Jim Uffelmann Park Environmental Study



December 2023

cochrane
HOW THE WEST IS NOW

EDS

Jim Uffelmann Park Environmental Study



Prepared By: EDS Group Inc.

In Collaboration with: Tetra Tech Canada Inc.

Prepared for: Town of Cochrane

Submitted: December 2023

cochrane
HOW THE WEST IS NOW

EDS

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 4
1.1 Project Purpose 5
1.2 Project Timeline 6

2.0 Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment 7
2.1 The Goal 9
2.2 The Process 9
2.3 The Findings 11

3.0 Geotechnical Assessment 12
3.1 The Goal 14
3.2 The Process 14
3.3 The Findings 15

4.0 Park Assessments 17
4.1 The Goal 19
4.2 The Process 19
4.3 Environmental Considerations 20
4.4 Conflicts Observed 20
4.5 Summary of Site Observations 21

5.0 What We've Heard 22
5.1 Marketing & Communications 24
5.2 Internal Stakeholder Engagement 25
5.3 External Stakeholder Engagement 29
5.4 Public Survey 35
5.5 Public Pop-Ups 42

6.0 Summary of Findings & Recommendations 46
6.1 Site-Specific Recommendation 47
6.2 Next Steps 52





1.0 Introduction:

Project Purpose & Timeline



1.1 Project Purpose

WHERE IT ALL BEGAN

Before it was named, Jim Uffelmann Park served as an off-leash area offering ample green space and river access. With the addition of a paved pathway, the space evolved into a multi-purpose park, supporting various recreational activities.

The Park gained further popularity in 2014, with the addition of the east end connector pathway and again in 2017, serving as an access point to the newly expanded Spray Lake Sawmills Centre.

HOW WE KNOW IT NOW

In 2018, the Park was officially named after long-time Cochranite, Jim Uffelmann.

Recognizing Uffelmann as an avid outdoorsman, cyclist, dog owner and off-leash activist, Council approved the motion to name the Park in his honour.

Today, Jim Uffelmann Memorial Park hosts a variety of community members and different activities. As one of Cochrane's most popular multi-purpose parks, users can enjoy pathways and asphalt trails for running, walking, cycling and more. It also serves as a designated off-leash dog park, hosting ample green space and multiple river access points.

CONCERNS WITHIN THE PARK

As a space enjoyed by many, various challenges and environmental concerns have been identified in recent years – including mixed usage, bank erosion and environmental degradation.

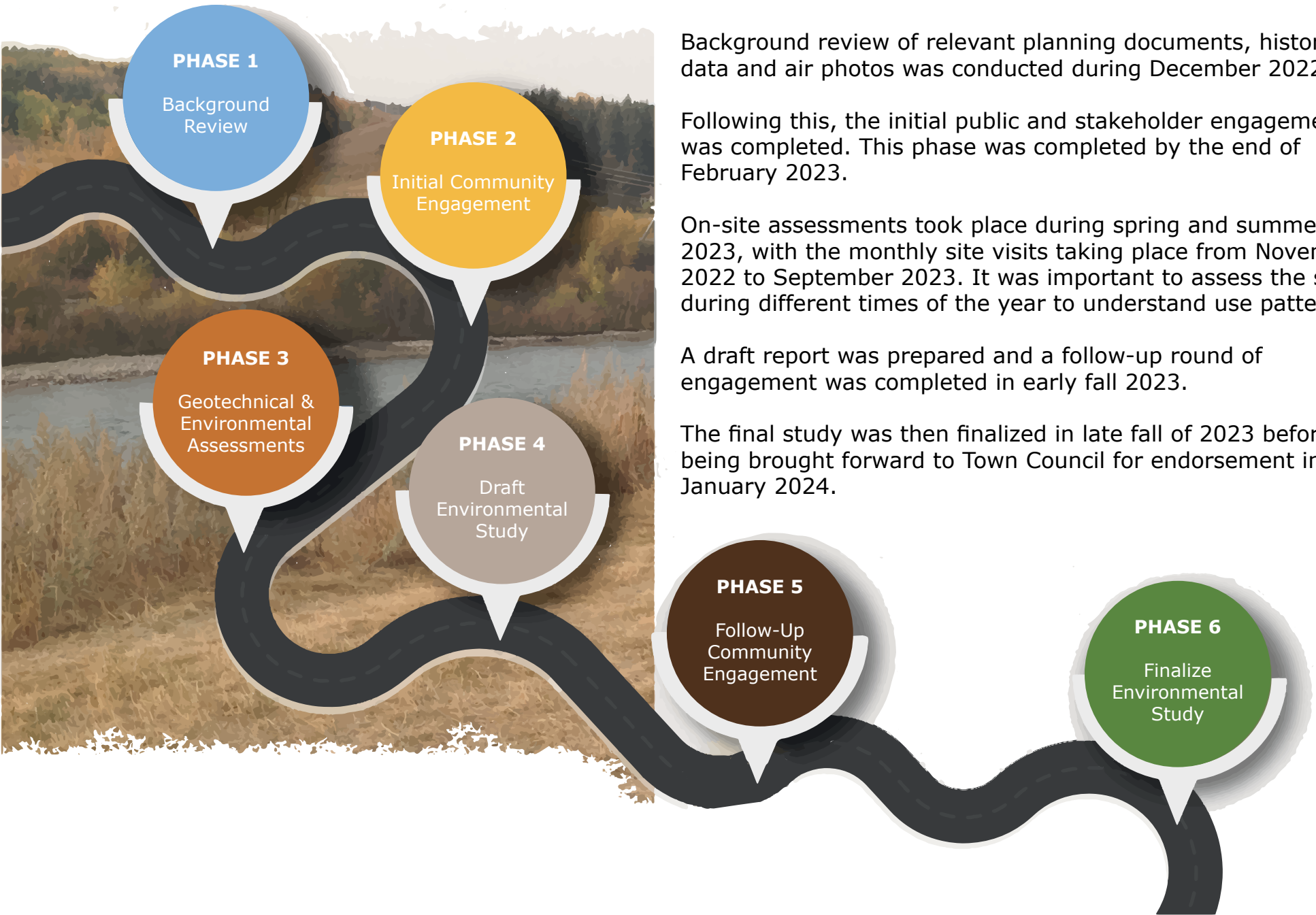
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

This Study was conducted from late 2022, continuing through 2023 to assess the environmental health of Jim Uffelmann Memorial Park based on current recreational uses, environmental sensitivities and geotechnical assessment. This thorough review of Jim Uffelmann Park included public engagement, geotechnical study and environmental assessment and more to help responsibly guide future opportunities within the Park.

THE PATH AHEAD

This environmental study and supporting public engagement serves to provide valuable insight into the Park use and current conditions. It outlines next steps and recommendations with continued community engagement suggested.

1.2 Project Timeline



Background review of relevant planning documents, historical data and air photos was conducted during December 2022.

Following this, the initial public and stakeholder engagement was completed. This phase was completed by the end of February 2023.

On-site assessments took place during spring and summer of 2023, with the monthly site visits taking place from November 2022 to September 2023. It was important to assess the sites during different times of the year to understand use patterns.

A draft report was prepared and a follow-up round of engagement was completed in early fall 2023.

The final study was then finalized in late fall of 2023 before being brought forward to Town Council for endorsement in January 2024.



2.0 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment



Key Definitions

"*Environmental Impairment*"

means to negatively affect the features of a natural ecosystem causing a reduction in biological activity and biodiversity within that ecosystem. This is typically caused by pollution of water, air and / or soil.

"*Alberta Water Act*"

this Act supports the conservation and management of water in the Province.

"*Phase 2 ESA*"

an assessment that occurs following a Phase 1 ESA if the possibility of contamination is discovered. A Phase 2 ESA consists of further analysis and testing to confirm the presence or absence of contamination within the site.

"*Soil Organics*"

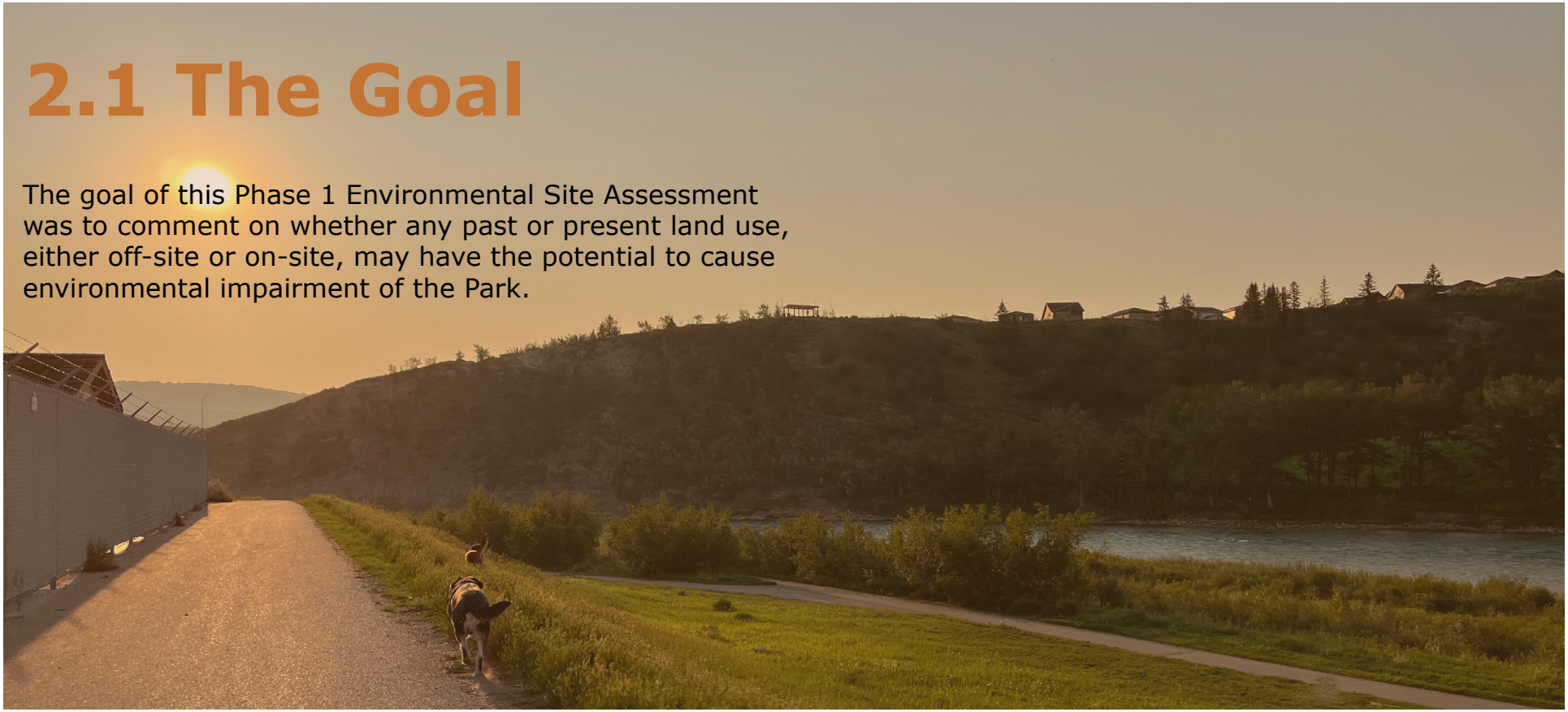
are the parts of soil that are made by living organisms and decomposition. Soil organics are not suitable to support structures, but are fantastic for growing vegetation.

