

City of Port Moody

Parks and Recreation Master Plan

December 2015



URBAN
systems

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Executive Summary



The City of Port Moody has seen tremendous growth and development over the last three decades. With the soon-to-be completed Evergreen rail line, the City will continue to see increasing demand as a place to live, work, visit and play. This growth presents some challenges, particularly on the City's parks and recreation land base, buildings and services. There is limited land available for new parks or facilities, and existing spaces and programs are close to or exceeding their capacity.

The City of Port Moody's (City's) Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PR Master Plan) was last updated in 2003. As a 10-year plan, it has reached the end of its lifespan. Many of the recommendations of the plan have been accomplished, and there have also been demographic, housing and leisure-time changes that have implications for parks and recreation services.

The City's 2011 Official Community Plan (OCP) sets the context for a new PR Master Plan; one of the OCP's recommendations is in fact to prepare this plan. Numerous other plans and strategies completed by the City since 2003 are also relevant to the PR Master Plan.

The purpose of this project is to prepare a comprehensive and clear 10-year Parks and Recreation Master Plan that will provide guidance to City staff and Council on the acquisition and development of parks and open spaces, recreation facilities, and the delivery of services to best meet the needs of the community. The Master Plan is based on the needs and desires of the community, supported by professional analysis and comparisons with population and sector trends. Various methods were used to engage community members, including focus group workshops, a statistically valid survey, and an open house.

Vision

The City of Port Moody is a place where parks and recreation support:

- » *a variety of safe, accessible, and affordable outdoor and indoor recreation opportunities available to all members of the community*
- » *healthy and active lifestyles*
- » *a natural environment that is respected, protected and enhanced for the enjoyment and benefits it provides*
- » *pride in the community and a strong sense of belonging*



Goals and objectives provide guidance for the Master Plan and future decision-making. A community profile highlights the growing population, especially in Moody Centre, an aging population, more multi-family housing and smaller households, increasing incomes as well as many households with low housing affordability, and rising ethnic diversity. Trends and benefits related to parks and recreation help to support the Master Plan's recommendations.

The community survey provides a broad overview of existing use, satisfaction and needs related to parks and recreation among the entire community, obtaining input from a broad spectrum of residents, including those who do not typically attend meetings. Generally, there is a high level of participation and satisfaction with parks and recreation in the City. Priorities for improvements are more and/or better recreation programs and paths and trails.

The Master Plan provides the context and recommendations for a wide range of topics. The entire list of recommendations is summarized in **Figure 8.1**, along with proposed phasing and relative costs. The following are the highest priority recommendations.

Trails, Paths and Sidewalks

Prepare a comprehensive trail and walkway network plan, coordinating trails and bikeways, and expanding the trail system to provide connectivity. Expand the way-finding signs, add distance signs and markers on high use trails, provide a higher level of surveillance along trails, potentially including volunteer efforts, and explore opportunities for a "safe routes to school" program with School District #43.

Parkland

Adopt a revised parkland classification system, establish a parkland acquisition target for City, Community and Neighbourhood parkland, and amend the DCC bylaw as required to support the parkland acquisition recommendations in this plan. In higher density developments, negotiate with developers to provide some on-site green space. Review City-owned land, streets and lanes for potential use as public open

space. Protect as parkland the natural areas of the North Shore escarpment and Chines Park. Explore opportunities to extend the south shore waterfront park to the west, to expand existing parks, to acquire land for new recreation facilities and parks, and to daylight creeks and protect important natural areas as parks. Use parkland DCC resources in a timely manner to purchase parkland.

Park Design and Development

Consider opportunities for universal design and use Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in all park planning and design. Design parks with the goal of increasing creativity and interest. Conduct a comprehensive Park Master Plan for Rocky Point Park. Improve the diversity, appearance and environmental and social sustainability of existing and future parks. Undertake improvements along the waterfront of Burrard Inlet. Implement CPTED principles in park maintenance.

Outdoor Sports

Build an artificial turf field at Inlet Park in partnership with sports groups, and collaborate with private industry in terms of sponsorships, partnerships and contributions to sports.

Other Park Amenities

Continue to work with mountain bikers to plan and develop mountain bike trails on the North Shore.

Environmental Stewardship

Work with the planning department to protect as much environmentally sensitive habitat as possible, and support the stewardship efforts of volunteer environmental groups.

Park Maintenance

Increase operations resources and budgets as the population increases, continue to improve the sustainability of parks operations, maintain trails in relation to the amount of use they receive, and continue to support invasive species management in parks operations.

Recreation Complex

Address the building repair issues outlined in the Long-Range Asset Management Plan. Improve the accessibility of the facility, improve air flow, and address the issues in the men's dressing room, showers and hot tub area.

Kyle Recreation Centre

Conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability and future of the Kyle Centre. Improve maintenance of exterior areas of the building and replace the facility PA system.

Heritage Mountain Community Centre

Undertake minor repairs as part of the regular maintenance program.

Recreation Programs

Expand popular programs for all age groups into later and weekend time slots. Review options for increasing programs and rentals at under-utilized facilities. Implement a regular program evaluation process and adjust or add programs accordingly. Continue to work with School District #43 to develop and promote other programs for children in elementary and middle schools. Work with the Youth Focus Committee to find ways to better meet the needs of the City's teens and tweens.

Communications and Marketing

Expand the use of digital media and smart phone apps. Prepare one comprehensive map including all trails, parks and recreation facilities.

Partnerships and Volunteers

Manage contracts and partnerships to achieve maximum benefits for the community.

Human Resources

Review the park planning function to determine how it can be accomplished. Review the need for additional resources in recreation to support preschool, adult and seniors' opportunities.

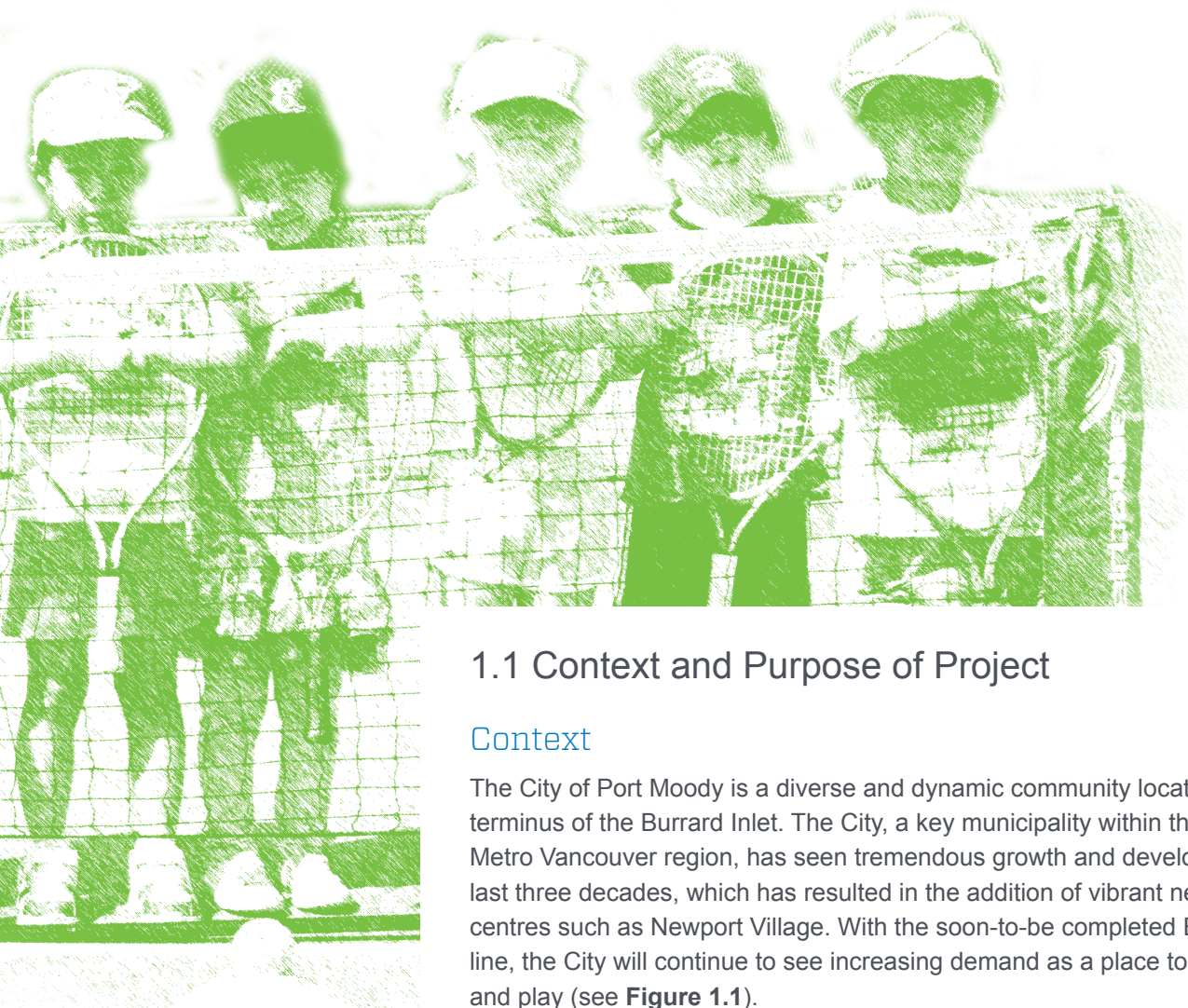
Recreation Fees

Review ways of making the Leisure Access Program more effective. Review fees for specific programs, especially youth activities. Work with social service organizations on providing access to recreation programs.





1 Introduction



1.1 Context and Purpose of Project

Context

The City of Port Moody is a diverse and dynamic community located at the terminus of the Burrard Inlet. The City, a key municipality within the broader Metro Vancouver region, has seen tremendous growth and development over the last three decades, which has resulted in the addition of vibrant neighbourhood centres such as Newport Village. With the soon-to-be completed Evergreen rail line, the City will continue to see increasing demand as a place to live, work, visit and play (see **Figure 1.1**).

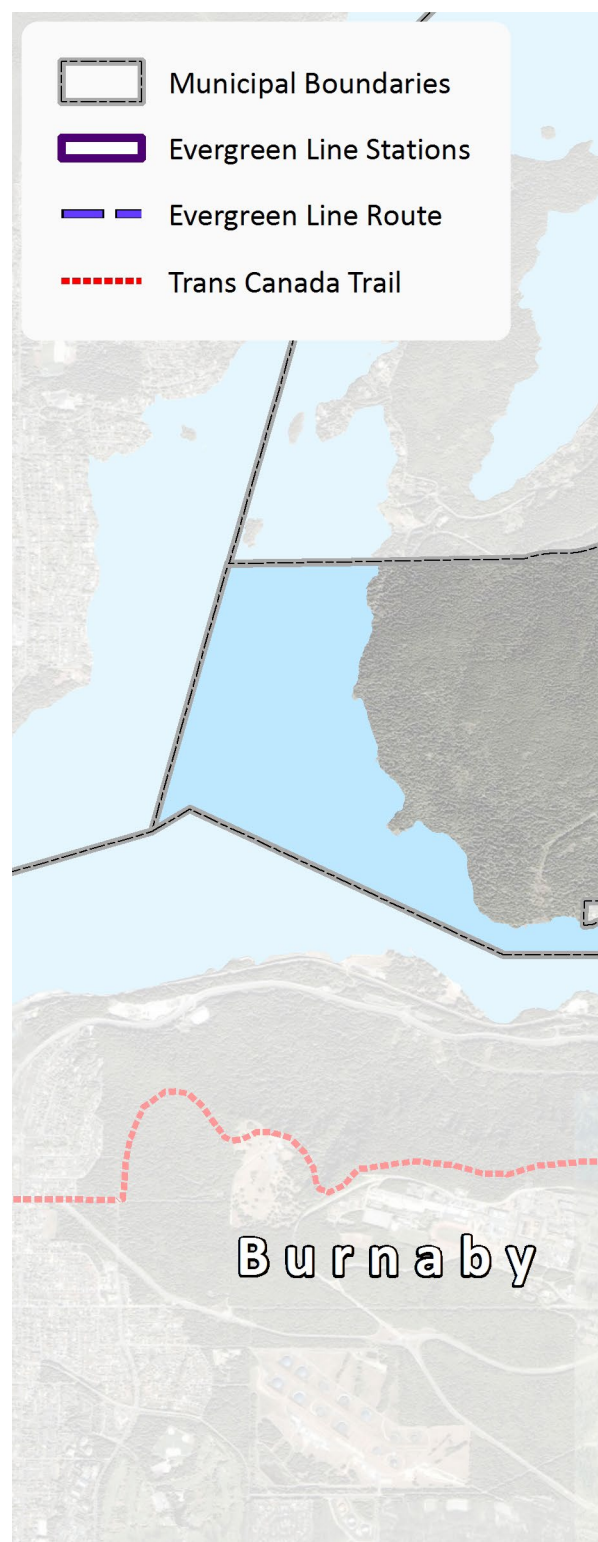
This scenario also presents challenges, particularly on the City's parks and recreation land base, buildings and services. There is limited land available for new parks or facilities and greater strain on existing offerings. With an existing population density already well-above the regional average (1,274 people per km² in Port Moody vs. 803 people per km² in Metro Vancouver), Port Moody is facing increasing pressure to use its land effectively and efficiently.

The City of Port Moody's (City's) Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PR Master Plan) was last updated in 2003. As a 10-year plan, it has reached the end of its lifespan. Many of the recommendations of the plan have been accomplished, and there have also been demographic, housing and leisure-time changes that have implications for parks and recreation services.

The City's 2011 Official Community Plan (OCP) sets the context for a new PR Master Plan; one of the OCP's recommendation is in fact to prepare this plan. Numerous other plans and strategies completed by the City since 2003 are also relevant to the PR Master Plan. These plans indicate that climate change and a focus on biodiversity are the key environmental trends. An aging population is the primary population trend. These trends, as well as economic challenges and transportation options, are causing modifications to needs related to parks and recreation.

Project Purpose

The purpose of this project was to prepare a comprehensive and clear 10-year Parks and Recreation Master Plan that will provide guidance to City staff and Council on the acquisition and development of parks and open spaces, recreation facilities, and the delivery of services to best meet the needs of the community.



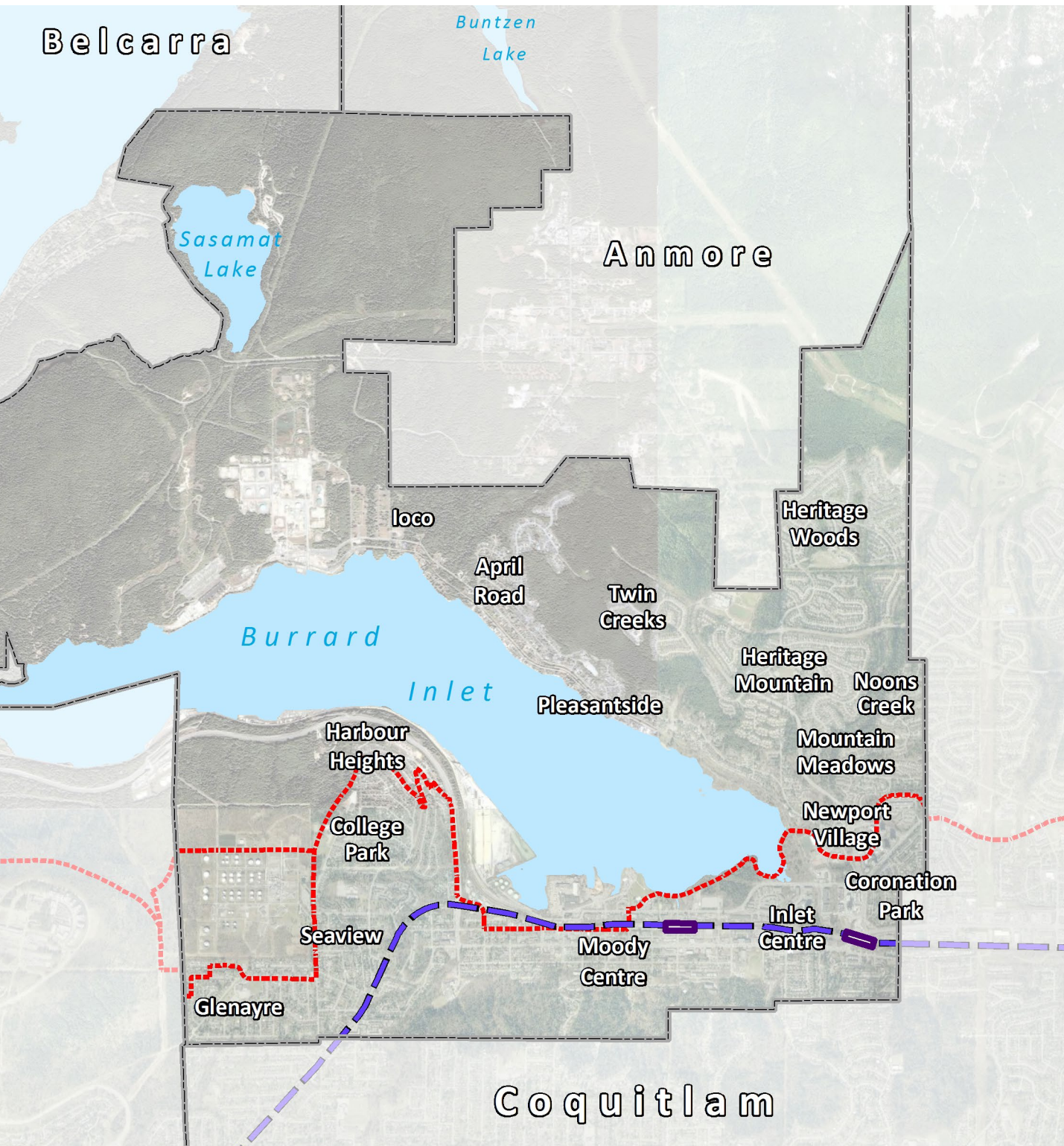


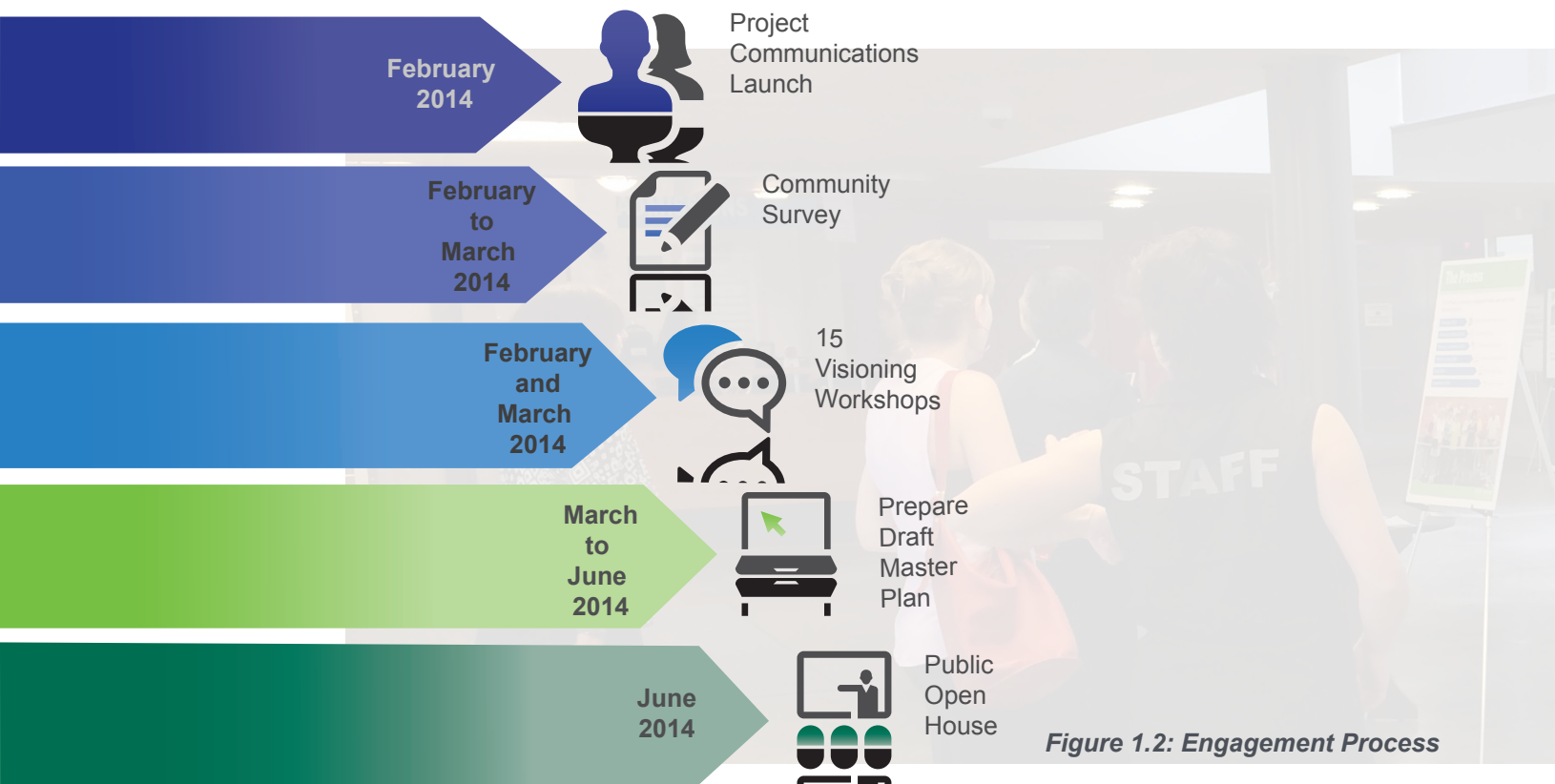
Figure 1.1 - Location Map

1.2 Planning Process and Methods

The Parks and Recreation (PR) Master Plan is based on the needs and desires of the community, supported by professional analysis and comparisons with population and sector trends. Various methods were used to engage community members in the formulation of the PR Master Plan. The following is a summary of the engagement methods (see **Figure 1.2**):

- » A press release regarding the project was sent to the local papers, emails were sent to interest groups, posters were placed in community facilities, and word-of-mouth was used to publicize the project in February 2014.
- » A statistically valid community survey was conducted from February to March, 2014. An invitation letter was mailed to 3,600 randomly selected households, each of which was invited to participate in a web survey, with an option for hard copy by mail. Reminder letters were mailed to a portion of non-respondents about halfway through the survey period. The total sample was 357 or 10% of those invited to participate. **Appendix A** contains a summary of the results and the full report is available from the City.
- » Visioning workshops were conducted with 15 different focus groups, two of which were for the general public, in February and March, 2014.
- » A public open house was held to present and request input on the draft PR Master Plan in June 2014.

In addition to the above, draft documents were posted on the City's website, and the public was invited to respond.



1.3 Related City Documents

The following documents, presented in order of date with the most recent first, provide the key elements of the municipal context for the PR Master Plan. This is not to suggest that other policies, bylaws, strategies and plans are not also important.

Long-Range Asset Management Plan, RDH Engineering Ltd., Draft June 2013

This plan provides a comprehensive analysis of all City facilities, resulting in Facility Condition Indexes, and recommendations for ongoing maintenance, projected future asset renewal costs, and proposed investment and facility reinvestment strategies.

Based on this plan and other information, the City is beginning to use an asset management approach to maintaining its many assets.

City Team Action Plan, 2013

The Port Moody Team Action Plan provides a dynamic roadmap of goals to enhance City performance by redefining core service delivery while inspiring creative and innovative community leadership among City staff. The plan is aligned with the Council Strategic Plan and centred on a 'culture of sustainability'.
<http://www.portmoody.ca/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=2072>



City Annual Reports and Capital Plans

The City of Port Moody completes an Annual Report that outlines the City's accomplishments, activities and financial results for each fiscal year in alignment with the city's Council Strategic Plan. The City's 2013 Financial Plan projects the City's Capital Budget Summaries for the next five years.

Cycling Master Plan (Draft), 2013

The City of Port Moody's Draft Cycling Master Plan is a working document to guide long-term improvements to Port Moody's city-wide on- and off-road commuter and recreational cycling networks. It prioritizes action items for future development of the Draft Plan.

Council Strategic Plan, 2012

The Strategic Plan outlines City Council's primary goals for achieving its vision to be:

**“a unique, safe, vibrant waterfront city of strong neighbourhoods;
a complete community that is sustainable and values its natural
environment and heritage character”.**





The goals relate to Council's five key commitment pillars of communications which are: to inform and engage the community, excellence in service delivery, planning for the future, economic and tourism development, and to create a nurturing community. As stated in the Strategic Plan, these goals are aligned with Council's values of excellence, community engagement, community action, embracing new ideas, and respecting the principles and objectives of the City's Community Sustainability Plan. <http://www.portmoody.ca/index.aspx?page=726>

Citizen Satisfaction Syndicated Survey, 2012

The City conducts regular Citizen Satisfaction Syndicated Surveys, the last of which was conducted in 2012. It indicates that Port Moody residents are extremely satisfied with parks and recreation. In fact, the top four items in terms of satisfaction with City services all relate to parks and recreation, as follows:

- » parks, trails and other green space – 99% very or somewhat satisfied
- » recreational and cultural facilities – 92% very or somewhat satisfied
- » recreational and cultural programs – 91% very or somewhat satisfied
- » sports fields – 99% very or somewhat satisfied

In the same survey, festivals and parks / trails were seen as the top potential investments to help attract out-of-town visitors.

Recreation Program and Operations Review Report, 2012

This review was prepared by a subcommittee of the Parks and Recreation Commission with assistance from staff. The report provides program and operational information on seven City facilities: Glenayre Community Centre, Heritage Mountain Community Centre, Kyle Centre, Old Orchard Hall, Rocky Point Park Service Building, Rocky Point Pool, and Westhill Pool. The facility analysis resulted in scenarios for increasing revenues that could be considered during Council budget deliberations.

Official Community Plan, 2011

Prepared through extensive community engagement, the Official Community Plan (OCP) defines goals, objectives and policies to guide the City's growth. Many of the community goals in the OCP can be reflected in the analysis and recommendations of the PR Master Plan. The most relevant of these include the following:

- » Sustainability – comprehensive approach and energy efficiency
- » Environment – forested character, environmentally sensitive areas, sustainable development
- » Housing – complete neighbourhoods
- » Parks, open space and recreation facilities – health and wellness, community facilities, waterfront access
- » Heritage conservation – neighbourhood character, public awareness
- » Transportation choices – path and bikeway systems
- » Arts and culture – economic generator, City of the Arts, cultural precincts

Portions of the OCP are being updated in 2014 as part of preparing for the implications of the Evergreen line.

Community Sustainability Plan, 2011

Port Moody's Community Sustainability Plan outlines the City's sustainability goals based on four pillars: environmental, economic, social and cultural. These pillars are the basis for specific action items within a broad range of 'Sustainability Areas', including energy use, neighbourhood planning, and water use. <http://www.portmoody.ca/index.aspx?page=478>

Parks and Community Facilities Rules and Regulations Bylaw No. 2894, 2011

This bylaw establishes the rules and regulations governing the management, maintenance, improvement, operation, conservation, control and use of property held by the City for pleasure, recreation or community purposes. It addresses a wide range of uses, protection of natural features, behaviour and conduct, rentals, and commercial uses. As a relatively new bylaw, it reflects current standards and practices.





EDI (Early Development Instrument) and Mapping Reports, 2001-2004, 2004-2007, 2007-2009, 2009-2011, 2011-2013

The EDI mapping reports for School District #43 highlight trends in children vulnerability rates throughout the school district. Findings from these five 'waves' of reports suggest that child vulnerability is concentrated among middle class families and requires dynamic strategies to reduce barriers to access among high-risk and marginalized communities.

Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2003

The previous Parks and Recreation Master Plan includes 23 recommendations on all aspects of parks and recreation in Port Moody. The majority of these recommendations have been successfully implemented. <http://www.portmoody.ca/index.aspx?page=981>

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) Strategy, 2003

The Environmentally Sensitive Area Management Strategy outlines the City's commitment to preserve its natural environment and encourage environmental awareness and stewardship by all levels of government, Port Moody residents, business and visitors. The Strategy contains an inventory of 33 City ESAs and sets specific management goals to protect these areas.

