APPENDIX D – Northeast Community Centre Technical Documentation

Attached as separate file: Appendix D – NECC Technical Documentation.

The accompanying table below provides details on the included Technical Documentation.

NO.	DATE ISSUED	FILE NAME
1	2023/12/19	Program Area Summary
2	2023/12/11	Feasibility Study and Charrette Report
3	2010/06/21	Public Art Policy and Program Plan
4	2017/03/01	2015 to 2030 Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan
5	2017/06/19	Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan
6	2018/03/01	2017 to 2037 Tennis. Pickleball Services. Facilities Strategy
7	2018/03/01	2018 to 2028 Seniors Services Strategy
8	2020/05/04	2015 to 2040 Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy
9	2020/07/01	Community Engagement Phase 1
10	2020/07/01	Youth Strategy
11	2021/11/04	Community Engagement Phase 2
12	2020/09/14	Thurber Geotechnical Report
13	2021/04/20	COC Site Survey
14	2023/06/30	KWL Hydrotechnical Assessment Report
15	2023/07/19	KWL Flow Monitoring Briefing
16	2023/07/25	Blue Line Enviro. Water Sustainability Report

Appendix I - Facility Program City of Coquitlam 64075 - North East Community Centre City of Coquitlam December 19, 2023

ROOM	NET AREA (SF)	NET AREA (M ²)
Outdoor		
Outdoor Washrooms	600	55.7
Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)	1,200	111.5
Sub-Total Outdoor	600	55.7
Gross Up Factor (1.3)	180	16.7
Total Outdoor Washrooms	780	72.5
Aquatics (PSLC Pool with Reductions)		
Lap Pool (6 lane)	4,150	385.5
Warm Water Leisure Pool without warm lap lanes	2,140	198.8
Whirlpool	430	39.9
Steam Room	125	11.6
Sauna	125	11.6
Change Facilities includes internal walls	3,200	297.3
Wet Multipurpose Room (includes storage)	500	46.5
Waterslide	excluded	-
Climbing Wall	excluded	-
Deck Circulation Space	4,500	418.1
Deck Viewing Space	300	27.9
Staff Spaces	500	46.5
Support Spaces incl. Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthouses	4,400	408.8
Below Deck Service Corridor	excluded	-
Storage Space	550	51.1
Administration and Staff Areas	1,000	92.9
Sub-total Pool	21,920	2,036.4
Gross Up Factor (1.15)	6,171	573.3
Total Aquatics	28,091	2,609.7

ROOM	NET AREA (SF)	NET AREA (M ²)
Library (based on Richmond Public Library)		
Service	175	16.3
Collections	3,120	289.9
Digital Service, Computers	980	91.0
Children's Services	2,300	213.7
Teen Zone	430	39.9
Silent Study Rooms	600	55.7
Multi-purpose Room	470	43.7
Circulation Sorting Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces	1,250	116.1
Living Room	670	62.2
Group Meeting Rooms	375	34.8
Rental Library (Tools, Musical Instruments, Other)	excluded	-
Sub-total Library	10,370	963
Orress Un Foster (4.2)		
Gross Up Factor (1.3)	3,111	289.0
Total Library	13,481	1,252

ROOM	NET AREA (SF)	NET AREA (M ²)
Community Centre		
Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)	2,000	185.8
Indoor Playground, Exploratorium	excluded	-
Administration and Control (1320 sf of list below)		
Reception 2-3 staff	200	18.6
Open Workroom 3-4 staff (65 sf each)	260	24.2
Manager	120	11.1
Meeting room	200	18.6
Fitness Office (40 sf each)	120	11.1
Staff Room	300	27.9
Maintenance Manager	120	11.1
Partnership Offices	excluded	-
Half Gymnasium	excluded	-
Double Gymnasium	12,000	1,114.8
Gym Storage	1,000	92.9
Fitness & Weights	5,000	464.5
Spin Room	0	
Active Studio	2,000	185.8
Active Studio Storage	200	18.6
Walking/Running Track	included (opportunity to discover efficiencies)	included (opportunity to discover efficiencies)
Visual Arts Instruction	excluded	-
Storage for Arts room	excluded	-
Visual Arts Display Space Included in overall Community Centre	excluded	-
Community Kitchen	300	27.9
Maker Space	excluded	-
Storage for Maker Space	excluded	_
Social Room (Youth, Seniors, etc.)	excluded	-
Sensory space	included (combined use with S MP)	included (combined use with S MP)
Multi-purpose Large	2,400	223.0
Storage for MP Large	240	22.3
Multi-purpose Medium	1,000	92.9

ROOM	NET AREA (SF)	NET AREA (M ²)
Storage for MP Medium	100	9.3
Multi-purpose Medium	1,000	92.9
Storage for MP Medium	100	9.3
Multi-purpose Small	600	55.7
Storage for MP Small	60	5.6
Multi-purpose SmallMeeting Room	600	55.7
Storage for MP Small	60	5.6
Board Room	excluded	-
Washrooms	1,500	139.4
Change Facilities	800	74.3
Community Storage	excluded	-
Sub-total Community Centre	32,280	2,999
Gross Up Factor (1.3)	9.684.0	900
Total Community Centre	41,964	3,899
Outdoor Covered Area	1,200	111.5
Outdoor Washrooms, Aquatics, Community Centre TOTAL GFA	70,835	6580.8
TOTAL GFA (Incl. Library)	84,316	7,833

NORTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTRE

FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDY AND CHARRETTE REPORT

April 29, 2021

FS



The Northeast Community Centre is a **CATALYST for COMMUNITY** immersed into the landscape and the life of the village. It **BUILDS CONNECTIONS** and **ENRICHES LIVES** by providing a **HUB** for socializing, life-long learning, health, creation and play.

The new centre will respond to the unique social, educational, physical, and economic well-being of the Burke Mountain community.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

A new integrated community is being developed on Burke Mountain. Named Burke Mountain Village (previously Partington Creek Village), this new neighbourhood is envisioned as a vibrant and exciting social gathering place, compact, diverse and walkable, and a future economic hub of Northeast Coquitlam^{*}.

Along with the anticipated residential and commercial developments, a large community centre is being considered for the heart of the village, to serve existing and future residents and to draw visitors up the mountain, to this new community.

In August of 2019, HDR Architecture was retained by the City of Coquitlam to provide architectural services for the concept design of the new community centre. The scope of work focused on four key components:

- 1. Initial Site Test Fits
- 2. Stakeholder Engagement
- 3. Building Program
- 4. Concept Design

The study aimed to understand the development potential of a large community centre on a sloping site, the facility's internal programs, and possible synergies with external development opportunities. The ability or inability to support ice rinks alongside of the community centre was also investigated with respect to impact on program adjacencies, site and parking requirements.

This report formally documents the process for developing and evaluating conceptual scenarios for 3 sites in the village, with the focus on the designated site identified in the 2017 Master Plan.

A parking analysis and a Class D project estimate has also been completed and is also included in this report.

Project Understanding

Prior to making any assumptions or starting any design initiatives for the project, HDR collected background information in order to understand the concerns and aspirations of the community through the following reports and studies:

- Partington Creek Neighbourhood Centre Master Plan, March 2017
- Aquatic Services & Infrastructure Strategy 2015-2040
- Arena Services and Facilities Strategy 2016-2030
- Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategic Plan, March 2017
- Public Art Policy & Project Plan
- Facility Allocation Policy, April 2017
- Seniors Services Strategy 2018-2028
- Parks, Recreation and Culture Youth Strategy Key Findings Report, Feb 15, 2019
- Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy 2017-2037
- Public Consultation conducted via City Staff via surveys and focus group sessions

This study strives to provide a holistic analysis of the social, economic, and environmental forces, and cement the Northeast Community Centre as a vibrant, inclusive, development within the northeast quadrant of the City, and the greater context of Coquitlam.



01 INITIAL TEST FIT

Initial Site Test Fit

Since the preferred site location and site area were identified as part of the Master Plan, prior to the development of a building program, HDR's first task was to evaluate the size of the site. A number of existing community facilities in the lower mainland were identified for use on this test fit. Utilizing Delbrook Community Recreation Centre, Port Coquitlam Community Centre, and Poirier Sport and Leisure Complex as loose templates, the following diagrams showing potential building site placements were developed. The test fits showed that a large community centre with arenas and suplus land with development potential is feasible on the preferred site in various locations.

For Diagrams A through E, neither internal program adjacencies, nor parking was defined. Program and parking will be described in greater detail later in this report. Site topography however was taken into consideration.







O2 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Stakeholder Consultation

Public Consultation

Between February and June 2020, City of Coquitlam staff conducted a series of engagement sessions with community members and delivered a youth-specific survey. Due to COVID-19 the majority of the engagement sessions were conducted via videoconference. The City heard from over 225 people, including 11 staff members, regular user groups, cultural organizations, Council Committees, a Parent Advisory Council, outdoor users, and for the first time, three sessions with language interpreters for residents from the local Persian, Korean and Chinese communities. In seeking out what current and future residents would desire in a community centre, the City asked for thoughts and impressions regarding Northeast Coguitlam: what they liked about the area, what they felt is lacking, and what they would like to see in a community centre. Innovative ideas from across the region and around the world were also discussed.

Staff Consultation

A number for Staff engagement sessions were conducted to uncover City insights regarding community amenities, strategic direction for programming, and innovation for the new facility.

Facilities Tour

This full day tour included visiting Delbrook Community Recreation Centre, The Shipyards, Hollyburn Country Club, Hillcrest Recreation Centre, and Edmonds Community Centre. The facility tours enabled the City and HDR to share and discuss example projects that helped inform and influence what gets planned in Coquitlam. Of the facilities toured, Delbrook and Hollyburn are located on sloping sites.

Case Studies Workshop

Acknowledging that some projects are not easily accessible or within a reasonable distance from the lower mainland, virtual tours of case study projects were presented. The presentation built on the insights from the facility tours and highlighted how these example projects have found solutions to multi-leveled facilities.

Blue Sky Workshop

Blue Sky thinking allows us to gather feedback on what works and what's missing; develop ideas around placemaking, offerings, components, and synergies. This highly structured visioning session provided the opportunity for the City of Coquitlam's internal stakeholders to be involved in the 'needs' planning process. Structured to promote "out-of-the-box" thinking, the activities conducted informed HDR on the direction the new community centre should take.

Design Charrette

The previous stakeholder sessions set the background for a 3-day Charrette where City Staff together with HDR, Aspect Engineering, and Bunt Transportation Engineers worked collaboratively together to develop consensus driven concepts for the preferred site. Due to the global pandemic and the BC public health order to socially distance and limit gatherings, the Charrette was held virtually. It was well attended by City stakeholders and included representation from the following:

Project Team Members, Program Team Members, Community Planning, Development Services, CLF, Park Ops, Park Planning, ICT, Coquitlam Public Library, RCMP, Engineering, and Fire. The Northeast Community Centre is a CATALYST for COMMUNITY immersed into the landscape and the life of the village. It BUILDS CONNECTIONS and ENRICHES LIVES by providing a HUB for socializing, life-long learning, health, creation and play.

The new centre will respond to the unique social, educational, physical, and economic wellbeing of the Burke Mountain community.

6 ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

1,000+ NDIVIDUAL THOUGHTS

5 MAJOR THEMES GREAT



CONNECTED



KEYWORDS:

INTEGRATED into hilside / fitting into a community / public + private realm / indoor + outdoor amenities

CONNECTED program adjacencies / indoor + outdoor / to the community

AUTHENTIC sense of place / locally + regionally inspired design

KEYWORDS:

COMMUNITY building / minded / relevant / vibrant / sense of belonging / welcoming

SOCIAL heart / mixed-use / public gathering / meeting place

GATHER big + small / adptable space for a variety of activities

EQUITY Inclusive / welcomes ALL

ACTIVE SPACES

KEYWORDS:

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL spaces have double functions / future-proofing + planning / multi-uses

FUN programmed + unprogrammed play / playful design

MOVEMENT move along contours of hillside / pedestrian experience at walking scale / create passthroughs / design for slow movement

ACTIVATE public space / views in and out / people / the street



HOME AWAY FROM HOME

KEYWORDS:

LOCAL sense of place / locally + regionally inspired design

ONE STOP SHOP

all in one / on the way / programming for all / ease of access

CONVENIENCE all

encompassing programming / drop in / extended hours

LIFELONG **LEARNING**

KEYWORDS:

EDUCATION learning / teaching / programming / visual representation of learning in spaces

LEARNING **OPPORTUNITIES**

All encompassing / programming / opportunity for drop-in

ENRICHING mind / body / soul inspiring spaces

Community Profile 02.1

Northeast Coquitlam Community Profile - 2019



10%

Age of Residents

In Northeast Coquitlam, 2016 census data tells us that:

- 48% of people are between the ages 30 and 59
- With only 11% aged 60+
- 29% are under the age of 19
- 17% of those youth are under the age of 9

2016 Northeast Coquitlam vs. Coquitlam

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP Source: Census Canada 2016

(% of single responses)

Northeast Coquitlam Coquitlam



Where do Northeast Coquitlam residents work?

