Redline Copy of Targeted Amendments

Note on this work:

This work is focused on showcasing amendments through redline tracking of areas where changes are proposed in the:

1) Municipal Development Plan; Volume 1
2) Municipal Development Plan; Volume 2, Part 1: New Community Planning Guidebook
3) Municipal Development Plan; Volume 2, Part 2: The Center City Guidebook
4) Municipal Development Plan; Volume 2, Part 3: Developed Areas Guidebook

Since only targeted sections of each of the above documents require amendments, the redline copy is focused on showcasing those amendments, rather than including the full transcript of all the documents.

Table of Contents

I. Redline Copy of Targeted Amendments to the Municipal Development Plan

Part 1: Role and Scope of the Municipal Development Plan

The MDP and MGA

Calgary's MDP is a statutory document that establishes the orderly use of land and settlement to optimize the quality of the physical environment. The MDP fulfils the requirement of section 632 of the MGA as amended from time to time by addressing matters related to:

- Future land use, development, transportation systems, municipal services and facilities within Calgary and with adjacent municipalities.
- City's development constraints.
- Subdivision and development regulations.
- Municipal, school, environmental and conservation reserves.
- ~~Calgary Metropolitan Region Board Growth Plan (CMRB Growth Plan) and I~~ Intermunicipal development plans.

The MGA allows a municipal development plan to address other matters relating to the physical, social, environmental and economic development of the city. The MDP addresses these matters as they relate to the integrated land use patterns and mobility networks of the city.

1.1.1 SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES AND KEY DIRECTIONS

The Sustainability Principles for Land Use and Mobility are:

5. Preserve ~~open space,~~ parks, agricultural land, natural beauty and critical environmental areas.

1.2 Organization of the MDP

Part 1: Role and scope of the MDP
- Plan foundations, sustainability principles and key directions
- Alignment of the MDP with provincial legislation, ~~regional authorities and~~ policies and other City policies.

1.3 Role of MDP in Planning Hierarchy

Land use planning and decision-making in Alberta are done through various provincial legislation and policies and are implemented by a number of decision makers including provincial departments, ~~regional boards and~~ agencies and municipal governments.

Provincial land use planning in Alberta is centered on the Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA), Land Use Framework (LUF), and South Saskatchewan Regional Plan ~~and the regional plans authorized under~~

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~~this Act~~. Municipal land use planning is primarily governed by the Municipal Government Act (MGA). Figure 1 below explains the hierarchy of land use planning in Alberta.
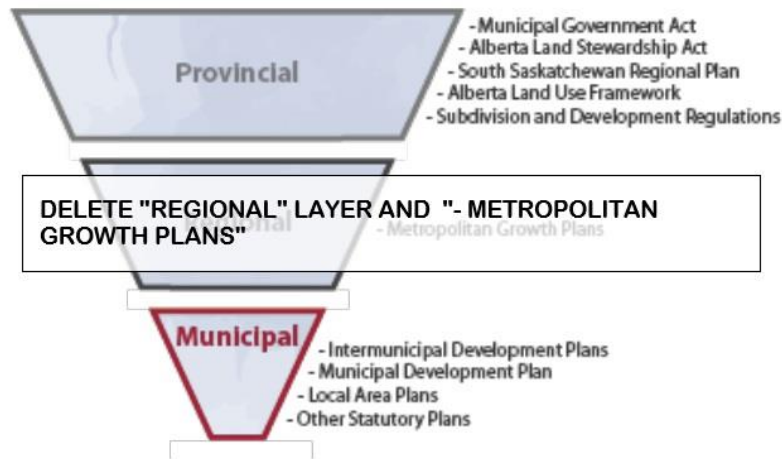

Figure 1-1: Land Use Planning in Alberta

1.3.1 CALGARY AS A REGIONAL PARTNER

The MGA and Provincial Land use Framework requires that local Municipal Development Plans align with:

- South Saskatchewan Regional Plan
- ~~Calgary Metropolitan Region Growth Plan~~
- Intermunicipal development plans.

~~1.3.3 CALGARY METROPOLITAN REGION BOARD GROWTH PLAN~~

~~The Government of Alberta established the Calgary Metropolitan Region Board (CMRB) of which Calgary is a member. The purpose of the CMRB is to provide for integrated and strategic planning for the longterm sustainability of the region. The Growth Plan and Servicing Plan must be consistent with the SSRP. Policy plans approved by The City of Calgary, including the MDP, must be consistent with the CMRB Growth Plan.~~
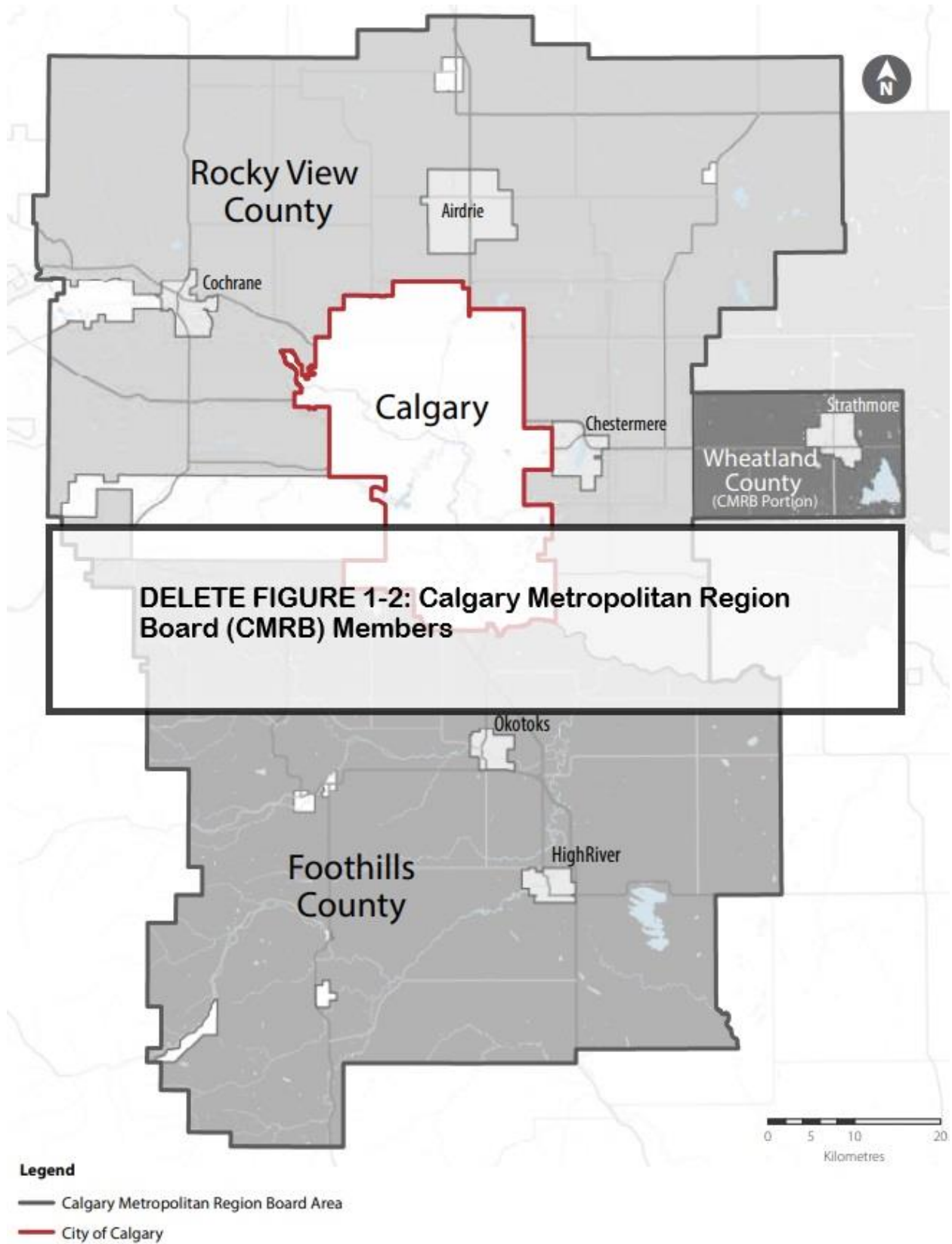
DELETE FIGURE 1-2: Calgary Metropolitan Region Board (CMRB) Members

Legend

— Calgary Metropolitan Region Board Area

— City of Calgary

Figure 1-2: Calgary Metropolitan Region Board (CMRB) Members

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1.4.6 LOCAL AREA PLANS

Non-statutory local area plans are also prepared or specific areas of the city, and include plans that apply to future growth corridors, watershed basins, areas of interest across multiple-communities or small redevelopment sites within one community. Such plans may include but are not limited to:

- Regional context studies.
- Community studies or community design briefs.
- Detailed site design plans for transit-oriented development.
- Corridor land use studies – Comprehensive redevelopment plans for major streets.
- ~~Open space and park~~ Park plans.

