later success. Clearly, community associations must seek out representatives who are interested and dedicated to a particular cause. This was the case for the Fish Creek Association but then their cause was really a *fait accompli.*

The North Hill community associations' representatives had forgotten or never were aware of the development freeze imposed on Nose Hill by the Department of Transport and did not perceive of the prairie landscape of Nose Hill as parkland although they knew that it was a great place for children to use as open space. They had assumed that it would be developed eventually and they accepted this state of affairs. It required imagination to present the case for a completely new concept of parkland and open space but it met with remarkable public response. Still, the problem was cost. Our society has a number of shibboliths. One of these is that a person has the right to use land without restriction regardless of the public good. Another is that one always makes a very significant capital gain out of land speculation (particularly if the buyer is a government agency) as well as the right to do so. Many Nose Hill supporters rejected the concept that land zoned as agricultural should be sold to the city for its speculative value if zoned for housing development as the Mayor, Rod Sykes, argued. Others felt that it was unfair for any level of government to deprive a property owner of his "just" profit through expropriation. Our present system of expropriation is antiquated. One suggested change would be to determine undeveloped land values by their zoning and by their assessed value at some time in the past. In Sweden we understand that when undeveloped land is expropriated its value ten years previous to the expropriation decision is increased by what this amount of money would have earned if invested at the prime interest rate or at the mortgage rate for each of the ten years. The details are less important than the principle. Most of the problems encountered by the Nose Hill Council would have been avoided or minimized if such an approach had been operative.

One further point should be made. The involvement of professional planners in a citizens' group has both advantages and disadvantages. They worked to the advantage of the Fish Creek Association but the steering committee used by the Nose Hill Council to liaise with the City Planning Department had problems possibly because the volunteer planner assisting the group confused his professional contribution with his amateur assessment of the political environment in which the group was working. The result of this and other political manoeuvers was a group that did not function well because the

representatives did not trust each other. The issues faced were very fundamental ones to grapple with and perhaps the Nose Hill Council did extremely well under the circumstances. The Fish Creek Association may not have been any more successful as a group if it had had to address itself to such fundamentals.

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APPENDIX I

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Fish Creek Provincial Park

This park is located inside the city of Calgary eight miles south of its centre. It consists of the valley and escarpments of Fish Creek, a small 31-mile long stream rising in the foothills of the Rockies, and extends seven miles from 37th Street S.W. in the west to its confluence with the Bow River in the east. The park is divided into two sections by Macleod Trail so that the western section has 900 acres and the eastern section has 1400 acres. Another section along the Bow River has 550 acres. The valley floor drops 125 feet within the park and the escarpments are about 125 feet high in the western section. The stream meanders with numerous cut-off channels and oxbows and the bed is composed of coarse gravels which are subject to seasonal flooding and scouring of the banks. The eastern section consists of a broad flood-plain whereas the western section is restricted by terraces and escarpments. Many ravines enter the valley from the adjacent plains and some have intermittent streams. Fresh water springs are common. Bedrock consists of early Tertiary (55 million years ago) sandstone, shale and silts. The area was subjected in the late Tertiary to erosion with the consequence that the three stages of Pleistocene glaciation deposited sands and gravels as well as erratics from the Mt. Edith Cavell region. Inter- and post-glaciation melt water was the final major geological force that shaped the region.

Nose Hill Park

This park is located 5 miles north of the centre of Calgary. It consists of 4100 acres of pairie plateau and escarpments which rise some 300 feet above the surrounding valley terrace. The hill can be seen from most parts of the city. It has been covered by glaciers on at least three occasions which have left many quartzite erratics which originated near Mt. Edith Cavell in Jasper National Park. There are sandstone outcroppings belonging to the Porcupine Hills Formation on the south-facing slopes and this bedrock was covered about ten million years ago with gravel deposits from montagne rivers. It is the southeast end of a long ridge about two miles wide which is bordered on the north and northeast by Beddington Creek, on the east by Nose Creek and on the south and southwest by the upper terraces of the Bow Valley. The plateau on top of the hill is about 4000 feet in elevation.

APPENDIX II

BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY

The Calgary Field Naturalists' Society has developed comprehensive biological inventories[1,2,3] of both Fish Creek and Nose Hill Parks. The habitat types for Fish Creek are grassland, aspen, riverine, white spruce and aquatic: for Nose Hill are south-facing prairie slopes, springy areas, ravine slopes, ravine thickets, aspen and plateau prairie. As expected, the inventories vary greatly according to the habitat type and document 18 animal, 7 fish, 162 bird, 24 butterfly and 301 plant species in Fish Creek and 15 animal, 73 bird, 51 butterfly and 233 plant species on Nose Hill.

