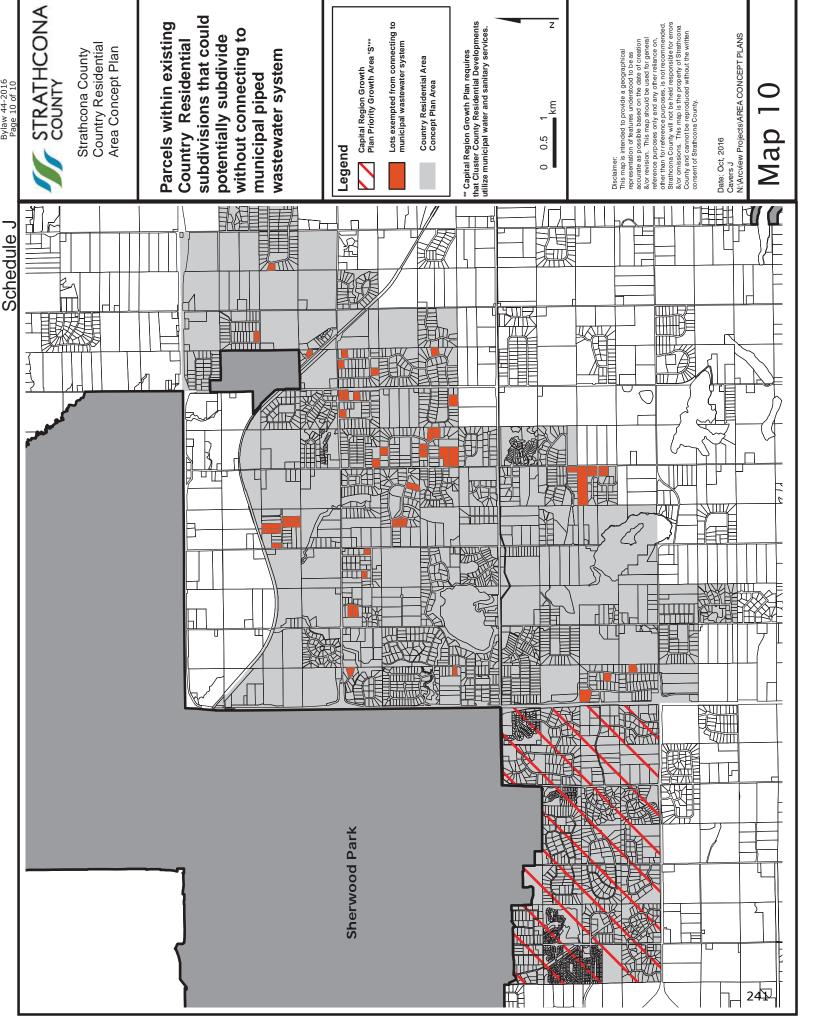




Schedule G Bylaw 44-2016 Page 7 of 10 STRATHCONA COUNTY Wastewater Basin Layout & Connection Points Legend Country Residential Boundary Municipal Boundary Already_Designated 4 Basin 1 Basin2 Ardrossan Basin3 Basin4 **Baseline Road** Basin5 ---- Railways **B4** (3) Connection Point Sherwood Wye Road **B2** 0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Km **Index Map B**1 **B5 B3** Map 7 Half Moon Disclaimer:
This map is intended to provide a geographical representation of features understood to be as accurate as possible based on the date of creation &/or revision. This map should be used for general reference purposes only and any other reliance on, other than for reference purposes, is not recommended. Strathcona County will not be held responsible for errors &/or omissions. This map is the property of Strathcona County and cannot be reproduced without the written consent of Strathcona County. Already Designated Lake Date: Oct, 2016 N:\Arcview Projects\AREA CONCEPT PLANS









Bylaw 43-2016 Hillshire Area Structure Plan (Ward 6)

Owner: Various

Applicant: Hillshire Developments

Development: Proposed Hillshire Area Structure Plan

Location: South of Wye Road; West of Range Road 231

Legal Description: NE 23-52-23-W4

Report Purpose

To give three readings to the Hillshire Area Structure Plan (ASP) Bylaw 43-2016 which proposes changes in land use policy areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4.

Recommendations

- 1. THAT Bylaw 43-2016, a bylaw that proposes to adopt the Hillshire Area Structure Plan within the NE 23-52-23-W4, be given first reading.
- 2. THAT Bylaw 43-2016 be given second reading.
- 3. THAT Bylaw 43-2016 be considered for third reading.
- 4. THAT Bylaw 43-2016 be given third reading.

Council History

May 24, 2016 – Council gave first reading to associated Municipal Development Plan (MDP) Amendment Bylaw 20-2016.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: The proposal supports the strategic priority area of effective and efficient municipal infrastructure as the concept proposes to utilize the existing infrastructure capacity.

Governance: To meet the strategic goal of public involvement and communicating with the community on issues affecting the County's future, a public information meeting was held on February 19, 2014 for the public to provide input into the plan. Further, the Public Hearing provides Council with the opportunity to receive public input prior to making a decision on the proposed amendment.

Social: The proposal includes principals on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Principals.

Culture: The proposal provides a variety of gathering spaces.

Environment: The proposed amendment meets the strategic priority area to protect our environment and preserve biodiversity.

Other Impacts

Policy: The ASP has been prepared in accordance with Area Structure Plan Policy SER-008-007.

Legislative/Legal: The *Municipal Government Act* provides that Council may, by bylaw, adopt an ASP Bylaw.

Interdepartmental: The proposal has been circulated to internal County departments and external agencies.

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services

Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Planning Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Development Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

Summary

The purpose of Bylaw 43-2016 is to adopt the Hillshire ASP to facilitate changes in land use policy areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4. The subject parcel is located within the Country Residential Policy Area of MDP 1-2007 and the CR High Density Area of the Country Residential Area Concept Plan (ACP) 58-2011. Concurrent Bylaws 20-2016 to amend the MDP and 44-2016 to amend the Country Residential ACP are being proposed with this ASP Bylaw to ensure the statutory plan boundaries align.

Land Use Concept

The Hillshire ASP proposes a new compact residential community on the southeast edge of Sherwood Park. It contains a mix of residential housing types with the highest densities clustered in a central location and a small mixed-use commercial development at the north entrance. There is an existing school site within the quarter section as well as a Municipal Reserve parcel current leased to Elk Island Public Schools. Parks, trails and storm water management facilities have been linked to insure contiguous open space. The plan proposes to attain the current Capital Region Growth Plan density range of 30 to 45+ dwelling units per net residential hectare.

Low-Density Residential

The areas of low-density residential proposed within the plan consists of single-dwelling houses and semi-detached houses along the eastern, western and southern edges of the property. These single and semi-detached housing areas will be situated adjacent to country and lower-density residential uses to provide an adequate transition in terms of built form. Beyond the outer edges of the low-density area, ground-oriented town houses and row houses will be added to provide further diversity and choice of housing. These low-density areas will range from $1-2\ 1/2$ stories in height to match the type of development of the adjoining residential neighbourhoods.

Low to Medium-Density Residential

Areas designated for low to medium-density residential are proposed to be located farther away from the existing adjacent single-family development, in interior areas of the site. These areas will generally be planned for a mix of single family, duplex and townhouse-style units of 1-3 stories.

Medium-Density Residential

Areas designated for medium-density residential will be located in the central and north areas of the site farther away from the existing development. These areas will generally be planned for apartment style units to a maximum height of four stories. These buildings will provide for a variety of unit sizes creating a diversity of housing choice in the development.

There is a medium-density area shown within a mixed-use overlay located at Wye Road on the west side of the main entry that will allow for some commercial uses similar to the community commercial mixed use centre. The primary focus of this area remains residential.

Community Commercial Mixed-Use Centre

The community commercial site is proposed to be located adjacent to Wye Road on the east side of the main entry to the development to service local needs. The plan contemplates that these buildings will be a maximum of four stories and will have an architectural character that blends well with the adjoining residential character. The high-visibility commercial corridor along Wye Road provides opportunities for ground floor convenience retail, and permit professional office uses and residential uses on the upper floors.

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Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

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Residential buildings may also be considered at this location to create a mixed-use area with a community commercial focus.

Parks and Recreation

The comprehensive parks and recreational network will consist of the southeast and northwest wooded areas, the west park, the central constructed wetland/pond, the north storm water pond, as well as the interconnection of trails and pathways.

The existing vegetative buffer on the western edge of the site will be retained where possible to provide a green buffer to the adjoining country residential neighbourhoods.

The southeast passive park will be complemented by the more active west park, which will include a playground and informal open space.

Institutional and School

The plan has been prepared with the intent of integrating the proposed development with the existing institutional uses, including the Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School and the Elk Island Public School District offices. A pathway network will connect to the adjoining residential and commercial uses for convenience and safety.

Transportation and Mobility

The ASP proposes two main accesses to the development, one off of Range Road 231 and one off of Wye Road opposite Nottingham Drive that are connected by a major collector named Hillshire Boulevard. A potential right-in/right-out on the north side of the development has been proposed to provide supplementary access to the community commercial area. This access has not been approved at this time, and will require further review at future development stages.

The proposed timeline for the build out of this ASP will coincide with County's Wye Road widening project. The applicant will continue to work closely with Strathcona County to ensure coordination. The applicant has been advised that the transportation impact assessment that supports the development will need to be updated as part of a subdivision application.

Water Distribution System

The proposed water distribution system will be constructed in accordance with Strathcona County's Design and Construction Standards.

Sanitary Sewer System

As a part of this ASP, the Developer requested variances to Strathcona County's Design and Construction Standards for the proposed wastewater (sanitary) Sewer System.

Administration has accepted these variances as the Developer's engineers have stated that the Nottingham wastewater system shows sufficient capacity for peak dry weather flows and the application of these variances does not pose any risk to downstream Nottingham residents. The wet weather wastewater flows will be stored within the Hillshire development.

Geotechnical Report

The geotechnical report identified high-groundwater table and the County continues to view the groundwater mitigation strategy as a critical factor for the development of the site. The proposed mitigation measures for the high-groundwater table will result in encumbrances on private land owners within the development including but not limited to restrictive

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

Page 3 of 4

covenants registered on title that will outline the necessary mitigation measures required for each individual lot.

In order to further evaluate the extent of effect of the high-groundwater table, it has been requested that further evaluation be conducted by a hydrogeological specialist for the County's review at the earliest possible opportunity, to assess the effectiveness of the proposed groundwater mitigation strategies as well as the effects of the proposed strategies on regional aquifers (i.e. impacts to existing and potential groundwater users, groundwater quality and quantity due to interception or recharge and impacts to existing natural areas etc.).

Should the ASP be approved, a hydrogeological report will be required to be prepared and submitted by the applicant as part of the first rezoning application for these lands.

Communication Plan

The applicant and landowner will receive a letter of notification of Council's decision on the bylaw.

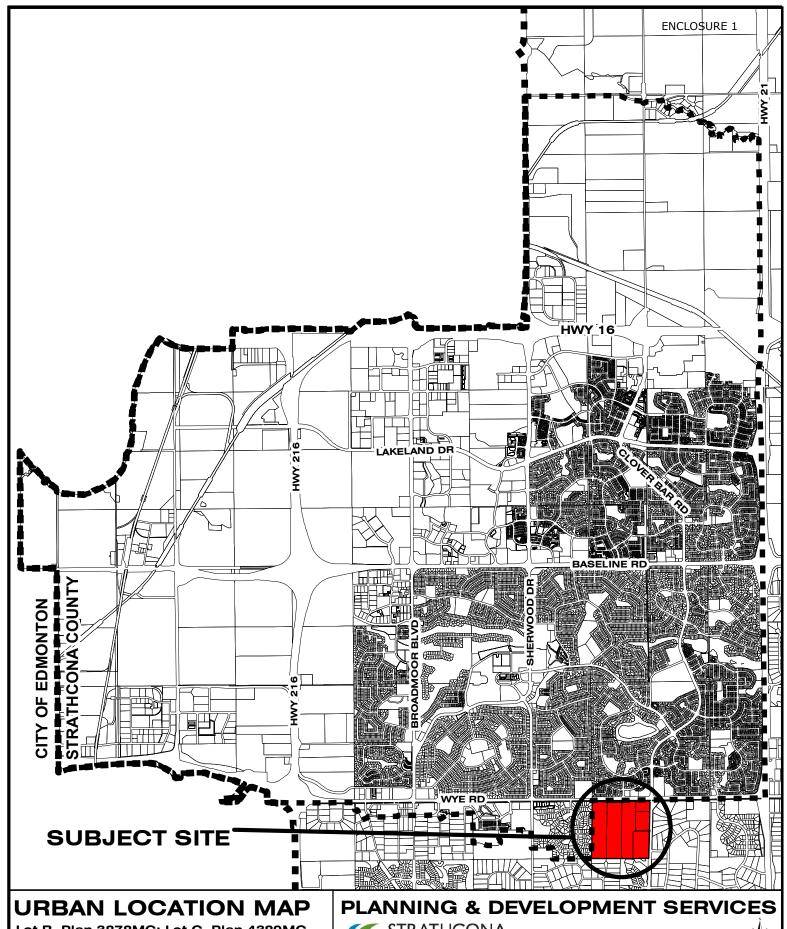
Enclosures

- 1 Urban Location Map
- 2 Location Map
- 3 Air Photo
- 4 Notification Map
- 5 Bylaw 43-2016

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

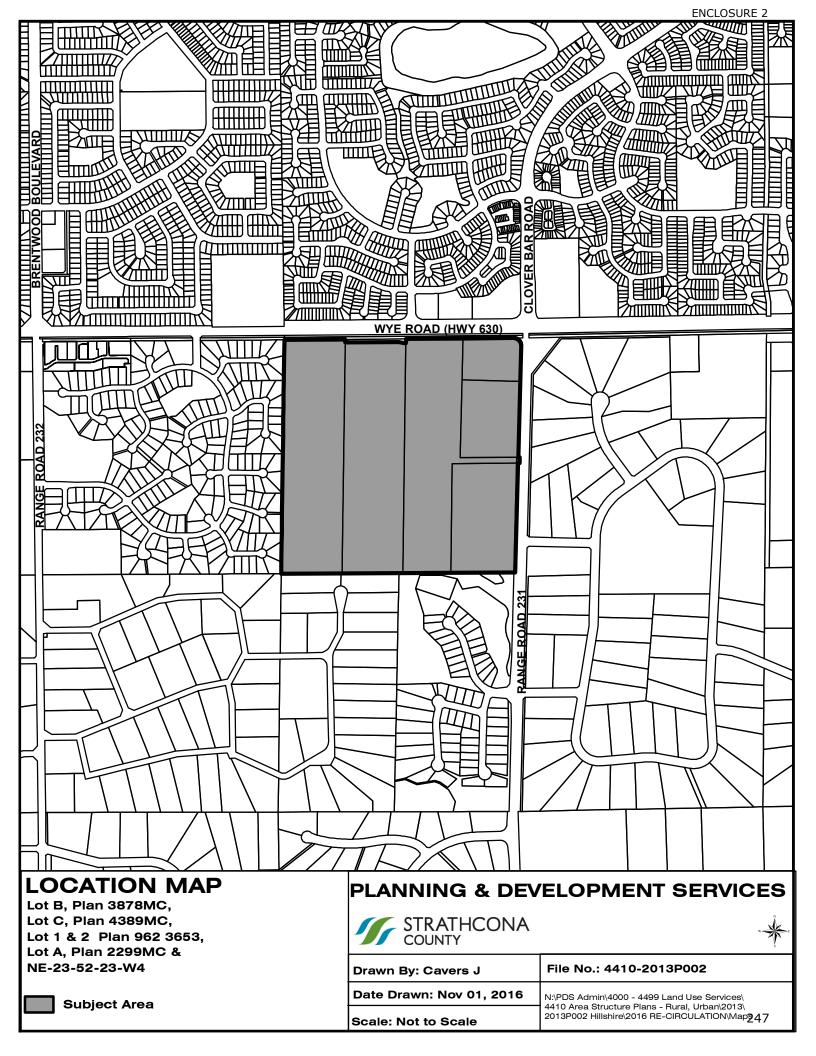


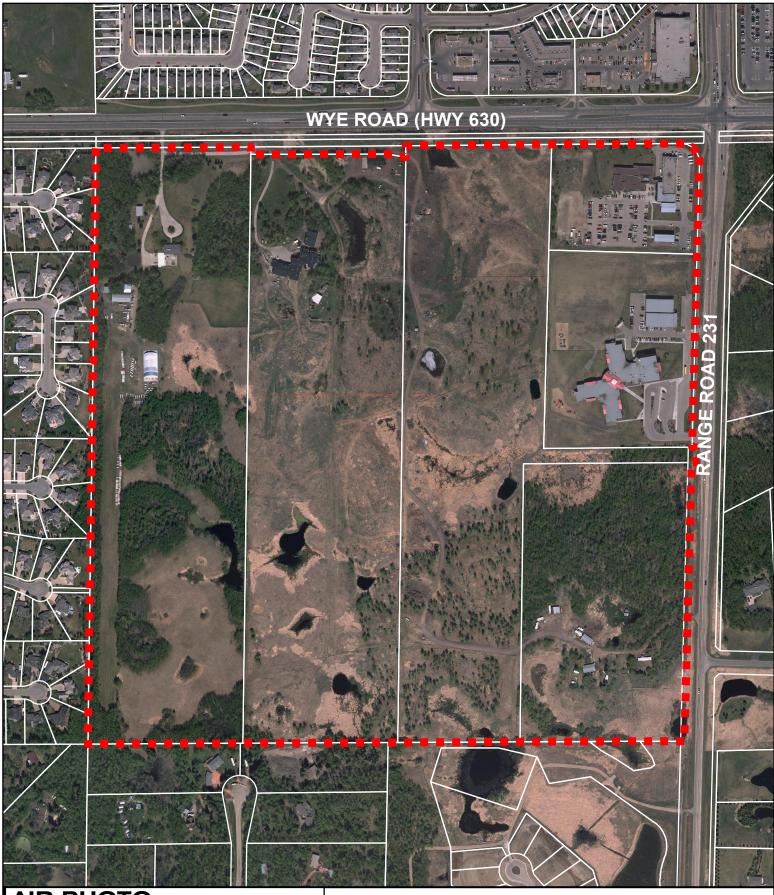
Lot B, Plan 3878MC; Lot C, Plan 4389MC Lot A, Plan 2299MC; NE-23-52-23-W4 Lot 1 & 2 Plan 962 3653





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AIR PHOTO Lot B, Plan 3878MC, Lot C, Plan 4389MC, Lot 1 & 2, Plan 962 3653, Lot A, Plan 2299MC & NE 23-52-23-W4

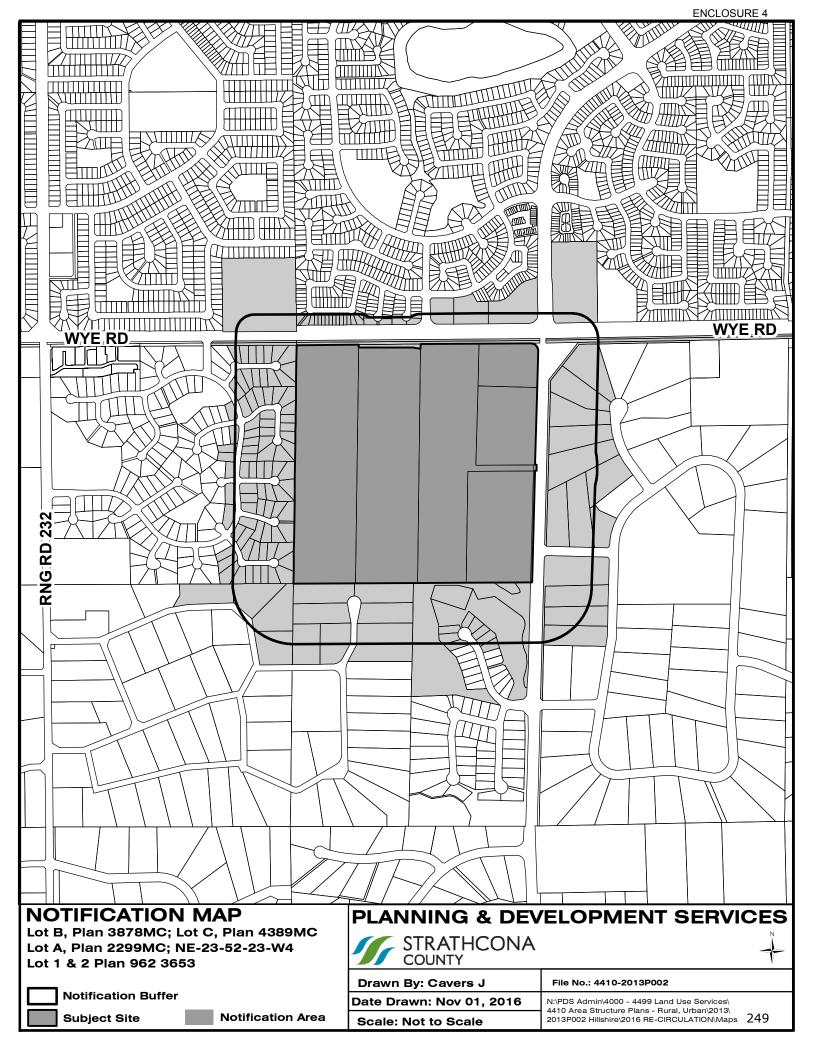


Subject Area

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES



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BYLAW 43-2016

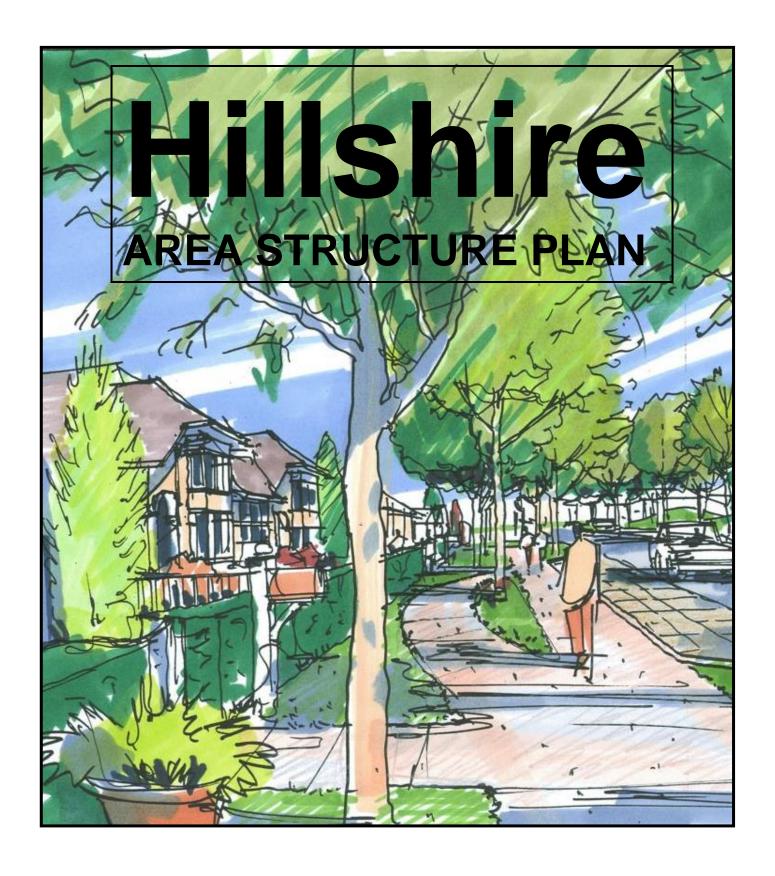
A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADOPTING THE HILLSHIRE AREA STRUCTURE PLAN.

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to adopt the Hillshire Area Structure Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Strathcona County, duly assembled, pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by the *Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26,* and amendments thereto, enacts as follows:

- 1. That this Bylaw 43-2016 is to be cited as the "Hillshire Area Structure Plan".
- 2. That Schedule A attached hereto is hereby adopted as part of this Bylaw.
- 3. This Bylaw comes into effect after third reading and upon being signed.

Read a first time this	day of	, 2016.
Read a second time this	day of	, 2016.
Read a third time and finally passed this	day of	, 2016.
	Mayor	
	Director, Legislative and Legal Services	
	Date Signed:	



Hillshire Area Structure Plan



SUBMITTED BY:

Hillshire Developments

(1686962 Alberta Ltd.) 98 Sioux Road Sherwood Park, Alberta T8A 3X5

CONSULTING TEAM:

MVH Urban Planning & Design (Planning & Urban Design)

Al-Terra Engineering (Engineering)

Stantec (Environmental)

Ankenman Associates Architects (Architecture)

EDA Collaborative (Landscape Architecture)

Wuori Design Consultants (Master Planning and Landscape Architecture)

Cal Srigley Design Consultants (Urban Design, Architectural Design, and Illustrations)

Submitted November 7, 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Hillshire site is located on the southeast edge of the Sherwood Park Urban Service Area. The continuing residential growth pressures and imminent buildout of Sherwood Park has placed additional pressure on the availability of land supply within the Urban Service Area. The Capital Region Growth Plan directs growth where services are available and more compact growth can occur. Hillshire meets the Capital Region Growth Plan minimum residential density target, connects to adjoining urban services, provides a diversity of housing units, retains important physical and environmental features, and connects to adjoining neighbourhoods where possible with a comprehensive trail and pathway network.

1.2 Interpreting this Plan

The objectives and policies of this plan are used to direct development of the site. Any interpretation of these objectives and policies will be up to Strathcona County staff with council giving final direction. Minor deviations from this plan shall be permitted at the discretion of Strathcona County.

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a statutory planning framework that acts as a general guide for the compatible and practical development of this area. This plan addresses development issues comprehensively to effectively facilitate the orderly growth. The Hillshire Area Structure Plan balances environmental, social, and economic responsibilities of Strathcona County by incorporating progressive planning and sustainability policies.

1.4 Enabling Legislation

1.4.1 Municipal Government Act

The Municipal Government Act (MGA) provides the enabling legislation for planning within the Province of Alberta. Planning follows a hierarchy of plans starting at the regional level with the Capital Region Growth Plan in the Edmonton region, moving to the local level requirements including the Environmental, Social, and Economic Sustainability Frameworks, the Strathcona Municipal Development Plan, Concept Plans, Area Structure Plans, Outline Plans, Land Use Bylaw, and Subdivision Bylaw. The Area Structure Plan (ASP) is required under the Municipal Government Act to provide statutory conceptual planning direction for a specific area within Strathcona County.

1.4.2 Capital Region Growth Plan

The Capital Region Growth Plan (CRGP) provides overall direction for growth in the Edmonton region.

Sherwood Park in Strathcona County is designated Priority Growth Area B. Policies to concentrate new growth in the priority growth areas in the Capital Region have been written into the Regional Land Use Plan:

- Most new growth shall occur within priority growth areas.
- Priority shall be given to accommodating growth in major employment areas and in locations that meet at least three of the following four criteria:
 - 1. Existing and proposed multi-mode movement corridors, including transit nodes;
 - 2. Adjacent to existing and proposed major employment areas;
 - 3. Redevelopment and intensification opportunities within existing urban areas; and
 - 4. Locations that utilize existing infrastructure and servicing capacity or logically and efficiently extend the infrastructure.

The Hillshire Area Structure Plan is part of the Sherwood Park Urban Service Area to permit urban development at a density range required by the Capital Region Growth Plan. These targets place an emphasis on vertical growth rather than horizontal growth and efficiency-oriented approaches to land use and transportation planning. Hillshire complies with the requirements of the Capital Region Growth Plan (CRGP):

- 1. Hillshire is adjacent to Wye Road which is a major multi-modal corridor in Sherwood Park;
- 2. Sherwood Park is a major employment centre in the Region;
- 3. Hillshire is in the Urban Service Area; and
- 4. Hillshire will use existing infrastructure and servicing capacity adjoining the site so it is a logical and efficient extension of existing infrastructure.

1.4.3 Strategic Plan

Council's Strategic Plan is the County's principal guiding document for governance, community development, infrastructure, and service delivery. The Strategic Plan directs the long term planning for the County and serves as a foundation for the County's Business Plan, Sustainability Plan, and other plans.

Eight priority areas are grouped under 5 pillars of sustainability in the Strategic Plan. The 5 pillars of sustainability in the Strategic Plan include: Economy, Governance, Social, Cultural and Environment. The 8 priority areas, grouped under the 5 pillars of sustainability in Strathcona County's Strategic Plan are aligned with the Hillshire development.