"*Contamination*"

means to make something impure or unsuitable through contact with something bad or unclean, i.e., pollution.

2.1 The Goal

The goal of this Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment was to comment on whether any past or present land use, either off-site or on-site, may have the potential to cause environmental impairment of the Park.

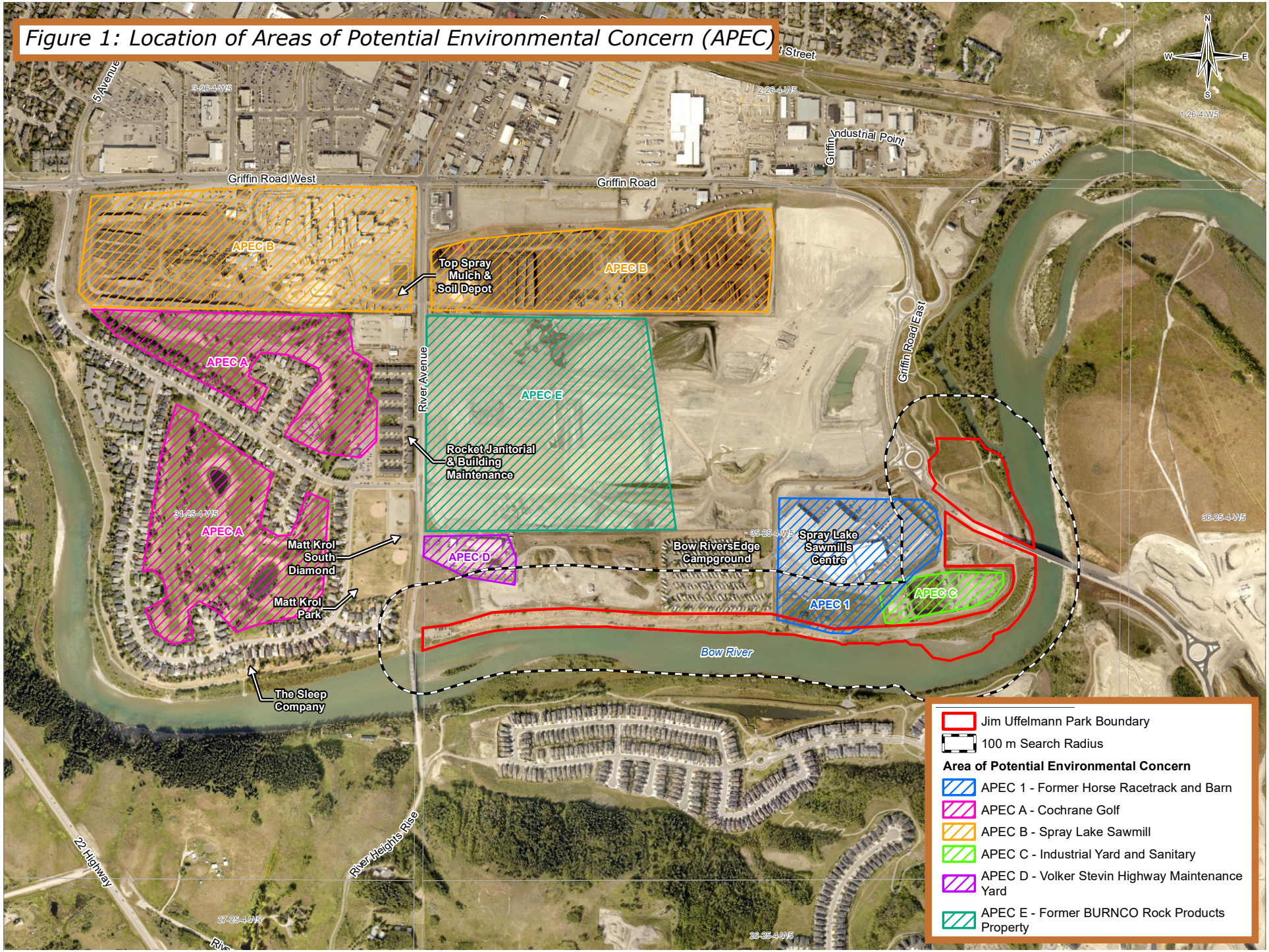


2.2 The Process

The Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) included the following steps:

- Conducting a records review for the site and surrounding properties within 100m or more of the Park;
- Review of geologic and hydrogeologic information;
- A site visit to evaluate the extent and manner that present and surrounding activities may impact the Park and its environment;
- Interviews with key persons who are familiar with the Park and surrounding properties; and
- An evaluation of the results and findings and highlighting of any environmental concerns resulting from past or present land use on-site and in the surrounding area.

Figure 1: Location of Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APEC)



2.3 The Findings

The Phase 1 ESA revealed the following information:

- Possible contamination from adjacent land uses (see Figure 1) – require Phase 2 ESA to confirm;
- There are two natural gas pipelines which intersect the site on the west side. Care will need to be taken when contemplating development in proximity of these pipelines;
- If buried debris or staining are encountered during future investigation or ground disturbance, a qualified environmental professional should be contacted;
- If soils containing organics are encountered during future investigation or ground disturbance, they should be removed from building footprints and not be reburied - a qualified environmental professional should be contacted;
- Any disturbance to surface waterbodies (the Bow River) should be done in compliance with the Alberta Water Act; and
- If encountered during future development, any water wells or septic systems should be appropriately decommissioned according to the relevant regulations.

In summation, further investigation (in the form of a Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment) is required in order to confirm whether or not the site may be contaminated. Additional information regarding the impact of current site use on the environment of the Park can be found in section 4.0.

The full Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment document including photographic documentation of the Park is available upon request.





3.0 Geotechnical Desktop Study



Key Definitions

"Erosion"

the process in which earthen materials (such as soils and rocks) are worn away by natural forces such as wind and water.

"Floodway"

the portion of the flood hazard area (1 in 100 year flood) where water flows are deepest, fastest and most destructive. Development is typically not permitted in this area.

"Fill Soils"

soil that has been brought to site to build up ground elevations for development. This soil can be any type of material and typically does not match the native soil type of the area.

"Flood Fringe"

the portion of the flood hazard area (1 in 100 year flood) that is beyond the floodway where water generally flows shallower and slower. Some development may be permitted, so long as it is flood-proofed.

3.1 The Goal

The objective of this Geotechnical Desktop Study was to provide geotechnical information on the project site, including anticipated subsurface conditions (soil and groundwater), and identify any potential geotechnical hazards or concerns to aid in conceptual planning and design of the project site.



3.2 The Process

The Geotechnical Desktop Study included the following steps:

- Conducted a site assessment of the Park and reviewed publicly available:
  - Surficial and bedrock geology maps;
  - Historic aerial photos; and
  - Flood maps.
- Reviewed Tetra Tech's geotechnical database relevant to the project site;
- No intrusive work was completed as part of this scope of work (i.e., borehole drilling or testpitting); and
- Conducted a site review to ground truth data collected and observe any site concerns pertaining to erosion, sedimentation and runoff.

3.3 The Findings

The Geotechnical Desktop Study revealed the following findings:

- Development near the crest of slopes along the Bow River is not recommended;
- Slope erosion in some locations may begin encroaching on the existing pathway alignment and benches. The slope, pathways, and / or benches may require remediation and / or repair in the future;
- Generally, the paved pathways are in good condition without major cracking, rutting or deformations;
- Fill soils should also be anticipated, particularly where any construction has occurred such as pathways, parking areas, bridges, etc.;
- Suitability of existing fill soils to support any new structures or developments should be reviewed by a qualified geotechnical person;
- Bedrock depths are anticipated to vary based on the existing topography; however, they are likely to be encountered at or below riverbed levels;
- Based on the limited width and existing slope conditions of the project site between the River Avenue Bridge and Spray Lakes Sawmills Centre, any major development such as structures or buildings will be limited within this area;
- Any critical infrastructure or settlement-sensitive structures should not be constructed within floodways or flood fringes (east / north portions of the Park) or should be properly designed to accommodate potential settlement and the erosion of foundation support during flooding (see Figure 2 for floodway and flood fringe mapping); and
- A lack of vegetation and shade within the Park has compounded the effects erosion and surface water runoff within the Park.