Cultural Strategic Plan, 2001

The Cultural Strategic Plan outlines detailed measurable actions to achieve the City's vision as a 'City of the Arts'. The plan includes a set of three Strategic Directions: to integrate the arts into everyday life, contribute to the economic life of Port Moody, and build on its strengths. <http://www.portmoody.ca/index.aspx?page=534>

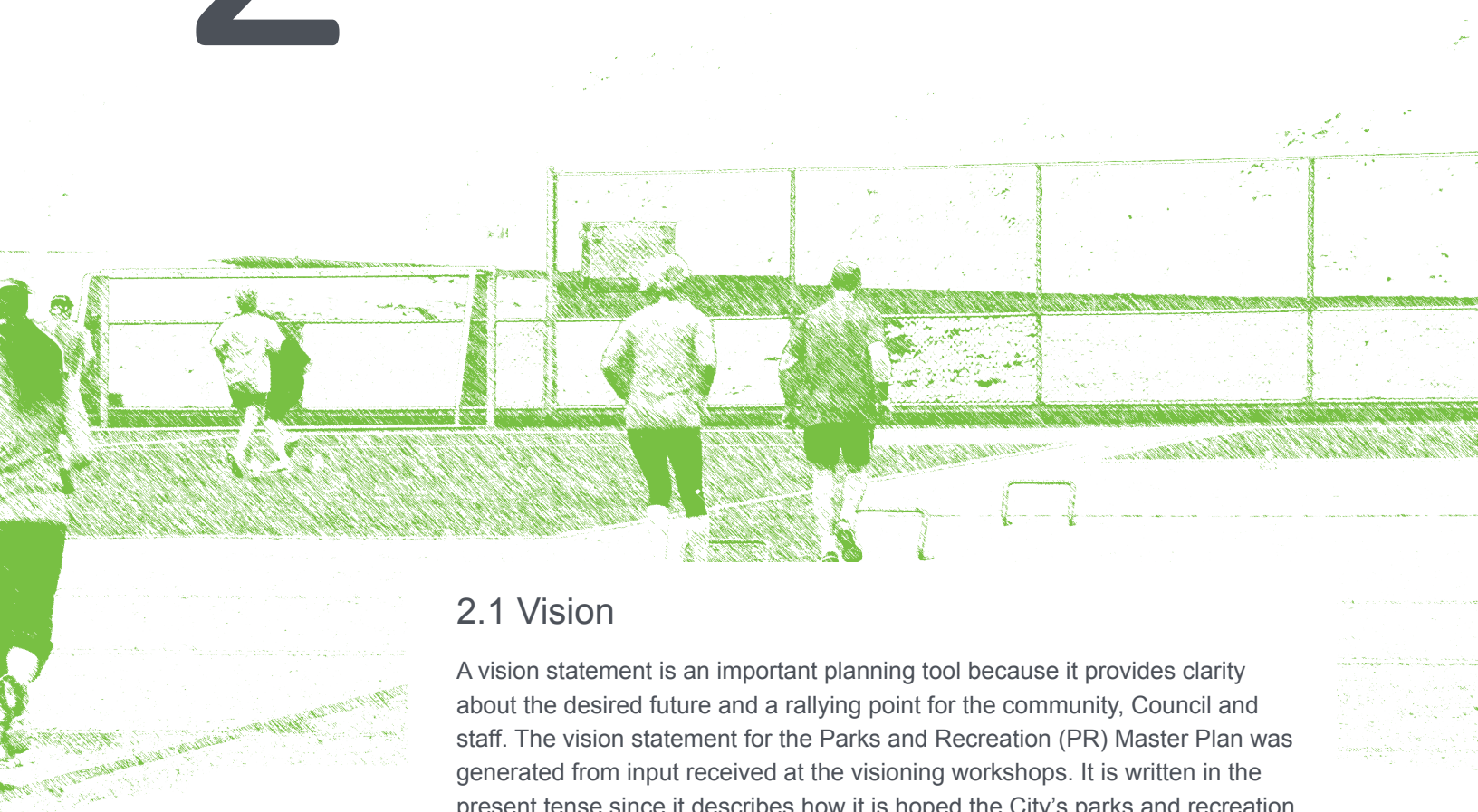
Shoreline Park System "A String of Gems", 1986

This landmark study established the concept of protecting the "Head of the Inlet", from Rocky Point Park to Old Orchard Park, as a public open space to protect the environmental values and beauty of this area for the community's well-being. The study includes recommendations for a regional greenway trail, active park nodes, and environmental protection and enhancement.



2

Vision for the Future



2.1 Vision

A vision statement is an important planning tool because it provides clarity about the desired future and a rallying point for the community, Council and staff. The vision statement for the Parks and Recreation (PR) Master Plan was generated from input received at the visioning workshops. It is written in the present tense since it describes how it is hoped the City's parks and recreation will be described in the future:

The City of Port Moody is a place where parks and recreation support:

- » a variety of safe, accessible, and affordable outdoor and indoor recreation opportunities available to all members of the community
- » healthy and active lifestyles
- » a natural environment that is respected, protected and enhanced for the enjoyment and benefits it provides
- » pride in the community and a strong sense of belonging

2.2 Goals and Objectives

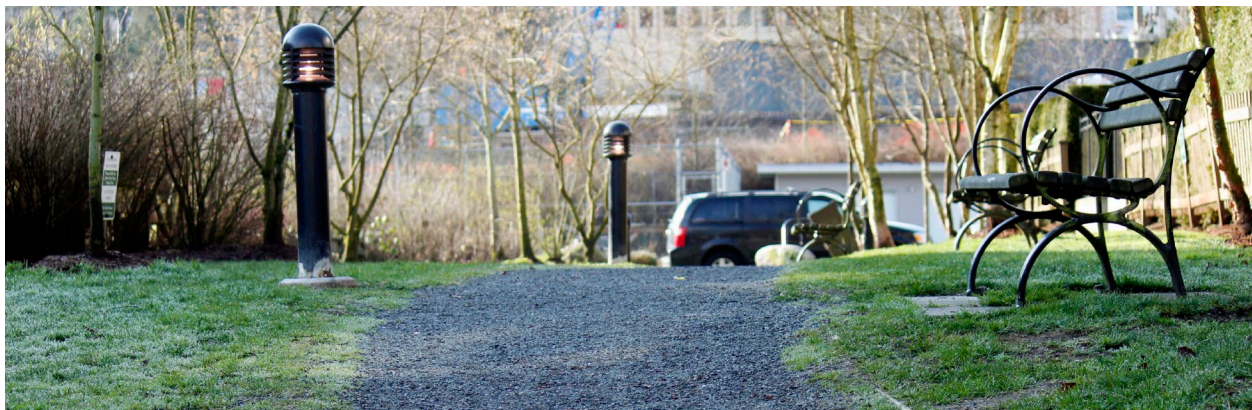
The following are the goals and objectives of the PR Master Plan. The information is derived primarily from focus groups:

Natural Environment

1. Protect and enhance the quality, integrity and sustainability of the environment.
 - a. Focus on the inlet as the key defining feature of Port Moody.
 - b. Restore and enhance habitats and ecosystems.
 - c. Protect and celebrate nature as a destination.
 - d. Protect more of the shoreline within parks.
 - e. Support and encourage stewardship and nature education.

Connectivity and Accessibility

2. Provide a connected and accessible trail system that links parks, recreation/community centres, schools and key destinations.
 - a. Expand the trail and bikeway systems to link existing trails with each other, considering multiple trail uses.
 - b. Improve accessibility to and within parks and recreation/community centres through universal design.
 - c. Expand access along the shoreline and from the shoreline to the water.
 - d. Consider active transportation as a whole, integrating trails with bikeways, and considering the interrelationships with vehicular access, parking and links to surrounding communities.





Healthy Active Living

3. Accommodate the needs of the community as the population expands and evolves.
 - a. Increase parkland, facilities, programs and services as the population grows.
 - b. Provide sports opportunities from beginner to competitive levels.
 - c. Increase recreation programs within parks.
 - d. Consider opportunities for the larger numbers of people, including young families, living in high density housing.
 - e. Expand promotion and marketing of recreation programs and activities.

Inclusive Community Services

4. Provide services that meet the needs of a diverse range of residents.
 - a. Provide programs for all age groups, including families.
 - b. Ensure that programs are affordable and accessible for all residents.
 - c. Design programs to be inclusive of diverse ethnic and social groups, and those with a wide range of abilities and interests.
 - d. Modify programs over time to address demographic changes, trends and evolving interests.
 - e. Distribute programs and services throughout the community.
 - f. Expand programs and services to include people with varying schedules, considering daily, weekly and seasonal use patterns.



Beautify the Community

5. Create a community that is visually pleasing in its parks and public spaces.
 - a. Provide adequate parkland in all areas of the City.
 - b. Provide places that support quiet and tranquil reflection.
 - c. Provide easy access to nature for all residents.
 - d. Provide groomed parks that instill pride.
 - e. Encourage and support revitalization efforts downtown that enhance parks and open space and walkability.

Social Connections and Community Engagement

6. Consider approaches that foster social and a sense of community in all planning, design and programming.
 - a. Include community engagement in planning, design and programming efforts.
 - b. Encourage and support more festivals and events in the community.
 - c. Enhance community food security and social connectedness through more urban agriculture.
 - d. Provide spaces for large and small gatherings in facilities and parks.



Facilities to Meet Needs

7. Provide a diverse range of facilities to meet community needs as efficiently as possible.
 - a. Expand multi-use opportunities in buildings, parks, trails and public spaces.
 - b. Maintain, upgrade and modify older infrastructure to better serve community needs and aspirations.
 - c. Provide new facilities as needed to address gaps within the system.

Partnerships

8. Expand partnerships with other service providers and the community to maximize opportunities.
 - a. Continue and increase collaboration with School District #43 to maximize the use of facilities and opportunities for the school population and community.
 - b. Collaborate with the private industry to provide complementary services.
 - c. Increase collaboration with adjacent municipalities in relation to facilities, programs and memberships.
 - d. Explore opportunities for private investment in recreation facilities through public/private partnerships.
 - e. Encourage and support volunteerism and community groups.



3

Community Profile and Trends



3.1 Community Overview

Over the past 20 years, the City of Port Moody has experienced significant population growth – from 18,216 people in 1991 to an estimated 34,509 people in 2011. Between 2001 and 2011, the City's population grew by 36.3%, making it one of the fastest growing municipalities in the Metro Vancouver region during this period (see **Figure 3.1**).

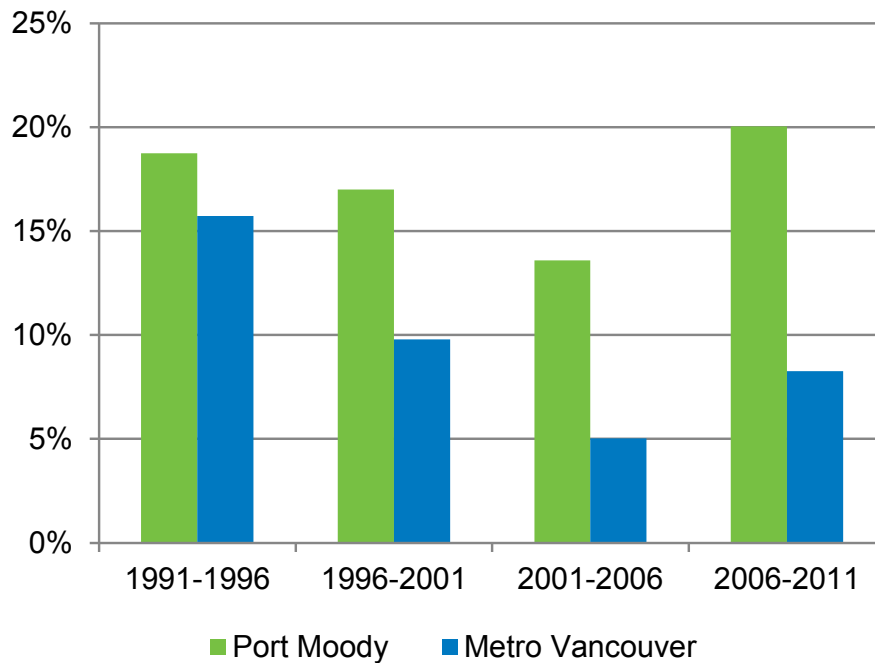


Figure 3.1: Population Growth % Change – Port Moody and Metro Vancouver, 1991 - 2011
Source: City of Port Moody, BC Stats

The following sections describe key population trends and demographic factors that are anticipated to influence the future parks and recreation needs of Port Moody residents. Data sources include Statistics Canada, BC Stats, and the City of Port Moody. It is important to note that there are limitations to the demographic analysis due to the level of detail of available data, particularly on a neighbourhood or community level. As a result, the following assessment focuses primarily on the City as a whole.



Population Trends: A Growing Community

Population projections are based on past population trends and current population characteristics. Though not an exact science, population projections are an essential tool to guide decision-making about the future needs of a community. Population projections indicate that the City's population will continue to experience strong growth, increasing at an annual rate of approximately 1.5% per year over the next three decades (see **Figure 3.2**). The City estimates that its population will reach 50,000, an addition of approximately 15,500 new residents, by 2041.

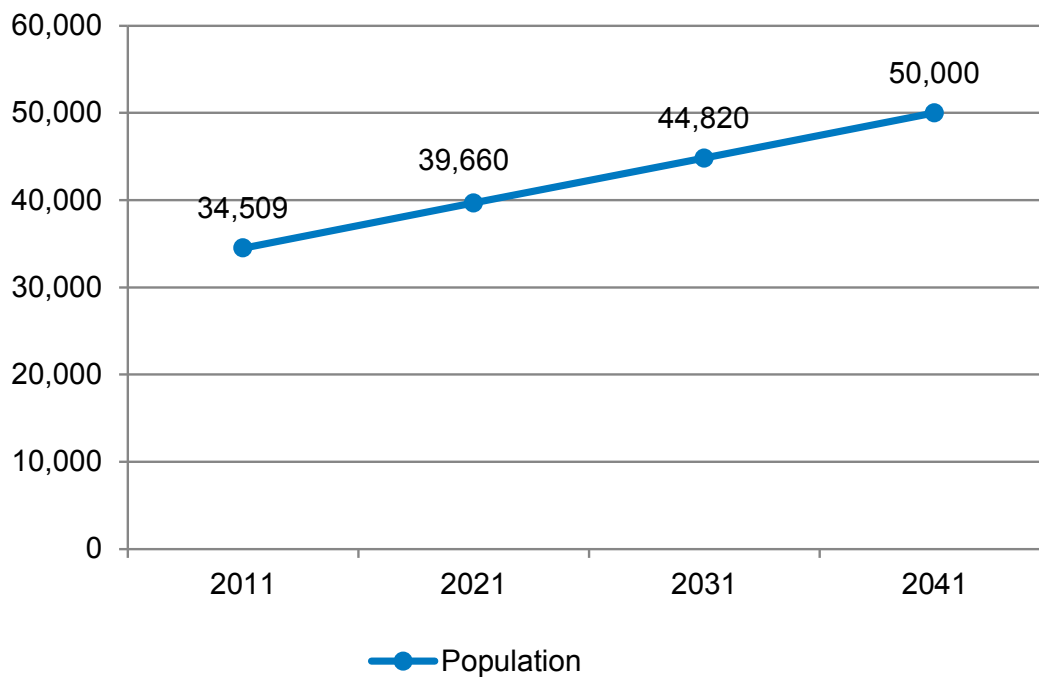


Figure 3.2: Population Projection – Port Moody, 2011 - 2041
Source: City of Port Moody

In addition to serving its own residents, Port Moody attracts parks and recreation users from the surrounding communities of Anmore and Belcarra – smaller communities with a limited range of public amenities. Population growth in these communities may affect future parks and recreation services.

For the purposes of this master plan, the 2014 population is estimated to be 34,653 and the 2024 population estimate is 40,216. These numbers are based on application of the 1.5% growth rate to the 2011 census population.

Concentrated Growth

According to the Official Community Plan (OCP), the majority of the projected growth, over 70% , will be concentrated in the City's core, particularly within Moody Centre and to a lesser degree in Inlet Centre. Per current City planning studies, it appears that almost all of the growth will be located in these centres. These areas have been identified to accommodate increased density due to the proposed Evergreen Line station and the older housing stock in Moody Centre.

In 2011, the two census tracts that include these areas had a combined population of approximately 8,400 residents. Using an estimated growth of approximately 500 per year on average, the population in these areas is estimated for the purposes of this PR Master Plan to be 9,500 in 2014 and 14,500 in 2024. Additional parkland and recreation facilities will be required to accommodate this influx of residents.

Population Age Distribution and Gender

Port Moody's demographics have been changing as the existing population ages and a number of young couples and singles move to the City. Since 2001, the number of Port Moody citizens aged 65 and over has increased significantly, comprising 9.1% of the City's total population in 2011, up from 6.7% in 2001 (see **Figure 3.3**).

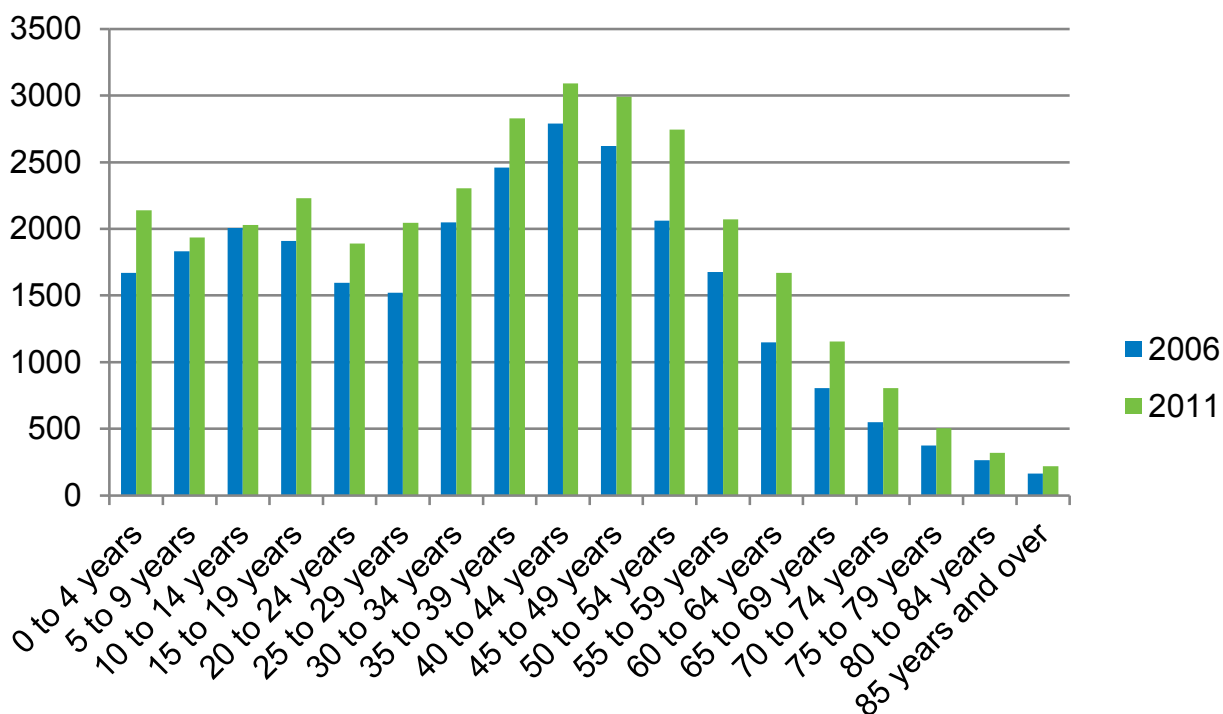


Figure 3.3: Port Moody Age Distribution, 2006, 2011
Source: Statistics Canada



The population of older residents is projected to increase further as the 'baby boom generation' (those born between 1946 and 1965) ages over the next thirty years. While this projected increase can be partly attributed to the aging trends across Canada, it is also a result of the types of dwelling units being developed in Port Moody to target this particular demographic. This trend will result in needs for increased accessibility in parks and recreation facilities to accommodate those with limited mobility.

While the number of people aged 50 to 74 grew the most between 2006 and 2011, the number of young adults aged 25 to 29 also increased significantly. The obvious differences between these two demographics mean that the demand for recreation programs and services will be diverse over the coming years. Furthermore, the growing number of seniors, singles, and young couples share the common characteristic of having a higher-than-average amount of leisure time. This is due to the fact that many seniors are retired or semi-retired and many singles or young couples do not have children. As a result, the demands for parkland and recreation facilities and programs will likely continue to increase in quantity as well as diversity.

More Multi-Family Housing and Smaller Households

While the City of Port Moody has traditionally been a family-oriented community, the size of households is on the decline and the style of housing is changing to include more multi-family dwellings. Since 2001, the average family size has decreased from 2.79 people to 2.61, with projections suggesting that families will reach an average size of 2.59 people by 2017. Since 2001, the proportion of households in Port Moody with three or more people has declined from 50.3% in 2001 to 45.5% in 2011, as the proportion of two- and one-person households has increased. However, despite this decline in overall household size, over 50% of households in Port Moody contain children, and children and youth up to 19 years of age comprise over 25% of the City's population. As a result, youth facilities and programming will remain a key need within the City's parks and recreation system.

Dwelling types are also changing. There is an increasingly higher proportion of multi-unit dwellings compared with single detached houses. As a City undergoing rapid development, the number of dwellings in Port Moody has increased significantly from 8,540 in 2001 to 12,630 in 2011. During this same period, the proportion of single detached dwellings has steadily decreased from 47% in 2000 to 31% in 2011. In 2011, 68.2% of the current housing was comprised of multi-unit housing forms including apartment buildings (44.5%) and row houses (20.4%). The decline in single detached homes means that the amount of private recreational space available to households is also decreasing. Though this demand for recreation space will be partially alleviated by on-site recreational facilities in existing and planned multi-unit developments, these facilities typically do not fully satisfy demand.

Employment and Income

As of 2011, there were 18,790 employed residents in Port Moody. Occupations in management, business, finance and administration accounted for the greatest share of Port Moody resident employment (33.5%), followed by sales and service (18.5%), and the education, law and social, community and government service sectors (14%).

From 2006 to 2011, median household incomes in Port Moody have increased by 14% from \$81,787 to \$93,300. However, despite this increase in median income, the proportion of residents who spend more than 30% of their pre-tax income on shelter has increased from 49% (22% of owner households and 27% of renters) in 2006 to 66% in 2011 (25% of owner households and 41% of renters). This very significant number of households living with low housing affordability is an important indicator related to costs of recreation services and access to financial support for recreation.





Greater Ethnic Diversity

Compared with Metro Vancouver as a whole, Port Moody's population has historically included more people of western European ethnic origins. However, the proportion of Port Moody residents who may be considered visible minorities is growing significantly, from 17% in 2001 to 28.9% in 2011. This is partly the result of an increase in the number of immigrants moving into the City, from 2,515 people arriving between 1991 and 2000, to 4,320 between 2001 and 2011.

Increasing ethnic diversity within the community means that there is also a broader range of cultural interests and resources. This could result in growing demands and opportunities for specific programs and services of interest to people from different ethnic groups. For example, recreation programmers in the City have reported interest by recent immigrants in programs that offer both a recreation and learning component for their children. The proliferation of private martial arts services is also an indicator of changing recreation interests among Port Moody residents.

3.2 Parks and Recreation Trends

In the past few decades, there have been significant changes in recreation interests, amount and use of leisure time, and activity choices. Trends provide insight into potential opportunities and challenges in the parks and recreation system. The following is a brief list of trends that are relevant to the City of Port Moody, based on literature, best practices, workshops, conferences and other sources.

Community Trends

- » Hectic pace and varied work and leisure schedules
- » Shift in demand from formal to informal activities
- » More diverse activities
- » Incorporation of lifestyle and wellness into daily routines
- » Demands for easy access to a wide variety of recreation opportunities close to home
- » Shifting populations causing growth in some neighbourhoods and stability or declines in others
- » Greater cultural diversity and populations with specific interests and needs
- » Increase in numbers of young families living in high density neighbourhoods
- » Heavy reliance on transit for transportation, long or atypical work hours, and significant extent of commuting by much of the population leading to difficulties transporting children to programs
- » Increasing disparity between the “haves” and “have-nots”
- » Interest in environmental stewardship and adaptation to climate change
- » Decline in volunteerism





Age-specific Trends

- » Aging population
- » Age-friendly communities, where the policies, services and structures related to the physical and social environment are designed to help seniors “age actively”, living safely, enjoying good health and staying involved
- » Healthier aging population with a wide range of “older adult” interests and needs, including “super seniors” in their golden years who live an active life with good health and vitality
- » Patchwork of early-childhood-development programs and supports
- » Recognition of the uniqueness of “tweens”, between the ages of 9 and 13, who are no longer children but not quite teens, and their specific needs
- » Youth physical inactivity epidemic

Outdoor Recreation Trends

- » Trail uses are the most popular activity
- » Increasing participation in “active transportation”, especially biking
- » Outdoor nature-based activities gaining in popularity
- » Challenges related to parkland supply with increasing density
- » Increase in dog ownership and resulting service demands
- » Growing interest in urban agriculture
- » Aging infrastructure, e.g., sports fields, playgrounds, outdoor pools, courts
- » Expectations for access to artificial turf fields
- » Increasing participation in more adventurous outdoor activities, such as mountain biking
- » Importance of environmental stewardship and education

Indoor Recreation Trends

- » Aging infrastructure, which poses major challenges and opportunities
- » Changing preferences in recreation activities

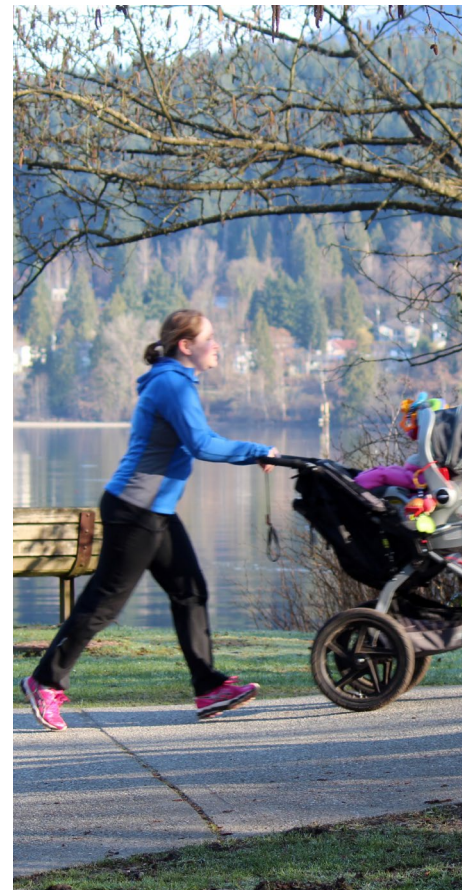
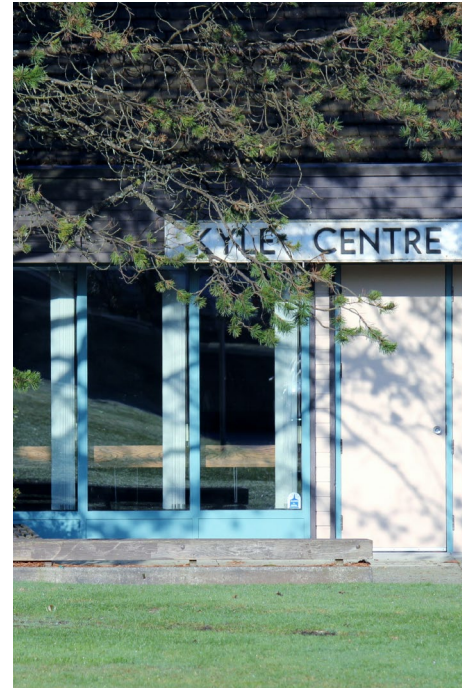
- » Shift toward varied strategies for providing facilities (e.g., collaboration with not-for-profits, the private sector)
- » Expectation for green buildings and sustainable design in new construction
- » New recreation/community centres with community "hubs", common spaces with healthy food service that serve as social meeting and gathering areas
- » Highly variable consumer demands

Service-delivery Trends

- » Focus on delivering benefits
- » Integrated solutions involving multiple services, ages and skill levels
- » Family-centred activities
- » Connections between health and recreation
- » Flexible program times and formats
- » Increased accountability to community
- » More effort to partner with others, including schools
- » Expanded use of technology

3.3 Benefits of Parks and Recreation

Numerous national, provincial and municipal organizations have been engaged in research regarding the benefits of parks and recreation. The "benefits" approach is a highly effective framework for planning and promoting services because it emphasizes that there are both direct and indirect benefits to the community from investing in parks, recreation and cultural facilities, programs, activities and special events.