1.4.4 Municipal Development Plan 1-2007

The Municipal Development Plan (MDP) contains numerous policies that direct and guide overall development within Strathcona County. The site is currently designated "Country Residential Policy Area" within the MDP. The proposed development is designated "Hamlet" on Map #12, and "Low Density Residential Policy Area", "Medium Density Residential Policy Area", "Institutional Policy Area", "Commercial Community Policy Area" and "Open Space" on Map #13 of the MDP.

1.4.5 Area Structure Plan

While the Municipal Development Plan provides overall land use planning and growth guidance for Strathcona County, the Area Structure Plan provides more specific guidance for development in a specific area. This Area Structure Plan outlines the land use concept for the property (Figure 1.1) as well as objectives and policies that direct future development within the context of complying with other policies and regulations within Strathcona County. The Area Structure Plan then provides the framework for further details in the Land Use Bylaw that specifies regulations governing such things as permitted types of land use, height, coverage, setbacks and other special provisions as required. An Area Structure Plan is conceptual and subject to minor variation.

1.4.6 Strathcona County Land Use Bylaw 6-2015

The County Land Use Bylaw 6-2015 stipulates two land use districts for the site: "PS – Services", recognizing Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School and Elk Island School District offices on the property; and "AD – Agriculture, Future Development" recognizing the current agriculture use with future development plans.

Following with the Area Structure Plan intentions, specialized land use districts will be developed to permit a comprehensive residential development with support commercial and institutional uses. The specialized land use districts will provide development regulations to ensure a sensitive interface with adjacent residential uses, to allow and support a unique range of housing mix, maintain adherence to a high standard of appearance appropriate to the site's exposure along Wye Road and to provide for a safe, aesthetic and livable community.

2.0 PLAN AREA

2.1 Location

The site is located between Range Road 231 and the Estates of Sherwood Park south of Wye Road on the southeast edge of Sherwood Park. The south boundary is defined by the communities of East Whitecroft and Meadowhawk. The size of the property is 62.49 hectares (154.41 acres). The site is legally described as NE ¼, Section 23, Township 52, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian (NE 23-52-23-W4M) (Figure 2.1).

2.2 Site Context

The major intersection of Wye Road and Range Road 231 defines the northeast corner of the site. A shopping centre is located across Wye Road that includes a grocery store and other support retail and professional services. The Alliance Church and Strathcona Christian Academy High School is located across the intersection on the northeast corner of Range Road 231 and Wye Road.

The remaining uses surrounding the Hillshire site are residential developments with a diversity of lots sizes. North of the site across Wye Road is Nottingham which includes standard suburban lots on 0.03 to 0.06 hectares (0.08 to 0.15 acres). The Estates of Sherwood Park, located west of the site, includes larger estate suburban lots from .12 - .20 hectares (.3 -.5 acres). East Whitecroft, south of the site includes larger country residential lots from 1.0 - 1.6 hectares (2.5 - 4 acres). The new Meadowhawk development south of the site is a cluster development that provides a generous green space bordering Hillshire and lots that average approximately 0.16 hectares (0.4 acre).

Finally, Executive Estates located across Range Road 231 east of the site has country residential lots ranging between 1.2 – 1.6 hectares (3 to 4 acres) (Figure 2.2).

The northeast corner of the site is occupied by the Elk Island School District offices and the Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary. Single residences, other buildings, and storage areas are located in the north portions of the property and the southeast corner. The central, southeast, and southwest part of the site is very dramatic in rolling landform with a variety of man-made dugouts and wetlands. The trees in the central portion of the site have been significantly depleted by the elk herd that has occupied this part of the site for over 20 years. There are significant tree stands in the southeast edge and northwest edge of the property. The western portion of the site has the remnants of a former grass air strip and is also rolling terrain with some man-made dugouts and wetlands with various groupings of trees (Figure 2.3).

2.3 Land Ownership and Use

This plan includes the Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School site (Lot 2), the Elk Island School District site (leased from Strathcona County- Lot 1) on the corner of 231 and Wye Road; the central private property (Lots A and C), and the west private property (Lot B). The plan area has been divided into four sections reflecting current ownership and use (Figure 2.4):

Lot 1: Strathcona County	2.79 ha	(6.89 acres)
Lot 2: Private Property	5.07 ha	(12.53 acres)
Lot A and Lot C: Private Property	38.44 ha	(94.99 acres)
Lot B: Private Property	16.188 ha	(40.00 acres)
Total	62.49 ha	(154.41 acres)

^{*}All title areas are approximate and must be confirmed at the time of subdivision by survey.

The existing property is used as follows:

Lot 1: Elk Island Public School District offices, storage, and parking

Lot 2: Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School, classrooms, offices, storage, parking, and recreation

Lot A and Lot B: Private property residence, business, and farming

Lot B: Private property residences and storage

3.0 BACKGROUND STUDIES

A separate preliminary servicing report has been prepared which contains more detail on site assessments completed along with recommended conservation measures, as well as servicing analyses and proposed servicing concepts.

3.1 Biophysical Assessment

A detailed biophysical report was completed that details the biophysical components of the site and provides conservation recommendations. (see: Biophysical Assessment, last update, June 2015 by STANTEC Ltd, included in the Preliminary Servicing Report).

The property has a number of different water features including natural wetlands, impounded wetlands and man-made dugouts (Figure 3.1).

- Man-made dugouts: There are 9 man-made dugouts that have been used for watering the elk herd over the years. These dugouts are scattered throughout the central area of the property (see D1-D9 on illustration). The major dugout at the north end of the property is both a visual amenity and a functional watering area.
- Natural wetlands: There are 29 wetlands on the property varying in size, class and value. These wetlands are scattered throughout the agricultural areas, within the forested complexes (i.e. W17, W22, W23, W24, W28 and W29) and adjacent to developed areas (disturbed by residential and school development W16 and W18). The majority are Class III Seasonal Ponds. However, one Class IV Semi-permanent Pond (W18) and a few Scrub Shrub wetlands (W23, W24, W28 and W29) are also present.

The property also contained two impounded wetlands, which were associated with road infrastructure (I1) and residential development (I2). Impoundment I1 is located in the southeast corner and Impoundment I2 is located in the northwest corner of the property associated with an existing drainage area.

The site's wetlands, man-made dugouts, and forested areas are classified into high, medium, and low conservation areas (Figure 3.2). The land use concept (figure 1.1) incorporates the following conservation areas (Figure 3.3):

- 1. A portion of the southeast forested area (W07)
- 2. A portion of the northeast forested area and drainage area (W05) bordering the western edge of the property;
- 3. Three wetland areas, W17, W18 and I 105;
- 4. Part of W4 is integrated into the site's stormwater management pond and stream system. The constructed wetland/pond will use bio-engineering techniques along the edges to mimic natural conditions with plants and edge details that enhance bird activity, other small wildlife, and enhance water quality.

The Land Use Concept also incorporates the following **medium and low priority conservation** areas:

- 1. Parts of D2 and D9 are integrated into the constructed stormwater system; and
- 2. The western edge woodland buffer (Windrow).

The design of the Land Use Concept was guided by protecting the highest priority natural areas and integrating them into the community. Specific focus was given to the high quality wildlife habitat woodlots and wetlands.

A Wetland Compensation Plan was prepared in June, 2015, as well as an enhanced Stormwater Management Plan, both in collaboration with Strathcona County and Alberta Environment. Approval was received from Alberta Environment for these plans (all included in Preliminary Servicing Report).

A Tree Protection Plan was prepared in October, 2015, and is also in The Servicing Report.

The enhanced stormwater management system, along with follow up monitoring and report by University of Alberta, plus the constructed wetland/pond SWMF, will offset the loss of wetlands and ensure the "value added" features stay in the community being developed.

Figure 3.3 shows the conserved areas as well as the areas that will be lost during the development of the site.

3.2 Historic Resources

A Historic Resources Overview was completed by Altamira Consulting Ltd. The Government of Alberta does not require further work as verified by their clearance letter dated January 7, 2013.

3.3 Environmental Site Assessments

A Phase 1 site assessment was done by Canadian Envirotec Inc. in August of 2013, followed by a Phase II in August of 2014, followed by a Phase III in October of 2015. All of these are included with the Preliminary Servicing Report and submitted under separate cover. A summary of findings is as follows:

Phase I Findings and Recommendations:

- Three residences dating to the 1960's are on the property. These residences could contain asbestos and lead paint. When these buildings are demolished, samples should be taken and proper care taken to contain these contaminants.
- There is an above ground fuel tank which hasn't contained fuel in years but ground testing should be carried out in the vicinity to check for ground contamination. The same should be done for an old vehicle, as well as a washing machine, dryer and coke machine on the site.
- The barn has various old refrigerators in it, so soil samples should be taken for any leaked Freon.
- The property to the north in Nottingham has an Esso service station so soil ground monitoring should be done in the northerly part of Hillshire for any possible leaked fuel.
- The site immediately east of the northern part of Hillshire is leased by Elk Island Public School District. The School District parks buses near Hillshire so monitoring should be done for any oil or fuel leakage.

Phase II Findings and Conclusions:

Various locations of hydrocarbon contamination confirmed. No contamination detected from ESSO station in Nottingham. All hydrocarbon contaminated soils have been remediated through aeration as recommended, and a certificate of remediation has been obtained for all contaminated areas.

Phase III Findings and Conclusions:

This report confirmed proper cleanup of hydrocarbons after soil aeration.

Various items identified in the Phase I report have also since been removed from the site.

3.4 Geotechnical Evaluation

A preliminary geotechnical evaluation was completed by AECOM in October 2008. The residential development proposed at the time was similar to the current recommended land use concept as it proposed residential buildings, roadways, underground utilities and parking areas. The report stated in part that "based on the soils and groundwater conditions encountered during the field investigation, the site is considered suitable for the proposed development."

An updated geotechnical investigation was completed in July of 2014 and submitted to Strathcona County. The report is included with the Hillshire Design Brief under separate cover. This report stated, in part, that "The native inorganic soils encountered throughout the site are considered satisfactory for supporting wood framed single family dwellings utilizing standard concrete footing foundations." A further statement was "The soils encountered at this site are generally considered suitable for cast-in-place pile installation."

The severely undulating topography will require that deep fills be placed in some areas. Various recommendations are made in the report for proper procedures in filling and grading, Geotechnical monitoring of these fills will be done, and certification provided to The County and lot owners as to the suitability of the fills to support building foundations. This information will also be shown on the lot grading plan for any affected lots to ensure an awareness, and to ensure proper mitigation measures are incorporated in the building so as to alleviate any negative impacts in the long term.

The report indicates varying groundwater elevations, some quite near surface and others well below surface. The lack of drainage on the site results in many contained water holding areas, which would contribute to high ground water conditions. Various recommendations are made in the report for proper procedures in dealing with high groundwater.

A grading program well before development will establish positive drainage in an effort to help lower the groundwater elevations. Provisions to further mitigate shallow groundwater effects on the development will be carried out in conjunction with deep utilities as recommended by the geotechnical and hydrogeological engineering.

Groundwater monitoring will be carried out in areas of concern after the grading program and continue until the time shortly before requesting Strathcona County for endorsement of the subdivision plan. For those lots which continue to show high groundwater levels, restrictive covenants will be registered on title.

3.5 Transportation

General

The transportation network for the Hillshire area will support the overall plan concept, including a full range of transportation facilities to accommodate the movement of automobiles, pedestrians, bicycles, and transit. A network of collector and local roads will be provided to accommodate traffic activity efficiently and effectively.

A summary of the transportation plan is presented in the following sections. A detailed Transportation Impact Assessment (TIA) has been submitted under separate cover.

A Balanced Sustainable Transportation Plan

Providing residents and patrons with a variety of transportation mode choices represents a strategic component of the transportation system envisioned for the Hillshire area. The following guiding principles have been defined to support a balanced and sustainable transportation system:

 Provide a logical, safe and efficient hierarchy of transportation facilities to address the automobile, pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, and service vehicle needs of all population and user groups moving to, from and through the Hillshire area;

- Design internal roadways to provide effective connections to/from the external roadway system to/from the homes;
- Encourage walkability and alternative travel modes by providing pedestrian connections that link commercial areas with site amenities, open spaces and the external pedestrian system;
- Integrate storm-water management and environmentally sensitive areas into the pedestrian and bikeway system for the area, having regard for the safe, ongoing operation of these facilities; and
- Collaborate with the County to explore options and promote the initiation of transit service at an early stage of development to encourage transit usage in the area.
- Priority locations for transit services include the local commercial mixed use area and medium density area.

External Roadway Network and Access Points

Wye Road bounds the site to the north. It is currently a four lane arterial road with turning lanes and a posted speed of 70km/h. The widening of Wye Road to 6 lanes has been recommended by the Wye Road planning study and furthermore is one of the recommendations of the newly approved Transportation Master Plan.

Strathcona County currently has the Wye Road widening being designed from Brentwood Boulevard to Clover Bar Road. Timing of construction is still under discussion, and may be influenced by the timing of Hillshire development.

An un-signalized intersection exists at Nottingham Way. This is the proposed main access point for Hillshire from Wye Road. Wye Road planning study shows that a fully signalized intersection at Nottingham Way and Wye Road will be required. It is expected the signals will be installed concurrently with the widening of Wye Road.

A potential right in-right out access is being considered at the east end of the proposed East commercial site, to minimize congestion on the internal intersection of Hillshire Boulevard and to provide a more direct access for "drive by" shoppers. This access off Wye Road would be from an auxiliary lane so as not to interfere with through traffic on Wye Road. Location and design would be such that traffic would not be able to exit from the right out, and attempt to cross Wye Road to the Tim Hortons access on the north side of Wye Road. The right in-right out access would be subject to County approval.

During upgrading of Wye Road, the existing residents along the south side, west of Hillshire Boulevard, will require interim access. It is intended that Hillshire provide access easements for interim access, so as to enable travel from their residences, east along the existing service road, to the location of the existing Nottingham intersection. The proposed interim access is subject to approval of The County, and, if it occupies any portion of ATCO Rights of Way, then also approval of ATCO. Alternate alignments may be required if necessary approvals cannot be obtained.

Range Road 231 is a paved 2 lane roadway with a rural cross section. According to the TIA and based on background traffic growth, this roadway will continue have adequate capacity. A roundabout intersection is recommended at Thompson Road and Hillshire Boulevard to provide a reasonable level of service for traffic from Hillshire and from Executive Estates.

The roundabout will be a single lane, but sufficient right of way width will be provided on the Hillshire side to accommodate future widening to two lanes. Additional right of way may be required on the Executive Estates side if/when the roundabout is expanded to two lanes.

Multi-use trails are currently provided along Wye Road and Range Road 231. These form a part of the larger regional pathway network and will be added to and linked in order to provide contiguous walking trails to, from, and through Hillshire.

Internal Roadway Network

There are three classifications of roads proposed within Hillshire: major collector, minor collector and local roads. The central roadway is proposed to be a major collector which winds through the development linking Wye Road to Range Road 231. The roadway has a series of sweeping curves and therefore has built-in traffic calming effects. On-street parking will be provided along portions of the major collector roadway, specifically in front of medium density housing along the roadway. These parking lanes will be bounded by pinch points to enhance traffic calming and create a compact feel to the community. Pedestrian safety will be enhanced at crossing points by pinch points, and on pathways which are shielded by parked cars. Single accesses serving multiple dwellings are permitted onto the major collector. Direct accesses for single, duplex, or row housing will not be permitted onto the major collectors.

A minor collector roadway is proposed along the south side of the community commercial site. This roadway will provide ample room for turning movements in and out of the commercial site, as well as servicing some residential parcels.

Municipal local roads comprise the majority of internal roadways in Hillshire, and will be constructed with sidewalks on both sides to provide for high-quality pedestrian connectivity throughout the entire development.

A comprehensive sidewalk, trail and pathway system is proposed for Hillshire that will connect internal amenities and land uses, as well as the regional trail system and adjoining neighbourhoods. The different walkways will include 1.5m wide concrete sidewalks, 1.5m granular trails, and 3.0m asphalt trails (see Figure 3.4 for locations).

Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA)

A TIA has been undertaken by Al-Terra Engineering to investigate the requirements for external and internal roadways. The proposed roadway system has been modeled with Synchro/SimTraffic software and is shown to work acceptably.

The TIA will be updated, as necessary to reflect changing traffic conditions.

3.6 Utilities

Municipal infrastructure is stubbed to the boundaries of the site to render it readily serviceable, as outlined in the respective sections to follow.

The land slopes from south to north, toward the sewers that are stubbed out of Nottingham in anticipation of this development. Water connection points are available on every side of the site.

No significant offsite extension of infrastructure is required for this development.

Following is a brief summary of each infrastructure component. More detailed information is presented in a separate Servicing Report.

3.6.1 Water Distribution System

General

The development is proposed to be serviced with a distribution system to provide full domestic municipal water service and fire flow.

Design Criteria

The current Strathcona County Design and Construction Standards will be used for the design of the proposed infrastructure.

Proposed Water Distribution System

Figure 3.5 shows the proposed ultimate network, which will consists of watermains ranging in size from 150 mm to 300 mm in diameter.

The supporting servicing report prepared by Al-Terra Engineering Ltd. includes more detail of network analyses to demonstrate the system capabilities, and pipe size requirements both for interim staged systems and for the ultimate system. The analyses indicate that all required domestic and fire flows can be met, and all required pressures can be met, per County Standards. An updated network analysis will be done at each stage to verify pipe size requirements.

3.6.2 Sanitary Sewer System

General

Hillshire is proposed to be serviced with a conventional gravity sewer system connected to two sanitary sewer lines stubbed out of Nottingham for this purpose.

The sewer lines through Nottingham do not have sufficient capacity for the Hillshire development, when wet weather adds to the sewage flows, since Hillshire was expected to have much lower population when sewers through Nottingham were designed. Storage of excess flows during peak wet weather flows is proposed in Hillshire to ensure protection of the downstream system.

Strathcona County has also designated the sanitary line through Nottingham for conveyance of sanitary flows from 200 lots of Country Residential, of which 60 are already developed. In accordance with County policy, sewage flows from Country Residential development are to use off peak capacity, and storage during times of peak flows from urban residential areas. It is proposed to combine the storage required for Hillshire with the storage required for Country Residential, to achieve a more sustainable and more easily manageable system.

Design Criteria

Current Strathcona County design standards would indicate that the existing downstream sewers do not have sufficient capacity for the peak dry weather flows for both Hillshire and the Country Residential. In view of the lower flows measured over the past several years in Nottingham and other existing areas, variances to design flows were applied for, and granted by Strathcona County. With the application of these variances for the flows in existing sewers, it demonstrates that the peak dry weather flows from both Hillshire and Country residential **can** be safely accommodated.

Proposed Sewer System

The sewer system is proposed to be split into an east basin and a west basin as shown (Figure 3.6). The west basin is very small so flows do not need to be controlled, nor storage provided.

For the east basin, outflow will be controlled to peak dry weather flow rate, and sanitary storage will be provided to accommodate excess flow during wet weather. The stored wastewater will be released during low flow conditions after the storm. The storage facility would not be required until later stages of development. The timing and design details of the storage would be established in consultation with Strathcona County.

The system is described in detail in the Preliminary Servicing Report.

3.6.3 Stormwater Management System

General

Hillshire will be serviced with a piped storm sewer system, following the general direction of existing drainage flows on the site. This piping will convey runoff to two stormwater management facilities proposed for the development; one is to be a constructed wetland/pond and the other a wet pond. These facilities will be at locations of existing significant wetlands, so as to mimic prior natural conditions, after development.

Proposed Innovation

The guidelines outlined by Strathcona County Engineering Servicing Standards and Alberta Environment Stormwater Management Guidelines will be used as a guide for the design of the proposed stormwater management infrastructure and facilities. Significant enhancement of the stormwater treatment is proposed and has been accepted by Strathcona County and Alberta Environment as compensation for lost wetlands. This is a positive initiative for all affected parties, since the compensation for lost wetlands remains in the local area, in the form of stormwater facility enhancements for the benefit of local residents and the overall community.

3.6.4 Franchise Utilities

Power and Communication

These utility facilities will be installed by the developer, in collaboration with Fortis, Telus and Shaw. These utility companies are aware of the proposed development and are making provision in their systems to provide required service.

Natural Gas

Atco Gas will install the natural gas system. They are aware of this development through the ASP circulation process, and will also have provision in their system for service.

3.6.5 Service to Existing Development

There are existing houses on two properties within the ASP Area which will remain in use for the foreseeable future. When a development stage occurs which is near these properties, water and sanitary sewer will be installed to their property line, or easement provided to enable extension to their property lines. In the interim, existing private servicing is to remain unless required to be modified to meet regulations based on adjusted property boundaries.

The existing dwellings will retain existing gas, power and communications services from Wye Road and stormwater runoff will continue to the existing surface drainage courses until such time as future development occurs.

4.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Process and Results

The Hillshire Area Structure Plan process began with a community workshop and Design Charrette in November 2012. Workshops with staff were initiated in October 2012. The Design Charrette included a presentation to community members and adjoining landowners so that they could review and comment on strengths and weaknesses of the proposal, and provide input to the design. Discussions between the applicant and County staff have been ongoing and have included an open house as follow-up to the Design Charrette.

A second public meeting was held on February 19, 2014 as part of the Public Engagement Process (PEP). Residents were able to review the Area Structure Plan concepts and provide comments. An estimated 25 participants attended with 12 participants completing the Comment Sheets.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS OPEN HOUSE #2 Comments

The following comments were submitted at the Public Engagement Process (PEP) Open House #2 on February 19th, 2014 held at Strathcona County Conference Room #1 from 7:00 p.m. to 9 p.m.

- 1. What improvements would you make to the land use concept or other plans presented?
 - More green areas mini parks.
 - More nature trails.
 - More executive use of the land beside the storm pond border.
 - Consider incorporating sustainable community aspects into the design beyond what's already been done like; storm water wetland design, building orientations to conserve energy, and using environmentally sustainable building materials.
- 2. What do you like about the land use concept or other plans presented?
 - Transition of property sizes from the outer edge to the centre.
 - The manner in which the natural topography is being maintained to such an extent.
 - Wetland/water and green space allowance is great; variety of density is great for Sherwood Park.
 - Well laid out trail plan nice walkable community.
 - Commercial space close to community.
 - Varity of housing options to allow families to enter into the community as new home owners.
- 3. What do you dislike about the land use concept or other plans presented?
 - · Would like less high density residents.
 - Less duplex/townhouse planning in premium property beside the lake. It should be less dense more exclusive to single family homes right beside the lake.
- 4. Other comments
 - Glad you're keeping the tree line along the estates.
 - Very well planned out.

- Salvi Homes has put lots of planning and foresight into this development.
- Thank you for your efforts and attention to quality.
- Salvi Homes has a reputation of building good reliable products and I think they will
 do a good job of this development.
- Looking forward to this new community and the ways we can be of service to these new families.

Statistical Summary: Hillshire Public Engagement Process (PEP 2) Results

Question	Strongly Support %	Somewhat Support %	Total Strong Support and Somewhat Support %	Non Support %
Vision and Principles	67%	33%	100%	0%
2. Parks, Trails, Open Space & Wetland Amenities	100%	0%	100%	0%
3. Land Uses	58%	42%	100%	0%
4. Diversity of Housing	67%	33%	92%	8%
5. Roadway Concept	55%	45%	100%	0%

All required public engagement sessions in support of the Hillshire ASP have been completed.

5.0 PLAN VISION AND PRINCIPLES

5.1 Vision Statement

Hillshire will provide for the necessary compact residential growth in Sherwood Park while retaining important natural features, respecting adjoining neighborhoods' character, and providing a diversity of housing.

5.2 Guiding Principles

- 1. Respect the form, views, privacy and character of adjoining neighbourhoods.
- 2. Conserve the important landscape features and character of the site.
- 3. Enhance wildlife habitat and nature education in association with wetlands and tree stands.
- 4. Provide a diversity of quality housing types for a variety of age groups.
- 5. Develop sensitive housing density transitions within and along the edges of Hillshire.
- 6. Encourage the development of social and cultural character in Hillshire.
- 7. Create trail and pathway connections to the adjoining neighbourhoods where possible while respecting the safety and security of each neighbourhood.
- 8. Maximize choices of alternative mobility including walking, cycling and transit.
- 9. Provide local services for daily needs.

6.0 LAND USE CONCEPT

6.1 Land Use Concept

The Hillshire Area Structure Plan will create a new compact residential community on the southeast edge of Sherwood Park. It will contain a mix of residential housing types and densities interlaced with parks, trails, pathways, pockets of open space and environmental conservation areas to emphasize and encourage walking and cycling (Figure 1.1).

The proposal suggests a variety of land use zones that permit a variety of residential densities and housing types, as well as some community commercial. If necessary, separate land use zoning and design guidelines will be developed prior to subdivision and development permit application, to enable land use forms for which existing bylaws are not in place. The goal is to attain the Capital Region Growth Plan density range of 30 to 35 units per net residential hectare and to create an integrated community with appropriate form and character.

Two small mixed-use commercial developments at the north entrance will complement the existing commercial across Wye Road and provide an appropriate gateway to the neighbourhood. The west component may be oriented to medium residential with commercial overlay, while the east component may be more oriented to commercial with residential overlay.

This plan uses the 12 Themes in the Municipal Development Plan to create an innovative sustainable planning and design approach (see Appendix C for details). All specific design features discussed or illustrated in this ASP are conceptual in nature and subject to refinements at the time of future zoning, subdivision and development permit applications.

The following provides a more detailed description of the land use concept:

Residential

A rich mix of single-dwelling houses, semi-detached houses, town houses, row houses, and low-rise apartments, will create a diversity of housing throughout the site. Building heights will range from 1 to 2½ storey single-dwelling houses, semi-detached houses, and through to 3 storey townhouses and rowhouses and 4 storey apartment buildings. The buildings will be sensitively placed on site so that higher buildings are farthest away from existing residential development and in the central to northern parts of the site. The plan will provide opportunities for a range of residential densities that will accommodate up to 1056 units, generating an estimated population of 2,647 residents using Strathcona County projected persons per household for the various types of housing proposed. The overall residential density is estimated at 34 units per net residential hectare in conformance with the Capital Region Growth Plan. Approximately 31% will be single-dwellings, 17% semi-detached dwellings, 17% town houses and row houses, and 35% apartments (Figure 6.1 and 6.2 unit phasing and allocation).

Low Density Residential: The areas of low density residential will consist of single-dwelling houses and semi-detached houses along the eastern, western and southern edges of the property. The semi-detached houses will look like single-dwelling houses in form and massing. These single and semi-detached housing areas will be situated adjacent to country and lower density residential uses to provide an adequate transition in terms of built form. Beyond the outer edges of the low density area, ground-oriented town houses and row houses will be added to provide further diversity and choice of housing. These low density areas will range from 1-2 ½ stories in height to match the character of the adjoining residential neighbourhoods.

Low to Medium Density Residential: Areas designated for low to medium density residential will be located farther away from the existing adjacent single family development, in interior areas of the

site. These areas will generally be planned for a rich mix of single family, duplex and townhouse style units of 1-3 stories. A wide range of buildings will provide for a variety of unit sizes creating a diversity of housing choice in the development, and integrate a wide range of income levels.

Medium Density Residential: Areas designated for medium density residential will be located farther away from the existing development in the central and north areas of the site. These areas will generally be planned for apartment style units to a maximum height of 4 stories. These buildings will provide for a variety of unit sizes creating a diversity of housing choice in the development.

There is a medium density area within the mixed use overlay located at Wye Road on the west side of the main entry that will allow for some commercial uses similar to the community commercial mixed use centre. The primary focus of this area remains residential

Housing Types: and height transitions will make an integrated community form with almost seamless transitions. The housing types could include the following and are further illustrated following the text:

- **Single-dwelling homes** are located on a variety of lot sizes with a distinct street orientation emphasized by a front porch and recessed garage or rear access;
- **Semi-detached homes** look like large single-dwelling residences with discreet accesses and understated dual entrances (mixed housing)--these products may include up/down duplexes;
- Lane accessed courtyard housing orients to a central courtyard with rear lane access;
- **Town houses and row houses** vary from groups of three to six to create variety in form, and massing along the street can also be a variation of single-dwelling lots;
- Secondary suites (as defined in the Land Use Bylaw),--an option to home owners to improve affordability, can provide rental accommodation for seniors, young adults, and other singles;
- Row houses and apartments have 3 storey row house form along the main roadway
 with a 4 storey apartment tucked in behind to create a subtle transition in form and
 massing; and
- Apartment housing may adjoin the commercial area as well as the central boulevard and combines convenience with access to a diverse residential community.

