





South Riel Area Structure Plan Bylaw 27/2015

As amended <u>September April 2823</u>, <u>2015 2019</u> – <u>Bylaw</u> 2914/20152019

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South Riel Area Structure Plan Amendments

Amendment	Bylaw	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Number	Number	Reading	Reading	Reading
<u>Original</u>	27/2015	Aug. 24,	Aug. 24,	Sep. 8,
		<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>
<u>1</u>	29/2015	Sep. 28,	Sep. 28,	Sep. 28,
		<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2015</u>
2	14/2019	Apr. 1,	Apr. 23,	Apr. 23,
		2019	2019	2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

- (1) This plan establishes the conceptual land use, transportation, and servicing patterns for the South Riel area to implement the *Municipal Development Plan (MDP)*, which designates this sector of the City for industrial, commercial, and residential development.
- (2) Servicing standards, population analysis, and other details supporting this Area Structure Plan (ASP) are referenced in:
 - The South Riel Area Structure Plan Technical Report (Technical Report), dated August 2007. _The 2011 amendment to this ASP is supported by an updated Traffic Impact Assessment;
 - The amendments for Bylaw 27/2015 are referenced in:
 - The South Riel ASP Amendment Technical Report prepared by WSP Canada Inc., for the residential lands located between Levasseur Road, CN Railway, Riel Drive, and LeClair Way, dated March 2015.
 - The amendments for Bylaw 29/2015 are referenced in:
 - ____The South Riel ASP Amendment Technical Report prepared by WSP Canada Inc., for the commercial and industrial/commercial lands located between LeClair Way, — CN Railway, Ray Gibbon Drive, and the City Boundary, dated February 2015.
 - The amendments for Bylaw 14/2019 are referenced in:
 - The South Riel ASP Amendment Technical Report prepared by Invistec Consulting Ltd. for the residential and residential/commercial lands located between LeClair Way, CN Railway, Levasseur Road, and Riel Drive, dated December 2018.

1.2 Authority of the Plan

The South Riel Area Structure Plan and amendments have been -adopted through a bylaw passed by Council in accordance with the Municipal Government Act (MGA).—

The MGA identifies an ASP for the purpose of providing a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of the area. _The ASP is to describe sequence of development, proposed land uses, population density, and general location of transportation routes, public utilities, and may contain other matters City-Council considers necessary. The approval of the South Riel Area Structure Plan does not guarantee development rights. At the time of subdivision or development, detailed engineering drawings will be reviewed, and CHEDULE "A" TO BYLAW 27/2015 (Page 1)

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the City will then determine if development can proceed._ In order to encourage development within the City of St. Albert, Council, by approving this Area Structure Plan, acknowledges the following limitations:

That final approval of any servicing agreements remains subject to a review of plans of subdivision and detailed engineering drawings as

per the City of St. Albert Engineering Standards, Utility Master Plan (UMP), Transportation Master Plan (TMP), Transportation System Bylaw (TSB), Municipal Development Plan (MDP), Land Use Bylaw (LUB), and any other documents, Municipal or otherwise, the City determines relevant to the development. _The approval of this ASP does not constitute approval of any servicing agreement, future districting, subdivision, development agreement, development permit, or building permit.

- That the City reserves the right to apply any additional infrastructure servicing specification to the lands covered by this ASP in order to provide quality services to the citizens.
- That all development expenses and other costs, of every nature and kind, are at the developer's sole risk, and that any additional expenses incurred by the development as a result of any modification resulting from the aforesaid Engineering Standards are at the developer's expense.
- The City is not responsible financially or otherwise, to provide infrastructure to support development of this ASP.

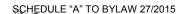
1.3 Timeframe of the Plan

This ASP is future-oriented and depicts how South Riel will be developed over a period of time through a series of public and private sector initiatives. The first stage of development was the Holes-Enjoy CenterCentre whichthat opened in the spring of 2011.— The completion of the industrial and commercial portion is expected to take 5 to 7 years, and the completion of the residential portion is expected to take 3 to 7 years. For full build-out, both are dependent onservicing capacity and market demand. The residential portion has undergone revisions since the original ASP was created; it is expected to take 10 to 15 years to complete, with construction proposed to start in 2019.

The first stage of development was the Holes Enjoy Center which opened in the spring of 2011.—While the plan envisions a desired future, changes to the plan may be required to respond to new circumstances and market demands. _
Thus, to ensure that it remains current and relevant, the plan may be reviewed

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and updated either generally or in regard to a specific issue as determined necessary by Council or when the *Municipal Development Plan* (MDP) is updated.

1.4 Interpretation of the Plan

1.4.1 Map Interpretation

Due to the small scale of the ASP maps, the boundaries or locations of any symbols or areas shown on a map within the ASP are approximate

and not absolute, and are to be verified at the time of subdivision. With the exception of surveyed delineations, boundaries and symbols on the maps are not intended to define exact locations except where they coincide with clearly recognizable physical features or fixed boundaries such as existing roads or utility rights-of-way. Minor deviations on the boundaries between land uses may be allowed, at the discretion of Planning and Development Department Administration, as long as the general location of land uses does not change or create potential impacts to surrounding land uses (existing or proposed) and the overall statistics for the neighbourhood are still achieved. While proposed roads and walkways are shown in order to illustrate possible alignments, the local road alignments and walkway locations are subject to verification and possible realignment at the time of subdivision.

1.4.2 Application of the Plan

The South Riel ASP shall apply to the area shown on Figure 1. The area is located in the southwest quadrant of St. Albert and is bounded by:

- · Canadian National (CN) Rail Line (Sangudo subdivision) to the east;
- · Ray Gibbon Drive to the west;
- · Levasseur Road to the north; and
- · City boundary to the south.

The ASP area encompasses 91.36 hectares ± (225.75 acres±) of land.

1.5 Objectives

The objectives of this ASP are to:

Provide provide a range of innovative and unique multiple family housing forms to cater to young professionalsall ranges of the market, including new homeowners, families, urbanites, older adults, and residents looking to downsize;

<u>Ddevelop a safe and enjoyable pedestrian-oriented neighbourhood with strong linkages throughout, and to surrounding neighbourhoods, and to amenities;</u>

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- Delevelop residential and mixed-use buildings clustered around green spaces to increase the community's sense of place and interaction between neighbours;
- <u>Sconnect all residential development with internal and external networks of trails and pathways to reduce car-dependency and promote healthy lifestyles;</u>
- <u>Gcreate opportunity for access and employment between the residential</u> and business park areas of South Riel;
- Ccreate synergies between adjacent businesses and residential development;
- <u>Connect businesses with the transportation network of Ray Gibbon</u>
 <u>Drive and the Anthony Henday;</u>
- <u>Ggenerate employment opportunities through the development of commercial and industrial sites;</u>
- Develop develop a well-planned competitive light industrial business park; and
- Generate employment opportunities through the development of commercial and industrial sites:
- Develop a safe and enjoyable pedestrian eriented neighbourhood with strong linkages throughout and to surrounding neighbourhoods and amenities;
- Connect businesses with the transportation network of Ray Gibbon Drive and the Anthony Henday;
- Create opportunity for access and employment between the residential and business park areas of South Riel;
- Create synergies between adjacent businesses and residential development; and
- <u>Create_create_opportunities</u> for year-round recreational activities for all ages and interests.