The direct benefits accrue to those who participate in terms of healthy and active lifestyles, social and family connections, positive behaviours, a sense of competence, and disease prevention, among others. There are indirect benefits to the community as a whole, even for those who do not participate. This stems from the enhanced vibrancy of the community, strengthened social fabric, healthier business community, more employment opportunities, more local goods to be purchased, and enhanced tourism assets.

Active people lead healthier lives and have stronger connections to their communities. A powerful case exists that investment in recreation infrastructure is a preventative approach to health and social well-being that offsets spending on reactive infrastructure such as hospitals and correctional institutions.

At the national level, the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA) has an online resource that collects data to support the following eight benefits of parks and recreation (www.benefitshub.ca). The Leisure Information Network updates the benefits information on behalf of CPRA. This resource identifies that the work and services provided through parks and recreation:

1. Are essential to personal health and well-being
2. Provide the key to balanced human development
3. Provide a foundation for quality of life
4. Reduce self-destructive and anti-social behaviour
5. Build strong families and healthy communities
6. Reduce health care, social service and police/justice costs
7. Are a significant economic generator
8. Provide green spaces that are essential to environmental and ecological well-being, for the survival of natural species, the environmental responsibility and stewardship by humans and creating a sense of place

The benefits of parks and recreation also fit within the framework of sustainability. The following are some examples of this:

Environmental Benefits of Parks and Recreation

- » Protection of habitat, biodiversity and ecological integrity in parks and open space
- » Opportunities for environmental education and stewardship



- » Pollution abatement and cooling of air and water, mostly from trees and soil
- » Rainwater management
- » Climate change adaptation, including mitigation of extreme weather events

Social Benefits of Parks and Recreation

- » Contribution to community pride and identity
- » Stronger social networks and community connectedness
- » Physical, psychological and spiritual health and well-being
- » Support for play as a critical element in learning and child development
- » Connecting people with nature, which has proven health benefits
- » Development of community leaders

Economic Benefits of Parks and Recreation

- » Increased property values
- » Increased viability of adjacent commercial areas
- » Attraction of residents and businesses to the community
- » Contribution to tourism opportunities
- » Reduced costs in criminal justice and health care systems
- » Recreation, fitness, sport, arts, culture, parks, and open spaces are significant employment generators



Personal Benefits of Parks and Recreation

- » Helps extend life expectancy (active living, sport, fitness)
- » Contributes to mental health and well-being
- » Reduces obesity, resulting in many health benefits
- » Enhances overall physical and emotional health and improves quality of life
- » Combats diabetes and osteoporosis and helps reduce risk of coronary heart disease
- » Contributes to academic success and provides exceptional opportunities for lifelong learning

3.4 Community Input

Community Survey

The community survey provides a broad overview of existing use, satisfaction and needs related to parks and recreation among the entire community, obtaining input from a broad spectrum of residents, including those who do not typically attend meetings. The following are the highlights of the findings of the community survey. More information is included in **Appendix A** and the complete survey report is available from the City.



Participation in Outdoor Activities

Survey respondents were asked if they or anyone in their households participated in each of 24 types of outdoor activities. The information obtained from this question provides a snapshot of how City of Port Moody residents are recreating outdoors and the relative popularity of various outdoor activities.

The top eight outdoor activities are:

- » walk or hike for exercise or recreation (96% of households have one or more participants in this activity)
- » attend a festival or special event in a park (85%)
- » visit a park for informal activities such as eating lunch, playing catch (84%)
- » go to natural areas for nature appreciation, bird watching or wildlife viewing (75%)
- » beach use (73%)
- » playground use (72%)
- » run or jog (64%)
- » bike on bike paths or roads (64%)

About 14% of the survey sample reported no outdoor activities in the past year.

Use of Parks, Trails and Other Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Survey respondents were asked about household visits to particular parks, trails and other outdoor recreation facilities in the past year. A very large majority (96%) had visited Rocky Point Park. About three-quarters (77%) had visited Inlet Park and Old Orchard Park (73%). High levels of household use were also found for Town Centre Park/Trasolini Field (60%), any outdoor areas on public school property during non-school hours (57%), and any smaller or neighbourhood parks (54%).

Satisfaction with Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Survey respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with outdoor recreation facilities using a 5-place scale.

The top six rated outdoor recreation facilities are:

- » larger popular parks such as Rocky Point Park, Town Centre Park
- » long trails or loop trails for long walks or rides
- » paths and trails for walking close to home
- » natural parkland
- » maintenance of parks
- » maintenance of trails

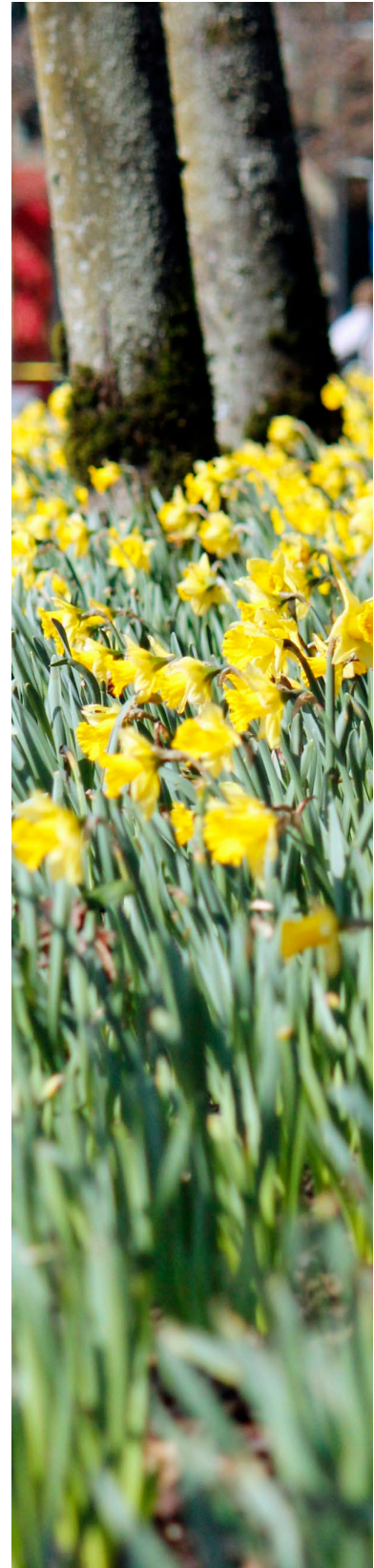
Survey respondents gave the largest percentages of dissatisfied ratings to:

- » off-leash dog areas
- » safe places to ride a bicycle
- » roadside bikeways
- » sports fields - soccer, baseball, and other field sports
- » Rocky Point Pool
- » community gardens
- » boat launches
- » outdoor track
- » outdoor sports courts

Priorities for Improvements to Outdoor Recreation

Survey respondents were asked to choose their top three improvements to outdoor recreation in the new Master Plan. There were six options to choose from, or they could say that no improvements are needed or not express an opinion.

The first choice priority of the largest percentage of survey respondents was more and/or better paths and trails (29%). Next were more and/or better parks (14%), more and/or better roadside bikeways (13%), and more and/or better outdoor sports fields (11%). One in twelve survey respondents (8%) did not choose a priority for improvement to outdoor recreation and indicated that they had no opinion/did not know what to choose, and another one in ten (10%) felt that outdoor recreation facilities and programs are sufficient or fine as they are.





Participation in Public and Private Indoor Recreation Programs and Activities

Survey respondents were asked if they or anyone in their households participated in each of 14 types of indoor recreation or culture programs, activities or community special events.

The top seven indoor recreation activities are:

- » community gatherings, festivals or special events (79%)
- » working out at a fitness centre, gym or weight room or taking aerobics or wellness classes such as body sculpt, Zumba, Yoga, etc. (66%)
- » indoor swimming, swim lessons or programs or swim club (39%)
- » indoor sports at a gym or indoor court such as soccer, basketball, badminton, floor hockey, volleyball, squash, gymnastics, fencing, pickleball (38%)
- » outdoor swimming, swim lessons or programs (33%)
- » arts, dance, music, or theatre recreation program (31%)
- » skating, skating lessons, hockey or programs (31%)

About 7% of households in the survey sample reported no public or private indoor recreation programs and activities in the past year. Only 1% of households with children participated in none.

Use of Indoor Recreation Facilities

The next chart shows the six top recreation facilities used by Port Moody households in the past year to participate in activities and programs and to attend special events. According to the survey, over half of households had used the Fitness Centre at Port Moody Recreation Complex. Over four in ten had used the City Centre Aquatic Complex and Poirier Sport and Leisure Complex in Coquitlam. Four in ten had used some other part of Port Moody Recreation Complex, such as the gymnasium, program space, meeting room, etc.).

Satisfaction with Programs and Activities in Indoor Public Recreation Facilities

When survey respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with indoor recreation facilities, the top seven rated programs and activities in indoor public recreation facilities are:

- » community special events
- » fitness drop-in facilities - weight room, spinning, track and spa
- » fitness programs such as Pilates, boot camp, low impact aerobics, Zumba, yoga
- » children's sports and games programs including floor hockey, soccer, badminton, fencing, basketball
- » preschool programs such as Stay and Play, Creative Minds, Tiny Tots dance, Gymnastic tots
- » family-centered activities such as Parent and Tot, Stick and Puck, Preschool Play
- » public skating, lessons or programs.

Following are the items given the largest percentages of dissatisfied ratings by survey respondents. Note that the interpretation of dissatisfaction with public swimming, lessons, length swim or aqua fitness is not straightforward due to the combining of several types of swimming programs with public swimming in the item, and an analysis of the reasons for dissatisfactions indicated several important reasons: lack of an indoor pool in Port Moody, concerns about the indoor pools in Coquitlam – too crowded, travel time and costs and inconvenience, and suggestions for improvements to outdoor pools in Port Moody.

- » public swimming, lessons, length swim or aqua fitness (see above)
- » adult programs such as belly dancing, creative writing, computer classes



- » adult indoor sports programs such as basketball, badminton, soccer, volleyball
- » public skating, lessons or programs
- » children's programs such as arts and crafts, dance, yoga
- » youth programs including drop in sports (floor hockey, soccer), youth lounge, yoga, dances

Barriers that Limit or Prevent Participation

When asked if there are barriers that limit or prevent participation in activities, 18% of survey respondents indicated no difficulties that limit or prevent participation of themselves or others in their household in indoor or outdoor recreation programs and activities. 22% mentioned one barrier and 60% said two or more barriers affected their own or other household members' participation in recreation programs and activities.

Barriers for the largest percentages of households are:

- » no time, too busy with other things, said to be a barrier to participation by 41% of survey respondents
- » inconvenient times of programs is a barrier for 37% of households
- » programs are full is a barrier for 26%
- » not interested in what is available or what I am interested in is not available is a barrier to 25% of surveyed households
- » can't commit to a program that runs for several weeks is a barrier for 24%
- » what I / we want to do costs too much is a barrier for 18% of households. It is a barrier for 28% of households with annual incomes of \$85,000 or less, and 12% of those with higher household incomes, and 27% of 55 to 64 year olds

Priorities for Improvements to Indoor Recreation Facilities and Programs

The first choice priority of the largest percentage of survey respondents (31%) was more or better recreation programs (including fitness, arts, sports for different age groups). Next were more or better indoor recreation facilities, e.g. more program space and more and/or better community festivals and special events (both 17%). One in five survey respondents (19%) did not choose a priority for improvement to indoor recreation because they had no opinion/did not know what to choose, and another one in ten (10%) felt that indoor recreation facilities and programs are sufficient or fine as they are.

Focus Groups

Focus groups provide qualitative input that allows for in-depth insights, complementing the results of the community survey. The focus group input was used in the formulation of the vision, goals and objectives of the PR Master Plan. The following are the key perspectives of these groups on parks and recreation in the City.

Strengths Related to Parks

- » Parks and trails are easily accessible, are in relatively convenient locations, display clear signage and are walkable for most people
- » Parks and trails are clean, safe and well maintained
- » There is a good variety of high quality parks and trails that provide beautiful viewpoints and access to the mountains and waterfront
- » Parks host a wide range of activities and facilities, including dog-walking, off-road biking, boating, and children's playgrounds
- » Parks provide good community spaces for all ages and host fun outdoor events
- » Parks and trails provide important spaces for contact with nature and protection of ecosystems and habitats for wildlife
- » Rocky Point Park is a community favourite

Challenges Related to Parks

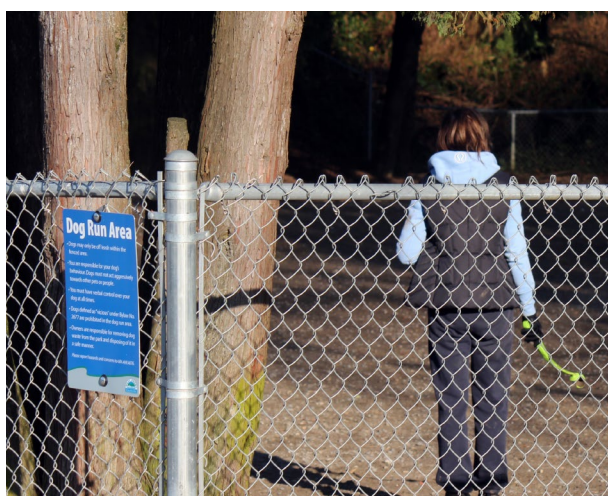
- » Moody Centre does not have enough neighbourhood park and/or playground spaces, and the need will be greater with projected growth
- » Some parks (e.g., Rocky Point Park, Westhill Park) and trails are becoming overcrowded, with the potential to affect user experiences and surrounding ecology
- » Many parks lack enough vehicle parking; some community members expressed opposition to a pay-parking system
- » More designated bicycle paths leading to parks are needed; some paths are incomplete
- » Waste from geese, dogs and litter from users is a problem in parks, streams and trails
- » Some users want more dog-off-leash areas, while others want more off-leash control



- » Some participants are concerned about threats to park ecology from intensive recreation activities, boating, tree removal and commercial uses in parks
- » Invasive plants (e.g., ivy and Japanese Knotweed) require better management
- » More year-round sports fields are needed and existing artificial turf fields require improvement

Strengths Related to Recreation

- » A wide variety of programs are available, including programs for children, adults, seniors and people with mobility challenges
- » Yoga, ice skating and hockey, wheelchair sports, pre-school and seniors recreation programs are community favourites
- » Recreation programs are generally affordable
- » Recreation facilities and programs are well maintained and coordinated by hardworking and friendly staff
- » Recreation facilities are centrally located and spread throughout different neighbourhoods
- » Facilities are easily accessible by walking or public transit



Challenges Related to Recreation

- » Programs, such as fitness classes, are scheduled at inconvenient times for some users (e.g., commuters)
- » Some drop-in programs, particularly spinning, fill up quickly and reservations cannot be made on-line
- » The closing of the Recreation Centre on statutory holidays and early closing of the Kyle Centre are barriers to access
- » Lack of healthy food concession in Recreation Complex
- » Pool, ice and fitness facilities are considered too expensive by some community members
- » Parking is insufficient, especially during periods of peak use
- » Outdoor lighting and wheelchair accessibility at the Recreation Complex and Kyle Centre need improvement
- » The lack of an indoor pool limits year-round recreation opportunities
- » There is a desire for more pre-school and children's programs
- » The need for a dedicated Senior Centre was expressed by a range of participants
- » Need more year-round indoor facilities, e.g., tennis, soccer
- » Many facilities require upgrades such as the maintenance and purchase of new exercise equipment, access to larger rooms, improvements to arena, recreation centre locker and shower facilities, and Rocky Point outdoor pool
- » The use of recreation facilities and programs is inconsistent; some are used very little, while others are overcrowded with waiting lists



3.5 Guide to the Recommendations

The next sections include context information, community survey input where applicable, and recommendations.

For ease of implementation, the recommendations are divided into the following subheadings:

- » Planning and Design
- » Parkland Acquisition
- » Capital
- » Operations
- » Programs and Services

It is understood that the City is already pursuing actions that comply with many of the recommendations in this master plan. For that reason “continue to” is typically not included at the front of the recommendations.

The recommendations are presented for the consideration of Council and staff based on community input. There is nothing that binds the City to implement any of the recommendations in this Master Plan.





4 Parks and Outdoor Recreation



4.1 Trails and Bikeways

Context

Port Moody has an extensive network of trails, supplemented with pedestrian routes. There are over 40 kilometres of trails, most of which pass through parks, along riparian corridors, or on other public land (see **Map 1**). The following are the primary types of trails:

- » The Trans Canada Trail runs through Port Moody as a multi-use trail. In the west, it is between Barnet Highway and the CP Rail tracks, it then follows streets until Rocky Point Park. Eastwards from there, it winds through Inlet Centre to Guildford Way.
- » Around the head of the inlet, from Rocky Point Park to Old Orchard Park, there is a shoreline trail, with separated trails for pedestrians and bikes in most locations.
- » There is an extensive network of more natural trails and ‘pedestrian routes’ (as defined in the OCP) through the City’s natural areas.

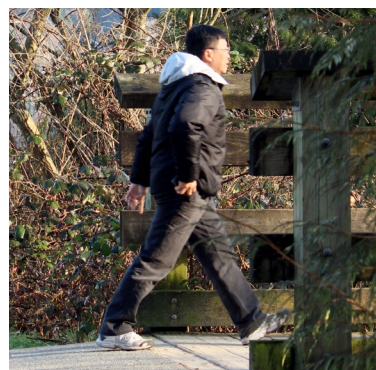
In addition to the trails, there are pedestrian routes on sidewalks. Bikeways run mostly along roads, as identified in the OCP.

A detailed discussion of proposed improvements to the pedestrian and cycling networks, including rail crossings, is included in the City's Master Transportation Plan, which is soon to be updated. In the case of new development, pathway connectors have been encouraged in an effort to link neighbourhoods with parkland and school areas. Pedestrian and cyclist facilities are also required as part of new developments.

Despite the extensive work that has occurred to develop the trails and bikeways, there are still some significant gaps and opportunities to improve the trail system. The City has some map brochures, one on parks, and another that covers parks and trails. (See Section 7.1 for recommendation on maps.)

Trail uses attract more participants than any other recreation activity in Port Moody. Walking or hiking for exercise or recreation had by far the highest participation of any activity in the community survey, with 96% of active households participating within the past year. In addition, 64% ran or jogged, and 64% biked on paths or roads. Walking or hiking for exercise was also the most frequent activity, with 71% of households having someone participating in the activity three times a week or more on average. On-road bikeways were used by 49% of active households.

In terms of satisfaction for outdoor recreation opportunities, 'long or loop trails' and 'paths and trails for walking close to home' were tied for second place. 'More or better paths or trails' was the first choice priority for improved outdoor recreation in the survey. As noted in the survey, residents are interested in interconnected safe bike routes. Off-road bike routes are of particular interest for recreational cyclists, and safe routes to school are very important to families.



Community Survey Input on Trails and Bikeways

The main requests for the number one priority are to add more trails, connect trails and connect trails to parks and neighbourhoods for walking, biking, and dog walking. A resident commented, “None of the trails connect except those near Rocky Point and Old Orchard.” There were many comments about shared use of paths and trails and a need for better observance of rules of etiquette and better patrolling for improved safety and prevention of dogs running loose in areas that are not designated off-leash. Many of the paths and trails throughout Port Moody were described as broken up by roadways, and there were concerns about safety in having to deal with roads and motor traffic. There were several requests for additional garbage receptacles along trails for dog waste and benches for resting on the longer trails. One resident summarized the comments of other residents by saying, “Entrance for pedestrians and/or bikes should be clearly marked so everyone can see right away where to enter and that there is a bike path in the area. Post trail etiquette signs, rights of way for multi-use trails and apply stricter enforcement for dog owners who don’t pick up after their dogs. Add lights to bike path for night time and early morning commuters.”

Bikeways were addressed in the community survey because of their inter-relationship with trails, even though bikeways are planned by the engineering department. Many comments were received on this topic, and improving the safety of cyclists is the main concern. Some cyclists are frustrated by the lack of continuity of the bike routes, lack of signage, needs to cross sidewalks, existing routing of bikeways, and lack of proper ramps. Alderside was identified as a well-used, shared roadway and a potential example of designated shared spaces that could be duplicated in other areas. More dedicated bike lanes throughout the city, better separation between bikes and pedestrians, and improved markings for cyclists were requested, with many detailed suggestions.



Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 4.1.1 Prepare a comprehensive trail and walkway network plan that provides connectivity throughout the City, including natural areas, with links to neighbouring communities.
- Plan for the integration of passive recreation opportunities throughout natural areas, and whenever possible, attempt to develop a mix of trails within, or along the edges of, tree retention areas and streamside protection areas.
- 4.1.2 Work with the engineering department on coordinating plans for trails and bikeways.

Capital

- 4.1.3 Expand the trail system to provide connectivity, with links to potential destinations (e.g., parks, schools, Moody Centre), continuing to separate cyclists and pedestrians on busy routes. (see Community Requests for Additional and Improved Trails).
- 4.1.4 Improve identification and design of street crossings along the trail system to improve safety.
- 4.1.5 Install additional infrastructure along the trail system, including benches, waste bins, bike racks, viewpoints, and recreation nodes.
- 4.1.6 Give safety a higher priority to high-use trails, considering motion-activated lighting implemented to minimize disturbance to wildlife.
- 4.1.7 Expand the way-finding signs, and add distance signs and markers on high use trails.
- 4.1.8 Widen the shoreline boardwalk and trails as use increases.

Operations

- 4.1.9 Provide a higher level of surveillance along trails, potentially including volunteer efforts, to improve observance and education related to City regulations and trail etiquette.
- 4.1.10 When applying CPTED principles, minimize negative impacts on the natural environment.
- Preserve existing habitat and the needs of wildlife in operations to the degree possible.

Programs and Services

4.1.11 Explore opportunities for a “safe routes to school” program with School District #43.

Community Requests for Additional and Improved Trails

- » Trans Canada Trail
- » Shoreline trail - along the shoreline between Rocky Point Park and the Trans Canada Trail at Barnet Highway as industrial properties are redeveloped; improved connection from Orchard Park to Alderside Drive; better wheelchair accessibility at both ends of the Inlet Park boardwalk
- » Moody Centre to Shoreline Trail
- » Switchback trail up to bike trail level at the west end of the boardwalk
- » Road-ends as access to Chines and North Shore natural areas
- » Chineside area, from Moody Centre up the hill to Como Lake
- » Town Centre Park to Noons Creek trail
- » Other branch of Noons Creek
- » Mossom Creek area
- » Longer continuous trails in Heritage Woods and Eagle Mountain
- » North shore trail to Belcarra Regional Park, including from Pleasantside area to David Avenue
- » Abandoned rail corridors if these become available in the future



4.2 Parkland

Context

The City of Port Moody has multiple types of parkland, each of which serves different needs and functions within the community. The community spoke mostly in glowing terms about the diversity and beauty of the City's parks.

Classification System

Most communities classify their parks and open space as a tool for planning, e.g., to help understand use patterns, for managing parks, to establish maintenance budgets. The following is a proposed classification system for parkland in Port Moody (see **Map 1** and **Appendix B**). It is very similar to the previous PR Master Plan classification system, except that each park is classified by one type only (previous plan had dual types), and mini park is not included. Mini parks are considered Neighbourhood Parks, because though they may be under-sized, in Port Moody they function like Neighbourhood Parks:

- » City Parks - City Parks draw visitors from the entire City and beyond. People may visit these parks due to the natural features, and/or the built facilities, cultural features and opportunities offered. City parks draw people who specifically travel to spend time “in the park”, for activities as diverse as picnics, special events, sports and recreation. Examples: Town Centre Park, Old Orchard Park, Rocky Point Park
- » Community Parks - typically 4 to 8 hectares (10 to 20 acres), though some are smaller in the City, Community Parks serve several neighbourhoods, and include a range of recreational facilities, such as playgrounds, walkways or trails, parking lots, and sports fields. They are meant to form the visual, physical and social focus of the community. Examples: Aspenwood Park, North Shore Community Park, Westhill/Easthill Parks
- » Neighbourhood Parks - typically 1 to 2 hectares (3 to 5 acres), though some are smaller, Neighbourhood Parks generally serve the catchment area of or similar to that of an elementary school. Neighbourhood parks typically include play equipment, pathways, open grass, and seating. They may also include other recreation or athletic facilities. These parks are meant to form the visual, physical and social focus of the neighbourhood. Access is usually by walking so neighbourhood parks don't require parking lots. Examples: Seaview Park, Foxwood Park, Reservoir Park
- » Natural Areas – these parks are undeveloped by virtue of natural features such as watercourses, ravines, steep slopes, unstable soil conditions, or unique characteristics. The recreational use of natural areas is usually limited to trail uses and nature appreciation. Depending on the size, location and characteristics of the natural open space, it may be used by residents of one neighbourhood or the entire City. Facilities such as parking lots, signs, trails, gathering areas, and washrooms support public access and use. Examples: Chines Park, Bert Flinn Park
- » School sites – includes the green space portion of public school sites. These are considered, though separately from the park system, as they are not managed by the City



Parkland Supply Analysis

The City of Port Moody has over 30 parks covering about 344 hectares (ha). With the addition of public school sites (excluding the buildings and parking lots) and Belcarra Regional Park, there are over 1,420 hectares of public green space in Port Moody (**Figure 4.1**).

| Type | Area (ha) |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| City | 40.7 |
| Community | 35.4 |
| Neighbourhood | 8.3 |
| Natural | 264.1 |
| City Parks Total (ha) | 348.6 |
| Other Jurisdictions | |
| Regional Park | 691.3 |
| School | 26.8 |
| Area Total (ha) | 1,415.3 |

Figure 4.1: Parkland Supply

The remainder of this section analyses the parkland supply using several different methods. Many municipalities use population-based standards to calculate and plan their supply of parkland, and this method was used in the 2003 Master Plan. The additional analyses of area-based supply and spatial distribution can increase the understanding of parkland supply.

Standards are controversial, with some believing that the quantitative approach detracts from a qualitative consideration of parks and recognition that conditions are unique in every municipality. In BC, even where standards are not embraced for their inherent value, they are often used to assist in the calculation of park development cost charges (DCCs).

Even in jurisdictions where parkland supply standards exist, they are usually used as a guideline, rather than a definitive requirement. Park supply standards can be applied in a flexible manner to ensure that a full range of park types is available to all residents. They enable a community to measure their supply over time, and to compare themselves with other communities.

Population-Based Parkland Supply

Population-based parkland supply is typically calculated on the more active types of parkland, excluding natural areas and open space, because active parks are used in DCC calculations. However, because of the precedent set in the 2003 Master Plan, natural areas are also shown, though separately, in the analysis. **Figure 4.2** illustrates the existing supply of the parkland in relation to population for the City as a whole. As is customary, school sites are not included in this analysis.

| Park Type | City Parkland Area (ha) | 2014 Parkland Supply (ha/1,000 pop)* | 2024 Parkland Supply (ha/1,000 pop)** | Previous OCP (pre 2003) | Park Supply 2003 |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| City | 40.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| Community | 35.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Neighbourhood | 8.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Sub-Total | 84.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| Natural Area | 264.1 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 10.0 |
| Total | 348.6 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 15.4 |

* Based on 2014 population estimate of 34,653

** Based on 2024 population projection of 40,216

Figure 4.2: Population-Based Parkland Supply in Port Moody

The current supply is 2.4 ha/1,000 population for City, Community and Neighbourhood Parks. This is significantly lower than the standard for these three types in the previous OCP (4.4 ha/1,000) and the parkland supply for these park types in 2003 (5.4 ha/1,000). One reason for the discrepancy is the inclusion of Tidal Park in the previous plan, at over 33 ha. The changes also reflect the very significant population growth accompanied by acquisition of small amounts of new parkland. The City does not have a standard for parkland acquisition in the 2011 OCP. City staff indicated that this is because it was thought that the Parks and Recreation Master Plan would be a preferred location for such a standard, rather than the OCP.

Assuming the proposed population increase of 1.5 % annually, and if the City were not to acquire any additional parkland by 2024, the parkland supply would drop to about 2.0 ha/1,000 population for the three active park types.