Community Commercial Mixed Use Centre

The community commercial sites will be located at Wye Road on the east and west sides of the main entry to the development to service local needs. These buildings will be a maximum of 4 stories and will have an architectural character that blends well with the adjoining residential character. The high visibility commercial corridor along Wye Road provides opportunities for ground floor convenience retail, and permit professional office uses and residential uses on the upper floors. Residential only buildings may be considered in this area. Parking will be underground and/or at grade, and will incorporate landscaping to minimize the impact of the paved area while providing pedestrian linkages. Special attention will be given to screening the parking areas from Wye Road. These buildings will also provide some noise attenuation from Wye Road for residences further south.

Parks and Recreation

The comprehensive parks and recreational network will consist of the southeast and northwest wooded areas, the west park, the central constructed wetland/pond, and the north stormwater pond,

as well as the interconnection of trails and pathways (Figure 1.1). Extra recreational features will be incorporated adjacent to stormwater facilities, and at trail widenings. Each of these recreation program elements will be conveniently located to optimize use and convenience for the residents, visitors and businesses. Paved pathways as well as narrower - more natural trails (Figures 6.3) will create a recreation network through the community that will connect to adjoining neighbourhoods where possible and to the Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School, which has existing playground structure and sports fields.

A 3.0 meter pathway along the east side of Hillshire Boulevard is the preferred method of connecting the internal pathway and trail network. Introduction of this pathway will require a variance to Strathcona County's Design and Construction Standards. Should the proposed Hillshire Boulevard cross-section not be supported by Strathcona County, a standard cross-section will be utilized.

The existing vegetative buffer on the western edge of the site will be retained where possible to create a green buffer to the adjoining neighbourhood (Figure 6.4).

The southeast passive park will be complemented by the more active west park, which will include a playground and informal open space.

The variety of park space will appeal to residents and visitors with different interests and activity levels. The idea is to create a healthy lifestyle where residents choose to walk or cycle often and create an engaging community experience.

Institutional and School

The existing institutional uses, including the Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School and the Elk Island School District offices, will be integrated with the proposed development. A pathway network will connect to the adjoining residential and commercial uses for convenience and safety. Children will be able to safely walk or bike to school by a series of pathway connections from the Hillshire community and will use the adjoining southeast park for nature education and passive recreation purposes.

6.2 Land Use and Population Statistics

	Area (ha)	% Remaining GDA
Total Gross Area (**AutoCAD)	62.36	
Environmental Reserve (total)	1.35	
Gross Developable Area (GDA)	61.01	N/A
Less Exisitng Institutional (*MR Paid)	7.88	N/A
Remaining Gross Developable Area	53.13	100
Stormwater Facility	3.29	6.2
Municipal Reserve	5.86	11
Public Utility Lots	0.35	0.7
Roads (total)	10.24	19.3
Net Developable Area	33.39	62.8

ivet Developable Alica	33.35	02.6		
Land Uses		Density (Max. upnrha)	Units	Population
Industrial				
• Light				
Medium				
Heavy				
Institutional				
Commercial				
Community Commercial				
Arterial Commercial				
Service Commercial				
Rural Commercial				
Hamlet Commercial				
Highway Commercial				
Residential				
• Low Density (12-25 upnrha)	16.48	20	326	945
 Low-Medium Density (26-75 upnrha) 	12.66	28	354	1026
Medium Density (75+ upnrha)	2.28	126.3	288	518
Mixed Use				
 Commercial/Residential 	1.97	45	88	158
Total	33.39		1056	2647

Population	
Low Density	945
Low to Medium Density	1026
Medium Density	518
Total	2647

Student Population			
	Public	Separate	
Elementary & Junior High	(= Population x 0.37) 979	(= Pop x 0.12) 318	
High School	(= Population x 0.13) 344	(= Pop x 0.02) 53	
Total	1323		371
*MR previously dedicated as cash-in-lieu for	7.88 ha of exisiting insitutional area. MR owing =	5.31ha.	
All housing types are assumed 2.9 Low + M	ed Low; 1.8 Med + Comm Persons Per Household		
**Areas shown herein are to be verified at t	he time of detailed design and subdivision		

7.0 PLAN DIRECTION

7.1 Residential

Introduction

Hillshire provides a wide variety of residential types in a neighbourhood that will accommodate a diverse population. The housing types will include single-dwelling, semi-detached, duplex, town houses, row houses and apartments. Secondary suites, as listed uses within the County Land Use Bylaw, will be permitted with locations to be specified in the land use districts. A transition of densities is proposed that is sensitive to the existing single-dwelling residential neighbourhoods adjoining the south and west parts of the site. Vegetation buffers on the south and west edges of the property will further soften the transition to existing single-dwelling residences adjoining those edges. The high density residential development will be concentrated in the north and central part of the site where the height will not affect adjoining neighbourhoods. The maximum height along the south and west edges will be 2½ stories while the central and northern portions of the site will permit a maximum of 4 stories. Transition areas in between will permit up to 3 stories. Form and character of these housing types will be further detailed in the land use districts design guidelines. The urban design principles that will guide the development are included in chapter 8.4 – urban design.

MDP Policy Direction

Hillshire responds to MDP residential policies by:

- providing a mix of housing types;
- providing access to public amenities and community services;
- creating sensitive density transitions to adjoining neighbourhoods;
- ensuring medium density developments are limited in size and scale away from the sensitive edges; and
- creating an open and accessible neighbourhood.

ASP Objectives and Policies

It is also important to review the Sustainability and Growth Management policies in section 8 that cover the sustainability components of the Hillshire development. The Parks and Recreation and Environmental Management section in chapter 8 also provides further guidance on residential open space, recreation and environmental sensitive residential development.

Objective: to accommodate a diversity of residential options in a compact neighbourhood design that meet the Capital Region Growth Plan density targets yet are respectful of the form and character of adjoining residential neighbourhoods

- Policy 7.1.1: Residential development in Hillshire shall meet a minimum overall net residential density of 30 units per net residential hectare.
- Policy 7.1.2: There shall be a range of housing types within Hillshire that will include single-dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, townhouses, rowhouses, apartments, and secondary suites.
- Policy 7.1.3: Residential development in the low density areas as shown on Figure 1.1 (single and semi) of Hillshire shall strive to meet a range of residential densities of 12 to 25 units per hectare and not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height.
- Policy 7.1.4: Residential development in the low to medium density areas as shown on Figure 1.1 (semi, duplex, townhouse and rowhouse) of Hillshire shall strive to meet a range of residential density of 26 to 75 units per hectare and not exceed 3 stories in height.

- Policy 7.1.5: Residential development in the low density ranges shall be ground-oriented with pedestrian accesses directly to the street or common area.
- Policy 7.1.6: Residential development adjoining existing single-dwelling residential development on the south and west of the site shall look similar in form and character. The lots along the west side will have an additional existing vegetation buffer along the rear, of minimum 5m depth, protected by restrictive covenant on each lot and to be maintained by the property owner.
- Policy 7.1.7: Residential medium density areas will meet a minimum density of 75 units per hectare and shall not exceed 4 stories in height.
- Policy 7.1.8: Low density residential areas shall be located adjoining existing residential development on the south and west side of the site.
- Policy 7.1.9: Densities will transition throughout the site to ensure compatibility.
- Policy 7.1.10: Encourage senior citizens and congregate housing through land use zoning.

Objective: to encourage mixed-use residential design in the north commercial area

- Policy 7.1.11: The north commercial areas adjoining Wye Road shall have service commercial and retail uses on the ground floor and may have residential units and/or office space on the upper floors.
- Policy 7.1.12: Residential-only buildings may be considered in the commercial area without the inclusion of commercial and retail uses within the building.
- Policy 7.1.13: All residents will be within 800 metres of local services, while 50% will be within a 400 metre distance of these services.

7.2 Commercial

Introduction

Hillshire will have a mixed use commercial area at the north end of the property. These office, retail, service and residential uses will provide for the daily needs of Hillshire while the greater needs of the community will be provided across Wye Road and elsewhere. The intention is to complement the existing uses across Wye Road and provide a variety of smaller commercial and office uses in the development that can support the local needs of Hillshire. Residential uses will also be permitted on the upper floors in the community commercial area and may be considered for a standalone structure within the area. The community commercial development will be within a five to ten minute walk of all Hillshire residents, supported by a convenient cyclist and pedestrian pathway and trail network. Minor home-based businesses will also be an opportunity throughout Hillshire. The land use districts will provide further design guidelines that will help ensure that the scale and character of the mixed use commercial area is compatible with the surrounding residential community.

MDP Policy Direction

Hillshire responds to MDP commercial policies by:

- locating new commercial development so it is compatible with adjacent residential neighbourhoods;
- limiting the size and scale of development so that the commercial development is complementary to the surrounding residential development;
- providing convenient access for vehicles as well as safe pedestrian and cyclist connections by trails and pathways; and
- creating a variety of community commercial services necessary on a day to day basis.

ASP Objectives and Policies

Objective: to provide commercial opportunities to service local needs

Policy 7.2.14: Mixed use community commercial services and retail development will be required at the north end of the property to service local needs while also accommodating residential and office uses.

Objective: to encourage pedestrian and cyclist uses of the commercial area

Policy 7.2.15: Parking will be located to the rear or middle of the buildings. or properly screened from Wye Road in the commercial area. Landscaped pedestrian connections will be provided around buildings and within parking lots.

Policy 7.2.16: The commercial area will be connected to the residential areas by pathways to provide easy access for pedestrians and cyclists.

Policy 7.2.17: Private outdoor sitting areas and patios will be encouraged within the commercial area

Objective: to integrate the form and character of the commercial area into the residential character of the neighbourhood

Policy 7.2.18: Land use zoning for the commercial area shall consider compatibility with adjacent residential districts.

Policy 7.2.19: Consider home-based businesses in Hillshire through land use zoning.

7.3 Environmental Management

Introduction

Environmental management will be an important component in the Hillshire development as existing significant natural features, tree stands, and wetlands will be protected and conserved. These environmental features will contribute to the stormwater management as well as the parks and recreation on the site. An educational nature interpretation program for the residents and school children, in association with the pathway and trail system, will be implemented as a basis for a healthy and environmentally sensitive neighbourhood.

MDP Policy Direction

Hillshire responds to MDP environmental management policies by:

- Conserving important environmental features including wetlands, ravines, and tree stands in the form of Municipal Reserve and/or Environmental Reserve per the Municipal Government Act;
- Promoting higher densities and more compact development to reduce impacts on natural habitat and reduce sprawl.

ASP Objectives and Policies

Objective: to conserve the natural integrity and character of the site area

Policy 7.3.20: Lands classified as Environmental Reserve under the Municipal Government Act are identified and protected by a conservation plan and associated documentation.

Policy 7.3.21: The tree stands in the southeast corner and the northwest corner of the site shall be retained as well as the topographical features associated with these natural elements.

Policy 7.3.22: The constructed central wetland/pond and the north pond shall be retained including an additional minimum 10 meters from water surface within the PUL surrounding the pond in accordance with Strathcona County "Wetland Policy".

Policy 7.3.23: Compensation/mitigation for disturbed wetlands by the developer shall occur within the plan area in accordance Strathcona County Policy and with the Wetland Compensation Plan prepared by Stantec, and approved by Alberta Environment in July 2015 (plan and approval appended to Preliminary Servicing Report).

Policy 7.3.24: The developer shall incorporate mitigation measures such as replanting and naturalization into the constructed wetlands and develop a tree protection plan according to Strathcona County Tree Conservation policy.

Policy 7.3.25: Developer shall install interpretive signage adjacent to wetlands and significant natural features.

Policy 7.3.26: On-site composting will be encouraged.

Policy 7.3.27: ensure a minimum 50% of green space has habitat value while being sensitive to not attracting large or inappropriate wildlife.

Objective: incorporate Low Impact Development principles into the Hillshire landscape standards

Policy 7.3.28: A master landscape plan shall be submitted by the developer at the time of subdivision for the first phase for all lands within Hillshire to the satisfaction of Strathcona County. The plan shall incorporate regionally appropriate native and drought-resistant plantings where possible in accordance with Strathcona Design and Construction Standards and further requirements within the Hillshire land use districts.

Objective: balance artificial stormwater engineering with natural bio-engineering methods to reduce hard infrastructure costs and improve natural water features

Policy 7.3.29: Retain the natural stormwater flow on site with ponds and constructed wetlands where possible.

Policy 7.3.30: Use permeable surfaces where possible (e.g., grass or planting beds, gravel/stones) to reduce vast expanses of pavement or impermeable surfaces that reflect and increase heat.

7.4 Parks and Recreation

Introduction

The parks and recreation program in Hillshire builds upon the significant natural features of the site. The southeast tree stand will become a nature park, the central constructed wetland/pond will be part of the stormwater management system and also double as a natural sanctuary for birds and other wildlife, while the west park will be a flexible open space that will accommodate a playground and possible community garden among other site activities. The parks will be interconnected by a pathway and trail system. The pathways will be wider and paved while the trails will be narrower and softer with a granular surface through the natural areas. The parks and recreation system will build on the natural elements and contribute to the diverse population demands in the community further through a potential joint use agreement between the local elementary school and the developer. The potential working relationship with Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School will help further Hillshire's outdoor and indoor recreation & education opportunities.

MDP Policy Direction

Hillshire responds to MDP parks and recreation policies by:

- Encouraging a variety of recreational opportunities distributed throughout the neighbourhood;
- Providing public open space to accommodate present and future leisure needs;
- · Creating multi-use and joint use park and recreation areas; and
- Ensuring that the trail and pathway systems are connected to adjoining neighbourhoods.

ASP Objectives and Policies

Objective: to develop a parks and recreation network that provides recreation for a variety of ages and needs

Policy 7.4.31: The developer shall develop a pathway and trail network that creates pedestrian and cyclist connections between parks, open spaces and gathering areas in the community and connects to the adjoining neighbourhoods where possible as well as the regional trail system.

Policy 7.4.32: The northwest tree stand shall be retained as a natural area with granular trails.

Policy 7.4.33: The west park to be developed as flexible open space with a playground.

Policy 7.4.34: The south-east park will be retained as a natural woodland setting with granular trails.

Policy 7.4.35: The developer shall create interpretive wildlife habitat signage (birding), seating and viewing areas in the southeast park and along the trails/pathways, and a playground for children in the west park to encourage a healthy and active lifestyle.

Policy 7.4.36: The trails will be 1.5 meters wide with a granular surface, and pathways will be 3.0 meters wide, and paved. (see Figure 1.1).

Policy 7.4.37: Trails and pathways shall comply with Strathcona County's design and construction standards or approved variances.

Policy 7.4.38: Connect the Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School with the Hillshire trail/pathway network so that children can walk or bike to school safely.

Policy 7.4.39: Developer will design all public spaces to permit residents and visitors from all walks of life including the elderly and those with physical challenges.

Policy 7.4.40: Ensure that the spaces throughout Hillshire are appropriately scaled, permit flexible activity, encourage gathering based on exposure, accessibility and location.

Objective: to incorporate stormwater management facilities as public amenities

Policy 7.4.41: Stormwater management facilities shall be publicly accessible throughout Hillshire.

Objective: to provide public amenities throughout the plan area

Policy 7.4.42: Municipal Reserve lands and Environmental Reserve lands shall be available for public use with the extent of use in accordance with Strathcona County policies.

Policy 7.4.43: The developer or builder will design the community landscape to include coniferous trees where appropriate as determined by the landscape designer.

Policy 7.4.44: The developer will reference the natural features of the site in site design and buildings by creating landscape features that accentuate such elements as the unique "knob and kettle" landscape.

7.5 Transportation

Introduction

The transportation network within Hillshire will encourage walking and cycling through a comprehensive pathway and trail system that will connect the residents with community commercial uses and parks. Convenient transit stops will be located within 400 metres of each resident wherever possible. Where possible, the pathway and trail system will also be connected to the surrounding neighbourhoods and the local elementary school to further enhance alternative travel modes. A clear hierarchy of local streets with sidewalks will create a pedestrian-scaled and safe local street network.

As development proceeds on land controlled by Hillshire Developments, roadway connections, or at minimum, road right of ways will be extended to adjacent undeveloped land.

MDP Policy Direction

Hillshire responds to MDP transportation policies by:

- Creating a walkable and cyclist-friendly neighbourhood;
- Connecting the trail and pathway system to adjoining neighbourhoods and connecting to Strathcona's multi-use trail network; and
- Providing accessible public transit.

ASP Objectives and Policies

Objective: to reduce vehicle trips within, to, and from Hillshire

Policy 7.5.45: Hillshire shall provide contiguous, user-friendly public transit stop locations, and a pedestrian and cyclist network, to encourage modal shift away from the personal automobile.

Objective: to reduce personal automobile infrastructure requirements within Hillshire

Policy 7.5.46: The potential for reduced on-site parking will be explored through the required Land Use Bylaw amendments.

Objective: to mitigate vehicular noise along Wye Road and Range Road 231

Policy 7.5.47: Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) will be completed prior to subdivision, and noise attenuation requirements shall be completed by the developer and/or builder for residential uses adjacent to Wye Road and Range Road 231.

Objective: to provide user-friendly public transit opportunities within Hillshire

Policy 7.5.48: The Hillshire development should encourage bus stops to be within 400 metre walking distance of all residents wherever possible.

Objective: to provide connectivity to other local and regional trail system

Policy 7.5.49: Pathway and trail linkages from Hillshire shall connect with adjoining trails in accordance with Strathcona County's Trails Strategy.

Policy 7.5.50: Opportunity for a future trail connection to Whitecroft on the south shall be provided; actual connection is dependent on Strathcona County acquiring right of way from one of the adjacent acreages.

Objective: to encourage alternative modes of transportation to access school sites

Policy 7.5.51: The Strathcona Christian Academy Elementary School site shall be integrated into a contiguous pedestrian and cyclist network.

Objective: to provide connectivity to the surrounding road network

Policy 7.5.52: The road network within Hillshire shall link the plan area with Wye Road and Range Road 231.

Objective: to develop public and private roadways that create a clear hierarchy of streets that are safe and efficient while creating a walkable community

Policy 7.5.53: The cross-sections of all new roadways within Hillshire shall follow the Strathcona County standards or alternative engineering standards as approved by Strathcona County through the variance process.

7.6 Utility Systems

Introduction

The utility systems include water, sanitary sewer, shallow utilities, communications facilities, and stormwater management. The water and sanitary sewer will be connected to the Strathcona County systems. The stormwater management plan will be designed in coordination with the central constructed wetland/pond, and the north pond on site, and connected to the Strathcona County stormwater system. Electricity, gas, and telecommunications will be coordinated with the shallow utility companies.

MDP Policy Direction

Hillshire responds to MDP utility systems policies by:

- Connecting to the existing water and sanitary sewer systems; and
- Improve water quality through a comprehensive stormwater management plan.

ASP Objectives and Policies

Objective: to provide servicing to Strathcona County standards

Policy 7.6.54: Water, sanitary sewer, and storm water servicing shall be in accordance with Strathcona County's design and construction standards and requirements unless alternative standards of servicing have been approved through the variance process.

Objective: to ensure stormwater will be managed appropriately in Hillshire

Policy 7.6.55: A Stormwater Management Plan will be developed to the satisfaction of Strathcona County, and Alberta Environment. The Plan will propose enhanced stormwater treatment to exceed the guidelines set out by Alberta Environment. It will also ensure that stormwater is detained and released at a rate equal or less than predevelopment rates.

Objective: to ensure phasing and construction complies with development and sustainability objectives

Policy 7.6.56: Prior to issuance of any development permit for the phase of development, engineering design and construction drawings shall be provided within Hillshire to the satisfaction of Strathcona County and shall address all the required guidelines as defined in the Strathcona County Engineering Standards and any approved alternative development engineering standards.

Policy 7.6.57: Proposed amendments to the Strathcona County servicing standards shall be supported by engineering analysis.

Policy 7.6.58: A hydrogeological study shall be completed prior to zoning applications.

Policy 7.6.59: Builders/homeowners will be alerted to near surface water tables for lots where this exists prior to subdivision registration, as described in Section 3.4

Policy 7.6.60: The developer or builder shall implement a construction waste program.

Policy 7.6.61: The developer or builder will include a recycling area as part of development of the apartment developments, such that is coordinated with the Strathcona County recycling program.

Policy 7.6.62: Design site lighting measures to maintain safe light levels while avoiding off-site lighting and night sky pollution. Technologies to be utilized will reduce light pollution and include full cutoff luminaries, low-reflectance surfaces and low-angle spotlights.

Objective: to ensure adequate capacity for shallow utilities and communication facilities in exist

Policy 7.6.63: The developer shall coordinate shallow utilities capacity and installation such as gas, electricity and telecommunications with the shallow utility companies at the time of subdivision.

Policy 7.6.64: The developer will ensure Hillshire conforms to Strathcona County's Light Efficient Community policy SER-009-038.

8.0 SUSTAINABILITY AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Urban Design Principles

The following urban design principles will help shape the Hillshire development and will be further detailed in Hillshire design guidelines as part of the land use district documentation.

- 1. The character of the landscape shall be retained through sensitive grading that minimizes retention structures and retains vegetation where possible.
- 2. The constructed wetlands and tree stands shall be used as natural amenities in development and respected with appropriate building and trail setbacks.
- 3. Residential developments shall fit into the landscape, integrating landform and vegetation into the development where possible.
- 4. Lower density will be adjoining existing south and west neighbourhoods to provide appropriate transitions.
- Vegetation buffers will be provided along the west and south boundaries to further soften density transitions.
- 6. The highest densities and building forms will be central and north in the site the areas least sensitive to existing residential areas.
- 7. The commercial areas in the north area of the site will be oriented to Wye Road with a residential architectural expression.
- 8. Buildings will not exceed 3 to 4 stories in the north and central sites with the south and west edges of the site limited to 2 ½ story buildings.
- 9. Multiple-dwelling buildings will be designed to minimize mass and, in some cases, create multiple units that look like large estate homes.
- 10. The housing will be street-oriented where possible with front street entrances to increase "eyes on the street" and active street fronts.
- 11. Paved pathways will be a minimum of 3.0 meters wide. Minimum trail width, 1.5 meters with a granular surface per Strathcona County Standards.
- 12. Lighting will be limited to street, parking lot and entrance/exit lighting, with direct lighting only, to minimize glare and off-site impacts.
- 13. Residential parking lots will be limited to the rear, side or centre of development, or shall otherwise be appropriately screened from the adjacent road.
- 14. Commercial parking will be located to the rear or middle of buildings, or otherwise be appropriately screened from adjacent roadways.
- 15. CPTED principles shall increase public safety through street oriented housing and lighting of public spaces.
- 16. Public spaces will be designed to allow access to users of all age and mobility requirements.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Amendment

This ASP may require amendment from time to time if any land use, density and associated policies require significant changes. Any amendment would require staff review, public consultation, and Council approval. The ASP may require review by the Capital Region Board if the MDP (Municipal Development Plan) also requires amendment. Minor variations to this plan are anticipated as part of the detailed planning and engineering process, subject to approval by County Administration

9.2 Land Use Bylaw Amendment

The Hillshire property will be located within the Strathcona County Urban Service Area boundary. Appropriate land use zones, accompanied by design guidelines, are anticipated to help implement the intentions of the Area Structure Plan. In this way, the development regulations may be customized to address specific needs for the area including development of the mixed residential densities and forms, the varied development standards, and requirements associated with the wetland and other unique features. The applicant will be required to draft the land use zones and the design guidelines, each as separate documents, in advance of subdivision and development permit approvals. There are a number of areas within the ASP plan that may require new zones including:

- Areas permitting secondary suites within specific zones that are not currently permitted;
- Areas permitting town house and row house parcels may require reduced or expanded lot depths to allow some front end access and increased depth for rear lane access; and
- The north mixed use commercial area is not currently permitted in the Land Use Bylaw and will require the creation of a zone to permit retail, office, and residential in the same building.

9.3 Phasing

Phasing of the development is expected to proceed generally as shown in figure 6.1, Phasing Plan. The phasing may be influenced by market demand, adjacent land ownership and infrastructure staging. Phases do not necessarily need to occur in numerical order shown. The full development of the property is estimated to take 10 to 15 years.

Development agreements between the developer and Strathcona County will be entered into for each stage and will address all matters as normally covered by County Development Agreements, and as deemed required by Strathcona County, for each stage.

9.4 Cost of Area Structure Plan

The developers of Lot C, 4389 MC and Lot B, 3878 MC shall be responsible for their proportionate share of the cost of the Hillshire ASP and engineering preparation.