1.6 Property Ownership Patterns

The land within the ASP boundary is owned by a number of corporations including South Riel Development Ltd., bcIMC Realty Corporation c/o GWL_Realty AdvisorsQuadreal Property Group LP, Cape Group of CompaniesBellevue Village Properties GP Inc., and the Enjoy Centre Ltd. TEC Investment Properties Inc. AltaLink Management Ltd., owns a power line right-of-way, which traverses diagonally through the property. The City of St. Albert owns road rights-of-way for Riel Drive, and public utility lots. within the northwest quadrant of the ASP area. Figure 7 provides legal descriptions of the parcels of land within the Plan Area.

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1.7 Planning Context

The ASP has been prepared within the context of the statutory planning requirements in the Province of Albertain St. Albert, — Future development in St. Albert is guided by the City of St. Albert Municipal Development Plan (MDP), as well as other non-statutory master planning and servicing initiatives, which provide guidance for the future land use and development options of South Riel.

1.7.1 Municipal Development Plan (MDP)

The City of St. Albert MDP, Bylaw 15/2007 as amended, Future Land Use Policy, Map 2, designates the plan area for industrial, commercial, and residential land uses with the potential for a Regional Shopping Centre. The Transportation Network, Map 5, MDP, includes the alignment of Ray Gibbon Drive and the crosstownarterial connection with LeClair Way (137 Avenue) with Ray Gibbon Drive.

1.7.2 Existing Area Structure Plan

The original version of the South Riel Area Structure Plan was adopted on September 18, 2007, and was amended in September 2011. The South Riel Area Structure Plan Bylaw 21/2007, as amended was repealed and replaced by Bylaw 27/2015. Bylaw 27/2015 which addressed amendments to the residential land uses in September 2015, and amended by bylaw Bylaw 29/2015 which addressed amendments to the commercial and industrial/commercial land uses in October 2015. Bylaw 14/2019 focused on the residential lands located south of Levasseur Road, west of Riel Drive, east of the CN Railway, and north of LeClair Way.

1.7.3 Land Use Bylaw

The City's Land Use Bylaw, Bylaw 9/2005, as amended, controls development of the lands within the neighbourhood. All of the lands within the plan area have been redistricted. Changes to the land use district require an amendment to the Land use Bylaw, ahead efprior to subdivision and development. with a range of land use districts including Medium and High Density Residential, Regional Commercial, Commercial and Industrial Service, Park, and Direct Control

1.7.4 for the The power line right-of-way is districted Direct Control. Some-parcels may require redistricting at a future date to be in alignment with this Area Structure Plan. Urban Village Centres Planning and Design Guidelines

The Urban Village Centres Planning and Design Guidelines provide a

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description on the concept of an urban village. The guidelines include-information on urban form, mix of complementary land uses, residential and non-residential land uses, open space, vehicle circulation, pedestrian and transit circulation, and definitions. These should be considered during development review.

4.7.51.7.4 Transportation Master Plan (TMP)

The *Transportation Master Plan* (20082015) prepared by <u>Associated Engineering ISL</u> for the City of- St. Albert guides how the City addresses current and future transportation needs. This document sets the vision and actions for the transportation network until 2042. The term transportation includes the roads, trails, sidewalks, and other infrastructure needed to move people and goods from one place to another. is being updated in 2015 and will consider all developable lands, current and proposed infrastructure and, data.

The *TMP* (20082015) (Figure 4-1 Exhibit 4.18 and 4.25) shows the proposed road network. road patterns at the 75,000 and 105,000-population horizon. It identifies future road widening on Ray Gibbon Drive, The 75,000 population horizon road network identifies the completed extension of LeClair Way from Sir Winston Churchill Avenue to Ray Gibbon Drive, along with a potential interchange at the intersection of Ray Gibbon Drive and LeClair Way. A future neighbourhood roadway (formerly called collector roadway) is proposed throughout the south portion of the South Riel Plan Area to service the commercial and industrial lands south of LeClair Way. with the forecasted further extension of LeClair Way from Ray Gibbon Drive to the south City boundary west of Ray Gibbon Drive. The 105,000 horizon road network-identifies the completed extension of LeClair Way from Sir Winston-Churchill Avenue to Ray Gibbon Drive, with a further extension of LeClair Way to tie into the south City boundary west of Ray Gibbon Drive.

There are no additional collector-neighbourhood residential road networks or internal road segments acknowledged for this-the residential development areas of the South Riel Area Structure Plan. located south of Levasseur Road to LeClair Way, from Sir Winston Churchill Avenue to Ray Gibbon Drive. The local road network within the South Riel Plan-Area is being included in the 2015 TMP update, addressing connectivity to Levasseur Road and LeClair Way.





1.7.61.7.5 Utility Master Plan (UMP)

The *Utility Master Plan (UMP)* (2014) for the City of St. Albert is a general framework for providing utility services to future developments (water, wastewater, and stormwater management). The timeframe for extending services is based on the pace of development, and the ability of front ending parties to design and construct necessary infrastructure components. The current stormwater management release rate is 2.5 litres/second/hectare (L/s/ha) for the Sturgeon River.





2.0 SITE ANALYSIS

2.1 Natural and Cultural Features

2.1.1 Topography and Drainage

The area has a gentle slope downhill from east to west with the natural drainage towards Big Lake. Elevations range from 651 metres to 682 metres above sea level. The topography and natural drainage pattern will have some implications for the design of municipal infrastructure.

2.1.2 Relation to Designated Flood Line

The lands are above the Designated Flood Line for the Sturgeon River and for Big Lake.

2.1.3 Geotechnical Conditions

Geotechnical investigations within the Plan Area are documented in the report *Geotechnical Investigation Proposed South Riel Subdivision*, prepared by J.R. Paine & Associates, February 2007 for the IBI Group. The report provides a summary of the general soil and groundwater conditions and an assessment of conditions for site development, site grading, building foundations, underground utilities, surface utilities, cement types, groundwater issues, and storm water management facilities. A total of 16 test holes were drilled to a depth of 7.3 metres.

