APPENDIX E - COMPREHENSIVE HUME PARK INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

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1. Watershed Context

1.1 Sensitive Ecosystems within Watershed

The Brunette Watershed is a 73 square kilometer area located in the Greater Vancouver region within the boundaries of Vancouver, Burnaby, Port Moody, Coquitlam and New Westminster. The Brunette River has been identified as one of the most important natural areas in New Westminster. This has been reinforced through the Natural Features Development Permit Areas (DPA), which focuses exclusively on the Brunette River. This DPA is designated to preserve the valuable aquatic and terrestrial habitat on the Brunette River.

Hume Park represents a critical opportunity to protect and enhance the Brunette river and its riparian habitat. This river is considered an important site for green infrastructure within Metro Vancouver, as over 20% of the watershed area consists of protected park, water bodies, wetlands or undeveloped green space.

Text excerpt from Diamond Head Report. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

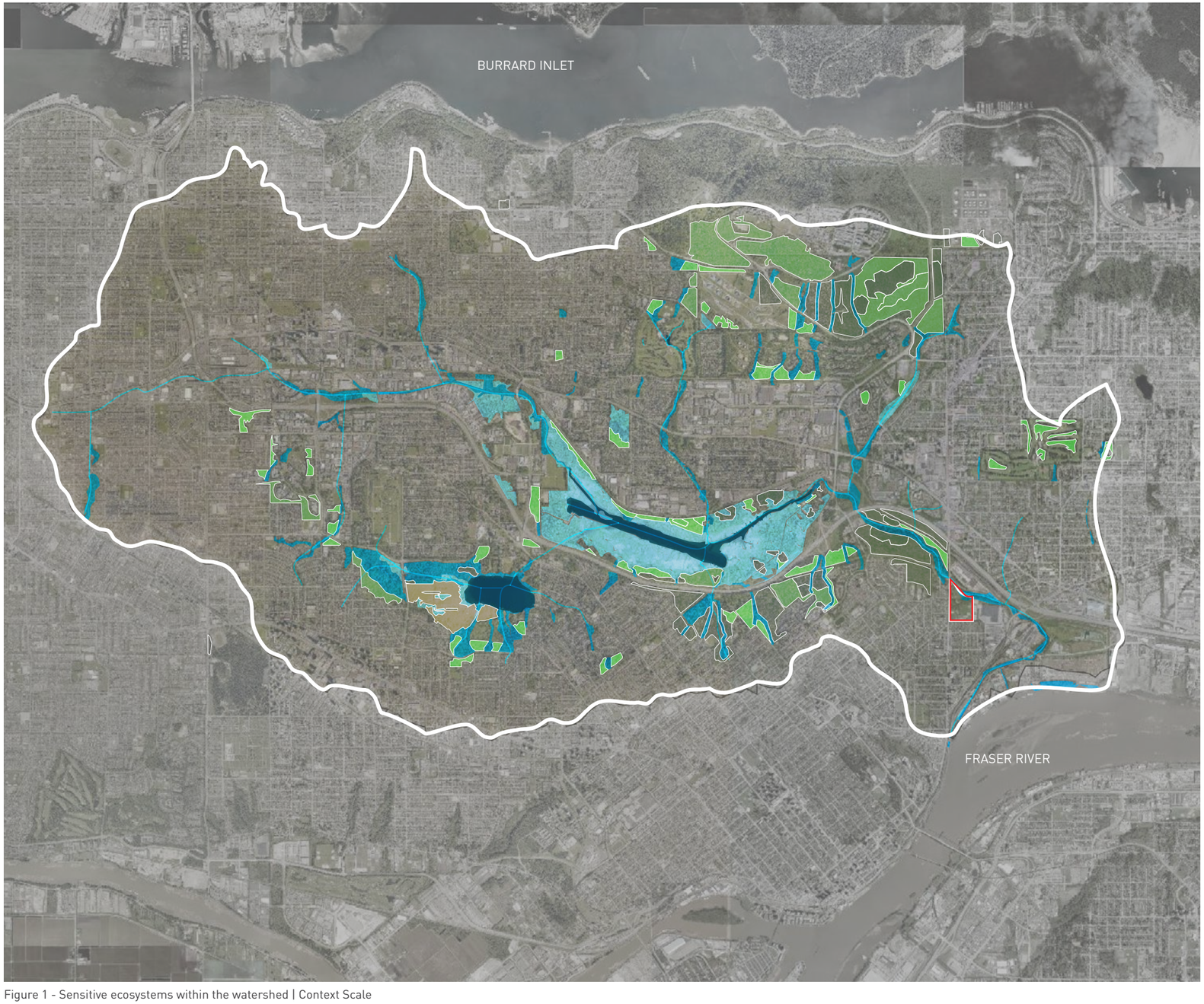


Figure 1 - Sensitive ecosystems within the watershed | Context Scale

1.2 Geomorphology

Site level classification (Site Series) is defined by soil moisture and nutrient availability and describes the late seral or climax plant community that will develop through natural succession. Soils are generally rich across all natural areas in the Park. The moisture regime changes with topographical features. The floodplain areas are very wet and classified as medium bench floodplains - site series 09. The steep slopes above this are classified as site series 07 lower on the slope and slightly drier site series 05 above.

Text excerpt from Diamond Head Report. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

MAP LEGEND

SOIL TYPES

PV
Pre-Vashon Deposits: Crossbedded Sand with minor gravel and clayey silt deposits

SA-C
Postglacial +Pleistocene: Fluvial Sand up to 8m thick

VC
Vashon Drift + CapilanoSettlements: Glacial till up to 25m thick in places - stoney till, sand to gravel

SAa
Post-Glacial Sediments: Landfill - sand,gravel, till,crushed stone, refuse

SAb
Bog, Swamp, Lowland Lake Deposits: Organiz soils, peat to 14m in some places

SAh
Lowland Stream Channel Fill - sandy loam and clay loam; and some organic soils up to 8m thick

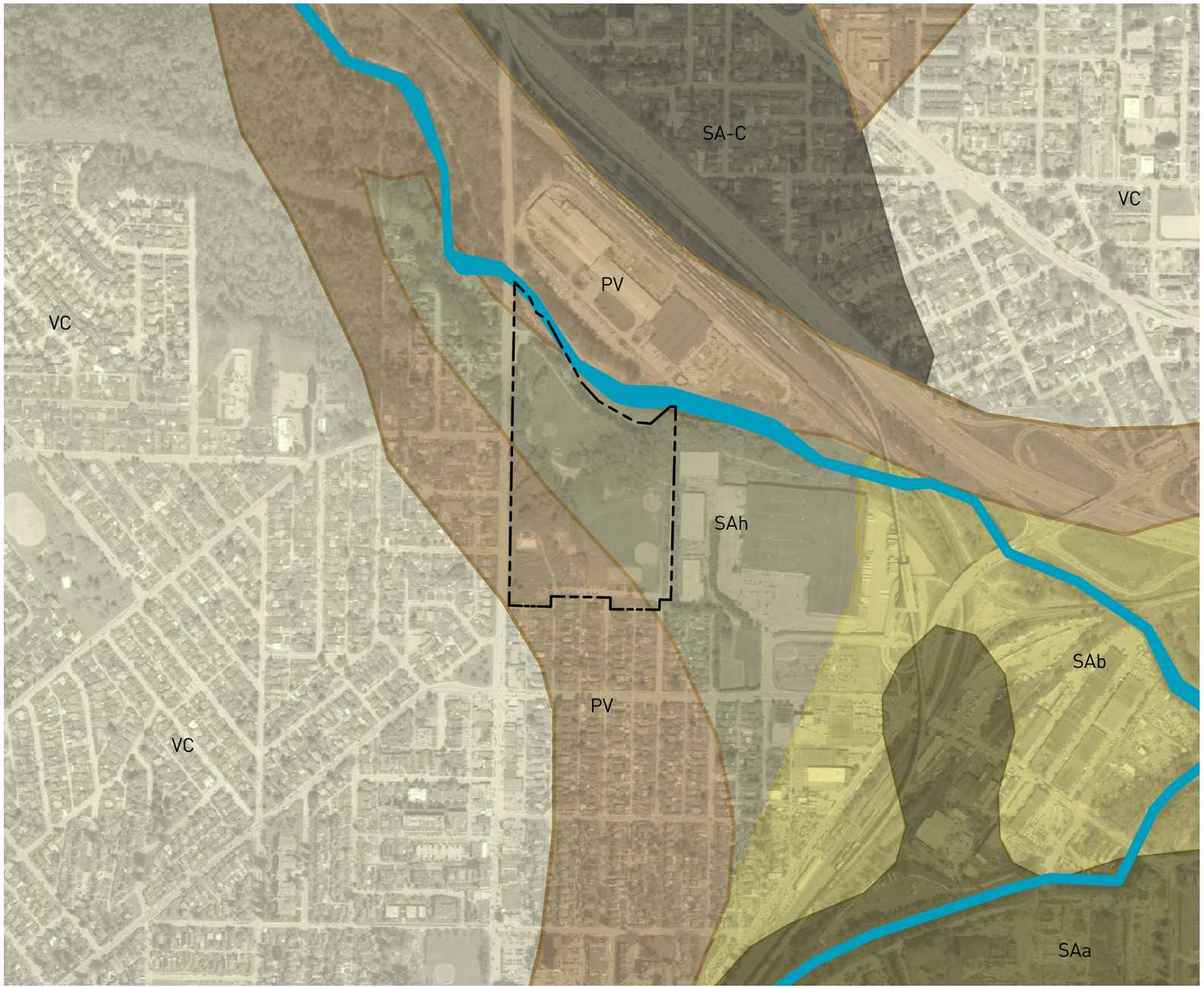


Figure 2 - Site Geomorphology | Context Scale

2. Urban Context

Hume Park lies in the northeast corner of the City of New Westminster, approximately five kilometers from the downtown core. The 12.84 hectare (31.72 acre) park is bounded by the borders of Burnaby and Coquitlam to the north, East Columbia Street to the west, single detached residential to the south and a proposed future Sapperton Green development site to the east. The park is surrounded by the McBride-Sapperton community to the east and south and Massey Victory Heights to the west, neighbourhoods currently largely composed of multi-family residential buildings and single detached residential dwellings respectively, along with retail, commercial and mixed use buildings along East Columbia Street. There is a substantial amount of property development planned or underway, including the Royal Columbian Hospital Expansion; the proposed Sapperton Green development; Brewery District; and 100 Braid Street.

