



A VISION
FOR MONCTON'S
RIVERFRONT

DECEMBER 5, 2016



PETITCODIAC



A VISION FOR MONCTON'S RIVERFRONT

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BACKGROUND

On June 19th, 2013, Moncton City Council adopted a motion to **appoint a committee** and later **approved a mandate** that would **DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE VISION FOR MONCTON'S RIVERFRONT.**

That a Petitcodiac River ad-hoc committee be established to produce a report, no later than September 2014, establishing the municipality's future vision of the Petitcodiac River.

Moncton City Council
June 19th, 2013

The role of the Petitcodiac River ad-hoc committee is to produce a report, no later than September 2014, outlining a proposed vision of the Petitcodiac River in relation to the City of Moncton.

The vision is to focus on those sections of the river which abut the City of Moncton.

In developing the vision, the Committee is encouraged to consult with a variety of stakeholder groups, government agencies (e.g. Department of Environment) and the community at large.

Moncton City Council
September 16th, 2013

The committee's work, once complete, would provide the municipality with a blueprint that would guide it in its development initiatives and decision-making. The committee, made up of citizens, stakeholders and experts was fully constituted on January 20th, 2014 and chaired by Lynn Murray and Pierre Gallant. Councillors Dawn Arnold and Paul Pellerin were also named to the committee and the committee was supported by staff from several areas of the municipality.

In developing the vision, the Committee was asked to consider:

a) Ways in which the Petitcodiac River watershed and estuary are likely to change in the coming years.

b) Ways in which to preserve the heritage and natural appeal of the Moncton riverfront.

c) Public access and safety on the Moncton riverfront

d) Issues and opportunities related to recreational use of the river itself

e) Potential impacts and opportunities for landowners, including properties owned by the City of Moncton, adjacent to river.

f) How the vision relates to other strategic plans at the City of Moncton including the Downtown Vision Plan, the Parks & Recreation Master Plan, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan and Flood Management Strategy and the Municipal Plan.

g) Ways in which the vision will help to create a more sustainable community (economically, socially, culturally and environmentally) i.e. greener, more vibrant, healthier and more prosperous community.

h) Protection and preservation of infrastructure.

i) Tourism opportunities.

COMMITTEE

CO-CHAIRS

PIERRE GALLANT
Architect

LYNN MURRAY
Former Planning Advisory
Committee member

MEMBERS

Dawn Arnold
Former Councillor

Paul Pellerin
Councillor

Christian Cyr
Château Moncton

Bernard LeBlanc
Formerly Greater Moncton Sewage Commission

Pierre Landry
President, Riverkeepers

Lorraine LeClaire
Development Consultants

Derek Martin
Downtown Business Owner

Christine McLaughlin
Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance

Monique Richard
Formerly Petitcodiac Watershed Committee

Jim Scott
Landscape Architect

Rolande Thibodeau
Resident

CITY OF MONCTON STAFF

Catherine Dallaire
General Manager
Parks, Leisure, Culture and Heritage

Rod Higgins
Former General Manager
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Economic Development and Events

Sebastien Arcand
Senior Planner
Urban Planning

Elaine Aucoin
Director
Environmental Planning and Management

Eric Arsenault
Fire Chief

Kevin Silliker
Director
Economic Development

Jillian Somers
Director
Tourism and Events

Tammy Palser
Former Executive Assistant
City Clerk's Office

Marcia King
Recorder

The Petitcodiac River at High Water, Moncton, N.B.

Pet-Kout-Koy-ek

In the beginning was the Great Spirit, who created everything in the sky, in the ocean and on the earth. He created the first man, whose name was Glooscap. And he created Pet-Kout-Koy-ek, the River That Bends Like a Bow.

Today the water of Pet-Kout-Koy-ek is brown like chocolate. But in ancient times it was clear and fresh. One day a monster Eel swam down the river, pushing all the fish and fresh water into the salty bay.

Turtle told Glooscap about the wicked Eel's misdeeds and the harm he had inflicted upon the river and its creatures. So Glooscap gave great powers to Lobster, who grew gigantic and strong enough to fight the Eel.

Their battle stirred up the mud of Pet-Kout-Koy-ek, turning the water brown, and sent waves far up the river. They fought long and hard, until Lobster prevailed and Eel was killed.

Even today, however, the battle takes place twice a day on the river now called the Petitcodiac. The wave, which forms as Lobster pushes Eel back inland, is known to most as the tidal bore.

LEGEND told by the late Micmac artist Michael Francis from Elsipogtog, whose parents were originally from Beaumont on the Petitcodiac River. (The Petitcodiac River Tidal Bore, 250 Years of Anecdotes, Sentinelles Petitcodiac Riverkeepers, February 2001)

Introduction

The complexity of the mandate combined with the date the ad-hoc committee was named has meant that the task was completed later than had been requested by Council. It is hoped that Council will agree with the co-chairs that it is more important to get it done right than get it done quickly. As such, we are pleased to present the work carried out by the committee and hope that these recommendations will help guide this and future councils in their decision-making surrounding all that involves the enigmatic Petitcodiac River and its Riverfront.

The committee's work has consisted of charting the broad areas of study required to better understand the scope of their mandate. In doing this it has become abundantly clear that considerable study has been carried out in relation to the river itself and provides a wealth of information and ongoing data collection with respect to the dynamic nature of the river and, as a result, the river's edge.

The committee heard **PRESENTATIONS**, and participated in **SITE VISITS**, from Trans Aqua (The Greater Moncton Sewerage Commission); The Moncton Fire Department; the former Riverkeeper, Daniel LeBlanc; the City of Moncton's Legal, Engineering, Urban Planning, Economic Development and Events departments and, of course, benefitted from committee members representing the Riverkeepers, DMCI and the Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance.

In addition to these, the committee also **COMMISSIONED A STUDY** from the Canadian Waterman Group on the recreational potential of the Petitcodiac River which will serve as an important document for not only Moncton, but all jurisdictions with riverfront access along the Petitcodiac River.

Where other **scientific or expert documents** have been published on the subject areas described in the mandate, they will be referenced and accepted as factual. The committee does not have the resources or the expertise to dispute reports that have been carefully studied, published and adopted by government bodies and other authorities. Examples of these are: the City of Moncton's study and recommendation regarding climate change (Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Management Strategy, City of Moncton, June 2013), the Province of New Brunswick's study on the environmental impact of the river with changes to the causeway and subsequent project reports as well as various water quality reports and established guidelines. These are listed in the reference section and provide a vast amount of information on the present state and potential changes affecting the Petitcodiac River.

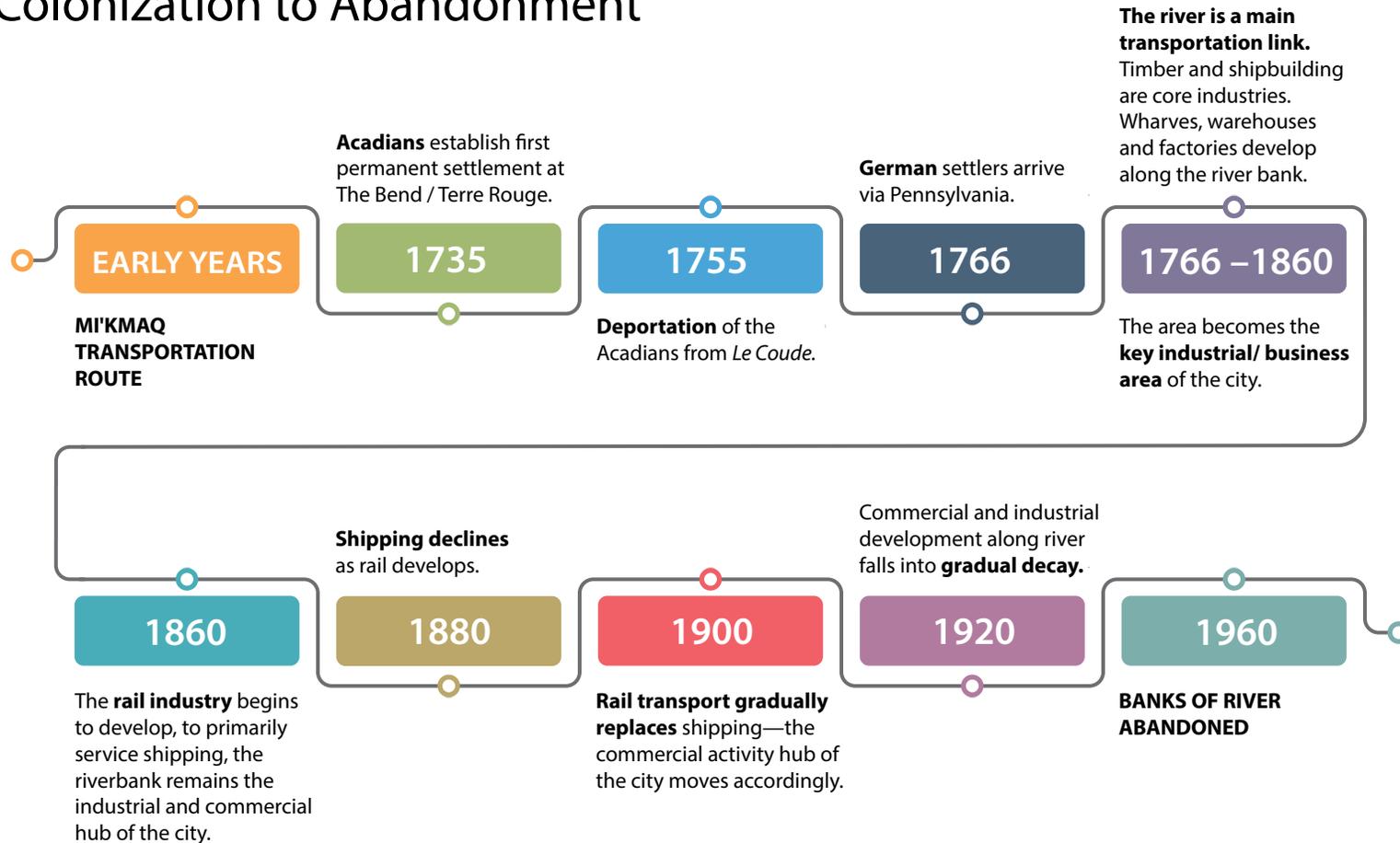
- ▶ Environmental Impact Assessment Report for Modifications to the Petitcodiac River Causeway, AMEC Earth & Environmental, September 30, 2005
- ▶ Petitcodiac River Causeway Project, Stage 2 Follow Up Program Year 1 Results, Executive Summary, AMEC Environment and Infrastructure
- ▶ Petitcodiac River Causeway Project, Stage 2 Follow Up Program Year 2 Results, Executive Summary, AMEC Environment and Infrastructure
- ▶ Petitcodiac River Causeway Project, Stage 2 Follow Up Program Year 3 Results, Executive Summary, AMEC Environment and Infrastructure
- ▶ Recreational Water Quality Guidelines & Aesthetics, Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, 1999