Generally, the soil conditions at this site consist of surficial topsoil, underlain by a very silty clay, or clayey silt material. The Groundwater table in the area is generally low, with all test holes being dry to a depth of 7.3 metres. The report presents guidelines and standards for the construction of all components of urban development. The soil samples indicated from negligible to severe concentrations of soil sulphates in the site subsoils, and suggest cement types to alleviate soil sulphate issues.

Based upon the findings of the 2007 Geotechnical Investigation, it is anticipated that any development within Midtown over 4 storeys, will require further site specific geotechnical investigation.

2.1.4 Vegetation Resources

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The Natural Areas Assessment for the South Riel Area Structure Plan prepared by Westworth and Associates included a reconnaissance level vegetation survey. The assessment looked at four environmentally

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sensitive areas, one significant natural area, and seventeen small natural





areas.___The survey found that there were no rare vascular plants found during the study. Most of the site is dominated by several species of willow and trembling aspen.___The understory consists mainly of prickly rose, red osier dogwood, stinging and marsh nettle, and American vetch. _The wetlands were dominated by reed canary grass, slough and tickle grass, with some nettle and thistle. Most of the area shows signs of invasion by non-native species.

2.1.5 Natural Site Assessment

Westworth Associates Environmental Ltd., prepared a *Natural Area Assessment for the South Riel Area Structure Plan* dated February 2007. The report noted that most of the remaining natural areas are associated with small depressions that are too wet for agricultural use. Although such areas could be classified as a wetland, their small size limits their value as wildlife habitat. _The report notes that the remaining natural areas in this location have limited sustainability within an urban environment although some opportunities exist to incorporate some of the natural features into stormwater management facilities or into park and open spaces.

The report notes that an environmental assessment for the West Regional Road (Ray Gibbon Drive) conducted by Spencer Environmental Management Services Ltd., during 2003 identified a rare moss species. This moss species is located throughout the site and is typically found near the bases of trees and mature shrubs in moist habitats. _Stantec Consulting Ltd., was contracted to undertake a collection and transplant program for the rare moss species identified. _Samples were taken and sent to bryologist Dr. Richard Caners of the Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute at the Royal Alberta Museum the week of February_-3,_-2014 for analysis. The transplant site is located at the Sandy Lake Wilderness Area in Sturgeon County. A monitoring program has been established to monitor the success of transplants.

2.1.6 Environmental Site Assessment

A Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), based on the CSA Standard Z768-94 publication, *Phase 1, Environmental Site Assessment*, was completed in March 2006 for the subject property in St. Albert. The





ESA identified no concerns for the South Riel lands and noted that no further environmental investigation is necessary. An abandoned well head is located in the southwest corner of the Plan Area it has been reclaimed according to the requirements of Alberta Environment. The setback requirement from this former well head is a five (5) metre minimum radius.

2.1.7 Heritage Resources

A Historical Resources Impact Assessment of the South Riel lands in southwest St. Albert was completed by Walt Kowal Consulting in September 2005. The study concluded that the lands do not contain any archaeological, palaeontological, or historic period sites that are of historical importance and recommended that no further historical resources impact assessment or mitigation work are warranted.

2.2 Current Development Patterns

The Plan Area is bordered to the north by the Riel Business Park and park area and to the east by low density residential land use in Heritage Lakes. The completed LeClair Way (137th Avenue) bisects the center of the Plan Area. To the south, the lands are located adjacent to the Anthony Henday Transportation Utility Corridor and other lands within the City of Edmonton zoned as AG – Agricultural Zone and DC2 – Site Specific Development Control Zone. Ray Gibbon Drive forms the westerly boundary and land west of this right-of-way is identified for future industrial development under the City's Municipal Development Plan. The AltaLink Transmission Powerline runs through the Plan Area, extends to the City of Edmonton and is delineated with an 36.58 meter (120 feet) wide right-of-way. A 10 meter (32.8 feet) wide AltaLlink gas-too pipeline and Telus right-of-way runs parallel to the CN Railway within the CN Railway setback. The CN Railway is the eastern border of the Plan Area.

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3.0 LAND USE CONCEPT

3.1 Future Land Use Map

The Future Land Use Map for South Riel is shown in Figure 2 which depicts future land use and roadway patterns for the subject lands. This map consists of a series of areas and symbols that define expected future land use and roadway patterns for the subject lands.

3.2 Land Use Concept: Major Development Patterns

Multiple land uses are proposed for South Riel including: residential, commercial, mixed-use (residential and commercial), and commercial-and industrial.—The compact urban residential form and the variety of commercial, office, and industrial opportunities are proposed to complement each other. There is a prospect for some residents to live and work in the same neighbourhood with the potential to walk to work and access daily amenities or to utilize live-work units.

The form and siting of land uses in the future South Riel area is influenced by the location of major transportation corridors in the vicinity of the lands, being: Ray Gibbon Drive to the west; the CN Railway to the east, and LeClair Way bisecting the Plan Area.—The location of these corridors imposes certain constraints to development, but also provides opportunity given the locational advantage the roadways will provide with the region in the future.—A major electrical corridor traverses the site in a north-easterly/south-westerly direction.

Development bounded by Riel Drive, LeClair Way, the CN Railway, and Levasseur Road, is identified within this ASP as "Midtown."

Residential will be located on both sides of Riel Drive with the majority of housing Residential uses will be concentrated on the east side of Riel Drive.

The overall density for the ASP is 81 du/nrha. Residential in the northeast corner of the Plan Area The number of Midtown residential dwelling units proposed is 904769. The proposed developable residential area is 41.479.49 hectares±, representing 42.2210.39% of the gross developable area for the Plan Area. The number of dwelling units on the west side of Riel Drive proposed is 350. The proposed developable residential area is 3.15 hectares±, representing 3.45% of the gross developable area for the Plan Area. The residential densities may range from 35 to 141 dwelling units per hectare. The maximum densities as allowed under a specific land use district may not be permitted as it may be dependent on sanitary servicing capacity. The average, overall, net

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SOUTH RIEL AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

Part 3 Land Use Concept

density of the residential area is 81 dwelling units per net residential hectare. The total number of dwelling units proposed is 792 units. The proposed developable residential area is 9.99 hectares±, which is 10.84% of the gross-developable area for the Plan Area.

The commercial and commercial/industrial lands located in the southern portion of the Plan Area will provide goods, services, and employment to the community and the surrounding region. There are 42.7210.43 hectares± of commercial, and 41.49-06 hectares± of commercial/industrial lands.

3.3 Residential Land Use

Residential The residential lands uses will include provide housing choices to cater a mix of age, income, social groups, as well as tenure. Tenure may includes fee simple, bareland condominium, condominium, and rental.