The municipal boundary with the City of Burnaby is within meters of the northern tip of the park at East Columbia Street. To the north, the border of Coquitlam is separated from Hume Park by the Brunette River. Both the Brunette Fraser River Greenway and Central Valley Greenway serve as local and regional connections to and through the park. The park is within a 15 minute walk or 5 minute cycle from the Braid Street Skytrain Station and Bus Loop.



Figure 3 - Aerial view of Hume Park looking south

2.1 Urban Ecological Context

The City's Official Community Plan (OCP) strongly promotes the greening of urban areas and reflects the City's ambitious tree protection and tree canopy coverage goal of 27% by 2030. To this end, through adoption of the City's Urban Forest Management Strategy and Seven Bold Steps towards Climate Action, the City intends to plant 2,200 new trees within city-owned parks and open spaces in locations that are compatible with park programming and facilities.

The OCP also acknowledges the potential impacts of developed lands adjacent to watercourses and encourages restoration and enhancement of ecological functions in riparian areas as part of future development. A Development Permit Area (DPA) 7.1 - Brunette River has been created within the OCP that to protect and enhance the Brunette River, which serves as a critical ecological linkage to the Fraser River. Many of the highest-value riparian systems found within Metro Vancouver, including the Burnaby Lake and Still Creek watersheds, reach the Fraser River via the Brunette.

Additionally, the following citywide policies aim to protect and enhance the urban ecology and respond to climate emergency in New Westminster, and will inform the long-term planning for Hume Park:

- **Ecological Inventory for New Westminster, 2015**: the Ecological Inventory identifies natural assets, significant areas and features of the City's ecological network to better inform future management decisions.
- **City of New Westminster Environment Strategy & Action Plan, 2018**: the City's environmental master plan that includes a vision, goals and actions to be implemented over the next 10 years (and beyond) in four priority areas: 1) Energy, Emissions & Climate Change; 2) Buildings, Sites & Urban Design; 3) Water, Waste & Materials; and 4) Natural Areas & Habitat
- **New Westminster Citywide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan (ISMP), 2017**: the ISMP provides a long-term Green Infrastructure Strategy to guide the planning of stormwater management initiatives for the City to protect and improve water quality in the waterbodies surrounding New Westminster.
- **Biodiversity Strategy, under development**: the Biodiversity and Natural Areas Strategy will outline citywide actions that can be taken to halt further biodiversity loss in the City's habitat areas.
- **Corporate Energy & Emissions Reduction Strategy (CEERS) 2050, under development**: the Corporate Energy and Emissions Reduction Strategy builds on existing policies and makes recommendations to strengthen climate actions in all city operations in order to achieve the City's goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050.
- **eMobility Strategy, under development**: The eMobility Strategy will identify actions in support of Bold Step #2 (Car Light Community) and Bold Step #4 (Pollution Free Vehicles), and in pursuit of its GHG targets. The resulting action plan will include recommendations to increase e-bike and micro-mobility adoption and deployment of EV charging infrastructure.

As the impacts of climate change increase over time, Hume Park will contribute to the city's resilience to these impacts including:

- Building social capacity and equity;
- Providing ecosystem services (i.e. mitigation of floods and heat island effect, carbon sequestration, stormwater infiltration);
- Conservation of local biodiversity; and
- Improving social health and well-being.

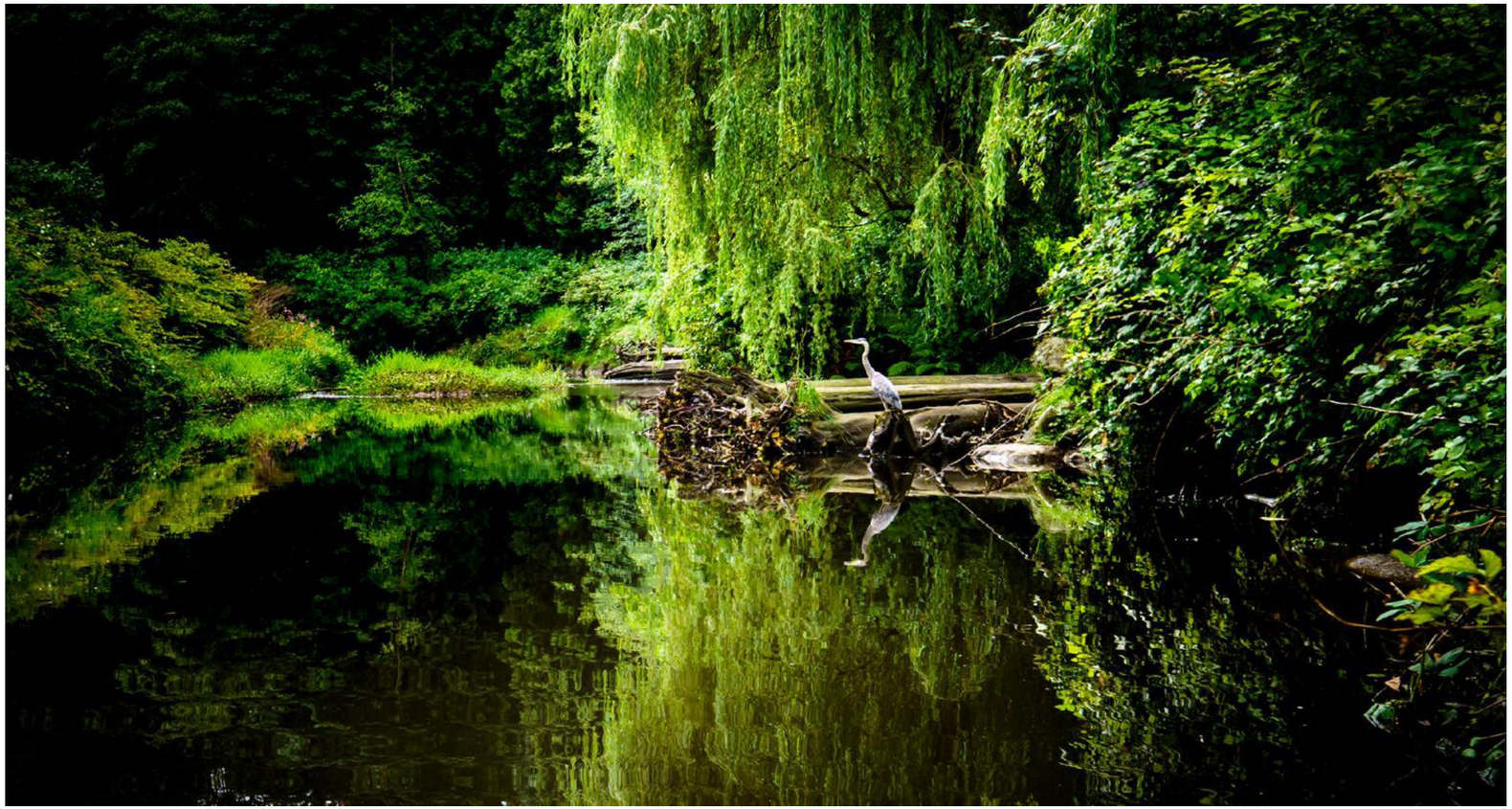


Figure 4 - Heron in Lower Hume. Credit: Dan Jokic

2.2 Park Site History



PRE-COLONIAL HISTORY The pre-colonial history of New Westminster continues to be revealed through evolving conversations with First Nations. The New Westminster Biodiversity Strategy shares some of the most recent teachings the City has had learned through these conversations. It includes guidance on stewarding New Westminster's Natural Areas; including what is today known by many as Hume Park. For the purposes of this Master Plan, the Biodiversity Strategy has helped inform this historical introduction to the place. Since time immemorial, the lands currently known as New Westminster have been the home and traditional territories of Halkomelem (hən̓q̓əmin̓əm, Halq'eméylem, Hul'q'umi'num') and Sḵwxwú7mesh sníchim-speaking peoples. Before colonization, over 100,000 people lived peacefully, organizing their communities and societies according to several social, economic, and cultural customs[1]. While many of these customs were determined by geography, language groups, family ties and lineage, the core of these customs ultimately came down to land and the rich biodiversity of the territory – including where it was accessed, how it was used, and by whom.

The original inhabitants of the territory, the Halkomelem and Sḵwxwú7mesh peoples, treated the water, plants, animals and earth as sacred parts of life that were to be fairly shared, rather than resources to be consumed and used only for human benefit or gain. In this way, the biodiversity and health of ecosystems was respected and upheld.