For many years, the Canadian standard for supply of active parkland was 4 ha/1000 population (10 acres/1000) (not including nature parks and trails corridors). Many municipalities, particularly the ones with a large land base, still have population-based standards within that range. As many municipalities become denser, especially within downtown cores, population-based standards of supply have been decreasing. Municipalities with smaller land areas, which are mostly 'built out,' cannot meet the traditional supply standards due to the high land values and lack of available undeveloped land. For example, the City of White Rock has about 1.8 ha/1,000, the City of Langley has 1.7 ha/1,000, and the City of North Vancouver has 1.46 ha/1,000 for the same three park types. A BCRPA study in 2006 showed the provincial average for active parkland was 2.5 ha/1,000.

Port Moody's expansive natural areas containing trail-oriented recreation opportunities help to offset the decreasing supply of active parks in relation to population. On the other hand, the limited amount of active parkland was reflected in the community input that talked about "over-crowding" in the City's parks. In communities with limited and decreasing parkland supply, one trend is to focus on improving the quality and efficiency of park design and increasing the activities accommodated. Shorelines are particularly important locations for parkland, as shoreline parks can offer significant environmental and experiential values, often contributing to the core identity of a community.

Because of community concerns about the amount of parkland in the population growth areas, an analysis was conducted of existing and future parkland supply in Moody Centre and Inlet Centre (see **Figure 4.3**). Currently at 2.45 ha/1,000, the parkland supply will be approximately 1.6 ha/1,000 population by 2024 if no additional parkland is acquired.

| Park Type | Core Parkland Area(ha) - Moody Centre and Inlet Centre | Core 2014 Parkland Supply (ha/1,000 pop)* | Core 2024 Parkland Supply (ha/1,000 pop)** |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| City | 21.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Community | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Neighbourhood | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Sub-Total | 23.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Natural Area | 56.5 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| Total | 79.8 | 8.4 | 5.5 |

* Based on 2014 population estimate of 9,500

** Based on 2024 population projection of 14,500

Figure 4.3: Population-Based Parkland Supply in Moody Centre and Inlet Centre

Community Survey Input

Many residents feel that more park space will be needed as the population grows and when the new Skytrain line is completed and brings more people to Port Moody as a recreation destination. Expansion of Rocky Point Park was mentioned several times, and the Flavelle sawmill lands were mentioned in this context. Residents feel that more park space, as well as other amenities, should be negotiated with developers.

Population-Based Parkland Standard

This plan proposes a population-based parkland standard due to strong community and staff support for more community and neighbourhood parkland in under-served locations. **Figure 4.4** identifies the proposed standard and the amount of parkland required to meet that standard in 2014 and 2024.

| Park Type | City Parkland Area (ha) | Proposed Parkland Standard (ha/1,000 pop)* | 2014 Parkland Required (ha) | 2024 Parkland Required (ha) (from current amount) |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| City | 40.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 7.5 |
| Community | 35.4 | 1.0 | | 4.8 |
| Neighbourhood | 8.3 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 84.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 16.0 |

Figure 4.4: Proposed Parkland Standard and City Parkland Needs

Figure 4.5 illustrates a similar analysis of parkland needs for the City's core area. According to these calculations, the core area requires more parkland to meet the standard than the City as a whole. That is because of the current lack of community parks in the core area. Two new community parks are proposed in the core area (see **Map 3** at back of plan) so the target acquisition for community parks would appropriately be a number between those shown in **Figures 4.3** and **4.4**.



| Park Type | Core Parkland Area (ha) | Proposed Parkland Standard (ha/1,000 pop)* | 2014 Parkland Required (ha) | 2024 Parkland Required (ha) (from current amount) |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| City | 21.0 | 1.2 | | |
| Community | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 14.5 |
| Neighbourhood | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| Total | 23.2 | 2.5 | 10.2 | 16.7 |

Figure 4.5: Proposed Parkland Standard and Core Area Parkland Needs

Area-Based Parkland Supply

Another way of measuring parkland supply is in relation to land area. Some municipalities have standards such that 12% of their total land area should be occupied by protected areas, consistent with provincial standards. This measure would typically include open space, natural areas and parks managed by other jurisdictions. **Figure 4.6** illustrates the parkland supply by area. Port Moody, with 13% coverage by City-owned parkland, and 40% including regional parkland and school sites, has plentiful parkland according to this measure. This adds to the visual and environmental qualities of the community, though much of this land is inaccessible for recreation.

| Type | Area (ha) | % Total Area |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| City | 40.7 | 1.6% |
| Community | 35.4 | 1.3% |
| Neighbourhood | 8.3 | 0.3% |
| Natural | 264.1 | 10.1% |
| City Parks Total (ha) | 348.6 | 13.3% |
| Other Jurisdictions | | |
| Regional Park | 691.3 | 26.3% |
| School | 26.8 | 1.0% |
| Area Total (ha) | 1,415.3 | 40.0% |

Figure 4.6: Area-Based Parkland Supply



Parkland Distribution Analysis

The third way to analyze parkland supply is by service area, or the distance people have to walk to access a park (see **Map 2**). This analysis is conducted to determine a resident's ability to walk to a park that meets local needs. This assessment of service area is approximate because the distances are measured in straight lines; in some cases walking routes are circuitous as major roads or creeks are a real or perceived barrier.

Ideally, every resident would have 10-minute walking distance to a City or Community Park, and a 5-minute walking access to a Neighbourhood Park (400 m). Parks under 0.4 hectares are shown with a reduced service area (100 m) since such parks only serve residents within the immediate vicinity.

The parkland distribution analysis shows deficiencies of parkland in the following areas:

- » The April Road area lacks access to adequate Neighbourhood and Community Parks
- » The area from Brookside Park north through Inlet Centre and west along the shoreline to Old Orchard Park has good access to City Parks, but not Community or Neighbourhood Parks
- » Moody Centre has no Community Parks and very small, substandard Neighbourhood Parks
- » The Seaview area lacks good access to Neighbourhood and Community Parks
- » The area between Glenayre and Seaview lacks good access to Neighbourhood Parks

These parkland deficiencies were reflected in the community survey comments. In some cases, school sites can satisfy some of the parkland needs, which is why they are shown on **Map 2**. However, school sites are not managed by the City.

Parkland Acquisition

The City collects Development Cost Charges (DCCs) for parkland acquisition but not for park development. These funds, charged to developments, can be used to acquire parkland that serves the needs of residents of new developments. The Local Government Act also allows DCCs to be charged for capital park improvement costs of fencing, landscaping, drainage, irrigation, trails, rest rooms, change rooms, and playground and playing field equipment. Any items not included in that list cannot be paid for through DCCs, e.g., access roads, parking lots, hard surfaces other than trails, dugouts, bleachers, shelters, tennis or basketball courts, baseball diamonds, artificial turf, spray parks, skate parks, tracks, or lighting systems.

Port Moody has a Land Management Strategy policy that enables the City to sell and buy land. The strategy is based on a rational approach to management of the City's land assets, providing opportunities to develop city owned lands, and to purchase private lands, to meet the City's needs. One option is redevelopment of land (private and public) that is not currently utilized at its highest and best use (e.g., the works yard).

Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 4.2.1 Adopt the revised parkland classification system and incorporate it in other City plans, standards and policies, as applicable.
- 4.2.2 Establish the parkland acquisition target identified in **Figure 4.4** and use this, along with **Map 3** and **Figure 4.5**, as a guideline for acquiring new parkland for City, Community and Neighbourhood Parks as development occurs.
- 4.2.3 Amend the DCC bylaw as required to support parkland acquisition recommendations in this plan, and to include parkland development costs, recognizing a critical need for future parkland in Moody Centre.
- 4.2.4 In higher density developments, negotiate with developers to provide some on-site green space for use by residents, open to the public where possible, including seating areas, trees, community gardens, green roofs, and dog relief areas.
- 4.2.5 Encourage green roofs in higher density, concrete developments to accommodate urban agriculture in addition to stormwater management, on-site composting and rainwater collection.
- 4.2.6 Review City-owned land, streets and lanes, which may be surplus to City needs, for potential use as public open space and the formation of open space corridors.
- 4.2.7 Encourage the creation of open spaces (such as urban plazas and other places of interest) in commercial centres with new developments/redevelopment and their integration to form open space corridors.
- 4.2.8 Continue to place a high priority on public access to and the preservation of important view corridors to the waterfront.
- 4.2.9 Protect as parkland the natural areas of the North Shore escarpment (including Bert Flinn Park) and Chines Park, and explore opportunities for environmental enhancement to improve the biodiversity of these areas.



Parkland Acquisition

- 4.2.10 Consider preparation of an implementation plan that identifies the locations and potential funding sources for future expansion of parkland and interconnected trails and bikeways.
- Plan for the acquisition and expansion of new parkland, trails and pathway systems relative to population growth in Port Moody
 - Prepare a timeline for future parkland and trail expansion as part of the implementation plan
 - Consider environmentally sensitive areas, the natural environment, population growth, changing demographics, and overall sustainability in the expansion of parkland and trails
- 4.2.11 Work towards continuous waterfront parkland on the south shore, expanding parkland west of Rocky Point Park as development occurs.
- 4.2.12 Explore opportunities to expand existing parks as follows:
- Rocky Point Park, including the acquisition of the remaining private parcels of land to the north of Murray Street and east of Rocky Point Park for integration within Rocky Point Park where feasible
 - Kyle Park
 - Chip Kerr Park
- 4.2.13 Explore opportunities to acquire land for new recreation facilities and for Community and Neighbourhood Parks in areas deficient in these park types now or in the future (see **Map 3**):
- Moody Centre
 - April Road area
 - Sentinel Hill/Hutchinson Creek area
 - Between Glenayre and Seaview
- 4.2.14 Explore opportunities for daylighting creeks and protecting important natural areas as parks as follows:
- Explore opportunities to daylight and enhance Dallas/Slaughterhouse Creek as a higher priority than Elgin Creek as it has greater potential to provide excellent fish habitat
 - Explore opportunities to daylight creeks in Moody Centre and Inlet Centre as part of development projects, including Schoolhouse Creek, Kyle Creek, and the creek that flows north between Chip Kerr Park and Moody Middle School, and through Rocky Point Park (**Map 3** – note that Map 3 shows only the creeks in the City’s mapping system; there may be additional daylighting opportunities on creeks that are not captured in that mapping)

- Protect Mossom Creek by acquiring land around it as parkland, especially to protect salmon spawning/viewing sites
- 4.2.15 Purchase parkland in a timely manner, using parkland DCC resources in the City reserve as they become available, in order to keep pace with increasing property values.
- 4.2.16 Maintain or exceed the current population-based supply of parkland through the use of DCCs and negotiations with developers for additional parkland in new developments where feasible.

4.3 Park Design and Development

Context

Port Moody has an outstanding park system that is highly valued by residents. The parks are appreciated particularly for their protection of natural features such as the shoreline and mountainsides, distribution throughout the community, and diverse amenities, especially in the large destination parks. The key challenges relate to over-crowding in the most popular parks, park management issues, and concerns about meeting the needs of an expanding population in some neighbourhoods. Families with children are particularly concerned about having parks close to home that meet their needs.

Port Moody residents make good use of their parks. Informal activities in a park were engaged in by 84% of active households within the past year. Nature appreciation in a natural area (75%), beach use (73%), and playground use (72%) were also popular activities. A very large majority of households that were surveyed (96%) had visited Rocky Point Park in the past year. About three-quarters (77%) had visited Inlet Park and Old Orchard Park (73%).

In terms of satisfaction, City residents are particularly pleased with large, popular parks such as Rocky Point and Town Centre Parks. These received the top satisfaction rating of any outdoor recreation amenity or service. On the other hand, these parks also received the most suggestions for future improvements.

Residents of all ages are concerned about safety and security in parks, along trails, and on bike routes. The primary tool for addressing safety and security in public spaces is Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). CPTED principles help to ensure that park planning and design considers safety and security, which involves the ability to see where one is going. This needs to be balanced with interests in retaining and enhancing native vegetation. Safety is also enhanced by following the principles of universal design.

Universal Design involves designing spaces so that they can be used by the widest range of people possible. Universal Design evolved from Accessible Design, a design process that addresses the needs of people with disabilities. Universal Design goes further by recognizing that there is a wide spectrum of human abilities. Everyone, even the most able-bodied person, passes through childhood, periods of temporary illness, injury and old age. By designing for this human diversity, we can create things that will be easier for all people to use. Universal Design makes places safer, easier and more convenient for everyone.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is a tool used to encourage new transportation patterns. TDM plans and strategies include education, incentives and disincentives, and travel options to support walking, cycling, ride-sharing and transit. This can help to achieve multiple goals, such as reducing the reliance on carbon-based fuels in support of GHG reductions, meeting the changing needs of the population, and providing measurable health improvements.



This section provides high-level recommendations related to park design and development based on community input and analysis, including identification of parks that require upgrading. The next two sections focus on sports fields and specific park amenities, respectively.

Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 4.3.1 Consider opportunities for universal design in all park planning and design, recognizing that natural features and slopes can limit such opportunities in some locations.
- 4.3.2 Consider Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in park planning and design, balancing this with interests in retaining and enhancing native vegetation.
- 4.3.3 Design parks with the goal of increasing creativity and interest, e.g., more interactive play environments, allow children to experience more nature, include spaces for contemplation.
- 4.3.4 Conduct a comprehensive Park Master Plan for Rocky Point Park, including a community engagement process. Consider the following:
 - Needs for enhanced play areas for all ages of children
 - Analysis of existing parking for vehicles and boat trailers
 - Opportunities for addressing parking, including Transportation Demand Management
 - Opportunities for integrating additional properties as they are acquired
 - Multiple use opportunities, e.g., off-season use of the water park
 - New activities or amenities
 - Improvements to the dog off-leash area, e.g., surface, seating, lighting
 - Improvements to the sailing, kayak and paddle boarding centre

- Improvements to the launching access for other marine recreational and commercial users, e.g., kayaks, sailboats, rowboats
- 4.3.5 Conduct planning processes, including community engagement, for the following parks that require a moderate level of improvement:
- Old Orchard Park –consider concession /café, expanded and improved playground
 - Westhill Park – address parking, overcrowding, expanded and improved playground, consider an accessible loop path around the park with more benches
 - Art Wilkinson Park – build a water park to replace the aging water park currently in Ailsa Park
 - Heritage Mountain Park or North Shore Community Park – build a water park to replace the aging water feature currently in Cedarwood Park
 - Kyle Park – protect and promote awareness of the creek, improve play area, consider art features and programs due to proximity to the Arts and Cultural Centre
 - Chip Kerr Park – protect and promote awareness of the creek, add recreational uses to be determined with the community
 - Town Centre Park – provide spaces that are welcoming to surrounding residents for informal lounging and socializing
- 4.3.6 As new parkland is acquired, conduct comprehensive planning processes, with community engagement, to plan park development.
- 4.3.7 If and when the existing works yard and old Firehall #1 sites are being redeveloped, plan to protect and enhance the riparian area, and consider opportunities to include trails/paths and other park amenities on these properties.
- 4.3.8 Work with planners on opportunities to obtain parks and recreation types of community amenity contributions from developers, e.g., parkland beyond the minimum, public access to open space and amenities on private land, recreation amenities in public parks, parking that could serve parks.
- 4.3.9 Work in partnership with the Port Metro Vancouver to designate Tidal Park as a Marine Protected Area.
- 4.3.10 Develop park standards to ensure that new park facilities include life cycle cost analyses and meet energy targets.
- 4.3.11 Seek opportunities to decrease light pollution in parks and around recreation facilities while ensuring public safety standards are met.

Capital

- 4.3.12 Conduct major upgrades to Rocky Point Park, based on the new Park Master Plan.
- 4.3.13 Conduct moderate upgrades to, Kyle Park, Old Orchard Park, Westhill Park, Art Wilkinson Park, Heritage Mountain Park or North Shore Community Park, Town Centre Park, and Chip Kerr Park, as described previously.
- 4.3.14 Conduct minor upgrades to parks, informing the surrounding neighbourhood, considering the following:
 - Sycamore Park – replace the one-element water park (“hydrant”) with a water fountain to serve more needs
 - James Park – consider a nature play area
- 4.3.15 Develop new parks acquired in Moody Centre and elsewhere, through DCCs where possible.
- 4.3.16 Improve the diversity, appearance and environmental and social sustainability of existing and future parks, e.g., more trees, protect and enhance natural areas, more social spaces and gathering areas, more seating, more picnic areas, more covered shelters and viewpoints, more usable beaches, attractive rainwater management features, and more year-round uses.
- 4.3.17 Incorporate more public art in parks and along major trails, including art that is integrated with built features such as signs, garbage cans or benches, and including opportunities to highlight First Nations and cultural groups within the City.
- 4.3.18 Undertake improvements along the waterfront of Burrard Inlet from Old Orchard Park to Rocky Point where appropriate to protect sensitive habitat and where possible enhance the public’s enjoyment of the unique resource of Burrard Inlet and adjoining parks, based on the Shoreline Park Master Plan. This includes projects to upgrade existing boardwalks and bridges.

Operations

- 4.3.19 Implement CPTED principles in park maintenance, and conduct regular safety audits of parks, improving safety as needed.
- 4.3.20 Work with community stewards to improve surveillance within parks.
- 4.3.21 Work with others to educate dog owners about proper etiquette.

4.4 Outdoor Sports

Context

Sports Fields and their Use

Port Moody has a number of sports fields and ball diamonds in parks and on school properties that are used for community sports. **Figure 4.5** provides a snapshot of current use. The fields at Easthill and Seaview are not used by the community.

| Field | Fall/Winter Use | Spring/Summer Use | Comments |
|---|--|---|--|
| Aspenwood Elementary School | Weekends – POMO Soccer | Evenings and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | Grass |
| Glenayre Elementary School | | Evenings and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | All Weather (gravel) |
| Glenayre Elementary School | | Mondays – POMO Softball | Grass |
| Heritage Mountain Elementary School – East and West | Weekends – POMO Soccer, one slot for Oldtimers Soccer | Monday to Thursday and Weekends– POMO Softball | Grass, needs upgrading |
| Inlet Park | Evenings and Weekends – POMO Soccer (home field) | Monday to Thursday (4-6 hours/day), Weekends (5-6 hours/ day) – Softball, Baseball, Slo pitch | All Weather (gravel), poor condition, field house, bleachers |
| loco Field | Sundays – one slot for Oldtimers Soccer | Evenings and Sundays – Slopitch, Soccer | Grass, needs improvement |
| loco School Field | | Evenings and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | All Weather (gravel) |
| Moody Middle School – North and South | Sundays – one slot for private soccer club | Evenings and Weekends – POMO Softball mostly Mon/ Wed/Friday and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | Grass All Weather (gravel) |
| Moody Secondary School | Evenings and Weekends – POMO Soccer, one slot for Oldtimers Soccer | Evenings and Weekends – POMO Soccer | Grass |

| Field | Fall/Winter Use | Spring/Summer Use | Comments |
|---|--|--|---|
| Mountain Meadows Elementary School | | Evenings and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | Grass |
| North Shore Community Park AT (Heritage Woods) | Evenings and Weekends – POMO Soccer | Evenings and Weekends – POMO Soccer mostly | Artificial Turf, field surface to be replaced in 2015 |
| North Shore Community Park Grass (Heritage Woods) | Tuesday, Thursday and Weekends – POMO Soccer | Evenings and Weekends – Coq/Moody Baseball mostly | Grass, issues re: change rooms and storage |
| Pleasantide Elementary | | Evenings and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | All Weather |
| Trasolini | Afternoons – school | | |
| Evenings and weekends – POMO Soccer and others | Evenings and weekends – POMO Soccer and others | Artificial Turf, excellent field, upgrade needed to change room (taps) | |
| Westhill Park | Monday, Wednesday and Weekends – POMO Soccer | Monday to Thursday and Weekends– POMO Soccer | |
| Evenings and Weekends – Coq/ Moody Baseball | Grass | | |

Figure 4.5: Sports Fields

Generally the better quality fields are booked to their existing capacity. The surrounding municipalities are well supplied with sports fields, including artificial turf, so residents have the option of playing sports elsewhere, and that is what occurs when Port Moody's capacity is reached. As the population increases, there will be a need for additional high quality fields in Port Moody. Sports groups have indicated that some fields lack appropriate access to washrooms.

The City is working with School District #43 to formalize a Joint Use Agreement regarding community use of some school fields, where the City assumes responsibilities for field maintenance. A number of school fields meet school standards, but they are not suitable for some community uses due to their size and/or condition.

The sports groups attend field allocation meetings several times a year, they cooperate well with each other, and they feel well supported by City staff. Soccer continues to grow and it is becoming a year-long sport with more advanced levels of play. The Port Moody Soccer Association (POMO Soccer) indicates that the organization could grow if it had more premier fields available. Baseball participation has not increased in recent years; even so, much of the play is occurring on fields that do not meet community standards. The City also collaborates with Coquitlam on the planning and allocation of fields.

The sports focus group noted that the best facilities are used by a limited number of advanced players, while the youngest players are not well served. For example, POMO Soccer feels that the condition of Inlet Field is affecting the enrolment of younger players.

In 2010, the City and POMO Soccer cosponsored preparation of the Inlet Park Redevelopment Feasibility Study, which reviewed concepts for the potential upgrading and/or expansion of the Inlet Park field. The study has been received by Council and will help to inform future decisions related to field development at this location.

Funding new facilities and encouraging participation are common challenges of sports groups. Some of the City's policies limit opportunities, e.g., registration signs are not allowed in many; areas of the City.

Courts

The City currently has 11 tennis courts, which appear to be serving needs for this activity. The five courts at Town Centre Park are particularly well used.

Port Moody has multi-purpose sports courts in many of its newer parks. As older parks are refurbished, this is a use worthy of consideration. There is a lack of sports courts in the Moody Centre area.

Other Sports

A new sports box is located in Westhill Park. A rubberized track is located at North Shore Community Park. A cinder track at Moody Middle School will be partially removed due to the school's redevelopment.

Recommendations

Capital

- 4.4.1 Build an artificial turf field at Inlet Park in partnership with sports groups.

Programs and Services

- 4.4.2 Evaluate public use of outdoor courts and consider repurposing the courts to achieve the highest and best use.
- 4.4.3 Place more emphasis on working with School District #43 on the shared use of amenities such as sports fields.
- 4.4.4 Collaborate with private industry in terms of sponsorships, partnerships and contributions to sports.
- 4.4.5 Provide more support to sport user groups in terms of building their sports, e.g., consider allowing sports registration signs in parks.
- 4.4.6 Explore opportunities for providing access to washrooms at sports fields used by the community, e.g., portable washrooms.

- 4.4.7 Support increased levels of involvement by sports groups and the community, including potential partnerships on field upgrades.

4.5 Other Park Amenities

Context

Many park amenities are addressed in Section 4.3. This section focuses specifically on amenities that require more detailed consideration.

Dog Walking

Dog ownership is increasing in most urban communities, and it provides many social and health benefits to people. Dogs also cause various types of challenges resulting from improper dog management by handlers.

According to the community survey, 39% of households walked a dog within the previous year, and 30% of all households walked a dog an average of three times a week or more. The survey found that 26% of households own dogs. Satisfaction with dog off-leash areas was the lowest for outdoor recreation activities; 9% of the sample and 20% of those who rated this facility expressed dissatisfaction.

The City of Port Moody recognizes that dogs need to and benefit from the ability to run and exercise unfettered. In order to provide this opportunity for dogs and their handlers, the City has developed a policy that includes dog runs (designated fenced areas where dogs are allowed to be off-leash while under the verbal control of their handlers) and dog off-leash areas (designated unfenced areas where dogs are allowed to be off-leash while under the verbal control of their handlers). The locations of these in Port Moody are as follows:

- » A fenced dog run at Rocky Point Park, adjacent to Slaughterhouse Creek
- » Dog off-leash areas at the north end of Westhill Park, at the south end of Hugh Street in Chines Park, and along 1.5 kilometres of unopened road right-of-way next to Bert Flinn Park

The requests from residents according to the community survey and focus groups were as follows:

- » Improve dog management with more education, infrastructure to reduce dog waste, and more enforcement of rules
- » Provide more dog off-leash areas, including trails
- » Improve the dog run with a better surface, some seating and lighting

There is a trend towards providing different types of dog off-leash areas within communities, including destination dog parks, off-leash trails, open unfenced grass areas, smaller fenced parks or exercise areas, and small dog relief areas near multi-unit buildings. Some communities provide dog off-leash areas that parallel parks, i.e., at city, community and neighbourhood levels. Due to the number of dog walkers, places to walk dogs off-leash would ideally be located within walking distance from most residents, but this cannot be achieved in many developed urban communities.

Urban Agriculture

As more people live in higher density housing, there is an increased importance to strengthen the connections between people and their food systems. With rising food prices, climate change and environmental degradation, it is important to create resilient, bioregional food systems that are fully integrated within the planning, design, function, and economy of communities. Urban agriculture is one way to accomplish that.

Port Moody currently has two community gardens, each run by a separate association, with the City providing some materials. Both gardens, Inlet Park Community Garden and Port Moody Police Department Community Garden, are in high demand and have waiting lists. The Port Moody Farmers Market organizes farmer's markets at the Recreation Centre.

In addition to community gardens, there are two other trends in urban agriculture that may be of interest to City residents. One is community-based food production sites where groups work together to produce food on public land. Potential sites could include traffic circles, boulevards, road bulges, or planting areas in parks or around civic buildings. Another is a program in which individuals register to develop and maintain a garden along a road right-of-way. These are typically in traffic circles or road bulges, but other locations could be suitable as well.

Urban Agriculture encompasses a wide range of sustainable food-producing activities within urban areas. These can include community gardens, community-based food production sites, community kitchen programs, shared harvesting on private land, food share programs, and farmers' markets.



Participation in a community garden was 4% per the community survey. Households in Area 5 Pleasantside, Ioco Road, April Road did not participate at all, which is not surprising in this area of single detached housing. Households in Area 3 Inlet Centre, Coronation Park, Mountain Meadows, Noons Creek were less likely to garden in a community garden (1%). This result is surprising, as this is the location of some of the higher density housing. Satisfaction with community garden was low; 4% of the sample and 13% of those who rated this facility expressed dissatisfaction. The level of dissatisfaction was lower than average in Area 3.

Some of the requests were for more community gardens, and more forms of urban agriculture such as edible landscapes on public land and the integration of food security into City policies.

Playgrounds and Outdoor Fitness Equipment

Port Moody has playgrounds in most of the City Parks and Community Parks, and most of the Neighbourhood Parks. The playground equipment is maintained as needed and replaced on an ongoing cycle. Comments from the community on playgrounds included the need to accommodate all ages of children in large, popular parks, and interests in more creative play environments. Recommendations on these topics are included in Section 4.3.

The City installed modern outdoor exercise equipment in Westhill Park, and it will be important to review the amount of use it receives. This type of equipment typically works best when it is located where there is high public use and where it is close to a recreation centre where activity programmers can bring classes out to use the equipment. Outdoor fitness equipment could be considered in Town Centre Park near the Recreation Complex in the future.



Picnic Shelters and Structures

Picnicking is an activity that can bring people together for high quality social and recreation experiences. It is particularly popular among certain cultural groups and it is a great activity for those with financial or other barriers. The City has picnic shelters in Rocky Point Park and Old Orchard Park that are rented out. These are very popular and are booked every weekend during the warm season, and most days throughout the summer. There is an opportunity to include more picnic shelters in other parks.



Youth Parks

The primary outdoor facility that caters mostly to youth is the Rotary SK8 Park in Rocky Point Park. The City also operates the Rotary Bike Trials Park. This is a relatively small bike park with some rails and other elements; it has a limited but regular user group.

The youth focus group indicated interests in park facilities similar to those of the community as a whole, e.g., more sports facilities, washrooms, festivals, bike trails and dog off-leash areas. There was interest in a more advanced skate park or skate park elements.





Mountain Biking

Mountain biking is a popular sport in Port Moody, represented by the Tri-Cities Off-Road Cycling Association (TORCA), and supporting two large, well established mountain bike retailers. The quality of the current official trails does not meet the needs of many riders and there is a lack of City-supported technical riding trails (including technical trail features). To address these concerns, mountain bikers have had discussions with the City on this topic.

There was some interest from the mountain bike community in a “pumptrack” and/or bike skills area that would include a mounded track. This would be a cycling feature attractive to youth and mountain bikers.