Developments may include private roadways and private amenities. The housing forms proposed are compact with walkable connections to surrounding neighbourhoods and services. Residential is proposed on both sides of Riel Drive. styles that are not limited to: semi-detached, townhouse and apartment style housing that will have access to open space, parks, shopping, and transit.

On the east side of Riel Drive in will be three character areas that are located within an area called Midtown. Midtown will have a mix of housing product with slight difference between each character area. Midtown will be developed to be a high-quality urban design site with appropriate building massing. The site will provide a seamless transition between different building heights.

3.3.1 Mix-Use Residential with Commercial

The mixed-use development provides the opportunity to create a single structure development with commercial on the main floor with residential dwelling units above the commercial development. At 151 Riel Drive, 350 residential dwelling units are anticipated on the 3.15 hectare site. These units are % of the total residential units within the Plan Area.

3.3.1 3.3.2 Medium Density Midtown Residential Area A

Located along Riel Drive and north of the AltaLink transmission powerline, Area A is in the central portion of the Plan Area. Area A is approximately 2.16 hectares. The type of housing form anticipated will pre-dominantly be townhouses with a mix of duplex and semi-detached dwelling units. The townhousing forms may be street-oriented, back-to-back, and stacked. The estimated building height is four storeys. The overall density of Midtown Residential Area A is 40 du/nrha.

Medium density residential development will be dispersed throughout the

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residential development area. Semi-detached, townhouses, and multistorey apartments are typical housing types associated with medium-density residential development, although other innovative housing typesmay be contemplated in the Plan Area. The number of medium density residential dwelling units proposed is 390, which is 49 % of the residential units in South Riel. Expected residential density in these areas is approximately 88 units per hectare. Maximum densities for this land use designation are 94 units per hectare, these densities may not be realized due to sanitary servicing. Sanitary servicing capacities will be determined at subdivision and/or development permit.

3.3.2 Medium to High Density Midtown Residential Area B

Located along Levasseur Road and the CN rail line in the northeast and east portion of the Plan Area. Area B is approximately 5.4 hectares. Some of the units will be adjacent to a linear public park. <u>Dwelling units may be front door-oriented with some-clusteringed</u> around and fronting a common/private green space. The mix of housing style anticipated is duplex, semi-detached, apartment, and townhousing. Townhousing forms include street-oriented, back-toback, and stacked. The estimated building height is five storeys. Building placement concerns may be mitigated by articulation of buildings, spacing between buildings, and differentiation of building The building massing and form of development in this area must be configured so as to mitigate impacts on the adjacent Heritage Lakes residential neighbourhood. The overall density for Midtown Residential Area B is 60 du/nrha. Two (2) medium to high density residential parcels are proposed next to the multi-use trail located adjacent to the CN Railway. The number of dwelling units proposed is-180 units, which would comprise approximately 23% of dwelling units. Expected densities for High Density Residential are approximately 110units per hectare. Maximum densities for this land use designation are 141 units per hectare. These densities may not be realized due to sanitary servicing constraints. Sanitary servicing capacity will be determined at subdivision and/or development permit.

3.3.3 Midtown Mixed-Use Commercial & Residential Area C

Located between LeClair Way, Riel Drive, the CN rail line, and the AltaLink transmission powerline in the southeast portion of the Plan Area. Area C is approximately 4.5 hectares. Some of the units will be adjacent to a public park. The type of housing form mix may consist of up to ten apartment buildings with a range of heights from six to twelve storeys and potential for assisted living complex(es). The overall density for Midtown Mix-Use Area C is 186 du/nrha.

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Part 3

Land Use Concept

Assisted living complex(es) provides support services such as meals and laundry within a group living arrangement. Should the supportive/assisted living be developed as sleeping units, which does not have a full kitchen, the units per hectares statistics will need to be adjusted, because a sleep unit is not a dwelling unit. It is anticipated that approximately 1.68 ha of Area C will be dedicated to assisted living.

Mixed-use buildings may include dwelling units, with retail/commercial on the ground level, and office use located ideally on the 2nd and 3rd floors. The building massing and form of development in this area must be configured so as to netmitigate impacts on -the adjacent Heritage Lakes residential neighbourhood. A mixed-use, development site, is proposed north of LeClair, Way, and adjacent to the CN Rajlway. The site area is 3.70, hectares±, The mix of uses could include stand alone commercial or, residential, commercial on the ground floor, with residential above, plus live, work units. The type of commercial proposed will accommodate daily, conveniences for residents. Complementary, commercial for the compact-neighbourhood may, include café shops, personal services, specialty, shops, small scale offices, and restaurants. The number of dwelling units anticipated is 222 dwelling units based on 60 dwelling units per gross-hectare.

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Part 3 Land Use Concept

3.4 Commercial Land Use

There are three (3) parcels of land designated as commercial and one (1) mixed use parcel. The total area of commercial land is 10.43 hectares±., totaling 12.79 hectares±. The mixed use parcel (part of Midtown) is 0.89 hectares± of commercial land. Access is from LeClair Way onto Riel Drive. Two parcels located south of LeClair Way total 7.203 hectares± and are planned as a small regional commercial/-local commercial centre. Access is from LeClair Way onto Richardson Drive. The third parcel is 5.492.34 hectares± located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Riel Drive and LeClair Way, is planned as commercial with a built form to include a mix of freestanding pads, box stores, and malls. It would permit residential units to be located above commercial. Both sites are adjacent to Ray Gibbon Drive; however, access to these-commercial sites will only be permitted from Riel Drive and/or from LeClair Way.

No access will be permitted from Ray Gibbon Drive. A high standard of site design, architectural elements, and landscaping will need to be incorporated to ensure an attractive addition to the City. Design Guidelines have been developed in order to direct development for the commercial lands south of LeClair Way.

3.4.1 Midtown Mixed-Use Area C

Located at the southeast corner of the Plan Area, adjacent to LeClair Way within Area C is the mixed-use commercial area. The commercial area (non-residential) anticipates 35,000 ft.² (3,252 m²) of commercial space.

The commercial area may include small scale retail such as coffee shop, restaurant, personal services, and specialty shops geared to cater to the residents in the South Riel neighbourhood. There is opportunity for office use, ideally on the second and third floors of the mixed-use building(s).

Mitigation measures may be required to address noise, light, and odour issues created by the commercial uses, to ensure the adjacent and adjoining dwelling units are not impacted. The building design should be created to be compatible with the residential uses. The building massing and form of development in this area must be configured so as to mitigate impacts on the adjacent Heritage Lakes residential neighbourhood.not impact the adjacent residential neighbourhood.