10.0 FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1.1: Land Use Concept

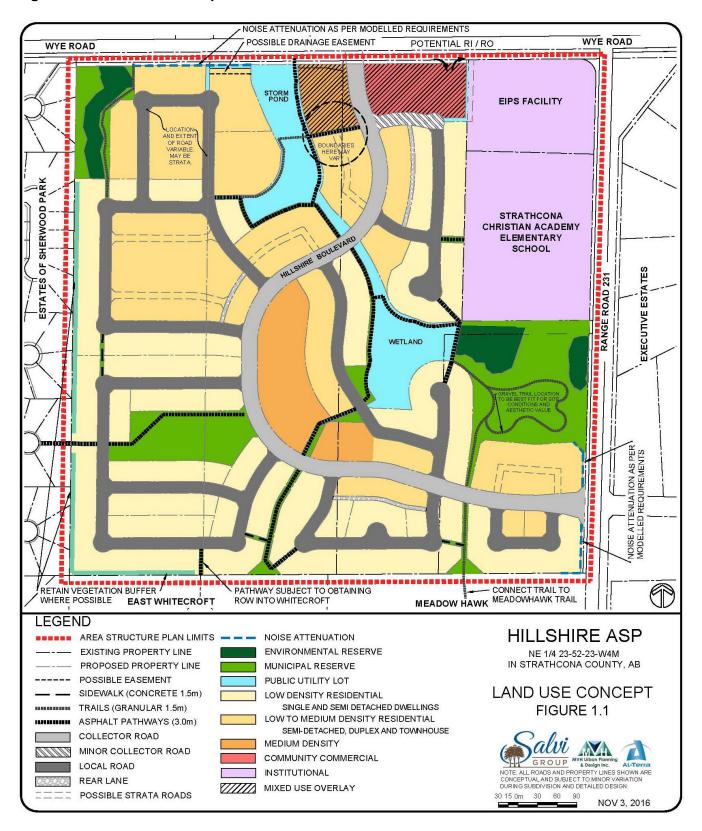


Figure 2.1: Site Location

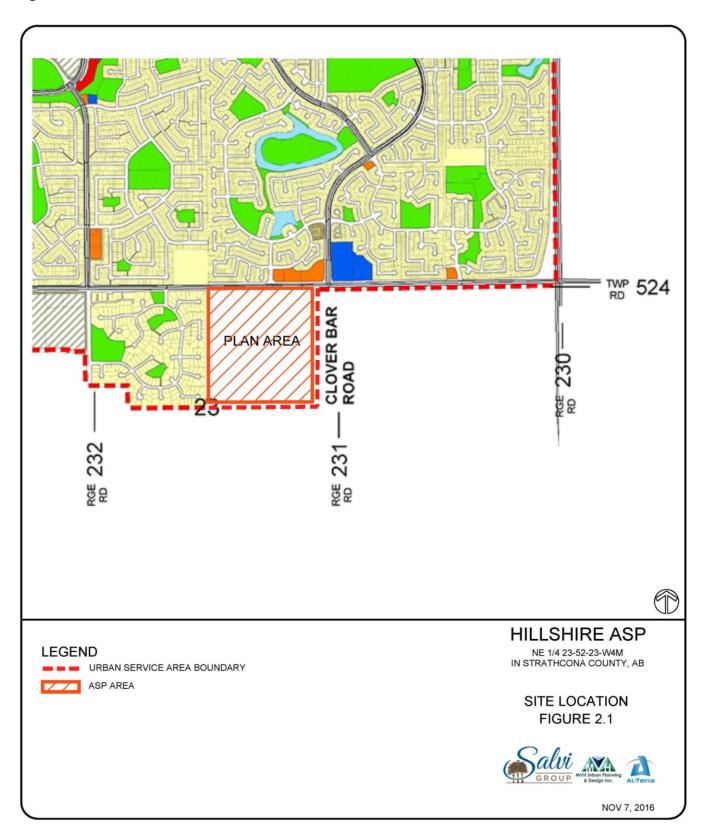


Figure 2.2: Site Context

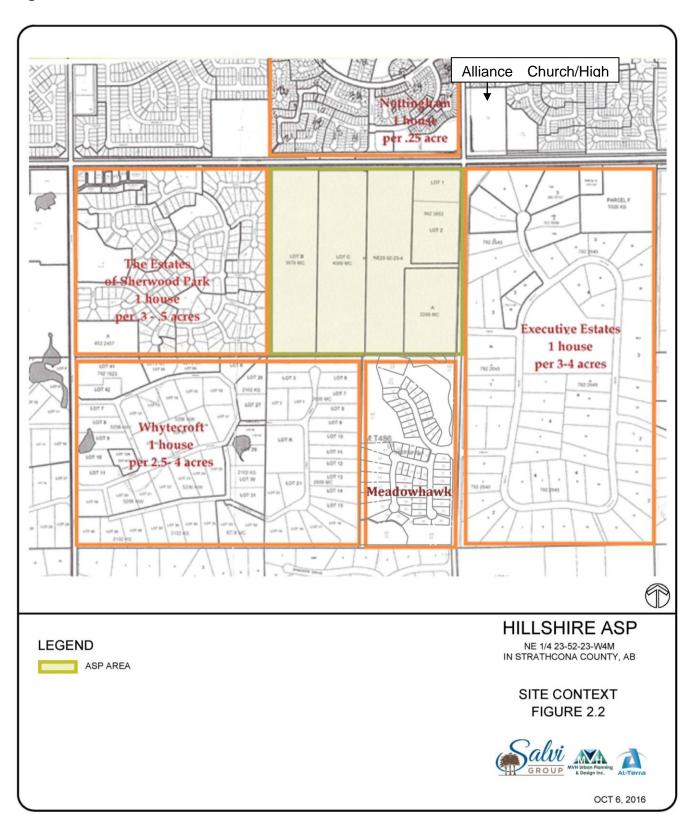


Figure 2.3: Site Analysis

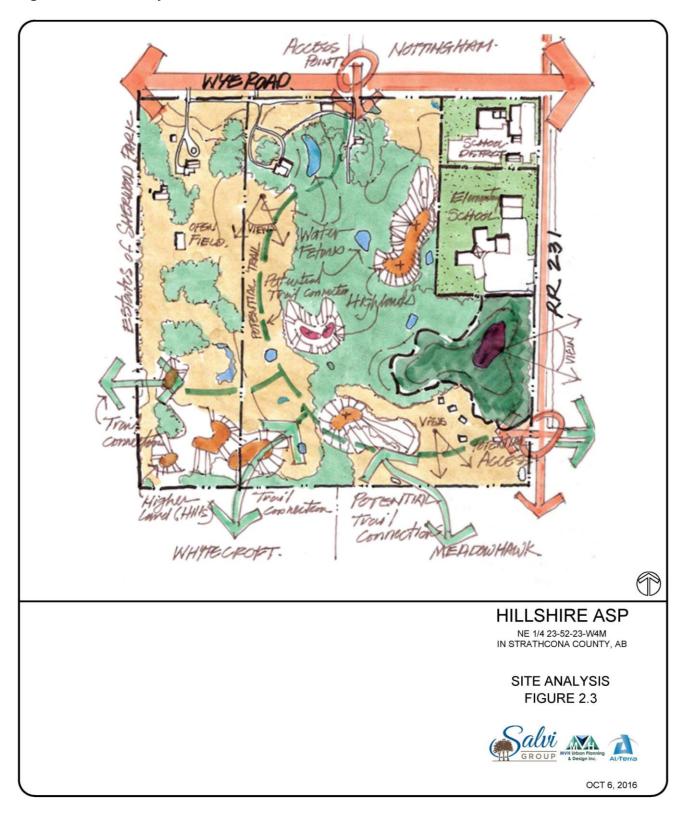
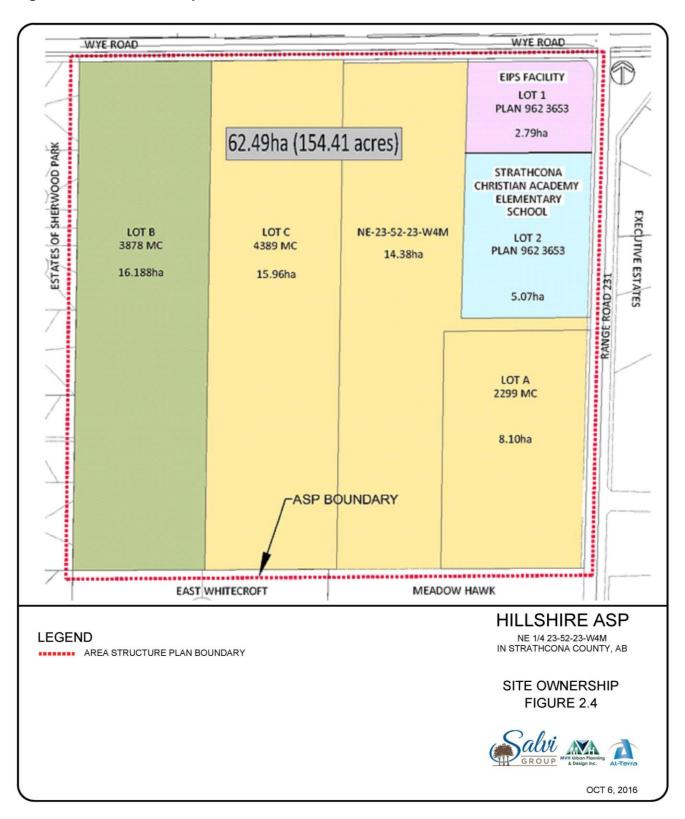


Figure 2.4: Site Ownership



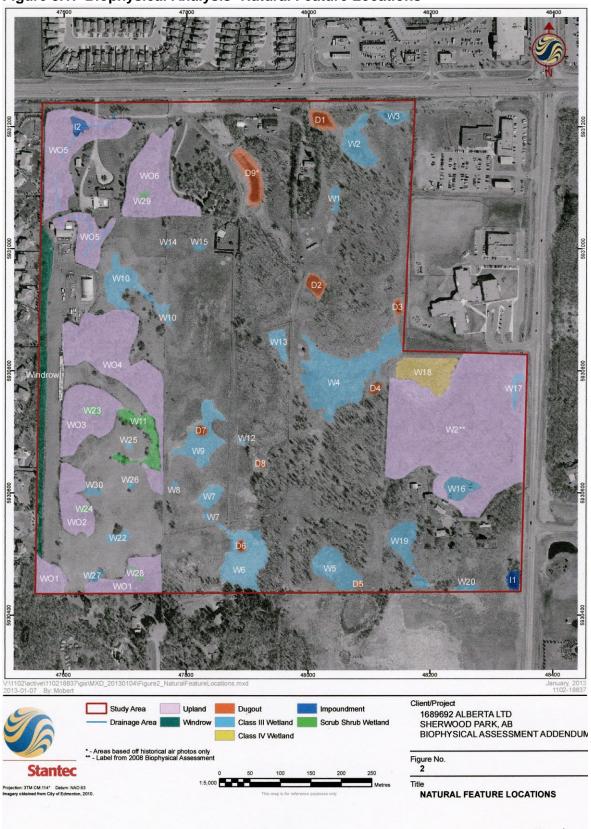


Figure 3.1: Biophysical Analysis- Natural Feature Locations

Client/Project 1689692 ALBERTA LTD SHERWOOD PARK, AB BIOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM Study Area - Drainage Area Figure No. Stantec Title PRIORITY RANKINGS

Figure 3.2: Biophysical Analysis - Natural Feature Rankings

Figure 3.3: Conservation Plan

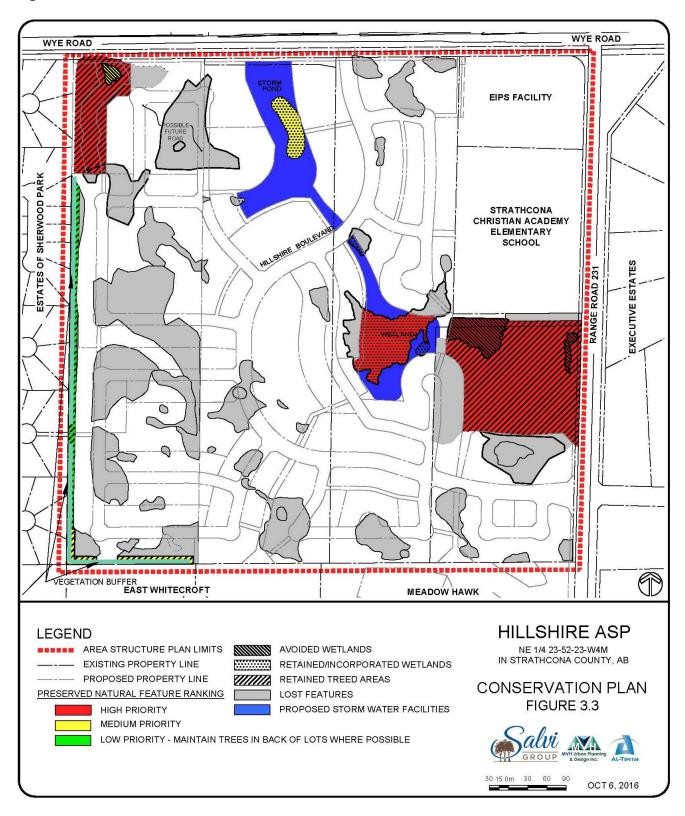


Figure 3.4: Roadway Concept

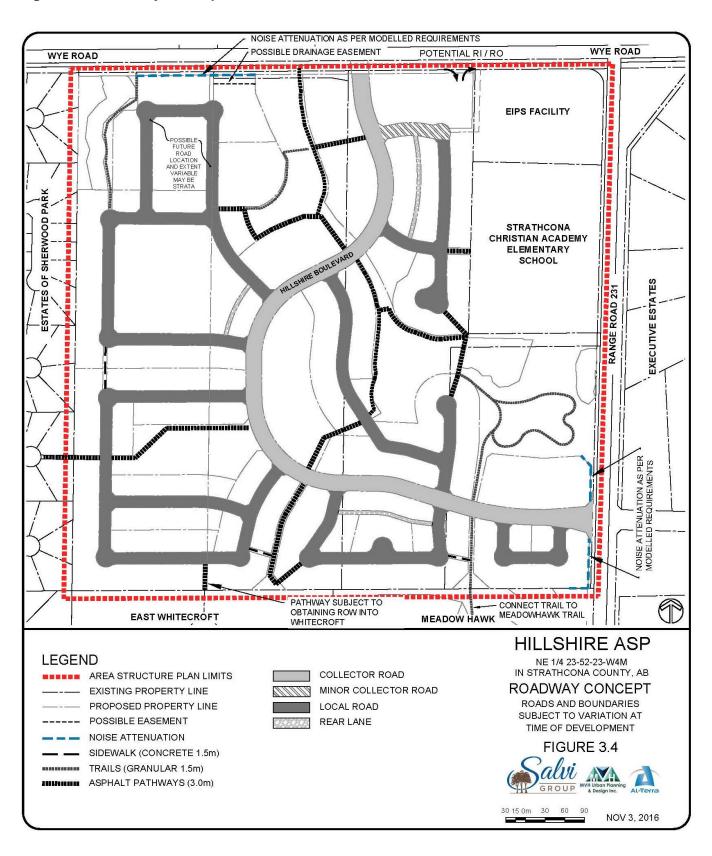


Figure 3.5: Approximate Water Network

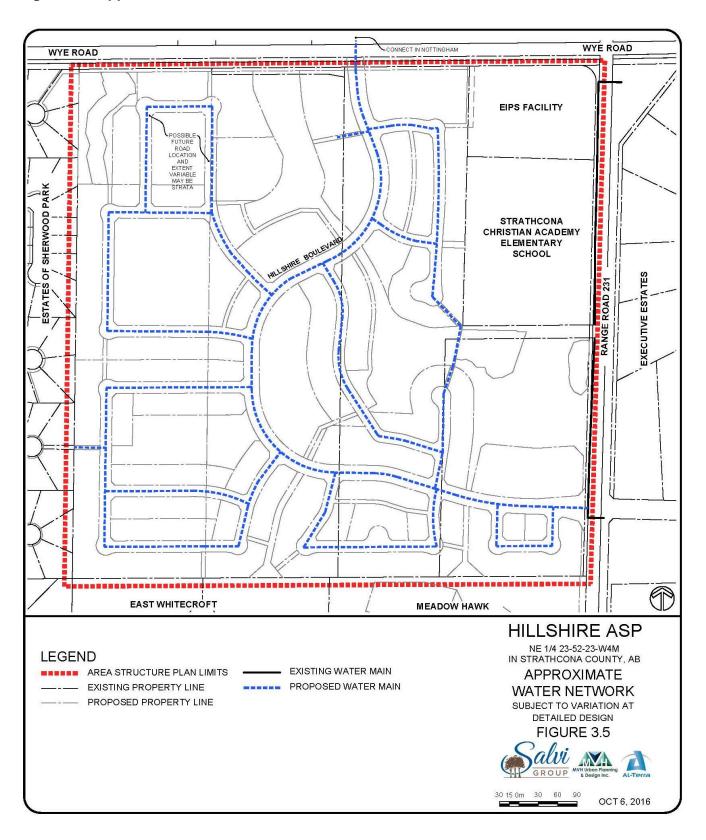


Figure 3.6: Approximate Sanitary Network

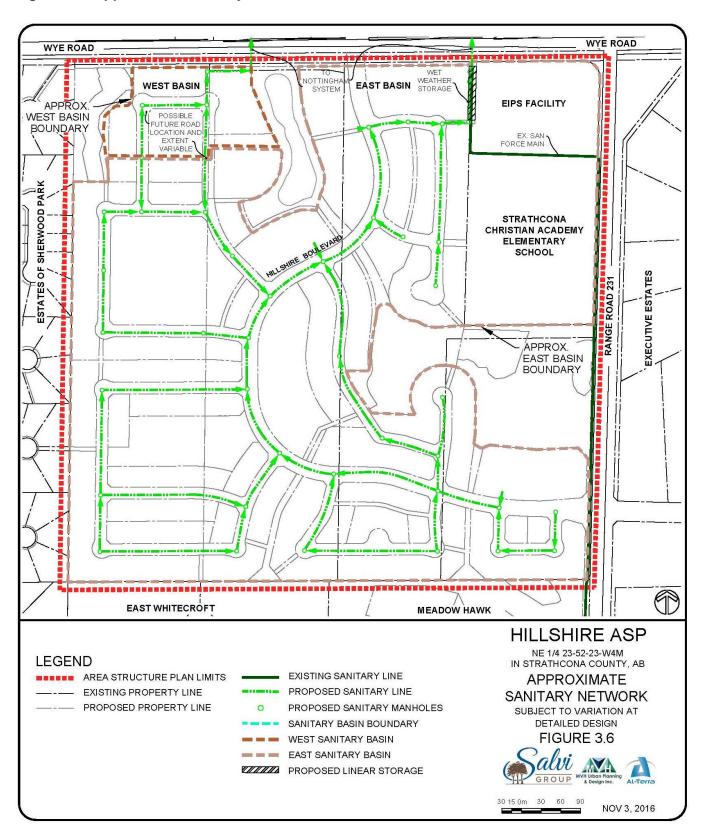


Figure 3.7: Approximate Stormwater Concept

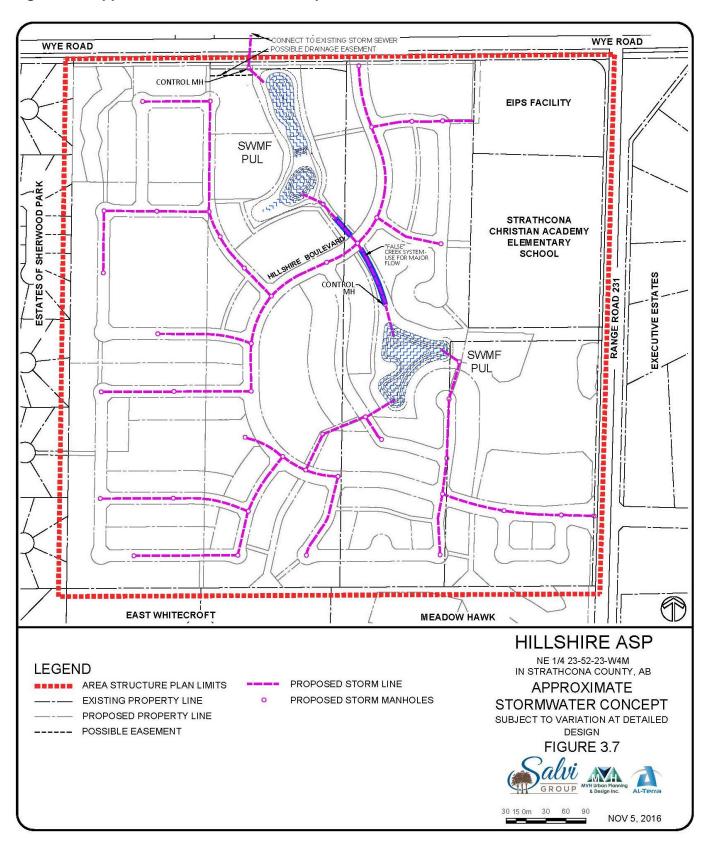


Figure 6.1: Phasing Plan

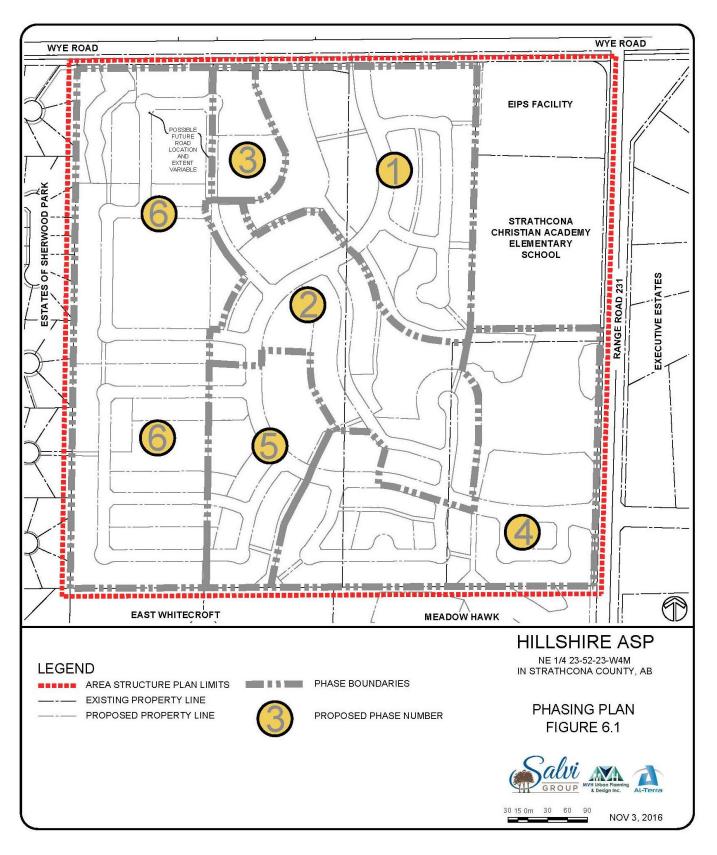


Figure 6.2: Development Housing Allocation

Phase	Single- Family	Semi- Detached	Townhouse/ Row house	Apartments	Total Units
1. NORTH	40	39	38	88	205
Phase 1 = 5.85 ha; <u>Density: 35.04 units/ha</u>					
2. CENTRAL	39	49	49	72	209
Phase 2 = 5.92 ha; <u>Density: 35.30 units/ha</u>					
3. SOUTHEAST	73	25	25	72	195
Phase 3 = 6.08 ha; <u>Density: 32.07 units/ha</u>					
4. SOUTHWEST	25			144	169
Phase 4 = 2.50 ha; <u>Density: 67.60 units/ha</u>					
5. WEST	149	65	64		278
Phase 5 = 13.04 ha; <u>Density: 21.32/ha</u>					
TOTAL UNITS	326	178	176	376	1056
Percent Allocation	31 %	17 %	17 %	35 %	100%
Overall Density per hectare Based on Net Residential Density Total Net Developable Residential Area = 31.33 hectares					34 uph
Overall Capital Region Growth Plan MINIMUM TARGET 30 units per net residential hectare X 31.33 ha = 940 units					

Figure 6.3: Trail Cross-Section Concept

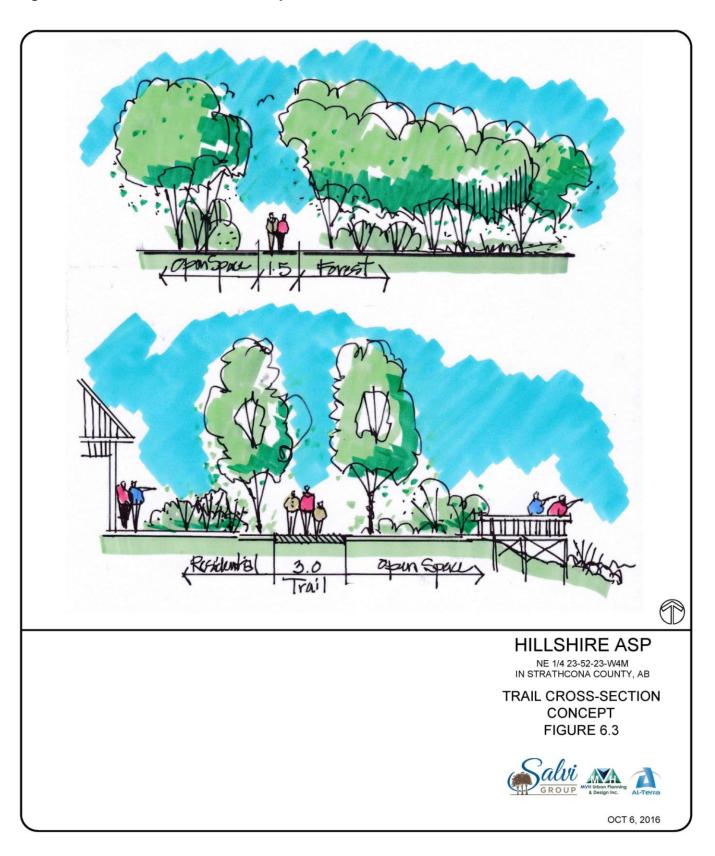
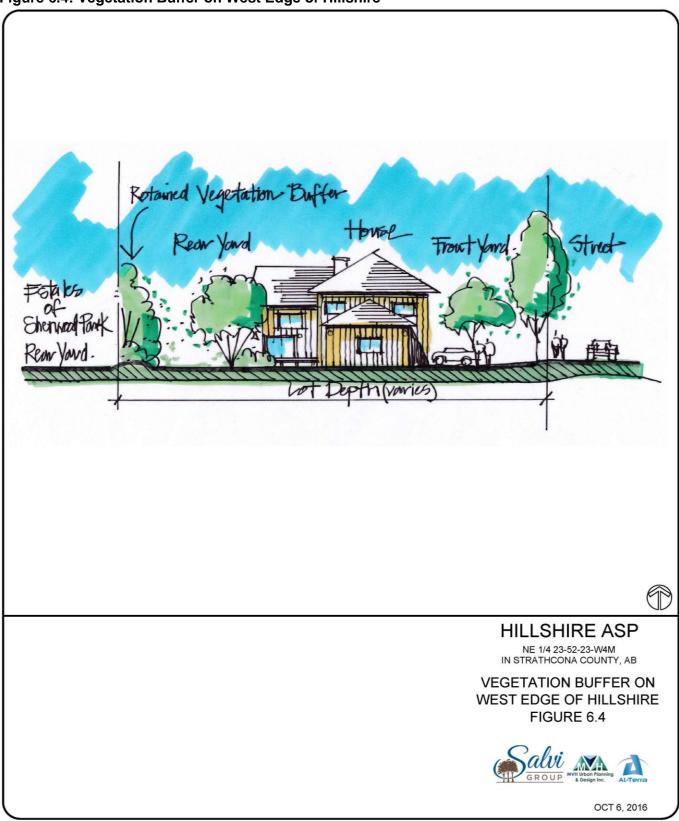


Figure 6.4: Vegetation Buffer on West Edge of Hillshire





Bylaw 20-2016 Amendment to Municipal Development Plan Bylaw 1-2007 (Ward 6)

Owner: Various

Applicant: Strathcona County

Development: Proposed Hillshire Area Structure Plan

Location: South of Wye Road; West of Range Road 231

Legal Description: NE 23-52-23-W4

Report Purpose

To give second and third reading to a bylaw as amended that proposes to amend Maps 1, 1.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 Pages 1 and 2 of the Municipal Development Plan to facilitate a change in the boundary of the Urban Service Area and changes in land use policy areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4.

Recommendations

- 1. THAT Bylaw 20-2016 be amended to align with the current version of Municipal Development Plan Bylaw 1-2007 with regards to the location of the Urban Service Area boundary, as shown in Enclosure 7 of the November 29, 2016 Planning and Development Services report.
- 2. THAT Bylaw 20-2016 be amended by removing the proposed Open Space Policy Areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4 on Map 13 Page 1 of 2 in order to correspond with mapping direction taken for recent Municipal Development Plan amendments and to ensure consistency between statutory plans, as shown in Enclosure 7 of the November 29, 2016 Planning and Development Services report.
- 3. THAT Bylaw 20-2016, a bylaw that proposes to amend Maps 1, 1.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 Page 1 and 2 of the Municipal Development Plan to facilitate a change in the boundary of the Urban Service area and changes in land use policy areas within the NE 23-52-23-W4, be given second reading as amended.
- 4. THAT Bylaw 20-2016 be given third reading.

Council History

May 22, 2007 - Council adopted Municipal Development Plan 1-2007.

May 24, 2016 - Council gave first reading to Bylaw 20-2016.

October 24, 2016 – Council Adopted Bylaw 15-2016 which amended the maps of the Municipal Development Plan Bylaw 1-2007 to include the Urban Reserve Policy Area (Bremner) and the majority of the West of 21 Area Concept Plan into the Urban Service Area.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: The proposal supports the strategic priority area of effective and efficient municipal infrastructure as the concept proposes to utilize the existing infrastructure capacity.

Governance: To meet the strategic goal of public involvement and communicating with the community on issues affecting the County's future, a public information meeting was

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

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held on February 19, 2014 for the public to provide input into the associated Hillshire Area Structure Plan. Further, a public hearing was held on May 24, 2016.

Social: N/A Culture: N/A Environment: N/A

Other Impacts

Policy: The subject parcel is located within the Country Residential Policy Area of Municipal Development Plan 1-2007 and is further subject to the policy direction of the Country Residential Area Concept Plan. A Bylaw to amend the boundary of the Country Residential Area Concept Plan has been submitted with the subsequent Area Structure Plan Bylaw proposal on the lands to ensure the statutory plan boundaries align.

Legislative/Legal: The *Municipal Government Act* provides that Council may, by bylaw, amend the Municipal Development Plan.

Interdepartmental: The proposal has been circulated to internal County departments and external agencies.

Summary

Proposed Bylaw 20-2016 would incorporate the subject quarter section into the Urban Service Area, and change the policy designation on the subject lands from Country Residential Policy Area to Low Density Residential Policy Area, Medium Density Residential Policy Area, Commercial Community Policy Area and Institutional Policy Area.

Since first reading of Bylaw 20-2016 in May, Council approved Bylaw 15-2016 which amended the boundary of the Urban Service Area to include the Urban Reserve Policy Area (Bremner) and the majority of the West of 21 Area Concept Plan into the Urban Service Area. The maps within the proposed Bylaw have been updated to reflect the boundary change. Further, the Open Space Policy areas are proposed to be removed from Map 13 Page 1 of 2 in order to correspond with mapping direction taken for recent Municipal Development Plan amendments and to ensure consistency between statutory plans. These amendments do not change the intent of proposed Bylaw 20-2016.

Bylaw 20-2016 is accompanied by Bylaw 44-2016, an amendment to the Country Residential Area Concept Plan Bylaw and Bylaw 43-2016, the Hillshire Area Structure Plan. These bylaws are consistent with each other and propose a new land use framework for the quarter section as detailed in the Hillshire Area Structure Plan.

Bylaw 20-2016 received approval from the Capital Region Board on July 20, 2016.

Communication Plan

The applicant and landowner will receive a letter of notification of Council's decision on the bylaw.