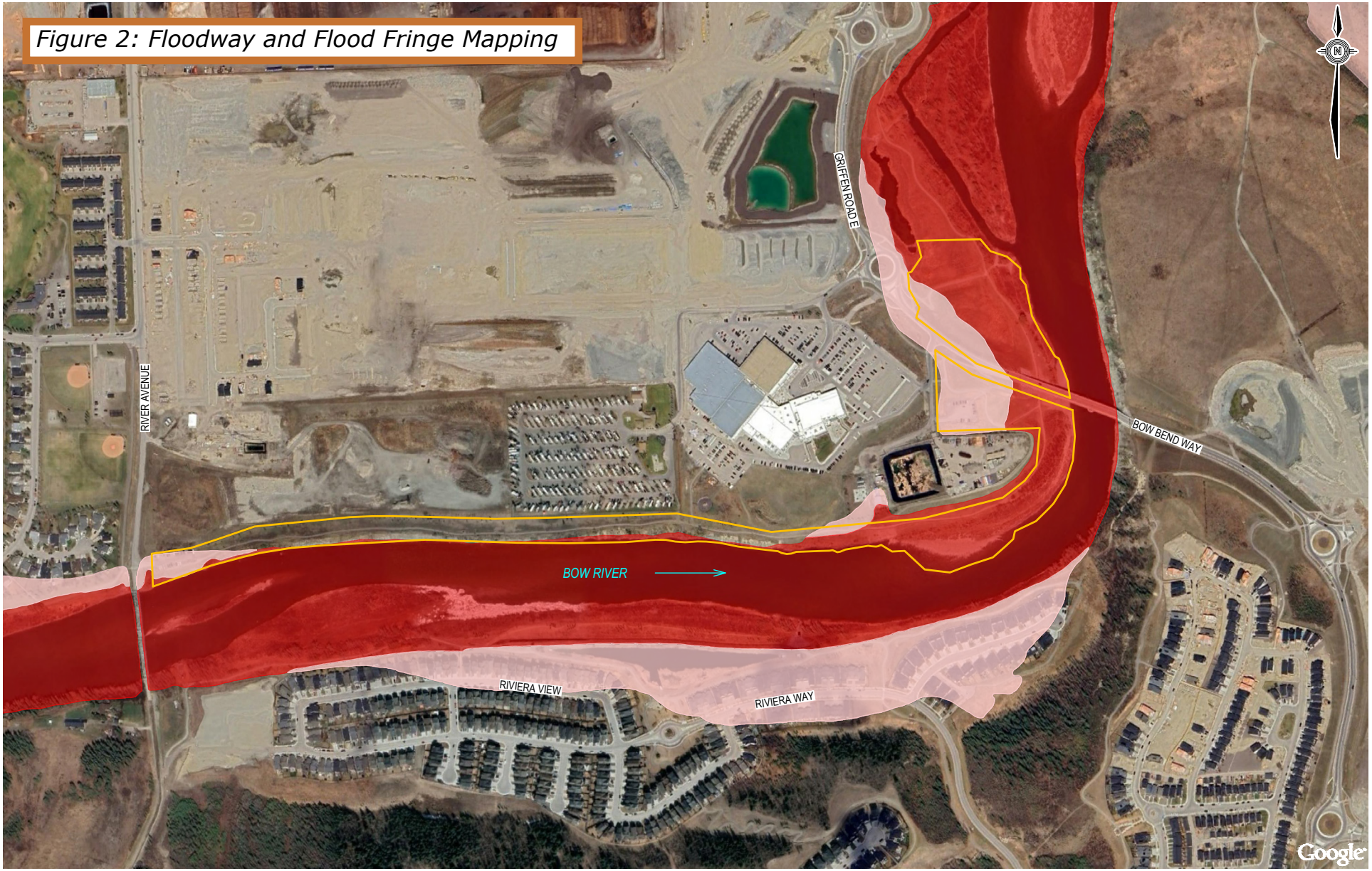
Overall, the park area and pathway are in relatively good condition and are well suited for use as park/pathway given the location and size of the project site. Some flood protection along the riverbank may be required within the flood areas and future maintenance to the pathway/park may be required if slopes continue to erode.

The addition of planting within the Park would be prudent to slow surface water runoff, stabilize slopes and prevent worsening erosion.

If other development/uses are considered for the project site, a site-specific geotechnical evaluation should be conducted to determine suitability and feasibility.

The full Geotechnical Desktop Study document is available upon request.

Figure 2: Floodway and Flood Fringe Mapping



PROJECT BOUNDARY
FLOODWAY
FLOOD FRINGE



4.0

Park Assessments:

A Summary of Monthly Evaluations

Key Definitions

"Erosion Channel"

the result of earthen materials (such as soils and rocks) being worn away in a distinct path and transported elsewhere by natural forces (usually water).

"Key Wildlife & Biodiversity Zone"

typically occur along major river valleys and provide increased levels of biodiversity and key winter ungulate habitat. These zones are designed to protect the breeding population of ungulates and other species.

"Species of Special Concern"

a species that is particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.

4.1 The Goal

The goal of these park assessments was to collect field data on the current uses and condition of the Park. These assessments were conducted to have a fulsome understanding of park usage patterns, potential conflicts across all seasons and times of day and to determine the effect of park use on it's environmental condition.

4.2 The Process

These assessments involved visiting the Park on a monthly basis, on average, while taking inventory of the time of day, weather, number of park users and activities, any conflicts observed, general condition observations and environmental concerns. A detailed log of these assessments is available upon request.



4.3 Environmental Considerations

Site visit and supplementary research revealed the following environmental considerations for the Park:

- According to the Alberta Fish & Wildlife Management Information System the following sensitive / special concern species are said to be present within, or immediately surrounding the Park (though none were observed during site visits):
    - Cougar, Northern Pygmy-Owl, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Sharp-tailed Grouse, and Prairie Falcon;
- The park is within a "key wildlife and biodiversity zone." Habitat quality in this zone is of increased importance;
- There is some native vegetation found throughout the park, though there were no rare plants observed; and
- Foxtail (which is dangerous for dogs) and other dangerous and noxious plants were observed along trail.

Overall, the environmental state of the Park could be improved. Over time, Park use and natural forces have caused degradation of the site. Specific recommendations for improving these conditions can be found in Section 6.1.

4.4 Conflicts Observed

In 13 visits the following conflicts were observed:

- One seemingly aggressive dog that was not under control by its owner;
- Several cyclists appeared to be traveling above speed limit (>20km/h) along trail, especially during peak hours where pedestrians and dogs were observed dodging bikes; and
- On several occasions children were observed scootering into pedestrians walking along the trail.

On-site observations revealed minimal conflict within the Park. Overall, various recreational uses were able to utilize the park in conjunction with relatively few concerns noticed. However, it is important to note that community engagement revealed the contrary. As such, recommendations pertaining to how this Park could be better enjoyed by all can be found in section 6.0.



4.5 Summary of Site Observations

1. As a whole, the Town requires more off-leash dog spaces to take pressure off this Park.
2. People value having access to the trails along the Bow River for various recreational activities.
3. There is evidence of environmental degradation through the Park (i.e., erosion) requiring attention.
4. March & April (spring thaw) leads to puddling water along the trail and throughout the Park.
5. Winter maintenance along the trail could be improved - specifically on ensuring the trail does not become icy.
6. Lighting along the trail could be improved to increase off-peak usage, especially morning and evenings during the wintertime.
7. Dogs access the Bow River for entire length of the Park (even steep slopes towards River Ave.)
8. People (swimming, hand boating, tubing, etc.) access the Bow River from east end of the Park (under Jack Tennant Memorial Bridge).
9. Surface water flow is causing erosion within the Park.



5.0 What We Heard:

A Summary of Communications & Engagement



5.0 What We've Heard

Community engagement is an essential component of any park project, and environmental studies are no exception. This project contained numerous engagement tactics to ensure everyone in the community was both aware of the project and had the opportunity to have their say. These tactics included:

- A marketing and communications strategy that ensured open and transparent dialogue with the public throughout the project and notified residents of upcoming engagement opportunities;
- An internal stakeholder engagement session with Town staff to allow those who are intimately familiar with the day-to-day operations, maintenance and planning of the site to provide their insight;
- An external stakeholder workshop to gather feedback from user groups / organizations that have a vested interest in the Park or who use it on a regular basis;
- A public survey to understand general public perceptions and feedback on the project and the Park site itself; and
- A public pop-up information session that was held on site to share draft findings and recommendations.

The following sections outline "What We've Heard" through these engagement activities.



5.1 Marketing & Communications

A crucial component of the engagement plan for this project was ensuring open and transparent communications with the public at all times. To ensure this, a detailed marketing and communications plan was prepared. Below outlines the various methods and tactics used to communicate with the public throughout the project thus far:

- **Social Media**
  - Instagram & Facebook posts.
- **Newspaper**
  - Municipal Matters content;
  - Cochrane Eagle ad; and
  - Paper copy of public survey in Cochrane Eagle.
- **Physical Signage**
  - Physical signage advertising the project and the public survey were placed at the park, Spray Lakes Sawmill Family Sports Centre, Library, Ranchehouse, and various other public or high traffic locations throughout town.
- **Project Website**
  - A dedicated project website was created that hosts project information such as a summary of the goals and objectives of the project, timeline, engagement activities and ways to get in touch with the project managers; and
  - The information on this website was updated regularly as the project advances.
- **Town Website**
  - The Town website had a page dedicated to this project that included a general summary of the intent of the project and links visitors to the project website for more information; and
  - The Town also utilized a home page banner / alert to notify residents of the public survey.
- **Let's Talk Cochrane**
  - The Town's engagement site contained a link to the public survey.
- **Media Release**
  - The Town prepared and circulated two official media releases notifying residents of the public survey and project in general.



5.2 Internal Stakeholder Engagement

On January 12th from 2:00pm - 4:00pm an internal workshop was held with Town of Cochrane staff to discuss the project. The intent of this workshop was to gather insight from the staff who are most familiar with the park, it's day-to-day use and maintenance as well as any planning and engineering considerations.

In all, 12 staff members attended the workshop, representing six different departments. The following departments were represented at the session:

- Municipal Enforcement;
- Corporate Properties & Fleet Services;
- Planning & Development;
- Parks & Open Spaces;
- Health & Safety; and
- Community Services.

Four themes were examined during this workshop:

1. **Protection of the Natural Environment;**
2. **Recreation;**
3. **Connectivity; and**
4. **Education.**

A series of questions were asked pertaining to each theme. Responses are summarized below:

5.2.1 Protection of the Natural Environment

1. *Are there any background studies you are aware of that have been conducted in the area that may be relevant to this project? i.e., impact studies on ecosystems, sensitive species inventories, etc.*

- None were noted by the group.

2. *Are there any environmental concerns you think we should be aware of?*

- Invasive weeds present in the park: baby's breath, black henbane, foxtail, etc. These weeds are hard to treat in an off-leash area. Historically, the park has been closed a few times for treatment, but it doesn't happen often; and
- There is a concrete bulb that gets hydrovacced twice per year (by the County) that requires a large pump truck to drive through the park.

3. *Is there a presence of wildlife or sensitive plants we should be aware of?*

- Deer;
- Bear;
- Coyote;
- Fox;
- Birds of Prey; and
- Snakes.

4. *How do you propose we protect the natural environment of the park?*

- The park is at a very picturesque spot along the river;
- Can we create another off-leash park that is not within this multi-use park;



- Protect the steep banks to the river;
- Check with Fire Services - is this the river access point where they get numerous calls reporting dogs that have been swept away by the strong river current;
- Erosion of the banks are a major concern no matter what the park's usage is;
- Education and awareness is more important than restrictions;
- Enable access appropriately - river access points that are safe and maintained; and
- Improve sightlines, slow down park traffic and make this park less of a thoroughfare.

5.2.2 Recreation

1. *What recreational activities have you observed at the Park?*

- Cycling;
- Scooters;
- Fishing;
- Walking;
- Cross country skiing dryland training;
- Dog walking;
- Little kids on bikes / walking;
- It is part of The Great Trail (major corridor);
- Passive scenery enjoyment;
- Bow Rivers Edge Campground users would appreciate passive and active recreation opportunities;
- All sorts of water activities; and
- Organized runs (Footstock and others).