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3.5 Industrial/Commercial (Light Industrial) Land Use

Industrial development will be situated in both the northwest and southeast sectors of the Plan Area, providing- 41.49-06 hectares± of industrial/commercial land development. One 4.49 hectare± site located at 101 Riel Drive accommodates a multi-use facility that includes a large retail style-greenhouse, retail, restaurant, offices, grocery shops, and spa. This- and is the only-parcel of land is north of LeClair Way districted as Business Park Direct Control Commercial and Industrial Service (BP2CIS) Land Use District. The CIS district located at 101 Riel Drive will not be allowed to extend onto adjacent lands due to the proximity to residential USES.

The remainder of the Industrial/Commercial land which that is located in the southeast of the Plan Area does not require, nor are they dependent dependent upon, exposure to Ray Gibbon Drive. It is districted Commercial and Industrial Service (CIS) Land Use District. This site is 41.49 hectares These industrial/commercial lands are ideally located so that industrial type uses will not negatively impact residential land uses. Design Guidelines have been developed in order to direct development for the commercial/industrial lands south of LeClair Way.

3.6 Parks and Open Space

The parks and open space system in the Plan Area will include trails, parks, open space, and stormwater management facilities. The *Municipal Government Act* and the *Municipal Development Plan* specify that 10% of the developable lands be dedicated as Municipal Reserve, which can be used for development of school, parks, and those trails accepted by the City, and are not associated with public utility lots. The municipal reserve anticipated from this Plan Area is 9.14

hectares±; however, the actual land area will be less based on land agreements and Municipal Reserve provided as cash-in-lieu.

Municipal Reserves that have been collected include:

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• 1.93 hectares± of land dedicated (prior to the South Riel Area Structure Plan being created in 2007) to the Lois Hole Provincial Park that were not within the ASP boundaryPrior to the South Riel Area Structure Plan beingcreated in 2007, the land owners dedicated 1.93 hectares± of land to the Lois Hole Provincial Park that were not within the ASP boundary. An agreement with the City considered this area a deferral of Municipal Reserve from what then became South Riel, which the same party owned at the time;- Formatted: Indent: Left: 1.11 cm, Line spacing: Multiple



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 0.65 hectares <u>+</u> has been dedicated adjacent to the stormwater management facility north of 101 Riel Drive with reference to 91MR; and (registered at Land Titles Office)

—An additional 0.8 hectares <u>twas</u> <u>deferred</u> collected from 7 City Annex as a combination of cash in-lieu and credit around the stormwater management facility.

•

The Remaining-remaining Municipal Reserves_owing (5.6 hectares± for 6 City Annex lands) will be-provided as 2.42 hectares± in land and the balance of land (3.18 hectares±) to be provided as cash-in-lieu at fair market value. The amount of cash-in-lieu paid at time of subdivision will be a percentage based on the area of land being subdivided verses the Midtown site area. Cash-in-lieu will be required at this percentage even when Municipal Reserve is dedicated in the subdivision. Exact amounts dedicated as land and paid in cash will be determined at time of subdivision. allocated in the following ways:

0.65 hostares adjacent to stormwater management facility north of 101 Riel Drive with-reference to 91MR. (registered at Land Titles Office)

 5.6 hectares± for 6 City Annex lands to be provided as 2.42 hectares± inland and the balance to be provided as cash-in-lieu at fair market value (not dedicated).

An additional 0.8 hostares± deferred from 7 City Annex.

A Municipal Reserve shortfall of 0.156 hectares± is noted and may be required as cash-in-lieu from 6 City Annex.

Municipal Reserve parcels cannot be crossed by a private road, this is to ensure public access is maintained.

No development can occur under the AltaLink transmission power line that passes through the Plan Area. The land under the power lines will be open space with an area of 2.46 hectares± and registered as a Public Utility Lot (PUL).

3.6.1 Trails

A multi-use trail is being proposedlocated along Riel Drive as part of the road right-of-way. The power line right-of-way may also be used as part of the trail system; however, neither will receive municipal reserve credit. A multi-use trail is wider than a sidewalk and tends to be an asphalt surface. The development of the multi-use trail will be reviewed at time of Development Agreement in consultation with several City

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departments._ Other trails proposed will provide connections between parks, neighbouring streets, and stormwater management facilities._ Walkway connections will also be developed over infrastructure located within PUL's within the Plan Area. Common walkways will be provided on private residential lands to connect the residential and mixed-use areas within Midtown with the public walkway.

Adjacent to the CN Railway is a gas line running north-south, which can not have structures developed over it. A three_metre wide multi-use trail will be proposed on, or, adjacent to the gas line (based on approvals

from the gas line company), which will connect to the open space under AltaLink's transmission power line. Trails will be proposed adjacent to the stormwater management facilities (dependent on approval by AltaLink), municipal reserves for the trails will be considered at time of subdivision as per MDP policy.

Some trails may have Public Utility Lot (PUL) designation where trails are within utility rights-of-way; therefore, no municipal reserve dedication would be granted in these circumstances. The trails must be installed at the time of development and construction so that future residents are aware of trail alignments.

3.6.2 Urban Park Sites

The following public parks are proposed to provide open space and recreational amenities to serve residents of South Riel and the broader community:

- A connector park with an area of 0.46 hectares± providing a
 public connection from Levasseur Road, in the northeast corner
 of the Plan Area, extending throughout Area B to a
 neighbourhood park located on Riel Drive.
- A neighbourhood park with an area of 1.2 hectares± is located in the north portion of the Plan Area. This park is surrounded by public roadways and is easily accessible from the Residential Areas A & B and the broader community.
- An urban square/plaza with an area of 0.48 hectares± is located along a local roadway and is within Area C. Final design of the urban square/plaza will reflect the density and build environment (Page 19)

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it serves. To serve the higher density mixed-use area surrounding the urban square/plaza, may be partially hard surfaced and provide flexible spaces. It may also be a destination park for St. Albert residents.

 A connector park with an area of 0.29 hectares± provides an uninterrupted gateway and public pedestrian connection to the urban square/plaza from the LeClair Way and Riel Drive intersection.

The urban square/plaza and the connector park are to complement each other, because the connector brings people to the urban square/plaza.

At subdivision and or development of a park; linear parks must have minimum width of 17-20 metres, and at pinch points, parks must have minimum width of 15 metres.

It is expected that the land dedicated as Municipal Reserve will bedeveloped to accommodate a range of passive and active recreation and leisure activities in consultation with future residents. The larger parkspace (1.89 hectares±) located in the northern portion of the ASP wouldbe appropriate for active recreation. The two smaller park spaces (0.21and 0.32 hectares±) located adjacent to the AltaLink right-of-way wouldbe appropriate for more passive recreation uses, potentially includingcommunity garden plots, plazas and for community gathering, and flexible outdoor event spaces. Park design and programming will besubject to a park planning master plan.