Other Amenities

There were few requests for other new amenities in Port Moody’s parks, which speaks to the well-developed park system.

Heritage

Port Moody’s parks have some important heritage features, the most prominent of which is the Station Museum building, which is owned and operated by the Port Moody Heritage Society (PMHS). Located on City land, it is an integral part of the community’s efforts to showcase Port Moody’s heritage and history, as well as to promote tourism. Exhibitions at the Station Museum include displays of First Nations, local industries, the CPR, the Venosta - a restored 1921 railcar, social life and times, and a Heritage Garden.

The Station, designed to be a live-in unit, has two floors and a basement. The main floor is currently accessible to the public. Some rooms have been restored to show the living and working conditions in the station between 1908 and 1930. Other rooms have been set up for community and temporary displays. The remaining space in the Museum houses PMHS’s administrative offices and extensive historic collection and archive.

Port Moody has an identity for ‘arts’, but also has heritage and history that predate most areas of Metro Vancouver. Heritage in Port Moody, in addition to the Port Moody Station Museum, has a distinctive opportunity to be more fully integrated into parks and recreation places, infrastructure and programs.

Lawn Bowling and Ioco

The Ioco Townsite stands as one of few surviving early company towns in the Lower Mainland. It is a distinct district with special heritage value to the City of Port Moody, and has been identified for long-term protection for heritage conservation purposes. Creating a Heritage Conservation Area for Ioco Townsite was the first step towards achieving the appropriate revitalization of Ioco.

The Ioco area included a lawn bowling green, and the previous PR Master Plan recommended that the City work with Imperial Oil, the land owner, on restoration of the bowling green. Those efforts were not successful, but a group called the Ioco Heritage Lawn Bowling Association continues to lobby for revitalization of the area. The City's OCP has detailed policies and guidelines for conservation and revitalization of the Ioco area.

Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 4.5.1 Consider establishing new dog runs or off-leash areas in the following areas:
 - Inlet Centre
 - North-east area of the City
- 4.5.2 Work with youth to identify potential park features of interest to them, e.g., more advanced skate park elements.
- 4.5.3 Consider an outdoor fitness area suitable for seniors and other age groups near the Recreation Complex in Town Centre Park.
- 4.5.4 Explore opportunities to develop a bike skills area with pumptrack/mounded circuit.
- 4.5.5 Work with mountain bikers to plan and develop mountain bike trails on the North Shore that minimize environmental impacts, as recommended in the Mountain Bike Task Force Report and OCP.
 - Discourage mountain bike trails in the Chines area due to its geotechnical instability.
- 4.5.6 Continue to support activity at the lawn bowling green at Ioco.
- 4.5.7 Work with planners to encourage developers to provide dog relief areas in new projects that allow dogs.

Operations

- 4.5.8 Increase enforcement of the animal control bylaws, focusing on education, and consider additional temporary seasonal staff for education in the summer.

Programs and Services

- 4.5.9 Encourage the community garden groups to consolidate into one organization and to take on a broader role with respect to urban agriculture in the City.
- 4.5.10 Explore opportunities for more community gardens on City land.
- 4.5.11 Encourage the planting of vegetables, fruits and nuts as part of urban agriculture initiatives on City land, where there is a plan for appropriate maintenance and harvesting.
- 4.5.12 Explore opportunities for community use of the buildings at the loco Townsite.

4.6 Environmental Stewardship

Context

The City has a passionate and engaged group of citizens who are involved in environmental stewardship, including the Burrard Inlet Marine Enhancement Society, Port Moody Ecological Society, Invasive Species Council of Metro Vancouver, and Burke Mountain Naturalists. These groups and others work to protect and preserve the natural heritage of Port Moody through education, cooperation and action. The groups carry out conservation work, provide natural history education for members and the public, and serve as advocates for the environment in community processes. There are two hatcheries run by volunteer groups, one on Mossom Creek and the other on Noons Creek near the Recreation Complex.

The City recognizes the importance of environmental protection and conducted an environmentally sensitive areas study in the past. Most of the proposed new development is within the City's core area, rather than in natural areas, with the possible exception of the Mossom Creek watershed. The most important opportunities in terms of environmental stewardship are retaining and enhancing the quality of the Burrard Inlet shoreline, creeks and other natural areas.

There are also a number of City policies and practices that promote environmental stewardship:

- » The City has adopted the principles of the Naturescape British Columbia program for all publicly owned lands and promotes the use of the Naturescape British Columbia guidelines on private land where appropriate. Several demonstration projects have been constructed as part of this effort.
- » The City strives to preserve the maximum number of street trees and encourages the supplementation of their number as part of its best practices.
- » A Tree and Vegetation Retention Policy requires land development projects to determine and map vegetation retention possibilities in conjunction with servicing and land development plans during the initial phase of land planning.
- » A Healthy Tree Policy related to tree and/or shrub removal on City property is currently under development for situations when a tree poses a risk to public safety and to ensure that all measures practicable to avoid non-hazardous tree removal are undertaken.

- » A Volunteers in Parks Policy establishes the conditions for allowing volunteer activity in parks.

The following are some of the opportunities to protect and enhance the natural environment that were identified in the focus group on the topic:

- » environmental enhancements on the east side on the inlet
- » daylighting of streams
- » enhancing salmon spawning habitat
- » working with the Invasive Species Council and organizing work parties
- » larger creek setbacks in new developments
- » more focus on planting of native species per Naturescape principles
- » park ambassadors
- » providing more interpretive signs
- » boat patrols to monitor encroachment on wildlife, including osprey, Purple Martins and Harbour Seal area

Several creeks were identified as being particularly important for protection, enhancement and potential daylighting: Schoolhouse Creek, Kyle Creek, Slaughterhouse Creek, and Mossom Creek. Some specific properties were also identified as key sites for acquisition for the purpose of environmental protection (see Section 4.2).



Recommendations

Operations

- 4.6.1 Work with volunteers to organize boat patrols to monitor encroachment on wildlife during the peak boating season.

Programs and Services

- 4.6.2 Work with the planning department to protect as much environmentally sensitive habitat as possible through the development process.
- 4.6.3 Support the stewardship efforts of volunteer environmental groups in the community, including work on invasive species, and consider park ambassadors to assist in monitoring and education.
- 4.6.4 Explore opportunities for environmental education programs with community groups and schools.
- 4.6.5 Increase information to the public about the values and resources of the urban forest and natural areas, including ways to help protect these resources from human-caused impacts, using methods such as interpretive signs, website, brochures, and smartphone 'apps'.



4.7 Park Maintenance

Context

Maintaining and operating parks and the assets within them involves significant responsibility and effort. Operations and maintenance are required for all parks and open space, no matter their level or type of use. Repair, upgrading and replacement also need to be considered.

According to the community survey, residents are very satisfied with the maintenance of parks and trails. Improving maintenance was among the lowest priorities for improvement in outdoor recreation. Having said this, suggestions were provided for improving maintenance.

Community Survey Input on Maintenance of Parks and Trails

The main issue for better maintenance of parks is to keep outdoor facilities usable year-round and for multiple uses by many users. A few comments noted a recent improvement in parks maintenance. Even so, a few felt that the grass is not cut frequently enough. Goose droppings and dog waste were concerns to many who use the paths and trails and was said to be a problem in some parks too. Residents also asked for more garbage bins and recycling receptacles and more frequent pick-up, better lighting, more parking at popular parks, clean picnic areas, clean benches to sit on, and clean stairs that are free of tripping hazards.

The main concerns regarding maintenance of trails and bike paths are to keep them clear of obstacles and useable year round. There were many comments about litter along trails.

The City maintains parks at different levels, depending on their type and the level of use. Natural areas receive the least maintenance, while flower beds at high profile locations such as City Hall and the Arts Centre receive the highest levels of maintenance. City crews take care of road-side landscapes as well; this includes boulevard trees and traffic islands, some of which are used as parks. In addition to the regular and seasonal maintenance crews, some parks staff work evenings in the summer.

A trend in park maintenance is a focus on sustainability in operations, and Port Moody has made significant efforts in this regard. The City's Environmental Leadership Policy states that Port Moody City staff shall demonstrate environmental leadership in their workplace practices. The purpose of this policy is to reduce the environmental footprint of the City's activities on the ecosystem, while saving money through reduce, reuse, and recycle practices.

Recommendations

Operations

- 4.7.1 Increase operations resources and budgets as the population increases and there is more pressure on park resources.
- 4.7.2 Continue to increase the sustainability of parks operations.
- 4.7.3 Maintain trails in relation to the amount of use they receive.
- 4.7.4 Continue to support invasive species management in parks operations.





5 Major Recreation Facilities

5.1 Overview

The City of Port Moody owns and operates two recreation centres, four community centres/halls, one stand-alone youth centre, and two outdoor pools. The City also offers children and youth programs in a number of school facilities.

The use of recreation facilities varies with demographics. Households with children were more likely than households without children to use each of the top six facilities. Use of the Fitness Centre at Port Moody Recreation Complex decreased with increasing age. The largest age bracket of users of the other five top facilities were the 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 age groups, probably due in part to having children at home. The top six facilities were more likely to be used by higher income households than those with household incomes of \$85,000 or less.

Residents of Port Moody regularly use the recreation facilities in adjacent municipalities. Over four in ten had used the City Centre Aquatic Complex and Poirier Sport and Leisure Complex in Coquitlam in the previous year. Port Moody residents also use facilities and attend programs in Port Coquitlam. While no formal agreements among the local governments exist, there is an understanding that residents of all jurisdictions cross municipal boundaries to use facilities.

Community Survey Input

The most frequently requested specific type of indoor facility was an aquatic centre or indoor pool. The main issue for existing facilities appears to be that the Port Moody Recreation Complex is considered by many residents as too small for the population it serves. Space issues at the Complex included a crowded fitness facility - especially the spin room, a need for larger spaces to hold the most popular programs or accommodate more classes, and an increase in space so that a better variety of programs can be offered. More gyms and more exercise equipment and better equipment were requested. Kyle Centre was said to need upgrades or replacement. A lack of a seniors centre was mentioned several times.

5.2 Recreation Complex

Context

The City's premier facility, the Port Moody Recreation Complex, was originally constructed in 1975, and it had a significant renovation and expansion in 2008. The Recreation Complex now has a gross floor area of 90,000 square feet, and is a large, multi-use complex, with three ice surfaces: an Olympic-sized rink, an NHL-sized rink and a curling centre. There is a large double gym surrounded by an elevated track, a fitness facility with a workout room, a spin room, an aerobics studio, a wellness room, a steam room, and a whirlpool. The Centre also has a number of program spaces including a child-minding room, a youth room, and three multi-purpose rooms.

The Recreation Complex is used extensively for programs serving all age groups, and it provides a full scope of sports and physical activity opportunities that contribute to community health and wellness. The facilities also provide training and competitive opportunities for sports at all skill levels.

Two of the multi-purpose rooms, the wellness room, and the curling lounge are all available for rentals. The facility is open seven days a week, however is closed on statutory holidays. On weekends the fitness area does not open until 8:00 am; weekdays it opens at 6:00 am.

According to the community survey, over half of households had used the Fitness Centre at Port Moody Recreation Complex in the previous year. Four in ten had used some other part of Port Moody Recreation Complex, such as the gymnasium, program space, or meeting room.

The Long-Range Asset Management Plan (by RDH Building and Engineering) makes a number of recommendations for the Recreation Complex for catch-up, keep-up and get-ahead activities based on their facility condition assessment. The City is working towards the implementation of the recommendations.

The facility users provided a large number of comments regarding the Recreation Complex facility and its maintenance. For the most part, people indicated that the facility is well maintained and kept clean, with a few exceptions. Some of the suggestions and concerns that were raised include the following:

- » Need healthy food services in Recreation Complex
- » Accessibility issues e.g., no accessible washroom at gym level, need wider doors in Gym One to accommodate wheelchair sports users, doors should have automatic openers, ramp to weight room way too steep, need wood floor for wheelchair sports
- » Need window coverings in gym and aerobics studio due to sunlight and heat
- » Lack of mirrors in wellness studio
- » Better air flow in Recreation Complex
- » Need larger aerobics and spin rooms
- » Men's shower – ceiling and floor need painting/repair, and shelves for soap etc.; more hooks in men's shower area; more full length lockers
- » Lack of adequate parking
- » Fitness Complex needs to be enlarged
- » Additional meeting rooms and meeting space
- » Outside Recreation Complex – number of outside lights not working; by arena, too many bushes, dark and creepy
- » Curling – ice and rock maintenance is still inconsistent
- » The Curling lounge is not private (for club use only)
- » No year round ice
- » No proper room for off-ice training and warm-ups; no fitness room for ice sports
- » Arena user groups want more storage space
- » Maintenance of gym/spin equipment
- » Arena 2 dressing rooms are poorly laid out; arena layout is poor
- » Lacrosse group would like more storage
- » Closed on statutory holidays, when people are off work and school

During prime times, the Recreation Complex is at maximum capacity for the fitness centre, program space and parking. As the population increases, decisions will need to be made regarding expansion on site, potentially providing underground or structure parking, or providing additional indoor recreation space elsewhere in the City (e.g., located in one of the growth nodes).

Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 5.2.1 Consider the requests for larger and more efficient spaces as part of the planning for future facilities (see Section 5.9).

Capital

- 5.2.2 Address the building repair issues outlined in the Long-Range Asset Management Plan.
- 5.2.3 Consider adding concessions that offer healthy choices, in the arenas and near the front desk.
- 5.2.4 Improve the lighting in the parking lot for the safety and comfort of the participants.
- 5.2.5 Improve physical accessibility in the facility as identified above.
- 5.2.6 Provide window coverings that reduce energy costs and improve the experience for participants in the gym and the aerobics studio.
- 5.2.7 Add mirrors to wellness room.

Operations

- 5.2.8 Investigate and improve air flow in the building.
- 5.2.9 Address the issues in the men's dressing room and showers (fitness area) and cold showers in men's dressing room in Arena 1.



5.3 Kyle Recreation Centre

Context

The Kyle Recreation Centre was built in 1978 and is 11,100 square feet in size. It includes offices for City staff, a variety of program spaces of varying sizes, a space used exclusively for the Rock and Gem Club, and a space for the Snooker Club. The facility also has a number of spaces available for rentals including the Activity Room, the Clean Craft Room, the Lounge, and the Dance Room, which is the largest space at 40 by 50 feet.

The Long-Range Asset Management Plan (by RDH) notes that the roof assemblies on the Kyle Recreation Centre have reached the end of their service life and require renewal, including replacement of skylights. There are reported carpenter ant problems within the facility. As part of the required renewal of the exterior wall assemblies and to reduce the risk of further carpenter ant problem, it is recommended to cut back/clear the landscaping around the building.

The Kyle Centre also suffers from “functional obsolescence”. The office and program spaces do not work well. The flooring in the dance room limits the types of activities that can take place in that space. The outside of the building requires maintenance, including the landscaping and the lighting. Participants have stated that the public address sound system needs replacement, and that the HVAC system is difficult to control. Some residents feel that the Kyle Centre should be dedicated entirely to seniors, including the younger, more active senior. Others have indicated a desire for more programs for children and youth at Kyle Centre.

The Kyle Centre offers a number of drop-in and instructional activities catering primarily, though not exclusively, to seniors. There is a yearly membership fee of \$11.25 for drop-in activities.

The Kyle Centre is in a central location where future higher density development is planned. If renewed and expanded, it could meet the needs of the growing seniors’ population while at the same time providing additional program space for young children and families. Functional office space would also be a benefit.



Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 5.3.1 Conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability and future of the Kyle Centre, considering opportunities for renewal, expansion, repurposing, or demolition and replacement.

Capital

- 5.3.2 Renew, expand or replace the Kyle Centre per the feasibility study to meet the needs of the expanding Moody Centre neighbourhood.

Operations

- 5.3.3 Improve level of maintenance of exterior areas of the building, including parking lot lighting and landscaping.
- 5.3.4 Replace the facility PA system.

5.4 Old Orchard Hall

Context

The Old Orchard Hall, a 7,100 sq. ft. building, opened in 1999, replacing the former community hall. The main floor consists of a 40 by 50 foot room with an adjoining kitchen. The hall has a seating capacity of 125, and it is used by community and non-profit organizations, and is available for rental for private functions. There is an 8 by 70 foot outdoor deck. The lower level is leased to Kinder Campus Child Care Centre. A caretaker lives in an old 1923 house on site; the house requires extensive repairs.

The wood structure supporting the rear balcony is decayed and requires repair/replacement. The wood balcony floor needs to be cleaned and treated. There are very minor damages to interior finishes that will necessitate repairs. With the exception of these issues, the facility is generally in good condition.

The upper level hall is used during daytime hours by the Pleasantside Association, badminton players, Play Pals Preschool and Kinder Kampus; however, the hall still has capacity for more daytime use. The space is used in the evenings and on weekends by a variety of community associations including Girl Guides and Scouts, and for private rentals such as birthday parties and weddings. The facility is used for camps four days per week in the summer; Fridays are used for wedding and other booking preparations. Old Orchard Hall is fairly close to the Heritage Mountain community that is requesting additional programs for young children, families and young adults, so there are opportunities to expand the use of this facility.



Recommendations

Planning and Design

5.4.1 Assess the condition of the caretaker's house located within the park.

Capital

5.4.2 Replace the rear balcony and repair interior finishes.

5.5 Heritage Mountain Community Centre

Context

The Heritage Mountain Community Centre was built as part of a new residential development in 2002. It has a pre-school program room on the main floor and a multi-purpose room with a kitchen. The lower level is leased to Kinder Kampus Childcare.

During daytime hours, this facility is used extensively for City-operated pre-school programs as well as some children's programs. In the evenings and on weekends, it is used for a variety of programs and rentals.

This is a newer building with a need for minor maintenance/repairs at the exterior guardrail, roof snow guard and interior finishes.

Participants are generally very satisfied with this facility, although they would like more programs at this location. There is no opportunity to expand the building.

Recommendations

Operations

5.5.1 Undertake the minor repairs as part of the regular maintenance program.

5.6 Glenayre Centre

Context

The Glenayre Centre, a 4,700 square foot building, has two primary program spaces; a pre-school program room and a multi-purpose room. The multi-purpose room is 45 by 35 feet, with a seating capacity of 100, and an adjoining kitchen. It is wheelchair accessible.

The pre-school room is used five days a week for three- and four-year-old half-day programs. The multi-purpose room is used for preschool and children's programs during weekday, daytime hours and is available for rental evenings and weekends. The facility is used by Girl Guides and Scouts as well as the Glenayre Community Association.

This building is approaching 20 years of age. The wood siding at the chimney structure and at base of the exterior wall is damaged. The perimeter drains around the building are compromised due to tree roots. The access door to the basement needs replacement. Some interior finishes are now approaching the end of their service life and renewal in the upcoming years will be required.

Although the facility appears to be well used on weekdays, it is under-utilized on weekends. There has been an interest in pre-school programs on weekends, although other locations would likely attract more participants. Weekend rentals could be promoted and this could be included as one of the "birthday party" locations.

Recommendations

Capital

5.6.1 Renovate Glenayre Centre per the Long-Range Asset Management Plan.

Operations

5.6.2 Undertake the minor repairs to interior finishes as part of the regular maintenance program.





5.7 Westhill Youth Centre and Outdoor Pool

Context

The Westhill Youth Centre and Outdoor Pool was built in 1975 and has a gross floor area of 6,100 square feet. The youth centre is located in the upper level of the building, which also contains the change rooms for the outdoor pool. The pool is open in May for the Aquarians Swim Club, and for the general public from mid-June until August 29th. Some improvements to this centre were made per the facility condition assessment.

The youth centre is well set up as a youth drop-in centre, with comfortable seating areas, a billiards table, ping pong, air hockey and foosball. It operates from 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm Tuesday to Thursday, and 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm on Fridays and Saturdays. The youth centre is, however, not well used, as it is located in an older, low density residential neighbourhood and is a long way from other Port Moody neighbourhoods. In addition, youth programs are offered at Seaview School, serving the same neighbourhood.

Recommendations

Planning and Design

5.7.1 Review options at the Youth Centre space for additional recreational uses.

Capital

5.7.2 Repair/upgrade the Westhill facility, including the outdoor pool.

5.8 Rocky Point Park Service Building, Change Rooms and Outdoor Pool

Context

The service building in Rocky Point Park, built in 2006, is used primarily for pre-school programs and for summer day camp programs. The cadets and parks maintenance staff use this facility for storage. There is a caretaker suite, and two wheelchair-accessible change rooms serve the park amenities including the water park.

The outdoor pool, built in 1968, is a very popular seasonal facility; a tot pool was added in 2006. The change rooms have been upgraded. The pool operates from mid-June to September 1st.

According to the Long-Range Asset Management Plan, the service building is a newer building in good condition, which only requires minor repairs. The change rooms are in acceptable condition.

The pool requires a more thorough review in the near future to better determine the pool maintenance/repair requirements. The City has been maintaining the mechanical systems and pool as well as the deck. Staff believe that repairs will continue to extend the life of this asset. Further review will determine with greater accuracy the magnitude of repairs and at what point a full replacement should be considered.”

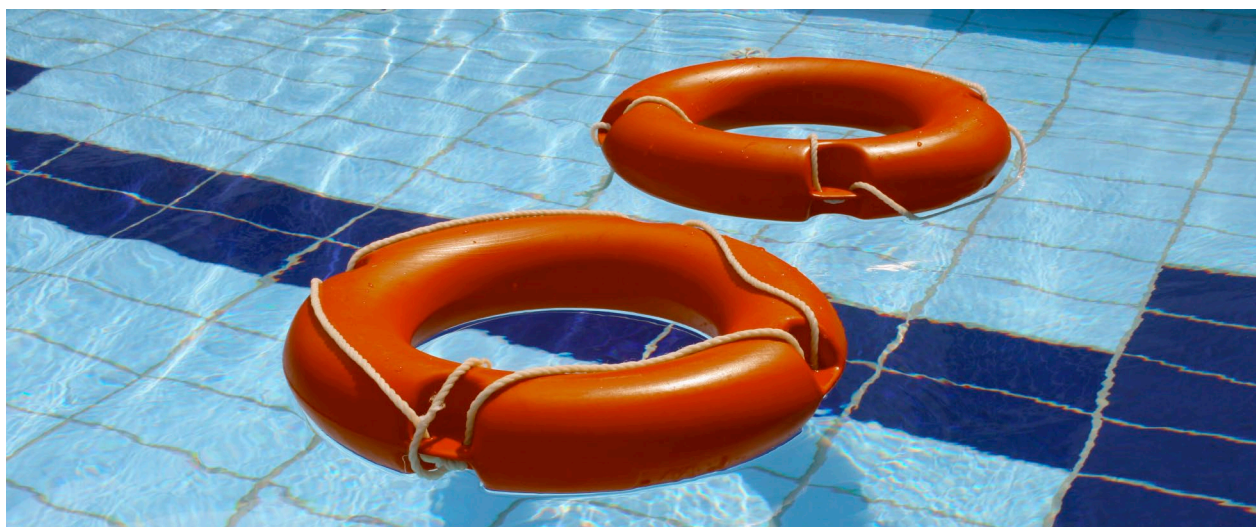
Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 5.8.1 Conduct a detailed assessment of Rocky Point pool, and determine the next steps based on the outcome.

Capital

- 5.8.2 Undertake the necessary capital repairs to keep the pool operational until the end of its useful life.



5.9 New Facilities

Many people think that Port Moody should plan additional facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents. The following is a list of new or expanded facilities proposed by participants in the focus groups and public workshops.

- » Indoor Aquatic Centre (top mention in community survey)
- » More space for indoor programs, including fitness
- » Indoor squash and tennis courts
- » Indoor soccer field
- » Dedicated space for seniors
- » Facilities for dance (including studios and a larger theatre)
- » “Dry floor” year round
- » Another ice facility

Of these facilities, a Seniors’ Centre, potentially shared with other uses, and more program space, in particular for pre-school programs and fitness, are current needs. The other facilities need to be considered in relation to the demand, rate of population growth, facilities in adjacent communities, potential locations, costs, and projected use. It could be that some of these facilities will be required to adequately serve the community in about 10 years.

The desire for an indoor aquatic facility within Port Moody will need to be considered as the City grows from 35,000 people to a projected 40,000 within ten years. The community includes a large number of children and youth, with over 50% of households having children under the age of 19. This is the age group that is the primary user of pools. Urban communities typically consider indoor pools when the population is about 40,000 to 50,000, suggesting that Port Moody should conduct an analysis of pool needs in the medium term of this plan. The proximity of two indoor pools in Coquitlam and any other potential new pools need to be considered in the demand analysis with respect to the total population in the tri-city area (Port Moody, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam). Swimming is a very popular and beneficial activity for all ages.

The following are the locations where new space is required for indoor recreation and community use:

- » Moody Centre – for existing and proposed population
- » Heritage Mountain area – existing facilities do not meet the demands of the young families with children; these needs could potentially be met through renovation and/or expansion of the Recreation Complex

Recommendations

Planning and Design

- 5.9.1 Undertake a feasibility study related to potential new recreation facilities needed to meet population growth, considering the following:
- Need for an aquatic centre, including a comprehensive review of demand, changing demographics (e.g. families living in high-density areas relying on transit), timing, site identification and analysis, projected capital and operating costs, and financing options
 - Potential for new facilities at the Recreation Complex site, considering an expanded fitness centre, reconfiguration of the site and transportation and parking options
 - Need for additional program space, e.g., dance studios, preschool programs
 - Potential location for new indoor recreation facilities, ideally in Moody Centre where most of the growth is planned
- 5.9.2 Investigate opportunities for the development of recreation/community services facilities in partnership with private or non-profit organizations..
- Consider the development of a facility in partnership with a developer, as part of a high density housing development.
 - Explore opportunities to partner with not-for-profit organizations, e.g., YMCA, YWCA.
 - Explore opportunities to partner with the private business sector, e.g., recreation facility operators.
 - Continue to partner with School District #43 on community program space.
- 5.9.3 Explore options for a future development that includes space dedicated to seniors in a central location serviced by transit.





6 Recreation Programs



Context

The City of Port Moody operates a large number of programs and services for all age groups at their facilities and in many of the schools. The majority of programs take place at the two recreation centres – the Recreation Complex and Kyle Recreation Centre. The demand for programs exceeds the current space capacity, precluding opportunities for any significant increases in programming.

General trends in recreation programming in Canada confirm the popularity of “health and wellness” programs. The benefits of these programs include increased life expectancy, reduced risk of disease, healthy weight, stress reduction, and overall improved quality of life.

The first priority for indoor recreation of the largest percentage of survey respondents (31%) was more or better recreation programs, including fitness, arts and sports for different age groups. This section addresses the programs for each age group, as well as some specific types of programs.



Community Survey Input

Survey respondents cited a need for more variety in programming, more programming for specific age groups, and the most frequently mentioned problem was scheduling that is not convenient for employed people. One resident said, “The families of working parents are under-served”. Specific requests included fitness and parent and tot programs during the evening and on weekends, more drop-in programs for adults and teens, expand after school programs, more publicly offered classes in the performing arts for both children and adults – group music lessons, theatre, dance, etc., fitness classes for the less fit and those with health problems, more fitness at a variety of locations for seniors, more school break and Pro-Day activities, more support of families of disabled children. Also mentioned was a need for better communication of what is available now, less costly programs, and there were a few requests for better trained instructors and an improved registration/reserve process.

Preschool

Recreation programs play an important role in early childhood development. They promote the acquisition of motor skills, social skills and creativity, and the development of cognitive functions.

The City of Port Moody offers a wide variety of program and activities for infants to five year olds. Preschool programs are rated in the top five programs in indoor public recreation facilities in the City. The programs are extremely popular and the City is unable to meet the demand.

There are registered programs, like sports, crafts, and music, some drop-in activities, including “jungle gym time”, and a structured learning program for three and four year olds. This “Child Recreation Program” runs at Glenayre and Rocky Point.

Parents have expressed a desire for programs for preschoolers on weekends, so that working parents have an opportunity to bring their young children to some structured activities. They also commented that programs start too early, interfering with dropping other children at school.

The City also offers “child-minding” at the Recreation Complex for newborns to five-year-olds, so that their parents or care-givers can participate in activities within the facility. The child-minding hours are limited to weekday and Saturday mornings, which is not convenient for working parents.