Top 10 Labour Force Industries:

- 1. Retail trade (12%)
- 2. Professional, Scientific + Tech Services (11%)
- 3. Health Care + Social Assistance (10%)
- 4. Educational Services (8%)
- 5. Construction (7%)

- 6. Finance + Insurance (6%)
- 7. Accommodation + Food Services (6%)
- 8. Public Administration (6%)
- 9. Wholesale Trade (5%)
- 10. Manufacturing (5%)

2016 Northeast Coquitlam vs. Coquitlam

TOP 10 LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY Source: Census Canada 2016

(% of single responses)

Northeast Coquitlam

Coquitlam

Coquitlam

Retail trade Professional, scientific and technical services Health care and social assistance Educational services Construction Finance and insurance Accommodation and food services Public administration Wholesale trade Manufacturing

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02.2 Public Consultation

Northeast Recreation Centre Facility Planning Community Survey - January 6, 2020

Who Participated?

823 survey responses gathered from 2 online surveys

89% of survey participants live in Coquitlam

59% live in Northeast Coquitlam / Burke Mountain area



The age range of the majority of participants was: 35 to 54 The majority of those participants, 54% identified as female.

Ethnic / Cultural Origins

41% of participants identified as being from the British Isles

31% other European countries

16% Chinese and 15% Other North American

The survey results showed that there was insufficient representation from the whole community. Specifically, there lacked participation from Chinese and other East and Southeast Asian residents.



What else did we find out about the survey participants?

Who lives in the home?

According to the 2016 census, 58% of people live in single family homes + 90% of residents own their home.

The survey told us that 40% of participant households have 4 people living in their home, 22% have 3 people, 15% have 5 and another 15% show living as a single person.



PRESENCE OF SECONDARY SUITE IN HOME



Of the 29%, 42% have 2 people living in the suite, and 29% have only 1 person living in the suite.





Favorite things to do / places to go in the - NE Coquitlam area

- Hiking
- Mountain Biking
- Nature walks / Exploring Nature / birdwatching
- Walking and running (trails and through the neighborhood)
- Visiting local parks (Minnekhada, Queenston, Victoria, Galloway, Lafarge Lake)
- Playgrounds
- Cycling
- Swimming
- Meeting friends (cafes and restaurants)
- Snow shoeing
- Archery
- Soccer / basketball pick-up games

Some of the other survey highlights:

- 35 % of survey participants said they did not use Rec Centres because they preferred outdoor / self-directed recreation
- High majority of NE residents were likely to incorporate their visit to NECC as part of trip to the Village, stopping at other Village retailers
- Other characteristics or activities to consider for the design of the NECC (most frequently mentioned):
 - Showcase the views and surrounding mountains and blend the rec centre in with the natural surroundings
 - Mountain biking / Hiking / walking trails
 - Accessibility, transit-friendly, provide sufficient and secure bicycle and vehicle parking
 - West Coast / Whistler Style, wood, glass, natural materials, and showcase indigenous art/culture.
 - Incorporate sustainable and environmentally friendly approaches to design
 - Ice rink for hockey and skating
 - Coffee shop, bakery, and other retail store
 - Emphasize / educate the public on environmental and wildlife protection
 - Creating gathering/social spaces and community gardens to foster a strong community spirit
 - Other amenities mentioned include: a playground, lacrosse box, zipline, climbing wall and curling facilities.

Engagement Session with Community Members

Themes of discussions during the engagement sessions with community members:

SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Almost every group spoke of the need for the Community Centre to provide a sense of belonging and community for users. The conversation took many forms, from accessibility of the site for people with mobility challenges, and for people without private vehicles, to the importance of having a variety of spaces for different uses and group sizes. The topic of inclusivity was also top of mind for many groups.

There was a strong desire to have a Community Centre that is welcoming and inclusive to all residents of Northeast Coquitlam. This looked different to different groups, with suggestions that signage and services should be available in different languages, washrooms be gender neutral and that some be setup without doors. Providing ancillary services like childcare, and programming at all times of day to accommodate different schedules were also mentioned as ways to create a sense of community in and around the centre. As were spaces that encourage people to interact with each other across age-groups and cultures.

AMENITIES

Unsurprisingly, every group we spoke with had quite specific ideas about the most important features of the new centre. One thing that was mentioned frequently is how long it takes to get from the Northeast to the existing facilities, so there was a strong desire to have a complete aquatic centre, including lap and leisure pools, ice rinks, performance and rehearsal halls, gymnasiums, a library, community kitchens and large bookable rooms, in addition to a library and dedicated spaces for arts, crafts, and exercise. There was a lot of interest expressed in having indoor/outdoor space, to take advantage of the natural environment of Burke Mountain. Participants really want to see a Community Centre that is in touch with nature. through outdoor programming as well as in the design of the building(s), but that can also be used comfortably year round, through covered outdoor spaces and pathways. People want to feel like they're close to nature. The most commonly requested amenity was a library, along with spaces for youth to gather, study and hang out. The library could meet many of the requests that participants had, from study spaces to learning and training opportunities, to rental of equipment beyond books (musical, tools, etc.).

DESIGN

The importance of consulting early and often with the public as well as experts was mentioned in several groups - we heard that it is essential to speak with arts practitioners to ensure spaces are appropriate for their intended activities, and to hire accessibility consultants to build a fully accessible building from the ground up. The environmental impact of the centre should be taken into consideration and mitigated as much as possible through the use of technology and environmentally friendly building materials and practices. Parking is also of concern, with enough to accommodate all users, but not overwhelming the site. Underground parking was suggested as a good option. Making a lot of the building useable by community members is important. Finding ways to build small rooms in corners, or using the roof for gardens/sitting areas/ sport courts. People are also looking forward to having opportunities to be inside or outside - and to have interconnected spaces inside, while also recognizing that different amenities have different security and operating needs. People seem very interested in being able to see other activities taking place - ie arriving for swimming lessons and seeing a performance or a group doing yoga. Spaces and rooms should be flexible, but not to the point that all uses must compromise to fit the space.

02.3 Staff Consultation



A number of Staff engagement sessions were conducted to uncover City insights regarding community amenities, strategic direction for programming, and innovation for the new facility.

Facilities Tour

The Lower Mainland tour included visiting Delbrook Community Recreation Centre, The Shipyards, Hollyburn Country Club, Hillcrest Recreation Centre, and Edmonds Community Centre. The facility tours enabled the City and HDR to share and discuss example projects that helped inform and influence what gets planned in Coquitlam. Of the facilities toured, Delbrook and Hollyburn are located on sloping sites.

Facilities Tour Comments from Staff

After the tours, HDR asked Staff to share their feedback on the buildings that they toured. The following comments were made.

DELBROOK COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTRE, NORTH VANCOUVER

- Art elements should not be tucked in behind the administration offices. The public art in the floor and around the facility was excellent and fun elements can be explored by the users in the main entryway and hallway.
- Appreciated the larger building masses being on the downward slope side of the building. Liked the way the building steps into the slope and exterior massing.
- Youth centre with separate entrance is appealing, but also needs to be connected with the main facility. Seems too much of an afterthought and unattractive so probably not well used.
- Liked the high visibility into the fitness and active spaces.
- Way finding was confusing at the entry and to some parts of the building. Access to second floor was not intuitive.
- Adjacencies seem well positioned but still rely on corridors/hallways which is less than ideal.
- Lack of parking and complaints from users. This is in part due to lack of active transportation and transit options (or usage). Very comparable facility to Burke in that regard. Staff noted that they were not allowed to park on site.

- A beautiful building that fits nicely on the slope with glazing that makes it transparent in many ways.
- The extensive use of wood on the interior makes it feel warmer and more welcoming than many new recreation centres,
- Liked the scale and transparency of the rooms onto the halls, light capture between floors, the scale of the fitness and spin classes, co-location with an active park (but could have been better connected to that park).
- The terraced stair entry from the parking lot felt a bit massive and not an inviting entry compared to the street. For NECC there will be a significant number of users driving to the facility, the entry experience should be well thought out.
- Appealing interior finishing however hallways to the offices very "institutional", the feeling of the visitor is that they are not allowed in that area.
- The integration between the indoor and the outdoor amenities seems to not be well thought through and a large missed opportunity.



HOLLYBURN COUNTRY CLUB, WEST VANCOUVER

- Appreciate how development in a phased approach without a master plan and flexibility for future code compliance is critical.
- The views were amazing, and really drove home the importance of ensuring to plan to capitalize on our view potentials in the design.
- So many corridors! Tough to renovate in small doses and the building really suffers from poorly planned circulation.
- Liked the fitness wing and how it nestles in the trees/slope.
- Great design considering the site constraints (steep slopes, squeezed between two watercourses).
- Parking likely to be a challenge if this were a publicly accessible building.
- Interior were quite dated and the lobby felt like a hotel, but perhaps on purpose.

EDMONDS COMMUNITY CENTRE, BURNABY

- It's too bad the seniors room ended up being off in a little corner, separated from the main activity room.
- The aquatic elements seemed really interesting, and I could see why it was full immediately.
- Liked the lights in the floor of the lobby.
- Would benefit from warmer, better material selections throughout (except seniors space which is kind of a fun juxtaposition).
- Circulation is complicated despite central spine (which nicely frames a tree in the adjacent park).
- Grades at front entrance are awkward with the attempt to keep a single indoor floor height.
- Daycare gets partially buried and seniors space.
- Loses contact with street perhaps buildings on slightly sloping sites are more difficult to grade then steep slope sites?

- Liked the open corridor that connects through the building to the active park behind.
- Pool is lovely although change rooms are small. Pool has good accessibility.
- Liked the indoor playground but it was very small.
- · Liked fairly generous gathering space pool side.
- Entry area off main street could have been more welcoming maybe it is the materiality and colours that were not welcoming.
- There is not much of indoor and outdoor space integration.



THE SHIPYARDS, NORTH VANCOUVER (DIALOG)

- Really liked the multi-functionality of this outdoor plaza.
- The adjacency of retail to the plaza only helps to increase visibility of civic activities and recreation/culture.
- The water leakage from the design was problematic for ice making, and based on the photos included, the design also seems to have misjudged the water flow in the spray park season.
- Beautiful venue.
- Nice scale and great adaptive reuse of the structure but limited comparable to Burke.
- Covered outdoor recreation areas are valuable so keeping an eye out for opportunities to blend inside/outside spaces with covered areas is beneficial.
- The focus on leisure activity to build community is key. All ages, all abilities, all seasons, flexible covered outdoor space.
- Rink area felt a bit small.
- Good example of seamlessly integrating public/ private realm. Design allows for opportunities to use for different events throughout the year (not just a seasonal ice rink).

- Potential to have integrated more commercial/ retail space, particularly considering the views of the inlet and Downtown.
- Would be interested in the cost/benefit analysis of the outdoor rink as it appeared to have a lot of operational requirements (i.e. staffing).
- Unique sense of place that is developed integrating public amenities, private business, and historic and natural assets. Liked that they were trying to make the public space multi-functional and multi-purpose.

HILLCREST COMMUNITY CENTRE, VANCOUVER (HCMA Architecture)

- Library was off on its own and not integrated, tucked away and unseen. Access to library is less than ideal but love the synergy of having it in the facility.
- While visibility to the multi-purpose spaces from the main lobby was good, the spaces were pretty far away because of the configuration of the arena and curling rink.
- Liked the indoor/outdoor pool planning and the scale of aquatic amenities.
- Circulation in this building is so good. Love the area between the rink and the pool though it could be even wider based on how busy it gets. The corridor that leads to the gym benefits greatly from the glazing looking out onto the rink.
- The use of wood in the pool and rink really adds to the attractiveness of the overall facility.
- The drop off plaza is a failure with rough materials and island trees. Picnic tables for waiting are an after thought.
- Liked the large hall that needs to be larger with even more seating!



- Pool is great, lacks enough deck space for hanging out – the birthday party/meeting room could have been better connected too.
- Outdoor pool is only a small leisure pool, could have been bigger with more deck space too.
- Liked the core universal change rooms, planning for volume of use and cleanliness has been a challenge.
- Also tucked away and unseen, is the childcare and fitness access is poor
- Fitness is a bit of an intimidating male dominated space narrow entry and exits. Overall it's popularity is its detriment.
- Rink spectating could be better connected to the lobby and café space. Really feels like a giant pool and rink with community centre program areas as afterthoughts but a great pool!
- Quite a bit of retail considering the proximity to Main Street, but the staff noted that the coffee shop was successful.
- Liked that most of the large spaces had sunlight access.
- Does not seem like there is much if any integration between indoor and outdoor amenities.

Case Studies Workshop

Senior City Staff and Planners were introduced to case studies that highlight innovation and trends in Community Recreation buildings. The case studies were presented in the themed groups of:

- Sloped Site
- Heart
- Versatility
- Play+

As a part of the workshop, the attendees worked in small groups to discuss ideas that would be beneficial for the Northeast Community Centre.