- ▶ Guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality, Third Edition, Health Canada, April 2012
- ▶ 2014 Water Quality Report Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance, January 19, 2015
- ▶ Annotated Bibliography of Aquatic Biology and habitat of the Petitcodiac River System, New Brunswick, Fisheries & Oceans Canada, March 2000
- ▶ Tidal Bore Surfing & Other Recreational Activities on the Petitcodiac River, The Canadian Waterman Group Ltd. (CWG), October 1st, 2014.
- ▶ Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Greater Moncton Area, New Brunswick, AMEC Earth & Environmental, December 2011

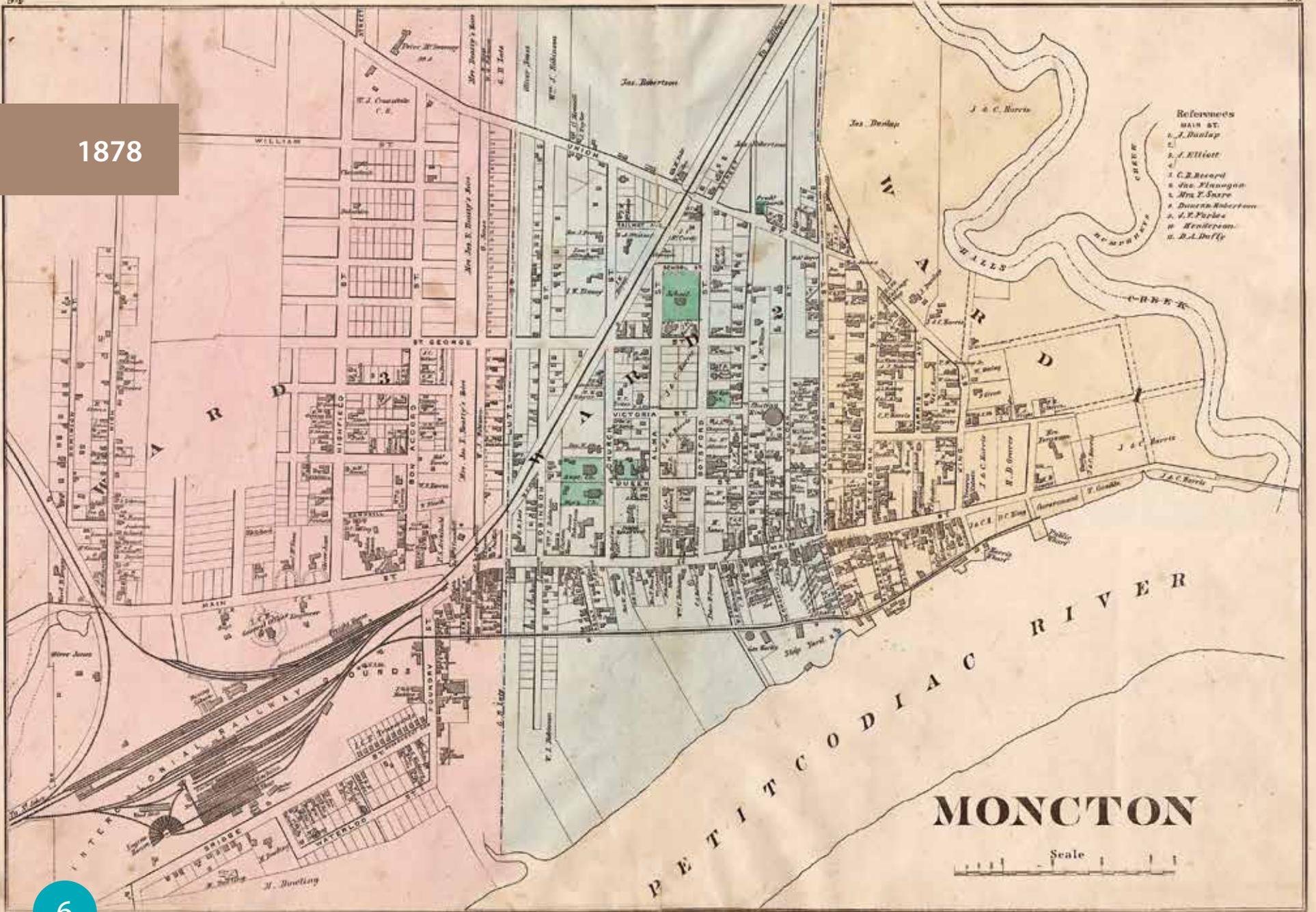
This report is written to **HELP GUIDE** the City of Moncton and all its departments and agencies in not only making decisions with regard to the river and riverfront, but also, to provide recommendations that will allow the City to shape its downtown and its entire community with the river and the riverfront in mind.

History of the Riverfront

Pre Colonization to Abandonment



1878



- References
 MAIN ST.
 1. J. Dunlop
 2. J. Elliott
 3. C.E. Record
 4. Mrs. Blinnigan
 5. Mrs. F. Searge
 6. Duncan Robertson
 7. J.K. Parke
 8. Houghton
 9. R.A. Duff

MONCTON

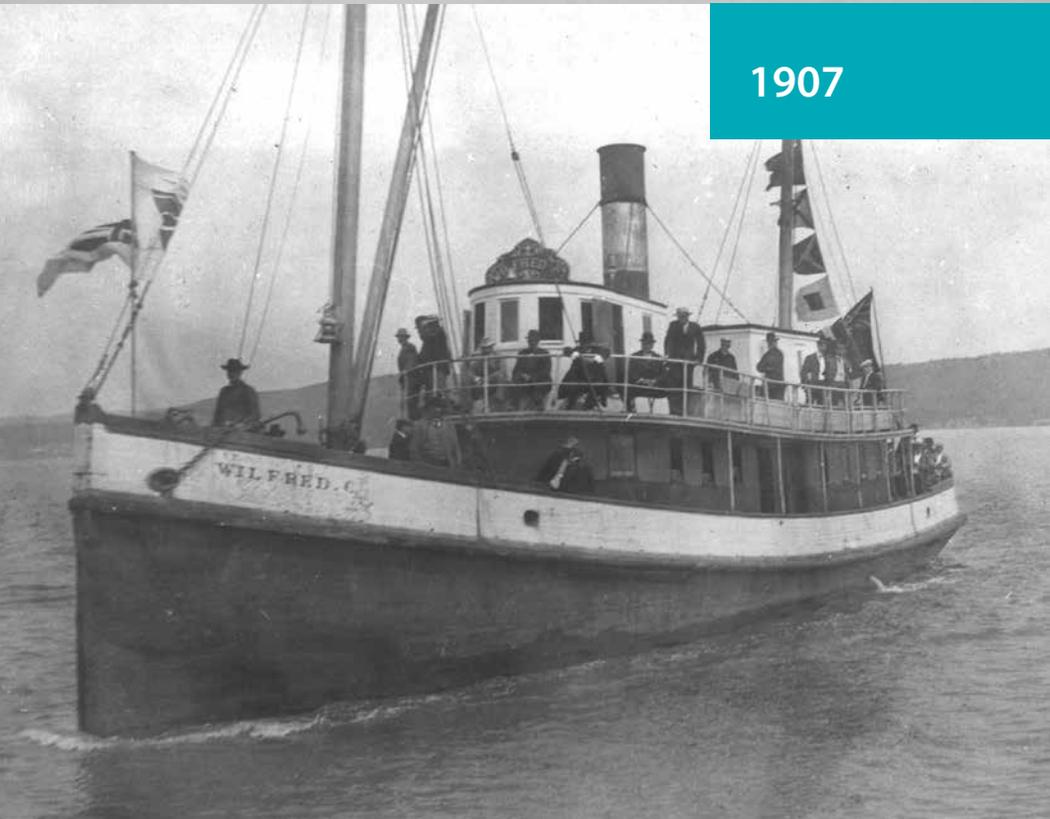
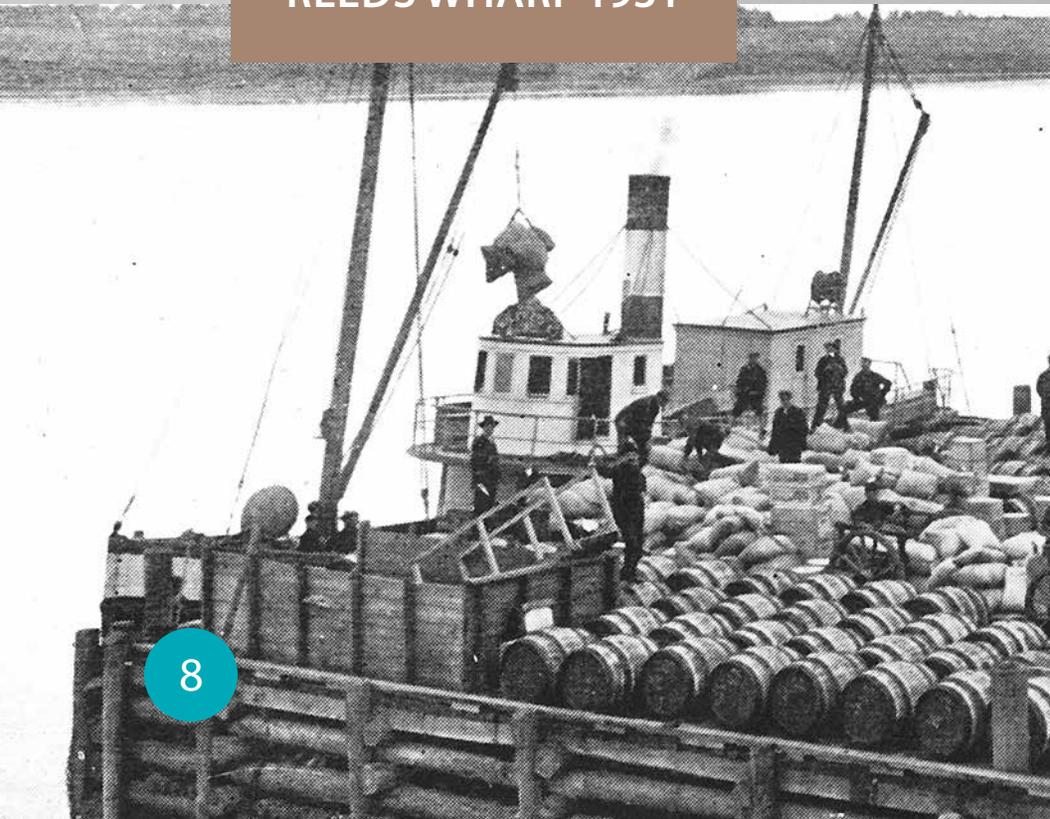
Scale