Children

The benefits of participation in recreational activities by school-aged children is well-documented. These include better academic performance at school, healthier weights, improved social skills and higher self-esteem.

The variety and number of children's programs offered by the City are also extensive. They include sports and games, dance, fitness and yoga, and drop-in programs for children and families. Spring Break programs are very popular. There is a desire for more children's programs at the Recreation Complex with start times after 5:00 pm to allow parents to get there after work. Parents also indicated that they would like to see more programs with advancing skill levels, similar to skating or swimming.

A major success is the after-school programs offered in many of the elementary schools. The City offers a variety of programs in the schools including: arts and crafts, yoga, dance, sports programs and science activities. City staff have an excellent relationship with school staff and work closely with them to tailor programming to the students' needs.



Tweens

Port Moody is now offering afterschool activities in the Moody Middle School to provide recreational opportunities for this 9 to 13 age group. The City's Youth Centres also cater to this age group, as well as the older teens. The issue of allowing "tweens" into the fitness centre and fitness classes has been raised by some parents.

Youth

The City operates two youth drop-in "centres", although both have limited hours. The Youth Lounge at the Recreation Complex is only open Fridays and Saturdays due to resource limitations. Drop-in gym programs are also offered on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Westhill Youth Complex is open five evenings a week, closing on Sundays and Mondays. Attendance at that facility is declining.

There are a few registered programs offered for youth including activities on Pro-D days. Teens are permitted to use the weight room and track after an orientation, and are welcome to attend fitness classes, yoga, spinning and other registered programs. The fee for the drop-in gym times is \$4.25, or \$2.00 for drop-in soccer and floor hockey. This fee is prohibitive to some youth.

A Youth Focus Committee that reports to Council provides advice on youth issues, strategies and initiatives.



Adults

The adult programs at the Recreation Complex primarily focus on health and wellness and are associated with the Fitness Centre. There are also registered and drop-in sports, including wheelchair sports, as well as a variety of dance classes.

The Fitness Centre offers a number of payment options, from yearly passes to drop-ins. The admission fees cover access to the weight room, drop-in fitness classes, spinning and yoga, walking/running track, steam room and whirlpool. Additional spin, fitness, and yoga/pilates classes are offered on a pre-registered, paid basis. About 100 classes per week are offered. Although there is demand for more classes, staff are unable to offer additional classes due to space constraints.

Older Adults/Seniors

The Kyle Recreation Centre offers a number of programs for those 55 and over, from Monday to Friday. Examples include snooker, ballroom dancing, yoga, and seniors' strength training. Many of the seniors' activities are led by volunteers. No programs are offered on weekends. The Centre closes at 4:30 and then is open for a few programs during the evenings.

Active Living Fitness programs are offered at the Recreation Complex for adults over 55 years of age. This includes Pickleball and the walking/running track. Many of the programs are drop-in, with a few registered programs.

Ice Programs

Port Moody directly operates a large number of "ice programs" in addition to allocating ice time to hockey groups (primarily the Port Moody Amateur Hockey Association and Junior B Hockey Club) and the Inlet Skating Club. The City offers "learn-to-curl", skating lessons for preschoolers to adults, hockey and power skating, skate camps, and specialty skating lessons. There are also a number of "community skate" drop-in activities such as "stick and puck", drop-in hockey and "everyone welcome skate". The curling rink turns into a skating facility in late March until June for figure skating and City lessons.

Dry Floor Activities

Dry floor activities take place on the arena floors from April 1st to June 1st and include ball hockey, inline skating and lacrosse. Ball hockey and lacrosse are operated by large minor sport organizations. Ball hockey in particular is growing rapidly.

Outdoor Pool Programs

The City offers Red Cross Preschool and Swim Kids as well as Advanced Aquatics at their two outdoor pools. Lessons are for two-week sessions, Monday to Friday mornings. Aquafit classes, length swimming and special events are also offered throughout the summer. Both pools are available for birthday party rentals. Public recreational swimming times are seven days a week, afternoons and evenings. The pools are well used for the two and a half months they are open.

Analysis

The programs offered by the City of Port Moody are numerous, diverse and high quality. The key issue expressed by staff was lack of space to offer more programs and insufficient staff resources to organize and deliver additional programs. The staff often “compete” with each other for space allocations for their program areas.

A review of program spaces and schedules, combined with user feedback, indicates that there are opportunities to offer programs in time slots that are not currently being fully utilized. Examples include late afternoons and weekends at Kyle Recreation Centre, statutory holidays at all facilities, and use of more spaces and longer hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

Swim programs are limited due to the lack of an indoor pool in Port Moody. Swimming lessons are held on weekday mornings during July and August, which results in no availability of recreational swimming during those times. Residents have expressed a desire to swim in the mornings.

Although it was not frequently expressed in the focus groups, the cost of participation was raised by youth, seniors, social service providers and some staff as a barrier to participation. The Leisure Access Program is meant to help alleviate the cost barrier, but it does not work well in all instances.

With respect to the types of programming, there is no formal program evaluation process in place. Programs are determined based on informal feedback from participants and staff, as well as trends. Some focus group participants indicated a desire for more programs for persons with disabilities.

The scheduling of programs is often an issue for parents and working adults. The shifting of start times to accommodate their needs would allow for greater participation from those demographics.





Some Port Moody residents travel to Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam to take part in programs in those cities. Likewise, residents from those municipalities attend programs to Port Moody. While there is recognition of this activity, there are no formal processes to address this and staff work informally to address issues as they arise.

The community survey showed that the key barrier affecting participation in programs was no time/too busy (41%). The second key barrier was “inconvenient timing” at 37 % and the “programs are full” (26%), closely followed by interests and programs do not match interests (25%) and unable to commit to several weeks (24%). The issue of cost came in at eighteen percent (18%). These barriers were confirmed in the focus groups and staff interviews.

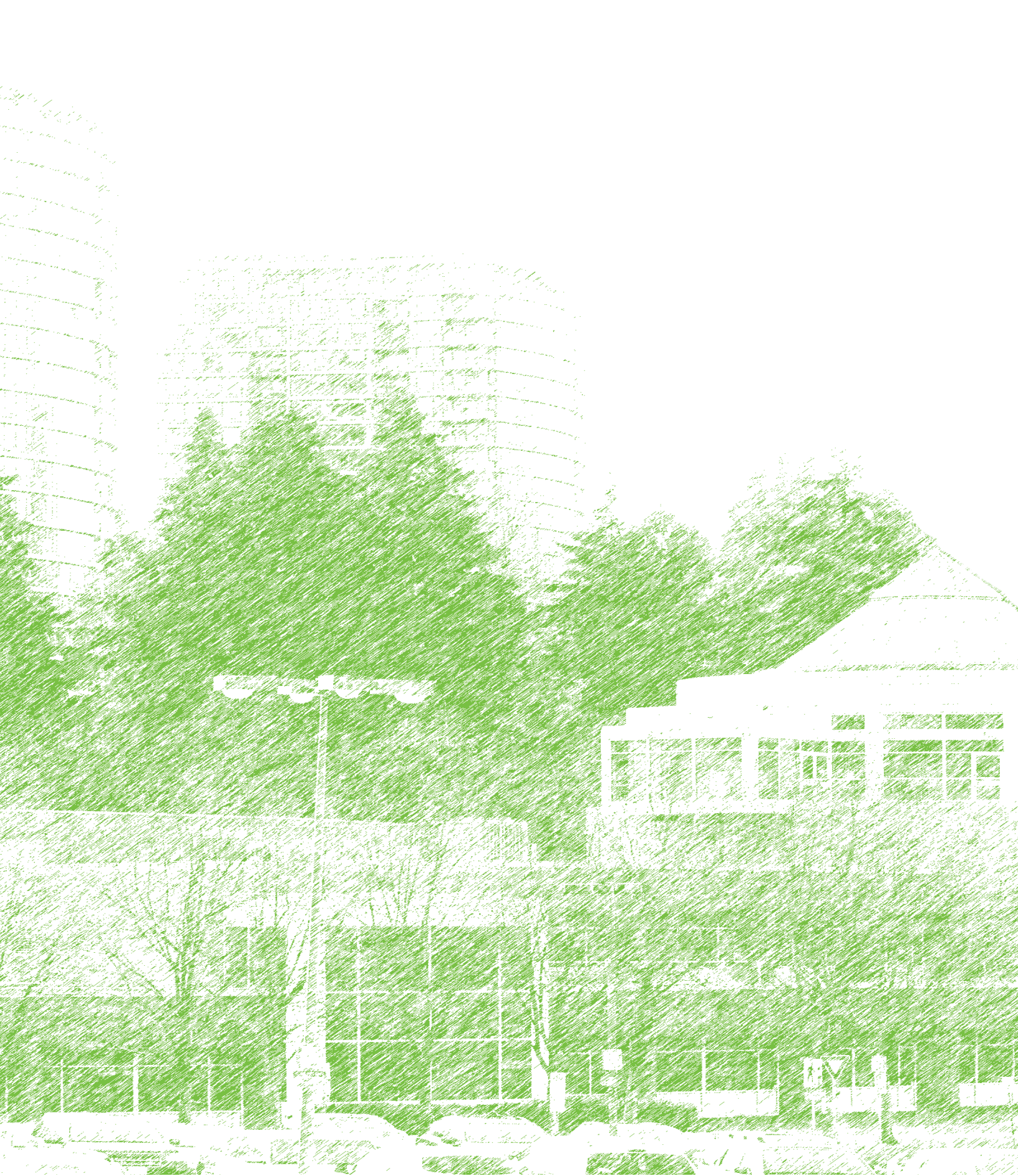
Recommendations

Programs and Services

- 6.1.1 Expand popular programs for all age groups into later and weekend time slots wherever possible, e.g., offer spin classes on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and at 7:30 pm on several evenings of the week, offer pre-registered preschool programs on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 6.1.2 Review options for increasing programs and rentals at under-utilized facilities, as follows:
 - Review opportunities to provide programs at Old Orchard Hall in the 3 pm to 6 pm time slot, and during the summer months
 - Review capacity for additional programs for pre-school and school-age children at Heritage Mountain Community Centre
 - Review opportunities for additional programs and rentals at Glenayre Centre on weekends.
 - Consider offering programs for age groups in addition to “youth” at the Westhill Youth Centre
 - Review the business case to determine possibilities for morning recreational swim times, such as opening the pools at 7:00 am.

- 6.1.3 Review the business case to open facilities and offer drop-in programs on statutory holidays at Recreation Complex, Kyle Recreation Centre, and Heritage Mountain Community Centre.
- 6.1.4 Consider the need to minimize operating costs in association with increases in programming and facility use.
- 6.1.5 Implement a regular program evaluation process and adjust or add programs accordingly:
- Seek input from participants and instructors
 - Seek input from non-participants through mini surveys on website or social media
 - Consider more programs for children that advance skills in a sequence of courses
 - Provide more recreation programs for seniors
- 6.1.6 Consider implementing on-line reservations for spin classes, and on-line reservations for drop-in hockey (to allow viewing of the number of participants).
- 6.1.7 Review program format to determine whether shorter sessions (e.g., four weeks) are feasible.
- 6.1.8 Continue to work with School District #43 to develop other programs for children in the elementary and middle schools, and promote these programs in the “Happening Guide”.
- 6.1.9 Work with the Youth Focus Committee to find ways to better meet the needs of the City’s teens and tweens.





7

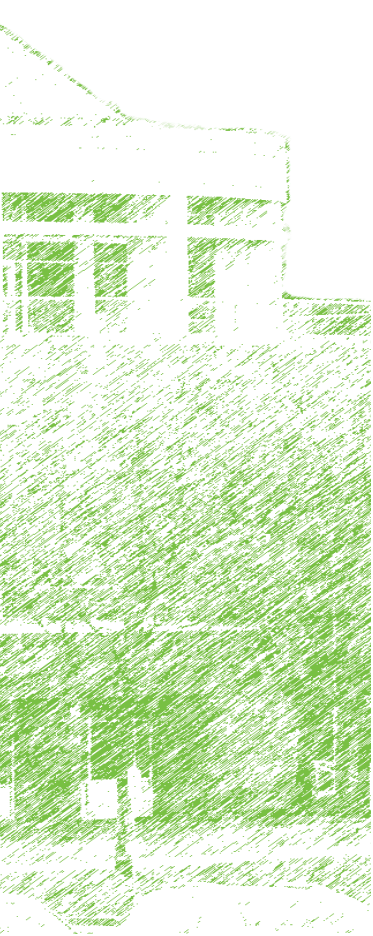
Administration

7.1 Communications and Marketing

Context

On the community survey, residents were asked how informed they feel about indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities separately. For indoor recreation facilities, programs and special events that are available to residents of the City of Port Moody, three-quarters of survey respondents (76%) said they feel very or adequately informed. One in five (21%) said they do not feel very informed. The level of feeling informed tended to increase with increasing age: 81% of those 55 and older said they feel informed about indoor recreation, but only 68% of the youngest group, 19 to 34, said they feel informed about indoor recreation.

For outdoor recreation facilities such as parks, trails, sports fields, programs and special events that are available to residents of the City of Port Moody, two-thirds of survey respondents (67%) said they feel very or adequately informed. Three in ten (30%) said they do not feel informed.



The printed version of the “Happening Guide” is the preferred method of learning about parks, recreation and culture for 68% of survey respondents, and nearly as many preferred the online version (59%). The oldest survey respondents of 65 and older preferred newspapers (57%) and handouts, flyers, and posters in City of Port Moody facilities (41%) as methods of communication over the online Happening Guide (30%). Social media is a method preferred by a large percentage of the youngest group of 19 to 34 years (41%), followed by 35 to 44 year olds (26%). School newsletters, flyers, posters is the preferred method of only 10% overall, but was one of the preferred methods of 21% of those with children at home.

The Citizen Satisfaction Syndicated Survey conducted in 2014 showed that email communications are preferred on the whole, although this varies significantly by age. On an unprompted basis, 40% of citizens identify “email” as the best method for the City to communicate information to them. This is almost double what is reported for any other method of communication. However, preferred communication channels vary by age, with younger residents generally demonstrating greater interest in electronic methods and older residents tending to prefer traditional paper methods of communication. Nearly 40% of citizens visit the City’s website once a month or more.

The City’s communications department has a graphic system for park identification signs, including way-finding (directional) signs. These are being installed gradually and are significantly better than previous signs. The City has two small brochure maps of parks and trails.



Marketing

Marketing is a process that involves identifying the City's parks and recreation needs, shaping services and facilities (indoor and outdoor spaces) to deliver benefits to the community, creating awareness of opportunities, and motivating the community to participate. For each target market or segment of the community, marketing uses data to understand needs, preferences and attributes; specific information requirements; marketing messages that resonate with each; and the suite of communication tools that are most effective.

Because of the number of organizations offering programs to City residents, the City does not need to be solely responsible for marketing its services. There may be opportunities to coordinate marketing with other organizations. This would be a significant benefit to the community, as residents currently need to contact multiple sources to find opportunities. An example of this concept is the Metro Arts Xperience website, which identifies arts and culture opportunities throughout Metro Vancouver.

Successful marketing provides long-term results because there is alignment among needs, services and facilities. Its reliance on quality data minimizes uncertainty and trial and error. Done well, it improves an organization's image because quality services are provided and the benefits and accomplishments are well known.

Many municipalities are broadening their communication techniques to include digital media, including Twitter, YouTube, Facebook and expanded and enhanced websites. These types of communication tools reach very different market segments and age groups than traditional tools. If used appropriately, digital media tools are highly effective methods to showcase what the City is doing (e.g., using YouTube videos on the website), to gather public input on new initiatives (e.g., Facebook), and to reach those who appreciate timely hits of current information (e.g., Twitter). It can be expected that more residents will come to rely on digital media in the future, especially if the City's online presence is increased.

By building a strong following in a number of digital media tools, the reach of communication and engagement can be far greater. It also relies on the posts going viral. That said, these tools need to be managed and regularly updated and used for the followers to remain interested.

It is important to bear in mind, however, that many residents still prefer print media for information on City programs and events. Therefore a combination of traditional and new communications tools sees more effective results in that organizations are able to communicate to a number of audiences and demographics in a number of media. It does not mean that the organization needs to create new content or material, but rather use the same content across a number of platforms.

The City can benefit from understanding and implementing the concept of 'earned media'. Earned media (or free media) refers to favorable publicity gained through promotional efforts other than advertising, as opposed to paid media, which refers to publicity gained through advertising. For example, this could include a series of articles featuring the recreation programs or recreation staff in the City. The media may include any mass media outlets, such as newspaper, television, radio, and the Internet, and may include a variety of formats, such as news articles or shows, letters to the editor, editorials, and polls on television and the Internet. Earned media cannot be bought or owned, it can only be gained organically, hence the term 'earned'. Earned media can make an organization's advertising budget go further.

Tourism

Tourism was mentioned as an opportunity by a number of residents, with sport tourism being a potential target sector. Because Port Moody has no hotel (sports visitors usually stay at the Executive Hotel in Coquitlam), there are two primary options for tourism until such time as the City may have a hotel; partnering with other municipalities to host major sports or other tourist-oriented events or focusing on day tourism. Because of the draw of Burrard Inlet and the North Shore escarpment, Port Moody already draws visitors from throughout the region for day trips. Through development of specific opportunities and marketing, it may be possible to expand tourism. Some of the key opportunities could include:

- » Improvements to and marketing of the Shoreline Trail system, with the possibility of a seasonal boat link between Rocky Point Park and Ioco Boat Club
- » Hosting of tournaments
- » Hiking and mountain biking opportunities, with links to Anmore and Belcarra, once the trail system is expanded, improved, designated and signed

Recommendations

Programs and Services

- 7.1.1 Review the business case to extend the scope of the Happening Guide and City website to include the various programs available within the City, including those offered by organizations that are partners with the city, e.g., sports groups, facilities on City-owned property.
- 7.1.2 Expand the use of digital media and smart phone apps in providing information, receiving input and publicizing current events.
- 7.1.3 Prepare better mapping and brochures, both in hard copy and electronic form, to provide information to the public about the parks and trails in the City.
 - Prepare one comprehensive map including all trails, parks and recreation facilities
- 7.1.4 Explore opportunities to coordinate marketing with other organizations offering programs in the City, especially for the tourism sector.
- 7.1.5 Seek earned media opportunities to tell stories and educate readers (both in print and online) on what the City has to offer, where it has made changes, and to celebrate events and successes.



7.2 Programs, Festivals and Events

Context

Festivals and special events are extremely popular in Port Moody. Attending a festival or special event was the outdoor recreation activity with the second highest level of participation, at 85% of households, according to the community survey. Outdoor areas for social and cultural gatherings or festivals also received a high level of overall satisfaction.

Festivals and events can be located outdoors or indoors. In the potential priority list for indoor facilities, and more/better festivals and events was tied for second place, at 17% of respondents, as a top priority for improvement; when considering the top three priorities, it was in second place at 45% of respondents.

Port Moody's website lists 38 annual festivals, most of which are run by community associations and other groups. Examples of the more renowned festivals include the Penguin Plunge, PoMo ArtsFest, Port Moody Station Museum's Easter Extravaganza, Suburban RUSH, Fingerling Festival, Golden Spike Days, Summer Sunday Concerts, Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup, loco Ghost Town Days, and Youth Arts Festival. The City has an application form and guidelines for special events and festivals.

Community Survey Input on Festivals and Events

There were many acknowledgements of the excellent festivals and events that take place in Port Moody now. Among the requests were more outside events, multi-cultural, music and arts festivals, historical celebrations, more food trucks and food festivals, environmental /outdoor education, sporting events to promote active lifestyles, bigger and better farmers markets, events of interest to youth and young adults, outdoor movies and concerts in the summer, and better family-focused festivals and events. Suggestions for more frequent community events included one each month throughout the year, more on holidays, and seasonal celebrations. Events at Rocky Point Park were described as good but too crowded, and a few residents suggested holding some smaller events at other locations in the City or neighbourhood festivals. More and broader publicity of community events was said to be needed and Golden Spike Days needs to be revamped.

Recommendations

Programs and Services

7.2.1 Encourage and support additional festivals and events, considering the following opportunities:

- More diverse festivals, as noted in community survey input on this topic
- Distribution of smaller festivals throughout the community



7.3 Partnerships and Volunteers

Partnerships are vital to the provision of quality leisure services that meet the community's needs. Port Moody has historically encouraged a number of not-for-profit groups and individual volunteers to offer services in City facilities. This practice has produced multiple recreation opportunities that would otherwise be unavailable or significantly more costly to the taxpayer.

It is important that these collaborative partners understand the City's needs and expectations as facilities are built and renovated, and as programs and services evolve to meet shifting community demographics and interests. The following are some best practices for managing contracts and partnerships:

- » Involve not-for-profit and private sector partners in the annual preparation of a cooperative City leisure program and services plan, under the leadership of the City, in keeping with the recommendations in this plan
- » Base all requests for ongoing funding on the annual plans
- » Review contracts on a regular basis to ensure that they are continuing to provide optimum services to City residents within the context of changing needs and City objectives
- » Establish new agreements and revise existing partnership agreements to maximize the return on the investment of City resources in terms of community benefits
- » Prior to establishing new agreements, conduct a best practices review of similar operations
- » In the early stages of entering into new partnerships, consider the creation of project-specific advisory committees composed of community residents with industry knowledge to help the City identify appropriate community benefits and maximize taxpayer investment



» Consider the following in new agreements:

- Inclusion in new facilities of prime meeting places available to the City and community groups for gatherings and community events
- Controls with regard to other funding partners and input into the selection of sponsors / advertisers in new facilities
- Provision of public access, hours of operation, and activities that benefit the community

Port Moody's Community Services Department offers a variety of opportunities for volunteers to assist with recreation programs. Volunteering is an excellent way to gain experience working with the public, to enjoy one's community, and to contribute to the well-being of others. The City has a Recreation Volunteer Information Form that interested parties complete. The City also invites volunteers to participate in 12 advisory bodies and a Youth Focus Committee. Other volunteer groups within the City are organized independently and work with the City on an informal basis.

The recruitment, screening, training and management of the Community Services volunteers is handled by the Children and Youth Programmer. The information is currently all recorded manually.

Recommendations

Programs and Services

- 7.3.1 Manage contracts and partnerships to achieve maximum benefits for the community according to the best practices described above.
- 7.3.2 Develop a database for volunteer management.

7.4 Human Resources

Context

Parks and recreation are run through two separate City departments. Parks and Public Works is responsible for parkland and parks operations, and Community Services manages recreation facilities and services.

A General Manager of Engineering and Parks oversees a Director of Parks and Public Works. Next there are three Superintendents, one of which is for Parks and Roads. Staff within that section include Urban Forester and Trails, Horticulture and Parks Supervisor, and Parks Supervisor, all of whom focus primarily on operations and maintenance.

The Community Services Department is divided into three sections with the Manager of Facilities, Manager of Cultural Services, and Manager of Recreation Services reporting to the General Manager of Community Services. Also reporting to the General Manager is a Community Services and Engineering Assistant, working two days per week.

City staff in parks and recreation interact extensively, especially in areas where their responsibilities are inter-related, e.g., supporting community sports activities and special events.

Because parks staff are focused almost exclusively on operations and maintenance, there are efficiencies related to outdoor work. On the other hand, it appears that park planning has suffered as a result of the separation from recreation and the mission that guides the Community Services department. There is no staff person responsible for park planning, and this limits opportunities to work collaboratively with the planning department on proactive planning of parkland in new developments, parks master planning and design, and similar functions.

The Facilities Manager looks after all the recreation facilities plus City Hall. The facilities staff work very closely with the program staff to ensure routine and specialized maintenance are performed with minimal interference with the activities and participants. There has been some inconsistency regarding the provision of cleaning and set-up to support the programs. The Facilities section is currently undergoing a “work process review”, which involves a review of current work practices to look for opportunities to improve work process efficiencies. The resulting information will help make decisions around staffing levels, duties and work processes.

The Recreation Services Manager has four full-time programmers who look after the following portfolios: fitness (centre and all classes); children and youth (and volunteers); preschool, adult and seniors; and, arenas, aquatics, and sports fields. The programmers are supported by part-time staff, and in some cases, have been working in job-sharing environments. Program registration, accounting, reception, bookings and similar tasks are handled by administrative staff at the Recreation Complex and Kyle Centre.

The Department appears to be working at maximum capacity and will require more staff support to accommodate the growing demand.

Parks and Recreation Commission

The Parks and Recreation Commission acts as an advisory body to Council regarding the public use and needs of amenities, parks, facilities, programs, and services provided by the Community Services Department and the Engineering and Parks Department. The Commission is composed of two members of Council, a minimum of seven City residents, and one representative of the Youth Focus Committee.

Recommendations

Programs and Services

- 7.4.1 Review the park planning function to determine how it can be accomplished, recognizing the need to integrate environmental considerations within park planning.
- 7.4.2 Plan for the staff resource requirements to support future growth and demand for recreation services.
- 7.4.3 Review the need for additional resources in recreation to support preschool, adult and seniors' opportunities.



7.5 Recreation Fees

Context

Fees are charged for recreation programs, use of City fields, and rental of facilities. According to a City policy on this subject, fees may be based on one or more of the following:

- » staff costs
- » material, supplies and equipment costs
- » direct maintenance and repair costs
- » cost recovery ratios established for the facilities
- » comparable charge rates for similar services offered by commercial outlets and other municipal organizations
- » status of the user or group of users as to their residence requirements
- » financial ability of the user or group of users to pay for leisure services

Fees are reviewed annually by the Parks and Recreation Commission according to these criteria, and this system appears to be working well. As noted previously, however, some of the City's fees are considered barriers to participation.

The City charges for the use of all sports fields, with higher rates for artificial turf, lower rates for Inlet Park, and even lower rates for grass and other all-weather fields. Rate reductions are applied for minor sports and groups that book extensive amounts of time. The sports groups noted that Coquitlam does not charge field fees for children and youth; this is thought to be offset by casino revenues in that municipality.

The City has a Leisure Access Program to provide subsidies to those needing financial assistance to participate in recreation activities. In the community survey, three-quarters of the sample (74%) was not aware of the Leisure Access Program. Awareness was highest in the lowest annual household income bracket of under \$30,000; 23% of those households were aware of the program. The Leisure Access Program was recently updated to increase subsidies. Some families are also assisted financially by the KidSport program.



Ensuring that all citizens can participate in services is a key role of local governments. The financial assistance programs have some strong elements. Marketing the programs and ensuring that they help those in need is the key challenge.

Recommendations

Programs and Services

7.5.1 Review ways of making the Leisure Access Program more effective and increase marketing of the Leisure Access Program to ensure that the program is meeting the needs of those citizens requiring financial assistance for public recreation, considering the following:

- make applications available through support services that work directly with those facing financial barriers
- improve marketing to those who would most benefit from the program

7.5.2 Review fees for specific programs, especially youth activities.

7.5.3 Work with social service organizations on providing access to recreation programs.

7.6 Finances

Most of the City's funds for parks and recreation operations are derived from tax revenue, with some recapture of costs through program fees and facility rentals. Development Cost Charges (DCCs) are used to fund parkland acquisition and some park development. Grants from senior levels of government have been obtained for special projects.

The following are some other potential financing strategies for consideration in Port Moody:

- » Additional sponsorship opportunities, e.g., major events, brochures, maps
- » Increased partnerships, e.g., with community groups, sports groups, school district





8 Implementation Plan

8.1 Phasing and Costs

A summary of the recommendations in the Master Plan, with their priority, phasing and relative costs, is located in **Figure 8.1**. The table also indicates items that will require a net increase in operating costs. The recommendations on the table are a shortened version of the text within the Master Plan. The following is an explanation of the subheadings in the table:

- » Planning and Design – planning and design processes by staff or consultants
- » Parkland Acquisition – acquisition of new land, through DCCs, donations, land trusts, etc.
- » Capital – require capital funding
- » Operations – responsibility of operations staff, with some contributions by volunteers
- » Programs and Services – tasks typically undertaken by municipal staff

Priority

Priorities are listed based on input from the community.

- » 1 - high
- » 2 - medium
- » 3 - lower

Phasing

Proposed phasing is based on priorities, combined with costs, rate of population growth, existing and potential budgets, and other factors, as determined by the consultants and City staff.

- » Ongoing – occurs regularly over time
- » Short - 1 to 3 years
- » Medium - 4 to 6 years
- » Long - 7 to 10 years

Relative Cost or Cost Per Year

This column provides an order-of-magnitude indication of relative capital costs. For one-time costs, such as construction of a neighbourhood park, the symbol indicates the total cost. For ongoing costs, such as trail construction, the symbol refers to an amount that would be spent annually.