Trends in Recreation

WHO: Senior City Staff and Planners (x16), divided into groups of three, with HDR presenting and facilitating



COMMENTS (from City Staff)	SLOPED SITES		VERSATILITY	PLAY+	TOTAL
Transparency (inside + out)	2	3			5
Community Workshop / Makerspace				5	5
Pavilions Yes! Gathering spaces	1		1		5
Pavilions Do NOT feel welcoming	1				
Covered outdoor pavilion = opportunity to expand programing - Low Cost			1	1	
Views from roof would be an opportunity / Activated roof / courts on roof	2	1	1		4
Use of natural light	2	2			4
Covered outdoor space: play area / courts / plaza / gathering spaces	1	2	1		4
Stairs as seating outdoors / public viewing / terraced landscape for stairs / seating / Amphitheatre	3		1		4
Space for spontaneously planned central activity / comfortable setting for social gatherings / entertainment (indoor + outdoor)		2	2		4
Curved forms appeal / Curved bldg design	1	2			3
Outdoor plaza - entertainment / activation / animate neighborhood	2	1			3
Library / public living room / mixing chamber		3			3
Fun! Everywhere climbing wall?!		3			3
			-		_
Indoor / Outdoor: creates versatility, year-round			3		3
Trail running through building / Outdoor-Indoor Track				3	3

Key Themes from Top Comments include:

- Connection to the outdoors and beautiful landscape through views, the use of transparency and roof tops; and the concept of moving people through the building and the outdoor space via trails and running/walking tracks.
- The concept of the building being a community hub, not just for sports, but to provide a place for cultural social activities, festivals and gathering, makerspaces, public art and spontaneous gathering both inside and out. Including spaces for a public library, arts classes and studio spaces could provide intergenerational and cross-cultural connectedness.
- There were some conflicting opinions around the concept of the pavilion. Some felt that the pavilion could disconnect and not be welcoming enough, others thought it could provide the in-between space for spontaneous social gathering. When shown the outdoor adaptable pavilion, some thought a covered outdoor space designed as a pavilion could provide an opportunity to expand programming at a low cost.
- Architectural elements that were noted consisted of: curves, plazas, indoor running tracks, climbing walls, natural light, transparency to view through building for programmatic interconnectedness and to have users see in and out of the building, stairs as seating, occupied and active rooftop.

What would make the Northeast Community Centre successful?

YOU ANSWERED...

If your grade 9 kid describes it as a 'really cool' place to go

Nails flexibility and versatility, is temporal and adaptable to community

Supports indoor + outdoor living and recreation

Connection with village + parks

Trail through building

Not just a living room, welcoming space throughout

Supports diversity + culture

Comfortable with flexible and moveable furniture, good access control

Central / living room / core area

View from every window

Pride in building regardless of demographics, sense of belonging.

Opportunity to create a unique building, burke village identity

Multi-faceted

Integrating all ideas with out getting program ideas cut due to budget, creative solutions

Hard time leaving it

Campus with pavilions

One-stop shop approach, medieval village (cathedral)

All of the diverse community can see themselves in the facility.

Blue Sky Workshop

Different perspectives are important and can drive innovation.

It is easy to assume what community members may want from their facilities and services. However, often our assumptions are based on incomplete information. Even if the public tell us what they want, we might not know why OR end users might tell us they want one thing when in actuality, they need something else.

To combat typical assumptions, user personas were used in a workshop setting. 4 personas were provided by the City from previous work completed to understand the retail aspirations for the Village. These personas include Pets and PCs, Heritage Hubs, Boomerang City, Kids and Careers. In addition, 4 generic demographics were added – Active Seniors, Teens and Students, Millennials, and Children. By stepping into the shoes of these personas, a more relevant and successful destination can be designed.

During the workshop City Staff were asked the question, "How might we create an authentic, social, integrated community destination on Burke Mountain?"

Solutions were developed through individual and group activities, and always with the perspective of community members.





Segmentation Behaviours and Attitudes - Summary

	PETS AND PCS	HERITAGE HUBS	BOOMERANG CITY	KIDS AND CAREERS
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$137,272	\$121,309	\$134,182	\$171,043
HOUSE TENURE	Own	Own	Own	Own
EDUCATION	College/University	College/University	College/University and High School	College/University
FAMILY	Younger, upscale, suburban families	Middle-aged, diverse, suburban families	Upscale, multi-generational urban households	Large, well-off, middle-aged suburban families
ETHNICITY	China, Philippines, India	Wide variety of nationalities but no one dominates	Low cultural diversity	No major ethnicity cluster
LEISURE	 Focused on children Movies, bowling, zoo, hockey, aquarium, amusement parks 	 Focused on leisure - playing soccer, skateboarding, water parks, fitness classes, amusement parks 	 National, provincial parks Yoga Garden shows, boat shows, live theatre, music festivals, opera, art galleries Youth adventure sports - motorcycling Golf, curling 	 Jogging Skateboarding Theme parks Summer camp Belong to golf and fitness clubs Attend professional sporting events
PERSONALITY	 Risk takers Want to be influencers Status-conscious Pursuit of happiness Strong work ethic - but not necessarily in love with their jobs Because of their ethnicity, believe that through hard work they will get ahead in life 	 Work focused on moving ahead and good income but not necessarily in love with their jobs Savers - want to pass things down to their children Ostentatious - show off possessions as indicators of success Want to save money but also want to show off Non-conformists, break rules Often connected to a local religious community 	 Have well-paying jobs usually in science, education, government or arts Wordly in their views Well-travelled sophisticates Share posts, podcasts and pictures online Seek relationships with young people and consider them peers Think of themselves as younger than they are Work hard to get ahead Natural inclination to help others Embrance living in a cultural mosaic - social learners 	 Work hard, play hard Owe their success to mix of determination and education Look to technology to save time (buy home furniture, movie tickets, catch up on sports news) Do like spontaneity



Example Solution Mash-up Activity

THE BUILDING IS THE WALL solution mash-ups

Parents who fall into the PETS and PCs demographic are always looking for a way to provide opportunities for their children, whether this be socially, academically or otherwise. Teens, looking to connect with friends, and also satisfy family time requirements are often torn between their peer group and their family obligations. A unique focal point for family and friend interaction, which includes opportunities to meet new friends or engage with existing friends, in an active environment is required to appeal to this group.

The new 'Building Is the Wall' is an indoor/outdoor climbing experience for developing a new physical skill. Designed at varying levels of difficulty, it appeals to all. In order to charm the younger social media savvy generations, the Wall itself can be a canvas for incorporating media such as Instagram pics and TIK TOCs. The Wall for this community is connected to the outdoors, and has an indoor component for inclement weather. It holds the opportunity for "parallel play" where children and youth can be occupied socially in the same facility where parents can also participate in social activities, allowing for a 'Day Out' to meet social and family time needs.

Recreation	Fun+social	Culture	Nature	Fun + social	
		Dinner en blanc			
	Flexible schedule	Cultural Food and Drink	Afternoon tea garden		
	Movable tables and chairs	Expand social/support network			
	New experiences	Theme local, St Patricks, Chinese New Year			
My Social	Local group	Food tr	rucks		
Getaway		Café Fe	stival		
			Solitude		
			Peaceful, quiet		
			connected to outside		
		Food Trucks			
		Connect to cultural celebrations	Viewing platform at top with binoculars		
	Post-climb drinks	Background wall for instagram pics	Family nature excursions		
The Building	Climbing groups, family and friends	New skills	Gets people outside		
IS the Wall	competitions + Fundraisers	Light & sound elements	Incorporate green wall " climbing trough		
	Day out with other recreation		te state a second de altre la transition		
	activities at centre	Different challenge levels for different abilities	Inside + outside climbing paths		
	Gathering places	Wine tasting or Beerfest	Urban Gardens		
	Connected to the trail	Library (Childcare drop-in + book reading with	Connected to trail and nature		
		wifi	waterplay		
Urban Nature	Organic food stores	Children's Program to enhance o	levelopment (outdoor/indoor)		
Plaza			Bird watching		
			Stargazer observatory		
			Picnicing		
		Restaurant Café that provides outdoo		or seating	
	Business meetings	Increase connections	Indoor / Outdoor gathering (scenery)		
	Meet friends	Mentoring	natural lighting		
Indoor/	Living room	Outdoor recreation	n trail education		
Outdoor	Gathering space	Transparency			
Library Café			green wall		
Library care	E	ood Beverage			
	Book clubs				
Dowor Foods	Guest star chef	Different cuisines from around the world	Community garden		
Power Foods	Group class	Class diversity	Learning about food		
Class with	Shared food		Outdoor classes		
George Foreman	Special team assignments		BBQ		
	Fat + Drink + Friends	Bike Festival	Trails + Trees		
	Meeting people wi	th shared interests - trail guide	Forest		
Adventures in		Cycling Club	Water + Bocks		
Riking		Sharing	Skill development		
Diking		Community Event			
		Mini crankworks			
	Gathering space	Mix with new people	Indoor / Outdoor gathering		
	Living room	Music Entertainment	Natural light		
Indoor/	Meet neighbours and friends	Book club	green wall		
Outdoor		Outdoor e	ducation		
Library Café		Walking	z trail		
Library Care	Foo	d and beverage			
			Transparency to outdoor activities		
From 29 Thoughts to 6 Principles

DO:

- Connect to outdoors
- Respect the environment
- Be Equitable and Appeal to ALL
- Enable Social Gathering
- Provide Diverse and Extended Programming, geared to this Community
- Create Safe Environments

RESULT:

- Community Pride
- Active, Healthy, and Engaged Community



EQUITABLE

FOR ALL

SOCIAL GATHERING

CONNECTION

SOCIAL GATHERING

CONNECTION

ACTIVE

OUTDOORS





0

APPEALS

TO TEENS

SOCIAL GATHERING

ACTIVE, SAFE LIVING

FITNESS

+ HEALTH







EXTENDED

PROGRAMMING



REDUCE FOOTPRINT





-

AFTER WORK

PLAY

ENVIRONMENT

OF LEARNING



DIVERSE

PROGRAMMING

AQUATICS

EXPERIENCE



FITNESS + HEALTH



DIVERSE









LOCAL

AMENITIES

- hluthalla AFTER WORK DIVERSE DIVERSE APPEALS SOCIAL GATHERING PLAY PROGRAMMING PROGRAMMING TO TEENS CONNECTION 0

DIVERSE PROGRAMMING



PEACEFUL

OUTDOORS

PROGRAMMING



SOCIAL GATHERING CONNECTION







Needs Generation

(2)

PETS AND PCs needs statement:

I am a Small Business owner **TRYING TO GIVE MY KIDS A STEP UP SOCIALLY** by buying them all the newest things but my costs are higher than my income because my business is still growing which makes me feel inadequate and that I need to work harder.

TEEN needs statement

I am a Teen about to graduate **TRYING TO FIND TIME WITH MY FRIENDS** but my parents are very family focused on weekends because they are always working M-F which makes me feel sad.

CAREERS AND KIDS needs statement

I am a Fulltime Working Parent **TRYING TO GET SOME TIME FOR MYSELF** but I am spending too much time working and driving because everything is far which makes me feel exhausted, stressed out, bitter, and resentful.

BOOMERANG CITY needs statement

I am a Recent High School Graduate **TRYING TO KEEP SOME INDEPENDANCE** but I'm living at home because of COVID which makes me feel frustrated.

HERITAGE HUB needs statement

I am a Mother of Young Teens **TRYING TO JUGGLE FAMILY, WORK AND FIND TIME FOR MYSELF** but I am not able (fixed schedule) because programs are not offered when I am free which makes me feel frustrated.

ACTIVE SENIOR needs statement

I am a Recently Retired Mother **TRYING TO TOP UP MY PENSION**, but my kids are at home because of cost of living which makes me feel overwhelmed.



I WANT : A COMMUNITY FOLLSON foolity Imp: Via Fantback from the adountity The: Develop programming the from that fantback Words: Inclusive, diverse, Walcommy, proved.

IMPLICATION: access to outdoor activities

IMPLICATION: easy trails for seniors who are isolated, need exercise

IMPLICATION: share and gain knowledge, skills + experience

IMPLICATION: meeting places and a reason to meet

IMPLICATION: create open and inclusive spaces;

IMPLICATION: protect and incorporate natural elements (rocks, water, wood)

Design Charrette

Design Charrette Process

Over the course of three days, +/-40 City of Coquitlam expert stakeholders participated in an intensive three-session design charrette.





DAY 1

The first session was a fast paced, and interactive workshop specifically developed to translate quality of life insights discovered during the public and stakeholder engagement into opportunities for educational, social, health & wellness, and recreational programming. The discussion allowed HDR to create building plan layouts for review at the end of the first day.

DAY 2

In the second session the site context/site analysis, passive sustainability findings from background research was shared to elicit stakeholder feedback, ideas, and areas of concern. Opportunities for the building layouts developed in Day 1, site design, parking, programming, spatial adjacency, and stacking were also explored. The input received was captured and internalized to provide direction regarding preferred options for the project team to explore over the next day.

DAY 3

Based on the stakeholder input of sessions 1 and 2, the project team shared the concept alternatives that were developed over an intense couple days of internal project team collaboration. This session included a presentation of concepts and a group discussion to critique and respond to leading opportunities and constraints.