1900





REEDS WHARF 1931



1907

1950



BORE PARK



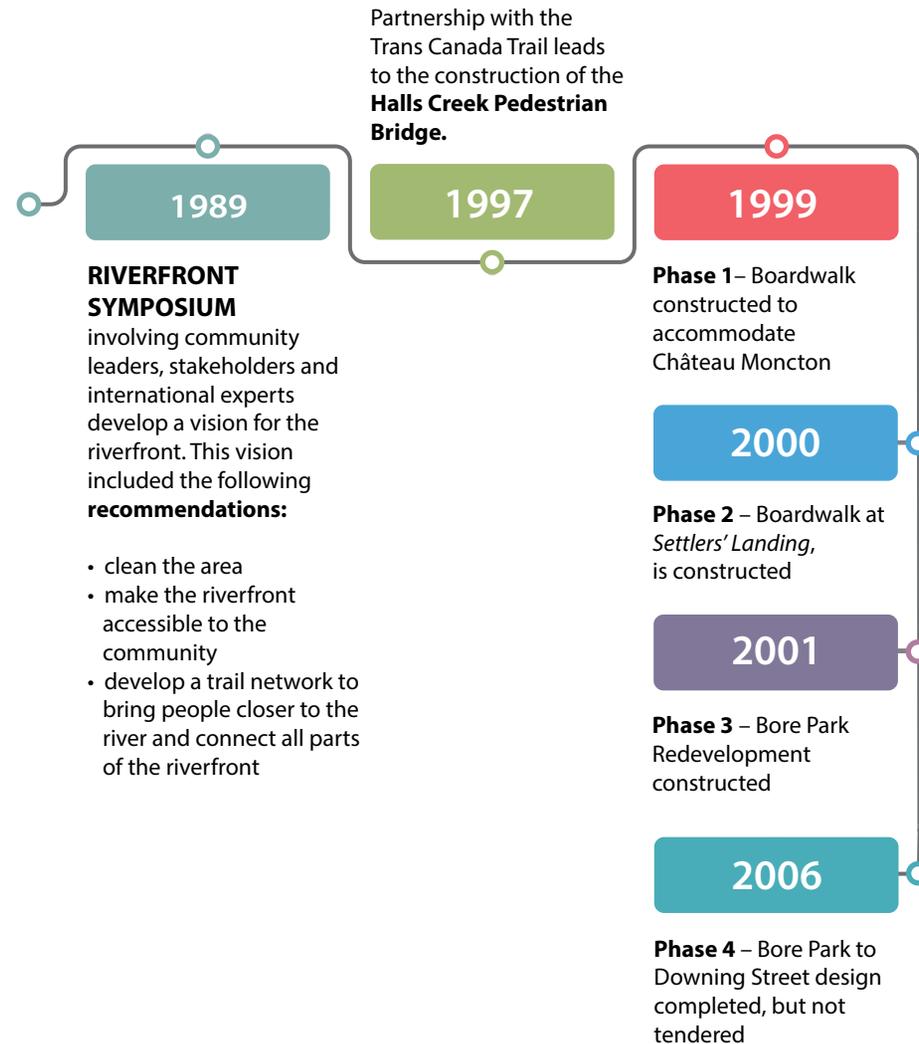


2007

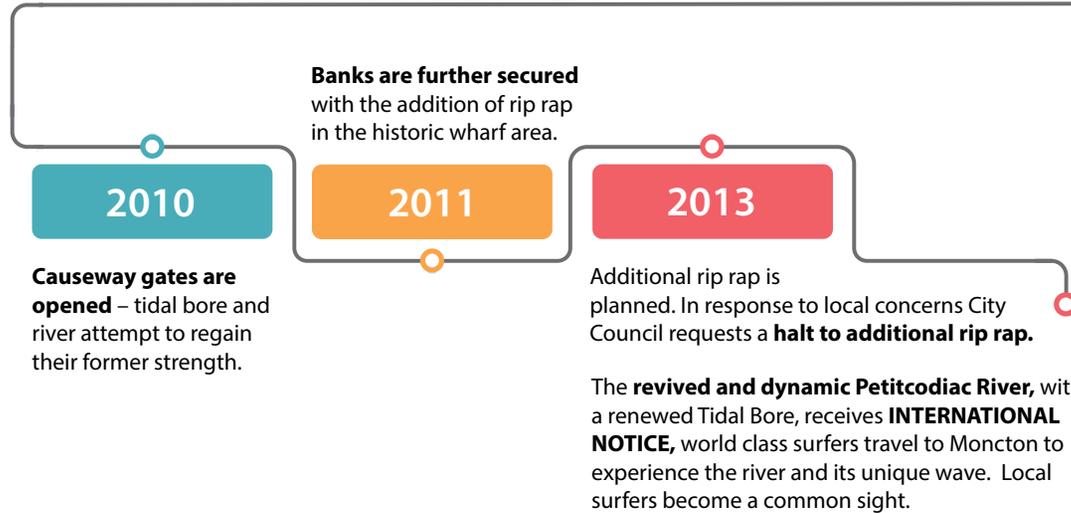
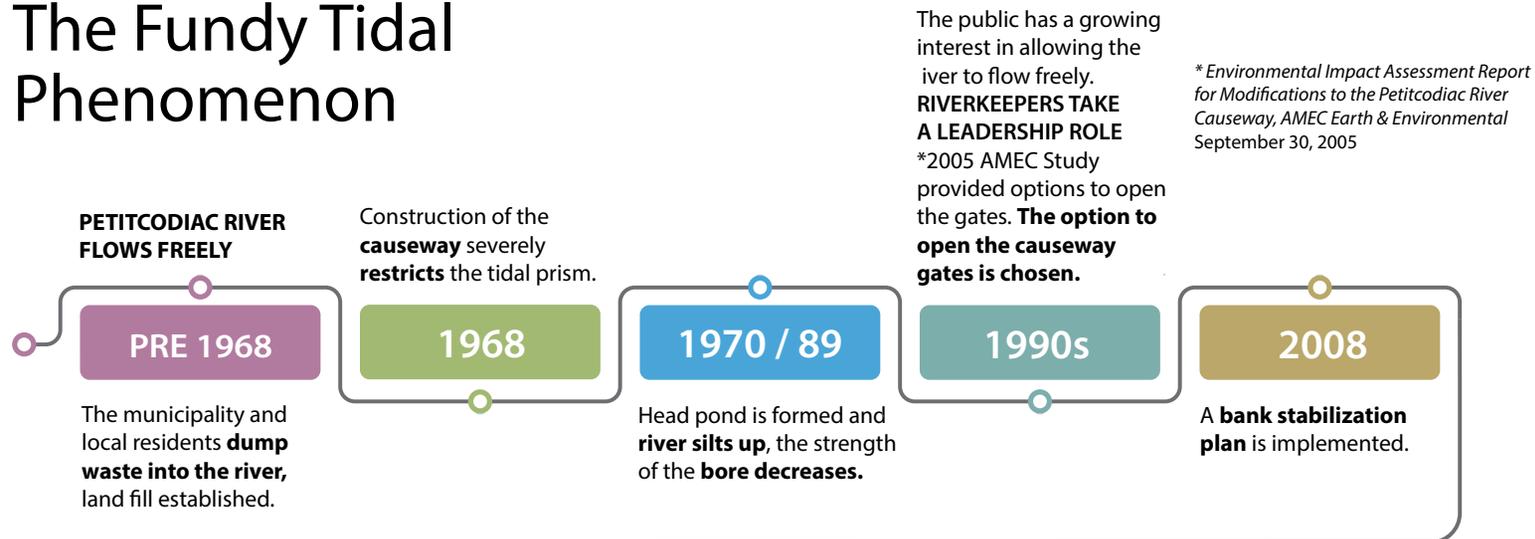


2011

Renewal Refocus Regeneration



The Fundy Tidal Phenomenon



“ The Petitcodiac River drains a watershed area of approximately 2,071 square kilometres into the Bay of Fundy. The highest recorded tidal range has reached 17m.

What makes the Petitcodiac River unique is its powerful tidal bore that occurs twice a day with the change of the tides. It varies in magnitude depending on the moon phases, and to a lesser extent, atmospheric conditions. Prior to the tidal bore, as freshwater flows down river towards the ocean, the Petitcodiac River reaches its low tide level. ”

Tidal Bore Surfing & Other Recreational Activities on the Petitcodiac River
Prepared by the Canadian Waterman Group
October 1st, 2014

Issues and Constraints

JURISDICTION

ALL **THREE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT** HAVE DEFINED ROLES WITH RESPECT TO THE PETITCODIAC RIVER AND **EACH HAS ITS RESPONSIBILITIES** AS A RESULT OF THESE:

FEDERAL

The federal government has jurisdiction under the Navigable Waters Act which means that federal approval is required for all “work” (defined as any structure, device or thing—temporary or permanent—made by humans) that is in, on, over, under, through or across any navigable water. The federal government is also responsible for protection of fisheries under the Fisheries Act.

The Fisheries Act contains two key provisions on conservation and protection of fish habitat essential to sustaining freshwater and marine fish species. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans administers section 35, the key habitat protection provision, prohibiting any work or undertaking that would cause the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat. Environment Canada administers section 36, the key pollution prevention provision, prohibiting the deposit of deleterious substances into waters frequented by fish, unless authorized by regulations under the Fisheries Act or other federal legislation. A deleterious substance can be any substance that, if added to any water, would degrade or alter its quality such that it could be harmful to fish, fish habitat or the use of fish by people.

PROVINCIAL

Provincially, the New Brunswick Department of Health regulates recreational activity in bodies of water from a health and safety perspective. The Department of Environment and Local Government is responsible for regulating water quality under the Clean Water Act, including the requirement for a Wetland and Watercourse Alteration Permit to conduct any work near the river.

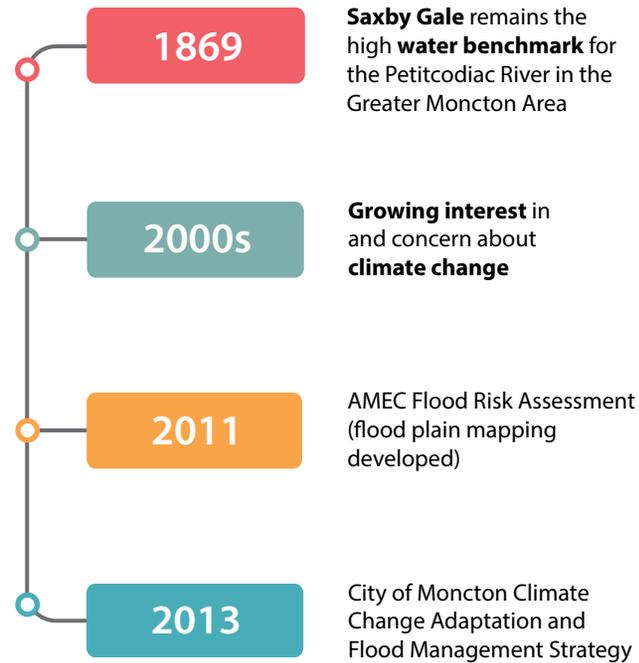
MUNICIPAL

At the municipal level, the Zoning By-Law contains provisions with respect to wetland and watercourse protection. Furthermore, there is a signed response protocol between the three Fire Chiefs that calls for a joint response by all three fire departments for river rescues.

The Petitcodiac River is not currently categorized as a recreational water body at this time and, therefore, is not sampled or tested by the Provincial Department of Health. As a result, the Department of the Health would not post signage and it would be a consideration for the City as to whether it wishes to install its own signage.