- » N/A – part of everyday work
- » \$ - under \$50,000
- » \$\$ - \$50,000 to \$200,000
- » \$\$\$ - \$200,000 to \$1 million
- » \$\$\$\$ - over \$1 million

| Key Recommendations | | Priority | Phasing | Relative Cost or Cost / Year | Increase in Operating Costs |
|------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Trails, Paths and Sidewalks | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 | Prepare a comprehensive trail and walkway network plan | 1 | Short | \$ | |
| 4.1.2 | Work with the engineering department on coordinating plans for trails and bikeways | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 4.1.3 | Expand the trail system to provide connectivity | 1 | ongoing | \$\$ | √ |
| 4.1.4 | Improve identification and design of street crossings along the trail system | 2 | Medium | \$ | |
| 4.1.5 | Install additional infrastructure along the trail system | 2 | ongoing | \$ | √ |
| 4.1.6 | Give safety a higher priority on high-use trails with the use of lighting | 3 | Long | \$\$ | √ |
| 4.1.7 | Expand the way-finding signs, and add distance signs and markers on high use trails | 1 | Medium | \$ | √ |
| 4.1.8 | Widen the shoreline boardwalk and trails as use increases | 1 | Medium | \$\$ | √ |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 4.1.9 | Provide a higher level of surveillance along trails, potentially including volunteer efforts | 1 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 4.1.10 | When applying CPTED principles, minimize negative impacts on the natural environment | 1 | ongoing | \$\$ | √ |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 4.1.11 | Explore opportunities for a "safe routes to school" program with School District #43 | 1 | Short | N/A | |
| Parkland | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 4.2.1 | Adopt the revised parkland classification system and incorporate it in other City plans | 1 | Short | N/A | |
| 4.2.2 | Establish the parkland acquisition target and use the locations identified to guide acquisition of City, Community and Neighbourhood parkland as development occurs | 1 | Short | N/A | |
| 4.2.3 | Amend the DCC bylaw as required to support parkland acquisition recommendations in this plan | 1 | Short | N/A | |
| 4.2.4 | In higher density developments, negotiate with developers to provide some on-site green space | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.2.5 | Encourage green roofs in higher density, concrete developments to accommodate urban agriculture | 3 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.2.6 | Review City-owned land, streets and lanes for potential use as public open space | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.2.7 | Encourage the creation of open spaces in commercial centres | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.2.8 | Continue to place a high priority on public access to and important view corridors to the waterfront | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.2.9 | Protect as parkland the natural areas of the North Shore escarpment (including Bert Flinn Park) and Chines Park | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Parkland Acquisition | | | | | |
| 4.2.10 | Consider preparation of an implementation plan that identifies the locations and potential funding sources for future expansion of parkland and interconnected trails and bikeways | 1 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| | • Plan for the acquisition and expansion of new parkland, trails and pathway systems relative to population growth in Port Moody | 1 | ongoing | | |
| | • Prepare a timeline for future parkland and trail expansion as part of the implementation plan. | 1 | Short | | |
| | • Consider environmentally sensitive areas, the natural environment, population growth, changing demographics, and overall sustainability in the expansion of parkland and trails. | 1 | ongoing | | |
| 4.2.11 | Work towards continuous waterfront parkland on the south shore, expanding parkland west of Rocky Point Park as development occurs | 1 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.2.12 | Explore opportunities to expand existing parks | 1 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| | • Rocky Point Park, including the acquisition of the remaining private parcels of land to the north of Murray Street and east of Rocky Point Park for integration within Rocky Point Park where feasible | 1 | | \$\$\$ | √ |
| | • Kyle Park | 1 | | \$\$\$ | √ |
| | • Chip Kerr Park | 1 | | \$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.2.13 | Explore opportunities to acquire land for new recreation facilities and for Community and Neighbourhood Parks | 1 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.2.14 | Explore opportunities for daylighting creeks and protecting important natural areas as parks | 1 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| | • Explore opportunities to daylight and enhance Dallas/Slaughterhouse Creek as a higher priority than Elgin Creek as it has greater potential to provide excellent fish habitat. | | | | |
| 4.2.15 | Purchase parkland in a timely manner, using parkland DCC resources in the City reserve as they become available | 1 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |

| Key Recommendations | | Priority | Phasing | Relative Cost or Cost / Year | Increase in Operating Costs |
|------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4.2.16 | Maintain or exceed the current population-based supply of parkland through the use of DCCs and negotiations with developers for additional parkland in new developments where feasible | | | | |
| Park Design and Development | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 4.3.1 | Consider opportunities for universal design in all park planning and design | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.3.2 | Consider Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in park planning and design | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.3.3 | Design parks with the goal of increasing creativity and interest | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.3.4 | Conduct a comprehensive Park Master Plan for Rocky Point Park | 1 | Short | \$\$ | |
| 4.3.5 | Conduct planning processes for parks that require a moderate level of improvement | 2 | ongoing | \$ | |
| 4.3.6 | As new parkland is acquired, conduct comprehensive planning processes, with community engagement | 2 | ongoing | \$\$ | |
| 4.3.7 | If and when the existing works yard and old Firehall #1 sites are being redeveloped, plan for the riparian area, trails/paths and park amenities | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.3.8 | Work with planners on opportunities to obtain parks and recreation types of community amenity contributions from developers | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.3.9 | Work in partnership with the Port Metro Vancouver to designate Tidal Park as a Marine Protected Area | 3 | Long | N/A | |
| 4.3.10 | Develop park standards to ensure that new park facilities include life cycle cost analyses and meet energy targets | 2 | Short | N/A | |
| 4.3.11 | Seek opportunities to decrease light pollution in parks and around recreation facilities | 3 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 4.3.12 | Conduct major upgrades to Rocky Point Park | 2 | Medium | \$\$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.3.13 | Conduct moderate upgrades to parks - Kyle, Old Orchard, Westhill, Art Wilkinson, Heritage Mountain or North Shore Community, Town Centre Park, and Chip Kerr | 2 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.3.14 | Conduct minor upgrades to parks - Sycamore, James | 3 | ongoing | \$\$ | √ |
| 4.3.15 | Develop new parks acquired in Moody Centre and elsewhere | 2 | ongoing | \$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.3.16 | Improve the diversity, appearance and environmental and social sustainability of existing and future parks | 1 | ongoing | \$ | |
| 4.3.17 | Incorporate more public art in parks and along major trails | 3 | ongoing | \$ | |
| 4.3.18 | Undertake improvements along the waterfront of Burrard Inlet | 1 | ongoing | \$\$ | √ |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 4.3.19 | Implement CPTED principles in park maintenance | 1 | ongoing | | |
| 4.3.20 | Work with community stewards to improve surveillance within parks | 2 | ongoing | | √ |
| 4.3.21 | Work with others to educate dog owners about proper etiquette | 2 | ongoing | | √ |
| Outdoor Sports | | | | | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 4.4.1 | Build an artificial turf field at Inlet Park in partnership with sports groups | 1 | Medium | \$\$\$ | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 4.4.2 | Evaluate public use of outdoor courts and consider repurposing the courts to achieve the highest and best use | 2 | Medium | \$\$ | |
| 4.4.3 | Place more emphasis on working with School District #43 on the shared use of amenities such as sports fields | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.4.4 | Collaborate with private industry in terms of sponsorships, partnerships and contributions to sports | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.4.5 | Provide more support to sport user groups in terms of building their sports | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.4.6 | Work with sports groups to arrange for access to washrooms at fields used for community sports. | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.4.7 | Support increased levels of involvement by sports groups and the community, including potential partnerships on field upgrades | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Other Park Amenities | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 4.5.1 | Consider establishing new dog runs or off-leash areas - Inlet Centre, north-east | 2 | ongoing | \$\$ | √ |
| 4.5.2 | Work with youth to identify potential park features of interest to them | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.5.3 | Consider an outdoor fitness area suitable for seniors and other age groups near the Recreation Complex in Town Centre Park | 3 | Long | \$\$ | √ |
| 4.5.4 | Explore opportunities to develop a bike skills area with pumptrack/mounded circuit | 2 | Medium | \$\$ | √ |
| 4.5.5 | Continue to work with mountain bikers to plan and develop mountain bike trails on the North Shore | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.5.6 | Continue to support activity at the lawn bowling green at loco | 3 | Long | \$\$\$ | √ |
| 4.5.7 | Work with planners to encourage developers to provide dog relief areas | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 4.5.8 | Increase enforcement of the animal control bylaws | 2 | ongoing | N/A | √ |

| Key Recommendations | | Priority | Phasing | Relative Cost or Cost / Year | Increase in Operating Costs |
|---|---|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 4.5.9 | Encourage the community garden groups to consolidate and to take on a broader role | 3 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.5.10 | Explore opportunities for more community gardens on City land | 3 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 4.5.11 | Encourage the planting of vegetables, fruits and nuts as part of urban agriculture initiatives on City land | 3 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 4.5.12 | Explore opportunities for community use of the buildings at the loco Townsite | 3 | Long | N/A | √ |
| Environmental Stewardship | | | | | |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 4.6.1 | Work with volunteers to organize boat patrols to monitor encroachment on wildlife | 3 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 4.6.2 | Work with the planning department to protect as much environmentally sensitive habitat as possible | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.6.3 | Support the stewardship efforts of volunteer environmental groups | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.6.4 | Explore opportunities for environmental education programs with community groups and schools | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.6.5 | Increase information to the public about the values and resources of the urban forest and natural areas | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Park Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 4.7.1 | Increase operations resources and budgets as the population increases | 1 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 4.7.2 | Continue to increase the sustainability of parks operations | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 4.7.3 | Maintain trails in relation to the amount of use they receive | 1 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 4.7.4 | Continue to support invasive species management in parks operations | 1 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| Recreation Complex | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 5.2.1 | Consider larger and efficiently laid out spaces in the planning for future facilities | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 5.2.2 | Address the building repair issues outlined in the Long-Range Asset Management Plan | 1 | Short | \$\$\$\$ | |
| 5.2.3 | Consider adding concessions that offer healthy choices | 2 | Short | \$ | |
| 5.2.4 | Improve the lighting in the parking lot | 3 | Long | \$ | √ |
| 5.2.5 | Improve physical accessibility in the facility | 1 | Short | \$\$ | |
| 5.2.6 | Provide window coverings in the gym and the aerobics studio | 2 | Short | \$ | |
| 5.2.7 | Add mirrors to wellness room | 2 | Short | \$ | |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 5.2.8 | Investigate and improve air quality | 1 | Short | \$\$\$ | |
| 5.2.9 | Address the issues in the men's dressing room, showers and hot tub area | 1 | Short | \$\$ | |
| Kyle Recreation Centre | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 5.3.1 | Conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability and future of the Kyle Centre | 1 | Short | \$\$ | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 5.3.2 | Renew, expand or replace the Kyle Centre per the feasibility study | 2 | Long | \$\$\$\$ | √ |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 5.3.3 | Improve maintenance of exterior areas of the building | 1 | Short | N/A | √ |
| 5.3.4 | Replace the facility PA system | 1 | Short | \$ | |
| Old Orchard Hall | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 5.4.1 | Assess the condition of the caretaker's house located within the park | 3 | Medium | \$ | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 5.4.2 | Replace the rear balcony and repair interior finishes | 2 | Short | \$ | |
| Heritage Mountain Community Centre | | | | | |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 5.5.1 | Undertake minor repairs as part of the regular maintenance program | 1 | Short | N/A | √ |
| Glenayre Centre | | | | | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 5.6.1 | Renovate and repair Glenayre Centre per the Long-Range Asset Management Plan | 2 | Medium | \$ | |
| Operations | | | | | |
| 5.6.2 | Undertake minor repairs to interior finishes | 2 | Short | N/A | |
| Westhill Youth Centre and Outdoor Pool | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 5.7.1 | Review options at the Youth Centre space for additional recreational uses | 2 | Short | \$ | √ |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 5.7.2 | Repair/upgrade the Westhill facility, including the outdoor pool | 2 | Short | \$\$\$ | |

| Key Recommendations | | Priority | Phasing | Relative Cost or Cost / Year | Increase in Operating Costs |
|---|---|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rocky Point Park Service Building, Change Rooms and Outdoor Pool | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 5.8.1 | Conduct a Facility Condition Assessment for Rocky Point pool, and determine the next steps based on the outcome | 2 | Short | \$ | |
| Capital | | | | | |
| 5.8.2 | Undertake the necessary repairs to keep the pool operational until the end of its useful life | 2 | Medium | \$\$\$ | |
| New Facilities | | | | | |
| Planning and Design | | | | | |
| 5.9.1 | Undertake a feasibility study on potential new recreation facilities needed to meet population growth | 2 | Medium | \$\$ | |
| 5.9.2 | Investigate opportunities for the development of recreation/community services facilities in partnership with private or non-profit organizations | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 5.9.3 | Explore options for a future development that includes space dedicated to seniors in a central location | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Recreation Programs | | | | | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 6.1.1 | Expand popular programs for all age groups into later and weekend time slots | 1 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 6.1.2 | Review options for increasing programs and rentals at under-utilized facilities | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 6.1.3 | Review the business case to open facilities and offer drop-in programs on statutory holidays | 2 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 6.1.4 | Consider the need to minimize operating costs in association with increases in programming and facility use | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 6.1.5 | Implement a regular program evaluation process and adjust or add programs accordingly, seeking input from participants and non-participants, and considering more programs for children and seniors | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 6.1.6 | Consider implementing on-line reservations for spin classes and drop-in hockey | 2 | Short | N/A | |
| 6.1.7 | Review program format to determine whether shorter sessions are feasible | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 6.1.8 | Continue to work with the School District to develop and promote other programs for children in elementary and middle schools | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 6.1.9 | Work with the Youth Focus Committee to find ways to better meet the needs of the City's teens and tweens | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Communications and Marketing | | | | | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 7.1.1 | Review the business case to extend the scope of the Happening Guide and City website | 2 | Medium | N/A | |
| 7.1.2 | Expand the use of digital media and smart phone apps | 1 | Short | \$ | |
| 7.1.3 | Prepare better mapping and brochures, both in hard copy and electronic form | 1 | Short | \$ | |
| | • Prepare one comprehensive map including all trails, parks and recreation facilities | 2 | Short | \$\$ | |
| 7.1.4 | Explore opportunities to coordinate marketing with other organizations offering programs | 2 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 7.1.5 | Seek earned media opportunities to tell stories and educate readers | 3 | ongoing | N/A | |
| Programs, Festivals and Events | | | | | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 7.2.1 | Encourage and support additional festivals and events | 2 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| Partnerships and Volunteers | | | | | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 7.3.1 | Manage contracts and partnerships to achieve maximum benefits for the community | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |
| 7.3.2 | Develop a database for volunteer management | 2 | Short | N/A | |
| Human Resources | | | | | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 7.4.1 | Review the park planning function to determine how it can be accomplished | 1 | Short | N/A | √ |
| 7.4.2 | Plan for the staff resource requirements to support future growth and demand for recreation services | 2 | ongoing | N/A | √ |
| 7.4.3 | Review the need for additional resources in recreation to support preschool, adult and seniors' opportunities | 1 | Short | N/A | √ |
| Recreation Fees | | | | | |
| Programs and Services | | | | | |
| 7.5.1 | Review ways of making the Leisure Access Program more effective | 1 | Short | N/A | |
| 7.5.2 | Review fees for specific programs, especially youth activities | 1 | Short | N/A | |
| 7.5.3 | Work with social service organizations on providing access to recreation programs | 1 | ongoing | N/A | |

Figure 8.1: Implementation Table

8.2 Next Steps

The next steps in implementing the Parks and Recreation Master Plan involve following the plan's recommendations.

The Implementation Strategy should be reviewed and updated annually along with a review of progress towards achieving objectives.

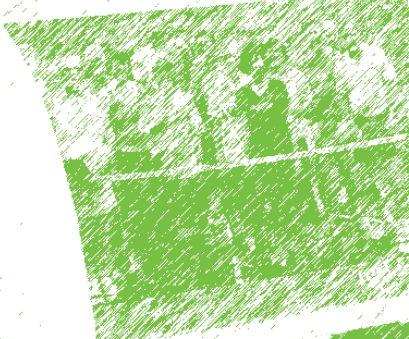
The Master Plan is intended to cover a 10-year timeframe. Certain changes in the City could trigger a need to revisit the plan in less than 10 years, e.g., growth slows down or growth exceeds expectations. The critical factor in implementing the Master Plan is to remain committed to the vision, goals, and objectives in all aspects of parks and recreation service delivery.



The Process

The following community development plans are part of the planning process:

- Community Plan
- Community Development Plan
- Community Development Strategy
- Community Development Strategy
- Community Development Strategy
- Community Development Strategy

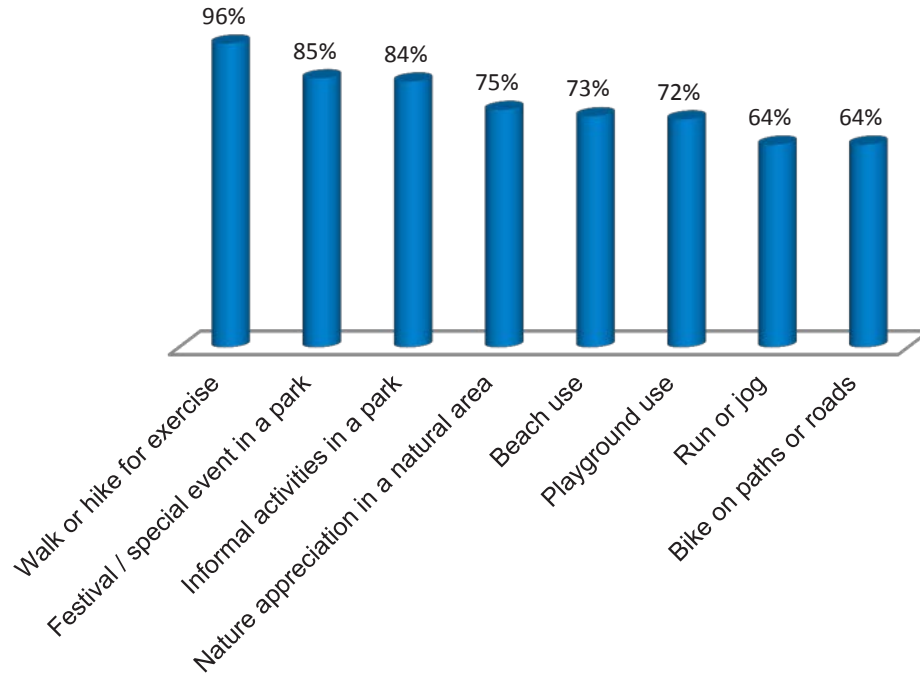


A Appendix

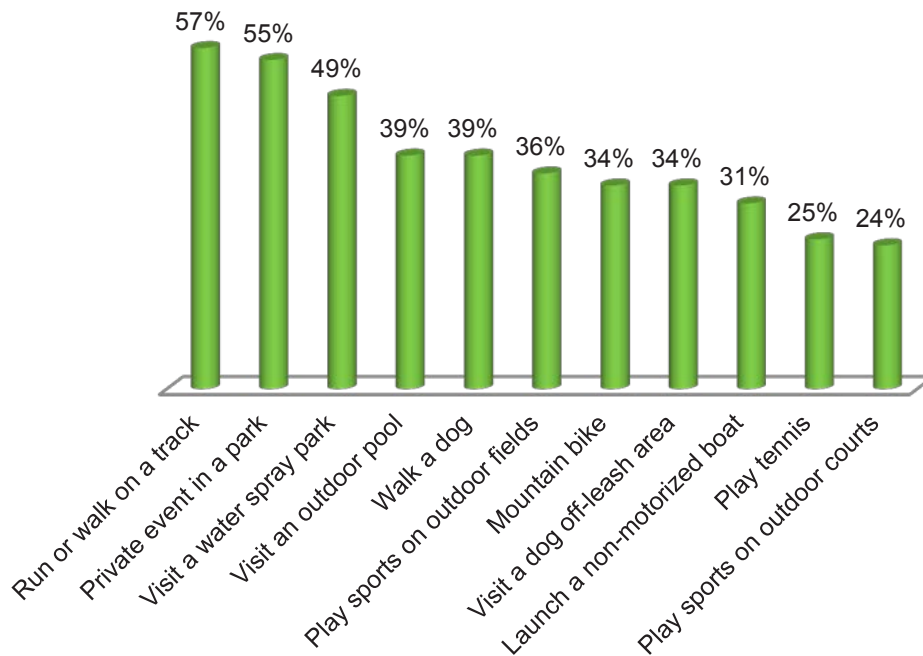
Summary of Community Survey Results



Top Outdoor Activities



Other Popular Outdoor Activities



Other Outdoor Activities

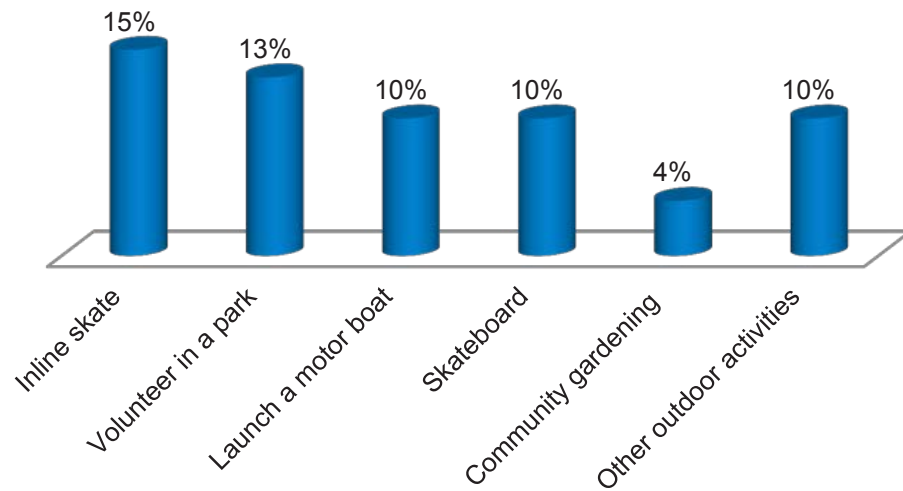


Figure A-1: Participation in Outdoor Activities
(% of households with at least one member participating in activity in past year)

High Frequency Activities

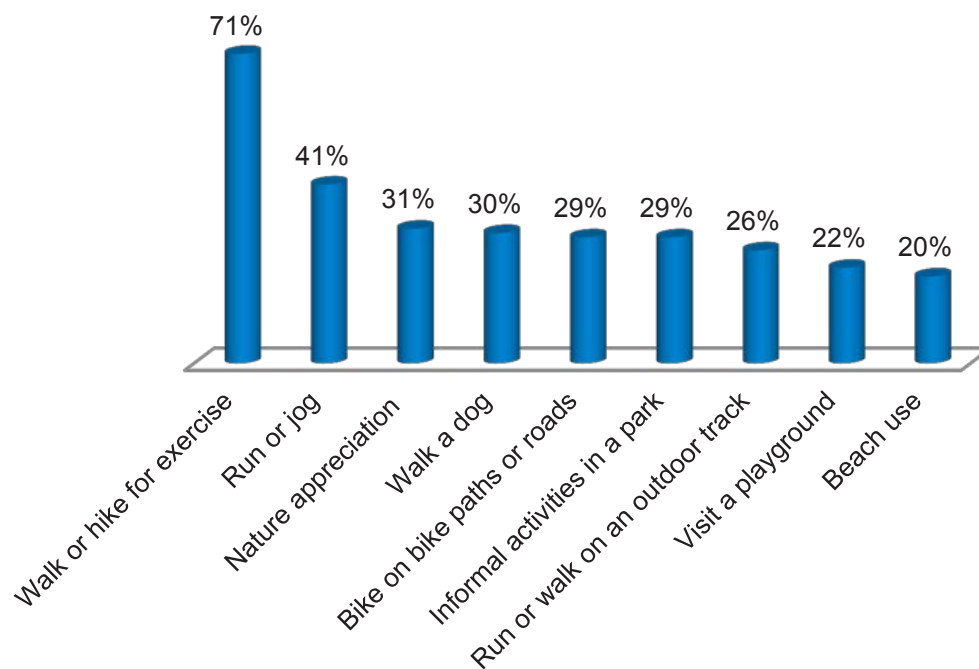


Figure A-2: High Frequency Activities
(% of households with at least one member participating in activity three or more times per week on average)

Highest Levels of Household Visits in Past Year

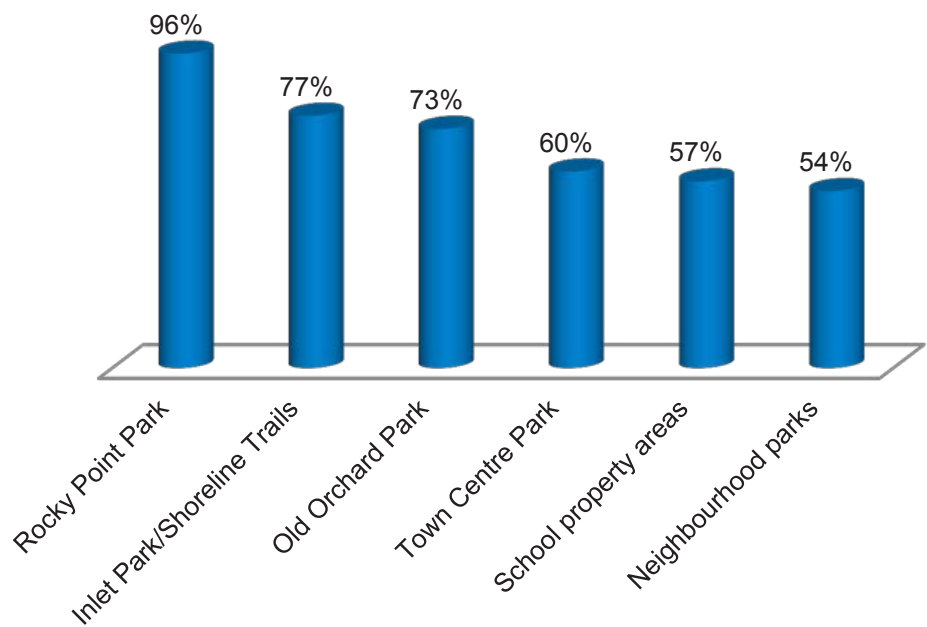


Figure A-3: Highest Levels of Household Visits to Major Parks and Trails in Past Year
(% of households with at least one member visiting place in past year)

| | Total Sample | Area 1 Glenayre, Seaview, Harbour Heights Area | Area 2 Moody Centre | Area 3 Inlet Centre | Area 4 Heritage Area | Area 5 Pleasantside loco, April Rd. Area |
|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Larger popular parks such as Rocky Point, Town Centre | 4.45 (1) | 4.36 | 4.36 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 4.50 |
| Long or loop trails | 4.33 (2) | 4.20 | 4.19 | 4.37 | 4.56 | 4.25 |
| Paths and trails for walking close to home | 4.33 (2) | 4.12 | 4.25 | 4.40 | 4.55 | 4.22 |
| Natural parkland | 4.31 (3) | 4.21 | 4.19 | 4.27 | 4.46 | 4.37 |
| Maintenance of parks | 4.25 (4) | 4.04 | 4.30 | 4.41 | 4.33 | 4.15 |
| Maintenance of trails | 4.17 (5) | 4.09 | 4.23 | 4.26 | 4.22 | 4.02 |
| Shoreline access | 4.15 | 3.89 | 4.11 | 4.34 | 4.21 | 4.25 |
| Spray parks | 4.08 | 3.87 | 4.23 | 4.18 | 4.08 | 4.13 |
| Outdoor areas for gatherings/festivals | 4.08 | 3.93 | 4.19 | 4.05 | 4.20 | 4.05 |
| Playgrounds | 4.00 | 3.85 | 3.98 | 4.05 | 4.16 | 3.90 |
| Smaller parks close to home | 3.96 | 3.94 | 3.73 | 4.14 | 4.05 | 3.89 |
| Picnic facilities | 3.83 | 3.80 | 3.92 | 3.88 | 3.82 | 3.74 |
| Outdoor tracks | 3.82 | 3.67 | 3.60 | 3.74 | 4.16 | 3.70 |
| Sports fields - soccer, baseball, etc. | 3.81 | 3.87 | 3.76 | 3.87 | 3.88 | 3.57 |
| Places to walk dogs | 3.98 | 3.68 | 3.68 | 4.14 | 4.34 | 4.15 |
| Off-road bike paths and trails | 3.97 | 3.94 | 3.58 | 4.18 | 4.10 | 3.97 |
| Skate park | 3.89 | 3.52 | 3.90 | 4.24 | 4.06 | 3.79 |
| Westhill Pool | 3.81 | 3.91 | 3.89 | 3.81 | 3.39 | 3.93 |
| Rocky Point Pool | 3.78 | 3.89 | 3.88 | 3.52 | 3.76 | 3.80 |
| Tennis courts | 3.78 | 3.75 | 3.69 | 3.97 | 3.87 | 3.53 |
| Outdoor sport courts | 3.75 | 3.73 | 3.74 | 3.74 | 3.83 | 3.68 |
| Safe places to ride a bicycle | 3.72 | 3.70 | 3.58 | 3.70 | 3.84 | 3.69 |
| Boat launches | 3.72 | 3.53 | 3.75 | 3.78 | 3.81 | 3.82 |
| Bike skills park | 3.60 | 3.59 | 3.67 | 3.69 | 3.65 | 3.38 |
| Roadside bikeways | 3.59 | 3.63 | 3.51 | 3.79 | 3.72 | 3.11 |
| Off-leash dog areas | 3.45 | 3.37 | 3.07 | 3.31 | 3.71 | 3.95 |
| Community gardens | 3.44 | 3.46 | 3.64 | 3.04 | 3.78 | 3.27 |

Figure A-4: Mean Satisfaction Ratings for Outdoor Recreation

What is your level of satisfaction with each of the following outdoor activities in or near the City of Port Moody? When answering please consider quality, location and if there are enough opportunities. The table above shows the mean (average) satisfaction ratings of outdoor activities by the total sample and the residents of each area. The rating scale ran from 1 to 5, where 1 was “very dissatisfied” and 5 was “very satisfied”, thus, the larger the mean the better the overall ratings.