2. *Have you heard of / observed any conflicts between different recreational activities at the park? How can they be resolved?*

- There are many near misses and incidents reported in this park between cyclists and off-leash dogs as well as cyclists and pedestrians in addition to off-leash dogs and children;
- We need to find a happy medium for all users. Perhaps bikes are redirected along a trail through the new Greystone development;
- There is a lack of education on the etiquette of sharing the space.
- When an incident occurs, there is usually a lot of finger pointing that occurs.
- We need to provide a better pathway for cyclists (multi-use) and limit certain uses in the park for safety; and
- We should explore painting a yellow line down the centre of the trail so it is multi-directional to help reduce conflict and control flow.

3. *Is there a desired change in recreational uses that we should consider in the plan recommendations?*

- This is the main question we need answered through this project and it is highly controversial;
- Greystone will have several pathways that serve the same function and connect to the park pathways; and
- Is this park appropriate for an off-leash area? A few years ago, Bike Cochrane went to Council and proposed that this park was not suitable for off-leash dogs. The proposal was not accepted.

5.2.3 Connectivity

1. *Is there a desire to further endorse this as a through-trail / commuter route in the community?*

- This project could be the start of pushing this trail to be a more passive park focusing on environmental protection and appreciation rather than a fast-moving commuter route or through-trail; and
- Try to slow people down in the park, not encourage fast-moving traffic.

2. *Are there future trail connections being considered we should be aware of?*

- Look at the future Great Trail alignment. It may be through this park to then cross the Jack Tennant Memorial Bridge; and
- Three north-south connections are proposed to Greystone development to the North.

3. *Is river connectivity important to consider moving forward? Or will future potential developments inhibit this?*

- There is a high probability of this;
- There are a number of possible river-impacting projects being considered (wave park and dam);
- It is looking more favourable for the potential wave park to be located downstream of this park which would lessen the impact on the river to this point. This amenity could enhance the Park rather than hinder it;
- There is a 1 in 3 chance that the Bow River will be dammed in the future. There is a +/-20 year timeline on the implementation of that project;
- We also need to consider that an exceptionally bad winter and the subsequent ice jams could also really affect the river access and morphology.; and
- River connectivity is overall very important for this park and the Town as a whole. We need to create proper, formalized access points as opposed to

restricting access more and more.

4. *Are there any background studies regarding connectivity you are aware of that have been conducted in the area that may be relevant? i.e., wildlife studies looking at key corridors, etc.*

- None were noted by the group.

5.2.4 Education

1. *What are key topics / themes to educate the public on in this park?*

- Regulatory - appropriate speed to travel through the park;
- Etiquette - managing off-leash dogs appropriately (i.e., pick up poop, have your dog under control, etc.);
- Etiquette - general park use, sharing with other users;
- Interpretive - environmental stewardship; and
- Excellent example is Riverfront Park in town. Interpretive signage identifying the plant and bird species in the park. Creates more of a slow-moving attraction in the Park.

2. *Does Cochrane have a trail / park etiquette framework? Is this something that may be created soon?*

- The plan is to introduce this concept this year (2023). The Town is currently planning the project.

3. *What is the Town's capacity to enforce and educate?*

- We need to focus more on etiquette and education rather than enforcement and restrictions. People and user groups become much more willing and respectful of a space this way;
- It is hard for the Town to enforce restrictions as there is not enough capacity with the current workforce;
- Start with education and wayfinding. This can be done through both administratively and through signage. Make it fun and interactive; and
- Due to capacity, enforcement should be the "last resort." There are bylaws that already exist and are being enforced.



5.3 External Stakeholder Engagement

On February 8th, 2023 (6:00pm -9:00pm) a workshop was held with external stakeholder groups. The purpose of this workshop was to develop a better understanding of Jim Uffelmann Park before diving into the Draft Environmental Study. The following groups were invited to attend due to their involvement in, proximity to, or direct use of the Park on a regular basis:

- Riverview Community Association;
- Bow Rivers Edge Campground;
- Bow Valley Habitat Development;
- Bike Cochrane;
- Cochrane BMX;
- Brownies, Guides and Pathfinders;
- Cochrane Environmental Action Committee;
- Cochrane Hiking, Biking Lovers Group;
- Cochrane Immigrant Services;
- Cochrane Off-Leash Dog Spaces Group;
- Cochrane Tourism Association;
- Footstock;
- Kari Rose Running Group;
- Kiwanis Club of Cochrane and Area;
- Men's Walking Group;
- Women's Walking Group;
- Rocky View County;
- Rotary Club of Cochrane;
- Seniors on the Bow;
- Sport4Life;
- Spray Lakes Family Sports Centre;
- The Trail; and
- Cochrane River Wave Park.



In all, 20 individuals attended the workshop on behalf of 11 different stakeholder groups.
The workshop looked at collecting information on the park through four distinct lenses:

1. **Protection of the Natural Environment;**
2. **Recreation;**
3. **Connectivity; and**
4. **Education.**

The stakeholders were divided into groups for the workshop. After providing a brief summary of the project scope and context, the first theme of protection of the natural environment was explored. First, environmental considerations of the park were highlighted as well as an overview of how these considerations were being addressed while preparing this study. Next, groups were given a series of activities and questions focused around protection of the natural environment within the park. To start off, groups were given a map of the park and asked to mark any significant environmental features they are aware of. Findings include:

- Freestanding water and mud after rain events / in the spring that do not allow the grass to grow;
- Changing water levels and ice flow in the river have killed much vegetation along the riverbanks which is causing even more erosion;
- Natural beauty of the park and surroundings;
- Native plants;
- Birds and wildlife; and
- Erosion along the banks of the River.

Next, groups were asked to list any wildlife they have seen in the Park, and if there were any species of concern. Findings include:

- Deer;
- Bear;
- Breeding pairs of geese, ducks and shorebirds;
- Coyote;
- Fox;
- Fish - rainbow trout, rocky mountain whitefish, suckers / baitfish;
- Mayflies, stoneflies, caddis and other insect life;
- Birds of prey - bald eagle, osprey, golden eagle;
- Songbirds;
- Beaver;
- Garter snake; and
- Gopher.

Groups were also asked to list any sensitive plant species they are aware of in the park. Findings include:

- Toxic / dangerous plants; and
- Crocus.

Lastly, groups were asked what management strategies should be considered to protect the natural environment of the Park. Suggestions include:

- Educational signage to highlight plants or other features of significance;
- Reduce the number of people going to the park by creating an alternate for cyclists / runners through Greystone;
- Do not allow motorized / electric modes of transportation in the Park;
- Reduce and enforce the speed limit through the Park;
- Additional watering and annual fertilization of the grass in the Park;
- Planting of slopes to help stabilize;
- Designated and formalized water access points;

- Prevent further development; and
- Fence along the top of bank where erosion is especially prominent.

The next theme that was explored was recreation. As with the first theme, recreational considerations were described to the group along with a summary of how we hope to capture ways the Park is used for recreation. The terms "active" and "passive" recreation were explained to the group.

Passive recreation is used to describe recreational activities that are low-impact or do not require any built features such as sports fields or courts. Passive recreation includes activities like walking, fishing and bird watching that have minimal impact on the environment.

Active recreation, on the other hand, is used to describe recreational activities that are high-impact or require built features such as sports fields or courts. Active recreation activities include biking, basketball and soccer that have a higher potential for impacts on the environment in which they take place.

Next, groups were asked to list the recreational activities that their user groups had participated in or observed at the park. Findings include:

- Dogs running and playing;
- Dog training;
- People relaxing, socializing and enjoying the park and views;
- Kids running and playing in and out of the water with and without dogs;
- Seniors walking and stopping to socialize with people and dogs;
- Kids and adults riding bikes and scooters;
- Runners with and without dogs;
- Bird watching;
- Fishing; and
- It is important to note that in the winter months the part is mostly used by off-leash dog walkers.

Following this, groups were given a map and asked to mark the location of any conflicts they have witnessed / heard of between different activities. Observations include:

- Conflicts between cyclists, runners, walkers and pet owners;
- Witnessed two kids being hit by a fast-moving cyclist wearing headphones;
- Witnessed a child and a dog being hit by a gentleman in an electric wheelchair;
- Witnessed dogs narrowly escape being hit by fast-moving cyclists;
- Dogs running alongside runners and cyclists; and
- Occasional conflict between dogs.

Next, groups were asked how we might resolve these conflicts. Recommendations include:

- Create a barrier for runners and cyclists to go through the area without worrying about dogs, and vice-versa (split the park in two, lengthwise to separate users;
- Trail etiquette specifically focusing on dog owners, cyclists and runners; and
- Create a dedicated thoroughfare trail in Greystone for cyclists and runners to eliminate the largest conflict in the park.

Lastly, groups were asked if there were any different recreational activities their user group / organization would like to partake in at the park. Suggestions include:

- Proximity to the SLS Family Sports Centre would lend the site to be used for more community activities like walking meetings, fitness promotions, "Try It Day," group fitness, yoga / tai-chi, outdoor fitness equipment;
- No, there are already too many people using the Park; and
- A formal "take out" for water craft downstream of the Park would be nice.

The third theme explored during the workshop was connectivity. After discussing connectivity considerations for the Park and discussing ways connectivity was being explored, groups were asked to participate in the connectivity activities. First, they were asked if their user group / organization was in favour or the park being a through-trail / commuter route within the community. Responses include:

- Would be nice to have a through-route, but this Park may not be the best location for it;
- No, commuters travelling quickly though the Park is what is creating many of the problems in the Park;
- No, the commuter trail should be located through the Greystone development; and
- Yes, if there was less congestion we would use this trail for more races / events.

Next, they were asked to mark up a map showing trail connections they desire to / from the Park. Suggestions include:

- Maintain the existing connections to other pathways and the SLS Family Sports Centre;
- Better continuous trail connections to link the Park to downtown;
- Connections to Glenbow Ranch Provincial Park and beyond to Calgary;
- The park is well-connected as-is; and
- Well-connected, but better winter maintenance is required to take advantage.



Lastly, groups were asked if river connectivity was important to them in the Park. They were also asked to mark any river access points on the map that were essential to maintain or develop. Findings include:

- Nothing specific to our group, but it would be a nice consideration; and
- The Park is a great place to take out non-motorized water craft from the River after a nice long float / paddle.

The last theme explored was education. Different types of signage were discussed as ways to educate park users.