Climate Change

SIGNATURE EVENTS



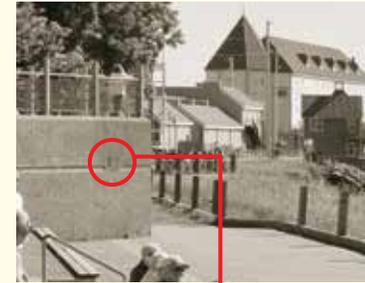
The Greater Moncton Area has experienced flooding from both the coast and inland watercourses during extreme precipitation events. Flooding is increased when high precipitation events are combined with high tides.

BEST PRACTICE IN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IS TO CONSIDER AND PLAN FOR A 1:100 YEAR FLOOD EVENT.

This is an event that has a one per cent chance of occurring in any given year, over a hundred year period of time. In order to better plan for potential climate change impacts, including sea level rise and increased precipitation, a flood risk assessment was completed by AMEC Environmental in 2011.

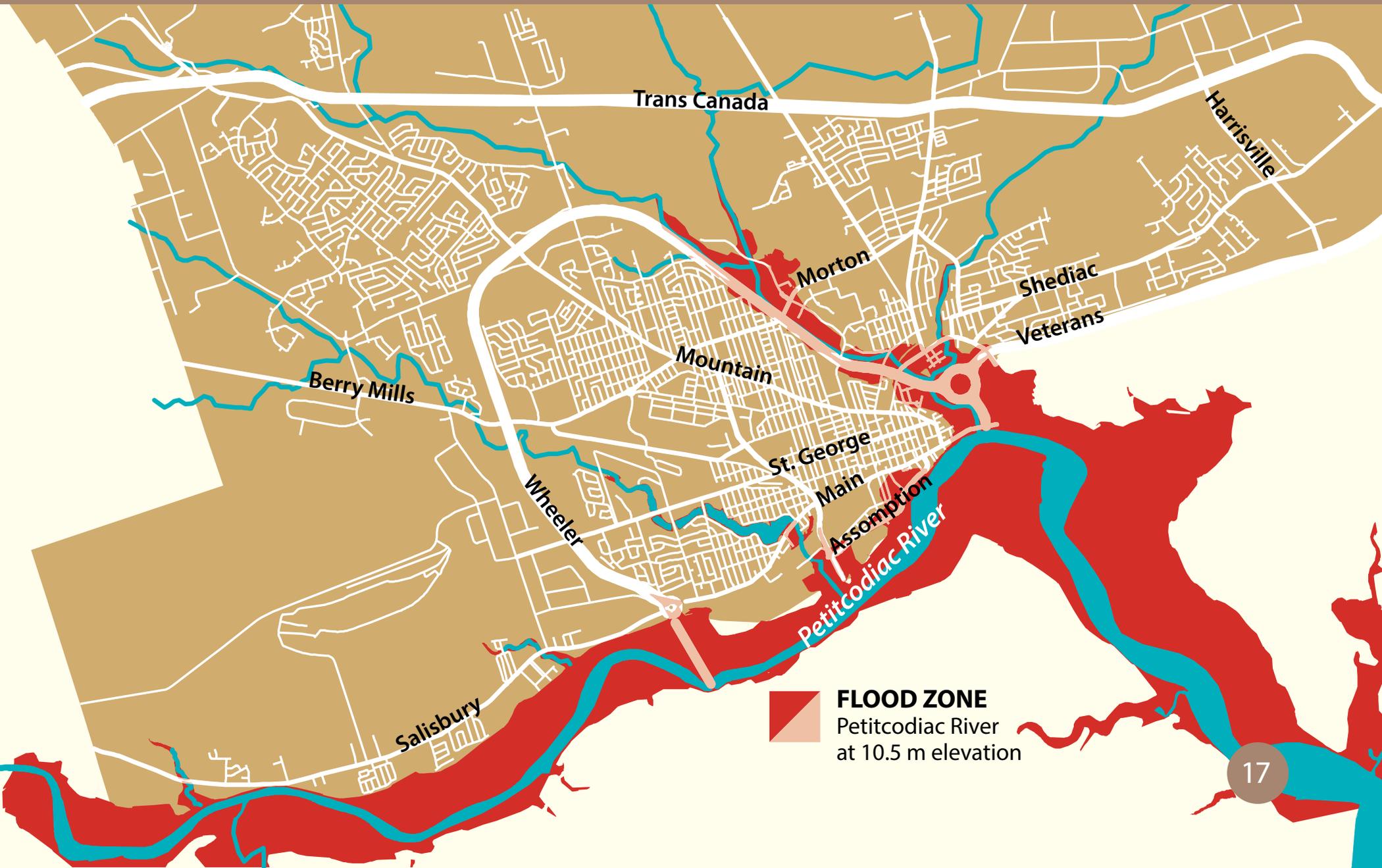
The AMEC study predicted the 1:100 year flood for various time intervals considering climate change. The study recommended a minimum **habitable space elevation of 10.5 m for new buildings**. The City's Zoning By-Law was, therefore, amended accordingly and the habitable space for any new buildings within the City of Moncton, including the riverfront, should be built to an elevation of 10.5 m in order to mitigate the risk of flooding.

SAXBY GALE FLOODING



October 4, 1869
The infamous Saxby Gale caused much devastation in Moncton with a 2 m storm surge, during high tide. The event is commemorated in Bore Park, where the peak water level is marked.

FLOOD ZONE MAP



Water Quality

THE PETITCODIAC RIVER IS KNOWN TO HAVE WATER QUALITY ISSUES WHICH ARE **A CONCERN FOR RECREATIONAL USE OF THE WATER.**

Although there are other potential hazards, the main water quality hazard in the river appears to be from e.coli contamination, which is a class of bacteria found in human or animal fecal waste. Studies show that e.coli levels are on average above the Guidelines for Recreational Water Quality as set out by the Canadian Council of Minister of the Environment (CCME) and pose a risk to the health and safety of the users.

The largest source of discharge and fecal contamination into the Petitcodiac River in the vicinity of Moncton is the Greater Moncton Wastewater Plant (operated by Trans Aqua). However, there are several other effluent discharge sources including other wastewater treatment systems (municipal and private) and runoff from agricultural land that should be considered. There are also various overflows along the river and some tributaries from which raw sewage can be discharged when the system gets overwhelmed during heavy precipitation events.

Trans Aqua is in the process of developing a plan and securing funding to further upgrade its facility to provide enhanced secondary treatment, including disinfection, prior to a 2020 deadline mandated by federal law to have secondary treatment of water in place. It is expected that this upgrade would significantly improve the bacteria levels in the Petitcodiac River.

The Canada-Wide Strategy for the Management of Municipal Wastewater Effluent (Strategy) includes national standards for combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). As an example, the Strategy includes the requirement that floatable material from CSOs will be removed where feasible and that SSO frequencies should not increase due to development or re-development. In January 1, 2016, the City of Moncton submitted its long-term plan to the Department of the Environment and Local Government identifying how it plans to reduce combined sewer overflows from infiltration. As identified in the report, there will be no increase in overflow frequency due to development or redevelopment, no discharge during dry weather except for spring thaw and emergencies and CSO floatables will be removed where feasible.

AMEC Environmental was retained by the provincial government to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Follow up Program for the opening of the causeway gates. The AMEC EIA Follow up Program results show that e.coli levels have greatly decreased in the system since the opening of the gates. Results also show that bacteria counts are closely related to the presence of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) caused by the re-suspension of suspended sediments in the water column. Although levels were improved, mostly due to improved water circulation, the levels still exceed the CCME guidelines for recreational use.

TURBIDITY IS ANOTHER WATER QUALITY ISSUE WHICH IS **A CONCERN FOR RECREATIONAL USE OF THE RIVER.**

Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air (Section 2.2.3 Report on Tidal Bore Surfing and Other Recreational Activities on the Petitcodiac River – Canadian Waterman Group – Oct. 1, 2014). It is usually measured in NTUs (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) and high NTU values mean water that is very turbid. The Guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality suggest that turbidity measurements in the vicinity of 50 NTU would be sufficient to satisfy most recreational uses, including swimming.

The Petitcodiac River is completely brown and very turbid. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) has measured the turbidity in the river and found recorded NTUs were between 2,500 and 3,500 with even higher values of up to 4,764 near downtown Moncton during Spring tide (CWG, 2014). The turbidity is caused by the silt that composes the bottom and shoreline of the river and therefore, it is not a hazard that can be eliminated. The turbidity level can also severely affect search and rescue operations and prevents boaters from seeing under-water hazards and obstructions. The former Gunningsville Bridge piles which remain in the river and the existing rip rap are both examples of such obstructions.

TURBIDITY GRAPH

CANADIAN WATERMAN
GROUP REPORT



4,764 NTUs
PETITCODIAC RIVER
SPRING TIDE



3,500 NTUs
PETITCODIAC RIVER
HIGH AVERAGE



2,500 NTUs
PETITCODIAC RIVER
LOW AVERAGE



50 NTUs
ACCEPTABLE FOR
RECREATIONAL USE



The guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality suggest that turbidity measurements in the vicinity of 50 NTUs would be sufficient to satisfy most recreational uses, including swimming.

However, in the Petitcodiac River, the water is always completely brown and very turbid. And the turbidity increases the closer you get to the causeway. DFO has measured the turbidity values in the river and found that the maximum recorded NTUs were between 2,500 and 3,500 with even higher values of up to 4,764 in downtown Moncton during the Spring tide maximum ebb and current flows. These periods coincide with when the tidal bore would be larger.



Tidal Bore Surfing & Other Recreational Activities on the Petitcodiac River
Prepared by the Canadian Waterman Group
October 1st, 2014

Water Safety and Recreation on the River

During certain times of the year, depending on the moon cycles as well as spring and fall tides, the Tidal Bore is considerably larger than usual and this has been more pronounced since the opening of the causeway gates. The phenomenon caught the attention of an international audience of surfers and has attracted expert surfers to the region. While the group that initially entered the river to surf its wave had done so after having completed considerable research and ensured appropriate support while surfing, their opinion is that the river is clearly not one for the beginner or intermediate surfer. There are many hazards (some visible and some not), and as described previously, the water has extremely high turbidity levels which does not meet water quality standards for recreational use making it difficult to see any obstructions. The former Gunningsville Bridge piles which remain in the river* and the existing rip rap placed to prevent erosion of the banks are both examples of such obstructions.

**According to the Province of New Brunswick, five (5) of the piles located near the Riverview shore have been removed, however, two piers will remain in place.*

Emergency responders have expressed the need for secure access for river rescues. More reading on the topic of recreation opportunities on the river is available as an appendix to this report in a document commissioned by the committee called: Tidal Bore Surfing and other Recreational Activities on the Petitcodiac River by the Canadian Waterman Group (June, 2014)

It should be noted, however, that meeting the new federal standards of wastewater treatment by Trans Aqua may not guarantee that the river itself fully meets the water quality standards from a recreational perspective as other factors such as runoff, combined sewer outflows and potential contaminants remaining in the silt may continue to influence the overall water quality in the river beyond 2020. (ref.: Guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality, Health Canada, 2012)

It has been previously mentioned in this report that some piers from the former Gunningsville Bridge were left in place by the Province and could present hazards for recreational uses in the river.



DESPITE THE DANGERS AND HAZARDS, IT IS LARGELY IMPOSSIBLE TO PREVENT PEOPLE FROM ENTERING THE RIVER.