Enclosure

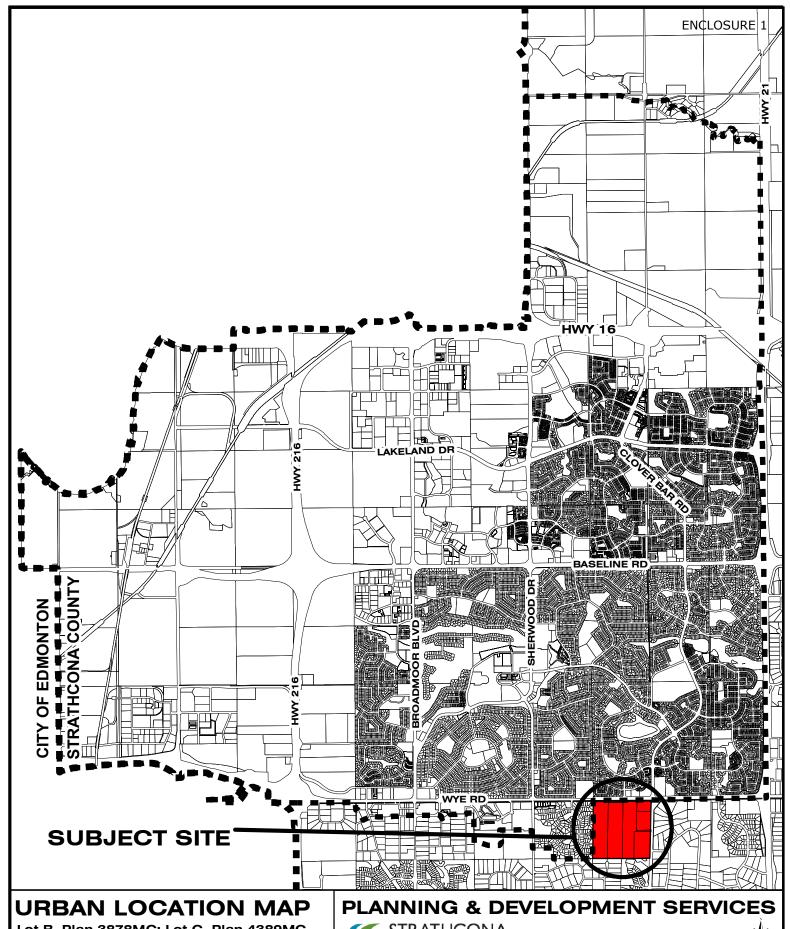
- 1 Urban Location Map
- 2 Location Map
- 3 Air Photo
- 4 Current MDP Map 12 Zoomed in View
- 5 Previous Proposal MDP Map 13 Page 1 of 2 Zoomed in View To Be Deleted
- 6 Proposed MDP Map 13, Page 1 of 2 Zoomed in View
- 7 Bylaw 20-2016

Author: Deanna Cambridge, Planning and Development Services Director: Stacy Fedechko, Planning and Development Services

Associate Commissioner: Kevin Glebe, Infrastructure and Planning Services

Lead Department: Planning and Development Services

Page 2 of 2



Lot B, Plan 3878MC; Lot C, Plan 4389MC Lot A, Plan 2299MC; NE-23-52-23-W4 Lot 1 & 2 Plan 962 3653

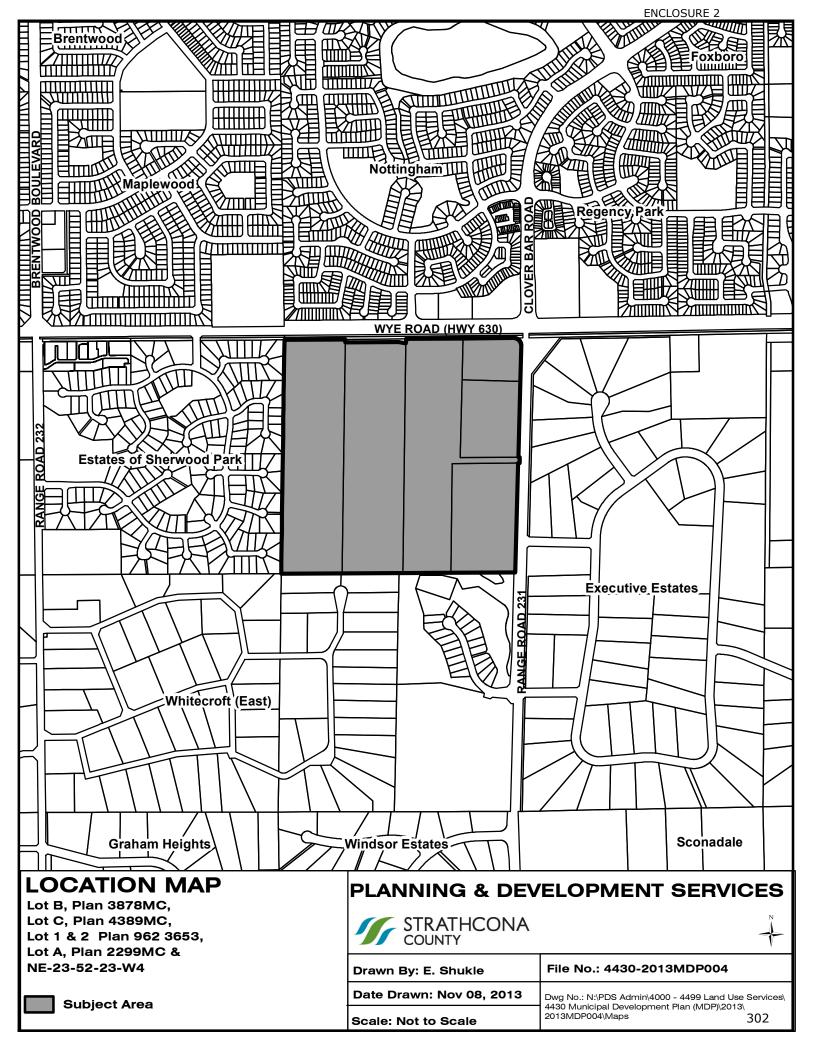




Drawn By: S. McCann	File No.: 4430-2013MDP004

Date Drawn: May 06, 2016
Scale: Not to Scale

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AIR PHOTO Lot B, Plan 3878MC,

Lot C, Plan 4389MC, Lot 1 & 2, Plan 962 3653, Lot A, Plan 2299MC & NE 23-52-23-W4



Subject Area

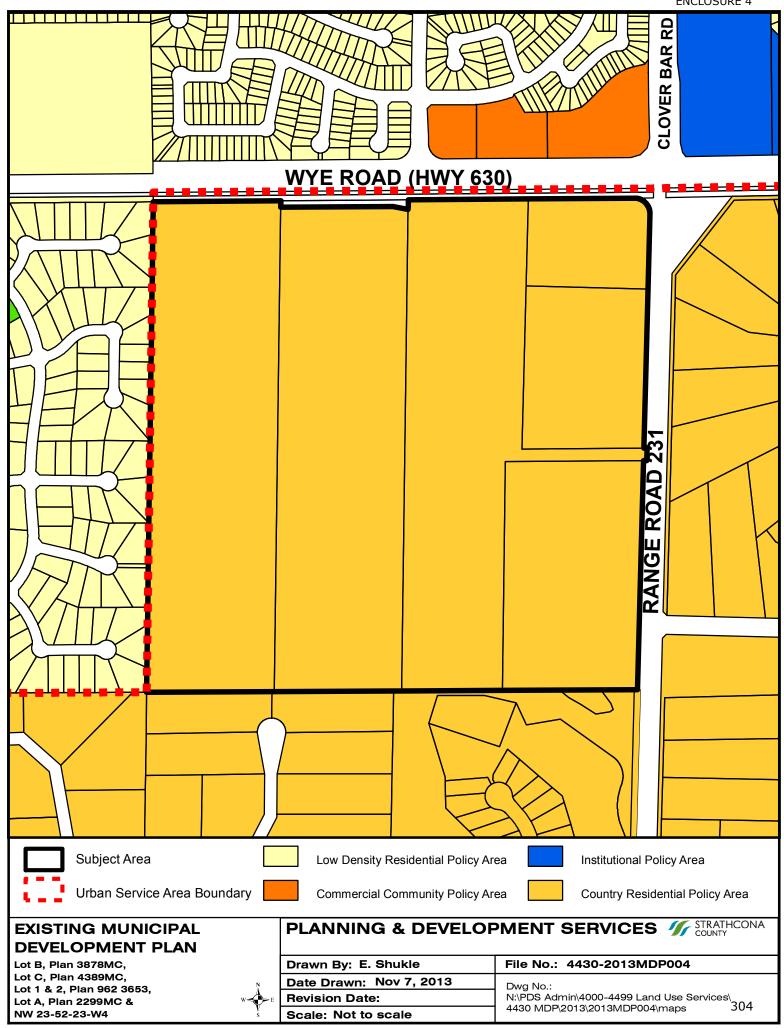
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES



Drawn By: E. Shukle	File No.: 4430-2013MDP004
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Date Drawn: Nov 08, 2013 Scale: Not to Scale

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4430 Municpal Development Plan (MDP)\
2013\2013MDP004\Maps 303



DELETE: **ENCLOSURE 5** 8 **CLOVER BAR** WYE ROAD (HWY 630) ~ From: Country Residential Policy Area From: Country Residential Policy Area Subject Area To: Institutional Policy Area To: Low Density Residential Policy Area From: Country Residential Policy Area From: Country Residential Policy Area Proposed Urban Service Area To: Medium Density Residential Policy Area To: Open Space Policy Area Boundary From: Country Residential Policy Area To: Commercial Community Policy Area PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES # STRATHCONA PROPOSED MUNICIPAL **DEVELOPMENT PLAN** Drawn By: E. Shukle File No.: 4430-2013MDP004 Lot B, Plan 3878MC, Lot C, Plan 4389MC, Date Drawn: Nov 7, 2013 Dwg No.:

Lot 1 & 2, Plan 962 3653, Lot A, Plan 2299MC & NW 23-52-23-W4

Revision Date:

Dwg No.:
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305 4430 MDP\2013\2013MDP004\maps Scale: Not to scale

REPLACE WITH: ENCLOSURE 6 8 **CLOVER BAR** WYE ROAD (HWY 630) ~ RNG From: Country Residential Policy Area From: Country Residential Policy Area Subject Area To: Low Density Residential Policy Area To: Institutional Policy Area From: Country Residential Policy Area Proposed Urban Service Area To: Medium Density Residential Policy Area Boundary From: Country Residential Policy Area To: Commercial Community Policy Area PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES # STRATHCONA COUNTY PROPOSED MUNICIPAL **DEVELOPMENT PLAN** Drawn By: Cavers J File No.: 4430-2013MDP004 Lot B, Plan 3878MC, Lot C, Plan 4389MC, Date Drawn: Nov 1, 2016 Dwg No.: Lot 1 & 2, Plan 962 3653, Dwg No.:
N:\PDS Admin\4000-4499 Land Use Services\
306 **Revision Date:** Lot A, Plan 2299MC & 4430 MDP\2013\2013MDP004\maps NW 23-52-23-W4 Scale: Not to scale

BYLAW 20-2016

A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING BYLAW 1-2007, AS AMENDED, BEING THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to amend the Municipal Development Plan;

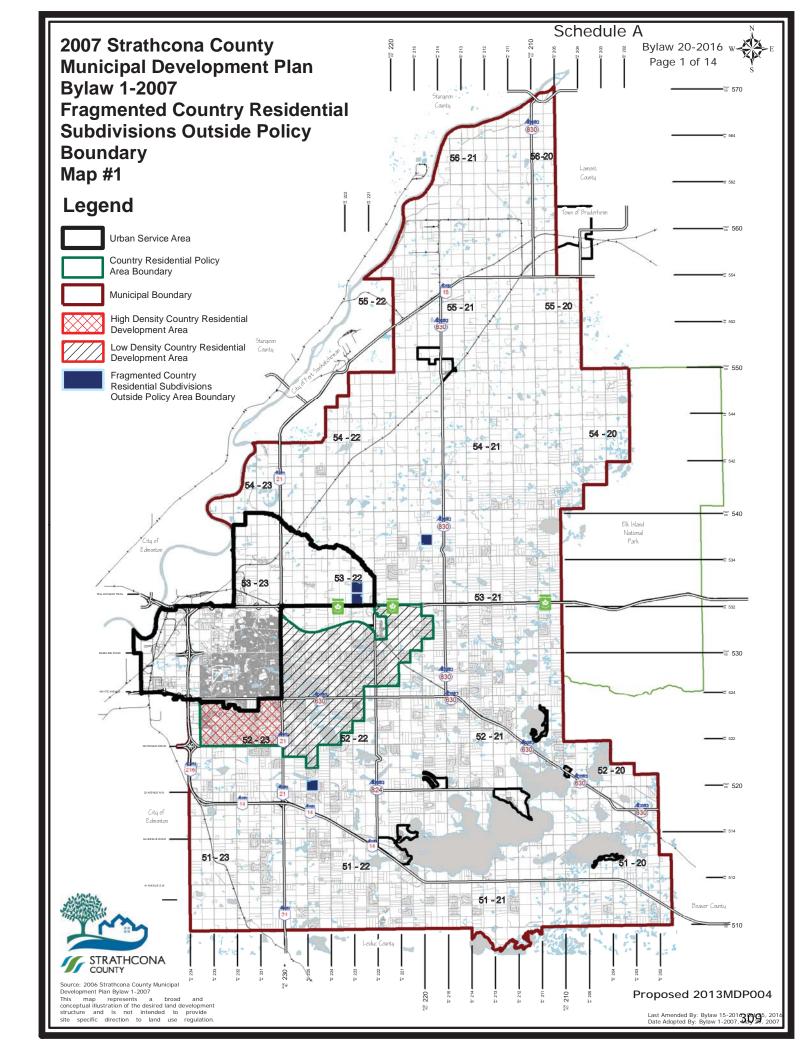
NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Strathcona County, duly assembled, pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by the *Municipal Government Act*, *R.S.A.* 2000 c.-M-26 and amendments thereto, enacts as follows:

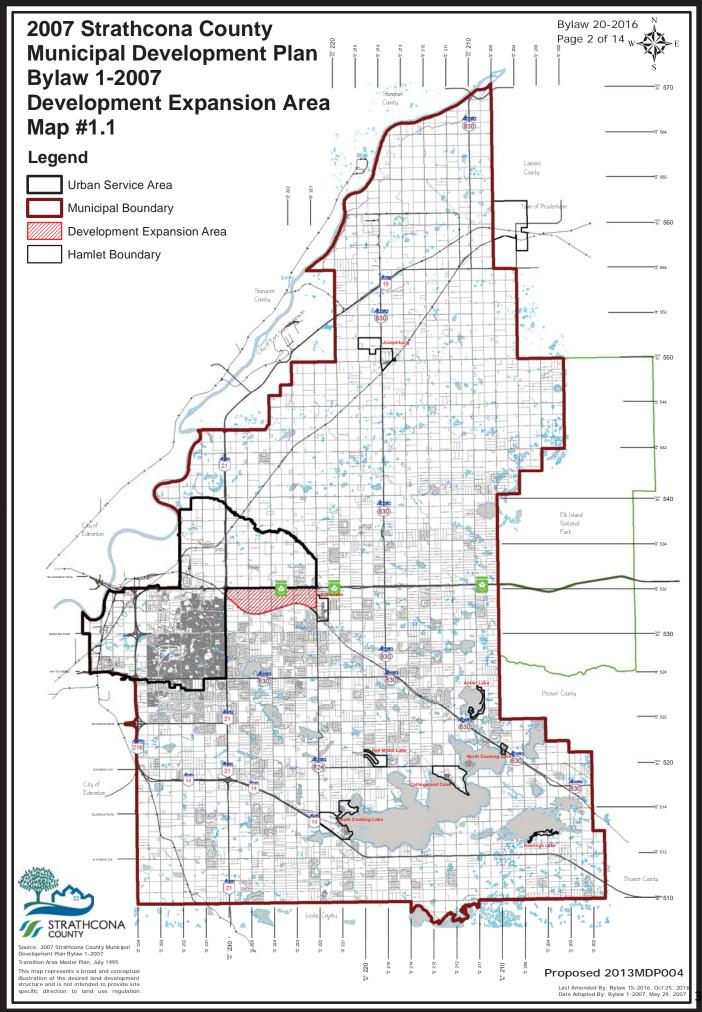
That Bylaw 1-2007, as amended, be further amended as follows:

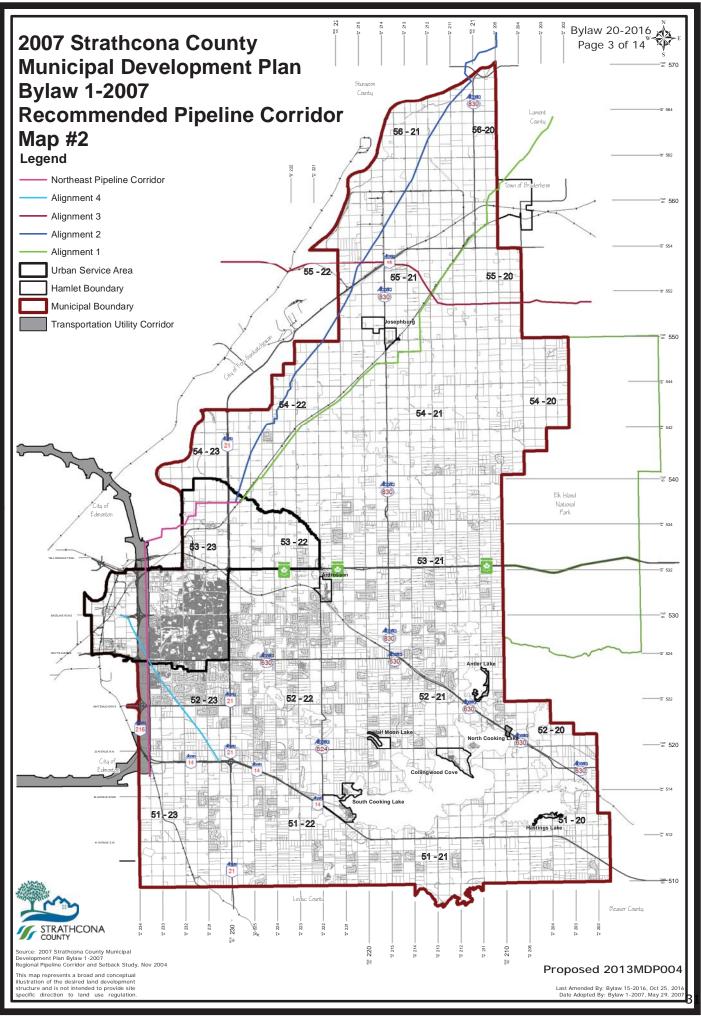
- The map titled Map #1 Fragmented County Residential Subdivisions Outside Policy Boundary is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #1 Fragmented County Residential Subdivisions Outside Policy Boundary attached as Schedule A and forming part of this bylaw.
- 2. The map titled Map #1.1 Development Expansion Area is deleted and replaced with the map titled #1.1 Development Expansion Area attached as Schedule B and forming part of this bylaw.
- 3. The map titled Map #2 Recommended Pipeline Corridor is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #2 Recommended Pipeline Corridor attached as Schedule C and forming part of this bylaw.
- 4. The map titled Map #3 Priority Environment Management Area's (PEMA) is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #3 Priority Environment Management Area's (PEMA) attached as Schedule D and forming part of this bylaw.
- 5. The map titled Map #4 Fire Risk Model is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #4 Fire Risk Model attached as Schedule E and forming part of this bylaw.
- 6. The map titled Map #5 Community Facilities Rural is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #5 Community Facilities Rural attached as Schedule F and forming part of this bylaw.
- 7. The map titled Map #6 Community Facilities Urban is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #6 Community Facilities Urban attached as Schedule G and forming part of this bylaw.
- 8. The map titled Map #7 Existing Confined Feeding Operations is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #7 Existing Confined Feeding Operations attached as Schedule H and forming part of this bylaw.
- 9. The map titled Map #9 Transportation Map Rural is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #9 Transportation Map Rural attached as Schedule I and forming part of this bylaw.
- 10. The map titled Map #10 Transportation Map Urban is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #10 Transportation Map Urban attached as Schedule J and forming part of this bylaw.

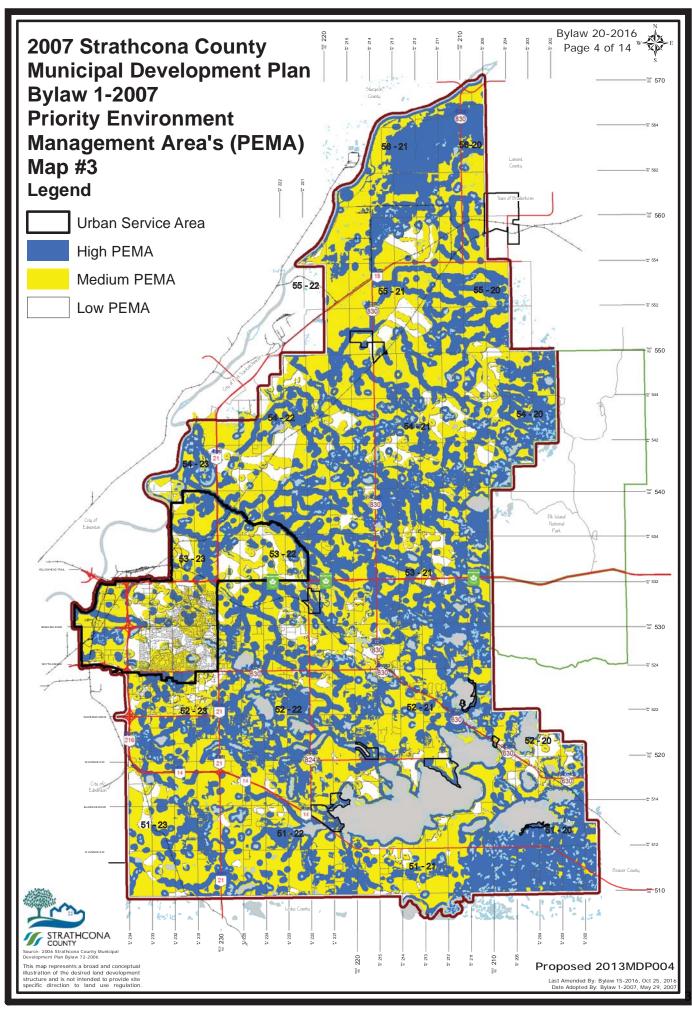
- 11. The map titled Map #11 Joint Planning Study Area is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #11 Joint Planning Study Area attached as Schedule K and forming part of this bylaw.
- 12. The map titled Map #12 Policy Areas Rural is deleted and replaced with the map titled Map #12 Policy Areas Rural attached as Schedule L and forming part of this bylaw.
- 13. The map titled Map #13 Policy Areas Urban Page 1 of 2 is deleted and replaced with the maps titled Map #13 Policy Areas Urban Page 1 of 2 attached as Schedule M and forming part of this bylaw.
- 14. The map titled Map #13 Policy Areas Urban Page 2 of 2 is deleted and replaced with the maps titled Map #13 Policy Areas Urban Page 2 of 2 attached as Schedule N and forming part of this bylaw.
- 15. This Bylaw comes into effect after third reading and upon being signed.

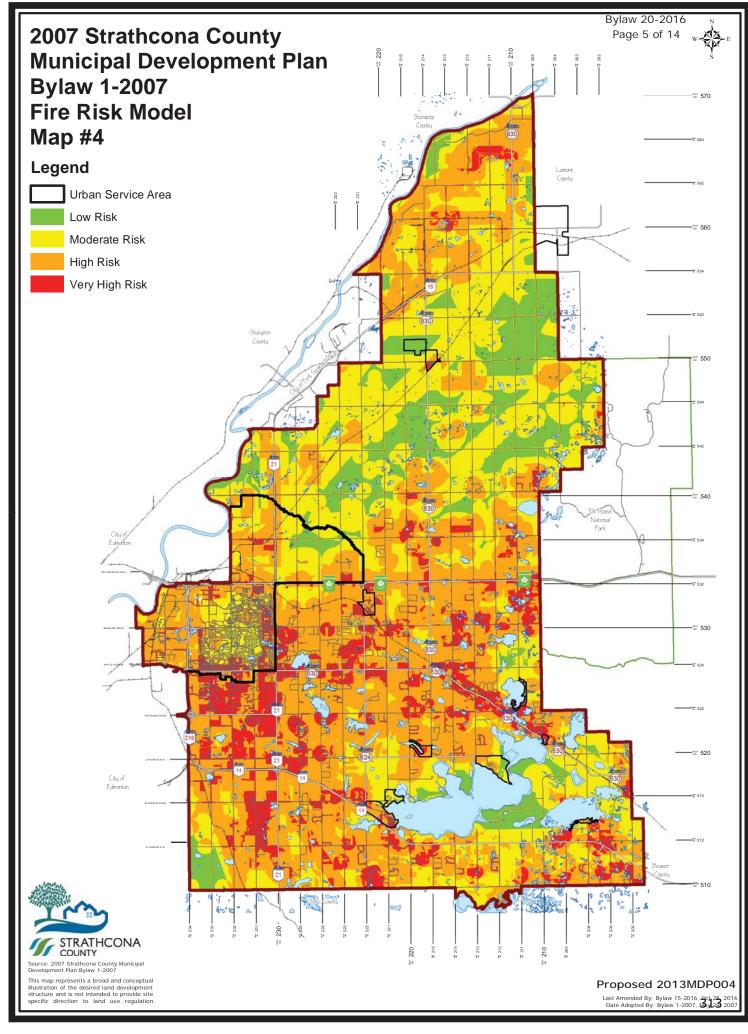
Read a first time this 24th day of May, 2016		
CAPITAL REGION BOARD APPROVAL this 19	th day of July, 2016.	
Read a second time this	day of	, 2016.
Read a third time and finally passed this _	day of	, 2016.
	Mayor	
	 Director,	
	Legislative and Legal Services	
	Date Signed:	