3.6.3 Midtown Amenity Area

Common amenity areas will be required throughout the Midtown residential areas due to the reduced lot sizes, increased lot coverages, and high density residential development. Greenspaces distributed throughout the residential areas will provide space for pedestrian connectivity in-lieu of walkways along private roads. Common amenity areas are in addition to the Municipal Reserve contributions.

3.6.33.6.4 Stormwater Management Facilities (SWMF)

Two stormwater management facilities (SWMFs) are proposed built within the South Riel ASP to serve the drainage basin of the Pplan Aarea. The facilities are located at the northwest corner and centrally at the intersection of Ray Gibbon Drive and LeClair Way. (A trail

connection will be provided to the centrally located storm water facility-

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(dependent on AltaLink approval). Open spaces around the facilities will provide aesthetic value to the areas. Additionally, the northwest facility, also as well as, functional functions as an outdoor areas for residents' enjoyment.

The majority of the area for stormwater management facilities will be provided as public utility lots. Municipal Reserve credit may be provided to upland areas, based upon City policies, to be determined at the time of subdivision of adjacent lands.





3.6.43.6.5 School Site

A school site has not been designated as part of this ASP. Three local school divisions (Greater St. Albert Catholic Schools, St. Albert Public Schools and Greater North Central Francophone Schools) operating within the City all noted that they did not require a school site in the South Riel Pplan Aarea.

Table 3-1: Student Population Projection

Age	Grades	% of 2018 City of St. Albert Census age composition population 62,842	Student Generation South Riel (Total Population- 2,442)
5-9	K-4	6. <u>5</u> %	<u>159</u>
10-14	5-9	6. <u>9</u> %	<u>169</u>
15-19	10-12	<u>6.6</u> %	<u>162</u>
Total			<u>490</u>

The maximum anticipated number of students in the South Riel neighbourhood at full build-out is around 490 students between the ages of 5 to 19 years. This is based on the City of St. Albert 2016-8 Census Age Composition population of 62,842, the maximum anticipated population of 1,82,442 for South Riel, and the percentage of each age/grade category. The anticipated number of students in the South Riel neighbourhood at full build-out is around 311 students between the ages of 5 to 19 years. This is based on the City of St. Albert 2014 Census Age Composition population of 60,037, the anticipated population of 1,547 for South Riel, and the percentage of each age/grade category. At time of development, the most current Census for St. Albert and consultation with school boards will occur to better anticipate student population.



3.7 Development Statistics

The development statistics for the Plan Area are shown, quantitatively, in Table 3-2. The gross area of the Plan Area is 91.36 hectares±, as there is no Environmental Reserve to be dedicated in the Plan Area. All roads are included within the developable area. The residential area is 9.912.64 hectares±, which is 13.8310.69%± of the developable area. The largest land uses in the Plan Area are made up of Commercial and Commercial and Industrial land uses which together total 56.9851.49 hectares± or 62.3756.36% of the gross developable area. The remaining developable lands are shown in the Table 3-2 Development Statistics.





The population per household fluctuates depending on the type of dwelling unit as indicated in the *City of St. Albert Census* 2014.2018. For the medium-density-residential units, 834-8890 persons are projected based on a-combination average of 2.14-2.17 persons per townhouse-household. and 1.77 persons per low-rise apartment household. In the medium/high density-and-mixed-use residential units, 712-8561,237 persons are projected based on 1.77-1.73 persons per household. The supportive housing units are projected at 315 persons, based on 1.50 persons per unit. The population for South Riel is estimated at 2,4421,547-744 at build-out.

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Policy 4.11, Neighbourhood Design Principles, of the *MDP* requires a minimum of 30 dwelling units per net residential hectare. The Edmonton Metropolitan Regional Board (EMRB) required a minimum of 40 du/nrda for greenfield development. The South Riel ASP proposes a density of 81 dwelling units per net residential hectare. Midtown proposes Area A will be developed at 40 du/nrha, Area B will be developed at 60 du/nrha, and Area C will be developed at 186 du/nrha. The policy also requires a minimum of 30% medium density and medium/high density residential units. The total number of medium and medium/high density residential units is 792, this equates to 100% of the proposed units.





Table 3-2: Development Statistics

	Area	% of	Units	Pop.
	(hectares)	GDA	Units	Pop.
Gross Area	91.36			
Gross Developable Area (GDA)	91.36	100		
M :: 15				
Municipal Reserve (includes	3.07	3.36		
trails not over utilities and park				
Stormwater Management (PUL)	6. 24 <u>55</u>			
Power line right-of-way	2.4 <u>3</u> 6			
Pipeline and Telus right-of-way	1.5 <u>8</u> 6	1.7 <u>3</u> 4		
Collector RoadNeighbourhood	2.12	2.32		
roadway				
Connector roadway (Riel &	5.81	6.36		
Richardson)	0.00	4.07		
Arterial Road Crosstown roadway (LeClair Way)	3.99	4.37		
Subtotal Other UsesLocal Road	25.55 4.12	27.97		
	25.55 ^{4.+2}	29.83		
Subtotal Other Uses Commercial	27.25 12.72 7.20			
Mixed-use Commercial 5.49 ha	2.34			
but only a portion goes here	2.04	<u>2.00</u>		
Commercial Mixed-Use Area	0.89 12.72	0.981		
C Commercial		3.92		
Industrial/Commercial	41. <u>06</u> 49	<u>44.94</u>		
Subtotal Commercial/Institutional	54.21 <u>51.49</u>	59.3 4		
		56.36		
Supportive Housing	1.68	1.84	*210 .*210	315
Subtotal Supportive Housing	1.68	1.84	.*210	315
Residential	-			
Mixed Use Residential Area A	2 702 460	2.264	969	107
	3.70 <u>2.169</u>			187
Residential Area BMedium- Density Residential	<u>5.4</u> 4.56 <u>9</u>	5.914. 995.0	324 390	703 834
Бенопу К Фыценцаі		ອອ<u>ວ.0</u> 2	390 275	598
Residential Mixed-Use Area	4 0 4 4 0 0 0 0	0.444.0		
CMedium High Density	1.64 1.93 3.6			<u>621</u>
Residential (R4)	±	5 <u>3.95</u>	495	319 <u>856</u>
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SOUTH RIEL AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

Land Use Concept Part 3

				Lana 030 C	
Residential Mixed-Use Bellevue Village	15.کړ	3.45	350	616	
Subtotal Residential	12.649.9 <u>1.</u> 17	13.83 10.84 12.00	<u>19</u> 7	2,442 1,_ 74454 6	

May not add up to 100% due to rounding.