TYPES OF PARK SIGNAGE:

***Interpretive Signage* can educate park users on environmental features and history of the Park.**

***Wayfinding Signage* can educate park users on the greater community and other trails and parks that are available to them as well as how to get to them.**

***Regulatory Signage* can educate park users on specific park rules and bylaws.**

***Park Etiquette Signage* can teach park users appropriate ways to share the space so it can be enjoyed by all intended users.**

Groups were then asked what type of signage program their groups would support within the park. Responses include:

- Interpretive signage;
- Etiquette (with a positive tone);
- Regulatory signs (specifically at park entrances) including speed for cyclists; and
- Wayfinding (distance markers to other trail connections and trailheads).

Lastly, groups were asked specifically what interpretive themes should be considered within the Park. Ideas include:

- Benefits of being outdoors / in nature;
- Meditation;
- How vegetation can help stabilize slopes;
- River morphology and eroding shorelines;
- Family scavenger hunt;
- Other family / group games, activities and fun challenges;
- Vegetation found in the park;
- Stretches for walking, running or cycling;
- Promotion of good etiquette; and
- Workout routines.

Following the last activity, groups were provided with a summary of the project timeline, next steps and upcoming engagement activities that they could be involved in. Attendees were also provided with a workbook containing the same questions covered during the session. This was to ensure all viewpoints were captured. These responses have been included in the summaries above.

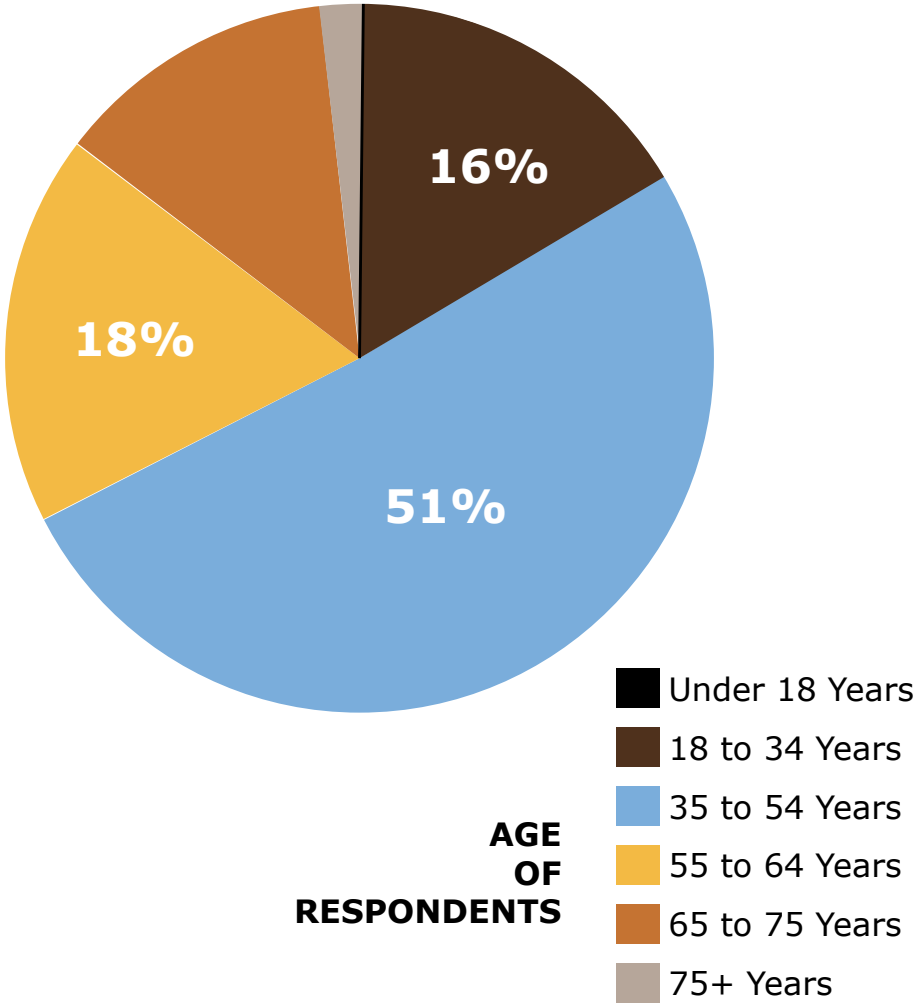

EXIT
RED

5.4 Public Survey

Prior to drafting this Environmental Study it was essential to reach out to the public and gauge current use patterns, likes, dislikes and overall sentiment towards the park in its current condition. This survey was utilized to obtain an understanding of the park from those who use it most. Over **1,150 responses** were collected while the survey was open from April 10th - May 22nd, 2023. The following is a summary of the communication tactics used to advertise this survey:

- In park QR code signage;
- In park story board signage;
- Signage at The Station, Library, RancheHouse and SLS Centre;
- ¼ page ad in the Cochrane Eagle (x3);
- 2 page survey ad in the Cochrane Eagle;
- Radio ads – 4x15 sec ads per day (6 week run time);
- Boosted Facebook & Instagram story posts (x2);
- Lets Talk Cochrane QR code business cards;
- Organic social media posts on Facebook and Instagram (x5);
- Print surveys at the Station and RancheHouse
- Cochrane.ca home page banner/alert;
- Content in Municipal Matters – Cochrane Eagle (x4);
- Town digital signs (6 weeks); and
- Official media release (x2).

This section includes a summary of the results of the public survey. The comprehensive survey data report can be provided upon request.



Overall there was a good representation of respondents across age groups. However, we see majority of respondents **(51%) being aged 35 to 54 years**. The second most represented age groups was 55 to 64 years (18%) followed closely by 18 to 34 years (16%).

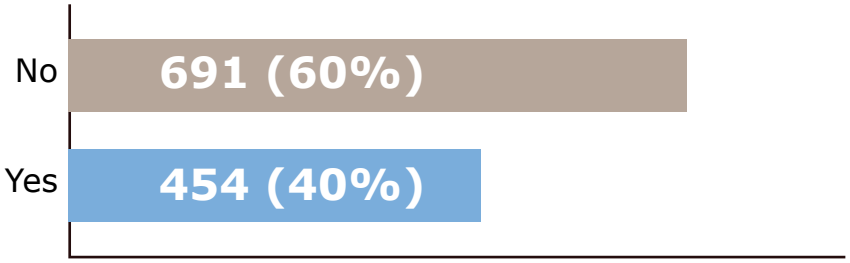
TOP 5 REASONS PEOPLE CURRENTLY VISIT JIM UFFELMANN PARK:

1. **Off-Leash Dog Walking (69%)**
2. **Leisure Walking (11%)**
3. **Cycling (7%)**
4. **Nature Appreciation / Enjoying Views of the River (5%)**
5. **Leisure Running / Jogging (4%)**

Respondents were asked what the primary reason they used Jim Uffelmann Park was and the vast majority **(69%) stated off-leash dog walking**. The top 5 responses are listed above.

When asked if respondents use Jim Uffelmann Park to access the Bow River, **60% said "No."**

IS JIM UFFELMANN PARK USED TO ACCESS THE BOW RIVER?

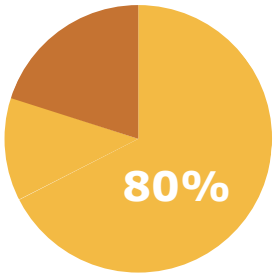


The word cloud below visually exemplifies why 40% of respondents are accessing the Bow River from Jim Uffelmann Park.



WHY ACCESS THE BOW RIVER FROM THE PARK?

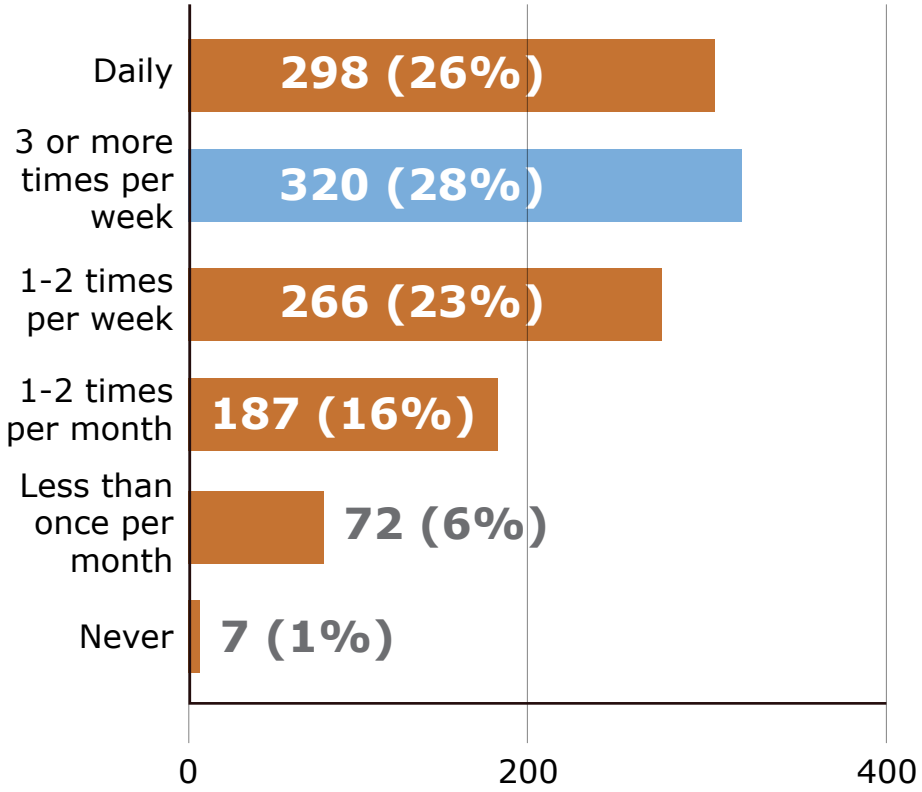
THROUGH / COMMUTER ROUTE OR RECREATIONAL DESTINATION?



When asked if they view Jim Uffelmann Park as more of a recreational destination or a through/commuter route, **80% of respondents indicated that they viewed the park as a destination in itself**, rather than a means to get from one place to another.

When asked how often respondents visit the Park, the most common response was "3 or more times per week" (28%). The second most common response was "daily" (26%).

HOW OFTEN DO YOU VISIT JIM UFFELMANN PARK?