1.4.7 OUTLINE PLAN AND LAND USE AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

The City undertakes detailed planning and design of new communities, or the redevelopment of large areas of existing communities, through the outline plan and subdivision process. This involves design details such as the preservation of environmental areas, ~~open space~~ park locations and reserve dedications, development patterns, land use mixes and local street networks.

The outline plan is a non-statutory site plan, with associated conditions, that is usually processed together with land use amendments, to ensure a workable distribution of land uses, open space, parks and road network (e.g., land use districts, the location and classification of streets, the distribution and size of the parks and school sites in the neighbourhood).

1.4.8 SUBDIVISION

Subdivision is a legal process of dividing land into smaller parcels. This involves design details such as the preservation of environmental areas, open space, and park locations and reserve dedications, lot patterns, development patterns, land use mixes and local street networks. Decisions made by the Subdivision Authorities must comply with ~~the~~ provincial, ~~regional,~~ and municipal plans and policies.

1.4.10 URBAN DESIGN

The urban design policies in Part 2 set out the overall urban design vision for Calgary. The policies and guidelines are intended to inform local area planning, outline plans, land use amendments and development permits. They are also relevant to city-initiated design projects for public realm improvements, street corridors, ~~open space~~ park system plans, and transit station area planning.

Part 2: City-wide Policies

2.1 A Prosperous and Diverse Economy

A Prosperous City and Sustainable Urban Growth
3. The dynamics of the three orders of government (municipal, provincial and federal) impact The City, its cash flow and the quality of life of Calgarians. Calgary needs to:
- Influence ~~regional,~~ provincial and National economic policy decisions that impact cities.

2.1.1 CREATING A CITY ATTRACTIVE TO PEOPLE

Objective
… The design of a community is also essential to delivering additional attractors including convenient transportation to jobs and amenities. Chief among those amenities is proximity to schools, ~~open spaces~~ parks and education facilities.

2.2.4 COMPLETE COMMUNITIES

Policies
Complete communities
b,x. A healthy, sustainable and resilient environment with street trees and greenery, connections to the city's ~~open space~~ park system and an integration of local natural systems with an urban development pattern that respects the natural function of the landscape.

2.3.4 PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

Objective
~~Parks and open spaces are special places within the urban environment. These spaces~~ The parks system enriches the fabric of our city and provides a unifying framework across neighbourhoods and communities, a means of orientation and special places for gathering, relaxing or active recreation.

...Calgary is a city recognized for its v~~ast network of open spaces, consisting of parks, natural corridors, pathways, and trail systems~~ park system, consisting of parks, natural areas, open space and pathways that serve many functions. The City will strengthen the connection between its natural areas, public parks and communities to enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation, retain Calgary's natural and cultural heritage and conserve biodiversity and important environmental systems. Map 4 represents the parks ~~and Open Space~~ system in Calgary. Together, these promote overall community health and quality of life for all Calgarians.

…In addition to these natural areas, The City provides high-quality public parks, open spaces and other community amenities by:
- Protecting, conserving and restoring environmentally significant areas and providing a sustainable, connected and diverse ~~open space~~ park system that represents the natural ecosystem of Calgary and the region.
- …Protecting and promoting an integrated, ~~open space network~~ park system to better connect communities.
- Providing a high-quality ~~open space~~ park system and neighbourhood, community, regional and city-wide recreation opportunities to service new development or redeveloped areas.

ⓘ

~~Calgary's park system covers over 8,400 hectares of green, natural and open spaces and 1,000 kilometres of pathways and trails. The overall~~

provision of green space demonstrates that all residential areas are well serviced.

Policies

A high-quality public park system

a. Provide a high-quality park ~~and open-space~~ system to meet the varied needs of Calgarians.

b. Create a comprehensive and connected park~~,~~ and pathway ~~and open-space~~ system that links neighbourhoods, public parks, natural areas, athletic parks, plazas, squares and the river valleys.

e. Protect and promote large-scale landscaped ~~and open-space~~ areas that define neighbourhoods and local topography and enhance Calgary's river valley park system.

f. Protect the basic ~~social~~ recreation, sport and environmental functions of City parks and public open spaces and prevent parkland conversion to other uses.

Land use, location and design

g. Provide ~~neighbourhood~~ parks within a five-minute walk of all residents.

h. Ensure sufficient ~~community open~~ local park space in Inner City and Established Areas using 2.0 hectares of open space per 1,000 residents. ~~Calculations should be applied to logical community clusters where parks and recreation amenities are accessible and shared between communities. Community open space includes areas dedicated for schools; community centres; playfields; outdoor performance spaces; community gardens; and habitat areas that offer public amenity.~~

j. Plan land uses adjacent to public parks that are supportive and enhance the vitality of both existing and new ~~open~~ park spaces.

(i)

Open Space ~~Open space in its broadest sense includes all land and water areas, either publicly or offering public access, that are not covered by structures. Open space includes current and potential future parks, pathways, roadway greens, land for parks and recreation facilities, golf courses, cemeteries and other alternative use of green space.~~ **Park** ~~A specific-use open space that is managed to provide opportunities for recreation, education, cultural and/or aesthetic use (Open Space Plan).~~ **Natural area** ~~Open space containing unusual or representative biological, physical or historical components. It either retained or has had re-established a natural character, although it need not to be completely undisturbed (Natural Areas Management Plan)~~	**Park System** The public spaces made up of parks, natural areas and open space that provide opportunities for recreation, active mobility and access to nature. **Park** Publicly accessed land set aside for human enjoyment, recreation, education, cultural or aesthetic use without restricted access. **Open Space** Land that has a primary purpose that is utilitarian or to provide a recreational activity with managed access but has a secondary purpose that provides park system functions. Examples include roadway greens, public utility lots, transportation and utility corridors and regional amenities such as regional sport fields, athletic parks, cemeteries and public golf courses. **Natural Area** A City-owned park or portion of a park or open space where the primary role is the protection of an undisturbed or relatively undisturbed parcel or parcels of land with characteristics of a natural/native plant community.

2.3.6 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Policies
Community services and facilities

e. Locate community services and facilities in a manner that integrates with the ~~open space~~ park system.

2.4.1 CREATING A BEAUTIFUL CITY

Objective
… Its location, proximity to the Canadian Rockies, riverfronts, escarpments, ridgelines and other natural features are memorable, act as landmarks and are special for the value they add to the passive and recreational ~~open space~~ park system...

Policies
Civic image
a. Locate and design significant sites and public buildings to promote their civic importance and integrate ~~open space that is designed~~ with the parks system to enhance the quality of the setting and support a variety of public functions.

2.4.3 ENHANCING THE PUBLIC REALM

Policies
a. Design streets and sidewalks to encourage pedestrian comfort, safety and linkages between neighbourhoods, parks and open spaces and adjacent land uses.

2.6 Greening the City

Supports
… It is important to recognize the interconnectedness of air, land, water, climate, ecosystems, habitat and people. Connecting citizens to nature, through access to ~~open space~~ natural areas and through fostering ecological literacy can contribute to personal well-being.

2.6.2 LAND

Policies
Connecting with nature

h. Protect and expand the integrated ~~open space network~~ park system to support community well-being and for ecological connectivity.
k. Provide educational and interpretive elements in parks and ~~open spaces~~ natural areas to increase knowledge about natural conservation and cultural and archeological points of interest

2.6.3 WATER

Policies

Stormwater management

    m. Increase the amount of pervious surface by minimizing development on ~~undisturbed open space~~ undeveloped and agricultural lands and by reducing hardscape surfaces and maximizing the use of pervious paving.

Sub-watershed planning

    v. Consider sub-watershed management objectives as a foundational tool for regional ~~open space~~ park system planning.

2.6.4 ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS

Objective

… An ecological network is a network of natural areas, parks and open spaces that provides the conditions necessary for ecosystems and species populations to survive in a human-dominated landscape. This network is one of the defining features that establish Calgary's character, sense of place and quality of life. The river systems along with Calgary's natural areas and regional parks form the backbone of the network. Other ~~open~~ spaces such as neighbourhood and linear parks, boulevards and community gardens make an important contribution in urban areas providing valuable resources for plant and animal species...