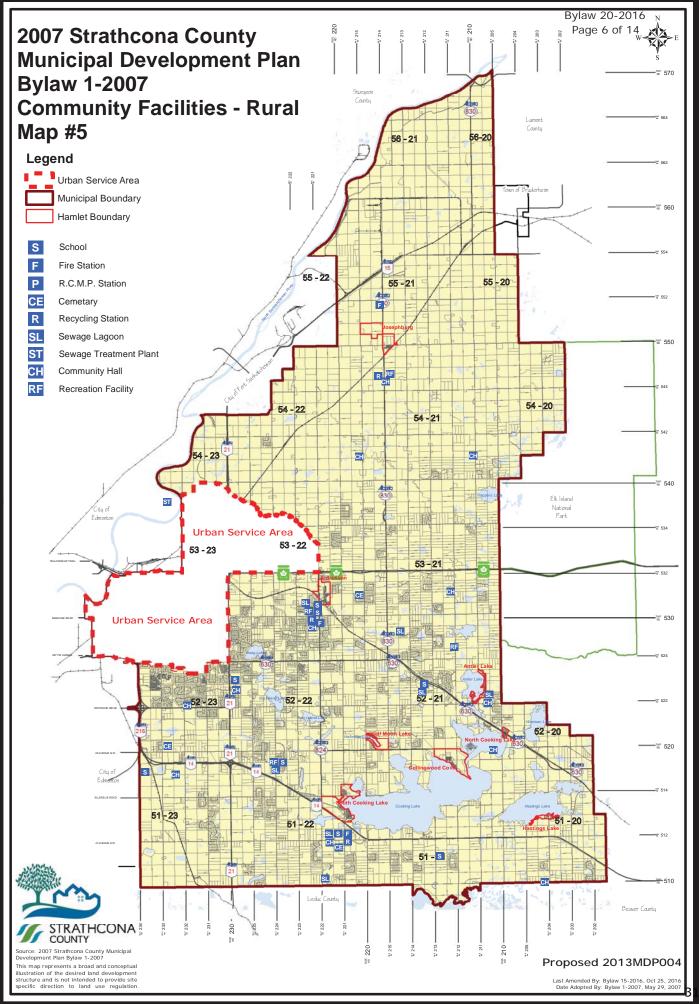


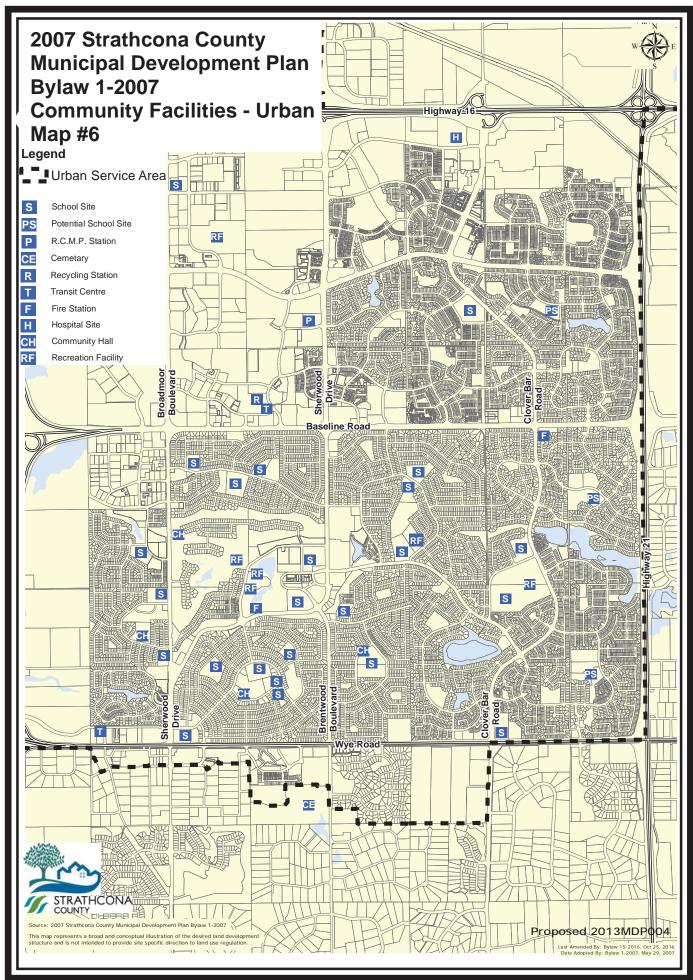


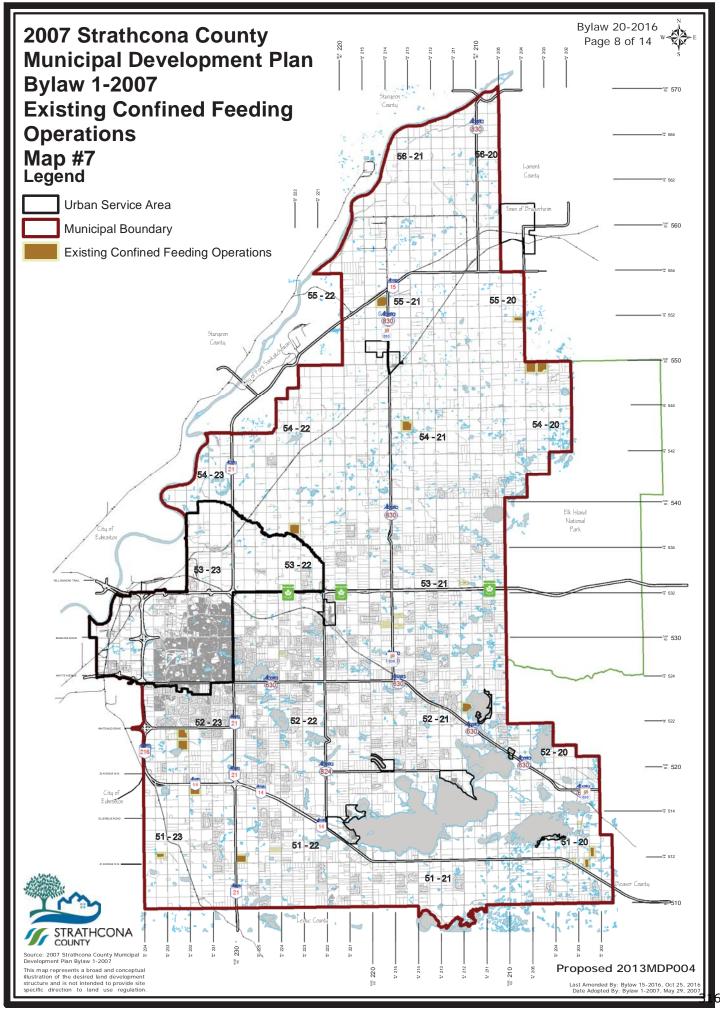


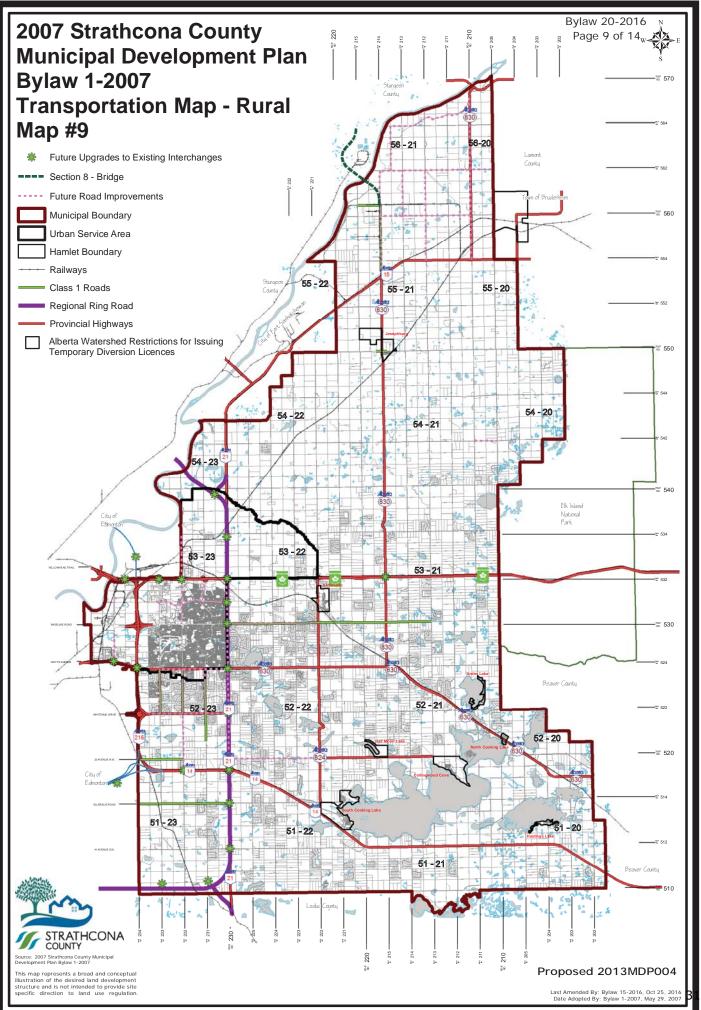




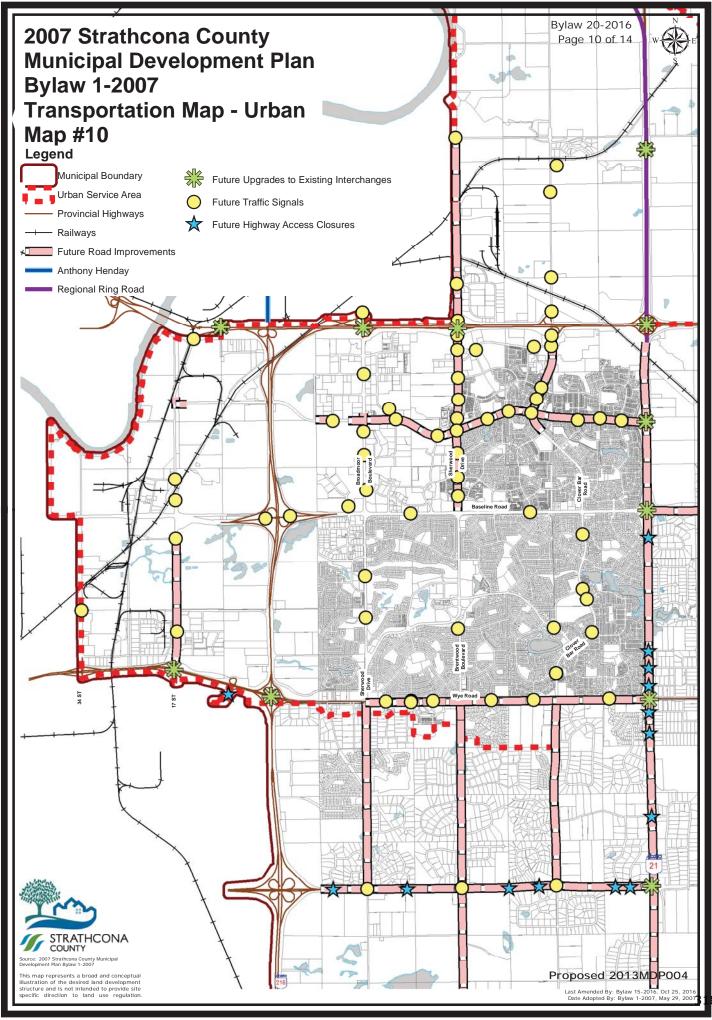


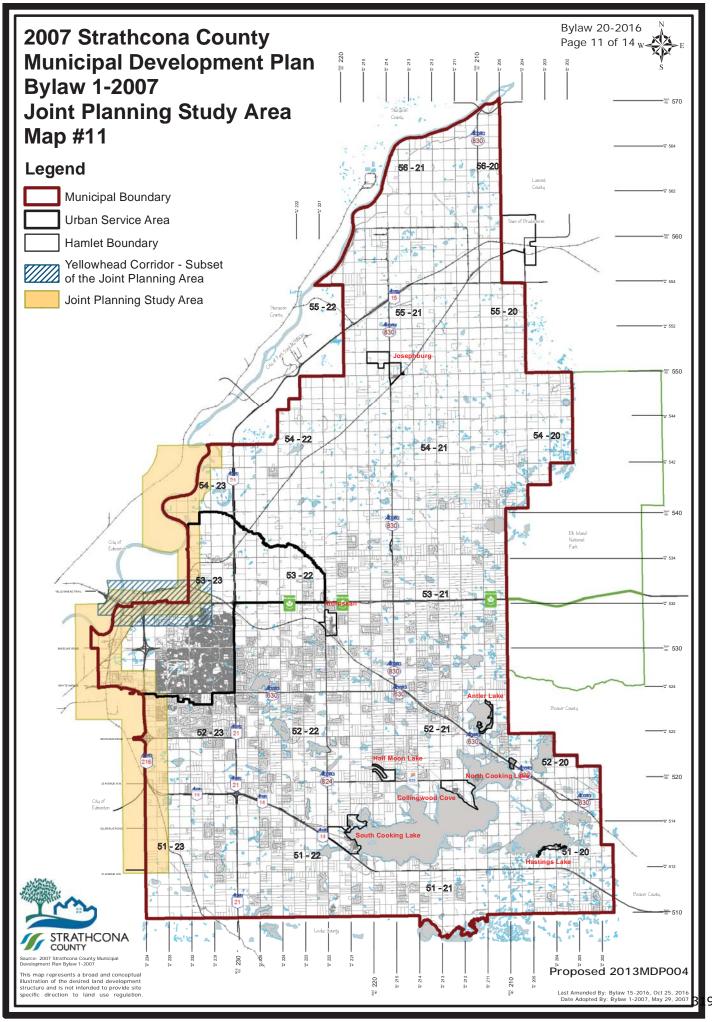


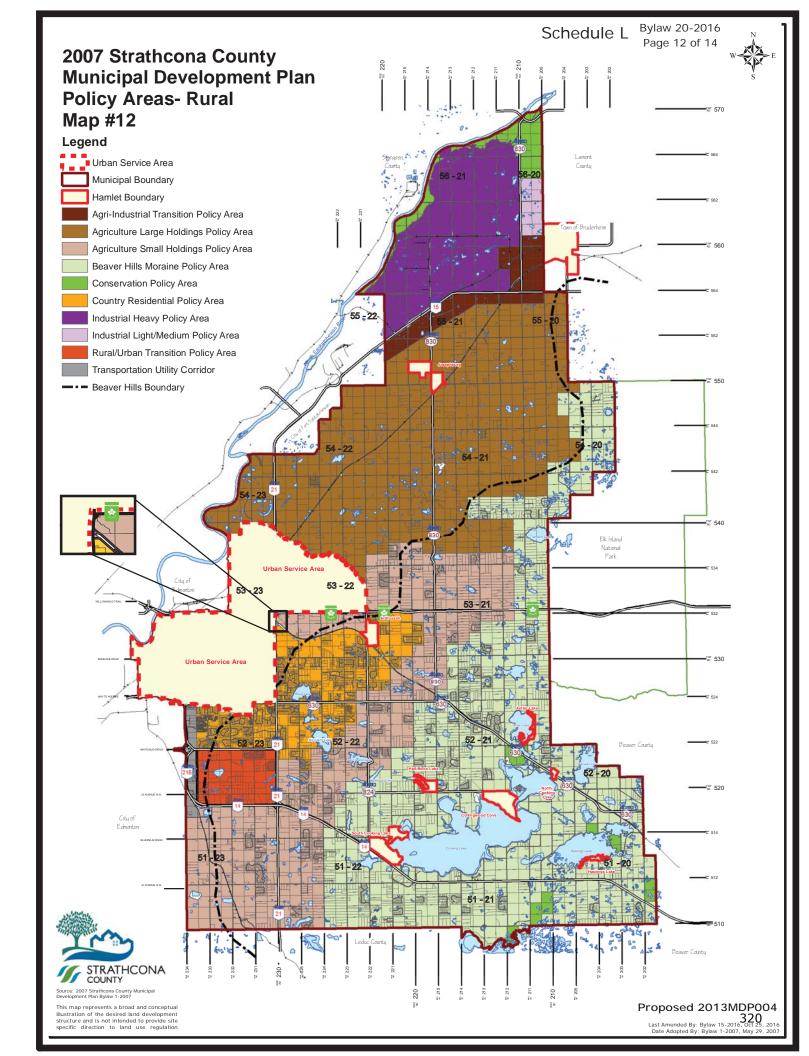


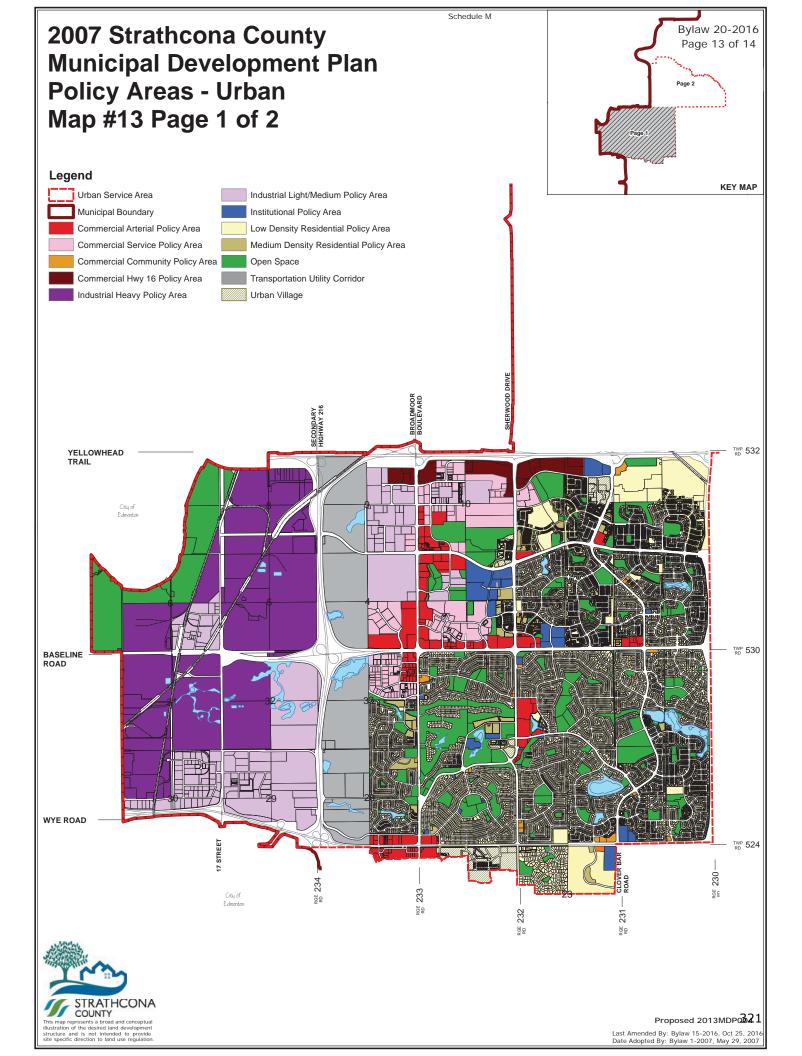


Schedule J

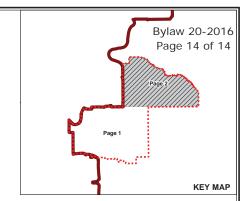








2007 Strathcona County Municipal Development Plan Policy Areas - Urban Map #13 Page 2 of 2

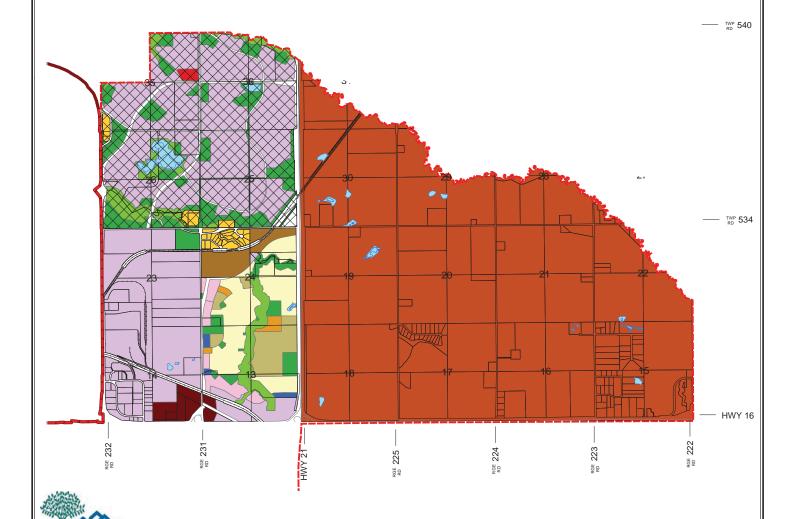


Proposed 2013MDP0322

Last Amended By: Bylaw 15-2016, Oct 25, 2016 Date Adopted By: Bylaw 1-2007, May 29, 2007

Legend





Schedule N



Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw - Suggested Changes and Considerations

Report Purpose

To obtain Council direction on proposed changes to Bylaw 20-2013, the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw.

Recommendation

THAT Administration return to the January 17, 2017 Council meeting with a proposed bylaw to amend or replace the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw taking into account the considerations raised by Council.

Council History

October 7, 2014 - Council gave third reading to Bylaw 20-2013

July 1, 2015 - Bylaw 20-2013 came into effect.

July 19, 2016 - Council approved that the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw Update be postponed to the September 13, 2016 Council Meeting.

September 13, 2016 - Council directed that Administration conduct a review of Bylaw 20-2013, the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw, and prepare recommended amendments for Council's consideration, by the end of the fourth quarter of 2016.

Strategic Plan Priority Areas

Economy: n/a

Governance: Ongoing review of bylaws is a best practice for municipalities.

Social: Vehicles for hire, including taxis, provide a necessary means of transportation for residents of Strathcona County. The safety of passengers and drivers is of significant importance.

Culture: n/a
Environment: n/a

Other Impacts

Policy: n/a

Legislative/Legal: The *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26, authorizes Council to pass and amend bylaws respecting various matters. The Province has passed Alberta Regulation 100/2016 to regulate Transportation Network Companies.

Interdepartmental: Legislative and Legal Services has conducted the review of Bylaw 20-2013, and Enforcement Services, Communications, Transit, and Corporate Planning and Intergovernmental Affairs have each been involved in assisting Legislative and Legal Services with parts of the review of Bylaw 20-2013.

Summary

At its meeting on September 13, 2016, Council directed Administration to conduct a review of Bylaw 20-2013 and prepare recommended amendments for Council's consideration. Administration has completed its review, and has identified certain issues on which it seeks Council's further direction, prior to bringing a bylaw forward for readings.

Suggested Changes to Bylaw 20-2013 / Replacement Bylaw

Administration has prepared a replacement bylaw for Council's consideration that is attached as Enclosure 1 (the "Proposed Bylaw"). A chart detailing the similarities and differences between Bylaw 20-2013 (the "Current Bylaw) and the Proposed Bylaw is attached as Enclosure 2. These changes have been proposed to address confusion over applicability and enforcement difficulties. The Proposed Bylaw does not change any requirements with respect to obtaining a development permit for a fleet service operating from Strathcona County under the Land Use Bylaw.

Author: Danielle Wilson, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services Page 1 of 4

The fees payable under the Proposed Bylaw are detailed in Enclosure 3. A comparison of the fees payable under the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw is detailed below.

Fee Type	Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw
Taxi Cab Permit / Vehicle Permit	\$450 (annual)	\$450 (annual)
Taxi Driver Permit / Driver's Permit	\$100 (every 2 years)	\$50 (annual)
Permit Replacement	\$50	\$50
Notice of Appeal Filing Fee	n/a	\$150

An additional fee of \$150 has been added for filing a Notice of Appeal. An appeal or review filing fee of \$150 is imposed on appeals and reviews filed with Strathcona County's Subdivision and Development Appeal Board and its Bylaw Enforcement Order Review Committee. Accordingly, it is equitable to impose the same fee for appeals to the General Appeals and Review Committee.

A summary of the offences and corresponding fines under the Proposed Bylaw are listed in Enclosure 4. The most notable changes are that all subsequent offences result in an increased fine, and the fine for operating without a driver's permit is increased from \$500 to \$1000. The increased fines help ensure the fines act as a strong deterrent to persons considering not obtaining the required permits, or otherwise contravening the Proposed Bylaw, which in turn helps ensure the safety of passengers.

Status of Neighbouring and Similar Municipalities

Administration has researched the status of permitting of vehicles for hire in neighbouring and similar municipalities. A report on the findings of this research is attached as Enclosure 6. All Alberta municipalities with populations of over 100,000 have enacted taxi or vehicle for hire bylaws.

Regulation of Safety related to Vehicles

At present Bylaw 20-2013 (the "Current Bylaw") regulates only those vehicles that meet the definition of a 'Taxi'. Accordingly, not all of the vehicles participating in the vehicle for hire industry are subject to the Current Bylaw. Specifically, permits are not required for limousines, transportation network automobiles, and shuttles. Obtaining a permit for a taxi requires, among other things, proof of items including that the vehicle has a valid provincial registration certificate, insurance policy, and has undergone mechanical inspection. Since these other vehicles are not currently required to obtain a permit, the assurance that a permit provides to a potential passenger of a taxi is not available to a potential passenger of a limousine, transportation network automobile, or shuttle.

Administration recognizes that limousines, transportation network automobiles, and shuttles each play a different role within the vehicle for hire industry. Of those three vehicle categories Administration suggests that transportation network automobiles provide the service most similar to that provided by taxis.

Administration recommends that Council give the following direction:

 That Administration include in the Proposed Bylaw provisions necessary to ensure that transportation network automobiles are included as vehicles for hire and require a vehicle permit.

Alternatively, Council may wish to have all vehicles for hire require a vehicle permit. In such instance, Administration recommends that Council direct as follows:

Author: Danielle Wilson, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services

Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services

• That Administration include in the Proposed Bylaw provisions necessary to ensure that limousines, transportation network automobiles, and shuttles are included as vehicles for hire and require a vehicle permit.

In the event that Council directs that a permit be obtained for a transportation network automobile, Administration will also make any changes needed to ensure that the application process does not require submission of items already regulated under the *Transportation Network Companies Regulation*, Alta Reg 100/2016, a copy of which is attached as Enclosure 5 (the "TNC Regulation). Specifically, the requirement for transportation network automobiles to be covered by certain insurance policies is set out in detail in the TNC Regulation and does not need to be duplicated in the Proposed Bylaw.

Regulation of Safety related to Drivers

At present the Current Bylaw regulates only those drivers that operate a taxi. Accordingly, not all of the drivers participating in the vehicle for hire industry are subject to the Current Bylaw. Specifically, permits are not required for the drivers of limousines, transportation network automobiles, and shuttles. Obtaining a driver's permit requires, among other things, proof of a valid provincial operator's licence and a criminal record check and vulnerable sector search. Since the drivers of these other vehicles are not currently required to obtain a permit, the assurance that a permit provides to a potential passenger of a taxi is not available to a potential passenger of a limousine, transportation network automobile, or shuttle.

Drivers of Transportation Network Automobiles

Drivers of transportation network automobiles are regulated in the TNC Regulation. The requirements in the TNC Regulation are very similar to the requirements in the Proposed Bylaw. The TNC Regulation requires that a transportation network company ensure that all its transportation network drivers have a valid provincial operator's licence (Section 4(1)), and a police information check and vulnerable sector search issued within the previous 12 months (Sections 4(2) and 4(3). The TNC Regulation expressly indicates the convictions and charges that will prevent a driver from being authorized to operate as a transportation network driver. These offences include those of a violent nature, such as sexual assault.

If Council wishes to require that transportation network automobiles obtain vehicle permits, a driver's permit should not be required under the Proposed Bylaw, as this is already within the TNC Regulation.

Drivers of Limousines and Shuttles

If Council wishes to require that limousines and shuttles obtain vehicle permits, Administration recommends that drivers of limousines and shuttles be required to obtain a driver's permit under the Proposed Bylaw.

Status of Accessible Transportation for Residents of Strathcona County

As part of its review Administration considered the operation of accessible vehicles for hire within Strathcona County.

Strathcona County Mobility Bus

Strathcona County previously recognized the need for the provision of transportation services for certain of its residents by way of the Strathcona County Mobility Bus. The Mobility Bus is a door-to-door, shared ride, accessible public transit service operated by Strathcona County. It is intended for persons who, due to physical or functional limitation, cannot use the regular public transit service provided by Strathcona County. Mobility Bus trips must be arranged in advance and are scheduled to allow as many riders

Author: Danielle Wilson, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services

Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services

Page 3 of 4

as possible to get to their destinations on time and efficiently. Further information related to the Mobility Bus, including client feedback, is included as Enclosure 7.

Taxis and Other Private Transportation Services

Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw require taxi vehicles and drivers to obtain permits in order to operate within Strathcona County. There are other private transportation services offered to residents of Strathcona County that operate outside of the Current Bylaw since they do not meet the definition of a Taxi.

Administration has determined two options Council may wish to consider with respect to the operation of accessible vehicles for hire within Strathcona County.

Option 1: Accessible vehicles and their drivers will be required to obtain vehicle permits and driver's permits, but the fee for such permits will be \$0. This option provides that the safety assurance that a permit provides to potential passengers of an accessible vehicle for hire will be available to these passengers. The downside to this option is that it requires action on the part of those accessible vehicles and drivers to obtain the permits, which may be seen as a barrier to those persons.

Option 2: Accessible vehicles and their drivers are not required to obtain vehicle permits or driver's permits. This option would remove any barriers to the operation of accessible vehicles for hire within Strathcona County, including preventing accessible vehicles for hire from neighbouring municipalities operating within Strathcona County without appropriate permits. The downside to this option is that the assurance that a permit provides to potential passengers of an accessible vehicle for hire will not be available to potential passengers of these accessible vehicles.

Administration notes that the definition of a vehicle for hire in the Proposed Bylaw indicates that if the transportation of a passenger is provided as part of a package of additional goods or services for which there is a fee, then the transportation of the passenger is considered to be in return for a fee unless the transportation is shown to be merely ancillary to the goods or services. Accordingly, if transportation services are merely ancillary to the other goods or services offered, then those vehicles and drivers will not be required to obtain permits under the Proposed Bylaw.

Enclosures

- 1 Proposed Bylaw
- 2 Comparison Chart of Current Bylaw and Proposed Bylaw
- 3 Fees under Proposed Bylaw
- 4 Offences and Fines under Proposed Bylaw
- 5 Transportation Network Companies Regulation, Alta Reg 100/2016
- 6 Summary of Neighbouring and Similar Municipalities
- 7 Mobility Bus Information
- 8 PowerPoint Presentation

Author: Danielle Wilson, Legislative and Legal Services Director: Mavis Nathoo, Legislative and Legal Services Associate Commissioner: Lori Cooper, Corporate Services Lead Department: Legislative and Legal Services Page 4 of 4

BYLAW 30-2016

VEHICLE FOR HIRE

STRATHCONA COUNTY

WHEREAS pursuant to sections 7 and 8 of the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26, Council may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting:

- (A) the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;
- (B) licences, permits and approvals; and
- (C) the enforcement of bylaws.