First Choice Priority for Improved Outdoor Recreation

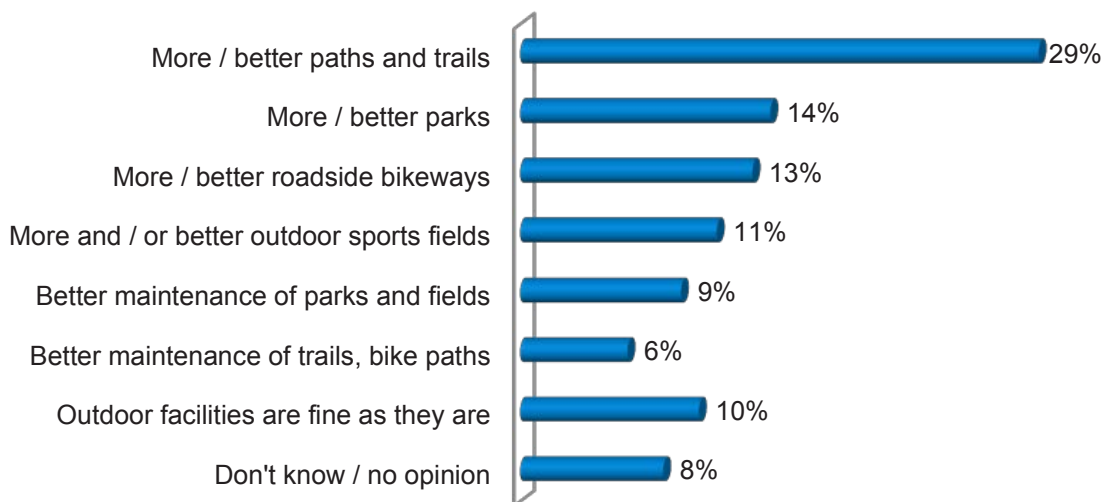


Figure A-5: First Choice Priority for Improved Outdoor Recreation

| Priority Options | More | Better | Both more and better |
|--|------|--------|----------------------|
| More and / or better paths and trails | 30% | 49% | 20% |
| More and / or better parks | 18% | 67% | 14% |
| More and / or better roadside bikeways | 24% | 52% | 24% |
| More and / or better outdoor sports fields | 39% | 39% | 22% |

Figure A-6: Types of Improvements Needed: More, Better or Both

Feeling Informed About Outdoor Recreation

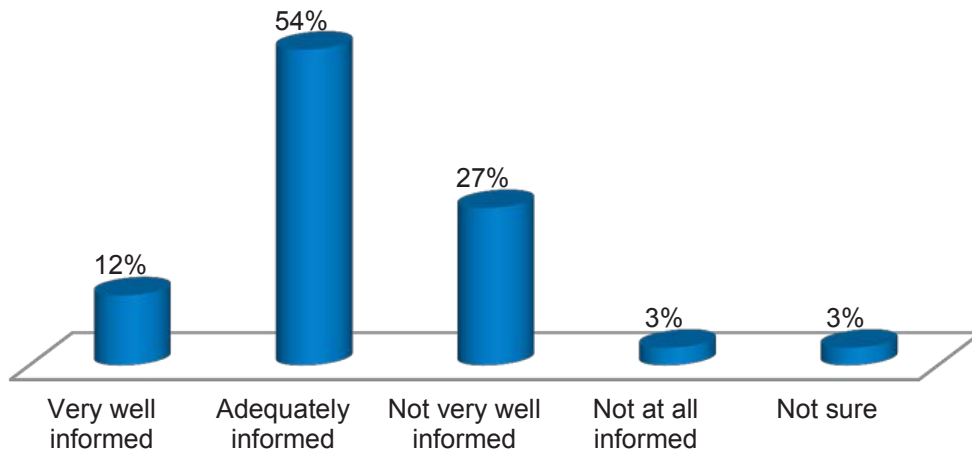


Figure A-7: Level of Feeling Informed About Outdoor Recreation

Top Seven Public and Private Recreation Activities

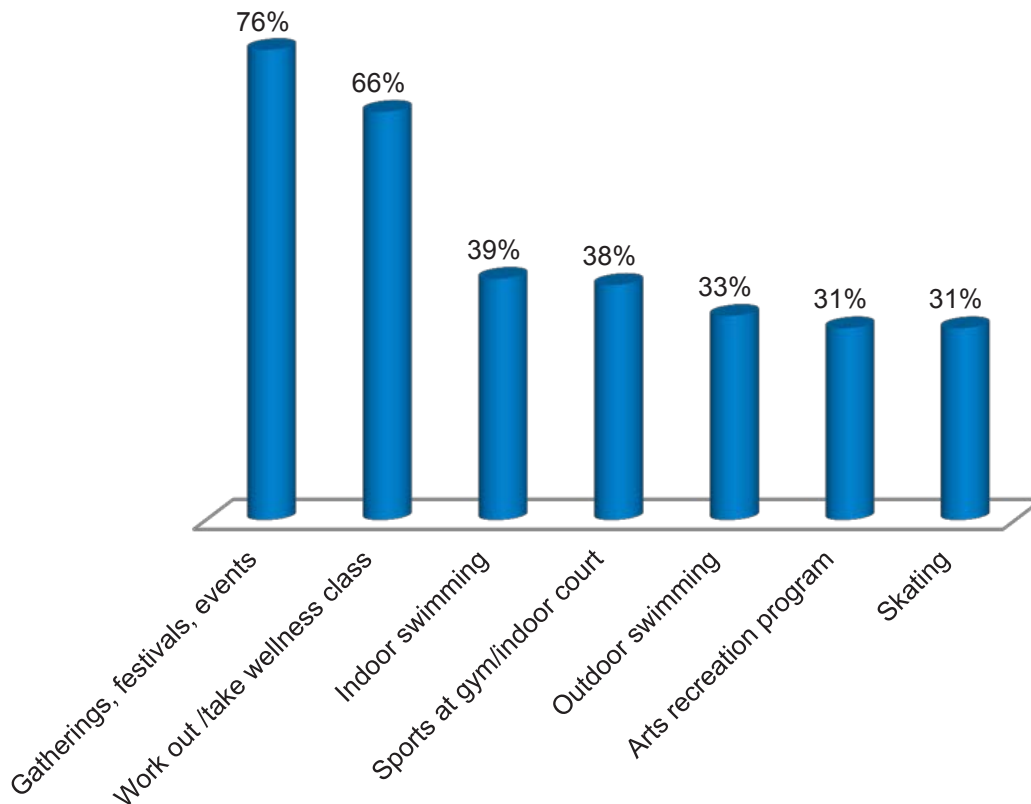


Figure A-8: Top 7 Public and Private Recreation Activities ("Top Indoor Activities or Special Events")

Top Six Facilities for Programs and Events

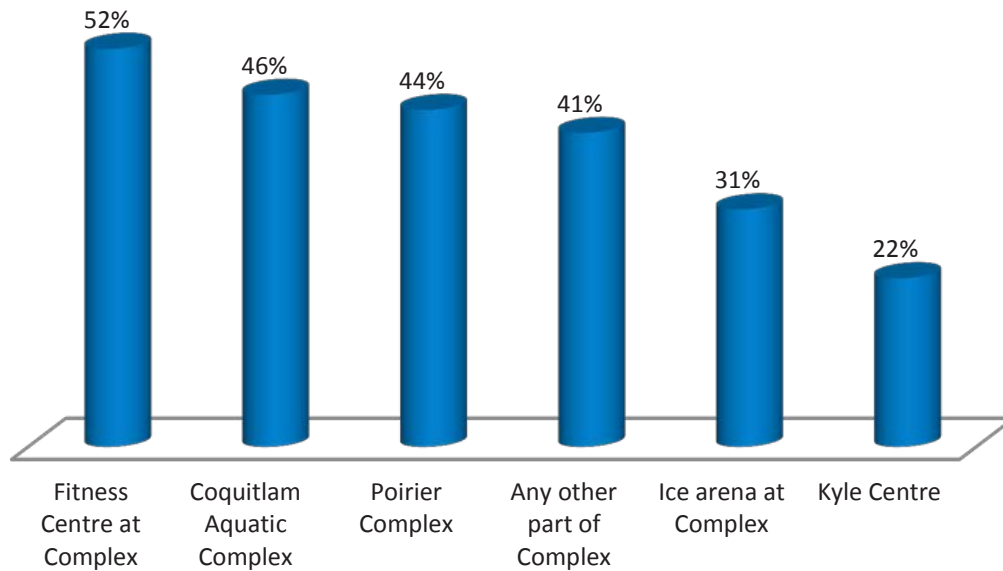


Figure A-9: Top 6 Facilities for Programs and Events (% of households with at least one member using facility in past year)

Use of Other Facilities in Past Year

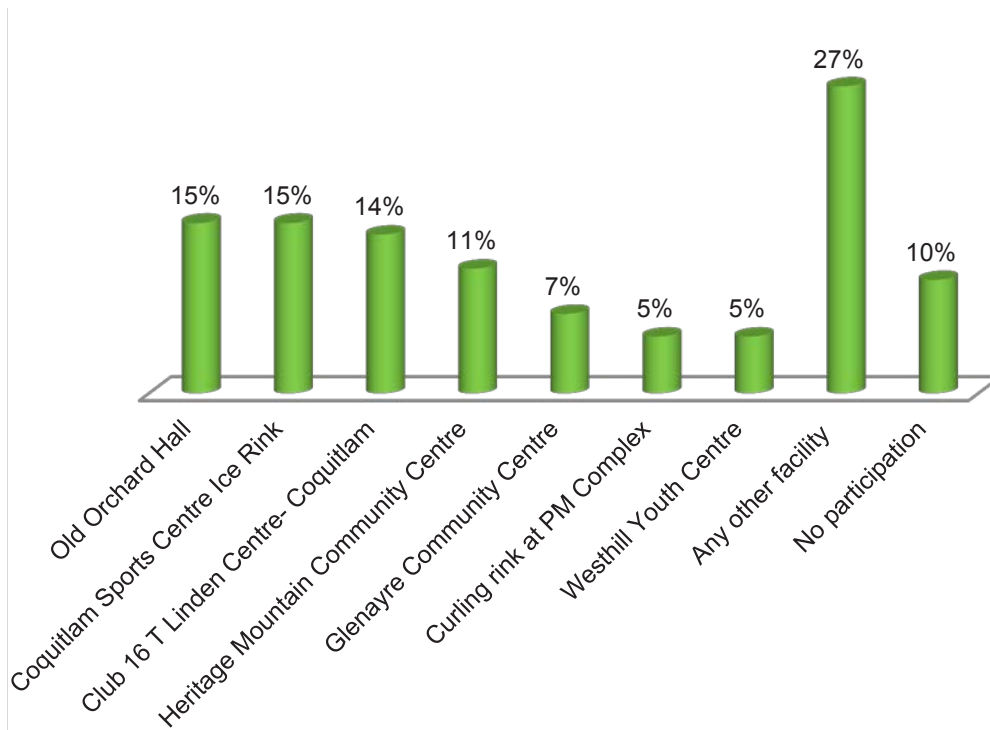


Figure A-10: Use of Other Facilities in Past Year

| | Total Sample | Area 1 Glenayre, Seaview, Harbour Heights Area | Area 2 Moody Centre | Area 3 Inlet Centre | Area 4 Heritage Area | Area 5 Pleasantside loco, April Rd. Area |
|--|--------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Port Moody Recreation Complex Fitness Centre - spinning centre, weight room, track, wellness room, spa | 4.23 (1) | 3.96 | 4.21 | 4.14 | 4.44 | 4.40 |
| Port Moody Recreation Complex -Indoor gymnasium and program rooms | 4.16 (2) | 3.97 | 4.06 | 4.08 | 4.27 | 4.39 |
| Port Moody Recreation Complex – Ice Arenas | 4.10 (3) | 3.95 | 4.21 | 4.06 | 4.18 | 4.03 |
| Maintenance of recreation facilities | 4.03 (4) | 3.73 | 3.87 | 4.29 | 4.18 | 4.00 |
| Heritage Mountain Community Centre | 3.81 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 4.18 | 4.02 | 3.64 |
| Port Moody Recreation Complex - Curling Rink | 3.69 | 3.37 | 3.75 | 3.45 | 3.70 | 4.07 |
| Kyle Recreation Centre | 3.67 | 3.63 | 3.48 | 4.06 | 3.71 | 3.56 |
| Glenayre Community Centre | 3.62 | 3.79 | 3.29 | 3.57 | 3.25 | 3.44 |
| Westhill Youth Centre | 3.57 | 3.45 | 3.33 | 4.00 | 3.56 | 3.90 |
| Use of schools for community programs | 3.55 | 3.42 | 3.11 | 3.50 | 3.94 | 3.62 |

What is your level of satisfaction with each of the above facilities? The table above shows the mean (average) satisfaction ratings of outdoor activities by the total sample and the residents of each area. The rating scale ran from 1 to 5, where 1 was “very dissatisfied” and 5 was “very satisfied”, thus, the larger the mean the better the overall ratings.

Figure A-11: Mean Satisfaction Ratings for Recreation Facilities

| | Total Sample | Area 1 Glenayre, Seaview, Harbour Heights Area | Area 2 Moody Centre | Area 3 Inlet Centre | Area 4 Heritage Area | Area 5 Pleasantside loco, April Rd. Area |
|---|--------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Community special events | 4.13 (1) | 3.95 | 4.23 | 4.22 | 4.21 | 4.05 |
| Fitness drop-in facilities - weight room, spinning, track and spa | 4.09 (2) | 3.80 | 4.14 | 4.11 | 4.19 | 4.28 |
| Fitness programs such as Pilates, boot camp, low impact aerobics, Zumba, yoga | 4.00 (3) | 3.76 | 3.97 | 3.76 | 4.18 | 4.39 |
| Children's sports and games programs including floor hockey, soccer, badminton, fencing, basketball | 3.88 (4) | 3.91 | 3.86 | 3.88 | 3.91 | 3.81 |
| Preschool programs such as Stay and Play, Creative Minds, Tiny Tots dance, Gymnastic tots | 3.82 (5) | 4.00 | 3.63 | 4.00 | 3.63 | 4.00 |
| Family-centered activities such as Parent and Tot, Stick and Puck, Preschool Play | 3.81 | 3.53 | 3.94 | 4.00 | 3.78 | 3.93 |
| Public skating, lessons or programs | 3.80 | 3.55 | 3.78 | 3.71 | 3.91 | 4.11 |
| Children's programs such as arts and crafts, dance, yoga | 3.74 | 3.76 | 3.69 | 3.36 | 3.80 | 4.00 |
| Volunteering opportunities | 3.70 | 3.69 | 3.81 | 3.67 | 3.71 | 3.64 |
| Summer programs such as day camps | 3.69 | 3.37 | 3.71 | 3.80 | 3.77 | 3.93 |
| Youth programs including drop in sports (floor hockey, soccer), youth lounge, yoga, dances | 3.63 | 3.35 | 3.57 | 3.78 | 3.76 | 3.82 |
| Public swimming, lessons, length swim or aqua fitness | 3.61 | 3.53 | 3.61 | 3.12 | 3.80 | 4.00 |
| Seniors programs such as pickleball, spin and strength, ballroom dancing, tai chi, yoga | 3.59 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.88 | 3.70 | 3.42 |
| Adult indoor sports programs such as basketball, badminton, soccer, volleyball | 3.37 | 3.30 | 3.55 | 3.07 | 3.00 | 3.73 |
| Adult programs such as belly dancing, creative writing, computer classes | 3.25 | 3.12 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 3.45 |

Figure A-12: Mean Satisfaction Ratings for Recreation Programs and Activities in Public Facilities

What is your level of satisfaction with each of the above? Consider programs in public facilities only. When answering please consider quality, location and if there are enough opportunities. The table above shows the mean (average) satisfaction ratings of outdoor activities by the total sample and the residents of each area. The rating scale ran from 1 to 5, where 1 was “very dissatisfied” and 5 was “very satisfied”, thus, the larger the mean the better the overall ratings.

Have Barriers to Participation

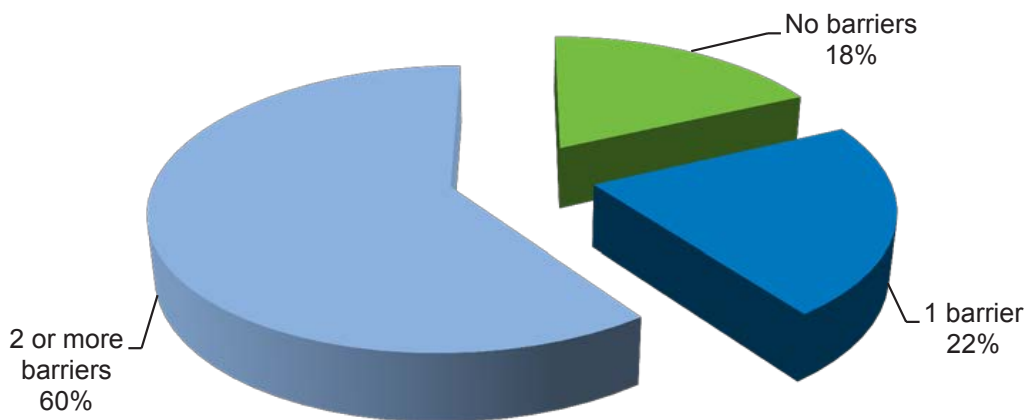


Figure A-13: Have Barriers to Participation

Barriers Affecting the Most Households

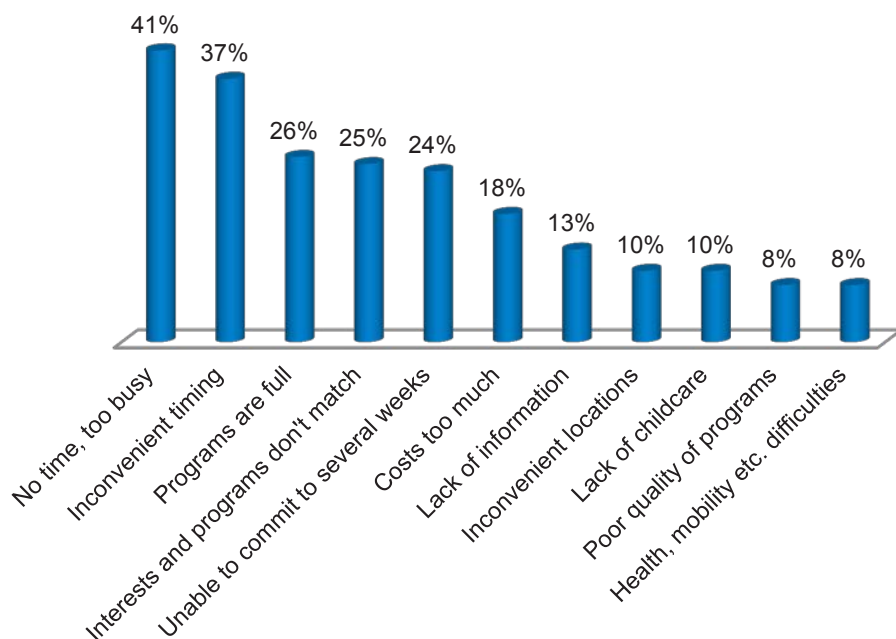


Figure A-14: Barriers Affecting the Most Households

First Choice Priority for Improved Indoor Recreation



Figure A-15: First Choice Priority for Improved Indoor Recreation

| Priority Options | More | Better | Both more and better |
|--|------|--------|----------------------|
| More and / or better recreation programs(including fitness, arts, sports, sports for different age groups) | 18% | 56% | 26% |
| More or better indoor recreation facilities, e.g. more program space | 13% | 62% | 25% |
| More and / or better community festivals and special events | 17% | 63% | 20% |
| More volunteering opportunities | 14% | 71% | 14% |

Figure A-16: Types of Improvement Needed: More, Better or Both

Feeling Informed about Indoor Recreation

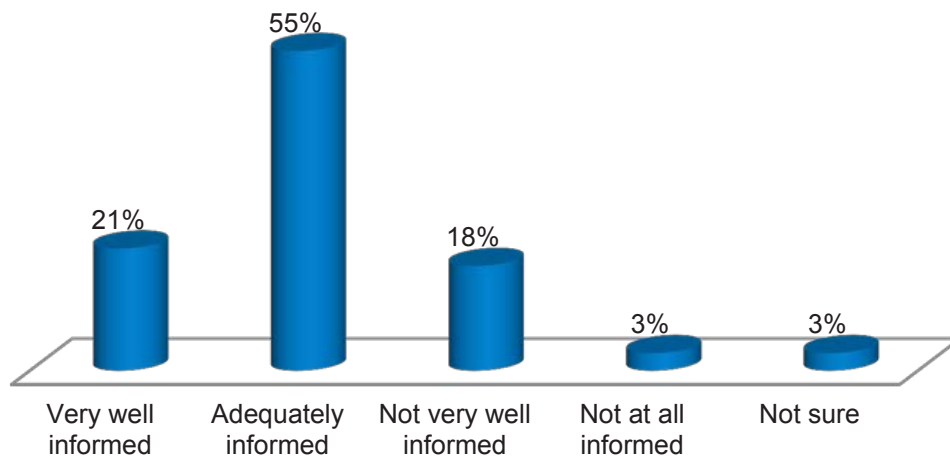


Figure A-17: Level of Feeling Informed About Indoor Recreation and Culture

Aware of Leisure Access Program

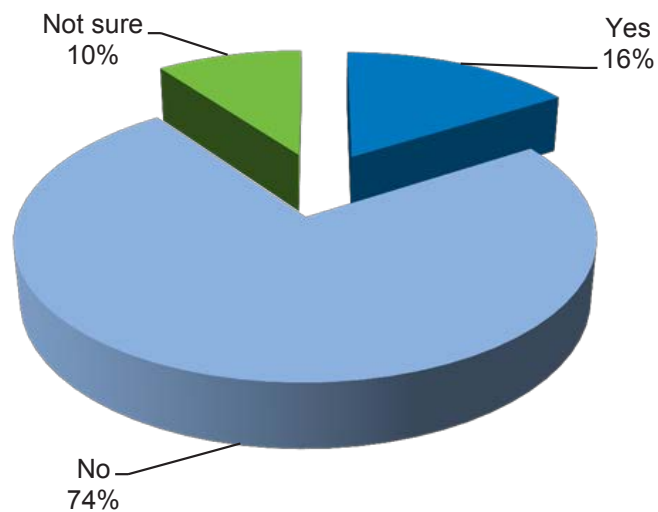


Figure A-18: Awareness of Leisure Access Program

Preferred Communication Method

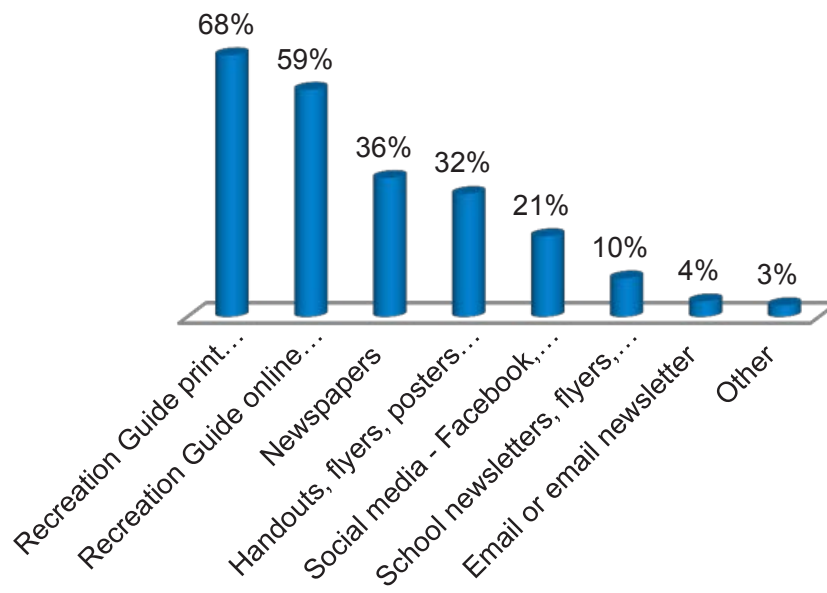


Figure A-19: Preferred Methods of Communication



B Appendix List of Parks



City Park

| Park Name | Area (ha) |
|--|-----------|
| Inlet Park | 0.8 |
| Old Orchard Park | 0.2 |
| Old Orchard Park / Shoreline Park | 12.2 |
| Pioneer Memorial Park | 1.1 |
| Rocky Point Park / PoMo Rotary SK8 Park / Inlet Park | 20.2 |
| Town Centre Park | 6.3 |

Community

| Park Name | Area (ha) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Art Wilkinson Park | 1.6 |
| Aspenwood Park | 7.1 |
| Heritage Mountain Park | 1.6 |
| North Shore Community Park | 7.9 |
| Westhill Park / Easthill Park | 17.2 |

Neighbourhood

| Park Name | Area (ha) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Ailsa Park | 0.6 |
| Appleyard Park | 0.0 |
| Barber Park | 0.2 |
| Cedarwood Park | 0.2 |
| Eagle Park (Undeveloped) | 0.5 |
| Flavelle Park | 0.4 |
| Foxwood Park | 0.5 |
| Greenleaf Park | 0.3 |
| loco Field (Not Owned by City) | 1.6 |
| Kyle Park | 0.3 |
| Reservoir Park | 1.0 |
| Seaview Park | 1.6 |
| Sycamore Park | 0.2 |
| Twin Creeks Park | 0.4 |

Natural

| Park Name | Area (ha) |
|--|-----------|
| Brookside Park | 0.7 |
| Chines Park | 57.0 |
| Chip Kerr Park | 1.3 |
| Hillside Park | 1.2 |
| Hutchinson Creek Park | 1.8 |
| James Park | 0.5 |
| McGill Park | 0.6 |
| Mossom Creek Park / Bert Flinn Park | 145.2 |
| Noons Creek Park | 4.1 |
| Noons Creek Park / Mountain Meadows Park | 16.1 |
| Seaforth Park | 0.3 |
| Sentinel Hill Park | 0.4 |
| Suter Brook Greenway | 2.3 |
| Turner Creek Park | 1.0 |
| View Street Park | 4.3 |

Regional

| Park Name | Area (ha) |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Belcarra Regional Park | 881.7 |



Context Map