O3 program

03 PROGRAM

03.1 Comparison of City of Coquitlam Facilities

Program

The Major Recreation and Cultural Facilities Road Map ties into a number of existing strategies and policies, which are listed in the introduction of this report. Each of these strategies include at least one goal, objective, recommendation, or action relevant to the Major Recreation and Cultural Facilities Road Map, including:

Aquatic Services & Infrastructure Strategy:

 Maintaining and retrofitting existing indoor aquatic centres (CCAC and PSLC) as well as building new indoor aquatic centres in the Northeast and Southwest areas of Coquitlam.

Arena Services & Facilities Strategy:

 Examining options to increase the supply of arena services in Coquitlam to meet future ice needs, including options for new City facilities and/or a continued partnership opportunity or new P3 partnership.

Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategic Plan:

- Optimizing City-Owned Buildings and Spaces
- Assessing Long-Term Heritage Facility Requirements
- Planning for the Future Facility Requirements of Place des Arts
- Reviewing the Long-Term Need for a Larger Theatre

Public Art Policy:

• Including public art as part of the capital construction for proposed facility sites

Senior Services Strategy:

- Monitoring the concentration of seniors throughout the City, particularly with respect to the location of the different community facilities to ensure that adequate opportunities for engagement are available
- Incorporating flexible program space for seniors within the redevelopment of Place Maillardville, the planning of the Coquitlam YMCA and future facilities in the northeast.
- Ensuring seniors can easily and safely get to and from a recreation centre, park or an event.
- Continuing to create a welcoming, older adult focused facility environment during the day with programs and services that meet seniors' needs and interests

Tennis & Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy:

• Ensure pickleball lines are added to the future Northeast recreation complex gymnasium

Youth Strategy:

- Creating Additional Youth-Friendly Areas in Existing Indoor Facilities
- Creating Youth and Young Adult Spaces in the Design of New Facilities

In addition to these, The Facility Allocation Policy guides the fair, equitable, transparent and consistent facility allocation decisions in the City.

A balanced approach to the program has been taken and consider the above strategies alongside of public engagement results. The first priority of Parks, Recreation, and Culture is to provide core services that serve the greatest number of residents.

Detailed room by room areas of three program options – Full Program "All In", Optimized Program, and Reduced Program are presented in comparison to each other in the following pages. The gross floor area of a two rink arena has been included at the end of the All In program and is separated so that it can be added or deleted in any of the proposed program options.

03.2 Storefronts

The use of storefronts along Princeton Avenue, in commercial developments may also be an opportunity for phasing in portions of the new community centre. Programs that are suited to be separated and remote from the main community centre include:

- Library
- Fitness
- Childcare

Ideally programs that could standalone would work best in a storefront environment. Having remote recreation staff at an alternate site from the main community centre is possible. However since there would be no supervisor at the storefront location, additional staff will be required to run those storefront programs.

Comparison of City of Coquitlam Facilities

Seven Coquitlam facilities were reviewed with respect to program room type and sizes, and overall facility size. The review allows for a comparison of the new Northeast Community Centre program options with the following facilities:

- Centennial Forum
- Centennial Pavilion
- City Centre Aquatic Complex
- Maillardville Community Centre
- Coquitlam YMCA
- Pinetree Community Centre
- Poirier Sport and Leisure Centre



New Program Options Comparison





FULL 'ALL-IN'

PROGRAM

NECC Program Comparison



03.3 Program Table

FULL PROGRAM - 'ALL IN'			OPTIMIZED PROGRAM			REDUCED PROGRAM - 'MIN.'		
NET AREA (SF)	ROOM		NET AREA (SF)	ROOM		NET AREA (SF)		
	Outdoor			Outdoor		Outdoor		
600 Outdoor Washrooms			600	Outdoor Washrooms		400 Outdoor Washrooms		
1,200 Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)			1,200	Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)		1,200 Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)		
	Sub-Total Outdoo	r 1,800		Sub-Total Outdoor	1,800	Sub-Total Ou	tdoor 1,600	
	Aquatics			Aquatics		Aquatics		
5,49	0 Lap Pool (8 lane)		4,150	Lap Pool (6 lane)		4,150 Lap Pool (6 lane)		
4,00	0 Warm Water Leisure Pool		3,500	Warm Water Leisure Pool		3,500 Warm Water Leisure Pool		
1,00	0 Whirlpool		600	Whirlpool		600 Whirlpool		
20	0 Steam Room		200	Steam Room		200 Steam Room		
20	0 Sauna		200	Sauna		200 Sauna		
6,00	0 Change Facilities		6,000	Change Facilities		6,000 Change Facilities		
60	0 Wet Multipurpose Room		600	Wet Multipurpose Room		600 Wet Multipurpose Room		
80	0 Waterslide		C	Waterslide		0 Waterslide		
20	0 Climbing Wall		200	Climbing Wall		200 Climbing Wall		
7,50	0 Deck Circulation Space		7,500	Deck Circulation Space		7,500 Deck Circulation Space		
50	0 Deck Viewing Space		C	Deck Viewing Space		0 Deck Viewing Space		
2,50	0 Staff Spaces		2,500	Staff Spaces		2,500 Staff Spaces		
5,00	0 Support Spaces including Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthouses		5,000	Support Spaces including Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthouses		5,000 Support Spaces including Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthou	ses	
2,15	0 Below Deck Service Corridor		C	Below Deck Service Corridor		0 Below Deck Service Corridor		
60	0 Storage Space		600	Storage Space		600 Storage Space		
2,00	0 Administration and Staff Areas		2,000	Administration and Staff Areas		2,000 Administration and Staff Areas		
	Sub-Total Aquatics	38,740		Sub-Total Aquatics	33,050	Sub-Total Aq	uatics 33,050	
	Library			Library		Library		
18	0 Service		180	Service		0 Service		
3,12	0 Collections		3,120	Collections		0 Collections		
1,00	0 Digital Service, Computers		1,000	Digital Service, Computers		0 Digital Service, Computers		
2,30	0 Children's Services		2,300	Children's Services		0 Children's Services		
45	0 Teen Zone		450	Teen Zone		0 Teen Zone		
60	0 Silent Study Rooms		600	Silent Study Rooms		0 Silent Study Rooms		
45	0 Multi-purpose Room		450	Multi-purpose Room		0 Multi-purpose Room		
1,25	0 Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces		1,250	Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces		0 Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces		
25	0 Rental Library		C	Rental Library		0 Rental Library		
	Sub-total Library	9,600		Sub-total Library	9,350	Sub-total L	ibrary 0	
	Community Centre			Community Centre		Community Centre		
4,00	0 Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)		2,000	Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)		1,500 Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)		
2,00	0 Indoor Playground, Exploratorium		C	Indoor Playground, Exploratorium		0 Indoor Playground, Exploratorium		
2,00	0 Administration and Control		2,000	Administration and Control		1,800 Administration and Control		
	0 Partnership Offices		C	Partnership Offices		0 Partnership Offices		
	0 Half Gymnasium		C	Half Gymnasium		3,000 Half Gymnasium		
15,00	0 Double Gymnasium		14,000	Double Gymnasium		7,000 Single Gymnasium		
1,50	0 Gym Storage		1,400	Gym Storage		1,000 Gym Storage		
8,00	0 Fitness & Weights		7,000	Fitness & Weights		0 Fitness & Weights		
70	0 Spin Room		C	Spin Room		0 Spin Room		

NET AREA (SF)	ROOM		NET AREA (SF)	ROOM		NET AREA (SF)	ROOM	
2,000	Active Studio		2,000	Active Studio		(Active Studio	
200	Active Studio Storage		200	Active Studio Storage		(Active Studio Storage	
4,000	Walking/Running Track		4,000	Walking/Running Track		() Walking/Running Track	
C	Visual Arts Instruction (locate in medium MP room)		C	Visual Arts Instruction		(Visual Arts Instruction	
C	Storage for Arts room		C	Storage for Arts room		() Storage for Arts room	
C	Visual Arts Display Space (included in overall Community Centre)		C	Visual Arts Display Space Included in overall Community Centre		(Visual Arts Display Space Included in overall Community Centre	
500	Community Kitchen		500	Community Kitchen		300) Support Kitchen	
1,200	Maker Space		C	Maker Space		(Maker Space	
360	Storage for Maker Space		C	Storage for Maker Space		(Storage for Maker Space	
1,200	Social Room (Youth, Seniors, etc)		C	Social Room (Youth, Seniors, etc)		(Social Room (Youth, Seniors, etc)	
150	Sensory space		C	Sensory space		() Sensory space	
3,000	Multi-purpose Large		2,400	Multi-purpose Large		2,400	Multi-purpose Large	
300	Storage for MP Large		300	Storage for MP Large		240	Storage for MP Large	
1,100	Multi-purpose Medium		1,100	Multi-purpose Medium		1,100	Multi-purpose Medium	
110	Storage for MP Medium		110	Storage for MP Medium		11(Storage for MP Medium	
1,000	Multi-purpose Medium		1,000	Multi-purpose Medium		1,000	Multi-purpose Medium	
100	Storage for MP Medium		100	Storage for MP Medium		100) Storage for MP Medium	
C	Multi-purpose Small		600	Multi-purpose Small		() Multi-purpose Small	
C	Storage for MP Small		60	Storage for MP Small		() Storage for MP Small	
600	Multi-purpose SmallMeeting Room		C	Multi-purpose SmallMeeting Room		(Multi-purpose SmallMeeting Room	
60	Storage for MP Small		0	Storage for MP Small		() Storage for MP Small	
250	Board Room		0	Board Room			Board Room	
1 800	Washrooms		1.500	Washrooms		1 200	Washrooms	
1,000	Change Facilities		800	Change Facilities		800		
1,000			000	Community Storage		000	Community Storage	
	Sub-total Community Centre	52 130		Sub-total Community Centre	41 070		Sub-total Community Centre	21 550
	Davcare	52,150		Davcare	41,070		Davcare	21,550
0	Shared spaces (chared in Community Centre)		0	Shared spaces (chared in Community Centre)		(Shared shares (shared in Community Centre)	
120	Car Seat and Stroller Storage			Car Seat and Stroller Storage			Car Seat and Straller Storage	
1 450	Car Seat and Stroller Storage			Car Seat and Stroner Storage			Car Seat and Stroller Storage	
1,450	Combined Infant/Toddler up to 36 mos - 12 spaces			Combined Infant/Toddler up to 36 mos - 12 spaces			Combined Infant/Toddler up to 36 mos - 12 spaces	
2,030	Preschool (30 mos up for 4 hrs per day) 20 spaces (accommodated			Preschool (30 mos up for 4 hrs per day) 20 spaces (accommodated		(Preschool (30 mos up for 4 hrs per day) 20 spaces (accommodated	
	in Community Centre)			in Community Centre)			In Community Centre)	
C	K-12 years - 24 spaces (accommodated in Community Centre)		C	K-12 years - 24 spaces		(0 K-12 years - 24 spaces	-
	Sub-total Daycare	3,620		Sub-total Daycare	0		Sub-total Daycare	0
	Community Police			Community Police			Community Police	
3,500	Integrated RCMP Community Office	3,500	C	Integrated RCMP Community Office		(Integrated RCMP Community Office	
400.000			05.070			F0.000		
109,390	aross up factor		85,270	aross up factor		56,200	a subiotal	
142,207	TOTAL GFA		110,851	TOTAL GFA		73,060	TOTAL GFA	
,	л					.,		
	Arena							
65,000	Ice Arena including Change Facilities and Support Spaces							
207,207	TOTAL GFA INCLUDING 2 INDOOR RINKS							

Subsequent to the Charrette, the staff and consultant team refined the program options to align with possible budget scenarios as follows:

	OPTIMIZED PROGRAM		CORE+ PROGRAM		CORE PROGRAM	
NET AREA (SF)	ROOM		NET AREA ROOM (SF)		NET AREA (SF)	
	Outdoor		Outdoor		Outdoor	
600	Outdoor Washrooms		600 Outdoor Washrooms		400 Outdoor Washrooms	
1,200	Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)		1,200 Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)		0 Outdoor Covered Space (no walls)	
4,000	Outdoor Space for Licensed Daycare		4,000 Outdoor Space for Licensed Daycare		4,000 Outdoor Space for Licensed Daycare	
	Sub-Total Outdoor	5,800	Sub-Total Outdoo	r 1,800	Sub-Total Outdoor	400
	gross up for outdoor washrooms	1.3	gross up for outdoor washroom	s 1.3	gross up for outdoor washrooms	1.3
	GFA Outdoor Washrooms	780	GFA Outdoor Washroom	s 780	GFA Outdoor Washrooms	520
	Aquatics (PSLC Pool with increased lane width)		Aquatics (PSLC Pool with Reductions)		Aquatics (POCO model)	
4,150	Lap Pool (6 lane)		2,800 Lap Pool (4 lane)		1,400 Lap Pool (portion of combined tank)	
3,000	Warm Water Leisure Pool		2,140 Warm Water Leisure Pool without warm lap lanes		3,100 Warm Water Leisure Pool (portion of combined tank)	
430	Whirlpool		430 Whirlpool		400 Whirlpool	
125	Steam Room		125 Steam Room		125 Steam Room	
12	i Sauna		125 Sauna		125 Sauna	
3,200	Change Facilities includes internal walls		3,200 Change Facilities		2,400 Change Facilities includes internal walls	
500	Wet Multipurpose Room (includes storage)		500 Wet Multipurpose Room (includes storage)		400 Wet Multipurpose Room	
excluded	I Waterslide		excluded Waterslide		n/a Waterslide	
include	I Climbing Wall		excluded Climbing Wall		n/a Climbing Wall	
4,620	Deck Circulation Space		4,500 Deck Circulation Space		3,200 Deck Circulation Space	
300	Deck Viewing Space		300 Deck Viewing Space		200 Deck Viewing Space	
500	Staff Spaces		500 Staff Spaces		500 Staff Spaces	
4,400	Support Spaces incl. Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthouses		4,400 Support Spaces incl. Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthouses		2,725 Support Spaces incl. Pool Mechanical, excl. roof penthouses	
excluded	Below Deck Service Corridor (2150 s.f. typical)		excluded Below Deck Service Corridor		n/a Below Deck Service Corridor	
550) Storage Space		550 Storage Space		425 Storage Space	
1,000	Administration and Staff Areas		1,000 Administration and Staff Areas		n/a Administration and Staff Areas	
	Sub-total Pool	22,900	Sub-total Poc	20,570	Sub-total Pool 15	,000
	gross up	1.30	gross u	1.30	gross up incl	
	Total Aquatics (GFA)	29,770	Total Aquatics (GFA) 26,741	Total Aquatics (GFA) 15	,000
	Library (based on Richmond Public Library)		Library (based on Richmond Public Library)		Library	
108	Service		175 Service		0 Service	
3,014	Collections		3,120 Collections		0 Collections	
873	2 Digital Service, Computers		980 Digital Service, Computers		0 Digital Service, Computers	
2,260	Children's Services		2,300 Children's Services		0 Children's Services	
450	Teen Zone		430 Teen Zone		0 Teen Zone	
753	Silent Study Rooms		600 Silent Study Rooms		0 Silent Study Rooms	
861	Multi-purpose Room		470 Multi-purpose Room		0 Multi-purpose Room	
1,668	Circulation Sorting Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces		1,250 Circulation Sorting Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces		0 Circulation Sorting Workroom, Office, Staff Spaces	
1,076	Living Room		670 Living Room		0 Living Room	
323	Group Meeting Rooms		375 Group Meeting Rooms		0 Group Meeting Rooms	
250	Rental Library (Tools, Musical Instruments, Other)		0 Rental Library (Tools, Musical Instruments, Other)		0 Rental Library (Tools, Musical Instruments, Other)	
	Sub-total Library	11,635	Sub-total Librar	10,370	Sub-total Library 8	,500
	gröss up	1.3	gross u	o 1.3	gross up	1.3
	GFA Library	15,126	GFA Librar	13,481	GFA Library 11	,000,
	Community Centre		Community Centre		Community Centre	
2,800	Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)		2,000 Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)		1,500 Entry & Gathering (non-programmed)	
	Indoor Playground, Exploratorium		0 Indoor Playground, Exploratorium		0 Indoor Playground, Exploratorium	
	Administration and Control 1320 sf of list below)		Administration and Control (1320 sf of list below)		Administration and Control 1320 sf of list below)	
200	Reception 2-3 staff		200 Reception 2-3 staff		200 Reception 2-3 staff	
32	Open Workroom 4-5 staff (65 sf each)		260 Open Workroom 3-4 staff (65 sf each)		260 Open Workroom 3-4 staff (65 sf each)	
120) Manager		120 Manager		120 Manager	
200	Meeting room		200 Meeting room		200 Meeting room	
120	Fitness Office (40 sf each)		120 Fitness Office (40 sf each)		120 Fitness Office (40 sf each)	
300) Staff Room		300 Staff Room		300 Staff Room	
120	Maintenance Manager		120 Maintenance Manager		120 Maintenance Manager	
(Partnership Offices		0 Partnership Offices		0 Partnership Offices	
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04 SITE ASSESSMENT

04.1 Overall Burke Mountain Context

Burke Mountain Village will be the commercial and social hub of Burke Mountain in Northeast Coquitlam. The 15.8-hectare (39-acre) site is located east of Burke Mountain Creek and south of David Avenue. The City of Coquitlam is the primary landowner of the Village lands, which is expected to house over 2,000 residential units (apartments and townhomes) and include 120,000 square feet of retail.*

*As described on the City of Coquitlam website



OVERALL SITE CONTEXT AERIAL MAP

04.2 Immediate Context







COMMUNITY PARKS AND AMENITIES







IMMEDIATE SITE CONTEXT

04.3 Three Sites

In addition to the primary site designated in the Partington Creek Neighbourhood Centre Master Plan, two additional sites were considered for the Northeast Community Centre to confirm that the selected location is optimal.

PROJECT SITE 1

Primary Community Centre site, located south of Princeton Avenue and bounded by David Avenue at the north and Burke Village Promenade to the southeast.

PROJECT SITE 2

Alternate Community Centre site, located north of Princeton Avenue and bounded by David Avenue at the north.

PROJECT SITE 3

Alternate Community Centre site, located south of Princeton Avenue and bounded by Mitchell Street at the west and Burke Village Promenade to the south.

Site Locations



Site Analysis: Site 1





Streetscapes



Terraces



Land Use



Natural Water



Pedestrian

Elevations



Cycling



Parks







Vehicular



Site Drainage





Solar



Future Parcels



Parking









Waste Collection



Site Analysis: Site 2



Terraces



Pedestrian



Cycling



Elevations











Vehicular



Drainage





Drop-Off



Parking



Transit



Waste Collection



Site Analysis: Site 3



Terraces



Pedestrian



Cycling



Elevations





Fire Access



Vehicular



Drainage



Parking



Wind



Drop-Off







Waste Collection



Site 1 Sections



Site 2 Sections





Site 3 Sections




05 CONCEPT DESIGN

05.1 Concept Design - Site 1

The Site

The concept design for Site 1 was explored during the 3 day Charrette and forms the basis of design for the Site 2 and Site 3 site analysis.

Key features of this site plan include:

- Corner entrance to the building is adjacent to the park to allow for maximum opportunities for a strong inside/outside connection.
- Continuation of building frontage along Princeton, aligned with buildings anticipated on adjacent parcel to the west.
- Opportunity for unobstructed views to the south.
- Location of parking and vehicle access from Burke Valley Parkway (BVP) is situated between the two natural watercourses.
- Main drop off at the south entrance of the building at the lower level. Limited drop off opportunities at main entrance along Princeton.

- Fire truck access to the main entrance, and emergency access to the south side of the building will be via BVP.
- Green areas to allow for surface water management and watercourse via rain gardens and bouldered swales.
- Parcel at the southwest corner of the site to be consolidated with the civic site in order to allow for parking access.
- Arenas can be accommodated to the east of the new facility.



Option 2









The Building and Massing

Two floor plan options were developed to show flexibility of the site to accommodate variation in placement and adjacency of programs components.

Key features of the floor plans and massing include:

- The Optimized Program was used to develop the plan layouts.
- Entrance and gathering space along Princeton and adjacent to the park provides strong opportunities to engage community members.
- Lower level parking entrance will be a significant entrance, utilized by those arriving to the facility by vehicle, and also by park users for vertical movement to Princeton Avenue.
- Southern facing glazing for passive solar opportunities and views for the Natatorium.
- Opportunity for either a Library adjacency to the park for outdoor learning opportunities, or a natatorium adjacency to the park for change room / washroom access, and connection to enhanced outdoor water feature.

- Location of multipurpose rooms close to the Library to allow for sharing of rooms for both community centre and library programs.
- Fitness centre in a double storey volume along Princeton frontage will showcase active programs.
 Library program could also benefit from the Princeton frontage, and be highly visible.
- Gymnasium at the lower level allows for fitness to running track connection at the upper level.

Option 1



Option 2



Plans





Parking Plans

Option 1



Option 2



05.2 Alternate Site 2

Site 2 - Option 1





Renderings

Plans

Site 2 - Option 2





Renderings





Plans





Plans







Renderings

05.4 Opportunities and Challenges



Site 1

Opportunities

- Building has good visibility from Princeton with pedestrian access.
- Strong connection to the Village park and park amenities.
- Parking is located at the lower BVP level and Princeton frontage can be predominately pedestrian.
- Views to the south are unobstructed.
- Due to site slope, pool tanks will likely be constructed above natural grade rather than underground This will allow for the opportunity to provide maintenance access around the tank and is less costly than excavation for pool tanks.
- Large site which can accommodate a significant amount of surface parking which is less costly than structured or below building/underground parking.
- Site area can accommodate arena development.

Challenges

- Multi-leveled building requires additional staff oversight of the facility.
- Site slope is significant, similar to Site 3 and vertical access to move from one level to the next will require care accessibility considerations.
- Height of building on the north side may result in additional costs if the building strives to be taller in order to better relate to frontage heights of adjacent developments along the south side of Princeton.
- Natural watercourses impact the parking layout and are an added component to be considered in the development.
- Parking and drop off at lower level suggest additional monitoring of parking entrance is required.

Site 2

Opportunities

- Prominent location at the corner of David and Princeton.
- Site slope is less than other 2 sites and allows for programs to be located on two levels.
- Driveway access does not conflict with intention to avoid crossings on Arterial Streets (David Avenue).
- Access by vehicle from all directions possible within the broader neighbourhood circuitous routing.

Challenges

- Site parcel was envisioned for the tallest building massing in the Master Plan. The NECC will be 2-3 stories in height along Princeton and may be dwarfed by the adjacent developments.
- Relationship to park is limited to the park extension on the north side of Princeton. Park users will likely need to cross Princeton to access more significant park amenities.
- Opportunity for views to the south will be limited by the development south of Princeton.
- No site area for future arena development.
- No ability to utilize the natural site slope for below building (and above grade) parking.
- Princeton Avenue is intended to be pedestrian oriented (low traffic volumes)
- Princeton Avenue general vehicle travel patterns will increase volumes on Princeton Street, which will also impact comfort for cyclists in mixed traffics.
- Vehicle sight distance views may be challenging for the David / Princeton intersection depending on the landscaping, the grades and the road curvature. Assumed 30 km/hr speed => Stopping distance of approximately 35m which can change depending on speed and grades.
- Drop-off at Princeton avenue can be successful, but pick-up will be more problematic and issues would cascade quickly. Short-term parking may complicate interactions along Princeton (bicycles, vehicles, etc.), and will need to be managed.



- Use of Princeton drop-off will need to be considered with respect to programs that may use it.
- Utilizing the Mews/Princeton connection that is west of the public route, towards Mitchell, although this would create a dead-end situation at the Community Centre.
- A dead-end condition at the end of the Mews will require additional accommodation for turning vehicles around, especially given the length of the dead-end driving aisle portion.
- Site Opt. 2: Access point to the Mews from Princeton near the public route would be quite problematic and would probably impact the alignment of the "public route" and require property from Site 2 itself or the adjacent property to the west to accommodate a revised Mews.
- Site Opt. 2: Access to parking across the park will divide the park into two halves.



Site 3

Opportunities

- Prominent location at the corner of Mitchell and Princeton.
- Curve of Princeton allows good views to the facility from the east.
- Lane access to the south provides good access from two frontages.
- Potential views to the west.
- As a result of the slope of the site, the site 3 concept is similar to site 1, in terms of layout and access.
- Good vehicular access from all possible directions to this site.
- Vehicle traffic remains on major roads and not on any intended Pedestrian focused streets.
- If additional access is added on BVP, the traffic volumes would only impact a small portion of BVP.
- Located immediately adjacent to the proposed multi-use pathway will encourage active transportation.
- Below building parking under the gym utilizes the natural site slope.

Challenges

- No connection to the Village park and outdoor amenities. Many indoor/outdoor connections are lost.
- Site is narrow along Princeton and limits the proportions of the rooms/building.
- Corner presence and external views compromised from the Natatorium.
- Large parking lot along the corner of BVP and Mitchell is not desirable.
- Similar to the Site 1 concepts, the programs at the upper level will have control from the administration and a significant staff area on the lower level provides control for lower level programs.
- Views to the south will be obscured at the lower levels because of the development to the south.
- Natatorium can be shifted west and the Gym moved east to allow for views to and from the Natatorium, however, locating parking under the natatorium is much more expensive.
- A single rink arena will fit on this site, adjacent to the community centre but will displace surface parking which will need to be located below building or underground. A double rink will be more challenging to fit on site and as with the other sites, the slope of the site makes keeping the two rinks at one floor elevation, very expensive.

05.5 Ice Arenas

A two rink ice arena typically requires a building footprint of approximately 65,000 s.f.; and it is recommended that both ice sheets are located on the same floor elevation. This is particularly important for mitigating overall construction and operations costs relating to the ice resurfacer, header trenches / refrigeration system, and when considering flexibility in programming eg. ice tournaments and dry floor events such as trade shows where ease of moving from one rink to the other should not include stairs.

When considering all 3 sites, only Site 1 has the available site area to allow for a 2 rink arena with an efficient side-by-side layout. Site 3 has available site area for a single rink and the potential for integrating a second rink under the community centre building, at a significant added construction cost. Site 2 cannot support either a single nor a double rink arena.

In order to maintain both ice rinks at the same floor elevation, the natural slope for all sites will result in either one rink sunken into the ground or elevated above grade. This presents some opportunity to provide below building parking under the arena.