APPENDIX III

M. R. BUCKMASTER has been active in a variety of environmental issues since she became a member of the Environment Committee for the Calgary Local Council of Women in 1971. She has been the representative of this group on both the Fish Creek Association and the Nose Hill Council in 1972-73 as well as on the Environment Conservation Authority Public Advisory Committee (PAC) on Non-Renewable Resources since 1972; was the chairman of this committee in 1976; and hence also a member of the PAC Coordinating Committee. She was a member of the PAC 1973 Annual Conference Committee and is currently the chairman of the Resolutions Committee for the 1977 PAC Annual Conference. She has authored various briefs and submissions that have been made to various levels of government by the Local Council of Women and as an individual.

H. A. BUCKMASTER is a university professor (physicist and professional engineer) who has been active in many parks, conservation and environmental concerns. He as a founding member of the Calgary-Banff Chapter of the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada, its chairman in 1970-71 and a member of the executive since 1970. He represented the Chapter on both the Fish Creek Association and the Nose Hill Council in 1972-73. He was a founding member of the Science Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Environment Conservation Authority in 1971 and its present chairman. He has served on the SAC Sulphur Extraction Gas Plants and Eastern Slopes subcommittees and is the chairman of the Energy Resource Conservation subcommittee. He is engaged in writing a manuscript on energy conservation. He has supervised research on energy resource utilization as well as serving on thesis committees for students on transportation energetics and on nuclear power in third world countries.