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Strathcona County enacts as follows:

PART I CITATION, PURPOSE, INTERPRETATION, AND DEFINITIONS

01171111	, .				
Citation	1	This bylaw may be cited as the "Vehicle for Hire Bylaw".			
Purpose	2	The purposes of this bylaw are:			
		(1) to ensure safety for customers and service providers in the vehicle for hire industry; and			
		(2) to establish a system of permitting of vehicles for hire.			
Interpretation	3	The headings in this bylaw are for reference purposes only.			
Definitions	4	Unless otherwise specified, words used in this bylaw have the same meaning as defined in the Traffic Safety Act.			
	5	In this bylaw:			
		(1) "Chief Commissioner" means the chief administrative officer of the County or delegate;			
	~	(2) "County" means the municipal corporation of Strathcona County;			

(3) "driver's permit" means a permit to drive a vehicle for

(4) "Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw" means the County's

Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw, being County Bylaw 5-

hire issued pursuant to this bylaw;

2016, as amended and replaced from time to time;

- (5) "highway", for clarity, has the same meaning as defined in the Traffic Safety Act which is any thoroughfare, street, road, trail, avenue, parkway, driveway, viaduct, lane, alley, square, bridge, causeway, trestleway or other place or any part of them, whether publicly or privately owned, that the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage or parking of vehicles and includes:
 - (a) a sidewalk, including a boulevard adjacent to the sidewalk,
 - (b) if a ditch lies adjacent to and parallel with the roadway, the ditch, and
 - (c) if a highway right of way is contained between fences or between a fence and one side of the roadway, all the land between the fences, or all the land between the fence and the edge of the roadway, as the case may be,

but does not include a place declared by regulation not to be a highway;

- (6) "limousine" means a luxury motor vehicle that provides pre-arranged transportation services;
- (7) "peace officer" has the same meaning as defined in the Provincial Offences Procedure Act;
- (8) "permittee" means a person named on a permit issued pursuant to this bylaw;
- (9) "Provincial Offences Procedure Act" means the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, RSA 2000, c P-34;
- (10) "shuttle" means a motor vehicle that provides transportation services to passengers based on a predetermined schedule and route;
- (11) "taxi" means a motor vehicle that provides transportation services to passengers as requested by the passenger based on the distance travelled and includes but is not limited to a vehicle for which a taxi permit has been issued, but does not include a limousine, a transportation network automobile, or a

shuttle;

- (12) "Traffic Safety Act" means the *Traffic Safety Act*, RSA 2000, c T-6;
- (13) "transportation network" has the same meaning as defined in the Transportation Network Companies Regulation;
- (14) "transportation network automobile" has the same meaning as defined in the Transportation Network Companies Regulation, which for clarity means a motor vehicle with a manufacturer's seating capacity originally designed for 8 or fewer passengers, including the driver, used to provide pre-arranged transportation of passengers for compensation through the use of a transportation network;
- (15) "Transportation Network Companies Regulation" means the *Transportation Network Companies Regulation*, Alta Reg 100/2016;
- (16) "vehicle for hire":
 - (a) means a motor vehicle used or offered for the transportation of at least one passenger in return for a fee from any place within the County to a destination either within or outside of the County, and includes but is not limited to:
 - (i) a taxi;
 - (b) does not include:
 - (i) a limousine;
 - (ii) a transportation network automobile;
 - (iii) a shuttle;
 - (iv) any vehicle or class of vehicle exempted by the Chief Commissioner;
 - (c) without limiting the generality of clause (a), if the transportation of a passenger is provided as part of a package of additional goods or services for which there is a fee, then the transportation of the passenger is considered to be in return for a

fee unless the transportation is shown, on a balance of probabilities, to be merely ancillary to the goods or services;

- (17) "vehicle permit" means a permit issued for a vehicle for hire pursuant to this bylaw, and includes:
 - (a) a taxi permit.
- (18) "violation ticket" has the same meaning as defined in the Provincial Offences Procedure Act.

PART II VEHICLE FOR HIRE OPERATION

Permit Required

- No person may drive, or cause or permit the driving, of a vehicle for hire unless the person holds a valid driver's permit.
- No person may drive, or cause or permit the driving, of a vehicle for hire unless a valid vehicle permit has been issued for that vehicle.
- 8 No person may undertake, cause, or permit any of the actions in sections 6 and 7 of this bylaw contrary to any term or condition imposed on a permit.
- 9 Sections 6 through 8 of this bylaw do not apply to:
 - (1) a motor vehicle used as part of a transit system operated by a municipality;
 - (2) a motor vehicle permitted and used as part of an intermunicipal or inter-provincial bus service; or
 - (3) an emergency vehicle.

Display of Information

- 10 No person may drive, or cause or permit the driving, of a vehicle for hire unless the valid driver's permit issued to the person driving the vehicle for hire is:
 - (1) clearly and prominently displayed on or within the vehicle in a location that is visible to all passengers; or
 - (2) provided to all passengers electronically through a mobile application.
- 11 No person may drive, or cause or permit the driving, of a

vehicle for hire unless the valid vehicle permit issued for that vehicle or other marking approved by the Chief Commissioner is displayed so that it is visible from the exterior of the vehicle.

Documents for Inspection

- On the request of a peace officer, the driver of a vehicle for hire must produce to the peace officer any of the following:
 - (1) the person's valid driver's permit;
 - (2) a valid mechanical inspection certificate, in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner, for that vehicle dated within one year prior to the date of the request;
 - (3) the valid vehicle permit for that vehicle;
 - (4) a valid certificate of insurance that meets the requirements of section 25(5) of this bylaw;
 - (5) the person's valid provincial operator's licence;
 - (6) a valid provincial registration certificate for that vehicle; and
 - (7) any other information pertaining to the operation of the vehicle for hire requested by the peace officer.

Vehicle for Inspection

13 Upon the direction of a peace officer or the Chief Commissioner, a vehicle permit permittee must provide the peace officer or Chief Commissioner with a valid mechanical inspection certificate, in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner, for that vehicle dated within five days of the date of the direction.

Seizure of Permit

- If a peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a vehicle for hire is being driven in a manner contrary to this bylaw, the peace officer may seize and take possession of:
 - (1) the vehicle permit issued for that vehicle;
 - (2) the driver's permit of the driver of the vehicle for hire; or
 - (3) the vehicle permit issued for that vehicle and the driver's permit of the driver of the vehicle for hire.
- 15 A permit seized pursuant to this section must be returned to the Chief Commissioner as soon as practicable, along

- with a written summary of the basis of the peace officer's reasonable belief in support of the seizure.
- 16 Upon receipt of a seized permit, the Chief Commissioner must either return the permit or decide to suspend, cancel, or impose terms and conditions on the permit in accordance with section 37 of this bylaw.

Service Refusal

- 17 A person driving a vehicle for hire must not refuse a request for service from a potential passenger.
- Notwithstanding section 17 of this bylaw, a person driving a vehicle for hire may refuse a request for service from a potential passenger if, based on the circumstances, the person reasonably believes there is a danger to their personal safety or of serious damage to property.
- 19 The fact that a potential passenger is accompanied by an assistance animal cannot be used to support a reasonable belief as referred to in section 18 of this bylaw.

PART III VEHICLE FOR HIRE PERMITTING

Types of Permits

- 20 Subject to the requirements of this Part, the Chief Commissioner may issue the following permits:
 - (1) vehicle permit; and
 - (2) driver's permit.

Vehicle Permits

- 21 Subject to the requirements of this Part, the Chief Commissioner may issue the following types of vehicle permits:
 - (1) taxi permit.

Property of County

- Every permit issued pursuant to this bylaw or County Bylaw 20-2013 does not confer any property rights and remains at all times the sole property of the County.
- A permittee or other person in possession of a permit issued pursuant to this bylaw may not sell, assign, lease, or otherwise dispose of or give up control of a permit and must surrender the permit to the County immediately if requested by the Chief Commissioner.

Transferability 24 All permits are non-transferable.

Vehicle Permit Issue

- A person applying for a vehicle permit must provide all of the following to the Chief Commissioner:
 - (1) a completed application form;
 - (2) the fee prescribed by the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw;
 - (3) proof in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner that the person has a sufficient ownership interest in the vehicle for which the vehicle permit will be issued;
 - (4) proof in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner that the vehicle for which the vehicle permit will be issued has a valid provincial registration certificate;
 - (5) proof in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner that the vehicle for which the vehicle permit will be issued and all persons who may drive that vehicle are covered under a valid commercial insurance policy or other valid insurance policy that meets all applicable requirements for driving a vehicle for hire in the Province of Alberta;
 - (6) a recent, and in any event dated within 90 days prior to the date of application, valid mechanical inspection certificate, in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner, for the vehicle for which the vehicle permit will be issued; and
 - (7) any other information reasonably required by the Chief Commissioner to process the application.

Vehicle Permit Expiry

26

Unless cancelled pursuant to this bylaw or as otherwise specified on the vehicle permit, every vehicle permit expires on the date that is one year following the date the vehicle permit is issued.

Automatic Cancellation of Vehicle Permit

27 If a permittee's provincial registration certificate or insurance policy is suspended, cancelled, or expires at any time during the term of a vehicle permit, the vehicle permit is deemed to be immediately cancelled without prior notice to the permittee.

Driver's Permit 28 A person applying for a driver's permit must provide all of the following to the Chief Commissioner:

- (1) a completed application form;
- (2) the fee prescribed by the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw;
- (3) proof in a form satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner that the applicant holds a valid provincial operator's licence that meets all applicable requirements for driving a vehicle for hire in the Province of Alberta;
- (4) a recent, and in any event dated within 30 days prior to the date of application, criminal record check and a vulnerable sector search acceptable to the Chief Commissioner;
- (5) a photograph of the applicant's face for incorporation into the driver's permit to be taken by the Chief Commissioner at the time of application; and
- (6) any other information reasonably required by the Chief Commissioner to process the application.

Driver's Permit 29 **Expiry**

Unless cancelled pursuant to this bylaw or as otherwise specified on the driver's permit, every driver's permit expires on the date that is one year following the date the driver's permit is issued.

Automatic Refusal of Driver's Permit

The Chief Commissioner shall refuse to issue a permit to any person if during the 10 years immediately preceding the person's application for a driver's permit the person was convicted of an offence under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) or the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (Canada) that is related to the functions, duties or business of a driver of a vehicle for hire, including, without limitation,

- (1) any offences of a violent nature, including firearms and weapons offences,
- (2) any offence involving sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, procuring or invitation to sexual touching,
- (3) trafficking,
- (4) any offence involving fraud or fraudulent transactions,

- conspiracy to defraud, the use of false pretences, bribery, extortion or theft, or
- (5) any offences relating to the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.

Automatic Cancellation of Driver's Permit

- 31 If a permittee is convicted of an offence under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) or the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (Canada) that is related to the functions, duties or business of a driver of a vehicle for hire, including, without limitation,
 - (1) any offences of a violent nature, including firearms and weapons offences,
 - (2) any offence involving sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, procuring or invitation to sexual touching,
 - (3) trafficking,
 - (4) any offence involving fraud or fraudulent transactions, conspiracy to defraud, the use of false pretences, bribery, extortion or theft, or
 - (5) any offences relating to the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle,

that permittee's driver's permit is deemed to be immediately cancelled without prior notice to the permittee.

32 If a permittee's provincial operator's licence is suspended, cancelled, or expires at any time during the term of a driver's permit, the driver's permit is deemed to be immediately cancelled without prior notice to the permittee.

Duty to Inform

- If, at any time during the term of a vehicle permit, the provincial registration certificate or insurance policy required by section 25 of this bylaw expires or is suspended or cancelled, the permittee must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner.
- 34 If, at any time during the term of a driver's permit, any information contained in the criminal record check or vulnerable sector search required by section 28 of this bylaw changes, the permittee must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner and provide an updated criminal record check or vulnerable sector search.

35 If, at any time during the term of a driver's permit, the permittee's provincial operator's licence expires or is suspended or cancelled, the permittee must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner.

PART IV ROLE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Permit Review

- The Chief Commissioner may refuse to issue, suspend, or cancel any permit issued pursuant to this bylaw, and may impose any terms and conditions on any permit for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) the applicant or permittee does not or no longer meets the requirements of this bylaw;
 - (2) the applicant or the permittee or any of its officers, employees, agents, or affiliates:
 - furnishes false information or misrepresents any fact or circumstance to a peace officer or the Chief Commissioner;
 - (b) has, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner based on reasonable grounds, contravened this bylaw whether or not the contravention has been prosecuted;
 - (c) fails to pay a fine or obey any order issued by a court for a contravention of this bylaw;
 - (d) fails to pay any fee required by this bylaw;
 - (e) provides a cheque or other negotiable instrument for payment of a fee required by this bylaw that is returned to the County based on non-sufficient funds; or
 - (3) in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner based on reasonable grounds it is in the public interest to do so.

Service of Decision

- 37 A decision to refuse to issue, suspend, cancel, or impose terms and conditions on any permit issued pursuant to this bylaw must be in writing and served on the applicant or permittee by:
 - (1) sending the decision by regular mail to the mailing address of the applicant or permittee; or

- (2) personally serving the decision on the applicant or permittee.
- 38 Service of a decision in accordance with section 37(1) of this bylaw is presumed to be effected:
 - (1) 7 days from the date of mailing if the decision is mailed to an address in Alberta; or
 - (2) 14 days from the date of mailing if the decision is mailed to an address outside of Alberta but within Canada.
- 39 Service of a decision in accordance with section 37(2) of this bylaw is effected on the date of delivery.

Appeal 40 A person:

- (1) who has been refused a permit;
- (2) whose permit has been suspended or cancelled;
- (3) whose permit has been made subject to terms or conditions;

may appeal the decision to the General Appeals and Review Committee by providing the fee prescribed by the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw and filing a notice of appeal, including reasons for the appeal, with the Chief Commissioner within 14 days of the date the decision is served on the person.

- 41 Notwithstanding section 40 of this Bylaw:
 - (1) a person may not appeal a refusal to issue a permit if the reason for the refusal is the failure to provide those items listed in this Bylaw and otherwise required by the Chief Commissioner to process the application;
 - (2) a person may not appeal a refusal to issue a permit if the refusal is pursuant to section 30 of this Bylaw;
 - (3) a person may not appeal a cancellation of a permit if the cancellation is pursuant to section 31 of this Bylaw;
 - (4) a person may not appeal a suspension of a permit

- imposed automatically by the provisions of this Bylaw; and
- (5) a person may not appeal a cancellation of a permit imposed automatically by the provisions of this Bylaw.
- 42 In deciding an appeal filed pursuant to section 40 of this bylaw, the General Appeals and Review Committee has the same powers granted to the Chief Commissioner under this Bylaw.

Chief Commissioner Role

- In addition to any other power, duty, or function prescribed by this bylaw, the Chief Commissioner may:
 - (1) issue, refuse, suspend, cancel, or impose terms and conditions on any permit authorized by this bylaw;
 - (2) designate vehicles or classes of vehicles as exempt vehicles for hire;
 - (3) prescribe the form of valid mechanical inspection certificate;
 - (4) prescribe the forms of vehicle permits and driver's permits;
 - (5) prescribe application forms for permits issued pursuant to this bylaw;
 - (6) prescribe minimum ownership interest requirements for issuance of a vehicle permit;
 - (7) prescribe the form of and minimum requirements for criminal record checks, vulnerable sector searches, insurance policies, and provincial registration certificates;
 - (8) prescribe criteria for any requirements or approvals not otherwise specified in this section;
 - (9) modify or waive any requirement for issuance of a permit pursuant to this bylaw, including reducing or waiving the applicable fee;
 - (10) certify a record of the County as a true copy of the original;
 - (11) carry out any inspection necessary to determine

compliance with this bylaw; and

(12) delegate any power, duty, or function under this bylaw.

Permit Replacement Fee

44 If a permit issued pursuant to this bylaw is lost, damaged, stolen, or destroyed, the Chief Commissioner may issue a replacement permit of the same type, term, and with the same terms and conditions upon payment of the permit replacement fee prescribed in the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw.

PART V ENFORCEMENT

Offence

45 A person who contravenes this bylaw is guilty of an offence.

Continuing Offence

In the case of an offence that is of a continuing nature, a contravention constitutes a separate offence in respect of each day, or part of a day, on which it continues and a person guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine for each such day.

Fine

- A person found guilty of an offence under this bylaw is liable to a fine in an amount not less than that established in this section:
 - (1) \$250 for any offence for which a fine is not otherwise established in this section;
 - (2) \$1000 for an offence under sections 6, 7 or 8 of this bylaw.
- 48 If a person is guilty of a subsequent offence, the fine amounts established in this section are doubled.

Violation Ticket

- 49 If a violation ticket is issued for an offence under this bylaw, the violation ticket may:
 - (1) specify the fine amount established by this bylaw for the offence; or
 - (2) require a person to appear in court without the alternative of making a voluntary payment.
- A person who commits an offence may, if a violation ticket is issued specifying the fine amount established by this bylaw for the offence, make a voluntary payment equal to

the specified fine amount.

Proof of Permit

51 The onus of proving that a person has a valid permit for the purpose of this bylaw is on the person alleging the permit on a balance of probabilities.

Proof of Exemption

The onus of proving that a person is exempt from a requirement of this bylaw is on the person alleging the exemption on a balance of probabilities.

Certified Copy

A copy of a record of the County, certified by the Chief Commissioner as a true copy of the original, will be admitted in evidence as prima facie proof of the facts stated in the record without proof of the appointment or signature of the person signing it.

Vicarious Liability

For the purposes of this bylaw, an act or omission by an employee or agent of a person is deemed to be an act or omission of the person if the act or omission occurred in the course of the employee's employment or agency relationship with the person.

Corporations

If a corporation commits an offence under this bylaw, every principal, director, manager, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation who authorized, assented to, acquiesced, or participated in the act or omission that constitutes the offence is guilty of the offence whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted for the offence.

Partnership

If a partner in a partnership is guilty of an offence under this bylaw, each partner in that partnership who authorized, assented to, acquiesced, or participated in the act or omission that constitutes the offence is guilty of the offence.

PART VI TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, REPEAL AND COMING INTO FORCE

Transitional

- 57 On the coming into force of this bylaw and subject to section 58 of this bylaw, the following transitional provisions will apply to permits issued pursuant to County Bylaw 20-2013 until the expiry, suspension, or cancellation of the permit pursuant to this bylaw:
 - (1) a valid Taxi Driver's Permit is deemed to be a valid driver's permit; and

		permit.
	58	If any permit deemed valid by the operation of section 57 of this bylaw was subject to terms and conditions prior to the coming into force of this bylaw, those same terms and conditions are deemed to be applicable to the permit issued pursuant to this bylaw.
Repeal	59	County Bylaw 20-2013 is repealed.
Coming into Force	60	This bylaw comes into force on the day of, 2017.
READ A FIRST TI	ME TH	IIS day of, 201
READ A SECOND	TIME	THIS day of, 201
READ A THIRD T	IME TI	HIS day of, 201
SIGNED THIS	da	y of, 201
		MAYOR
		DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL SERVICES

(2) a valid Taxi Vehicle Permit is deemed to be a valid taxi

Comparison of Various Sections of Current Bylaw 20-2013 and Proposed Bylaw 30-2016

Topic	Current Bylaw 20- 2013 Section Reference(s)	Proposed Bylaw 30- 2016 Section Reference(s)	Comments
Definitions	1.1	4	Many words in the Proposed Bylaw are words that are defined in the Traffic Safety Act, and thus are not also defined within the Proposed Bylaw. However, some have been defined for ease of reference of the reader.
Driver's Permit 2.1 2 Application		28	The Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw are very similar. The requirement to include a Driver's Abstract has been removed. The Proposed Bylaw codifies the practice of requiring a picture taken by the Chief Commissioner at the time of application for incorporation into the driver's permit.
Automatic Refusal of Driver's Permit			The Proposed Bylaw revises the automatic refusal of a driver's permit to align with the standards set out in the <i>Transportation Network Companies Regulation</i> .
Duty to Inform	3.2	33, 34, 35	The Proposed Bylaw includes additional duty to inform requirements. Permit holders must inform if a vehicle's provincial registration certificate or insurance policy expires, is suspended or is cancelled, if any information contained in the permittee's criminal record check or vulnerable sector

			search changes, and if the permittee's provincial operator's licence expires, is suspended or is cancelled.	
Driver's Permit Expiry	4.1	29	The Current Bylaw provides that a Taxi Driver's Permit is valid for two years and expires on the date of birth of the holder two years following the date of issue. The Proposed Bylaw provides that a Driver's Permit expires one year following the date of issue. The rationale is to shorten the length of time between when the County reviews all of the documentation submitted with the application, which helps ensure safety. The fee should be adjusted accordingly to reflect the shortened length of time.	
Transferability of Permits	5.1	24	All permits are non-transferable under both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw.	
Permits are Property of County	n/a	22, 23	The Proposed Bylaw provides that permits are the property of the County and no one may sell, assign, lease or otherwise dispose of or give up control of a permit, and must surrender to the County if requested by the Chief Commissioner.	
Permit Seizure	n/a	14, 15, 16	The Proposed Bylaw allows for a peace officer to seize a vehicle permit and/or driver's permit if a vehicle for hire is being driven in a manner contrary to the Proposed Bylaw.	
Automatic Cancellation of Permits	6.1	27, 31, 32	The Proposed Bylaw includes that a vehicle permit is automatically cancelled if the provincial registration certificate or insurance policy is suspended, cancelled or expired.	
			The Proposed Bylaw includes that a driver's permit is automatically cancelled if permittee's provincial operator's license is suspended, cancelled or expired. It also includes an automatic suspension of a driver's permit that aligns with the standards set out in the <i>Transportation Network</i>	

			Companies Regulation.
Obligations of a Permittee - Display of Information and Documents for Inspection	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 10.4	6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13	The requirements in the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw are very similar. The requirement that every driver inspect a vehicle he will be driving before each shift and repair any defects is not included in the Proposed Bylaw. However, section 13 of the Proposed Bylaw gives a peace officer and the Chief Commissioner the ability to direct that a valid mechanical inspection certificate be provided that is dated within 5 days of such direction.
Service Refusal	8.1, 9.1, 9.2	17, 18, 19	The wording of the Proposed Bylaw is less detailed than the Current Bylaw, but the reasons listed in the Current Bylaw will each be covered by the wording in the Proposed Bylaw.
Vehicle Permit and Application	10.1, 10.2, 10.3	7, 8, 20, 21, 25	The Proposed Bylaw has two main classes of permits: driver's permit and vehicle permit. The Vehicle Permit as presently drafted includes a taxi permit as the only type of vehicle permit. If Council decides to include a permit requirement for other types of vehicles, they will be included as another type of vehicle permit. The application requirements in the Current Bylaw and Proposed Bylaw are very similar. The valid mechanical inspection certificate must be dated within 90 days prior to the date of the permit application.
Vehicle Permit Expiry	10.5, 10.6	26	Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw provide that the permit will expire one year following the date of issuance.
Mechanical Inspection	11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4	12, 13, 25, 43	The Current Bylaw requires an inspection by a certified mechanic every 12 months, and that a person shall not

			operate a taxi vehicle without a valid record of inspection. The Proposed Bylaw provides that a valid mechanical inspection certificate dated within 1 year is producible on request of a peace officer, a vehicle permit permittee can be directed to get a new mechanical inspection certificate within 5 days, an application requires a valid mechanical inspection certificate dated within 90 days, and the Chief Commissioner can prescribe the form of a valid mechanical inspection certificate. This provides an increased ability to ensure vehicles are safe for passengers.
Permit and Marking for Vehicle	12.1, 12.2	11	The Current Bylaw is very explicit in what must be displayed for a taxi vehicle. The Proposed Bylaw provides that a vehicle for hire must display the valid vehicle permit, or other marking approved by the Chief Commissioner, so that it is visible from the exterior of the vehicle. If Council decides to include a permit requirement for other types of vehicles, this will allow the flexibility to ensure that the permit style or marking is appropriate for the type of vehicle.
Chief Commissioner Authority and Duties	13.1, 13.2, 14.1	36, 43	Most of the provisions from the Current Bylaw are included in the Proposed Bylaw. In the Proposed Bylaw the Chief Commissioner does not have the ability to remedy a contravention of the bylaw. However, automatic suspensions of permits and the ability of the Chief Commissioner to cancel, suspend, or add terms and conditions to a permit is included. Also, a peace officer can seize a permit.
Power to Delegate	15.1	43	Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw include the power to delegate.
Permit Review	16.1	36	Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw give the Chief Commissioner the power to refuse to issue, suspend or cancel any permit, and impose terms and conditions on any

			permit. The reasons for so doing are very similar.		
Notification of Decision	17.1	37	Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw require service of a written decision on the applicant or permittee.		
Appeal	18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 19.1	40, 41, 42	Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw provide a right of appeal for the applicant or permittee. A fee for appealing has been added to align with the fee charged for filing a review with another council committee (the Bylaw Enforcement Order Review Committee). Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw provide that an appeal with reasons must be filed within 14 days. A form for the Notice of Appeal will be created for use by persons desiring to appeal (similar to the form available for use in filing with the Bylaw Enforcement Order Review Committee).		
Powers on Appeal	20.1	42	The Proposed Bylaw clarifies that the General Appeals and Review Committee has the same powers as the Chief Commissioner when deciding an appeal.		
Reinstatement	21.1	n/a	The Current Bylaw provides that the Chief Commissioner must reinstate a suspended permit, and requires the payment of a fee but no fee was listed in the Fees, Rates and Charges bylaw. The Proposed Bylaw gives broad powers to the Chief Commissioner to review permits, and there is no reinstatement fee for suspended permit.		
Offences	22.1, 22.2	36, 45, 46	Contravening the bylaw is an offence under both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw. In the Current Bylaw it is an offence to make a false statement. In the Proposed Bylaw it is not an offence but rather results in the Chief Commissioner being able to refuse to issue, suspend, cancel, or impose terms and conditions on a permit. The provisions regarding		

			continuing offences are very similar.	
Fines and Penalties	24.1, 24.2, 24.3	47, 48	The format of how the offences and corresponding fines are set out is different in the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw. The one year time frame for an increased fine for a subsequent offence is removed, and all subsequent offences result in an increased fine. The most notable change is to increase the fine for operating without a driver's permit from \$500 to \$1000 for a first offence. The fine for operating without a vehicle permit remains the same at \$1000 for a first offence. The increased fines help ensure the fine acts a a strong deterrent to persons considering not obtaining the required permits, which in turn helps ensure the safety of passengers.	
Violation Tag and payment in lieu of prosecution	25.1, 26.1	n/a	The Proposed Bylaw does not include the ability to issue a violation tag for an offence. Violation tags are rarely issued for offences under the Current Bylaw, rather violation tickets are issued.	
Violation Ticket and Voluntary Payment of Fine	27.1, 28.1	49, 50	The Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw are very similar.	
Fee for replacement permit	29.1	44	Both the Current Bylaw and the Proposed Bylaw are very similar.	
Methods of Service of Decision	30.1	37, 38, 39	The Proposed Bylaw sets out how that written decision may be served. Personal service is still permitted. The Current Bylaw provides for registered mail and deems service effective on the 5 th business day, whereas the Proposed Bylaw provides for regular mail and deems service effective 7 days from mailing if mailed within Alberta. It is incumbent upon the person to provide up to date contact information to	

			the Chief Commissioner, and so the ability to determine if the person received the mail is not necessary and the increased cost of registered mail is not justified.
Fee for updating information	Section 31	n/a	The Proposed Bylaw does not include a fee for changing or updating information provided to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner wants updated information, such as changes to a criminal record check, and does not want a fee to deter any person from providing this information. While the Current Bylaw provides for such a fee, no such fee is listed in the Fees, Rates and Charges bylaw.
Exemptions	n/a	9	This section of the Proposed Bylaw provides that certain sections do not apply to motor vehicles used as part of a transit system by a municipality or inter-municipal/provincial bus service, or an emergency vehicle.
Proof of permit, proof of exemption, proof of business, and certified copy	n/a	51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	These sections are not in the Current Bylaw.
Gender, Severability	32.1, 33.1	n/a	These sections are not in the Proposed Bylaw.
Transitional	n/a	57, 58	These sections are in the Proposed Bylaw and deal with the transition from the Current Bylaw.
Citation, Purpose, Interpretation	n/a	1, 2, 3	These sections are not in the Current Bylaw.