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of recreational activities on the Petitcodiac River, with an emphasis on surfing and boating along the tidal bore. The main focus is to establish the safety and viability of these activities. The methods of analysis include site surveys by experts in boating and surfing, risk assessment methodology, statistics review, industry relevant research, satellite imagery mapping analysis, historical data, and testimonials by professional and recreational users who've ventured on the river.

The findings show that The Petitcodiac River presents **historical, cultural and recreational significance** for the region, as well as a natural attraction with potential to attract spectators. This has a potential economic and social benefit for the communities of Moncton, Dieppe, Riverview and Memramcook. However, many hazards are currently present without mitigation factors in place. This means that the risk and likelihood of incidents occurring is currently higher than it could be.

The conclusions of the report are that while surfing and boating should be allowed on the Petitcodiac River the main onus for safety should fall on the recreational end user in a **use at your own risk** venue, similar to the ocean but with its own unique set of challenges and hazards, and as such, while we show that recreational activities on the Petitcodiac River can be of some economic benefit to communities involved, there is also the real risk of incidents occurring on the river as these activities increase in the future which will put challenges on emergency response personnel in dealing with potential rescues on the river in interaction with the tidal bore.

Communities along the Petitcodiac River are now faced to assist in controlling the hazards, to ensure and be able to respond to emergencies. As the tidal bore regains its strength, the real potential is the spectatorship and visitors that will come to watch it. The challenge facing communities around the Petitcodiac in the future will be to develop the natural beauty of the river in a sustainable fashion while attracting spectators without necessarily putting an emphasis on recreational use, yet still allowing for it.

The report does bring forth some recommendations to help both the end user and communities affected. Below is a brief summary of recommendations discussed throughout the report, placed in order of priority.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) All recreational enthusiasts need to do be **experienced and prepared** accordingly to venture on the Petitcodiac River.
- 2) Establish a **designated website** to serve as an information portal for the Petitcodiac River, where any information concerning the river can be easily found and kept up to date.
- 3) **Educate the public** about the most relevant river and tidal bore hazards and how to mitigate them. The hazards are discussed in detail in the report. This could be done by using the designated website and placing relevant placards in dangerous areas, or at access points.
- 4) **Ensure water quality is enhanced on the river.** This should also include publicly available water quality data, updated on a daily/regular basis using the designated website.

5) Offer **information to the public** about the tidal bore, and recreational activities on the river. This should include more detailed bore times, anticipated bore size, and anticipated currents, maps of the river showing hazardous areas, safe times for boating, etc. Give indications of anticipated strength and power of the bore, depending on environmental factors and tide cycles. This could be done by using the designated website.

6) **Educate** the public concerning **watercraft use** on the river. Outboard motors should be avoided, in preference of Jet Drives. Boating should not be allowed with the tidal bore or during low water times. This could be done by using the designated website.

7) **Enhance the emergency response capabilities** along the river. This should include better training, more reliable and suitable equipment and more access points to launch SAR units from. Investigate voluntary response units like the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary service.

8) **Develop the river for watercraft activities.** This should include new hydrographic surveys, updating marine navigation charts, safe boat access points for launching and recovering, as well as shelter. Consider establishing aids to marine navigation

9) Develop designated, public **safe access points** to the river in suitable locations, including rinsing stations.

10) Establish regulations applicable to river use, and designate a government body to **monitor and control activities** on the river as a whole.

Riverfront Lands

PUBLIC LANDS

The City of Moncton is fortunate to own the greater part of the lands along the river's edge. In fact, the city owns approximately 217 acres (88 hectares) of riverfront property from Halls Creek west to the causeway.

It should also be noted that easements in favour of the City of Moncton ensure access and connection further east to Dieppe and south to Riverview.

RIVERFRONT PARK

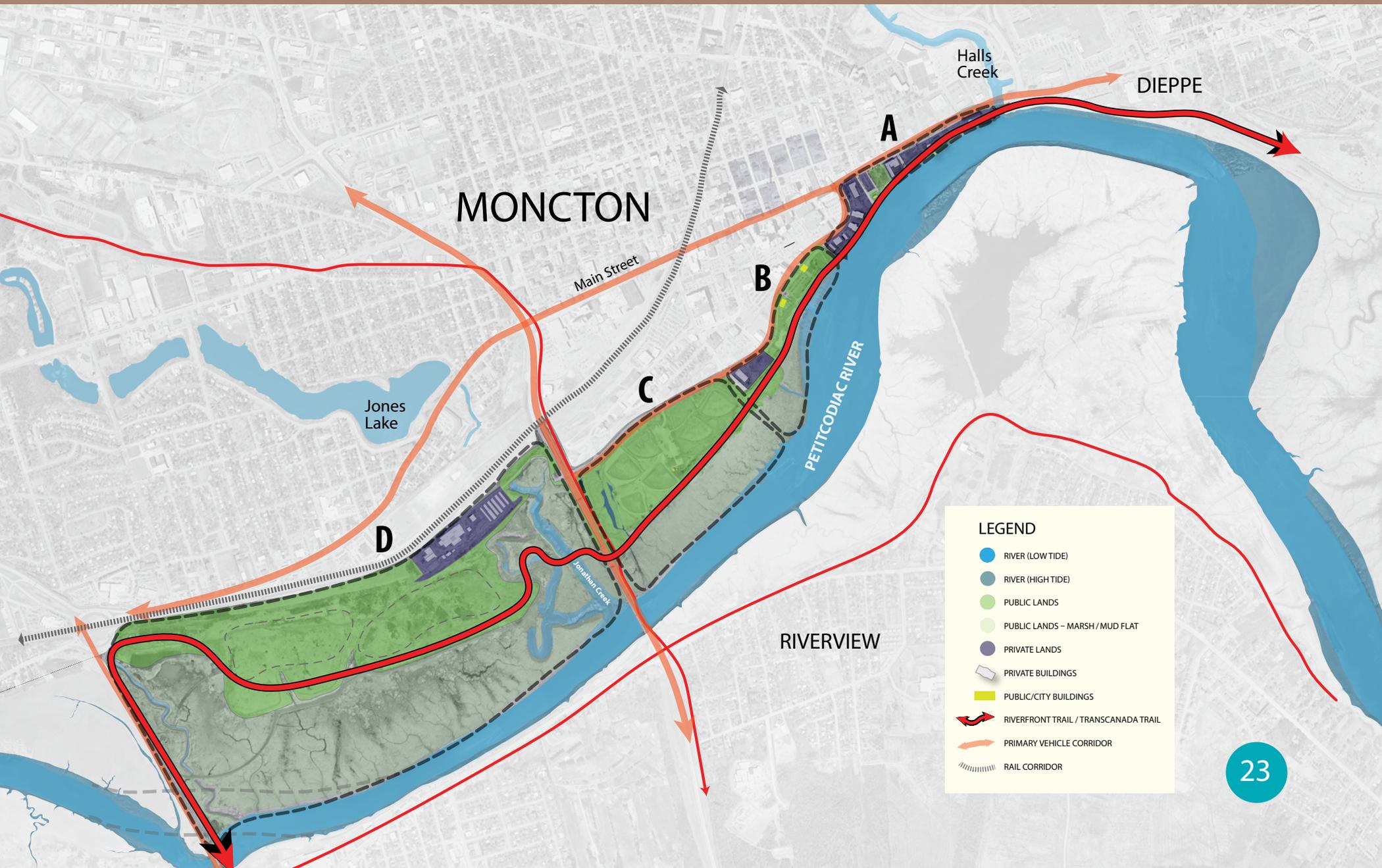
Riverfront Park is a ribbon of land running along Moncton's north shore of the Petitcodiac River. Aerial photos of Moncton clearly show that the Riverfront Park as a whole could be divided into four distinct areas each supporting different functions.

Petitcodiac River 2011

THE CITY OWNS APPROXIMATELY
217 ACRES OF RIVERFRONT PROPERTY



CONTEXT MAP



Riverfront Lands (Zone A)

HISTORIC WHARF DISTRICT

During the last 150 years this section of the Riverfront Park has received the greatest impact due to industry, trade and commerce along the river's edge. Today this section consists of several unique structures representing both historical and current interactions with our river. These include Treitz Haus, the Lighthouse, Bore Park, Halls Creek pedestrian bridge, Settlers' Landing, boardwalk and lookouts, plus several historic wharf structures, some are visible and some are buried by silt and/or rip rap.

In addition, the historic wharf district also forms the southern border of the largest private land holdings directly adjacent to the river. In fact, portions of the trail are located on private property. To date, however, private land developments have not, for the most part, taken advantage of the potential draw of being on the river.

Because of the proximity to adjacent developable lands, and the proximity of the historical wharves, this section of Moncton's Riverfront Park offers the greatest potential for connectivity to the river with trails, lookouts, public spaces, and the overall downtown thus creating a dynamic and interactive waterfront place.



Settlers' Landing



Halls Creek Pedestrian Bridge



Treitz Haus

HISTORIC WHARF DISTRICT (A)



Riverfront Lands (Zones B and C)

THE ACTIVITY ZONES

These 84 acres (34 hectares) are the lands between **Downing Street west to the new bridge (Gunningsville Bridge)**. This area is defined by a variety of active and passive recreational uses. Six baseball fields, a skate board park, RCMP memorial, Irish Settlers' memorial, a decommissioned fire hall, a parking lot and an outdoor stage. At the end of 2016, a direct link from Main Street to the Riverfront was established with the redeveloped Downing Street. Riverfront Park is connected by a multi-use asphalt trail with additional gravel trails looping off providing views and experiences of the river's natural environment. Currently the former fire hall is home to La Bikery, a bicycle co-op, that supports and encourages cycling.

This area of the Riverfront Park is delineated by its natural edge including mud flats and salt water marshes, while its northern boundary is Assumption Boulevard. Currently, this segment of Riverfront Park offers the greatest potential for active recreational and event-based infrastructure.



ACTIVITY ZONES (B)



LEGEND

	RIVER (LOW TIDE)		TRAIL CONNECTION
	RIVER (HIGH TIDE)		MISSING TRAIL LINK
	PUBLIC LANDS		PRIMARY VEHICLE CORRIDOR
	PUBLIC LANDS - MARSH / MUD FLAT		ACCESS ROAD
	PRIVATE LANDS		RIGHT-OF-WAY
	PRIVATE BUILDINGS		BOARDWALK / LOOKOUT
	PUBLIC / CITY BUILDINGS		RAIL CORRIDOR
	RIVERFRONT TRAIL / TRANSCANADA TRAIL		FOOTBRIDGE
	HISTORIC WHARF SITES		

PETITCODIAC RIVER

ACTIVITY ZONES (C)



ASSOMPTION

Albert

Euston

Foundry

Hal Betts Commemorative Sportsplex

FOOTBRIDGE

VAUGHAN HARVEY

GUNNINGSVILLE BRIDGE

28

PETITCODIAC RIVER

LEGEND

- RIVER (LOW TIDE)
- RIVER (HIGH TIDE)
- PUBLIC LANDS
- PUBLIC LANDS - MARSH / MUD FLAT
- PRIVATE LANDS
- PRIVATE BUILDINGS
- PUBLIC / CITY BUILDINGS
- RIVERFRONT TRAIL / TRANSCANADA TRAIL
- HISTORIC WHARF SITES
- TRAIL CONNECTION
- MISSING TRAIL LINK
- PRIMARY VEHICLE CORRIDOR
- ACCESS ROAD
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- BOARDWALK / LOOKOUT
- RAIL CORRIDOR
- FOOTBRIDGE

Riverfront Lands (Zone D)

FORMER LANDFILL SITE (CONTEXT MAP ZONE D)

The former landfill site, located south of the CN lands and sandwiched between both river crossings, offers **85 acres (34 hectares) of greenspace**. The site opened as a landfill in 1971 and was operated until 1992.