Hume Park interfaces with the mouth of the Brunette River, very close to the confluence with the Fraser River. The diets, activities and lifestyles of Halkomelem and Sḵwxwú7mesh peoples were largely influenced by their geographic proximity to these rivers. "Anthropologists describe pre-contact Coast Salish people as marine oriented hunter-gatherers, or hunter-gatherer-fishers"[2] because they were highly marine-oriented. Permanent and seasonal villages resided at the junction of what are today called the Fraser and Brunette Rivers as this area was a prime fishing location[3]. There communities harvested many different species of aquatic foods, animals, fish and plants.

The territory also saw relatively mild winter seasons, and so the food and natural resources important to Halkomelem and Sḵwxwú7mesh livelihoods and diets were abundant year-round throughout the territory. The flows of the rivers influenced the types of flora, fauna and fish that lived there. For example, the river created brackish waterways, sloughs, bays, rich floodplain cottonwood islands and intertidal wetlands throughout its delta and as a result, sandbars would appear and disappear. Cottonwood trees, once established, stabilized the river's course by growing roots and piling leaves onto the lower banks, building them up year after year, and small creeks and streams poured from the uplands where dense forests established on glacial remains.

With these landscapes largely untouched and unchanged by the people who lived on the territory, many diverse forms of marine plant and animal life were able to thrive. The relationship that families and communities had to the land before colonial contact was characterized by principles of respect and non-interference, rather than consumption and anthropogenic utility.

Figure 6 - Park Site History Timeline

[1]Indigenous History in Burnaby Resource Guide, Burnaby Village Museum, 2019, p. 4.
[2]Morin , 2015, p. 22.
[3]Indigenous History in Burnaby Resource Guide, Burnaby Village Museum, 2019.



View of the Royal Engineer's camp in Sapperton.



View from the picnic site of the Brunette River.



The Hume Park entrance and the outdoor pool.

1859 The first trail from the Royal Engineer's camp, surveyed and constructed as North Road, bounds the future park site.

1860 The Colonel Moody establishes his own model farm, including a portion of the land that is now Hume Park. The open fields beside the Brunette River became a favored site for picnics.

Early 1900's The Moodys' property is acquired during a land boom by the B.C. Distillery Company for potential factory or residential subdivision development.

March 1912 Local residents present a petition to the City Council to protect their much-loved picnic site on the Brunette River.

1913 A civic bylaw was approved for the purchase of a 10.69 acre undeveloped parcel.

1914 WWI - The economic depression left the City without the financial resources to further develop the park.

1927 Establishment of the Parks Commission - Willingness to develop the park at a minimum cost.

1929 Great Depression - With little in the way of funding and too many other priorities, nothing was accomplished.

1934 Mayor Fred Hume appeared before the Parks Commission to outline the plan he developed with the Board of Works committee. The park's development then proceeded with speed. Every aspect of the original plan was completed.

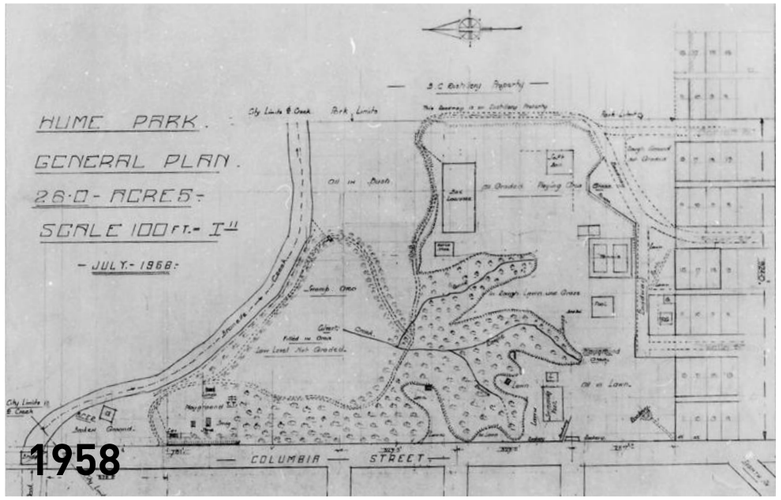
1936 The addition of a civic swimming pool completed the park's development in 1936. In recognition of his leadership and vision, it is suggested that the park be named after Mayor Hume.



1892 - Frederick John Hume is born in New Westminster, British Columbia on the May 2nd.



1918 - Hume quit his job as a lineman and testboard operator for BC Tel and went to work at Perry Rumble's electrical appliance store. The Hume and Rumble LTD. will be founded form this partnership and become later the largest electrical contracting firm in Western Canada.



1958 Hume Park General Plan.



Barbeque unit at the New Westminster District Cub-Scout annual outing at Hume Park.



The pool complex provides a pleasant recreational areas on the Lower Mainland.

1940 City Council passes the administration of the park to the Parks Board.

1949 Two tennis courts are constructed.

1958 The swimming pool is enlarged and remodeled; A larger picnic area is established.

1960 The picnic shelter and the playground are installed.

1961 Soccer field, softball diamond and Lacrosse box are established.

1972 Establishment of an adventure playground; further development of trails and bridges in the ravine.

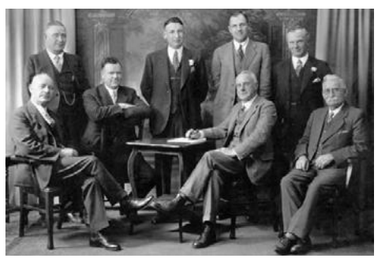
1977 The neighbourhood improvement program provides the funds to modernize the recreational facilities of the park and convert the outdoor swimming pool to a family pool.

1978 The new pool is officially opened in the current Spray Pad location.

1991 The wading pool is transformed into a new Spray Pad.



1923 - Hume starts the second radio station of B.C., CFXC. It was eventually sold, and evolved into today's CJOR.



1924 - Hume is elected as an alderman for the city of New Westminster.



1933 - Hume is elected as mayor for New Westminster.



1951 - Hume is elected as the 28th mayor of the City of Vancouver.



1962 - Hume is inducted into the NHL Hockey Hall of Fame.



1965 - Hume is inducted into the Canadian Lacrosse Hall of Fame.

3. Connectivity

3.1 Transportation

Cycling & Walkability: two major pedestrian and cycling arteries bisect Hume Park. The Central Valley Greenway, a 24-kilometre path connecting Vancouver, Burnaby and downtown New Westminster, runs through Hume Park between Braid Street Station and the river crossing at North Street. The Brunette Fraser Regional Greenway, running alongside the Brunette river from Burnaby Lake to Sapperton Landing, traverses Lower Hume. Outside of Hume Park, both greenways consist of both on and off-road paths.

In general, accessible entrances to the park are inadequate with better accessibility from the south than the west. There are only three locations where wheelchair/mobility scooters can access the park: Hume Park access road and two openings on the west side of Garrett Street. Sidewalk coverage around Hume Park is good, but Hume Lane lacks both sidewalks and pedestrian crossings or intersection control adjacent to park entryways.

Per the City's Transportation Master Plan, cycling connection improvements are planned for the Central Valley Greenway connection and East Columbia Street. Other plans include the redesign of East Columbia south of Braid Street as the City's first multi-modal Great Street. Sapperton Green's Master Plan emphasizes pedestrian and cycling connectivity.

Transit: Hume Park is served by three bus routes (128, 155, 109) with Skytrain connections at Braid, Columbia, or Lougheed Town Centre stations. East Columbia and Braid Streets are identified for development as "enhanced transit corridors" in the New Westminster Master Transportation Plan. The Braid Skytrain Station is located about 700m from Hume Park.

Vehicular Network & Parking Supply: Hume Park is situated near the intersections of collector streets and major road networks, as well as exit 40 of Highway 1, making it accessible to both local and regional visitors. East Columbia, 8th avenue, and Holmes Street provide arterial access to New Westminster. North Street and Brunette Avenue link Hume Park to Burnaby and Coquitlam. East Columbia and Braid Streets are designated truck routes. The City is seeking to remove this designation from East Columbia Street south of Braid Street, and is currently in the process of redesigning this segment of East Columbia as its first multi-modal Great Street.

Hume Park has onsite parking along Hume Lane and Hume Park Access Road. Limited street parking is available on the residential streets surrounding Hume Park within a 5 minute walk of the Park. Due to its vicinity to the SkyTrain station, this parking is restricted to short term (two- or three-hour) without an on-street parking permit.