06 SUSTAINABILITY

06.1 Swellness Measures



06.2 Sustainability Meeting Summary

Northeast Community Centre HDR Environmental Sustainability Plan

Date: November 30, 2020

Doc #: 3907962

Department: Parks, Recreation, and Culture Services

Attendees: Mary Chow, Tiina Mack, Jennifer Keefe, Scott Groves, Andre Isakov, Caresse Selk, Mariko Michasiw, Hagen Hordorf, Narita Ico

Summary

There are a number of different sustainability rating systems around the world, such as LEED, , WELL etc. HDR has summarized several rating systems and has categorized initiatives based on the AIA COTE 10 Measures. "Swellness" is a term that encompasses aspects and features of sustainability, health, and wellness. This meeting was a discussion of how to apply these measures to the design of the future Northeast Community Centre environment.

The city has an Environmental Sustainability Plan that has Climate Action as one of 5 key themes. City of Coquitlam held a public survey as a part of its draft Sustainability Plan that received over 3000 responses. The feedback led to tangible themes and recommendations that will help support and drive the project. Plan will be delivered to Council mid 2021.

Some of the main concerns that were expressed:

- a. Tree removal (due to the Burke Mountain development)
- b. GHG transmission reduction (climate change)
- c. Transportation (bikeways, buses, etc.)
- d. Waste (Recycling, compost, etc.)
- e. Renewable Energy

10 Measures of Swellness

1. DESIGN FOR INTEGRATION

- Council has GHG reduction targets
- Require Council direction on sustainable measure to target
- Not a great candidate for district energy due to location
- This building and village may be built in phases over a span of 10-15 years
- We have a Community Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy and Corporate Climate Action Targets that will help support this section – see Building Division Report
- We haven't adopted Step Code yet aspire for Step 3 (this is what our neighbouring muni's are doing); Step 2 is required from Developers
- Visual cues as a part of the building design should be implemented to highlight sustainable measures and distinguish the NECC in its integration with these measures

2. DESIGN FOR COMMUNITY

- Social equity at local, regional, and global scales
- The programming we need is in line with the public's needs, open spaces, multi-use spaces, multi-language, food, etc.
- We are predicting an older, family, population for this neighbourhood
- The Burke Mountain neighbourhood will not expand much after the full build-out
- Family affordable (\$800,000 \$1,000,000 condo estimate) housing developments that will generate money for the city
- Rick Hansen accreditation (gold level) will be a priority
- It is unknown if there will be a homeless population on Burke Mountain

3. DESIGN FOR ECOLOGY

- Communal community gardens are preferred to allotment gardens to maximize access for participants and the Centre rooftop may provide an opportunity for a communal garden (precedent: communal roof garden at the Joyce-Collingwood Neighbourhood House)
- There are Extensive (mat on roof that helps with water quality and retention) vs Intensive (Trees and plants on roofs, very expensive, and hard to maintain) Green Roofs
- There may be more of a demand for a community garden in Burke Mountain because the housing will consist of mostly condos and apartments that have patios (not backyards)
- Community may benefit from an educational garden (on the ground, so there is flexibility with growth). However, educational gardens may attract bears and an educational garden may not be practical at this location.
- Community gardens can also be provided by private developments for strata use
- Burke mountain has a very steep slope

- This project could focus on reforestation and replanting. Difficult to retain trees during development (can have hazardous materials disrupted by development that can lead to unsafe circumstances)
- Rainwater collection and water courses: How can we offset the environmental disruption caused by this project? Canopy cover, street trees, retaining parkland, animal systems, developing a landscape strategy to attract birds and bees.
- There are rainwater guidelines for Burke Mountain development
- Attempt to put nature back! The naturalist group would like to hold walks up to the provincial park from the future NECC to show off local plants and make people aware of where they live
- Windows should have pubic art to prevent birds from crashing into glass (bird glass)
- Be Bear Aware!
- Concern about tree loss, clear cutting for this project should be addressed, as this is a public concern but is a reality of the future development

4. DESIGN FOR WATER

- There is a watercourse on site that is an opportunity for enhancement
- Recapturing grey water to reduce water consumption is expensive and not necessarily sustainable. However, we could have a grey water system to use for educational purposes
- We can look for sustainable water options for the pool (regenerative water features)
- Grey water gardens are not supported by Fraser Health but we can investigate this further during the design phase. We can look at harvesting stormwater runoff for reuse but need to be mindful of standing water and mosquitoes
- Opportunities for soft scaping. Look into permeable asphalt (its durability, longevity, etc.)
- Look into green water infrastructure practices
- Consider Vancouver's green blue roofs pilot in their rainwater strategy
- Roofs will be highly visible, can consider some sedum roofs that offer some rain capture to help with the stream recharge
- It is important for public to see sustainability measures in design and for the project to be intentional and celebrate water
- Grass-pave products could be utilized as the amount of impermeable surfaces are determined. Grass-pave is more suitable for overflow parking lots which has less traffic
- · Permeable asphalt could be considered
- City of Vancouver Rain City Strategy

5. DESIGN FOR ECONOMY

- Lifecycle, operating, and improvement costs are a big concern for City Manager, so that the City may understand the total cost of building ownership. This contributes to a better understanding of annual costs and impacts operational budget requests.
- Green sustainability options tend to be a cost add instead of cost effective
- How to utilize materials on the buildings such that waste is minimized
- How to anticipate the least amount of waste, consider pre-fab systems
- The average lifespan of a building is 50 years, so we need to look at life cycling
- Design to the standard sizes of materials be prudent with materials, reduce waste, consider cladding proportions and sizes
- Take this opportunity to promote IPD process

6. DESIGN FOR ENERGY

- Scott has done a passive house project, and this is what he has learned:
 - Energy profiles vary from user group projects
 - Cooling was a large issue (the number of people, computers, and equipment led to heat abundance). Therefore, find ways to cool through natural ventilation. The net heat was almost zero and insulation requirement was not as significant as anticipated
- Solar thermal may be an opportunity, especially related to BC Hydros upcoming time of day consumption premiums – make space for battery storage in case this is a future add item
- Ground conductivity of site is critical for geothermal: balance the energy you put in with what you pull out. NECC will not be a good source or cost effective. The system is hard to repair and may fail overtime. Therefore, do not use Geothermal for this site.
- Permanent meter system for energy may be a good option
- Envelope is most important factor, with our west face and heat from the west it will be a big consideration cooling actually may be a bigger energy challenge here

- There is a high cost per square foot but there is energy benefit
- Consider mechanical systems, air movement fresh air into space, passive vs. mechanical
- The building can work to draw heat and cooling from other spaces and relocate it to other areas. Therefore, we are using the air that is already present instead of drawing energy to produce it.
- There are passive methods that use natural ventilation
- This building should rely on heat exchange, so we are not exhausting the air
- There are currently no other heat exchange buildings the NECC could gain from
- We have a pool that will need heat, and without cooling (arenas) there is likely not sufficient energy to share with other buildings
- City already uses a Thermex heat exchange system at PSLC, CCAC
- Can send excess heat from cooling sources includeing kitchen, fitness, gyms to other parts of building; MP rooms will desire cooling in summer also
- Analyze PV for the site and anticipate for future when sustainability goals are higher

7. DESIGN FOR WELLNESS

- Healthy food choices start there
- How much control should we offer to the public? For example, temperature control for groups so they can deal with the comfort level within their space (e.g. window tied to a mechanical system). Concern over giving too much control as this could take more energy
- Comfort should be directed to the staff who work in those spaces more (prioritize comfort)
- Acoustics and sound transference: need space for quiet or private conversations (this also helps with those on the autism spectrum)
- Use of biophilic materials (wood and plants)
- View to nature from the indoors contribute significantly to wellness (just as important as the view outside)
- Healthy building products often do not last as long. The City will want to use products that last
- Air exchange and proximity. (e.g. Concern over humidity and pool smell in between pool and library) Therefore, the pool system should be separate. In many locations you can smell the pool outside of the facility, so need to find where exhausting from

8. DESIGN FOR RESOURCES

- Use of natural materials and prefab
- Disassembly and use in systems need to be thought of (e.g. we have high use of concrete in our region and it is made locally. Wood is now coming from Europe and requires exported manufacturing (shipping).
- What can be recycled at end of life?
- IPD approach can help with resource planning too
- Use wood
- Consider more sustainable concrete Carbon cure
- Design and Build simply

9. DESIGN FOR CHANGE

- The City does not design these public facilities for post disaster. Design for High Importance.
- Could the facility be repurposed to address at-risk and homeless population in event of fire, etc? Providing clean air, heating and cooling centres is recommended.
- This building will play a role in emergency situations where housing residents for a short period of time may be required

10. DESIGN FOR DISCOVERY

- How to showcase sustainable design throughout the facility?
- HDR did a tour of the UBC buildings, and interestingly only Thermenex met the designed energy standards after occupancy
- Typically there is no procedure for checking and rebalancing – measuring and monitoring is important and for extended periods of time
- LEED is a checklist that tends to be ineffective long-term. If we were to receive some sort of certification, we would prefer Passive house certification. (We have already lost LEED points due to tree removal and building on green spaces)
- All agreed NECC could be a pilot project first city building to have a sustainability plan

TRANSPORTATION REPORT

07 TRANSPORTATION REPORT



January 28, 2021 04-19-0291

Mary Chow Associate Vice President HDR Architecture Associates, Inc. 500-1500 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6G 2Z6

VIA E-MAIL: Mary.Chow@hdrinc.com

Dear Mary Chow:

Re: Coquitlam Northeast Community Centre Parking Analysis DRAFT

The following report letter has been created to support HDR's planning efforts for the proposed community centre within northeast Coquitlam. The information and analysis contained below focuses on the estimation of vehicle parking supply for a set of potential scenarios for build-out of the community centre, which includes a range of programming uses and associated floor areas.

We are pleased to support this project and trust that the information within this letter will meet the requirements for this stage of planning and design work. Should you have any questions, please reach out to us.

Yours truly, Bunt & Associates

Neal Peacocke, P.Eng. Senior Transportation Engineer

Tattrie

Erin Tattrie, RSE, GradTech Junior Transportation Technologist

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Coquitlam (CoC) is set to experience significant population growth within the Northeast Neighbourhood Area, which includes the Partington Creek Neighbourhood that will be home to a neighbourhood centre that will form the future "heart of the Burke Mountain". To properly accommodate this impending population growth, planning efforts within the neighbourhood identified the need for a comprehensive multi-use community recreation centre within the growing neighbourhood centre. This project has generally been named the Northeast Community Centre (NECC), and will be referenced as such within this report letter.

CoC retained HDR to complete the planning and design of NECC and as part of this process CoC requested HDR incorporate parking estimates. HDR then commissioned Bunt & Associates (Bunt) to undertake a parking study for these proposed scenarios to help inform initial requirements for future parking supply. Based on additional direction from the CoC, HDR has investigated a range of scenarios for programming use on the site, as well as some other potential locations within the Partington Creek Neighbourhood for the community centre. Bunt prepared this letter to provide guidance on the parking required and a high-level review of the site access for each location.

The letter has been structured as follows:

- Proposed Programming Scenarios
- Parking Review and Analysis
- Location Access Review
- Conclusions and Recommendations

2. PROPOSED PROGRAMMING SCENARIOS

NECC has three potential programming scenarios, a full program, an optimized program, and a reduced program. The three program scenarios affect the Gross Floor Area (GFA), used to calculate the parking and loading requirements, and the scenarios may affect the potential location of NECC within the neighbourhood. **Table 2.1** summarizes the programming facilities.

PROGRAMMING FACILITIES	SCENARIO 1 - FULL	SCENARIC	0 2 - OPTIM	SCENARIO 3 - REDUCED PROGRAM		
	PROGRAM (SQM)	Α	В	С	D	(SQM)
Outdoor Space	217	217	217	217	217	193
Aquatics	4,679	3,992	3,992	3,992	3,992	3,992
Library	1,159	1,129	1,129	1,129	1,129	-
Community Centre	6,296	4,960	4,960	4,960	4,960	2,603
Child care	437	-	-	437	437	-
Community Police	423	-	-	-	-	-
Arena	6,039	-	6,039	-	6,039	-
GFA (SOM) ¹	19.033	10.081	16.120	10.518	16.557	6.594

Table 2.1: Programming Facilities Gross Floor Area (GFA) by Scenario

Note(s): ¹⁻ The Outdoor covered space was provided to maintain a record of it and is not included in bylaw calculations.

Scenario 1 - Full Program - 'All In'

Programming Scenario 1 includes all proposed facilities, including an arena which will support two indoor ice rinks. Scenario 1 is the largest option with a GFA of 19,033 SQM.

Scenario 2 – Optimized Program

Programming Scenario 2 has three sub-scenarios, allowing the child care and/or the arena to potentially be included. Scenario 2A does not include the child care or the arena and is the optimized program base. Scenario 2B adds the arena to the 2A base; while, Scenario 2C adds the child care instead of the arena. The final scenario, Scenario 2D, adds both the arena and the child care to the 2A base. The GFA ranges from 10,081 SQM to 16,557 SQM dependent on the scenario.