In 1993, a five-year closure plan began and included the placement of cover material, grading, vegetated cover, trees and shrubs and the construction of the riverfront park trail. The closure plan included monitoring of the site to identify any potential environmental concerns.

The site once an unsightly dump with exposed garbage has been replaced with a covering of greenery rich in bird and wildlife habitat. Its main feature is the 2.9 km multi-use gravel trail, foot-bridge over Jonathan Creek and boardwalk between the Causeway and the Gunningsville Bridge section of the Riverfront trail. The trail also connects to West Main Street at the intersection with Milner Road. A narrow service road closer to Main Street provides a more direct link across the site while a lower service road along the river's edge built to prevent erosion of the site could be utilized as a trail in the future.



THIS PORTION OF THE RIVERFRONT PARK HAS VERY LITTLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND OFFERS A UNIQUE NATURAL EXPERIENCE BEYOND THE RIGID DEVELOPMENTAL CONSTRAINTS OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT FOUND IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THESE LANDS.

FORMER LANDFILL SITE (D)



LEGEND

- RIVER (LOW TIDE)
- RIVER (HIGH TIDE)
- PUBLIC LANDS
- PUBLIC LANDS - MARSH / MUD FLAT
- PRIVATE LANDS
- PRIVATE BUILDINGS
- PUBLIC / CITY BUILDINGS
- TRAIL CONNECTION
- MISSING TRAIL LINK
- PRIMARY VEHICLE CORRIDOR
- ACCESS ROAD
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- BOARDWALK / LOOKOUT
- RAIL CORRIDOR
- FOOTBRIDGE
- RIVERFRONT TRAIL / TRANSCANADA TRAIL

30

Causeway
Future bridge

Traffic Circle

Service Road

Milner

Lorentz

Mount Royal

Hedgewood

Coronation

Century

Verdun

Upton

Newton

MAIN

CN Lands

Service Road

Anticipated River Alignment

Gates

Boardwalk

Footbridge

Jonathan Creek

VAUGHAN HARVEY

Gunningsville Bridge

PETISCODIAK RIVER

Footbridge

JONES LAKE

Riverfront Lands

PRIVATE HOLDINGS

THIS PORTION OF THE REPORT WILL ANALYZE PRIVATE LANDS LOCATED SOUTH OF THE CN LANDS, ASSOMPTION BOULEVARD AND MAIN STREET.

There is currently **12.5 acres (5 hectares) of private lands** adjacent to Riverfront Park. Of those lands, **2.9 acres (1.2 hectares) are vacant lands**. The developed lands are currently occupied by a mix of uses including, high density residential, hotels, offices, retail and distribution.

Some of the existing uses are compatible with the Riverfront Park such as hotels and residential properties. Unfortunately, most development, while directly adjacent to the Riverfront Park system, has no relationship between the river and the public realm. The likely reason for this is that most of those developments were built at a time when very little thought was given to the river.

There are significant private lands along the Riverfront corridor which may eventually be suitable for redevelopment. These would include the Northumberland Dairy building in the west at the Foundry Street entrance to the Riverfront; the Press Club location at the Westmorland Street entrance; the former NAPA Auto Parts building at 80 Assomption Boulevard; the former Chateau-à-Pape location on Steadman Street; the Heritage Management parking lot on Steadman Street and the private lands at the King Street entrance to the Riverfront trail system. The appropriate projects in these locations could redefine the Riverfront user experience as we know it and contribute in a significant manner to overall downtown revitalization and rejuvenation.



The type of Riverfront projects and developments which are best suited would include restaurants, wine bars, pubs, a microbrewery, ice cream stand, a destination and themed playground, retail space, public washrooms, downtown living apartments and condominiums, integrated public art, outdoor movie projection and new recreational activity offerings such as bicycle rentals.

This asset is worthy of being a signature space, for entertainment and amusement, education and interpretation, contemplation and interaction, a place of pride for one and all, residents and visitors alike.

Land Use Regulation

Lands along the Riverfront, as with all other properties within the city limits, are regulated through **PLAN MONCTON** – the City’s Municipal Development Plan and the Zoning By-Law.

Plan Moncton is a general policy document that guides development and future growth throughout the City. There are a number of policies related to the Petitcodiac River and the Riverfront Park varying from preserving the River and its ecosystem to creating and maintain the Downtown Riverfront system. In essence, Plan Moncton supports the vision of preserving our riverfront and encouraging the continued development of a beautiful public park system that is linked to the Downtown.

The Zoning By-Law helps adhere to the Municipal Plan vision by applying specific regulations through the zoning mechanism. Zoning varies depending on the areas of the City.

Public lands along the river are for the most part zoned RP (Riverfront Park) which helps achieve the Municipal Plan vision of preserving this area as a public park. Essentially this zone limits uses related to public infrastructure and low impact development.

Given that the Riverfront is an integral part of the downtown, most of the private properties have a CBD (Central Business District) designation. As the name would suggest, this zone allows for a variety of uses that would be typically associated with a downtown such as high density residential, office, retail, hotels and mixed-use developments.

The CBD Zone also has special design requirements that help achieve the overall downtown vision. Essentially, these standards ensure proper building form and placement, finishing materials, interaction with the streetscape and the public realm. These requirements have been successful to achieve proper built form along our downtown streets. However, there are no existing standards for properties, within this zone, that would be *fronting* on the Riverfront Park.

AS THE RIVERFRONT SYSTEM ESSENTIALLY ACTS AS A SIDEWALK, ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE RIVER SHOULD FUNDAMENTALLY BE ORIENTED AND DESIGNED IN A WAY TO HAVE A FAÇADE ON BOTH THE STREET AND TRAIL.

Another provision that was adopted through the City’s Municipal Plan is additional setbacks from watercourses. Except for trails and their incidental structures, boat house, wharf, dock, boardwalk or bridge, no development shall be located within 30 meters of the Petitcodiac River. This is to reduce the risk of flooding, erosion and to reduce development impacts on watercourses. To further help with avoiding risk of flooding, a **minimum geodetic elevation of 10.5m is also required for new developments**. As mentioned earlier, this elevation is based on flood risk associated with climate change.

Access and Connectivity

CONNECTIVITY WITHIN THIS LINEAR PARK SYSTEM IS FUNDAMENTAL TO ITS SUCCESS. IN THIS CASE, THE CONNECTIVITY CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES:

1

CONNECTIVITY WITHIN THE PARK

Given the linear nature of the Riverfront Park, it is very important that all sections be well connected together by an uninterrupted and continuous trail system. The trail system currently offers excellent and safe connectivity throughout Park. During the last 25 years several phases of development have occurred to build such a system. As the City owns most of the lands, this connectivity may be guaranteed for the future.

There is only one existing conflict point, located behind two properties located at 70 and 80 Assomption Boulevard, where the trail disappears through a parking lot. This short but very present break in the linkage presents a barrier to a safe, comfortable and efficient use of the trail by both pedestrians and cyclists. A future phase of the Riverfront development must address this barrier.

2

CONNECTIVITY TO THE RIVERFRONT PARK

Again, given the linear nature of the Park, it is important that access points be distributed evenly throughout the system. The Riverfront Park currently benefits from a number of access points – some formal and some informal – and some parts better connected than others. Most of the downtown area is afforded a number of public accesses by direct connection to the public street system, Foundry, Lutz, Westmorland, Downing, Mechanic, Steadman, King – either by stub streets or direct street frontage. Private lands, by virtue of their laneways or parking areas, also provide links to the Riverfront Park – this is the case along the Boardwalk portion of the trail. As new developments are being contemplated along the Riverfront Park, public access points will need to be assessed through proper site planning.

3

CONNECTIVITY TO ALL CITY NEIGHBORHOODS AND NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES

As important as linkages and accesses within the Park system are, connectivity to the system is just as essential. Currently, the linear system functions well on its east/west axis but seem to be lacking proper connectivity towards the north. As the Riverfront Park is a valuable public amenity space essential to the attraction and livability of Downtown, greater attention is needed on providing better connections between them.

As a City-wide asset, the Riverfront Park is missing a clear and rational system with a hierarchy of trails and linkages that connects all neighborhoods to the downtown and consequently to the Petitcodiac River.

ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY



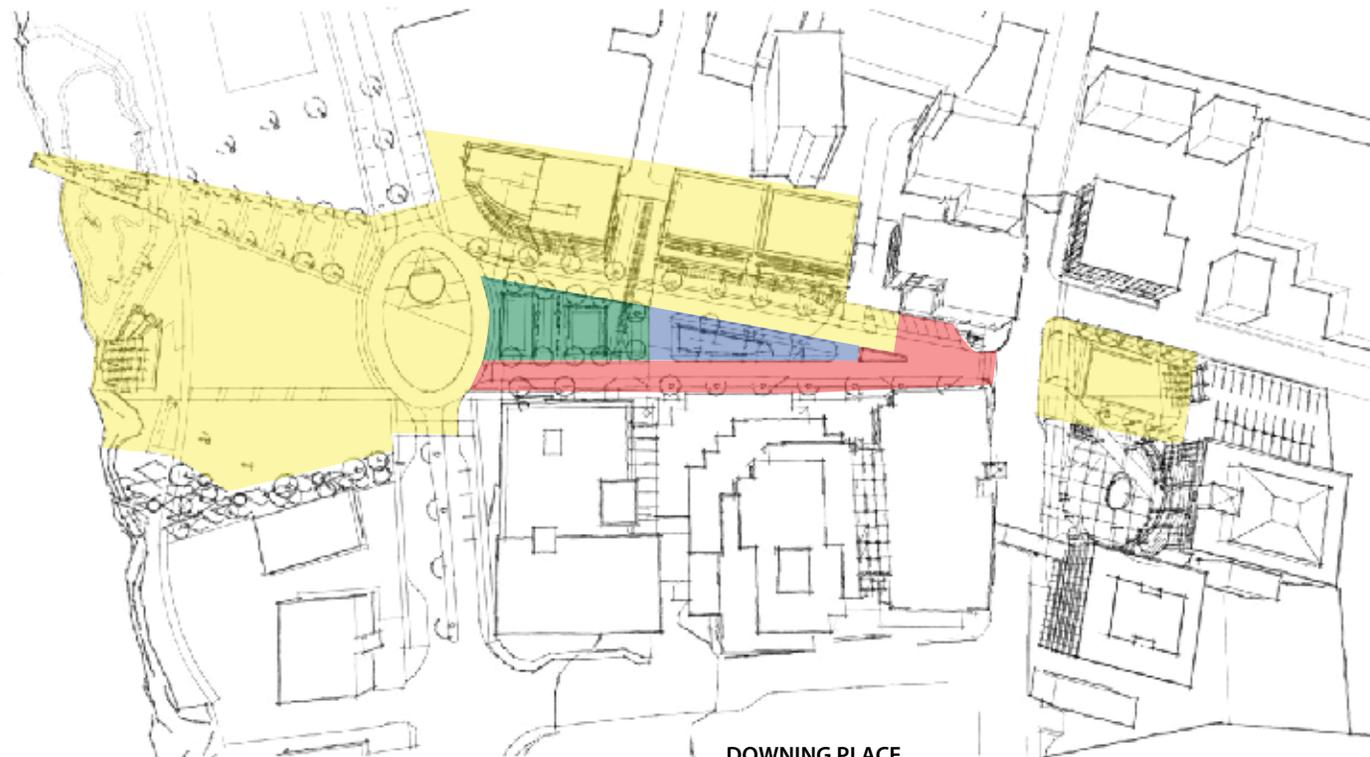
What's new on the Riverfront?