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APPENDIX IIIA

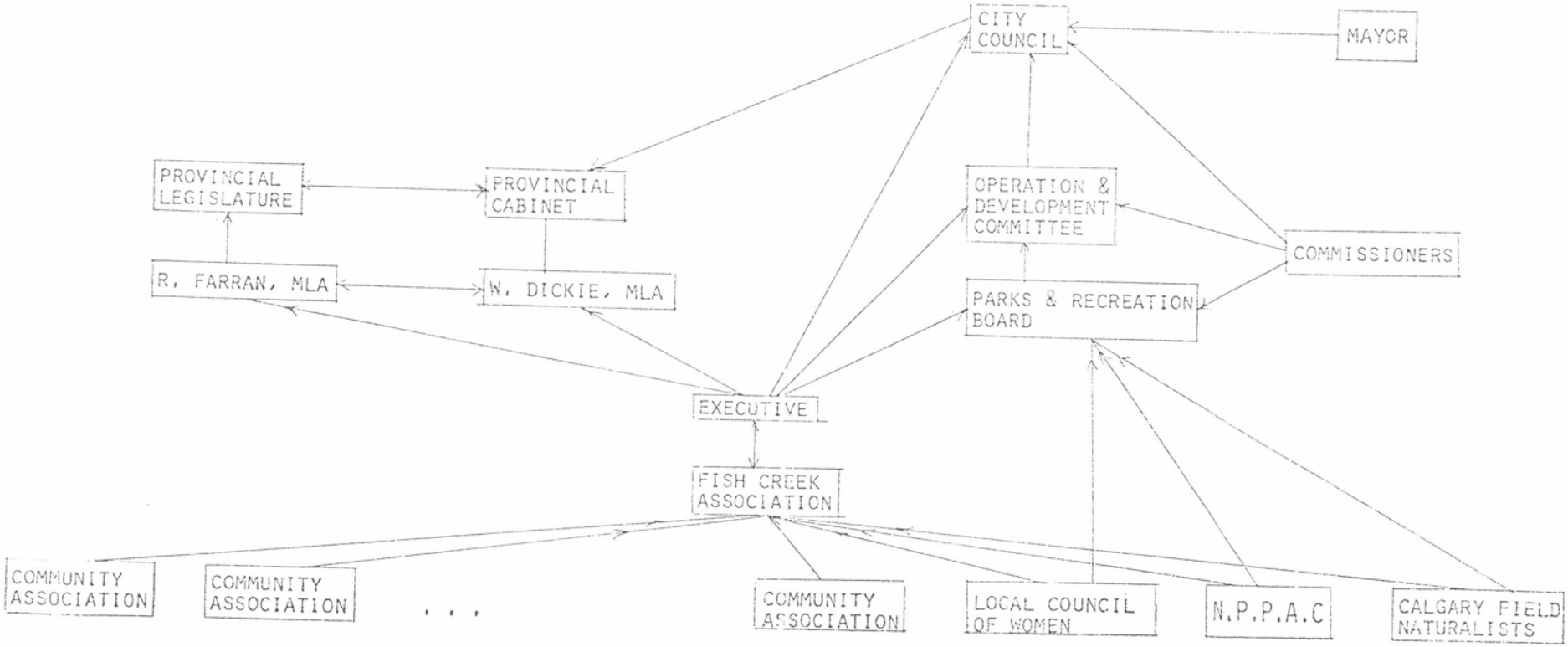

DIAGRAM SHOWING DECISION-MAKING GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE CREATION OF FISH CREEK PROVINCIAL PARK.

APPENDIX IIIB

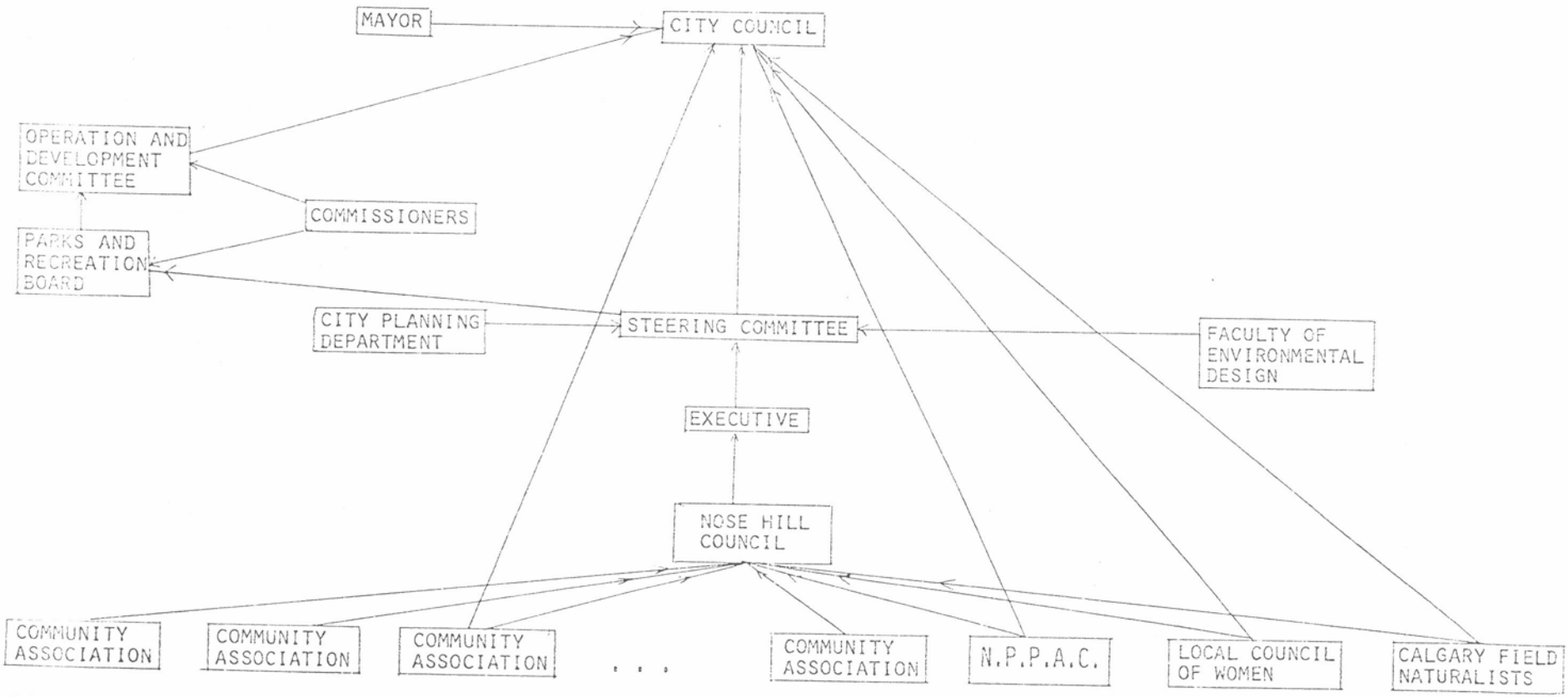

DIAGRAM SHOWING DECISION-MAKING GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE CREATION OF NOSE HILL CIVIC PARK.