Figure 2-8 depicts Calgary's ecological network, delineated through spatial network theory and supported by a range of City policies, principles and strategies including the Biodiversity Policy, Wetlands Policy, Urban Forestry Strategic Plan, Urban Parks Master Plan and ~~Open Space Plan~~ Connect: Calgary's Parks Plan.

The real power of natural areas ~~and open spaces~~ – and their ability to significantly improve the quality of life for all species – lies in viewing and managing them as a system, rather than as individual components. Natural areas and ~~open spaces~~ can be viewed as a pattern of landscape elements, patches and corridors, that join together to form a mosaic.

Figure 2-7: Urban Ecological networks consist of connected natural areas and ~~open spaces~~ parks.

Figure 2-8: Ecological Network Map

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Ecological Network Typology	Ecological Network Typology
~~Habitat~~ ~~There are two types of environmentally significant areas and natural environment parks that form the framework of Calgary's open space system:~~ • ~~Habitat cores: areas greater than 30 hectares~~ • ~~Stepping stones habitats: areas between five and 29 hectare~~ **~~Corridor~~** ~~Corridors are natural and semi-natural open spaces that link habitats. There are two types of corridors:~~ • ~~Primary corridors connect Calgary to the region and consist of linear riparian zones along Calgary's major waterways including the Bow and Elbow Rivers, Fish Creek, Nose Creek and West Nose Creek.~~ • ~~Secondary corridors connect other ecological network elements to a primary corridor, through a configuration of stepping stone habitats.~~	**Major ecological network** Key corridors and natural areas that play a central role in maintaining ecological structural connectivity. They support ecological processes and safe passage for wildlife, connect major habitat components and locations where there is a higher potential for regional connectivity. **Supporting ecological network** Corridors and natural areas that are important contributors to the overall connectivity of the ecological network. They connect supporting habitat components and enhance the major corridors by providing alternative pathways in the network and linking smaller natural areas and open green space to improve connectivity through the urban landscape. **Local ecological network** Linkages that connect small natural areas, parks or other permeable landscape features within a community and provide opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, naturalization and other green space provisions.

Policies
Protection of natural ecosystems

b.   ii. Ensure the protection of sensitive ecological areas and unique environmental features within the city's parks ~~and open space~~ system takes precedence over other uses.
b.   v. Incorporate trails and pathways that link ~~local and regional open space~~ the park system into the planning and review processes.

Regional Partnerships

g.   Partner with neighbouring municipalities to create an integrated regional ~~open space network~~ park system and source watershed protection strategy. Consider watershed management plans as a foundational tool for regional ~~open space~~ planning.
h.   Preserve natural ~~open space~~ land in environmentally significant areas for biodiversity and ecosystem functions, while supporting complete communities and naturalization of parks and open space, through:
vi. Support stewardship of City-owned natural areas ~~open space~~.

Urban Tree Canopy

o.   Protect and expand parks, natural areas ~~green spaces~~ and connections between these areas, where possible, as shown in Map 4.

(i)

City's riparian management categories: conservation, restoration, recreation, flood and erosion control, develop. Management categories should be used to guide The City's land use decisions within and adjacent to riparian areas and inform restoration and bank stabilization efforts. Protect and enhance escarpments for ~~open space~~ parks and natural areas, public views and setbacks to private property

2.6.5 CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

Policies
Energy efficient transportation and land use planning
    e. i. Create a compact urban form and complete communities to encourage active transportation and reduce vehicular trips ~~and preserve~~ ~~open space~~.

Part 3: Typologies for Calgary's Urban Structure

3.3.1 GENERAL POLICIES FOR ACTIVITY CENTRES

Land Use Policies
    b. Uses such as retail, recreation facilities, sport, cultural facilities, ~~open space~~ parks and community and protective services that support concentrations of jobs and population are encouraged.

3.3.2 MAJOR ACTIVITY CENTRES

Land Use Policies
    c. Future MACs in New Community areas will be identified through the regional context study (RCS) process or in absence of an RCS, the Area Structure Plan (ASP) process may be considered. Future MACs should be located to align with the Primary Transit Network and major road system. Specific land use and ~~open space~~ park location and distribution patterns, local mobility networks and urban design details should be developed through an ASP that includes the entire area of the future MAC.
    h. ~~Open~~ Public spaces that provide for a wide variety of activities within a medium to high density environment are encouraged. This will include the creation of public plazas and key gathering areas. Large sports fields may be appropriate, although they should be located at the edges of the MAC.

3.3.3 COMMUNITY ACTIVITY CENTRES

Land Use Policies
    c. Future CACs in New Community areas will be identified through the Area Structure Plan (ASP) process and/or regional context study process where required and located to align with the Primary Transit Network and major road system. Specific land use and ~~open space~~ park location

and distribution patterns, local mobility networks and urban design details should be developed through an ASP that includes the entire area of the future CAC.

3.6.2 FUTURE GREENFIELD AREA

…The overall community design should integrate natural area protection within the ~~open space and natural infrastructure~~ park system~~s~~.

Land Use Policies
f.   Encourage the concentration of residential density in areas adjacent to ~~open space, parks, wetlands and sports fields~~ the park system, especially where the area is served by transit, services and other community amenities. These locations should be identified through the ASP process.

Public Realm Policies
n.   Watercourses, significant wetlands and other key natural features shall be prioritized for protection and integrated into the ~~public open space and natural infrastructure networks~~ park system.

3.7.1 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL AREA

Public Realm Policies
s.   ~~Public open space~~ Parks should be provided where possible throughout the Standard Industrial Areas to provide outdoor recreational opportunities and spaces for area employees.

3.7.2 INDUSTRIAL-EMPLOYEE INTENSIVE

Public Realm Policies
i.   Encourage forms of accessible ~~public~~ parks or private open space to create amenities and local destinations in conjunction with transit stations, higher intensity uses and the local retail/service areas.

Part 4: Specific Use Policies

4.4 Flood Hazard Areas

Policies
a.   ii. All new development in the floodway should be refused by the Development Authority, with the exception of the following.
   *   Uses related to agriculture, open space, outdoor recreation, parks, natural areas, transportation infrastructure and utilities.

Part 5: City-wide Growth Strategy

5.2 A Strategic Framework for Growth and Change

In order to strengthen The City's approach to growth, the Strategic Framework for Growth and Change has been created. This framework will ensure policy, strategy and resources for growth are better aligned to facilitate Calgary's supply of planned and serviced lands and achieve the objectives of the ~~Calgary Metropolitan Region Board (CMRB) Growth Plan,~~ the Municipal Development Plan and the Calgary Transportation Plan. The objectives and alignment of the Strategic Framework for Growth and Change is illustrated in Figure 5-1.
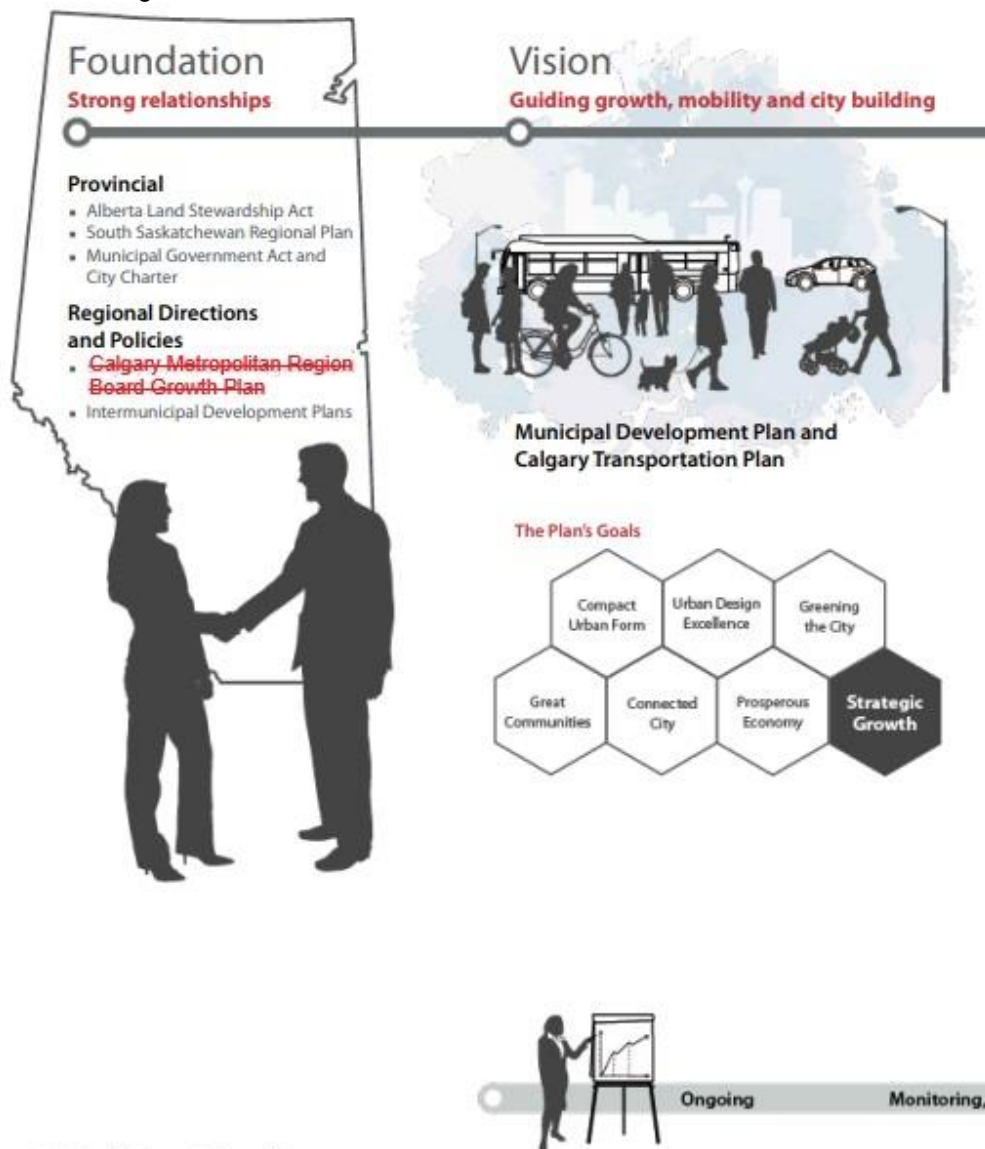