1 DOWNING PLACE

As the City of Moncton began to examine possibilities for a legacy project to commemorate its 125th anniversary as a city, the re-opening of Downing Street became a priority as a **pedestrian-dominant plaza space** was identified as one that would respond to the various plans housed at the City to bring better connectivity from Main Street to the Riverfront, to re-establish the street grid in downtown Moncton, to create multi-modal spaces where pedestrians, bicycles and even vehicles could find a safe and comfortable balance. The project was consistent with the principles and recommendations or findings from Plan Moncton, the Downtown Development Vision, the Walkability Study, the Recreation Master Plan to name a few. The decision by Moncton City Council to proceed with the project came on September 15, 2014 and was supported by the federal department of Canadian Heritage with a \$500,000 contribution from the Legacy Fund.

Subsequent phases will see the plaza expand to accommodate major open air events and will be driven by the eventual private sector development the plaza expects to achieve.

Once completed, the space from City Hall plaza to the Riverfront will be able to comfortably accommodate gatherings of 15,000 to 20,000 people without major road closures.



DOWNING PLACE PHASING PLAN

- Phase 1
- Phase 1b
- Phase 1c
- Potential future development

What's new on the Riverfront?

2 PROGRAMMING AND EVENTS ON THE RIVERFRONT



The Riverfront Park Event Zone is a key piece of Moncton's downtown event activity. Prior to the development of the Riverfront Zone, event organizers directed their activity on the City Hall location with regular street closures happening to facilitate the construction of a stage, the addition of bleachers and the suitable placement of vendors. The events taking place on this site have seen significant growth in recent years, and now many events are outgrowing the capacity on Main Street.

The major challenge with the Riverfront site was the insufficient size of the stage and viewing area in the greenspace section of the park. With many events and festivals now welcoming well over 5,000 people regularly, and many larger festivals attracting more than 10,000 participants, a larger festival area was needed. To that end, many festivals began making use of the adjacent Riverfront parking lot as the main area for stage entertainment. By using the parking lot for stage placement, events could now occupy both the Assumption lot and the park area for a larger event footprint, if required. This location change saw a major shift for many of our events, and today, **almost all major festivals are happening along the Petitcodiac.**

One returning festival made the comment that they would not have made the decision to bring their event back to Moncton had it not been for the Riverfront event location and street closure potential along Assumption. Another new festival articulated the importance of open space along the river and looked forward to the growth potential they see in the short term.

The next phase of event development definitely involves a strong presence along the river, with potential only growing as the Downing Street plaza project continues to evolve. With a need for a major event space that can accommodate 20,000+ people, strategic thought will need to be given to infrastructure upgrades, required amenities and linkages with the Riverfront site via the Downing Street plaza.



What's new on the Riverfront?

3 PUBLIC ART MASTER PLAN

The City of Moncton, under the direction and guidance of the City of Moncton's Cultural Board, has initiated a plan to help guide the City of Moncton and other stakeholder groups in the placement of public art and monuments. The Public Art Master Plan will be comprehensive across the City of Moncton to ensure that residents and visitors enjoy and are enriched by the presence of public art pieces, displays and monuments.

The Riverfront trail and park are heavily frequented especially during the summer months. As such, the space has become a sought after location for public art and monuments. Riverfront Park and its trails will be one of the areas of the City prioritized in the Public Art Master Plan for future public art installations. Key to this will be the notion of working with the space and enhance the riverfront without restricting the use of the various spaces for activities.

Existing Public Art and Monuments:

Irish Families Memorial
Riverfront Park
Near the old fire station

The Moncton 100 Monument
Sculpture of Joseph Salter
By Claude Roussel
Bore Park

Permanent Settler's Monument
and the **Settlers Landing** plaque
Main Street at the mouth
of Hall's Creek

Monument to poverty and social inclusion
West of the Rogers' Parking lot

Honour Garden
Was developed to honour the fallen RCMP officers who died on June 4, 2014.
Located at the Westmorland entrance

Integrated public art will also be a component to the Downing Place revitalization project.



Irish Families Memorial



The Moncton 100 Monument



Honour Garden



Conclusion

Fundamental to the success of the Riverfront Park will be well-considered strategic investments in the public realm to produce a quality of place and identity that define the area as both authentic and inspiring, offering **EXPERIENCES THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ANYWHERE ELSE.**

The City will need to continue its efforts in making the Riverfront the most attractive place in Moncton, its front door, so to speak. By doing so, the City will leverage private investment in its downtown in proximity to the Riverfront.

The Riverfront provides some unique development opportunities. Since the opening of the causeway gates, there also appears to be a desire, an interest and an increasing awareness of the Riverfront as a destination.

The relocation of many of the City's events and festivals to the Riverfront has demonstrated that, given the right programming, amenities (food, drink, entertainment, washroom services) and purpose, the Riverfront can be a vibrant, dynamic and people centric destination.

What is needed to fulfill this re-awakening of the possibilities of the Riverfront is to deliver the services, amenities and appropriate development of, public and private spaces along the Riverfront. This would entail the development of permanent food and drink establishments, public washroom facilities, trail way-finding and interpretive signage, entertainment and family offerings as well as tourist destinations plus permanent downtown Riverfront residential projects.

In addition, the public investment opportunities lie within the City-owned lands south of Assomption Blvd. including Riverfront Park, the former Assomption Fire Station building, the adjacent City-owned Assomption Blvd. parking lot, the Treitz Haus and Bore Park. The entire Riverfront trail system could support the nearby development with strategic Riverfront Park investments as a way to support private sector investment and encourage more people, and more economic activity along the Riverfront.

AS WE RAPIDLY URBANIZE, IT IS EQUALLY MORE IMPERATIVE THAT WE RECOGNIZE OUR PAST CONNECTION WITH THE RIVER. **THIS VISION IS OUR OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THE RIVERFRONT MONCTON'S SIGNATURE SPACE.**

The Riverfront experience is at once uniquely regional and world-acclaimed phenomenon, one that re-establishes our connection with the rhythm and tides of the mighty Bay of Fundy.

In essence, **the Riverfront is the living room of the Greater Moncton community.** Forged by the interaction of humans and nature, and where industry, trade and commerce shaped its northern bank, all the while responding to the river and all its associated phenomena; this is the heart and soul of our region, its raison d'être.

Key Recommendations

1 

The Riverfront provides the largest linear park system within the City and with its offerings has a power of attraction that goes well beyond the municipal boundary. Through proactive decisions from past Councils, the City is now the major owner of most of the lands adjacent to the River. Since ownership ultimately ensures control over the evolution of the Riverfront:

That City Council maintain ownership of its lands along the Riverfront as a continuous uninterrupted public parkland for the benefit of future generations and furthermore, that City Council continue to invest in its Riverfront as the City's most important public space and leverage such investments as a catalyst for downtown revitalization.

2 

As the City of Moncton's guiding document for policies and proposals on all matters that touch urban development and planning:

That the Riverfront Development Vision be adopted by Moncton City Council and incorporated into Plan Moncton, the City's municipal development plan as guiding principles for matters pertaining to the river and adjacent lands.

3 

As lands fronting on the Petitcodiac River will strongly influence the look and feel of the Riverfront Park, any new development along the river should fundamentally be oriented and designed in a way to front on both the street and the riverfront:

That Moncton City Council lead a review of the Zoning By-law to craft new design guidelines as well as review the desired uses on properties fronting on the River such as, but not limited to:

CREATING A RIVER FRONTAGE REGULATION FOR PROPERTIES FRONTING ON THE RIVER WHICH ADDRESSES THE FOLLOWING:

- Public entrances
- Façade materials
- Building height restrictions to share important view lines
- Minimum fenestration ratios
- Amenity space
- Landscaping and buffering
- Parking spaces and site services
- Minimum sound proofing to avoid conflicts with the growing number of events on the Riverfront.
- Ensuring that new developments on the Riverfront include mixed use services that principally cater to the public on the ground floor with predominately residential uses on the upper floors to support activity and interaction along the Riverfront Park.

4 

“

The river was the artery through which economic life-blood of the community flowed and provided two way traffic, for both exports and imports (...).

*Resurgo – The History of Moncton
Volume 1 Page 187)*

”

When the first wharves were constructed in 1841, the River became Moncton's front door. It was here where residents greeted much needed supplies as well as the occasional visitor. Remnants of the wharves are still in existence today and are becoming more and more visible as naturally occurring erosion washes away accumulated sediments of the causeway era. As these form part of the heritage of Moncton, the question of preservation should be explored. In addition, any developments alongside the banks should respect the historical importance of the River and celebrate how Moncton became.

That Moncton City Council explore the merits of preserving elements of the Riverfront through the mechanics of the Heritage By-Law.

Key Recommendations

5 

The Petitcodiac River has seen considerable change in its banks during the years since the causeway was built and, since the gates have been opened, it once again has seen dramatic changes from year to year as erosion takes place along the banks. It can be stated that the river is attempting to re-establish its former boundaries and will continue to do so until a level of stability is reached. The Province of New Brunswick has in its plans to remove the causeway and replace it with a bridge span. Further changes to the river can be anticipated as it re-establishes its free-flowing nature.

That, to take full advantage of the potential of a restored Petitcodiac River, the City of Moncton not only endorses and reinforces its ongoing support for the complete restoration of the Petitcodiac River, but that it also explores the possibility of reinstating the City of Moncton's port status and associated benefits such status would bring to the City.

6 

As Petitcodiac River does not currently meet the required water quality standards and guidelines for recreational activity in the Petitcodiac River and as improved water quality is fundamental to the protection of aquatic life and the promotion of the river for recreational purposes.

That Moncton City Council support Trans Aqua's plan to meet the federally mandated standards to upgrade the Greater Moncton sewerage treatment plant before the year 2020 to provide partial tertiary treatment of wastewater towards meeting Health Canada's Recreational Water Quality Standards with respect to bacterial levels to support both aquatic and human health.

