



# APPENDICES

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Concept Map**

Located inside envelope on back cover.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Land Ownership Map**

Located inside envelope on back cover.

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **Additional Studies Required At The Master Plan Stage**

The following studies will be required to support development of the Master Plan.

#### **1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

The North Saskatchewan River Valley Bylaw #7188 will require preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment at the Master Plan stage. The E.I.A. will have to address the effects of trail, bridge and facility development and the mitigations necessary to minimize environmental impact of development and operations.

#### **2. HISTORICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

An H.R.I.A. may be required by Alberta Culture to identify the presence or absence of archaeological or paleontological resources affected by the plan proposals. Depending on the nature of any resources identified mitigation measures will be required. A determination will be made by Alberta Culture based on the Concept Plan proposals.

#### **3. DIGITIZING BIOPHYSICAL INFORMATION**

Analysis of the 1980 Biophysical Inventory will require the manipulation of large quantities of data which are presently accessible only in hard copy for manual analysis. Conversion of this existing information to digital format on the City's Geo Base Information System will speed this process and increase accuracy of analysis.

#### **4. DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING**

All City of Edmonton Mapping is compatible with the G.B.I.S. system. In particular, digital aerial mapping for production of topographic plans is justified because of the unequalled accuracy, speed and non-destructive nature of the remote mapping technique. It is the only practical method for preparing extensive topographic information required for river valley trail and park planning. Mapping will be completed in 1990 and 1991.

#### **5. BRIDGE LOCATION - ENGINEERING ANALYSIS**

This study completed in 1990, examined the preferred locations of pedestrian bridge structures, recommended precise alignments, established the structural and hydrological requirements for the bridges, identified construction access areas and prepared cost estimates.