Scenario 3 - Reduced Program

Programming scenario 3 provides minimal programming facilities, and a reduced outdoor space.

3. PARKING REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Bunt used the various programming scenarios for the proposed NECC and the associated GFA to compare the proposed scenarios with existing Metro Vancouver community centre and recreation centre facilities to establish a parking provision rate and then compared the provision rate with CoC Bylaw requirements.

3.1 Zoning Bylaw Review

The CoC *Zoning Bylaw Part 7 Off-Street Parking and Loading* does not have a specific community centre rate. Therefore, Bunt assumed NECC would be treated using the following rates:

Institutional – Extensive Recreation Use – Sports Club Parking requirement of 1 parking space for each 40 SQM of gross floor area

Institutional – Civic Use Parking requirement of 1 parking space for each 40 SQM of gross floor area

Institutional – Child-minding Services

Parking requirement of 1 parking space per staff member

Bunt applied the general bylaw rate of 1 space per 40 SQM for all uses proposed in each scenario except for the child care space.

As for the applicable child care scenarios, Bunt estimated the number of child care staff using the *BC Child Care Licensing Regulations Schedule E* and proposed child care capacity per age group, shown in **Table 3.2.**

PROPOSED PROGRAMMING	CAPACITY (SPACES)	MAX GROUP SIZE ¹	NUMBER OF GROUPS	NUMBER OF STAFF PER GROUP ¹
Combined Infant/ Toddler up to 36 months	12	12	1	2
School Age (30 months up)	25	25	1	3
Preschool (30 Months up for 4 hrs per day) – Accommodated in the Community Centre	20	20	1	2
K-12 years - Accommodated in the Community Centre	24	24	1	2
TOTAL	81	81	4	9

Table 3.2: Proposed Child Care (Licensed Daycare) Programming, Capacity, and Staff

Note(s): ¹Values obtained from the BC Child Care Licensing Regulations, Schedule E

Table 3.3 summarizes the CoC Bylaw requirements per scenario.

Table 3.3: City of Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw Parking Supply Requirements by Scenario

	CEAL	NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED						
SCENARIO	(SQM)	Aquatics	Library	Community Centre	Child Care	Community Police Office	Arena / Rink	TOTAL
1 - Full	19,033	117	29	157	9	11	151	474
2A - Optimized (Without Arena or Child Care)	10,081	100	28	124	4	0	0	256
2B - Optimized (With Arena)	16,120	100	28	124	4	0	151	407
2C - Optimized (With Child Care)	10,518	100	28	124	9	0	0	261
2D - Optimized (With Arena & Child Care)	16,557	100	28	124	9	0	151	412
3 - Reduced	6,594	100	0	65	4	0	0	169

Note(s): "GFA does not include the Outdoor Space. The outdoor space does not have a bylaw requirement.

Based on the CoC Zoning Bylaw, the required parking supply ranges from 169 spaces to 474 spaces.

3.2 Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Parking Generation 4th Edition

The ITE Parking Generation Manual, 4th Edition, for 'Recreation Community Centre' (Land Use 495) is described as a stand-alone public facility similar to and including YMCA's. They typically have classes and clubs for adults and children, a child care centre or nursery school, meeting rooms, swimming pools; tennis, racquetball, basketball and volleyball courts (i.e., gymnasiums), exercise rooms, etc. They are membership clubs that may allow access to the general public for a fee. Based on this description, it is Bunt's view this ITE land use category is applicable to NECC.

The observed ITE parking demand rate for Land Use 495 is included in **Table 3.4** below. Only suburban data is reported by ITE, although ITE does note that its single urban Recreation Centre study had a considerably lower parking demand than the suburban Recreation Centre sites in its database.

Table 3.4: Recreation Community Centre Parking Demand Rate (ITE)

PEAK PARKING DEMAND PERIOD	AVERAGE OCCUPIED STALLS PER 100M ²	85 [™] PERCENTILE OCCUPIED STALLS PER 100M ²	RANGE OF PEAK OCCUPIED STALLS PER 100M ²		
Weekday 6pm-8pm	3.44	5.41	1.40-7.38		

Source: ITE Parking Generation 4th Edition, based on 7 studies of Recreation Centres ranging in sizes from 30,000ft² (2,800m²) to almost 60,000ft² (5,500m²) GFA

As indicated the average observed rate at ITE sites was 3.44 occupied stalls per 100m², which is approximately 38% higher than Coquitlam's bylaw rate. However, of interest is the significant range of demands observed over the relatively small ITE sample size. In the ITE studies, there was no correlation found between size of facility and parking demand rate.

In Bunt's view, other factors than facility GFA, such as presence of specific high-generating uses (gymnasiums, aquatic centre, etc.) at individual sites may have greater influence on peak parking demand rates than the size of the facility. Also, we expect seasonality of peaking associated with these high-generating uses would have a considerable impact on peak parking demand rates.

3.3 Bunt Parking Database

Bunt has undertaken various parking demand surveys at community and recreation centres throughout the Lower Mainland, as shown in **Table 3.5**.

СІТҮ	GFA (1,000 SQ. FT.)	DESCRIPTION	WEEKDAY PEAK PARKING DEMAND PER 1,000 SQ. FT	WEEKDAY PEAK PARKING DEMAND PER 100 M ²	ON THE FTN?
Burnaby	116	Recreation Centre	3.3	3.5	Yes
Burnaby	56	Recreation Centre	3.6	3.8	Yes
Coquitlam	50	Community Centre	2.9	3.1	Yes
New Westminster	15	Community Centre	2.3	2.4	Yes
North Vancouver	27	Recreation Centre	2.7	2.9	No
Surrey	109	Recreation Centre	2.5	2.7	Yes
Surrey	34	Community Centre	2.4	2.6	No
Surrey	37	Community Centre	3.0	3.2	Yes
Vancouver	19	Community Centre	3.7	4.0	Yes
Vancouver	25	Community Centre	1.6	1.7	Yes
West Vancouver	75	Community Centre	4.1	4.4	No

Table 3.5: Parking Demand at Communit	/ and Recreation Centres in Metro Vancouver
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Parking demands range considerably across the facilities with the lowest weekday parking demand recorded at 1.7 parking spaces per 100 SQM GFA, and the highest being 4.4 per 100 SQM GFA. This is mostly due to the different programming offered in the facility. Facilities with swimming pool and ice arena observed to generate higher parking demand. On average the parking demand was found to be 3.1 parking spaces per 100 SQM GFA while the 85th percentile parking demand came in at 3.9 parking spaces per 100 SQM GFA.

The database rates do not include any free boarding buffer and therefore reflect the exact parking demand that was observed on the survey dates. Free boarding is when vehicles circulate looking for a parking space and is anticipated to occur during busy periods. Bunt recommends a 15% buffer is applied to these peak observed rates which results in a parking provision of 3.5 parking spaces to 4.5 parking spaces per 100 SQM.

3.4 Provisional Parking Rate Analysis

NECC has three key points of difference to the Metro Vancouver community and recreation centres, size, proximity to transit and arena.

- 1. NECC, depending on the scenario, is on the larger side of the centres reviewed in Bunt's database. In a general comparison of GFA, NECC will require a similar range to the Metro Vancouver provision rate range of 3.5 spaces to 4.5 spaces per 100 SQM.
- NECC is less accessible to transit than the Metro Vancouver community and recreation centres in Bunt's database. Burke Mountain is on the outskirts of Coquitlam with limited bus access. Bunt acknowledges the neighbourhood is still developing; and TransLink's Northeast Sector

Area Transit Plan indicates new bus service in NECC's neighbourhood is a near-term medium priority. However, Bunt assumes transit access is unlikely to be enhanced enough to discourage vehicle traffic and parking in a significant manner.

3. Bunt's database provided a small sample of community and recreation centres with ice rink arenas, but not enough to significantly review the impact of an arena on parking. Arenas are unique and are likely to have more vehicle traffic due to equipment for sports like hockey, lessons, practices, and events. They are likely to operate earlier in the morning and later in the evening than the rest of NECC's programming. Arena event management (e.g. weekend hockey tournaments) is another major consideration that should be reviewed in more detail at later stages of the development planning process.

Bunt recommends a provision rate range of 3.2 spaces to 3.7 spaces per 100 SQM based on the comparison of NECC to the Bunt Database which corresponds to the ITE parking rate, with the understanding that Pick-up and Drop-off (PUDO) requirements may need to be considered in addition to the vehicle parking needs to carefully integrate into the design, as well as arena event parking may need to be considered further depending on the programming scenario. **Table 3.6 and 3.7** summarize the provisional rate range by scenario.

	CEAL	LOWER	NUMBER OF SPACES						
SCENARIO	(SQM)	BOUND RATE	Aquatics	Library	Community Centre	Child Care	Community Police Office	Arena / Rink	TOTAL
1 - Full	19,033		150	37	201	14	14	193	609
2A - Optimized (Without Arena or Child Care)	10,081	3.2	128	36	159	0	0	0	323
2B - Optimized (With Arena)	16,120		128	36	159	0	0	193	516
2C - Optimized (With Child Care)	10,518		128	36	159	14	0	0	337
2D - Optimized (With Arena & Child Care)	16,557		128	36	159	14	0	193	530
3 - Reduced	6,594		128	0	83	0	0	0	211

Table 3.6: Provisional Parking Supply Rate Lower Bound by Scenario

Note(s): 1-GFA does not include the Outdoor Space. The outdoor space does not have a bylaw requirement.
	CEAL	LOWER		NUMBER OF SPACES					
SCENARIO	(SQM)	BOUND RATE	Aquatics	Library	Community Centre	Child Care	Community Police Office	Arena / Rink	TOTAL
1 - Full	19,033		173	43	233	16	16	223	704
2A - Optimized (Without Arena or Child Care)	10,081		148	42	184	0	0	0	373
2B - Optimized (With Arena)	16,120		148	42	184	0	0	223	596
2C - Optimized (With Child Care)	10,518	3.7	148	42	184	16	0	0	389
2D - Optimized (With Arena & Child Care)	16,557		148	42	184	16	0	223	613
3 - Reduced	6,594		148	0	96	0	0	0	244

Table 3.7: Provisional Parking Supply Rate Upper Bound by Scenario

Note(s): "GFA does not include the Outdoor Space. The outdoor space does not have a bylaw requirement.

The lower bound provisional rate of 3.2 spaces per 100 SQM would supply a range of 211 spaces to 609 spaces depending on the scenario while the upper bound rate of 3.7 spaces per 100 SQM would supply a range of 244 spaces to 704 spaces depending on the scenario.

Table 3.8 compares the provisional rate range with the CoC Bylaw requirements.

SCENARIO		TOTAL NUMBER OF SPACES			
SCENARIO	GFA (SQM)	Bylaw	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
1 - Full	19,033	474	609	704	
2A - Optimized (Without Arena or Child Care)	10,081	256	323	373	
2B - Optimized (With Arena)	16,120	407	516	596	
2C - Optimized (With Child Care)	10,518	261	337	389	
2D - Optimized (With Arena & Child Care)	16,557	412	530	613	
3 - Reduced	6,594	169	211	244	

Table 3.8: Comparison of Provisional and Bylaw Rates

Note(s): "GFA does not include the Outdoor Space. The outdoor space does not have a bylaw requirement.

Bunt notes the provisional parking rates based on Bunt field observations are higher than the bylaw rates.

3.5 Additional Parking Demands

There is recognition from the project team and the City that the parking introduced by this project may also be desired by other adjacent uses that go beyond the NECC scenarios discussed within this report. Although it would take additional analysis to understand the potential demand of these adjacent uses, such as retail, it would appropriate to consider operational tools, such as time restrictions and pay parking, to help effectively manage the parking supply and ensure it meets the needs of the NECC and other priorities.

4. SITE LOCATION REVIEW

Land Use

HDR was requested by the City to consider alternative locations for the community centre and as part of that feasibility assessment, HDR has asked Bunt for high-level commentary on three location options. Bunt's high-level review included advantages and disadvantages regarding the site driveway access that are primarily based on our understanding of planning policy for the community and additional direction provided by HDR, in the context of the original site location.

For reference, Site 1 shown in **Figure 4.1** below is the original concept location, as per the Partington Creek Neighbourhood Plan. The site is located on the southeast corner of David Avenue and Princeton Avenue with direct vehicular access off of the Burke Village Promenade (BVP), which is a lower elevation point of the overall site. The following analysis for the alternative locations takes into account deviations from the original neighbourhood centre master plan in the context of site accessibility.



Figure 4.1: Site 1 - Original Site Layout

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Site 2 – Option 1

Site 2 – Option 1 is located on the southwest corner of David Avenue at Princeton Avenue, shown in **Figure 4.2**. The site driveway access would be off Princeton Avenue which is designated as community collector road and does not conflict with City policy to avoid crossings on arterial streets (David Avenue). Pedestrian access is possible from all directions. Cyclist accessibility utilizes the proposed Rocklin & Princeton shared bikeways, and the proposed David Multi-Use Pathway (MUP) routes with the Burke Village Promenade (BVP) MUP nearby.