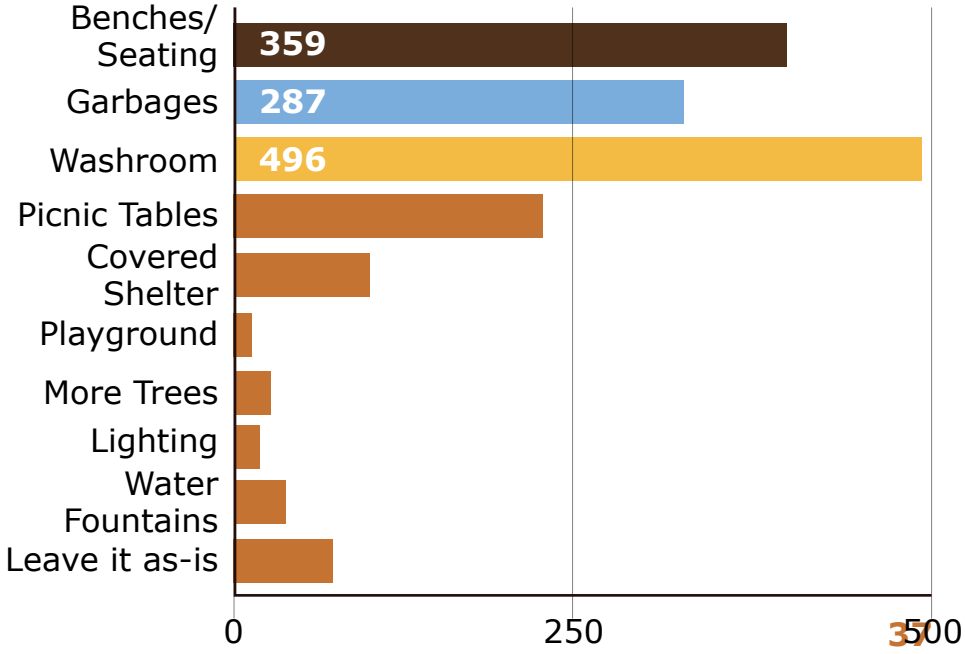
The word cloud (right) visually exemplifies what respondents think Jim Uffelmann Park should be catered towards.



WHAT SHOULD THE PARK BE CATERED TOWARDS?

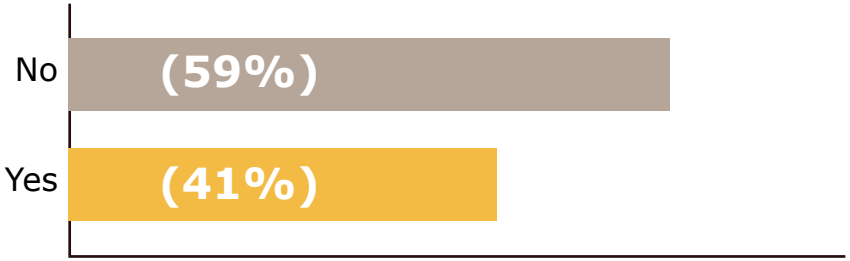
Respondents were then asked to list what amenities they would like to see offered at the Park. **By far the most supported amenity is washrooms, followed by additional benches and waste receptacles.**

WHAT AMENITIES SHOULD BE AT THE PARK?



Respondents were asked if they have ever observed any conflicts between recreational user groups at Jim Uffelmann Park. 41% have observed conflicts, while **59% have not.**

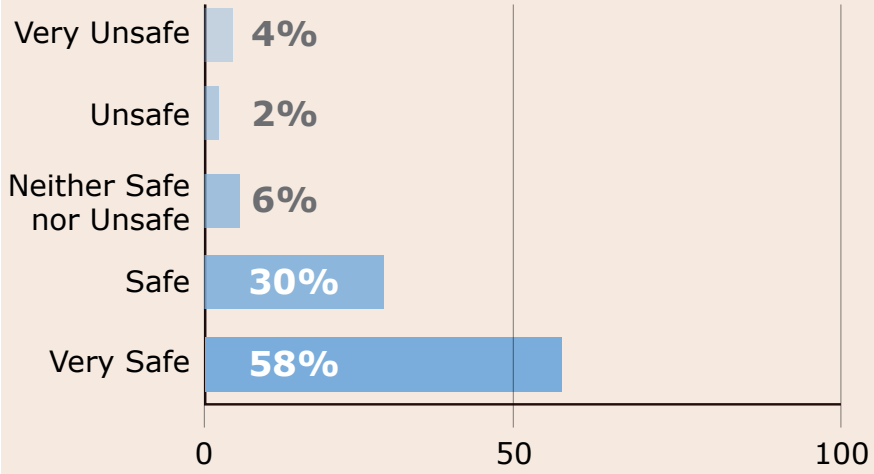
HAVE YOU OBSERVED ANY CONFLICTS BETWEEN RECREATIONAL USER GROUPS AT THE PARK?



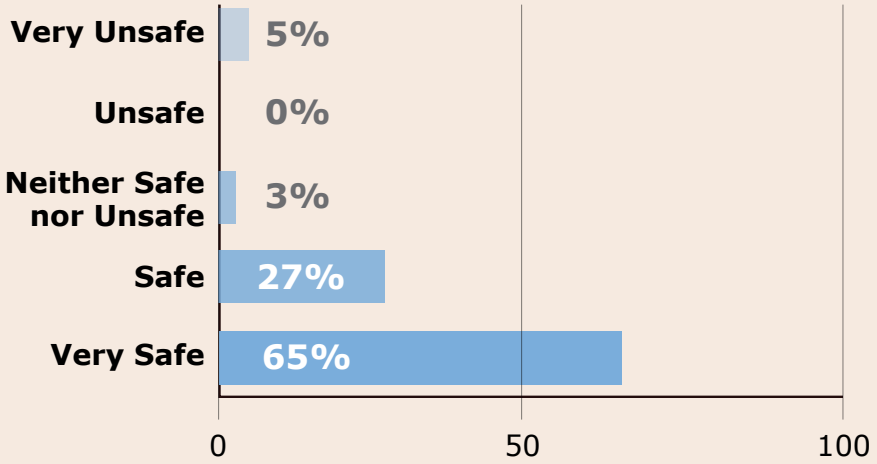
Conflicts observed include those between off-leash dogs and cyclists as well as between cyclists and walkers / runners and between different off-leash dogs. Along the same lines, residents were asked if they feel safe when visiting the park.

DO YOU FEEL SAFE AT JIM UFFELMANN PARK?

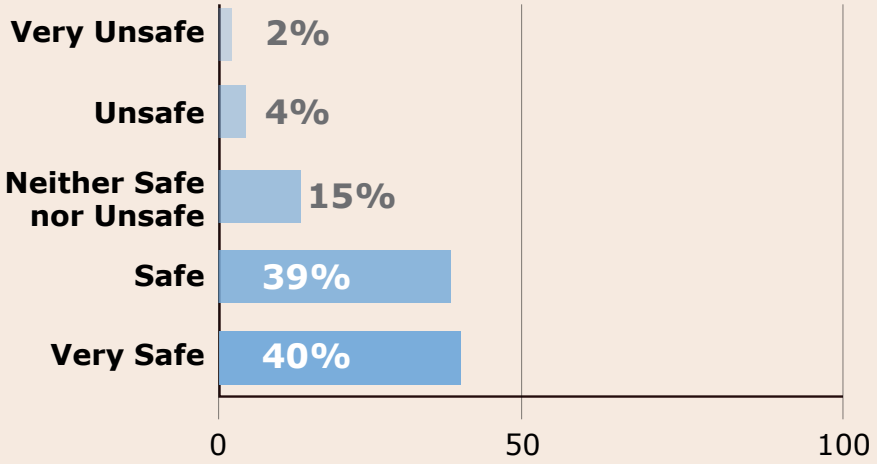
ALL RESPONDENTS:



OFF-LEASH DOG WALKERS:



PARK USERS WITHOUT OFF-LEASH DOGS:



This project was initiated largely due to the number of safety concerns reported to Town staff and Bylaw Officers, however the data above collected during the public survey contradicts this. The majority of respondents in each category feel either safe or very safe at the Park.



When asked what would make visitors feel safer when visiting Jim Uffelmann Park, the responses were as follows:

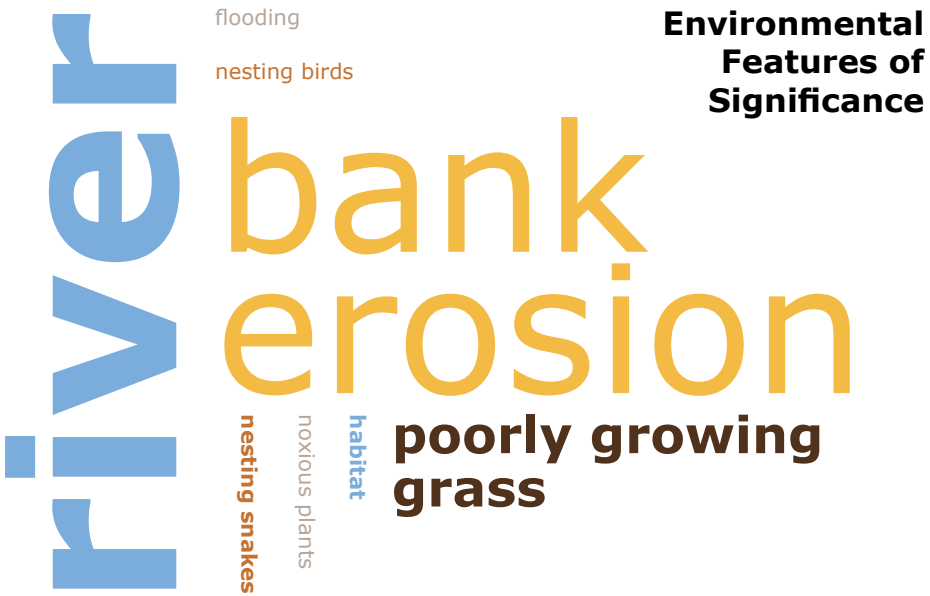
TOP 5 WAYS TO IMPROVE FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN JIM UFFELMANN PARK:

1. **Posted Park Rules / Etiquette (40%)**
2. **Separation of Recreational Uses (36%)**
3. **Improved Lighting Levels (29%)**
4. **Increased Presence of Bylaw Officers (22%)**
5. **Other (17%)**

Top responses under "other" include:

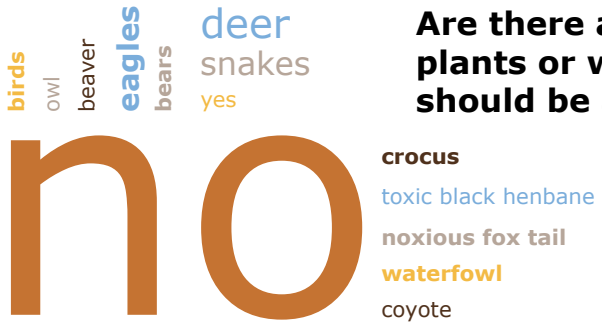
- slower speed for e-scooters, e-bikes, cyclists and other wheeled modes of transportation;
- prohibit e-scooters, e-bikes, cyclists and other wheeled modes of transportation;
- enforcement of park rules / etiquette;
- use of fencing to separate recreational uses and protect eroding slopes;
- widen shared pathway;
- make park on-leash area; and
- stabilize eroding slopes to the River.