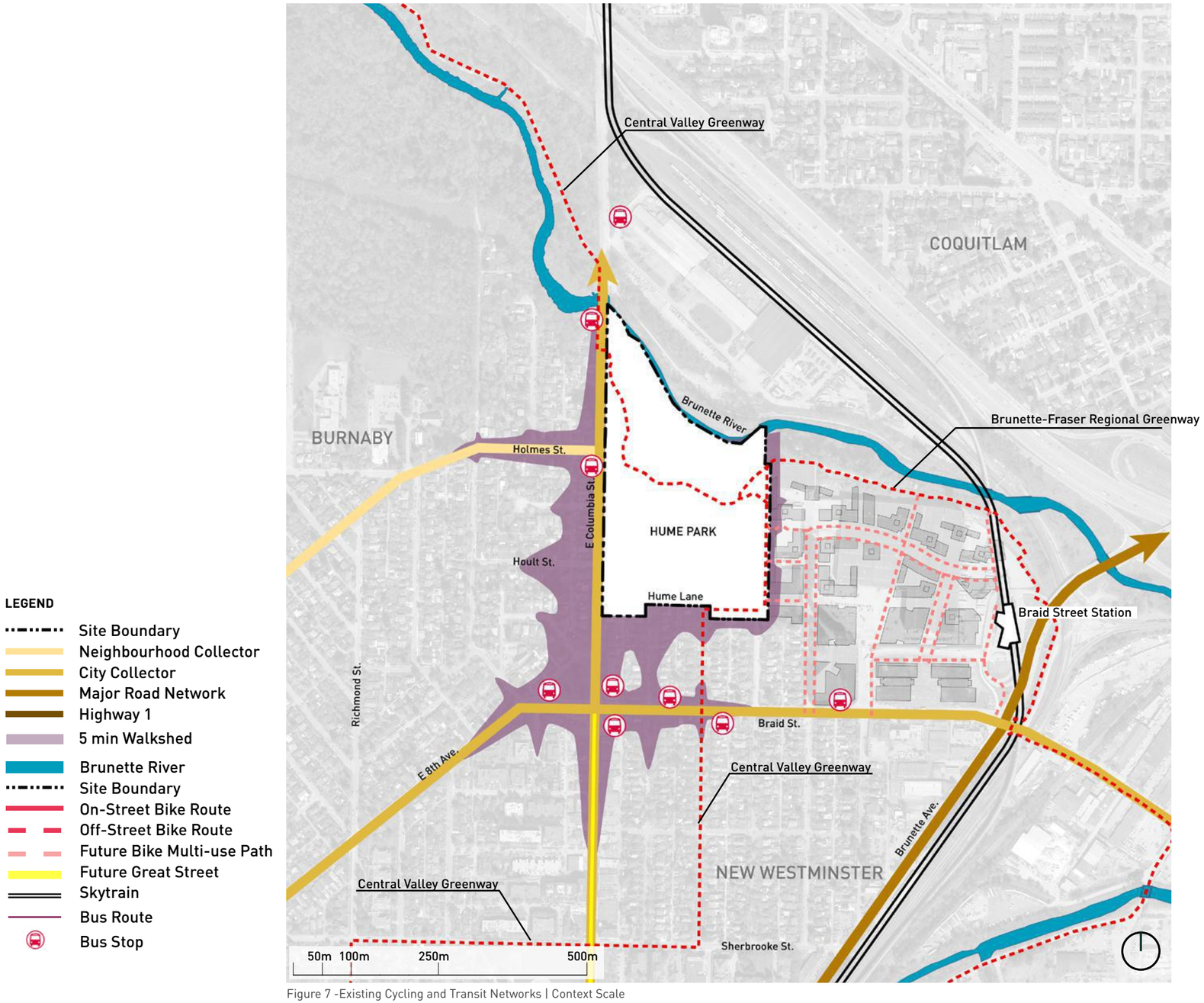


Figure 7 -Existing Cycling and Transit Networks | Context Scale

3.2 Sapperton Parks And Open Space Programs

The City of New Westminster hosts a variety of open spaces and parks. These parks vary in sizes and use, from smaller neighbourhood and community parks up to the destination/city-wide parks including Hume Park. The City has aspirations to create walkable, compact, complete communities and thus requires thoughtful interventions when updating existing parks within their neighbourhoods.

Within a 20 minute walk from Hume Park there are 6 park options as illustrated in the adjacent map. The majority of the parks offer a mix of active recreation programming and passive recreation alternatives. Amenities include a total of one (1) baseball diamond, two (2) basketball courts, one 1 (1) Off Leash Dog Park, five (5) playgrounds, one (1) sports court, one (1) spray park and six (6) tennis courts and one (1) washroom facility. Refer to the programming table for further information.

		Public Art	Baseball Diamond	Basketball Court	Community Garden	Concession	Fitness Circuit	Green Space	Hockey	Lacross	Lawn Bowling	Dog Off-Leash Area	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Outdoor Pool	Sports Field	Spray Park	Event Space/Stage	Tennis Court	Trails	Beach Volleyball	Washrooms	Skate Park
5 min	Hume Park		3			●		●		1		●	●	1	●	1	●		3	●		●	
	Sapperton Triangle							●															
10 min	Sapperton Plaza	●																					
	Sapperton Park		1					●						3		1	●					●	
	Sunset Park							●															
15 min	-																						
20 min	Victory Heights Park			0.5				●						2									
	Westburnco Sport Courts			1.5				●	1			●							6				
	Jackson Crescent Triangle							●															

Table 1- Park Programming

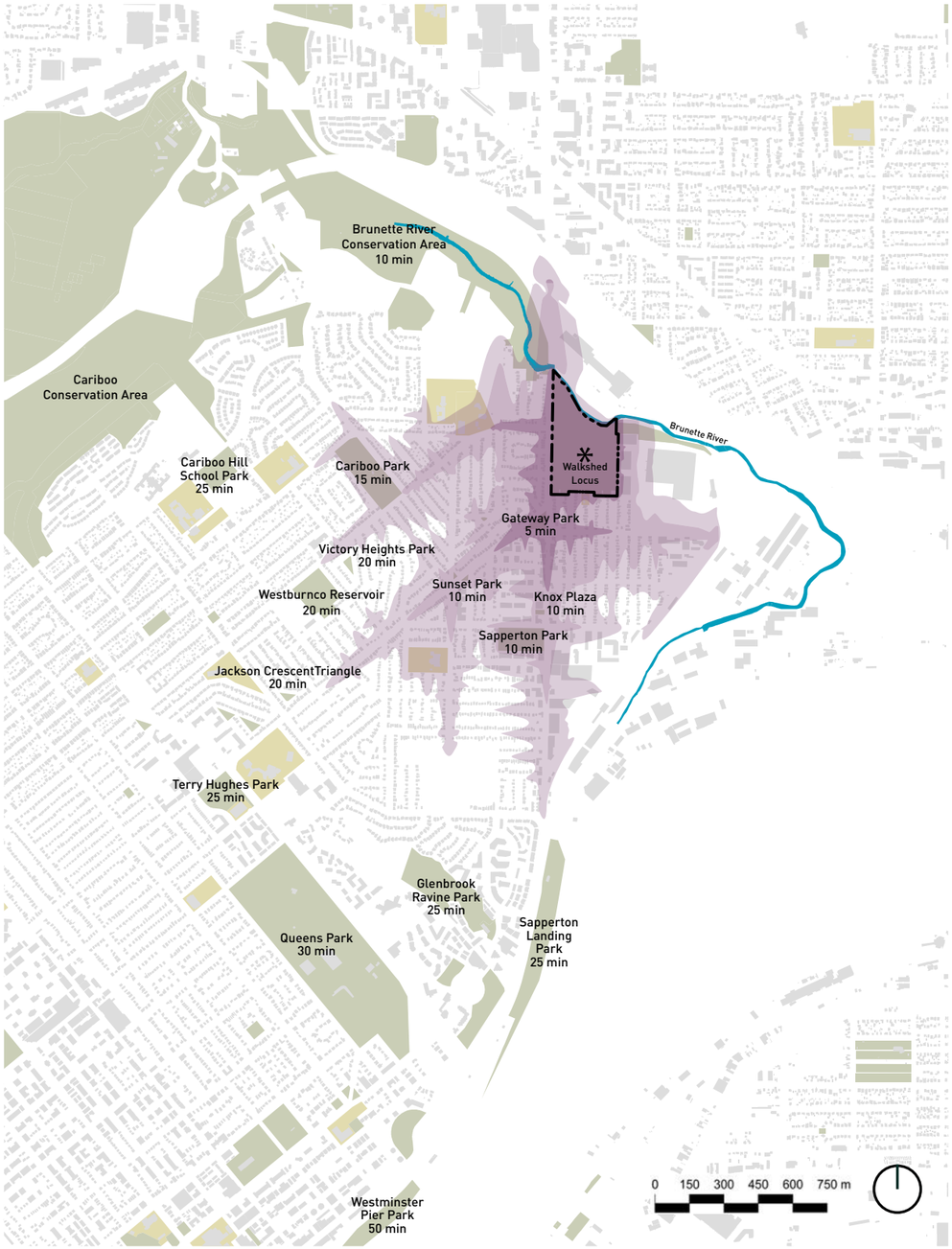


Figure 8 -Existing Parks and Open Space | Context Scale

4. Existing Site Conditions

4.1 Topography and Drainage

The form and character of Hume Park is defined by its topographical features.

Upper and Lower Hume are separated by steep, forested slopes laced with formal and informal walking paths. Lower Hume is bordered by the Brunette River, is a significant watercourse in the region connecting Burnaby Lake to the Fraser River. There is a large and distinct floodplain adjacent to the River, encompassing the existing baseball diamond, turf grass area used for passive recreation, and the adjacent parking lot. The baseball diamond is raised with fill to reduce the likelihood of flooding. East of the baseball diamond, the Brunette River flows against a steep slope with no defined floodplain.

Upper Hume is characterized by largely flat grades bordered by steep overlooking slopes on its west, east, and southeast edges, and there has been extensive recreational development such as playing fields, a swimming pool, and playgrounds.