Figure 5-1: Growth Stategy Infographic

5.2.1 ALIGNMENT AND STRONG RELATIONSHIPS

Objective
Maintain strong relationships with municipal neighbours, regional partners and key stakeholders within Calgary, to ensure that growth and change decisions reflect provincial ~~and regional~~ policies and the direction of the MDP and CTP.

The City must ensure that growth is aligned with and occurs within the legislative and regulatory framework of other orders of government. In particular, the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan~~, and~~ Alberta Land Use Framework ~~and the Calgary Metropolitan Region Board (CMRB) Growth Plan~~ will provide direction on how the city grows and interacts within a regional and provincial context.

Policies
   a. ~~Continue to engage with inter-municipal and regional partners to ensure the best possible outcomes to issues of mutual interest within the framework of the CMRB Growth Plan.~~

5.2.2 STRATEGIC DECISIONS ON WHERE WE GROW

Objective
Maintain Calgary's ability to grow over the long term by ensuring that growth and change decisions facilitate a land supply that aligns with the direction, goals, policies and key directions of the ~~CMRB Growth Plan,~~ South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, MDP and CTP.

The MDP and CTP are aligned with the policy direction~~s~~ of the Alberta Land Use Framework ~~and the CMRB Growth Plan~~.

Policies
   a. Continue to protect and manage Calgary's long-term growth requirements ~~through the policies of the CMRB Growth Plan,~~ through Intermunicipal Development Plans, and through joint planning with regional neighbours. Bylaw 65P2024
   d. City planning and investment decisions must support the policy and growth directions of ~~the CMRB Growth Plan,~~ the Municipal Development Plan and the Calgary Transportation Plan.

Part 6: Glossary

Current Definitions	Updates
Alternative Use Open Space Part of the Open Space Network; lands that are acquired or dedicated for the purposes other than those of Recreational or Environmental Open Space such as, but not limited to, plazas, utility corridors, stormwater management facilities (e.g., dry or wet ponds) and special event facilities.	~~**Alternative Use Open Space**~~ ~~Part of the Open Space Network; lands that are acquired or dedicated for the purposes other than those of Recreational or Environmental Open Space such as, but not limited to, plazas, utility corridors, stormwater management facilities (e.g., dry or wet ponds) and special event facilities.~~

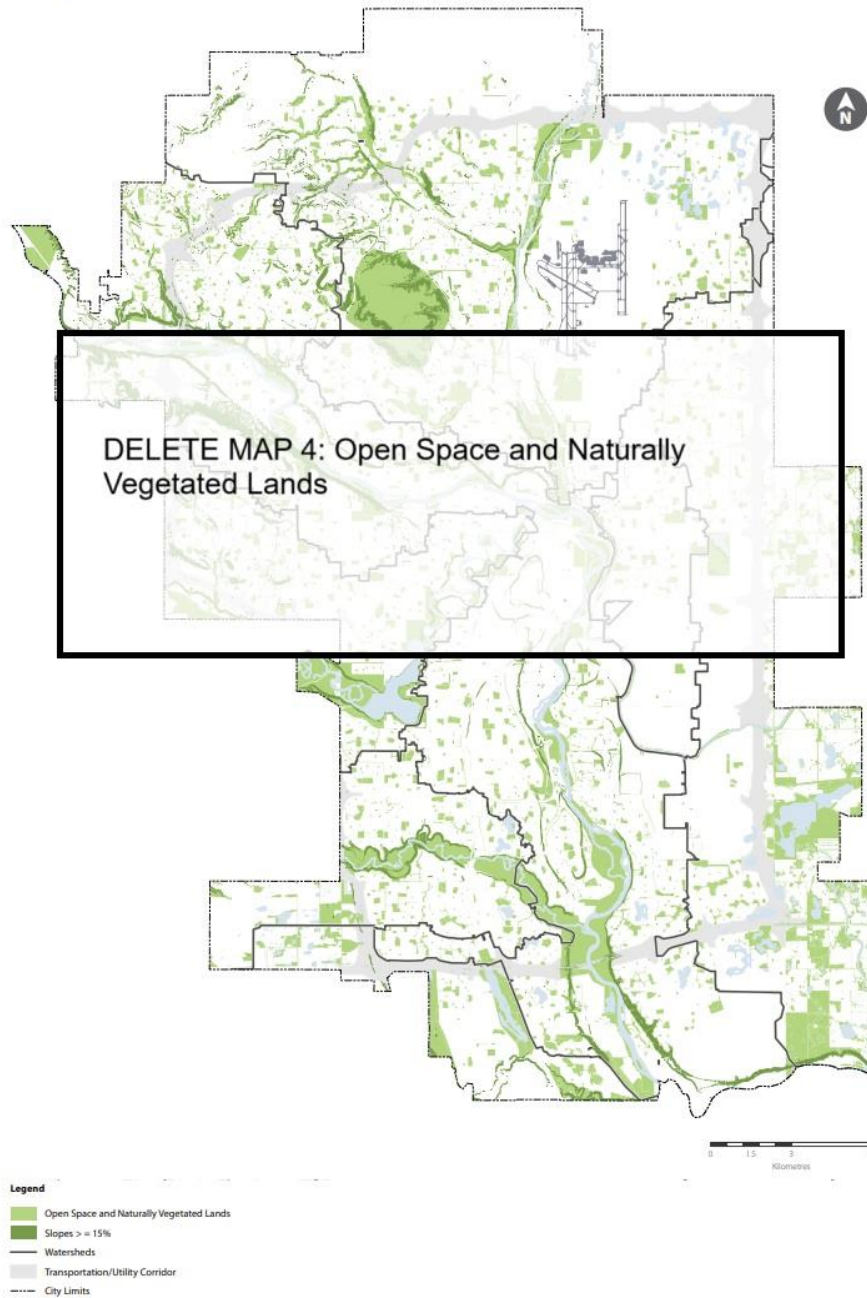|	
Calgary Region The geographic area encompassing Calgary and other municipal jurisdictions within the boundary of the Calgary Metropolitan Region Board.	**Calgary Region** The geographic area encompassing Calgary and other neighbouring municipal jurisdictions ~~within the boundary of the Calgary Metropolitan Region Board~~.
Calgary Metropolitan Region Board The provincially mandated Growth Board for the Calgary Region, as described in section 1.3.	~~**Calgary Metropolitan Region Board**~~ ~~The provincially mandated Growth Board for the Calgary Region, as described in section 1.3.~~
Calgary Metropolitan Region Board Growth Plan Refers to the current approved Growth Plan of the Calgary Metropolitan Region Board	~~**Calgary Metropolitan Region Board Growth Plan**~~ ~~Refers to the current approved Growth Plan of the Calgary Metropolitan Region Board~~
Environmental Open Space Part of the Open Space Network; lands that are acquired or dedicated to preserve Environmentally Significant Areas such as, but not limited to, forests, shrublands, grasslands, streams and wetlands.	~~**Environmental Open Space**~~ ~~Part of the Open Space Network; lands that are acquired or dedicated to preserve Environmentally Significant Areas such as, but not limited to, forests, shrublands, grasslands, streams and wetlands.~~
Environmentally Significant Area (ESA) A natural area site that has been inventoried prior to potential development and which, because of its features or characteristics, is significant to Calgary from an environmental perspective and has the potential to remain viable in an urban environment. A site is listed as an Environmentally Significant Area on the basis of meeting one or all of the criteria listed in Appendix C of The City of Calgary Parks' Open Space Plan.	**Environmentally Significant Area (ESA)** ~~A natural area site that has been inventoried prior to potential development and which, because of its features or characteristics, is significant to Calgary from an environmental perspective and has the potential to remain viable in an urban environment. A site is listed as an Environmentally Significant Area on the basis of meeting one or all of the criteria listed in Appendix C of The City of Calgary Parks' Open Space Plan.~~ Natural areas recognized by The City as providing essential ecosystem functions and services within urban or adjacent landscapes and include one or more of the following: • Areas with wetlands, non-permanent streams, surface water, floodplains, riparian areas, source watershed and the meander width of a watercourse. • Rare, intact or biologically diverse areas with native vegetation communities, soil function, unique landscape features, pollinators, rare plants or historical and cultural resources.