Next, residents were asked if there are any environmental features of significance we should be aware of within the park. The word cloud below exemplifies these responses.



Environmental Features of Significance

Residents were then specifically asked if there is a presence of sensitive plants or wildlife in the park we should be aware of, the **majority of respondents said "no."**



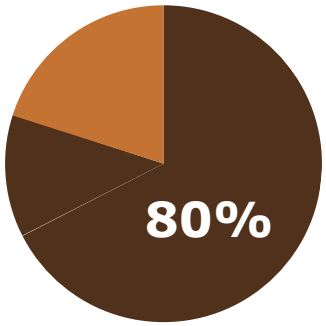
Are there any sensitive plants or wildlife we should be aware of?

When asked what management strategies we might consider to protect the natural environment of the Park, the following were the most common suggestions:

WAYS TO PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF JIM UFFELMANN PARK:

1. More presence of Bylaw officers to enforce rules and etiquette;
2. Plant more trees;
3. Proper turf maintenance;
4. Separate cyclists from off-leash dogs;
5. Create formalized river access;
6. River bank stabilization;
7. Leave it as-is; don't add amenities that will attract more people;
8. Park clean-up initiatives;
9. Designated off-leash areas; and
10. Fencing off areas where vegetation is regenerating and establishing.

WOULD YOU SUPPORT EDUCATIONAL / INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE AT THE PARK?



When asked if residents would support an interpretive / educational signage program at the Park, **80% said yes**. Suggested themes for the signage are listed below.

SUGGESTED INTERPRETIVE / EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE THEMES FOR THE PARK:

1. Trail / park etiquette;
2. Plants of the Park;
3. Wildlife of the Park;
4. Bow River morphology;
5. Bank stabilization / erosion mitigation techniques;
6. Indigenous significance of the Park / area;
7. Fish of the River;
8. Benefits of spending time in nature; and
9. History of the Park / area.

While most residents feel this Park is already very well-connected to the community, key connections that residents view as important include:

TOP 3 NOTED CONNECTIONS TO JIM UFFELMANN PARK:

1. Spray Lakes Sawmill Family Sports Centre;
2. Greystone community; and
3. Trans Canada Trail.



5.5 Public Pop-Up Session

On Sunday October 1st from 10am - 2pm a public pop-up session was held at Jim Uffelmann Park. At this stage, the Environmental Study had reached approximately 80% completion and the draft recommendations were formulated. The purpose of this pop-up was to share the draft findings of the study and inform the public of the next steps. A series of panels were prepared to incite conversation regarding the findings and garner community buy-in before the study was finalized.



Conversations

During this pop-up Town staff had numerous conversations with residents regarding the project. Overall, the most common themes discussed include the following:

- Fencing (to mitigate river erosion) x 15;
- Fencing (to separate uses along the pathway) x 30;
- Municipal enforcement (need for increased presence) x 30; and
- Safety x 10.

Residents are open to having multiple uses share the Park. However, safety of all and ensuring the environmental health of the Park were equally as important.

Engagement Panel (Dotmocracy)

An interactive component of the panels was to present findings of the monthly site assessments and gauge if

residents agree with them Attendees were asked to place blue or yellow stickers on the panel if they agreed with the finding, and place red stickers if they disagreed. The image to the right shows the panel after the session once all feedback has been collected. Below is a summary of these findings:

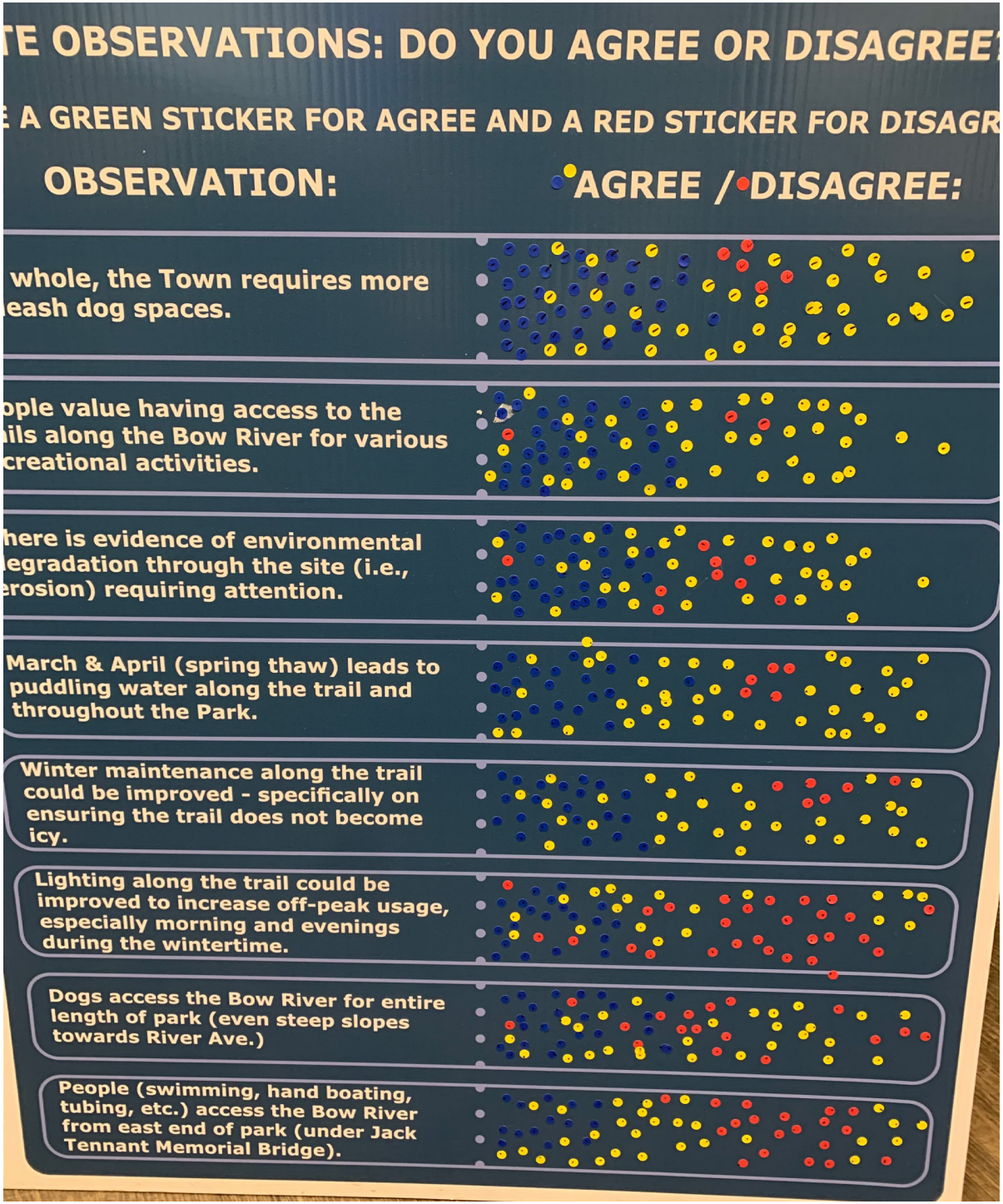
1. As a whole, the Town requires more off leash dog spaces.
   - Agree 73
   - Disagree 5

2. People value having access to the trails along the Bow River for various recreational activities.
   - Agree 66
   - Disagree 3

3. There is evidence of environmental degradation throughout the site requiring attention.
   - Agree 59
   - Disagree 9

4. March and April (spring thaw) leads to puddling water along the trail and throughout the park
   - Agree 60
   - Disagree 5

5. Winter maintenance along the trail could be improved – specifically on ensuring the trail doesn't become icy
   - Agree 51
   - Disagree 6



6. Lighting along the trail could be improved to increase off peak usage, especially morning and evenings during the winter.
   - Agree 39
   - Disagree 28

7. Dogs access the Bow River for entire length of the Park (even steep slopes towards River Ave.)
   - Agree 51
   - Disagree 17

8. People access the Bow River from the east end of the Park (under the Jack Tennant bridge).
   - Agree 42
   - Disagree 19

In-Person Survey

In addition to the dotmocracy panel, attendees were also asked to complete a small feedback card where they could note any additional comments they have on the project as a whole. Below are some key findings.

- Cochrane's riparian land management system is flawed. We need to restore, conserve and manage the riparian lands along the Bow River;
- Get rid of invasive plant species that are present (black henbane, thistle, yellow and red clematis, etc.);
- Cochrane cannot continue to promote all uses in all areas;
- We need a bicycle bell law;
- Separate path for cyclists;
- This off-leash area is the reason I might move to Cochrane;
- It's important to me that the Park remains an off-leash area with access to the river along its length;
- I appreciate that the Park experience and environmental damage are being considered;
- Dogs matter too, and walking by the river is a key part of the community;
- Why not put the pathway for bikes who are commuting elsewhere;
- Use plantings, not rip rap to help with erosion of the banks;
- Surprised at user numbers of off-leash dog walkers versus cyclists;
- Adding rip rap along slopes/banks covered by smaller 40mm river / drain rock will help bank erosion;
- Additional planting of trees along banks and flat areas will help soil erosion and provide shade to prevent drying out / washout of soils during summer;
- Add silt fence south of new development area and gravel pit to help with erosion and environmental issues; and
- We cannot lose this dog park. It is the only one with access to the river and it is vital that we keep the integrity of this off-leash area.

Let's Talk Cochrane

Lastly, as part of this engagement, the panels were posted to the Let's Talk Cochrane page and residents were asked to provide their thoughts. Below are some key comments:

- The dog park is understood to be vital to the community, and restricting it in any way would deviate Cochrane's dog owners;
- There is a real sense of community at the Jim Uffelmann off-leash area and I am sad it seems slated for another purpose without consulting off-leash users;
- The desire for off-leash spaces should never be

more important than the basic and necessary safety of people using the pathway system;

- Dogs should never be off-leash on paved pathways;
- Current use of park for off-leash dogs skewed survey results because people don't want to use it for biking, walking, etc. when there are so many off-leash dogs;
- The Park shows signs of significant environmental degradation;
- We do not mind the dogs but are so tired of watching people turn a blind eye to what their dogs have left behind, dog fights from untrained and unrestrained dogs, yes it’s off lease but you need to be in control of them; and
- I have yet to see bylaw in all the times of been on the pathway (at anytime of the day).