ANNUAL FEES FOR INCLUSION IN THE FEES, RATES AND CHARGES BYLAW

FEE DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT PER YEAR
Notice of Appeal Filing Fee	\$150
Permit Replacement Fee (lost, damaged, stolen or destroyed Permit)	\$50
Driver's Permit	\$50
Vehicle Permits i. Taxi	\$450

OFFENCES AND FINES

Section	Offence	1st Offence	Subsequent Offence
6	No person may drive, or cause or permit the driving, of a vehicle for hire unless the person holds a valid driver's permit	\$1,000	\$2,000
7	No person may drive, or cause or permit the driving, of a vehicle for hire unless a valid vehicle permit has been issued for that vehicle	\$1,000	\$2,000
8	No person may undertake, cause, or permit any of the actions in sections 6 and 7 of the Vehicle for Hire Bylaw contrary to any term or condition imposed on a permit	\$1,000	\$2,000
Various (see section 47)	Any offence for which a fine is not otherwise set out in sections 47(1) or 47(2) Section 17: A person driving a vehicle for hire must not refuse a request for service from a potential passenger Section 33: If, at any time during the term of a vehicle permit, the provincial registration certificate or insurance policy required by section 25 of the Vehicle for Hire Bylaw expires or is suspended or cancelled, the permittee must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner Section 34: If, at any time during the term of a driver's permit, any information contained in the	\$250	\$500
	criminal record check or vulnerable sector search required by section 28 of the Vehicle for Hire Bylaw changes, the permittee must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner and provide an updated criminal record check or vulnerable sector search Section 35: If, at any time during the term of a driver's permit, the permittee's provincial operator's licence expires or is suspended or cancelled, the permittee must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner		



TRAFFIC SAFETY ACT

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES REGULATION

Alberta Regulation 100/2016

Extract

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ALBERTA REGULATION 100/2016

Traffic Safety Act

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES REGULATION

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Interpretation

- **1(1)** For the purposes of the Act and this Regulation, "transportation network company" means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, association or other entity or individual that connects passengers with transportation network drivers for pre-arranged transportation exclusively through the offering, use or operation of a transportation network.
- (2) In this Regulation,
 - (a) "Act" means the *Traffic Safety Act*;
 - (b) "for compensation" means that a transportation network driver is being paid for the transportation services that a transportation network automobile is being used to provide, but does not include any payment when the transportation network driver drives a motor vehicle, that is from time to time operated as a transportation network automobile, for the transportation of passengers on an incidental or occasional basis and receives payment in respect of that transportation of those passengers only in one or more of the following forms:
 - (i) as payment for the kilometres travelled at a rate not exceeding the limit of tax exempt allowance paid by

- employers to employees as prescribed in section 7306 of the *Income Tax Regulations* (Canada CRC chapter 945);
- (ii) as straight reimbursement for out of pocket expenses directly related to the transportation, including, without limitation, gas, parking, gate passes and tolls;
- (iii) in a case where the transportation network driver is party to an agreement to provide transportation to only the transportation network driver's family members, members of the transportation network driver's household or persons for whom the transportation network driver is a legal guardian, as compensation only to provide transportation to those persons;
- (c) "motor vehicle liability policy" means a motor vehicle liability policy under the *Insurance Act*;
- (d) "transportation network" means an online enabled application, a digital platform, software, a website, or any other system offered, used or operated by a transportation network company and that is used by persons to pre-arrange the transportation of passengers for compensation by a transportation network driver;
- (e) "transportation network automobile" means a motor vehicle with a manufacturer's seating capacity originally designed for 8 or fewer passengers, including the driver, used to provide pre-arranged transportation of passengers for compensation through the use of a transportation network, but does not include a taxi;
- (f) "transportation network automobile insurance policy" means a contract of automobile insurance maintained by a transportation network company that specifically covers liabilities arising from a transportation network driver's use or operation of a transportation network automobile for transportation network services;
- (g) "transportation network driver" means a person authorized by a transportation network company to operate a transportation network automobile to provide pre-arranged transportation of passengers for compensation through the use of a transportation network;
- (h) "transportation network services" means

- (i) any time a transportation network driver operating a transportation network automobile is logged onto a transportation network for the purposes of accepting requests for transportation services for compensation from prospective passengers,
- (ii) any time from the moment a transportation network driver operating a transportation network automobile has accepted a ride request through a transportation network, continuing while that transportation network driver is en route to pick up prospective passengers to provide transportation services for compensation, and ending when the first passenger enters the transportation network automobile or a trip is cancelled, whichever is later, or
- (iii) any time from the moment a transportation network driver operating a transportation network automobile has passengers in a transportation network automobile, continuing while such passengers are being transported for compensation, and ending when the last passenger departs from the transportation network automobile.

Approval of transportation network company operation

- **2(1)** A transportation network company shall not operate in Alberta without being authorized to do so by an approval granted by the Registrar for that purpose.
- (2) A person who wishes to obtain an approval to operate as a transportation network company must apply to the Registrar for the approval and provide the following information in a form acceptable to the Registrar:
 - (a) the transportation network company's name and principal place of business in Alberta;
 - (b) if the transportation network company does not have a principal place of business in Alberta, the name and address of the transportation network company's resident agent or representative in Alberta;
 - (c) the location in Alberta of the records referred to in section 4(1), (2), (3) and (6) or a location from which, on demand by a peace officer or the Registrar under section 5, the records can be produced;
 - (d) the geographic scope of the transportation network company's operations in Alberta;

- (e) the number of the transportation network company's transportation network drivers in Alberta;
- (f) any additional information or material that the Registrar considers appropriate to determine whether to grant the approval.
- (3) The Registrar may, after considering an application for an approval,
 - (a) issue to the applicant an approval, for a term of up to one year with or without terms and conditions, or
 - (b) refuse the application for an approval.
- (4) The Registrar may refuse to issue an approval to a person if
 - (a) the person or the person's agent makes a false statement or provides misleading information in the application for the approval,
 - (b) the person or the person's agent provides false information to the Registrar,
 - (c) the person or the person's agent refuses to provide the information required under this Regulation to the Registrar,
 - (d) the person has contravened any provision of the Act or the regulations and, in the Registrar's opinion, that contravention affects the person's fitness to hold an approval, or
 - (e) in the opinion of the Registrar, it is not in the public interest to issue an approval to the person.
- (5) The Registrar shall
 - (a) notify the applicant of the decision in writing,
 - (b) if the application is refused, give reasons for the refusal and notify the applicant of the applicant's right to appeal to the Board under section 3, and
 - (c) if terms and conditions are imposed, notify the applicant of the applicant's right to appeal to the Board under section 3.
- **(6)** A transportation network company shall notify the Registrar immediately in writing if it ceases operations.

- (7) On being notified under subsection (6), the Registrar shall cancel the approval of the transportation network company.
- (8) Despite subsection (1), a transportation network company that is operating in Alberta on or before the date this Regulation comes into force that has not submitted an application for an approval under this Regulation and that complies with sections 4 and 5 is deemed to have been issued an approval by the Registrar under subsection (3)(a) and, subject to subsections (9) and (10), may operate as a transportation network company under this Regulation.
- (9) The deemed approval under subsection (8) is in effect for 30 days from the coming into force of this Regulation, within which time the transportation network company referred to in subsection (8) shall submit an application for an approval under subsection (2).
- (10) If the transportation network company referred to in subsection (8) does not submit an application for an approval within the time specified in subsection (9), or the Registrar does not issue an approval, the transportation network company shall cease operations.
- (11) Subsections (8) to (10) are repealed 30 days after the coming into force of this Regulation.

Appeal

- **3(1)** An applicant may appeal a refusal of an application for an approval or the imposition of terms and conditions on an approval to the Board.
- (2) In determining an appeal commenced pursuant to this section, the Board may
 - (a) confirm, vary or rescind the decision made by the Registrar, or
 - (b) set aside the decision made by the Registrar and make any decision that the Registrar is empowered to make.

Requirements

4(1) A transportation network company shall ensure that all its transportation network drivers have a valid and subsisting Class 1, 2 or 4 operator's licence as referred to in the *Operator Licensing and Vehicle Control Regulation* (AR 320/2002) at all times that the transportation network drivers provide transportation network services.

- (2) A transportation network company shall ensure that any person applying to it to be authorized as a transportation network driver has a police information check and a vulnerable sector search, reviewed by and acceptable to the transportation network company, prior to authorizing that person to perform transportation network services.
- (3) A transportation network company shall ensure that at all times all its transportation network drivers have been issued a police information check within the previous 12 months.
- (4) A transportation network company shall not authorize any person as a transportation network driver if during the 10 years immediately preceding the person's application to be authorized as a transportation network driver the person was convicted of an offence under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) or the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (Canada) that is related to the functions, duties or business of a transportation network company or a transportation network driver, including, without limitation,
 - (a) any offence of a violent nature, including firearms and weapons offences,
 - (b) any offence involving sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, procuring or invitation to sexual touching,
 - (c) trafficking,
 - (d) any offence involving fraud or fraudulent transactions, conspiracy to defraud, the use of false pretences, bribery, extortion or theft, or
 - (e) any offence relating to the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
- (5) A transportation network company shall not maintain the authorization of any person as a transportation network driver if the person is charged with or convicted of an offence under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) or the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (Canada) that is related to the functions, duties or business of a transportation network company or a transportation network driver, including, without limitation,
 - (a) any offence of a violent nature, including firearms and weapons offences,
 - (b) any offence involving sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, procuring or invitation to sexual touching,

- (c) trafficking,
- (d) any offence involving fraud or fraudulent transactions, conspiracy to defraud, the use of false pretences, bribery, extortion or theft, or
- (e) any offence relating to the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
- (6) A transportation network company shall ensure that its transportation network drivers and the transportation network automobiles they operate are covered at all times that the drivers and the automobiles provide transportation network services by either
 - (a) a motor vehicle liability policy
 - (i) that complies with the *Insurance Act* and its regulations,
 - (ii) that provides for insurance coverage of not less than \$1 000 000 for liability resulting from bodily injury to or the death of one or more persons and loss of or damage to property as a result of any single accident that arises any time that a transportation network driver or transportation network automobile is engaged in providing transportation network services as described in section 1(2)(h), and
 - (iii) that provides for passenger hazard coverage of not less than \$1 000 000 for liability resulting from bodily injury to or the death of one or more persons as a result of any single accident that arises any time that a transportation network driver or transportation network automobile is engaged in providing transportation network services as described in section 1(2)(h)(iii),

or

- (b) a motor vehicle liability policy or a transportation network automobile insurance policy
 - (i) that has been approved in accordance with the *Insurance Act*,
 - (ii) that complies with the *Insurance Act* and its regulations,
 - (iii) that provides for insurance coverage of not less than \$1 000 000 for liability resulting from bodily injury

to or the death of one or more persons and loss of or damage to property as a result of any single accident that arises any time that a transportation network driver or transportation network automobile is engaged in providing transportation network services as described in section 1(2)(h)(i), and

- (iv) that provides for insurance coverage of not less than \$2 000 000 for liability resulting from bodily injury to or the death of one or more persons and loss of or damage to property as a result of any single accident that arises any time that a transportation network driver or transportation network automobile is engaged in providing transportation network services as described in section 1(2)(h)(ii) and (iii).
- (7) The requirements of subsection (6) may be satisfied by any of the following:
 - (a) insurance maintained by a transportation network company;
 - (b) insurance maintained by a transportation network driver;
 - (c) insurance maintained by the owner of a transportation network automobile;
 - (d) any combination of the insurance referred to in clauses (a) to (c).
- (8) If the transportation network company obtains the motor vehicle liability policy or the transportation network automobile insurance policy referred to in subsection (6), the transportation network company shall provide a copy of the policy, which may be in electronic form, to its transportation network drivers.
- (9) If subsection (8) applies, the transportation network company shall disclose in writing to its transportation network drivers the types of insurance coverage and the liability limits for each type of insurance coverage provided under the motor vehicle liability policy or the transportation network automobile insurance policy referred to in subsection (6).
- (10) The transportation network company shall advise its transportation network drivers in writing that the driver's own personal motor vehicle liability policy, having regard to its terms, may not provide any coverage while the transportation network driver is providing transportation network services.
- (11) The transportation network company shall cooperate in respect of the investigation of any loss or claim, and produce in

writing to any insurers, to any peace officer, and to any directly affected parties, including anyone sustaining loss or injury, information or documents related to the loss or claim.

- (12) The information and documents referred to in subsection (11) include the dates and times of an accident involving a transportation network driver and transportation network automobile and the precise times that the transportation network driver logged in and was logged out of the transportation network.
- (13) A transportation network company shall ensure that its transportation network drivers do not solicit, accept or transport passengers other than through the use of a transportation network.
- (14) If any of the information required to be submitted under section 2(2)(a) to (f) changes or is changed, the transportation network company shall notify the Registrar within 15 days after the change.

Records

- **5(1)** The documents or copies of the documents required by section 4(1), (2), (3) and (6) must be maintained by the transportation network company
 - (a) for a minimum of 5 years for every transportation network driver, and
 - (b) for a minimum of 2 years after a former transportation network driver's last recorded trip for that transportation network company.
- (2) The documents or copies of the documents required by section 4(1), (2), (3) and (6) and any documents relating to the transportation network company's operation must be produced by the transportation network company within 24 hours of a demand by a peace officer or the Registrar.

Contents of notices of administrative penalties

- **6(1)** A notice of an administrative penalty imposed under section 129.2 of the Act must contain the following information:
 - (a) the name of the person on whom the administrative penalty is imposed;
 - (b) the provision of Part 6.1 of the Act or of the regulations the person has contravened or failed to comply with;
 - (c) a brief description of the nature of the contravention or failure to comply identified under clause (b);

- (d) the amount of the administrative penalty imposed;
- (e) whether the penalty is fixed or accumulates for each day or part of a day that the contravention or failure to comply occurs or continues;
- (f) the date the notice of the administrative penalty is issued;
- (g) the date by which the penalty must be paid, unless the penalty is an accumulating penalty;
- (h) a statement describing the right of a person on whom the administrative penalty is imposed to appeal the administrative penalty to the Board, the addresses to which the appeal is to be sent, how the appeal is to be made and the date by which the appeal is to be made.
- (2) The form of the notice of the administrative penalty, containing at least the information described in subsection (1), must be approved by the Registrar.

Manner of determining amount of administrative penalty

- **7(1)** The Registrar is to determine the amount of the administrative penalty imposed on a person after considering the following factors and the considerations described in subsection (2):
 - (a) the seriousness of the contravention or failure to comply;
 - (b) the nature of the transportation network company operation;
 - (c) whether an accident occurred or the danger that an accident could have occurred as a result of the contravention or failure to comply;
 - (d) the history of contraventions of or failures to comply with Part 6.1 of the Act or the regulations by the person on whom the administrative penalty is imposed.
- (2) The Registrar is to be guided by the following considerations:
 - (a) the amount of the administrative penalty imposed should reflect the seriousness of the contravention or failure to comply;
 - (b) the greater the danger or possibility that an accident could have occurred, or the greater the degree of risk to people or property that did occur as a result of the contravention or failure to comply, or the fact that an accident did occur, the higher the penalty should be;

- (c) the more times a person has previously been issued an administrative penalty the higher the penalty should be;
- (d) the greater the degree of wilfulness or neglect in the contravention or failure to comply, the higher the penalty should be.

Limitation period

8 An administrative penalty may be imposed only within 6 months of the date the Registrar first becomes aware of the contravention of or failure to comply with Part 6.1 of the Act or the regulation in respect of which the administrative penalty is to be imposed.

Coming into force

9 This Regulation comes into force on the coming into force of section 9 of the *Traffic Safety Amendment Act*, 2016.





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SUMMARY OF NEIGHBOURING AND SIMILAR MUNICIPALITIES

This enclosure summarizes research done on neighbouring and similar municipalities in Alberta regarding taxi cab bylaws and vehicle for hire bylaws. The aim of this research is to provide an overview of how comparable municipalities address taxi cab safety and vehicle for hire bylaws within their own jurisdictions. Additionally, for those municipalities who have a taxi safety and/or vehicle for hire bylaw in place, research was conducted on their approaches to encouraging and incentivizing accessible taxi cabs within their jurisdictions. In total, 16 municipalities were consulted on their bylaws (or lack thereof) on taxi safety – the results of this research can be found below in Table 1.

Table 1: Overview of Municipal Taxi Safety Bylaws

<u>Municipality</u>	Population*	Do they have a taxi bylaw?
City of Edmonton	877,926	Yes
City of Calgary	1,230,915	Yes
City of Red Deer	100,807	<u>Yes</u>
City of Leduc	29,304	Yes
City of St. Albert	63,255	No**
City of Spruce Grove	32,036	No
City of Fort Saskatchewan	24,040	No
Town of Beaumont	16,768	No
Town of Stony Plain	16,127	No
Town of Devon	6,650	No
Parkland County	30,568	No
Sturgeon County	19,578	No
Leduc County	13,524	No
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	125,032	Yes
Municipality of Jasper	4,584	No
Town of Banff	9,386	Yes

^{*}from the 2015 Municipal Affairs Population List

Of the 16 municipalities consulted, only six had taxi safety and/or vehicle for hire bylaws in place. In the remaining ten municipalities, several had business bylaws in place that mandated that taxis were required to have a business license, but nothing else (ex: Town of Stony Plain, Town of Devon). The City of St. Albert, who does not currently have a taxi safety bylaw in place, is currently in the process of developing a taxi bylaw for their municipality.

A second area of interest in terms of research was the question of incentivizing accessible taxi cabs within a municipality. Some of these municipalities separate their taxi licenses into plate programs. A plate is the term used colloquially to describe the license issued to a taxi cab driver to allow them to operate. Several municipalities in Alberta employ a quota based plate system to regulate how many licensed taxis can be on the road on an annual basis. Some of them have both regular and accessible taxi cab plate systems in place in order to limit the number of taxis operating within their jurisdictions.

^{**}bylaw currently in development

Table 2: Overview of Accessible Taxi Incentive Programs

Municipality	<u>Plate Program</u>	Incentives for Accessible Cabs
City of Edmonton	Yes: 1) plate program for regular vehicles (up to 1,235 plates available) 2) plate program for accessible vehicles (up to 95 accessible plates available)	Currently the City of Edmonton has a partial granting program in place where a small grant may be awarded to an accessible taxi permit-holder to purchase/upgrade a vehicle to accessible taxi standards.
City of Calgary	Yes: 1) plate program for regular vehicles (up to 1,699 plates available) 2) plate program for accessible vehicles (up to 210 accessible plates available)	No incentive programs in place.
City of Red Deer	Yes: 1) one taxi plate per 750 persons of the city population 2) one accessible plate per 15,000 persons of the city population	No incentive programs in place.
City of Leduc	No plate program or limit on taxi licenses in place.	No incentive programs in place.
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	No plate program or limit on taxi licenses in place.	No incentive programs in place.
Town of Banff	Yes: A total of 35 taxi licenses may be issued. There is no separate category for accessible taxis.	No incentive programs in place.

Most municipalities spoke to the difficulty in incentivizing accessible taxis in their jurisdictions, as you cannot purchase or upgrade accessible taxis in Alberta (you must go out of province for this). In the Town of Banff, for example, a single company owns all 35 taxi plates and has a single accessible cab in order to better serve his clientele. In the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, the municipality itself does not incentivize accessible taxis, but at least one taxi company in the municipality does have accessible taxis as part of their contract with the regional airport.

MOBILITY BUS INFORMATION

Who is Eligible?

Each client is required to meet specific eligibility criteria and be 18 years of age or older. Eligibility is limited to persons who can demonstrate that they are not able to use the Strathcona County Transit fixed-route buses (regular public transit service including commuter routes, local routes and Dial-A-Bus service). Eligibility is considered on a case-by-case basis and is not based on a particular disability or income level.

Eligibility Categories

Eligibility falls into one of three categories:

- Conditional: Mobility Bus can only be used for those types of trips where fixed route transit will not work for a rider (e.g. "in winter only", "in dark conditions only")
- Temporary: Mobility Bus can only be used for a limited period of time (e.g. surgery, recovery, visiting)
- Unconditional: No temporary or conditions restrictions

Fares

Clients must pay a fare each time they take a trip with Mobility Bus. Fares are determined by starting and ending destination points:

- Sherwood Park: \$5
- Rural Strathcona County to Sherwood Park: \$7.25
- Sherwood Park to Edmonton: \$7.75
- Rural Strathcona County to Edmonton: \$15

Mobility Bus Destinations

Generally, Mobility Bus provides service to the same destinations as Strathcona County's fixed-route bus network, while also providing service to additional medical destinations in Edmonton.

- Within Sherwood Park (Urban Service Area)
 - Anywhere within the Urban Service Area (however some neighbourhoods within Sherwood Park mailing addresses are not serviced)
- Within Edmonton
 - Within 400 meters of fixed-route bus stops in the downtown core and University of Alberta areas
 - Capilano Mall and Bonnie Doon Mall
- Supplemental Destinations
 - Royal Alexandra Hospital, Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital. HYS Medical Centre, Grey Nuns Hospital, Cross Cancer Institute, General Hospital, Northgate Centre, Buchanan Centre, MS Society, Shopper's Medical Supply

Hours of Operation

- Within Sherwood Park and to Edmonton
 - Monday to Saturday: 6:00 am to midnight
 - o Sunday: 7:00 am to 8:00 pm
 - No service on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day
- Rural Service Area
 - o Monday to Friday: 6:00 am to 10:00 pm
 - No service on weekends or holidays

Other Facts and Statistics

- Strathcona County currently has 10 buses, each with capacity for 8 ambulatory clients and 3 clients using wheelchairs or scooters
- Approximately 390 active registrants
 - Age:
 - 65% are over age 65
 - Residence Location:
 - 90% live within Sherwood Park
 - 10% are rural residents
 - o Status:
 - 59% are considered ambulatory
 - 41% use a wheelchair or scooter
- Daily completed trips average around 75
 - o Users
 - 85% are for urban residents
 - 15% are for rural residents
 - Trip Destinations
 - 63% are for urban residents travelling within Sherwood Park
 - 25% are for urban residents travelling into Edmonton
 - 10% are for rural residents travelling to Sherwood Park
 - 2% are for rural residents travelling to Edmonton
- Total Trips for 2015 19,634
 - o Total trips at end of August 2015 12,884
 - o Total trips at end of August 2016 14,140

Mobility Bus Client Frustrations

- The requirement of booking two days in advance with Mobility Bus does not allow spontaneous travel
- Taxi drivers do not normally offer door to door service which Mobility Bus clients require
- Mobility Bus has a limited service area (only certain Edmonton locations)
- Rural Service is not offered on weekends and holidays
- Sherwood Park does not have any accessible taxis

Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw

Suggested Changes and Considerations
November 29, 2016



Council History

• September 13, 2016:

 Council directed that Administration conduct a review of Bylaw 20-2013, the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw, and prepare recommended amendments for Council's consideration, by the end of the fourth quarter of 2016.

• Today:

 Administration seeks Council's direction on proposed changes to Bylaw 20-2013, the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw.

Proposed next step:

 Administration return to January 17, 2017 Council meeting with a proposed bylaw to amend or replace the Taxi Cab Safety Bylaw; based on Council feedback.

Overview of Suggested Changes

- Suggested changes address confusion over applicability and enforcement difficulties, and change format and structure to plain language.
- Additional duty to inform requirements
 - eg: insurance and/or driver's license expiry/cancelled/suspended; change to criminal record or vulnerable sector check.
- Driver's permit to expire one year following date of issue.
- Vehicle permit and/or driver's permit automatically cancelled if provincial registration certificate/insurance policy is suspended/cancelled/expired.
- Valid vehicle mechanical inspection within the year must be produced at the request of a peace officer; application requires a valid mechanical inspection certificate dated within 90 days of application date.
- Increase fine for operating without a driver's permit from \$500 to \$1,000.



Fee Comparison

Fee Type	Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw
Taxi Cab Permit / Vehicle Permit	\$450 (annual)	\$450 (annual)
Taxi Driver Permit / Driver's Permit	\$100 (every 2 years)	\$50 (annual)
Permit Replacement	\$50	\$50
Notice of Appeal Filing Fee	n/a	\$150

Safety Related to Vehicles

• Issue:

 Current bylaw regulates only those vehicles that meet the definition of a 'Taxi', meaning not all vehicles participating in the vehicle for hire industry are subject to the current bylaw.

Options:

- Only require Vehicle Permits for Taxis (status quo).
- Require Vehicle Permits for Taxis and Transportation Network Automobiles.
- Require Vehicle Permits for Taxis, Transportation Network Automobiles, Limousines, and Shuttles.

Safety Related to Drivers

• Issue:

- Current bylaw regulates only those drivers that operate a Taxi, meaning not all drivers participating in the vehicle for hire industry are subject to the current bylaw.
- Drivers of Transportation Network Automobiles are now regulated by the province's Transportation Network Companies Regulation (Alta Reg 100/2016)

Option:

 In addition to the driver of each vehicle for hire requiring a Vehicle Permit to operate, the driver would also be required to obtain a Driver's Permit. (Drivers of Transportation Network Automobiles would be exempted, as they are regulated under the provincial regulation).

Accessible Transportation

Current Situation

 Strathcona County Mobility Bus and Private Transportation Services are providing accessible transportation services in the County.

Options

- Require accessible vehicles and their drivers to obtain Vehicle Permits and Driver's Permits, and make the fee for such permits \$0.
- Do not require accessible vehicles and their drivers to obtain Vehicle Permits or Driver's Permits.

Note:

 The Proposed Bylaw provides that if transportation services are merely ancillary to other goods or services offered then permits are not required.

Questions?



-	/	Elected Official Name	Subject	Req type	Meeting date Due	e date Resp D	ept 2nd Dept	Request	Reponse date	Reponse	Status
			*					·	•	,	

No outstanding items



Councillor Funding Request - Fiscal Services

Alberta Horse Conference

Recommendation

THAT Council authorize Councillor Linton Delainey to attend the Alberta Horse Conference and confirm that, subject to Policy GOV-001-026: Council Business Expense Policy, all allowable business expenses associated with attendance at the above event will be covered by Fiscal Services (1801.7420).

Enclosure

1 Alberta Horse Conference Expenditure Form

Author: Linton Delainey Date: 26/10/2016



Council Authorization Request Form

Office of the Elected Officials			i.
Councillor Linton Delainey		Ward <u>6</u>	
Currently appointed as Member	\boxtimes	Other	ž.
Program type (check the appropriate box) Conference Workshop/Seminar	Coul	rse 🗌	Other
Event name Alberta Horse Conference			
Location Sherwood Park City/town	£ ,		Alberta Province
Event date(s) <u>January 13 – 15, 2016</u>			
Supporting Documentation Attached Yes] No 🖾		
Reason for attending: This conference will feature technical sess applies to the Councillor's position as an alternative content of the council o			
Estimated cost(s)	registration	\$ 103.00	
	meal(s)	\$ 50.00	
	accommodation	\$ <u>0</u>	
	travel	\$ <u>N/A</u>	
9 1000	other	\$ 0	Total \$ <u>153.15</u>
Councillor signature	4	Date	W 21/ 50/6
Date of Council Approval	.1	9	

Conditions

1. Approval by Council will indicate authorization of expenditures charged to Fiscal Services (1801).



Expenditure of Council Priority Funds Report

The Sherwood Park Music Festival Association

Recommendation

THAT an expenditure of \$1,050.00 from Council Priority Funds as follows:

Mayor Carr	\$210.00
Councillor Bidzinski	\$210.00
Councillor Anderson	\$210.00
Councillor Delainey	\$210.00
Councillor Beland-Quest	\$210.00

for the purpose of providing funds to The Sherwood Park Music Festival Association for costs associated with the purchase of a new registration software, be approved.

Enclosure

1 The Sherwood Park Music Festival Association Council Priority Fund Application

Author: Councillor Dave Anderson

Date: November 8, 2016

Cheque Payable to:

Vendor: 46547

Sherwood Park Music Festival Association

Box 3041

Sherwood Park, AB T8H 2T1

Author: Councillor Dave Anderson

Date: November 8, 2016



October 13, 2016

Dear Members of County Council,

The Sherwood Park Music Festival Association is a not-for-profit, charitable registered society that is run and managed by volunteers.

We are seeking funding to cover the cost of new registration software, which will aid us in running and managing our organization more efficiently. We know that through this software purchase, we will be able to effectively reduce the number of volunteer hours our association requires from its dedicated volunteers.

We appreciate your consideration to cover the cost of this purchase for the Music Festival Association.

Sincerely,

Janelle Orr Festival Director – Sherwood Park Music Festival 2017



October 13, 2016

\$1050.00

Music Festival Suite Software Purchase

Initial Set up fee Festival year subscription November 1, 2015-October 31, 2016	\$500.00 \$500.00	
Total GST	\$1000.00 \$50.00	
Grand Total	\$1050.00	