- Development Statistics reflect 3.20 hectares± to be dedicated as cash-in-lieu based on fair market value and and additional 0.96 hectares-hectares± to be dedicated in land or as cash-in-lieu.
- Overall, there will be 81 dwelling units per net residential hectare in Midtown, MDP Policy 4.11 requires 30 dwelling units per net residential hectare with a minimum of 30% medium and/or high density residential.

 Of the 904769 units, 100% is medium and high density residential.

- The residential numbers projected by the developer are lower than the district maximum densities of the anticipated Land Use Districts. As such servicing capacity and allowable densities will be determined at the time of subdivision approval.
- Residential breakdown consists of:

 - 60-4540 du/ha for mixed-use<u>Area</u> A; 88-60 du/ha for medium density residential<u>Area</u> B-; and 410-186137 du/ha for medium/high density<u>Area</u> C-; and-
- o 111 du/nrha for 151 Riel Drive.

 Of the net residential hectare, 20%9.99 ha± are for mixed use, medium and/or high density residential.may be used for private roadways as internal circulation
- 100% of the units are medium and/or high density residential.
- Mixed-use has been placed under the residential heading to capture the residential units. Of the 3.7 ha site,
- Expected population per residential unit based on St. Albert's 2014 2018 Census is:
 - 2.14-17 persons per medium density dwelling unit; and 1.77-73 persons per medium/high dwelling unit; and

 - 1.50 persons per supportive housing unit.
- *Supportive Housing is not included in the dwelling unit count, because the units do not have full kitchens,
- Population statistics include supportive housing.

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4.0 TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation network for South Riel is shown on Figure 3. This map consists of a series of coloured roadways and trails that define expected future transportation patterns for the subject lands.

While the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) has been completed for full build-out, there are significant short-term challenges with traffic. Therefore, as part of an application for subdivision or development permit for each development stage, the City may require an addendum to the TIA indicating the specific traffic impacts of that stage including:

- Proposed increase in traffic flows due to proposed development within that particular stage.
- Impact on the Level of Service of the intersection at Riel Drive and LeClair Way.

Should-the <u>a</u> proposed development exceed these standards, additional roadway improvements may form part of the conditions of subdivision or development.

4.1 Arterial Crosstown and Connector Road Network

The South Riel ASP is served by Levasseur Road and Riel Drive on the north and northwest, and LeClair Way (137 Avenue) at the centre of the ASP. It should be noted that there is no road access along the southern perimeter of the Plan Area adjacent to the City of Edmonton. All access to the southern portion of the Plan Area will be through internal subdivision roads from LeClair Way and Levasseur RoadRiel Drive. LeClair Way (137th Avenue) is the major east-west arterial crosstown connection between Ray Gibbon Drive and lands located to the east of the ASP area. Sir Winston Churchill/184 Street south of 137 Avenue and is now closed and not accessible. Ray Gibbon Drive is the west boundary of the

ASP, no direct access to parcels within the plan area Area will be permitted from Ray Gibbon Drive.

Ray Gibbon Drive at LeClair Way connects the ASP area south to the Anthony Henday Drive in Edmonton, and north through St. Albert. Ray Gibbon Drive is part of the truck route/dangerous goods route network.





4.2 Collector Neighbourhood Residential and Local Residential Road Network

The collecter-neighbourhood residential and local residential road network is illustrated conceptually in Figure 3. The proposed road network has been designed to connect land use destinations within the ASP area and integrate them with the existing transportation system. Richardson Drive, extends south from LeClair Way into the Commercial and Commercial and Industrial lands. Riel Drive is the main north-south collecternnector -for South Riel. Riel Drive, which will be extended south LeClair Way into the Commercial and Commercial and Industrial lands, is the main north-south collector for South-Riel. The local road pattern is provided for illustration purposes only and is subject to change at the time of subdivision. The Midtown residential portion proposes three access points to Riel Drive, and one access point to LeClair Way. All public roads will be built to Complete Streets Standards.

The industrial/commercial portion has two access points off of LeClair Way that form a loop road with a portion of the roadway extending south to the closed 137 Avenue. The roadway extension is being provided should road access be needed to lands south of this ASP and City boundary. One access point aligns with Riel Drive and the other access point aligns on LeClair Way with the residential and mixed-usemixed-use access point located on the north side of LeClair Way.

Within the residential and mixed-use areas, private roadways maywill be used to provide access from private properties such as condominiums and homeowners association sites to public roads. Private roadways will be designed to limit dead ends, and access points onto public roadways must meet TAC standards. Private roadways are not maintained by the City. Traffic calming measures such as roundabouts may be required. The collecterneighbourhood residential and local residential road network will support connectivity within the site and to other neighbourhoods. The Enjoy Centre has two access points off Riel Drive which align with the proposed accesses on the Midtown site. Bellevue Village has two private accesses off Riel Drive. The south access aligns with the south Midtown access; however the north access does not align with the Midtown site.

The neighbourhood residential road crosses parcel 2648MC; RWY; 53, which is the utility right-of-way owned by AltaLink Management Ltd. If AltaLink denies an agreement for roadway crossing, an amendment is required to this





SOUTH RIEL AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

Part 4 Transportation

Area Structure Plan.

4.3 Transit

Transit routes have been established along Riel Drive. Where new roads are to be built, transit routes must be established as part of the first stage of development as per *MDP* Policy 12.7, New Area Structure Plan Technical Reports. In addition, transit stops must be within 400 metres walking distance of all residents. This distance is reduced for multiple family dwelling, institutional uses, major seniors residencies, and activity centres. Transit stops are typically proposed along major collector roadways and done in consultation with the City's Transit Department.

4.4 Rail

The CN rail crossing has been relocated east of the Plan Area on LeClair Way. CN recommends a number of noise attenuation, setback and vibration mitigation measures for new development along railway lines. These measures will be reviewed at the time of subdivision for efficiency of applying them to development in South Riel. Mitigation measures are the responsibility of the developer in consultation with the railway company.

4.5 Pedestrian/Bicycle Links

The multi-use trail system is shown on Figure 2, Future Land Use Map. The sidewalks, multi-use trails, and municipal reserve will provide pedestrian and bicycle connectivity. Connections to the Red Willow Trail system will be provided with linkages across Levasseur Road. Connections to the Lois Hole Provincial Park will be provided through linkages along Leclair Way and across Riel Drive. The multi-use trails will connect the area to existing neighbourhoods to the east, via

a roadway connection over the CN rail right-of-way and to the north via the existing trail that connects to the Red Willow Park system.

4.6 Noise Attenuation

Noise attenuation along arterial routes (Ray Gibbon Drive, Levasseur Road, and LeClair Way), collector readway (Riel Drive), and the railway line will be provided by the developer as per City policy. The developer may also consider additional mitigation measures such as building materials that reduce sound.