6.0 Conclusion:
A Summary of Findings & Recommendations

6.1 Site-Specific Recommendations

The monthly park assessments, Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment and Geotechnical Evaluations revealed a great deal of information about the condition of the Park. These findings can be found in Sections 2.0 though 4.0. Community engagement (found in Section 5.0) uncovered what Cochranites believe the character and usage of the Park should look like. In order to address these findings, a series of recommendations were created that outline specific actions that should be taken within the Park in years to come.

Finding #1: As a whole, the Town requires more off-leash dog spaces.

Community engagement and conversations with Town staff revealed that as a whole, Cochrane needs more off-leash dog spaces to keep up with the growing demand. The shortage of these spaces today has resulted in overuse of existing park spaces where off-leash use is permitted. Site observations confirmed this finding.

Site Recommendation #1: Maintain Jim Uffelmann Park as an off-leash dog space until further studies can be conducted.

Due to the shortage of off-leash dog spaces in Cochrane, this Study recommends that the Park continue to serve residents in this way. However, due to the environmental state of the Park, it is recommended that an Off-Leash Spaces Strategy be conducted that looks at the Town as a whole and makes recommendations for new off-leash areas to take the pressure off Jim Uffelmann Park. Until additional riverfront off-leash space is allotted elsewhere in Town, this Park should remain operational for this use. However, if the Off-Leash Strategy finds an alternate location for off-leash dogs to access the River, it is recommended that this Park be considered an on-leash area so that the riverbanks can be re-vegetated to help reduce erosion levels caused by current usage.

Finding #2: People value having access to the trails along the Bow River for various recreational activities.

Site observations and community engagement revealed a desire for various recreational users to access the riverfront trail system within Cochrane, and specifically the section that passes through Jim Uffelmann Park.

Site Recommendation #2: Maintain the Park as a multi-use space where various recreational users can access the trail system.

Jim Uffelmann Park is regularly enjoyed by recreational users of all kinds from off-leash dog walking to cycling and everything in between. With the future use of this trail planned to be a part of The Great Trail, multi-use enjoyment is essential. While some conflicts were observed and reported between users, it is still expected that this Park can remain multi-use. Further education of park users through etiquette signage is recommended to ensure everyone knows how to share the space so everyone can safely enjoy it.

Finding #3: There is evidence of environmental degradation throughout the site (i.e., erosion) requiring attention.

Geotechnical evaluations of the Park revealed various forms of environmental degradation throughout the Park, including bank erosion. The Park is located on the

northern shores of the Bow River, and as such includes steep banks. These banks are showing signs of erosion and degradation as a result of foot traffic as well as natural forces such as wind and water.

Site Recommendation #3: Erosion mitigation strategies should be implemented within the Park.

Sections of steep eroding slopes should be closed to the public and remediation measures should be implemented. It is recommended that large sections be closed in intervals to prevent park users from accessing certain sections of the river bank. Remediation measures such as live willow staking, installing native plant material with soil stabilizing roots and other measures be explored to determine the appropriate course of action. These remediation areas should be signed with educational material so that park users can understand what is taking place. This educational piece is crucial to gain community buy-in of these efforts. It is important to note that erosion caused by water levels and river morphology will not be mitigated as they are natural forces; however, erosion caused by use in the park can be mitigated to slow the impact of these degrading factors.

Finding #4: March & April (spring thaw) leads to puddling water along the trail and throughout the Park.

Site assessments during the spring months noted undesirable low spots within the Park that become flooded, leading to large puddles and mud pits throughout, especially adjacent to the Bow Rivers Edge Campground.

Site Recommendation #4: Mitigation strategies should be implemented within the Park to improve these puddling conditions.

It is recommended that these problem areas within the Park be regraded to prevent springtime pooling water.





The flat area adjacent to the Campground and sections of grass along side the trail should be raised up to prevent this puddling. Key areas such as pockets adjacent to waste receptacles should be priority to ensure existing park amenities can be accessed year-round.

Finding #5: Winter maintenance along the trail could be improved - specifically on ensuring the trail does not become icy.

Site assessments throughout the winter and early months noted a deficiency in maintenance of the trails though the Park. On numerous occasions, trails were noted as snow covered, partially snow covered and icy. These conditions made the trail difficult to use.

Site Recommendation #5: Changes to Park maintenance practices should be considered to ensure the trails are considered accessible year-round.

While it is not reasonable to recommend an increase in maintenance hours spent at the Park, a change in practices would be prudent. A snow- or ice-covered pathway is dangerous to all park users, and as such, every effort should be made to prevent this. Practices such as using paw-safe, environmentally-friendly ice melt should be explored to determine the appropriate practice to implement and ensure the trail is safe to use by all, year-round.

Finding #6: There is a lack of lighting along the pathways through the Park, making off-peak usage challenging.

Site assessments that occurred in the evening hours revealed the need for improved site lighting within the Park to allow for usage during off-peak times, especially during the wintertime when fewer daylight hours shortens the usable window at the Park. Finding #5 revealed the

need for improved winter maintenance of trails through the Park. Combined with the lack of lighting, this Park is not desirable to use outside peak hours; especially, during the wintertime.

Site Recommendation #6: Lighting along the trail could be improved to increase off-peak usage, especially morning and evenings during the wintertime.

Keeping in mind the importance of minimizing nighttime lighting to prevent disturbance to wildlife, lighting within the Park could be improved. Dark Sky compliant lighting that provides the minimum lighting levels to allow for off-peak usage of the Park is recommended. This could spread out park usage across more hours of the day and in turn make peak times less busy, which also takes pressure off concentrated use of certain areas. This could potentially reduce conflicts within the Park, increasing everyone's enjoyment.

Finding #7: Dogs access the Bow River for entire length of park (even steep slopes towards River Ave.)

It is evident that dogs and off-leash dog walkers are the number one group accessing the Bow River in Jim Uffelmann Park. At all times of the year, dogs are seen playing in the river, while other recreational users such as boaters are only observed in the river during warm months.

Site Recommendation #7: Ensure access to the Bow River is maintained for off-leash dogs.

As mentioned in recommendation #1, it is essential that river access be preserved for off-leash dogs. Currently, this Park is the only location where this is permitted within the Town. Until such time as another riverfront off-leash space becomes available (revealed through the recommended



Off-Leash Dog Strategy), this Park should remain one. If a future location is deemed to be a more environmentally appropriate (i.e., no eroding slopes to contend with), then it may be explored to transition this Park to on-leash.

Finding #8: People (swimming, hand boating, tubing, etc.) access the Bow River from east end of park (under Jack Tennant Memorial Bridge).

The previous finding noted that people tend to access the Bow River from this Park during the warm months. The most common river access point observed was at the east end of the park underneath the Jack Tennant Memorial Bridge. The river is relatively slow moving in this location and the shallow sloping shoreline make access easy.

Site Recommendation #8: Ensure access to the Bow River is maintained in this location in particular.

This location does not show any signs of erosion from recreational users, and as such it should be maintained as a river access point for all. It is recommended to further explore amenities (such as additional benches, an accessible hand boat launch, etc.) in this area to encourage use in this area as opposed to more environmentally sensitive areas elsewhere in the Park. Further engagement should be conducted to determine appropriate amenities to consider.

Finding #9: Surface water flow is causing erosion within the Park.

Surface water from within the site and surrounding areas had a tendency to concentrate, causing erosion of these areas.

Site Recommendation #9: Re-grade upland areas of the Park where surface water flow is concentrated to disperse flowing water to "sheet flow".

A thorough review of the site grading is needed to find ways of reducing erosion potential that is caused when surface water is concentrated to a single location. Spreading out surface drainage will reduce erosion. Areas facing erosion can also be re-vegetated with native grasses and shrubs to help stabilize soils (as noted in Site Recommendation #3).

These recommendations serve to ensure the Park can be enjoyed for years to come by both offering amenities desired by Cochranites and ensuring the environmental integrity of the Park is preserved.



6.2 Next Steps

Finalization of Study & Presentation to Council:
Following this engagement, the Study will be finalized and presented to Council, likely mid to late January 2024.

ESA Phase 2:
Before any development or changes of use can be made to the Park, a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment should be conducted to confirm whether or not any of the potential site contaminants are present within the Park.

Geotechnical Evaluations:
Before any structures can be proposed within the Park, site-specific geotechnical evaluations need to be conducted to test the structural capacity. This helps to determine realistic budgetary numbers for any proposed structures and assess their feasibility.

Riverfront Recreation Strategy:
Engagement conducted through this environmental study revealed the need to develop a Riverfront Recreation Strategy for the Town. Access to the Bow River is a priority for residents and a Riverfront Recreation Strategy will be a planning tool to ensure equitable access for varying recreation activities across Town. Continued public engagement will be a key component of this Strategy.

Off-Leash Dog Strategy:
Engagement revealed an inadequate supply of off-leash dog spaces within Cochrane. An Off-Leash Dog Strategy would plan for current and future off-leash demands in the Town and ensure adequate space is designated so that conflicts with other recreationists can be prevented. Continued community engagement will be a key component of developing this Strategy.



Trail Etiquette Program:

Sharing the trail is a common goal for residents. Engagement revealed that various recreational activities enjoy using the trails throughout the Town, oftentimes resulting in conflicts. A Trail Etiquette Program would serve to educate residents on how to share the trails with other recreational uses so that everyone can enjoy the outdoor spaces the Town has to offer. Further consultation with trail users would be a key part of this Program.

Interpretive Signage Program:

There is a huge opportunity to install interpretive signage at Jim Uffelmann Park. Engagement revealed support for this initiative and highlighted possible themes including: native flora and fauna of the park, river morphology, sharing the trail, history of the Park, and more.

Remediation Efforts:

Park assessments revealed areas with significant erosion. There is a key opportunity to remediate these areas, closing off sections of the slope to the river to properly address these concerns. Strategic planting, reducing traffic and other measures should be explored for the Park. These remediation techniques would serve as a fantastic educational opportunity for park users and foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the sensitive slopes in the Park.

Trans Canada Trail:

The Trans Canada Trail is currently planned to include the section of trail through Jim Uffelmann Park. This will undoubtedly increase traffic through the Park. Educating park users on trail etiquette and ensuring eroding slopes are remediated will become even more important as more users pass through the Park.