	• Habitat for native species of interest with habitat connectivity, patches, fish habitats, species at risk, terrestrial species present, habitat sensitivity and slope characteristics.
Green Corridor The recreational component of Environmental Open Space, providing pathways and linking ecological networks.	~~**Green Corridor**~~ ~~The recreational component of Environmental Open Space, providing pathways and linking ecological networks.~~
(None)	**Local ecological network** Linkages that connect small natural areas, parks or other permeable landscape features within a community and provide opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, naturalization and other green space provisions.
(None)	**Major ecological network** Key corridors and natural areas that play a central role in maintaining ecological structural connectivity. They support ecological processes and safe passage for wildlife, connect major habitat components and locations where there is a higher potential for regional connectivity."
Natural Area Open space containing unusual or representative biological, physical or historical components. It either retained or has had re-established a natural character, although it need not to be completely undisturbed. (Natural Areas Management Plan)	**Natural Area** ~~Open space containing unusual or representative biological, physical or historical components. It either retained or has had re-established a natural character, although it need not to be completely undisturbed. (Natural Areas Management Plan)~~ A City-owned park or portion of a park or open space where the primary role is the protection of an undisturbed or relatively undisturbed parcel or parcels of land with characteristics of natura/ native plant community.
Open Space Open space in its broadest sense includes all land and water areas, either publicly or offering public access, that are not covered by structures. Open space includes current and potential future parks, pathways, roadway greens, land for parks and	**Open Space** ~~Open space in its broadest sense includes all land and water areas, either publicly or offering public access, that are not covered by structures. Open space includes current and potential future parks, pathways, roadway greens, land for parks and~~

recreation facilities, golf courses, cemeteries, and other alternative use of green space.	recreation facilities, golf courses, cemeteries, and other alternative use of green space. Open space is land that has a primary purpose that is utilitarian or to provide a recreational activity with managed access, but has a secondary purpose that provides park system functions. Examples include roadway greens, public utility lots, transportation and utility corridors and regional amenities such as regional sports fields, athletic parks, cemeteries and public golf courses.
Open Space Network Comprises current and future land and water areas offering public access. These areas may include features such as wetlands, sports fields, grasslands, plazas, cemeteries, neighbourhood parks, utility corridors and stormwater management facilities. The network is composed of three open space categories: Recreational Open Space (ROS), Environmental Open Space (EOS) and Alternative Use Open Space (AUOS)	**Open Space Network** Comprises current and future land and water areas offering public access. These areas may include features such as wetlands, sports fields, grasslands, plazas, cemeteries, neighbourhood parks, utility corridors and stormwater management facilities. The network is composed of three open space categories: Recreational Open Space (ROS), Environmental Open Space (EOS) and Alternative Use Open Space (AUOS)
Outline Plan / Land Use Amendment Application Detailed planning and design of new communities, or the redevelopment of large areas of existing communities, is done through the outline plan and subdivision process. This involves design details such as the preservation of environmental areas, open space locations and reserve dedications, development patterns, land use mixes and local street networks.	**Outline Plan / Land Use Amendment Application** Detailed planning and design of new communities, or the redevelopment of large areas of existing communities, is done through the outline plan and subdivision process. This involves design details such as the preservation of environmental areas, park and open space locations and reserve dedications, development patterns, land use mixes and local street networks.
Park A specific – use open space that is managed to provide opportunities for recreation, education, cultural or aesthetic use. (Open Space Plan) park and ride lots.	**Park** A specific – use open space that is managed to provide opportunities for recreation, education, cultural or aesthetic use. (Open Space Plan) park and ride lots. Publicly accessed land set aside for human enjoyment, recreation, education, cultural or aesthetic use without restricted access.
(None)	**Park System** The public spaces made up of parks, natural areas and open space that provide opportunities

	for recreation, active mobility and access to nature.
Recreational Open Space Part of the Open Space Network; lands that are acquired or dedicated to provide areas for public recreation, such as but not limited to, sports fields, neighbourhood parks and cemeteries.	~~**Recreational Open Space**~~ ~~Part of the Open Space Network; lands that are acquired or dedicated to provide areas for public recreation, such as but not limited to, sports fields, neighbourhood parks and cemeteries.~~
(None)	**Supporting ecological network** Corridors and natural areas that are important contributors to the overall connectivity of the ecological network. They connect supporting habitat components and enhance the major corridors by providing alternative pathways in the network and linking smaller natural areas and open green space to improve connectivity through the urban landscape.
Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) A compact, mixed-use community within walking distance of a transit stop, that mixes residential, retail, office, open space and public uses in a way that makes it convenient to travel on foot or by public transportation instead of by car.	**Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)** A compact, mixed-use community within walking distance of a transit stop, that mixes residential, retail, office, ~~open space~~ parks and public uses in a way that makes it convenient to travel on foot or by public transportation instead of by car.

Part 7: Maps

Open Space and Naturally Vegetated Lands

DELETE MAP 4: Open Space and Naturally Vegetated Lands

Legend
- Open Space and Naturally Vegetated Lands
- Slopes > = 15%
- Watersheds
- Transportation/Utility Corridor
- City Limits

II. Redline Copy of Targeted Amendments to The New Community Planning Guidebook

1.0: VISION AND CORE IDEAS

> "... The overall community design should integrate natural area protection within the ~~open space~~ park and green infrastructure systems."
>
> - MDP Section 3.6.2 **Bylaw 19P2017**

Core Ideas

4. ~~Open space network~~ Park System
New communities will have a conveniently located and interconnected park system ~~of programmed and natural open spaces~~ serving a wide range of users.
Bylaw 19P2017

2.0: COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK

2.2 Neighbourhoods

1. Overview
All lands within Communities should be identified as part of a Neighbourhood, with the exception of ~~Environmental Open Space (see Section 3.4.2)~~ natural areas which may form a boundary of one or more Neighbourhoods

6. Multi Residential Developments
   a. *Location*
      i. *Multi-residential developments should locate near a transit stop, amenities, ~~open space~~ parks and fit into the public grid street network.*

2.9 Transit Station Planning Area (TSPA)

> *Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)*
>
> *"A compact, mixed-use community within walking distance of a transit stop, that mixes residential, retail, office, ~~open space~~ parks and public uses in a way that*

> *makes it convenient to travel on foot or by public transportation instead of by car."*
>
> *- MDP Glossary*

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD): A compact, mixed-use community within walking distance of a transit stop, that mixes residential, retail, office, ~~open space~~ parks and public uses in a way that makes it convenient to travel on foot or by public transportation instead of by car. – MDP Glossary

3.0: COMMUNITY SERVICES AND AMENITIES

Community services and amenities are what support and tie together the neighbourhood building blocks as described in the previous section. The physical elements provide mobility and water services. The social elements provide education, recreation and care facilities. The green elements provide ~~open~~ spaces for people and ecosystems. Together, they make places liveable.