At the time of subdivision, Development Agreement, or Development Permit, provision for noise attenuation amenities will be required at the cost of the CHEDULE "A" TO BYLAW 27/2015 (P

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developer. Additional requirements may be needed for residential developments adjacent to commercial developments so that noise, light, and odours from the commercial area to the residential area are addressed prior to, or at the time of the Development Permit. Additional noise and vibration studies and mitigation methods may be required for buildings exceeding four (4) storeys in height due to the increased potential for sound bouncing off taller buildings to adjacent single family residential.

4.7 Off-Site-Levies

The South Riel neighbourhood is subject to Oeff-Site Levies as identified within the Off-Site Levy Bylaw 30/2013 as amended. Off-site Site levies Levies will be calculated, assessed, and collected at the time of subdivision or upon execution of a Development Agreement, in accordance with the rate that is applicable at that time. —

Should a subdivision or Development Agreement not be part of the development process, levies will then be collected at the time of Development Permit. In addition to the effOff-site-Site_levies_Levies, additional costs may need to be borne by the developers to facilitate the interim plan of infrastructure capacity improvements.

4.8 Capital Recreation Contribution

The South Riel residential areas are subject to the Capital Recreation-Contribution that is charged per residential unit. _The Contribution is determined in the Capital Recreation Contribution agreement prepared as a condition of subdivision or as a condition of the Development Permit.

4.94.8 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Decisions relating to transportation design, street pattern, access, noise barriers, public open spaces, parks, the power line corridor, multi-use trails and

walkways in the built environment shall consider CPTED principles to create a safe and secure neighbourhood. The following basic strategies, respecting existing City standards, will be used during the development of South Riel:

- Use of natural surveillance strategies to increase visibility and awareness of public and private space;
- Use of natural access control techniques to guide/direct persons within the natural and built environments; and
- Promote territorial reinforcement by increasing definition of space and local stewardship.





4.104.9 Ray Gibbon Drive

Ray Gibbon Drive is currently two lanes of traffic. With full build-out of South Riel, four lanes of traffic movement will be anticipated as well as upgrades to the intersection at LeClair Way and Ray Gibbon Drive. For ultimate build-out, an interchange will be required at Ray Gibbon Drive and LeClair Way.





5.0 UTILITY SERVICES

5.1 Water Supply and Distribution

Water is provided to the South Riel area by the extension of water mains along the northern and eastern edges of the ASP area. Internal looping is required as staged development occurs. A water network analysis has been submitted that verifies how fire protection will be provided for each stage of development. A booster station is required to support the development until the South Reservoir is commissioned to support the area.

The water servicing scheme will also accommodate network extensions to the lands west of Ray Gibbon Drive and, to the lands south of LeClair Way.

5.2 Wastewater Collection System (Sanitary)

Figure 5 illustrates the sanitary sewer servicing concept for South Riel. A gravity system can be used in this area. The system needs to be sized to accommodate future flows from lands located to the west of Ray Gibbon Drive.

This development requires the completion of a downstream project called Project 9, which is needed for servicing capacity. Project 9, an Off-Site Leviable infrastructure component supporting growth within the City, is a large diameter wastewater trunk line extending eastward from St. Albert Trail to the Capital Region lift station located on Sturgeon Road and Sir Winston Churchill Avenue.

5.3 Stormwater Management

There are two stormwater management facilities (SWMF) are proposed within the South Riel ASP to serve the drainage basin of the plan-Plan areaArea. The facilities are located at the northwest corner and, centrally at the intersection of Ray Gibbon Drive and LeClair Way.

Sediment control measures will be incorporated into the overall stormwater management system. Storm ponds, strategic settling ponds, or mechanical settling devices will be used to allow removal of suspended solids.

The size of the SWMFs will be meeting the storage requirements necessary to accommodate the required release rate of 2.5 litres/second/hectare.

Stormwater pond sizes are approximations and may change in size at time of subdivision or Development Permit. A change in pond size may not require an





amendment to this Area Structure Plan, providing development statistics and land use areas are not impacted. Stormwater Management for the Plan Area is as per Figure 6. Consultation with Administration will be required should a change in size be proposed for any SWMF.

5.4 Shallow Utilities

Power, gas, and communication franchise systems will service the area through agreements established with the developers by the utility providers. Shallow utilities may be located within a public utility lot (PUL) or through a utility right-of-way agreement.

Any existing overhead services must be relocated and placed underground at the time of development excluding the transmission line.

5.5 Public Utility Lots (PULs)

A Public Utility Lot is where services such as water, wastewater, stormwater pipes, and shallow services are located. The size of a PUL will vary based on the number of utility services and pipe sizes accommodated. PULs can typically range between 6 metres to 9 metres in width. PULs do not receive Municipal Reserve credit. Emergency access to a site will be classed as a public utility lot and width of access will be determined in consultations with City Engineer and Public Works. Where services are shared or required, provisions of utility rights-of-way will be required to allow passageway for utilities from landowner/developer to enable development by other landowner/developer to proceed.





6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Development Staging

Development will proceed typically from north to south with the extension of along Riel Drive and servicing infrastructure into the ASP area and from the east to facilitate the looping of water services. The first stage of development extendeds Riel Drive south to LeClair Way and to Ray Gibbon Drive. This will-created a temporary at-grade intersection to be eventually replaced by a full interchange. The first stage of development was completed in 2011.

Development has occurred in the northwest portion of the Plan Area with the extension of Riel Drive from Levasseur Road to LeClair Way; the development of a storm water management facility; and 101 Riel Drive, an industrial/commercial site that was completed in 2011. The anticipated development of the remainder of South Riel could see simultaneous development activities. The Midtown residential portion will develop as stage C as shown on Figure 10 Staging.from north to south as will the industrial/commercial located south of LeClair Way.
The site at 151 Riel Drive can occur without any dependency on development of the residential or industrial/commercial areas.

The potential full build-out of South Riel is seven (7) years.

6.2 Redistricting and Subdivision

Timing of redistricting and subdivision applications are based on response to servicing capacity, agreements, and market needs._ Development will occur generally from the north to south and in accordance with *MDP* policies.

6.3 Building Inspections & Geotechnical Reports

The geotechnical investigations did not identify soil issues. At the time of a building permit, additional geotechnical study may be required should conditions show soil issues and or high water table levels.

A geotechnical report was completed in 2007 and contemplated residential development up to four storeys. Any development over four storeys may require additional geotechnical studies to confirm taller buildings can be supported on the land. If a geotechnical report does not support taller buildings/high density an amendment to this ASP will be required.