Text adapted from Diamond Head Report. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

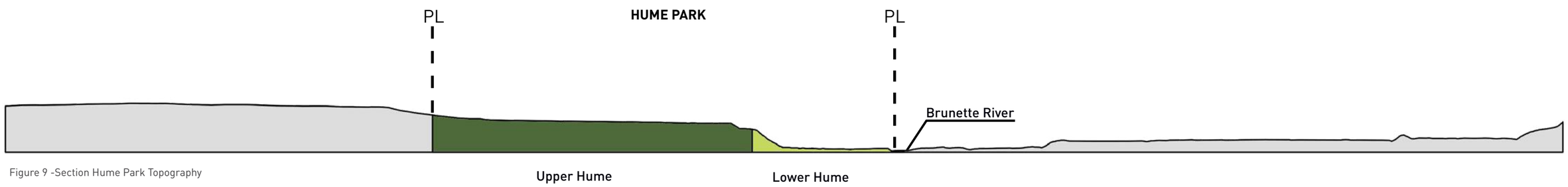


Figure 9 -Section Hume Park Topography

4.2 Watercourses and the Brunette River

Hume park is set along the banks of the Brunette River. This river is considered a major fish-bearing watercourse in New Westminster, and is an important tributary of Fraser River. There are no other named watercourses on site; however, there are several stormwater outfalls which are brought above ground within the park. These are likely fed by stormwater from the surrounding residential areas, flow overland through the park and drain into the Brunette River.

The Brunette River

The Brunette River flows from Burnaby Lake (northwest of the City) into the Fraser River providing regional connectivity. The Brunette River is home to multiple species of fish. Fish found in the reach adjacent to Hume Park in recent years includes: Coastal Cutthroat Trout, Coho Salmon, Dolly Varden, Largemouth Bass, Nooksack Dace, Northern Pikeminnow, Peamouth Chub, Prickly Sculpin, Pumpkinseed, Rainbow Trout, Steelhead, and Threespine Stickleback. Other species that have been found in the River in the last 10 years includes: Brassy Minnow, Brook Trout, Brown Catfish, Carp, Goldfish, Pacific Lamprey, Redside Shiner, River Lamprey, and Signal Crayfish.

The Brunette River has experienced pressure from past developments, and this has reduced the amount of functioning riparian habitat along its banks. Many areas of the river banks downstream of Hume have been developed and/or are dominated by invasive plants. At Hume the areas adjacent to the River have undergone significant effort in recent years to removed invasive species and replant with native trees and shrubs. However, this restoration area is limited in size due to the presence of a walkway. There have also been instream restoration works to enhance fish habitat. These include the installation of large woody debris and boulders.

Unnamed Watercourses

There are a number of stormwater outfalls from the upper playing field area and East Columbia Street that converge before flowing through a culvert under Hume Park road connecting to a ditch that was constructed along the south side of the lower baseball diamond. This ditch drains into the Brunette River. These water features are all non-fish bearing, but do provide important water and nutrient input to the Brunette River.

Text excerpt from Diamond Head Report. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

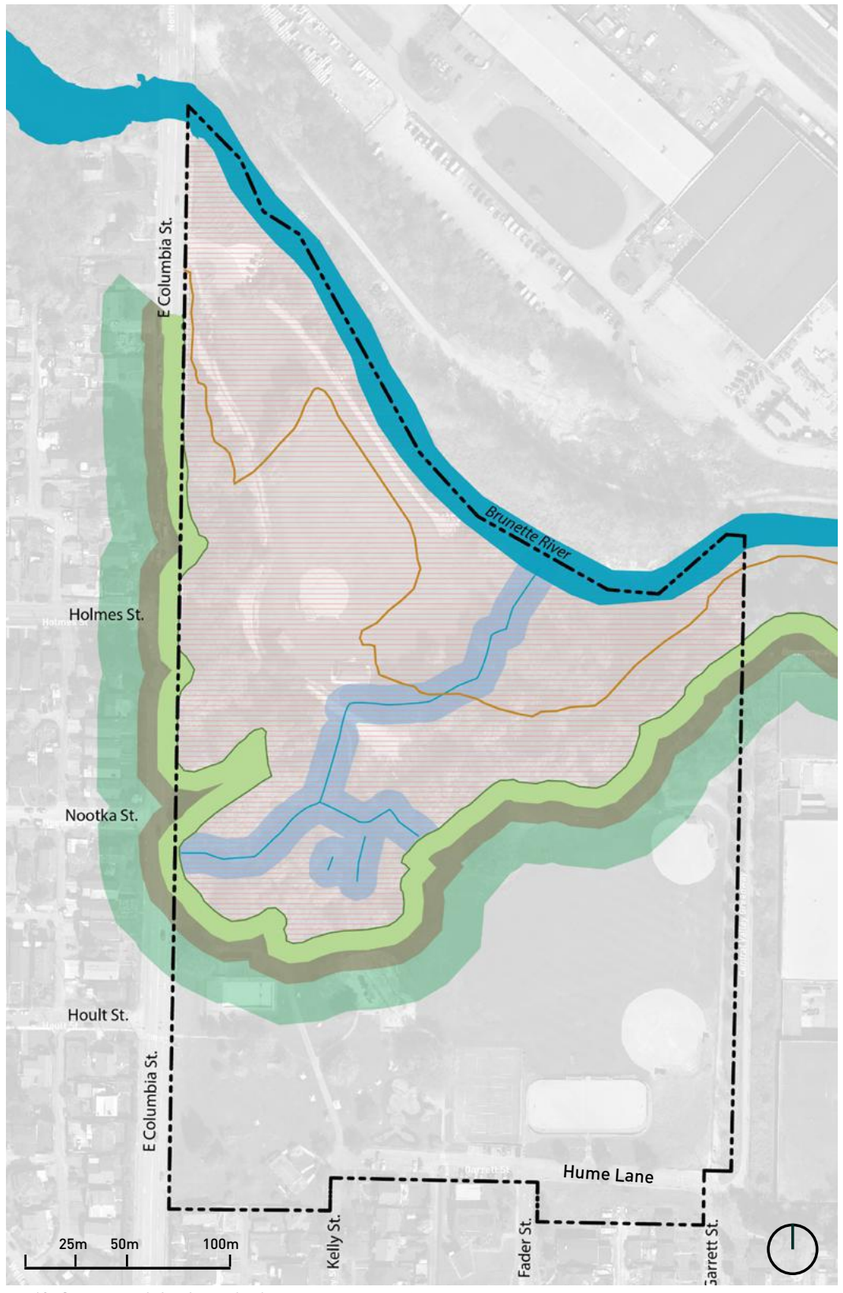


Figure 10 -Streams and riparian setbacks *Diamond Head Report*


Brunette River looking west


Brunette River looking east


Unnamed watercourse in Lower Hume


Drainage ditch in Lower Hume


Unnamed watercourse in The Bluffs


Unnamed watercourse

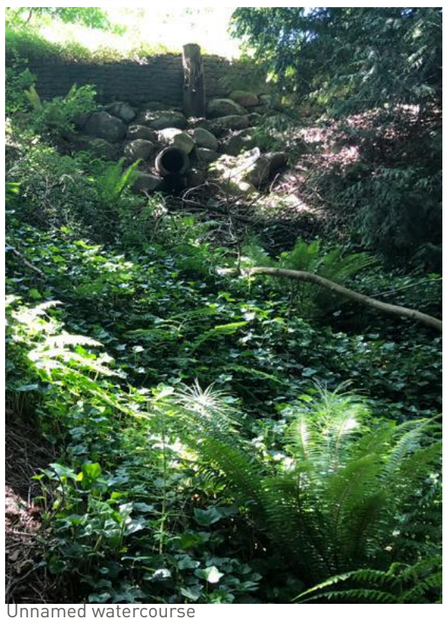

Unnamed watercourse

Figure - Watercourses in Lower Hume

4.3 Plant Communities

Brunette River and Floodplain

Much of the original native forest was cleared in the early 20th century. The riparian edge has been left to regenerate naturally except for the baseball diamond area which has been maintained as turf grass. The floodplain area south of the baseball diamond has been maintained in recent years with the introduction of native plantings and the removal of invasive species. The tree canopy consists of mostly Black cottonwood with mixed shorter red alder. The understory consists of salmonberry, Indian plum, red osier dogwood, vine maple and sedges. There is a high incidence of invasive small touch-me-not, and patches of English Ivy.

Slopes

The forested slope between Lower and Upper Hume is dominated by of a mix of native conifer and deciduous species. Deciduous species include bigleaf maple and red alder. The scattered conifers include Douglas-fir, western red cedar and western hemlock, with a few Douglas-fir growing well above the main canopy. Some non-native trees, including pine and oak, have established in this area.

The understory in these areas is generally dense and lush with a variety of species. The most abundant include sword fern, vine maple, Indian plum and salmonberry. There are a high number of invasive species including English ivy, Himalayan blackberry, English holly and small touch-me-not.

Upper Hume

Upper Hume is dominated by a variety of recreational features and fields. Large and mature shade trees are scattered throughout.