3.1 Mobility

The mobility system should encourage sustainable modes of transportation and provide a highly-connected network of paths, streets and transit routes. This section builds on the following:

- ...
- ~~Open Space~~ Connect: Calgary's Parks Plan

3.1.1 Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation

2. Regional Pathways
    a. The regional pathway network should aim to:
       ... vi. link major parks, natural areas, open spaces and other significant community destination points; and

3.2 Utilities

These policies ensure that utility infrastructure will adequately, safely and efficiently service the ultimate development within each Plan Area. This section builds on the following:

- ...
- ~~Open Space~~ Connect: Calgary's Parks Plan

3.2.2 Water and Sanitary Servicing

... *6. Utility placement will minimize impact to ~~Environmental Open Space~~ natural areas. Outline Plan/Land Use Amendment Applications shall identify the location of proposed infrastructure utility rights-of-way.*
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3.2.3 Stormwater Management

... The stormwater management system within a Plan Area shall adhere to all relevant City of Calgary policies, including stormwater management design manuals, bulletins and modules, watershed plans, approved Master Drainage Plan, and the goals of the ~~open space network~~ park system.

2. Stormwater Ponds
    b. Engineered stormwater wetlands may be integrated within acquired ~~Environmental Open Space~~ natural areas where there is no significant impact to natural habitat, as demonstrated in an approved biophysical impact assessment.
       Bylaw 47P2015

3. Best Management Practices
As part of the preparation of the Master Drainage Plans and Staged Master Drainage Plans, alternative methods for stormwater volume control, peak flow control and water quality enhancement should be assessed with regard to natural features of the watershed, source controls, low impact development methods, and the conservation of ~~open space~~ parks and natural areas.

3.3.4 Community Association Sites

Community Association sites provide public spaces where residents can enjoy recreational and community oriented pursuits. One Community Association site should be located in each community.

    3. The size of the site may be adjusted where facilities and ~~open space~~ parks are shared with other compatible and complimentary civic uses.

3.4 Open Space Network – 3.4.4 Regional Pathway System

3.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND AMENITIES

3.4 Open Space Network

The open space network comprises current and future land and water areas offering public access. These areas may be wetlands, sports fields, grasslands, plazas, cemeteries, neighbourhood parks, utility corridors and stormwater management facilities.

The network is composed of three open space categories: Recreational Open Space (ROS), Environmental Open Space (EOS) and Alternative Use Open Space (AUOS). Collectively, these spaces are directed by the policies, and are intended to meet the goals and objectives of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) sections 2.3 "Parks, open spaces and outdoor recreation") and 2.6 ("Greening the city).

The City, in accordance with the Municipal Government Act, may consider any of the following options to ensure the provision of open space:

▼ Open space with pathways and interpretive signage about the native vegetation in the *area*
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DELETE 3.4 Open Space Network, 3.4.1 Recreational Open Space, 3.4.2 Environmental Open Space, 3.4.3 Alternative Use Open Space, 3.4.4 Regional Pathway System

a. Owner dedication as Environmental Reserve;

b. Owner dedication as Municipal Reserve. The Approving Authority may, in its sole discretion, consider providing Municipal Reserve credit for such dedications;

c. Donations to appropriate not for profit agencies, land trusts, or The City (subject to negotiation);

d. Outright purchase (subject to negotiation);

Open space categories			
	Environmental	**Recreational**	**Alternative Use**
Open space types	• Forests • Shrublands • Grasslands • Riparian areas • Watercourses • Wetlands	• Sports fields • Regional/city-wide recreation parks • Neighbourhood parks and playgrounds • Building sites (e.g., arena complexes, pools, leisure centres, arts centres, soccer dome) • Golf courses • Cemeteries • Cultural landscapes (e.g. Fort Calgary)	• Recreation centres/ fields in employment areas • Plazas • Special event facilities (e.g., outdoor concert venues) • Stormwater management facilities (e.g., dry or wet ponds, bio-swales) • Roadway greens • Utility corridors • Community gardens

*The listings are representative and should not be considered conclusive.
Bylaw 47P2015

e. Land swapping and transfer of credit Municipal Reserve (subject to negotiation);

f. Conservation easements and associated caveats to restrict development on private land, as per the provisions of the Alberta Land Stewardship Act; and

g. Environmental reserve easements as per the provisions of the MGA.

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3.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND AMENITIES

At the time of the Outline Plan or detailed land use plan submission, land use shall be determined for the relevant open space types.

See the Open Space Plan for general strategic direction and specific policies for planning, locating and designing the three open space categories and the regional pathway system.

This section builds on the following plans:

- *Open Space Plan*
- *Biodiversity Strategic Plan*
- *imagineParks: A long term vision of Calgary's public parks and open space*
- *Cultural Landscape Strategic Plan*
- *Riparian Strategy: Sustaining Healthy Rivers and Communities*
- *Calgary...A City of Trees: Parks Urban Forest Strategic Plan*
- *Calgary Wetland Conservation Plan*
- *Urban Park Master Plan*
- *Natural Areas Management Plan*
- *Calgary Pathway and Bikeway Plan*

Bylaw 47P2015

DELETE 3.4 Open Space Network, 3.4.1 Recreational Open Space, 3.4.2 Environmental Open Space, 3.4.3 Alternative Use Open Space, 3.4.4 Regional Pathway System

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3.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND AMENITIES

3.4.1   Recreational Open Space

Recreational Open Space (ROS) consists of land acquired by The City, through dedication or otherwise to provide areas for accessible public recreation such as neighbourhood parks, sports fields, cultural landscapes and cemeteries. ROS is planned to be functionally connected with the broader open space network and meet the objective set out in section 2.3.4 of the MDP, ("Parks, open spaces and outdoor recreation"), and is directed by the policies therein.

1.   Planning for Acquired Recreational Open Space

a.   Lands should be used, in part, to establish buffers to help maintain the ecological function of protected EOS.

b.   Lands should be functionally connected to other open space via green infrastructure.

DELETE 3.4 Open Space Network, 3.4.1 Recreational Open Space, 3.4.2 Environmental Open Space, 3.4.3 Alternative Use Open Space, 3.4.4 Regional Pathway System

c.   [obscured] ...ld ...tem service of wetlands.

d.   Lands should be planned and designed to support stormwater management, while not negatively affecting public use of the area.

e.   Impervious surfaces and compacted soils should be minimized to allow stormwater to soak into the ground and replenish ground water supplies.

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3.4.2   Environmental Open Space

Environmental Open Space (EOS) consists of land acquired by The City, through dedication or otherwise, to preserve Environmentally Significant Areas such as wetlands, watercourses, riparian areas, escarpments and glacial erratics. EOS is planned to be functionally connected with the broader open space network and meet the objectives of MDP sections 2.6.2 ("Land"), 2.6.3 ("Water"), and 2.6.4 ("Ecological networks"), and is directed by the policies therein.

The EOS Study Area depicted on Local Area Plan land use concept maps are identified using the ecological inventory data available at the time of the plans adoption. Data are collected via field and desktop methods using established municipal, provincial and federal protocols, where applicable. The specific delineation of EOS and lands protected therein shall be further refined at the time of the Outline Plan or detailed land use plan submission.

3.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND AMENITIES

1. Planning for Acquired Environmental Open Space

a. The following polices apply to lands acquired by The City at time of Outline Plan or detailed land use plan submission:

   i. Lands should be functionally connected to other open space via green infrastructure to contribute to an interconnected open space network.

   ii. Consideration of transportation, utility or other infrastructure crossings should be determined within the greater context of community need and treated with environmental sensitivity.

   iii. If watercourse crossings are required, design considerations should be given for the most appropriate technique to maintain the ecological and hydrological function of the area, as demonstrated through an approved impact assessment.

DELETE 3.4 Open Space Network, 3.4.1 Recreational Open Space, 3.4.2 Environmental Open Space, 3.4.3 Alternative Use Open Space, 3.4.4 Regional Pathway System iv. Recreational amenities (e.g., pathways, trails and viewing platforms) may be allowed where there is no negative impact on ecological and hydrologic function or to establish an ecological buffer, as demonstrated through an approved impact assessment.

   v. Treated stormwater released into existing water bodies may be acceptable, subject to all required provincial approvals, if the water contributes to the function of the water body, as demonstrated by an approved impact assessment.

   vi. Preliminary details for proposed infrastructure crossings and typical cross-sections of adjacent properties shall be submitted to Parks for review in order to ensure development impact occurs outside of Environmentally Significant Areas.

b. The following polices should be approval conditions of Outline Plan or detailed land use plan prior to tentative plan or stripping and grading permit approval for land acquired by The City, where appropriate:

   i. A natural area management plan should be submitted to and approved by Parks.

   ii. Land disturbed by construction should be restored through the use of habitat restoration techniques in accordance with City requirements and demonstrated in the natural area management plan.

   iii. Critical ecological material from the development areas, such as glacial erratics, native sod, grasses, forbs and trees should be salvaged and integrated into EOS lands where applicable.

c. For lands adjacent to lands acquired by The City at time of Outline Plan or detailed land use plan, the following interface polices apply:

   i. Conservation design strategies are encouraged to create buffers and avoid lands that have been protected as EOS.

   ii. Development should minimize potential for erosion of EOS lands.