7 

While the committee is not supporting the recreational use of the river at this time, it recommends:

That the City of Moncton, in anticipation of improved water quality conditions, refers to the Canadian Waterman Group's report as a guideline to examine the future recreational potential of the river.

8 

Several municipalities along the Petitcodiac River have emergency personnel trained to undertake river rescues. Despite the physical dangers that the river presents and the current state of water quality, an increasing number of people are taking to the river for recreational purposes, in particular surfing and kayaking. It is likely that river-based rescues will also be on the rise. In carrying out the following recommendation, the Canadian Waterman Group's report provides relevant considerations:

That the City of Moncton support the Moncton Fire Department in its desire to establish safe and quick access (or access points) along the Petitcodiac River for emergency rescues and further that, the City of Moncton explore appropriate signage, as well as other means of communication, to convey the risks and dangers that the river presents to anyone undertaking activities in the Petitcodiac River.

Key Recommendations

9



Due to the nature of the jurisdictional responsibilities along the Petitcodiac River, both federal and provincial governments, along with the many municipalities and local service districts along both sides of the river, have a decision-making role in matters relating to the river and that non-governmental organizations have and will continue to play a vital role in the Petitcodiac River:

That Moncton City Council assume a leadership role and facilitate a presentation to the Regional Service Commission as well as other interested non-governmental organizations for the purpose of engaging those that physically or philosophically have a stake in the Petitcodiac River to enter into dialogue to develop a governance structure that will provide leadership on issues and opportunities with respect to the river.

10



As one of four regional parks in the city, the Riverfront Park's connectivity is of the utmost importance to all citizens of our city and neighboring communities. Considering that connectivity relates to how the user gets to, gets on and goes about the Riverfront Park:

That City Council continue to ensure strong connectivity of the Riverfront park system with our neighbouring communities with the following as priorities:

- a) easy and efficient connectivity to the City, its existing trails, streets, cycling routes and neighbouring communities
- b) uninterrupted connectivity within the Riverfront Park system
- c) safe, convenient and barrier free access points (gateways) to the Riverfront Park
- d) that Assumption Boulevard be maintained as a tree-lined boulevard

11



As Moncton's Riverfront Park system matures, and as Downing Street's redesign demonstrates good connectivity between the downtown and Riverfront, it is imperative that:

Council continue efforts such as the Downing Street renewal to establish additional connections, using its streets and rights-of-way to and from downtown, thus ensuring a successful integration of this key amenity to the larger community.

12



As the intent of the riverfront experience and the walk along the river is to bring citizens and visitors as close to the river as possible and that that experience may be hindered along parts of the riverfront where the trail is broken and the addition of rip rap has been installed:

That the City of Moncton continue to explore with the Province of New Brunswick and other stakeholders ways to minimize and mitigate the effect of armor stone or rip rap where it interferes with the riverfront experience, and that the 2006 Phase 4 Riverwalk Plan be reviewed to complete the trail between Treitz Haus and Downing Street establishing uninterrupted connectivity along the Riverfront Park system.

Key Recommendations

13



As a once World Class phenomenon that had historically heralded the change in tides for First Nations, the pioneers of Moncton and later tourists to the City, the Tidal Bore fell from grace during the years following the construction of the Petitcodiac River causeway and went from a majestic wave to barely more than a trickle. Since the opening of the gates, the Bore is returning to its former glory and, thanks to the international attention by expert surfers and the media that followed them, the riverfront is once again attracting residents and visitors alike to witness the impressive bore. With this comes the interest and pride, not only in the Tidal Bore but in the Petitcodiac River itself:

That a signature educational and interpretive experience designed to interact with the river and its associated phenomenon, be undertaken by the City of Moncton on the riverfront. A priority is the commissioning of a contemporary installation to announce the incoming bore and associated tides.

14



The City of Moncton is the proprietor of three significant structures located on the Riverfront: the Lighthouse on the Boardwalk, the Treitz Haus and the former Assomption Fire Station. The lighthouse is not currently utilized, the Treitz Haus, a heritage property, has a partially refinished interior that houses the City of Moncton Visitor Information Centre and the former fire hall is used in part by La Bikery, a cooperative that advocates cycling, bicycles and cyclists, however, the remainder is used.

That municipal buildings on the riverfront be used chiefly to animate and bring life the riverfront and/or to provide desired services to those using the riverfront.

15



In 1992 a landfill site east of the causeway along the Riverfront was closed and was the subject of a five-year closure plan. The result of the implementation of these recommendations is a 34 hectare section of the Riverfront Park that features close to 3 kms of main trail, boardwalk and the pedestrian bridge. Due to its 21 years as a landfill site, the area continues to bear the unfortunate monikers such as the former landfill or dump. Today the area is rich in greenery, bird and wildlife habitat and merits recognition as an attractive natural amenity.

It is recommended that an appropriate name be selected to recognize the unique section of the Riverfront Park system currently known as the former landfill and that this be referred to the City of Moncton Naming Committee.

IMPLEMENTATION

If accepted by Moncton City Council, the Committee respectfully proposes that the **VISION FOR MONCTON'S RIVERFRONT** and its recommendations be referred to staff to be integrated in the City of Moncton's planning documents, considered as part of the efforts underway on the downtown community improvement plan and provide overall direction for the **preservation, protection and success of Moncton's unique riverfront.**

Technical documents Appendices and References

Guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality

Health Canada
April 2012

Environmental Impact Assessment Report for Modifications to the Petitcodiac River Causeway

AMEC Earth & Environmental
September 30, 2005

Petitcodiac River Causeway Project Stage 2 Follow Up Program Year 1 Results

Executive Summary
AMEC Environment and Infrastructure

Petitcodiac River Causeway Project Stage 2 Follow Up Program Year 2 Results

Executive Summary
AMEC Environment and Infrastructure

Petitcodiac River Causeway Project, Stage 2 Follow Up Program Year 3 Results

Executive Summary
AMEC Environment and Infrastructure

Recreational Water Quality Guidelines & Aesthetics Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment 1999

Guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality – Third Edition

Health Canada
April 2012

2014 Water Quality Report

Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance
January 19, 2015
<http://petitcodiacwatershed.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2014-Water-Quality-Report.pdf>

Annotated Bibliography of Aquatic Biology and habitat of the Petitcodiac River System

New Brunswick, Fisheries & Oceans Canada
March 2000
<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/243668.pdf>

Plan Moncton

Recreation Master Plan

Downtown Development Vision

Tidal Bore Surfing & Other Recreational Activities on the Petitcodiac River

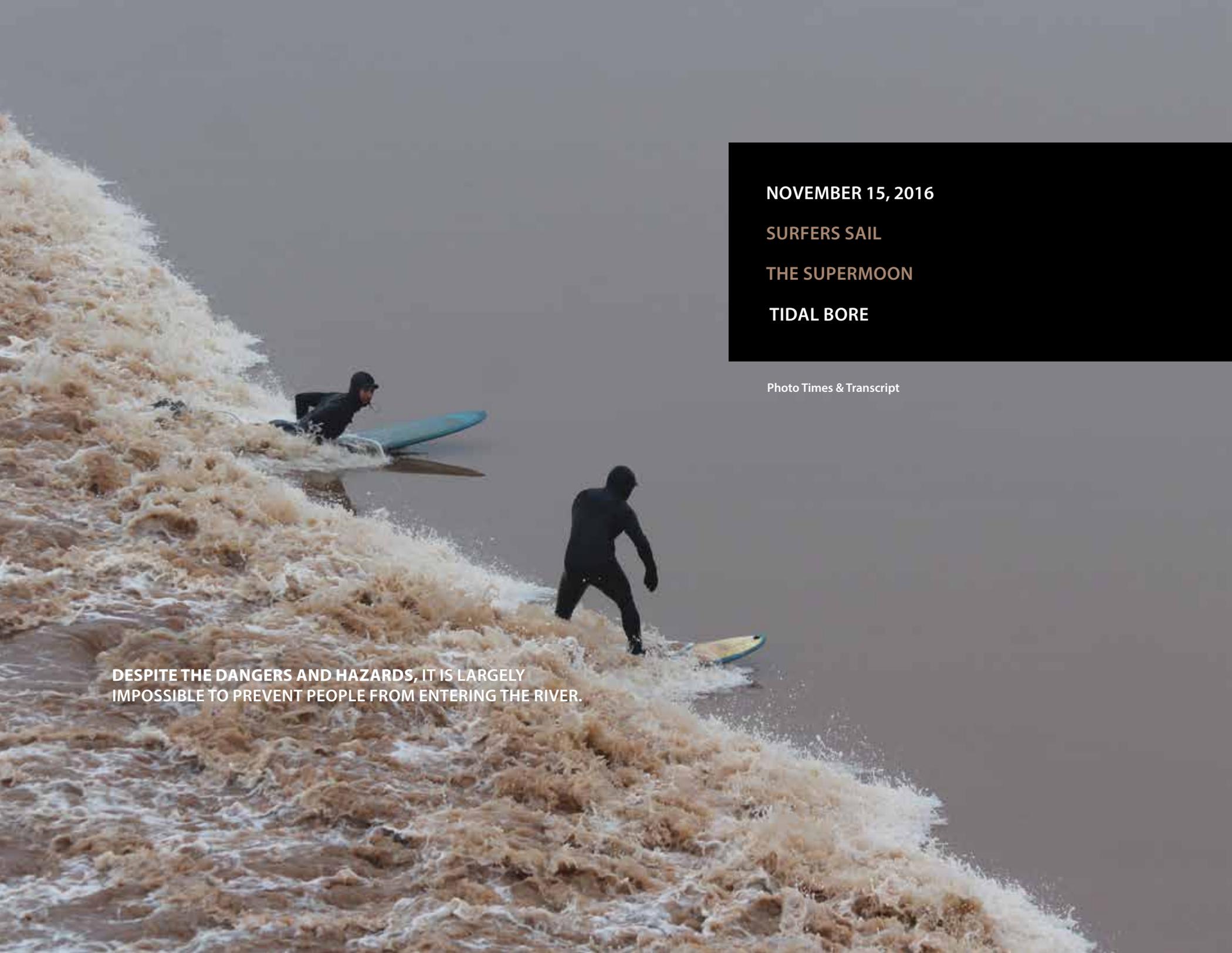
The Canadian Waterman Group Ltd. (CWG)
October 1st, 2014

Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Greater Moncton Area, New Brunswick

AMEC Earth & Environmental
December 2011

Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Management Strategy

City of Moncton, June 2013
<http://www.moncton.ca/Assets/Residents+English/Environment/Climate+Change+Adaptation+Plan.pdf>

A photograph capturing two surfers riding a powerful tidal bore on a river. The water is a thick, churning, yellowish-brown color, creating a massive wall of white foam that cascades down the riverbank. The surfers, dressed in black wetsuits, are positioned on their boards, leaning into the turbulent water. The background is a flat, grey sky, emphasizing the raw power of the natural phenomenon.

NOVEMBER 15, 2016

SURFERS SAIL

THE SUPERMOON

TIDAL BORE

Photo Times & Transcript

**DESPITE THE DANGERS AND HAZARDS, IT IS LARGELY
IMPOSSIBLE TO PREVENT PEOPLE FROM ENTERING THE RIVER.**