Text adapted from Diamond Head Report. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

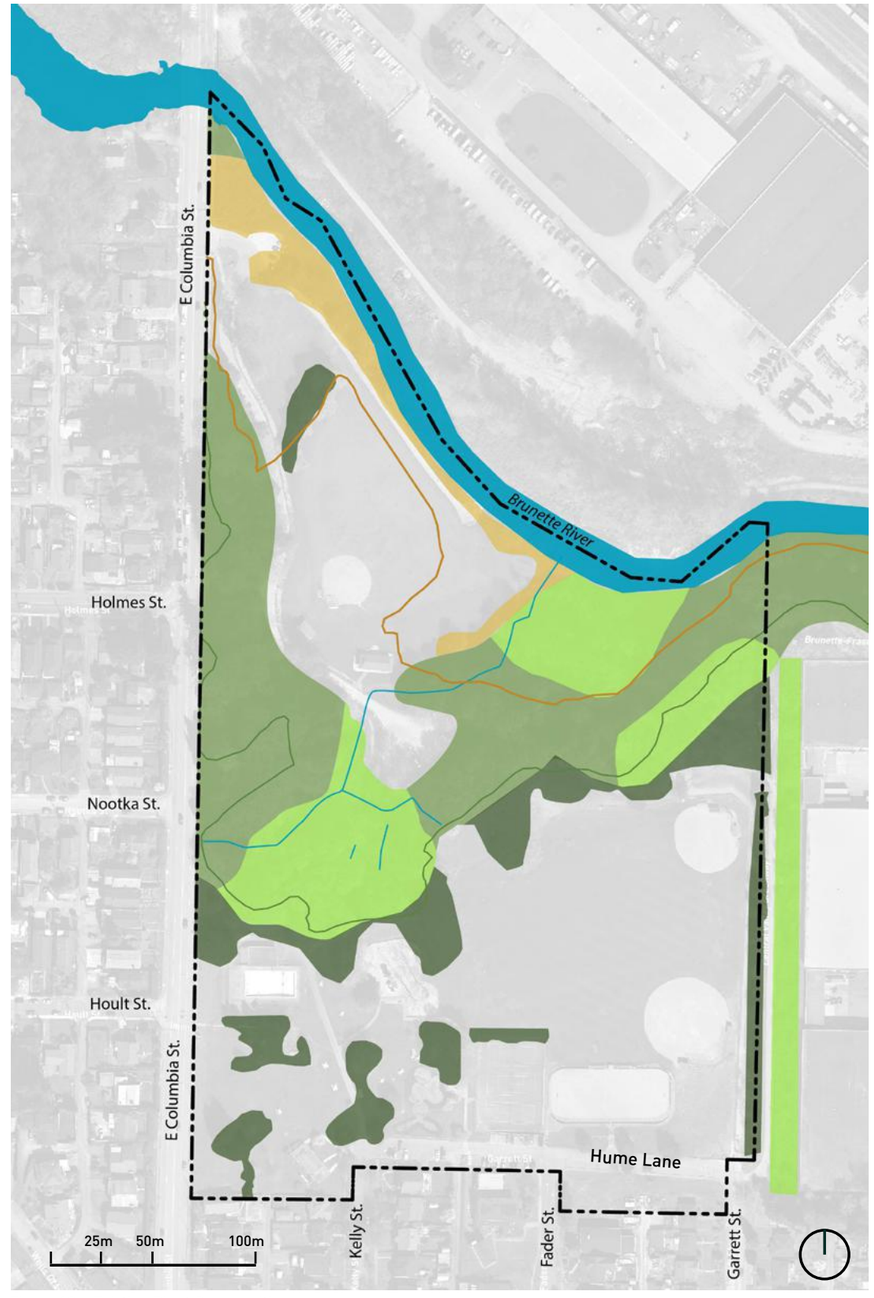
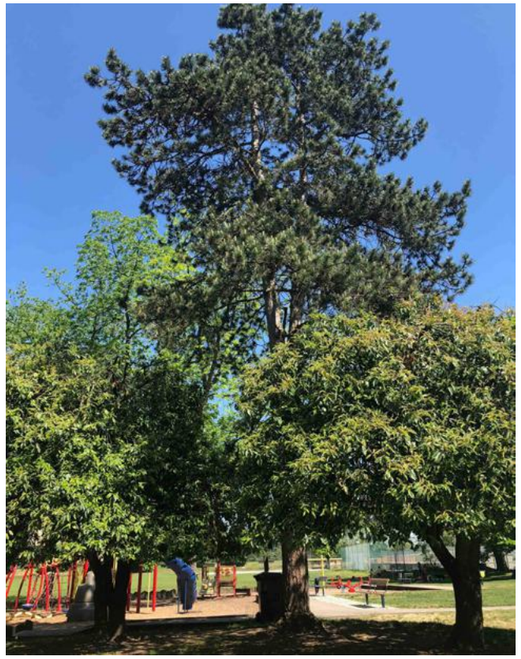
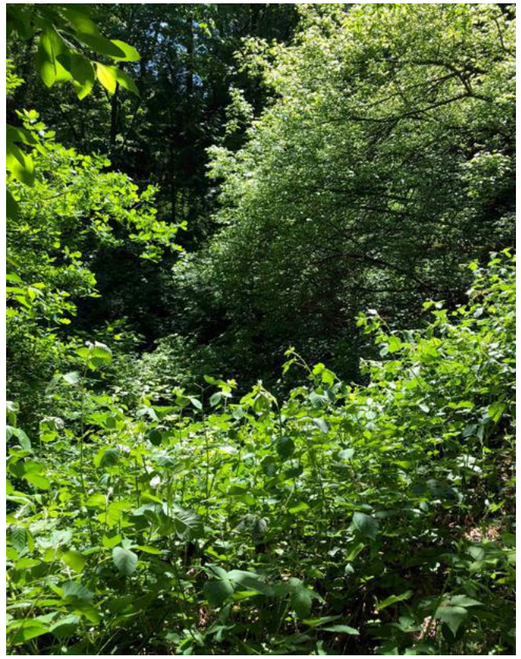


Figure 12 --Existing Plant Communities



Shade trees in Upper Hume



Himalayan blackberry in Lower Hume



Willows in Lower Hume



Mature Bigleaf maple in the Bluffs



Trees within off-leash area in Upper Hume



Tree canopy in the Bluffs



Goutweed and English ivy in the Bluffs



Cottonwoods in the Brunette river floodplain

Figure 13 - Trees in Hume Park

4.4 Tree Canopy

The tree canopy in Hume Park is concentrated within the central zone of the park, a naturalized area known as the Bluffs. Trees are also concentrated along the corridor of the Brunette River, and prominent specimen trees are scattered throughout the site.

The trees provide ecosystem services such as habitat, slope stabilization, stormwater retention.They also provide shade and cooling in hot summer months, improving user experience in the naturalized areas as well as where there are more programmed uses such as playground, splash pad, picnic, and dog off-leash areas.

City arboricultural staff asses the condition of park trees on an annual and as-needed basis and conduct required maintenance. Staff have observed that trees in the dog off-leash area are negatively impacted by this use.

4.5 Invasive Species

There is a high incidence of invasive plant species that have established around the edges of the developed areas as well as in the natural forest areas. The most extensive include Small flowered touch-me-not, English ivy and Himalayan blackberry. These species affect a large proportion of the natural areas. One species of particular concern is Japanese knotweed, found growing along the Brunette river and to the south east of the baseball diamond. Other less prominent invasives include cherry laurel, goutweed, English holly, Lamium, periwinkle and bamboo.

Past incidences of invasive species on site have largely been concentrated along the Brunette River. This includes several incidences of Japanese knotweed, as well as Himalayan blackberry, English holly, and English ivy. Due to the hard work of dedicated City employees, some invasive species have been removed from the bank of the Brunette River, and a section of the riparian area replanted with native vegetation. However, because the Japanese knotweed is growing within 1 metre of the high water mark of the river, it cannot be treated with glycophosphate, the most effective method of removal.

Text excerpt from Diamond Head Report. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