3.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND AMENITIES

  iii. *An ecologically sensitive transition should be provided between developed areas and EOS such as through the use of appropriate plantings.*

  iv. *Grade-matching or development disturbance should occur outside of EOS.*

  v. *Public visibility and access to EOS should be optimized through consideration of design strategies such as,*

     a. *Locating single loaded residential roads to parallel portions of the land;*

     b. *Clear public entry points; and/or*

     c. *Buffering lands with additional open space.*

Bylaw 47P2015

3.4.3 *Alternative Use Open Space*

Alternative Use Open Space (AUOS) consists of land acquired by The City, through dedication or otherwise for purposes other than recreational, environmental or park use. AUOS lands provide urban agricultural opportunities and other uses... contributes to the broader open space network and meet the objectives of MDP sections 2.3.4 ("Parks, open spaces and outdoor recreation") and 2.6.1 ("Green infrastructure"), and is directed by the policies therein.

1. *Planning for Acquired Alternative Use Open Space*

> **DELETE 3.4 Open Space Network, 3.4.1 Recreational Open Space, 3.4.2 Environmental Open Space, 3.4.3 Alternative Use Open Space, 3.4.4 Regional Pathway System**

    a. *Lands should be functionally connected to other open space via green infrastructure.*

    b. *Lands should be used, in part, to establish buffers to help maintain the ecological function of protected EOS.*

    c. *Lands should be planned and designed to support stormwater management, while not negatively affecting public use of the area.*

    d. *Impervious surfaces and compacted soils should be minimized to allow stormwater to soak into the ground and replenish ground water supplies.*

Bylaw 47P2015

3.4.4 Regional Pathway System

The primary role of the regional pathway system is to provide opportunities for active or passive linear recreation over a large area and to link major features within the open space network. The system also provides alternative transportation routes for work, school and shopping trips and to community activity centers. Pathways are an integral element of The City's open space network, as they facilitate alternative transportation modes and ecological connections between natural areas. The regional pathway network intends to meet the Objectives of Calgary Transportation Plan sections 3.2 ("Walking and cycling") and 3.8 ("Local transportation connectivity"), and is directed by the policies therein.

1. *Planning*

    a. *Pathways should be aligned to buffer and minimize damage to EOS lands acquired by The City.*

    b. *Pathways should be used to create contiguous connections between and through acquired open space.*

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III. Redline Copy of Targeted Amendments to The Centre City Guidebook

2.0: Community Framework

2.2 Centre City Goals

a. ~~Open Space~~ **Park System:** A network of quality ~~open spaces~~ parks, open space and ~~community amenities~~ natural areas.

3.0: Land Use

3.2 Community Amenities and Facilities
Community Services and Facilities

Polices
d. Civic buildings should be located and designed to reinforce the ~~open space network~~ park system and create space for community gathering.

4.0: Urban Design

Centre City Goal
Development in the Centre City should include high-quality buildings that frame adjacent streets and ~~open spaces~~ parks, ensure pedestrian comfort in all seasons, and accommodate a wide variety of public amenities and services.

4.3.2 ~~Open Space~~ Park Frontages
~~Open space~~ Park frontages may be identified in a local area plan where developments face or abut ~~an open space~~ a park. Special consideration is given to animating the ~~open space~~ park.

Policies
a. Developments abutting ~~open space~~ parks should be designed to animate the ~~open~~ parks ~~space~~ and provide uses that are accessible and well integrated with the sidewalk or public pathway (e.g., active ground floor uses).
b. Buildings should be designed to provide a strong sense of enclosure for ~~open spaces~~ parks.
c. Developments facing ~~open space~~ parks should be designed to provide natural surveillance for these areas (e.g., openings or façades with transparent glazing, building entrances or balconies).

5.0: ~~Open Space~~ Park System

Centre City Goal: A network of quality parks, open spaces, natural areas and community amenities.

The ~~open space network~~ park system within each area should promote, conserve and enhance an interconnected ecological and recreation system. The ~~network~~ system is composed of parks, ~~schools, public plazas,~~ natural areas and ~~other~~ open spaces that support a variety of active and passive pursuits.

5.1 ~~Open Space~~ The Park System

Opportunities to enhance the streets and sidewalks as extensions to an accessible and inclusive ~~open space network~~ park system are encouraged.

Policies
   a. Public ~~open~~ spaces should be designed in a manner that is accessible for all Calgarians, accommodates people of all abilities and contributes to the overall ~~open space network~~ park system, reinforcing pedestrian connections, complementing adjacent land uses and providing for use year-round.
   b. The ~~open space network~~ park system should provide for a variety of experiences, including opportunities for active recreation, passive enjoyment and community gathering.
   c. Additional ~~open~~ park space acquisition may occur through voluntary dedication, land purchase or other means.
   d. Road or lane closures may also be contemplated where there is an opportunity to reconfigure, enlarge or improve the functionality of an existing park or open space ~~or publicly accessible open space~~.

6.0: Mobility

6.1 Pedestrian Circulation

   c. The local pathway, multi-use pathway, sidewalk and walkway system should:
      ...iii. Connect to the regional pathway system and ~~green corridors~~ the park system.

   g. Installation of temporary ~~open~~ park spaces within the street right-of-way may be supported on streets or lanes with low traffic volumes.
   h. Large development sites should provide attractive, well-lit and safe pedestrian routes between streets to support a fine-grain pedestrian network and to link ~~significant public open spaces~~ the park system. These routes should be connected or directed to points where marked or signalized pedestrian crossings exist or are safe and suitable locations for new crossings.

6.2 Cyclist Circulation

Policies
   c. Bicycle facilities should be incorporated into parks, ~~open spaces,~~ transit hubs and other key locations to promote cycling as an alternative mode of transportation and a form of recreation, and to support the regional cycling network.

Appendix

2. ~~Open Space~~ The Park System

- Access Design Standards
- Calgary Wetland Conservation Plan
- Calgary... A City of Trees: Parks Urban Forest Strategic Plan
- ~~Cultural Landscape Strategic Plan~~
- imagineParks: A Long-Term Vision of Calgary's Public Parks and Open Space
- Living a Creative Life – An Arts Development Strategy for Calgary
- ~~Open Space Plan~~ Connect: Calgary's Parks Plan

IV. Redline Copy of Targeted Amendments to the Developed Areas Guidebook

1.0 Introduction

Figure 1-1 I Complete Communities
Complete communities are places that provide environments that support children at every stage of their development, a range of housing forms and options for all households, and seniors aging gracefully in their neighbourhoods. These communities have a built form and spaces that support public life and well-being, providing connections by foot, bike, transit and vehicle to jobs, shopping, learning, ~~open space~~ the park system, recreation, and other amenities and services.

3.0 Land Use and Built Form

3.1.1 Community Category
Policies

1. General Community Areas
   Development within an area defined as a Community building block should contribute to the following aims:
   a. ...Provide direct, convenient and accessible pedestrian connections across larger sites, connecting to transit service, ~~open space~~ parks and other community services and amenities.

4. Active Frontages
   a. Where active frontages are proposed, the development should be designed to:
      ii. Create a finer-grained building frontage with multiple uses for developments that face a primary pedestrian street or abut a ~~public open space~~ park.

3.1.2 Neighbourhood Category
... Residential buildings should be ground oriented, and provide pedestrian access points oriented towards the street. There are typically on-site amenities, green spaces, or connections to ~~public open space~~ parks. Through the Local Area Plan, various forms of housing mix and services should be provided to serve the growing diversity in household types and ages.

C. Neighbourhood – Limited
Policies
    2. Multi-Residential Development
        ... Multi-residential development should be designed or planned to:
          a. Locate primarily within 400 metres of the PTN, community services, amenities and ~~open space~~ the park system.
          f. Provide direct, convenient and accessible pedestrian connections across larger sites, connecting to transit service, ~~open space~~ the park system and other community services and amenities.

4.0 Urban Design

...Development should include well designed and high quality buildings that frame adjacent streets, parks and open spaces and accommodate a wide variety of public amenities and services.

4.1 Site Design

Site design determines the siting, form and scale of new development and its relationship to the streets, public environment and ~~open spaces~~ the park system and the overall neighbourhood and city context. This section outlines a set of general site design policies that applies to any parcel located in the Developed Areas.