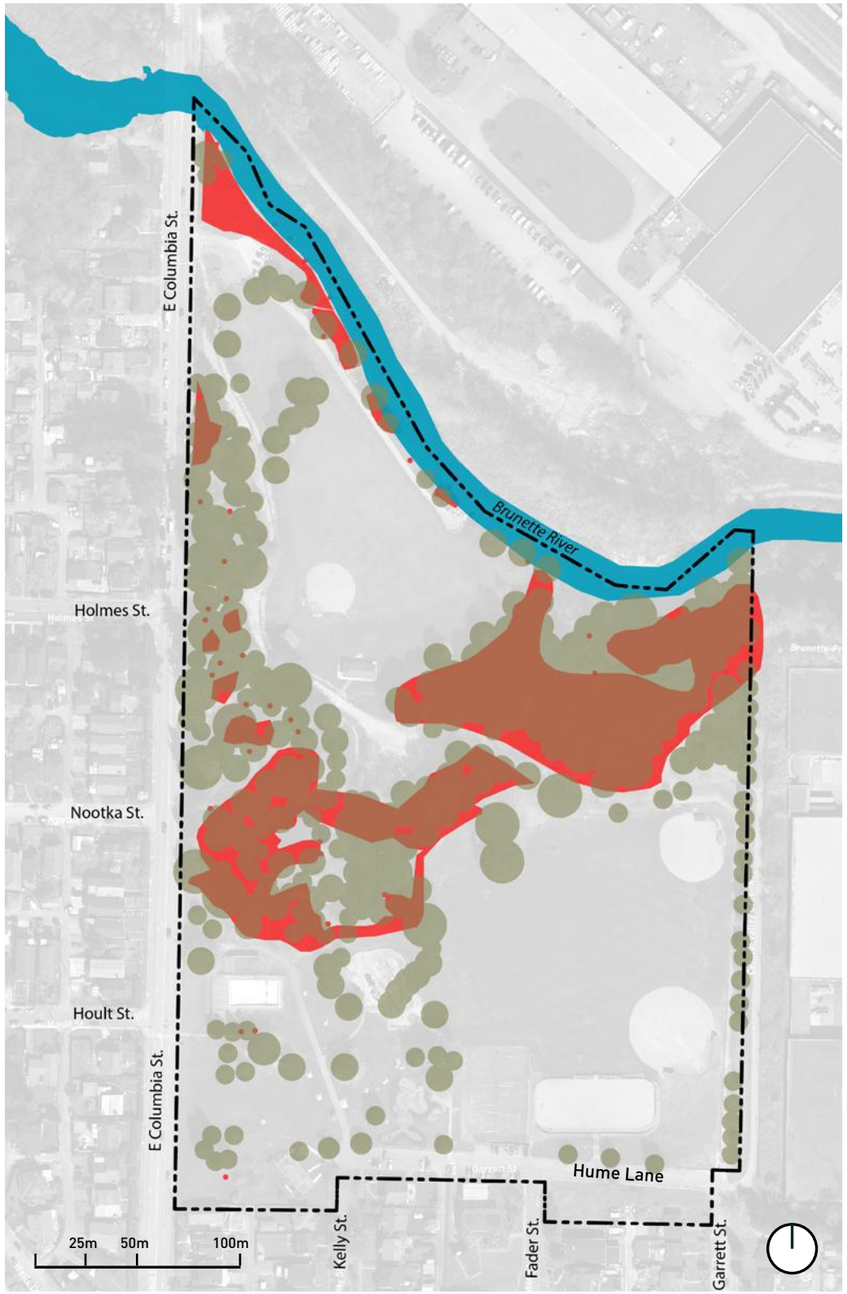


Figure 14 -Existing Tree Canopy

5. The Three Zones of Hume Park

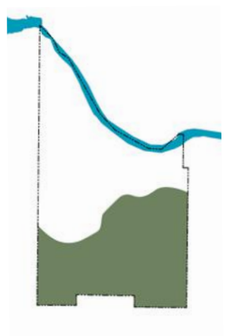
5.1 The Upper Terrace

The Upper Terrace is the most heavily used area of Hume Park. It is comprised of large open areas that include multi-use trails that connect to the region at large, passive open space and picnic areas, recreational fields and active play areas.

Passive recreation is served by the lawn areas, seating and picnic areas.

The Upper Terrace hosts a number of active park amenities, making it a key destination for the residents of New Westminster. Amenities within the park include baseball fields, tennis courts, outdoor pool, playground, and a lacrosse field. The lacrosse field is often used for a variety of allied sports, and the open lawn space associated with the upper baseball diamonds is commonly used by the local rugby teams.

1. Softball & Slo-Pitch Field
2. Washroom + Caretaker Suite (vacant)
3. Dog Off Leash Area
4. Lacrosse Court
5. Lookout
6. Tennis Court
7. Pump House
8. Spray Pad
9. Picnic Area
10. Goodies' Concession
11. Outdoor Pool
12. Playground 5-12
13. Open Lawn Area / Sport Field
14. Temporary Washroom Location
15. Memorial Plaque
16. Bronze Plaque / Garden
17. Central Valley Greenway - Multi-use Pathway



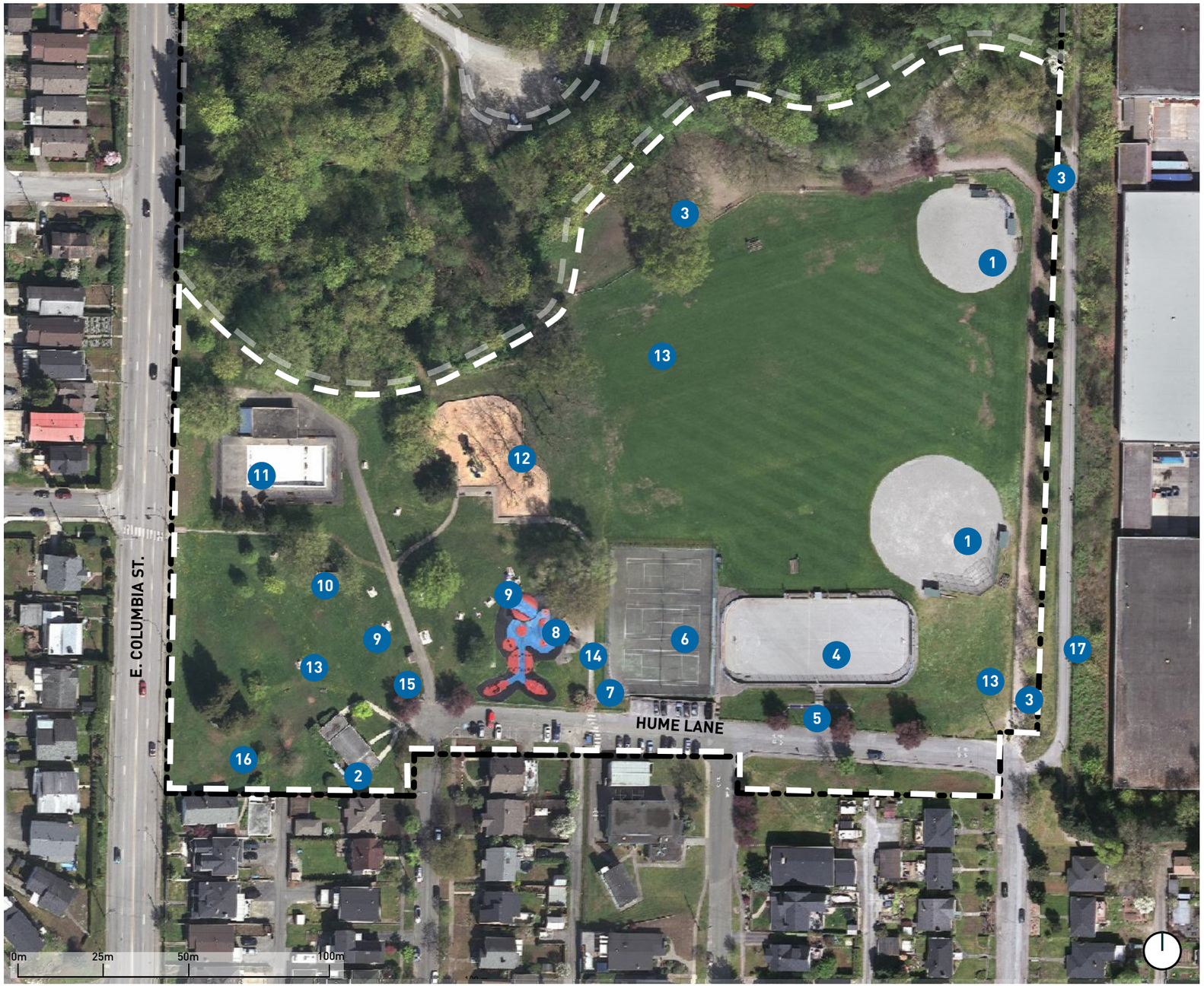


Figure 15 -The Three Zones - Upper Terrace Inventory



8 Spray Park



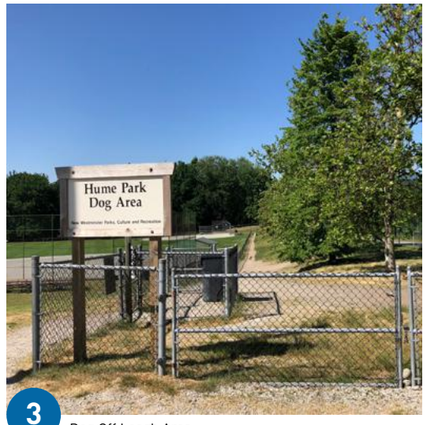
1 Baseball Field



12 Playground 9-12



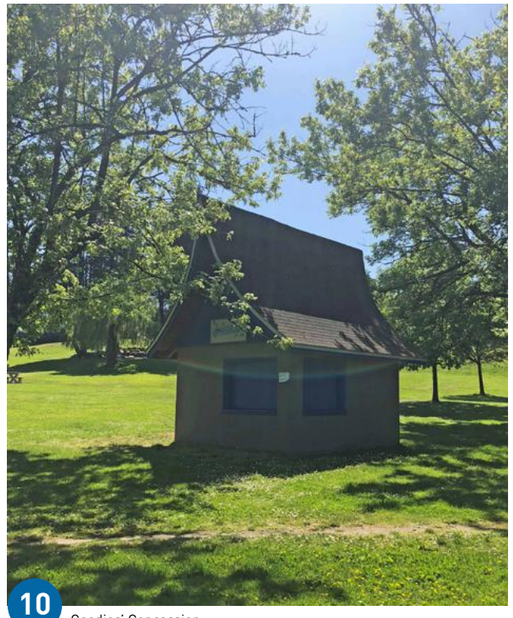
4 Lacrosse Court



3 Dog Off Leash Area



3 Dog Off Leash Area



10 Goodies' Concession



9 Picnic Area



11 Outdoor Pool



2 Washroom

Figure 16 - Amenities in Upper Hume

5.2 The Bluffs

The Bluffs is a unique, sloped zone that connects Upper Hume Park to Lower Hume Park. The Bluffs are characterized by a dense tree canopy and minor water courses accessed by a series of trails, stairs and bridges. Many of the trails are eroded and the stairs and bridges are in need of replacement. The informal quality or "wildness" of the Bluffs is unique in an urban environment and park users have requested that this be preserved.

The Bluffs, as well as the foreshore in Lower Hume, offer opportunities to promote environmental stewardship, raising awareness or fostering appreciation of the natural environment, and providing hands-on experience in restoring green spaces. Being situated by the Fraser and Brunette rivers offers a unique setting for community members and other regional stakeholders to engage in stewardship activities. The City can play a role in encouraging or helping to facilitate stewardship opportunities. These efforts can also benefit community members by creating a sense of place and offering social interaction opportunities to help knit community members and groups together.

1. Central Valley Greenway - Multi-use Pathway
2. Passive Trail Network - Not Universally Accessible
3. Naturalized Forest Area
4. Steep Slopes

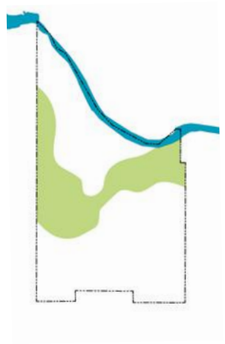
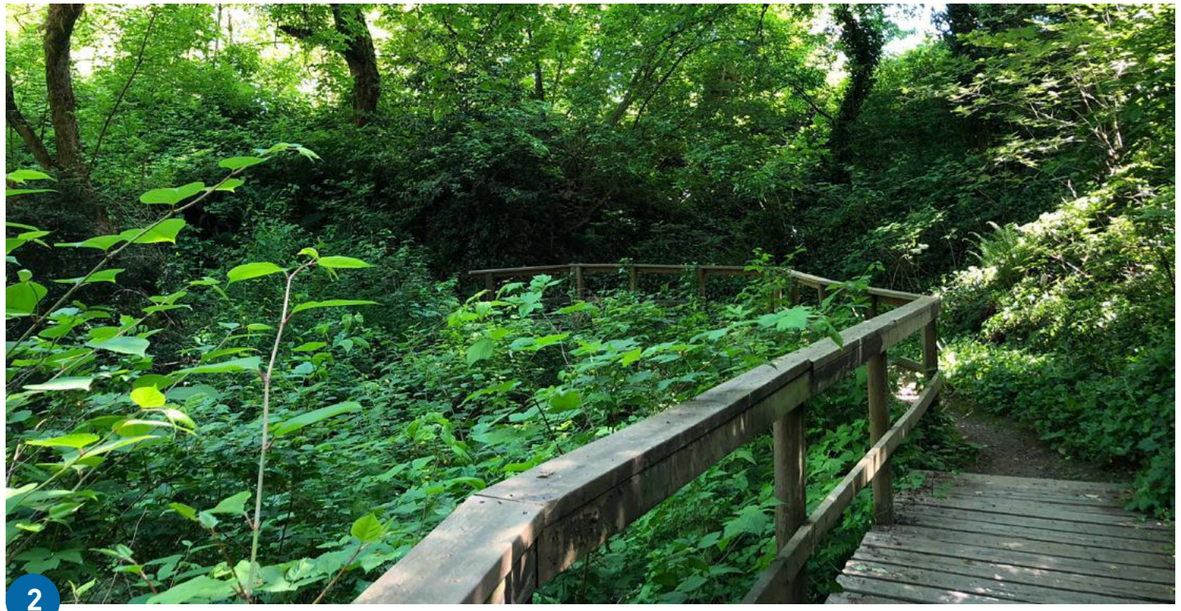
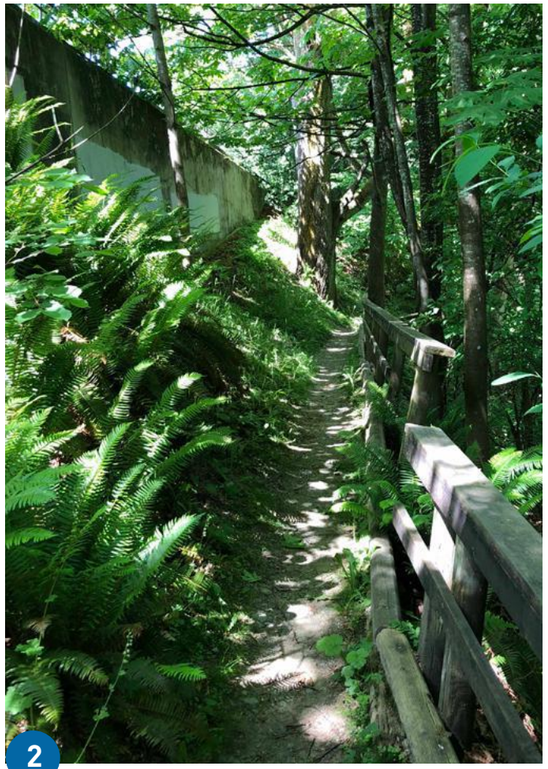




Figure 17 -The Three Zones - The Bluff Inventory



2 Passive Trail Network - Non-Accessible



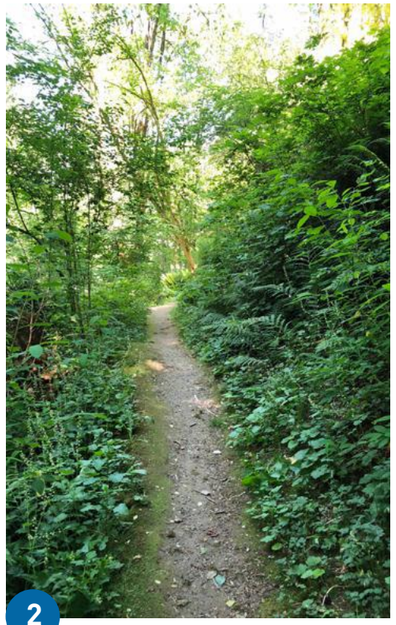
2 Passive Trail Network - Non-Accessible



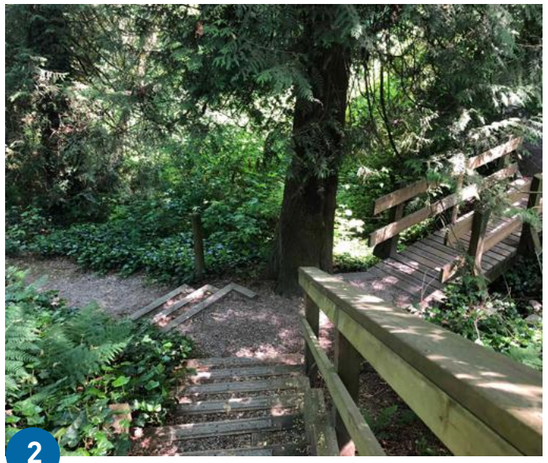
2 Passive Trail Network - Non-Accessible



3 Naturalized Forest Area



2 Passive Trail Network - Non-Accessible



2 Passive Trail Network - Non-Accessible



4 Steep Slopes

Figure 18 - The Bluffs

5.3 The Lower Terrace

The Lower Terrace is defined by its relationship to the Brunette River. The topography and ecology of this area has been formed over time by the river and offers a number of locations where the user can connect to and observe the river. Additional passive programming include open lawn areas, seating, and a covered picnic area. Active programming is also currently located in this area in the form of a baseball diamond. This area is the floodplain for the Brunette River.

The Lower Terrace also contains infrastructure owned and operated by Metro Vancouver (as part of their regional Water Works) located at the East Columbia entrance.

1. Baseball Field
2. Washroom
3. Parking Lot North
4. Parking Lot South
5. Rain Garden
6. Picnic Shelter
7. Metro Vancouver Utilities
8. Lookout
9. Park Trail
10. Multi-use Trail
11. Open Lawn
12. Metro Vancouver Regional Water telemetry box
13. Metro Vancouver water main and pump station
14. BC Hydro tower

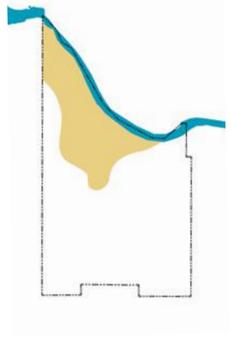




Figure 19 -The Three Zones - The Lower Terrace Inventory



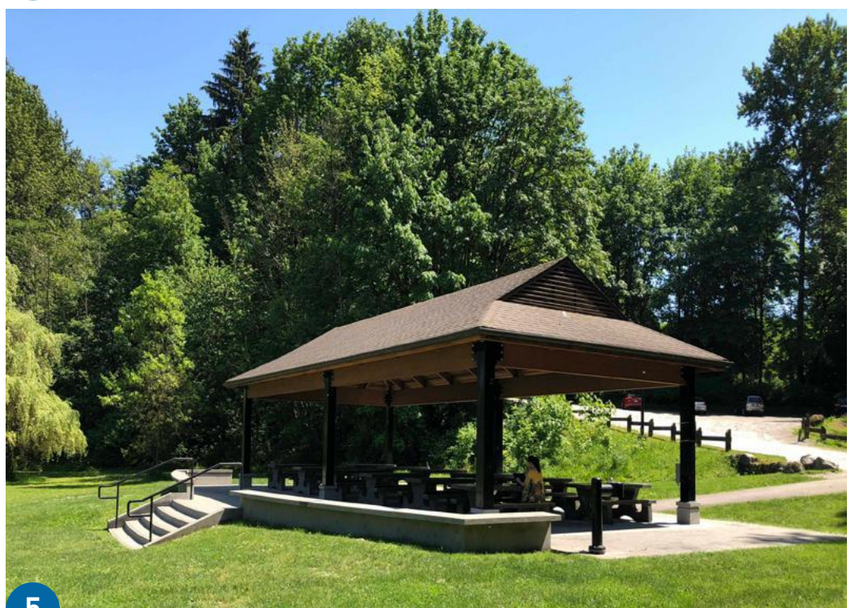
1 Baseball Diamond



10 Multi-use Path



4 Rain Garden



5 Picnic Shelter



4 Brunette River Lookout



4 Parking Area



11 Open Lawn

Figure 20 - Amenities in Lower Hume