4.1.1 Urban Structure – Complete Communities
Policies
    a. Create or reinforce a compact urban development pattern with pedestrian scaled blocks and building frontages that spatially define public streets and ~~open spaces~~ parks, and encourage walkability and transit use.
    c. Encourage buildings that are connected and integrated with adjacent ~~open spaces~~ parks and other landscaped, or private and public amenity areas.

4.1.3 Transition Areas
    a. iii. ~~Public open space~~ Parks or a publicly accessible private space;

4.2.1 Building Height and Massing
Policies

    d. Design the massing and articulation of wide and tall buildings, including orientation of perimeter block and mid-rise buildings to reduce the impacts of wind at ground level and to optimize sunlight access on adjacent properties, streets and ~~public open spaces~~ the park system.
    f. Ensure that a building is not visually dominating when viewed from the street, neighbouring sites, ~~public open spaces~~ parks, natural areas and from distant locations, except for any corner site or landmark building location identified in the Local Area Plan with higher height limit.

4.2.4 Building Frontage and Interface

...~~Open Space~~ Park System Frontages
Policies

i. Design buildings abutting parks and open space with active ground floor uses that integrate and animate the open space and that are accessible and well integrated with the sidewalk or public pathway.

j. Design buildings facing ~~open space~~ the park system to provide natural surveillance for these areas (e.g., openings or façades with transparent glazing, building entrances or balconies).

k. Support and enhance the vitality of existing and new ~~open spaces~~ parks in urban areas through appropriately designated adjacent land uses, e.g. commercial uses on ground floors, residential uses above.

Figure 4-4 I Building Character and Interface
Generally, mixed-use and multi-residential buildings are encouraged to have their primary frontages, entrances and lobbies on primary pedestrian streets, or facing ~~parks or open spaces~~ the park system to encourage safety, help provide "eyes on the street" or park and to create a lively public realm.

4.3 Streetscape Character and Public Realm
Policies

g. Encourage private development to include public art as an amenity to enhance the ~~open~~ outdoor spaces and architecture and to engage people.

4.5 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)
Design that enhances the safety and security of walkways and public spaces should be a consideration in the design of buildings, parks, open spaces, walkways or pathways, and parking areas. Fundamental CPTED principles include defining a boundary between public and private space, improving natural surveillance (by reducing blind spots and encouraging 'eyes on the street') and controlling access to private space.

Policies
v. Ensuring that landscaping does not compromise security by preventing clear views from streets to pathways, parks, open space or car parking areas; and

5.0 Community Amenities and Facilities

Community amenities and facilities provide care, culture, education, recreation and protection to the community. The private sector, public sector, non-profit agencies, charities and partnerships can all play a role in the ownership and operation of community facilities and services. They should be located in areas close to transit services, ~~open space~~ parks and areas where a consistent pedestrian orientation and a regular pattern of pedestrian, cycling and vehicular connections exist or will be built

5.1 Community Services and Facilities
Policies

    d. Locate and design public and civic buildings to reinforce the ~~open space network~~ park system and create space for community gathering.

5.1.1 Community Association Sites
Policies

    c. Support space for alternative forms of food sales such as a farmers' market or Community Supported Agriculture pick-up and community gardens, where appropriate, for local food production, and other programmable and flexible ~~green~~ outdoor spaces

5.1.2 Care Facilities
Policies

    d. Locate facilities along streets with direct sidewalk access and in proximity to ~~green space, pathways, parks, and other natural amenities,~~ pathways and the park system where possible.

6.0 ~~Parks and Open Spaces~~ The Park System

The ~~open space network~~ park system within each community should promote, conserve and enhance an interconnected ecological, sport and recreation system. The network is composed of parks, ~~schools, public plazas,~~ natural areas and other open spaces.

These amenities support a variety of active and passive pursuits and provide valuable spaces for social interaction and community participation. Opportunities to enhance the streets and sidewalks as extensions to an accessible and inclusive ~~open space~~ park system ~~network~~ are encouraged.

> "~~Parks and open spaces are special places within the urban environment. These spaces enrich~~ The park system enriches the fabric of our city and provide a unifying framework across neighbourhoods and communities, a means of orientation and special places for gathering, relaxing or active recreation".
> — MDP Vol. 1, Section 2.3.4

6.1 ~~Parks and Open Spaces~~ The Park System
Calgary is a city recognized for its vast ~~network~~ system of parks, natural areas, ~~of~~ open spaces, ~~consisting of parks, natural corridors,~~ pathways and trail systems that serve many functions. Together, these promote overall community health and quality of life for all Calgarians. These policies are intended to be used when writing a Local Area Plan. They should be further refined through the Local Area Plan to help ensure specific local needs are met.

Policies

A High-Quality, Connected ~~Public Park and Open Space~~ Park System

- a. Improve the quality and diversity of ~~existing parks and open spaces~~ the park system and encourage better utilization of available ~~park~~ resources within the community.
- b. Enhance connections between the park system, community destination~~s~~ points, ~~and to major open spaces~~ and employment areas via regional pathways, sidewalks and pathways.
- d. Design ~~public~~ parks~~, playgrounds and open spaces~~ in a manner that is accessible for all people, and contributes to the overall park system ~~open space network~~, reinforcing pedestrian connections, complementing adjacent land uses and providing for year-round use.
- e. Design parks and open spaces ~~public plazas~~ to be safe and active and reinforce the urban character of the community. Factors that should be considered in ~~the~~ their design ~~of the parks and open spaces~~ to achieve this policy may include:
  - i. Opportunities for natural surveillance through adequate lighting and active street fronts;
  - ii. Opportunities for maximum sunlight access;
  - iii. Clear and legible public access, either through signage or through inviting design elements;
  - iv. Pedestrian and bicycle linkages incorporated within and through the parks;
  - v. Pedestrian-friendly connections from the parks to neighbouring areas in order to increase accessibility;
  - vi. Features to support all season-use;
  - vii. Park edges framed with vertical landscape elements and buildings animated with active uses at grade where appropriate; and
  - viii. Universal accessibility according to the Access Design Standards.
- f. Support opportunities to create plazas ~~larger urban plaza spaces, formal in nature and~~ scaled in proportion to the street and block pattern. The design and programming of these plazas should be based on the intended uses and character of the adjacent blocks.

Figure 6-1 I ~~Open Spaces~~ Park Frontage

"Plan land uses adjacent to public parks that are supportive and enhance the vitality of both existing and new ~~open~~ park spaces."

— MDP Vol. 1, Section 2.3.4.j

- g. Ensure that an appropriate amount of park ~~open~~ space, proportionate with the needs of the community, is maintained, where it already exists.
- i. Explore opportunities where appropriate, for acquiring, restoring and expanding the park system ~~open space, river bank and regional systems, natural habitat and biodiversity~~.
- j. Consider road or lane closures where there is an opportunity to reconfigure, enlarge or improve the functionality of an existing park ~~open space~~.

Figure 6-2 I ~~Parks and Open Space Network~~ The Park System

The regional pathway system provides opportunities for active or passive recreation over a large area and to link major features within the park system ~~open space network~~. Pathways are an integral element of the city's park system

> ~~open space network~~, as they facilitate alternative transportation modes and connections between parks, open space, natural areas and other destinations.

 q. Design pathways to buffer and minimize damage to the ecological network and natural areas ~~environmental open space lands~~ acquired by The City.

7.0 Mobility

7.2 Cyclist Circulation
Policies

 e. Encourage bicycle share program parking stations in key locations for transit hubs and stations, Main Streets, and entrances to parks ~~and open spaces~~.

8.0 Infrastructure and Environment

8.3.1 Building and Site Sustainability
Building and neighbourhood design as well as the design of streets, parks and open spaces should contribute to overall city sustainability.

Appendix 2 Other Relevant City Policies

2. ~~Open Space~~ The Park System
- Calgary Wetland Conservation Plan
- Calgary... A City of Trees: Parks Urban Forest
- ~~Cultural Landscape Strategic Plan~~
- imagineParks: A Long-Term Vision of Calgary's Public Parks and Open Space
- Living a Creative Life – An Arts Development Strategy for Calgary
- ~~Open Space Plan~~ Connect: Calgary's Parks Plan
- Our BiodiverCity: Calgary's 10-Year Biodiversity Strategic Plan
- Pathway and Bikeway Plan
- Riparian Strategy: Sustaining Healthy Rivers and Communities
- Urban Park Master Plan

Appendix 3

Table 4 | Local Area Plan Template

Local Area Plan Considerations

5. ~~Parks and Open Spaces~~ The Park System	Parks, open spaces and natural areas ~~and open space network~~

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