Figure 4.2: Site 2 - Option 1

Disadvantages to the site location include directing traffic onto Princeton Avenue which is intended to be pedestrian oriented with low traffic volumes. Sight visibility at the site access to David Avenue and Princeton Avenue intersection may be challenging as it would be located at the inside curve depending on the landscaping, grades, and road curvature.

Site 2 – Option 2

Site 2 – Option 2, located in the same place as Option 1, provides driveway access directly off David Avenue shown in **Figure 4.3**. Option 2 provides better horizontal sightlines for the access, as

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compared to Option 1, given the straight alignment of the road, although vertical sightlines may be a challenge given the grade change across the site.



Figure 4.3: Site 2 - Option 2

Option 2 restricts the access to right-in right-out (RIRO) maneuvering due to the median. The restricted access will require patrons arriving from the east to circulate the neighbourhood to turn around for the access or to find alternative parking; the restriction may shift traffic volumes onto Princeton Avenue or BVP. Traffic heading south or east will likely use Princeton Avenue or BVP until the new David Avenue at Marigold Street connection to Victoria Drive is established.

Site 3

Site 3 is located at the northeast corner of Mitchell Street at BVP with the site access off Mitchell Street. The site is accessible from all directions and vehicle traffic remains restricted to major roads (i.e. not on any intended pedestrian focused streets). Cyclist accessibility would be primarily provided through the MUP proposed on BVP, but also supplemented by the proposed Rocklin and Princeton shared bikeways nearby.



Figure 4.4: Site 3

A disadvantage to the location is the potential difficulty of making a left turn onto Mitchell Street from the site driveway due to sightlines, road curvature, and the distance of the access from the intersection. Bunt suggests creating a secondary egress on BVP which would only impact the portion near the intersection. The second exit would make it easier for vehicles to transition to a southbound direction and reduce the burden of vehicle traffic movements on Mitchell Street.

All Options

A high-level review regarding the relation of GFA to the number of site accesses indicates a GFA range up to 82,000 SF (7,620 SQM) will manage with a single site access. However, a GFA range above 120,000 SF (11,150 SQM) may require a shift to two site accesses or a main access with a supplementary exit. Given that some of the scenarios are above this 120,000 SF threshold and may involve a phased deliver approach for the community centre, it would be appropriate to confirm the potential maximum programming for any potential site and plan accordingly.

5. TRIP GENERATION

In June 2020, Bunt completed a high-level trip generation estimate, which considered trip generation for an estimated minimum and maximum floor area for the future NECC. This technical

memo has been attached for reference, but for the purposes of consistency with the parking analysis above, these high-level PM peak period trip generation estimates have been updated to reflect the revised scenarios. **Table 5.1** below provides a summary of each scenario based on our surveyed rates for observations at similar facilities.

In general, the range of floor areas for updated programming scenarios are close to the previous minimum and maximum floor area estimates investigated in the June 2020, and therefore generate similar quantities of trips during the critical PM peak period.

SCENARIO	GFA (SOM)	GFA GFA (SOM) (SE)		DIRECTIONAL DISTRIBUTION		TRIPS		
		(/	IN%	OUT%	(/1000SF)	IN	OUT	TOTAL
1 - Full Program	19,033	204,869	46%	54%	2.10	198	232	430
2A - Optimized (w/o Arena or Child Care)	10,081	108,511	46%	54%	2.10	105	123	228
2B - Optimized (w/ Arena)	16,120	173,514	46%	54%	2.10	168	197	364
2C - Optimized (w/ Child Care)	10,518	113,215	46%	54%	2.10	109	128	238
2D - Optimized (w/ Arena & Child Care)	16,557	178,218	46%	54%	2.10	172	202	374
3 - Reduced Program	6,594	70,977	46%	54%	2.10	69	80	149

Table 5.1: PM Peak Hour Trip Generation for Programming Scenarios (Bunt Surveyed Rates)

These estimated trip generation volumes should be revisited as the NECC programming scenarios are refined and finalized. Once that process has led to a preferred option for delivery of the NECC, a more detailed analysis of trip assignment and network analysis can be completed to quantify the potential impacts to the broader transportation network, based on requirements that would be confirmed by the City.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The introduction of a new Northeast Community Centre in the Burke Mountain neighbourhood will be a vital amenity for the existing and future residents of Coquitlam. Given the range of activities being supported at this future facility and the location of the site, relative to other land uses, it is important to carefully consider the transportation demands that are introduced by this development. A major component of this transportation assessment is vehicle parking and this report has provided an overview of proposed ranges for a variety of potential scenarios for the future NECC. Through the consideration of the City of Coquitlam's Bylaw and using regional data on similar recreational facilities, Bunt has been able to provide a recommended range for vehicle parking supply that can be used to help advance the project understanding on key components of the design and project costs. The following presents key conclusions and recommendations from Bunt's analysis.

- Following the City of Coquitlam's *Zoning Bylaw* would result in a parking supply requirement in the range of 169 spaces to 474 spaces, depending on the specific programming scenario.
- ITE parking generation manual indicates an average rate of 3.34 per 100 SQM GFA for recreation facility.
- The Bunt Database parking demands range considerably across the facilities with the lowest weekday parking demand recorded at 1.7 parking spaces per 100 SQM GFA, and the highest being 4.4 per 100 SQM GFA. On average the parking demand was found to be 3.1 parking spaces per 100 SQM GFA while the 85th percentile parking demand came in at 3.9 parking spaces per 100 SQM GFA. A 15% free boarding buffer increases the rates to 3.5 spaces per 100 SQM and 4.5 spaces per 100 SQM.
- The NECC is less accessible to transit than the other community and recreation centres in Bunt's database and Burke Mountain is on the outskirts of Coquitlam. Due to the location and overall proposed land use for the neighbourhood, Bunt assumes transit access is unlikely to be enhanced enough to significantly reduce vehicle traffic and parking demand.
- Bunt recommends a provision rate range of 3.2 spaces to 3.7 spaces per 100 SQM based on the comparison of NECC to the Bunt Database, and the CoC *Zoning Bylaw* with the understanding that Pick-up / Drop-off (PUDO) will need to be considered carefully in the design and that arena event parking may need to be considered depending on the programming scenario. The lower bound provisional rate of 3.2 spaces per 100 SQM would supply a range of 211 spaces to 609 spaces depending on the scenario while the upper bound rate of 3.7 spaces per 100 SQM would supply a range of 244 spaces to 704 spaces depending on the scenario.
- Arenas are likely to have even more vehicle demand due to equipment for sports like hockey, lessons, practices, and events, which makes this a pivotal decision for the site planning. They are likely to operate earlier in the morning and later in the evening than the rest of NECC's programming. Special event management (e.g. youth hockey tournaments) should be considered early on in the process.
- The alternate site locations will have impacts to the vehicle circulation patterns within the Partington Creek Neighbourhood Centre area, as compared to the Master Plan, and should be carefully considered when selecting the NECC site.
- A GFA range up to 82,000 SF (7,620 SQM) will manage with a single site access; while a GFA range above 120,000 SF (11,150 SQM) may require a shift to two site accesses or a main access with a supplementary exit.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNERS AND ENGINEERS





Northeast Community Centre

High-level Trip Generation Estimate

June 16, 2020

 Bunt & Associates Engineering Ltd.

 Suite 1550 – 1050 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3S7 Tel 604 685 6427 Fax 604 685 6579

 Vancouver Victoria Calgary Edmonton www.bunteng.com



MEMO

DATE:	June 16, 2020
PROJECT NO:	04-19-0291
PROJECT:	NE Community Centre
SUBJECT:	High Level Trip Generation Estimate
TO:	Kristal Stevenot
	HDR
PREPARED BY:	Jordan Eccles, Bunt & Associates
REVIEWED BY:	James Lee, Bunt & Associates

This memo outlines the estimated vehicle trip generation of the planned Northeast Community Centre within the Burke Mountain neighbourhood of Coquitlam, B.C.

HDR provided Bunt & Associates Engineering Ltd. (Bunt) the estimated net floor area for each main program within the community centre with a minimum and maximum size. Trip generation estimates have been derived for both the minimum and maximum size scenarios to provide a range of potential trip generation. In general, given the early stages of the project, Bunt's analysis findings were intended to be high level in nature and subject to change as the development plan progresses.

Trip generation for community centres is typically based on gross floor area and not the net/programmable floor area. For the purposes of this exercise and in lieu of readily available gross floor area projections, the provided program net floor area has been increased by 50% to estimate the gross floor area. This is a common conversion factor that Bunt has used for previous Community Centre studies.

1. METHODOLOGY

Bunt surveyed trip generation at seven comparable community centres in Metro Vancouver and Alberta and their PM peak hour trip generation rates are shown below in **Table 1**. The weekday PM Peak hour is expected to be the critical peak hour. The programs offered at each surveyed community centre vary and may not exactly match the programs expected at the NE Community Centre. However, the average of these comparable sites should provide a reasonable estimate of the expected trip generation at the NE Community Centre.

The programs were grouped into four facility categories for comparative purposes including:

- Recreation Centre (including fitness rooms, gymnasiums, childcare, multi-purpose rooms, etc.);
- Aquatic Centre;
- Library; and,
- Ice Rinks.

The NE community centre is expected to have all four these 4 main facilities.

Table 1: Bunt Surveyed Community Centres

COMMUNITY CENTRE	СІТҮ	SIZE (FT ²) ¹	PM PEAK HOUR TRIP RATE (PER 1,000 SQ.FT OF GFA)	FACILITIES
Cameron Rec Centre	Burnaby	56,000	2.50	Rec Centre, Library
Guildford Rec Centre	Surrey	109,290	1.76	Rec Centre, Library
Delbrook Community Centre	North Vancouver	52,000	2.98	Rec Centre
Millennium Place	Sherwood Park, AB	225,000	2.13	Rec Centre, Aquatic, Ice Rinks
Tri-Leisure Centre	Spruce Grove, AB	225,000	1.65	Rec Centre, Aquatic, Ice Rinks
Kinsmen Sports Centre	Edmonton, AB	200,000	1.90	Rec Centre, Aquatic
St. Albert Multi-use Centre	St. Albert, AB	277,800	1.80	Rec Centre, Aquatic, Ice Rinks

1. Size in terms of GFA.

As shown, Bunt's observed trips rates are all within the same general magnitude, ranging from 1.65 to 2.98 trips per 1,000 ft². The average PM peak hour trip rate of these community centres was **2.10 trips per 1,000 ft**².

2. ANALYSIS FINDINGS

2.1 Bunt's Estimated Trip Generation

Table 2 summarizes the estimated trip generation of the NE Community Centre under the minimum and maximum floor area scenarios using the average trip rate found from Bunt's studies.

SCENARIO	SIZE (FT ²) ¹	DIRECTIONAL DISTRIBUTION		RATE		TRIPS	
		In%	Out%		In	Out	Total
Minimum Floor Area	129,825	46%	54%	2.10	126	147	273
Maximum Floor Area	227,850	46%	54%	2.10	220	259	479

1. Size in terms of GFA.

As the table indicates, when applying Bunt's average community centre rate, the estimated PM peak hour trip generation ranges from approximately **273 trips (126 in, 147 out)** to **479 trips (220 in, 259 out)** for the minimum and maximum potential floor area scenarios, respectively.

2.2 ITE Rate Comparison

For comparison, the estimated trip generation using rates from the ITE Trip Generation Manual (ITE 10) has been included in **Table 3**. Note, ITE does not mention libraries or ice rinks within the common facilities listed in the recreation centre land use code description. Both libraries and ice rinks have separate land use codes and trip generation rates.

While accounting for these rates separately likely leads to an overestimation of the trips given there is expected to be a number of patrons who would use recreation centre, library, and/or ice-skating facilities within the same trip, as a conservative approach to this comparative analysis, these rates have been accounted for separately.

LAND USE	CODE	SIZE (FT ²) ¹	DIREC DISTRI	TIONAL BUTION	RATE		TRIPS		
			In%	Out%		In	Out	Total	
			Minimu	m Floor Area S	Scenario				
Rec Centre	495	88,575	47%	53%	2.31	96	108	204	
Library	590	7,500	48%	52%	8.16	29	32	61	
Ice Skating Rink	465	33,750	55%	45%	1.33	25	20	45	
					Total	150	160	310	
			Maximu	ım Floor Area S	Scenario				
Rec Centre	495	136.350	47%	53%	2.31	148	167	315	
Library	590	24,000	48%	52%	8.16	94	102	196	
Ice Skating Rink	465	67,500	5 5%	45%	1.33	49	40	89	
					Total	291	309	600	

Table 3: Trip Generation (ITE Rates)

1. Size in terms of GFA.

When applying ITE rates, the estimated trip generation ranges from **310 trips (150 in, 160 out)** to **600 trips (291 in, 309 out)** for the minimum and maximum potential floor area scenarios, respectively. This translates to about 14% higher than when applying Bunt's rates to the minimum floor area scenario and 25% higher when applied to the maximum floor area scenario.

2.3 Summary

In summary, based on Bunt surveyed rates, the NE community centre is estimated to generate between **273 - 479 vehicle trips** in the critical weekday PM peak hour depending on the floor area size scenario. The trips are expected to be in a similar range during the Saturday mid-day peak hour and considerably lower in the weekday AM peak hour.

For comparison, when applying individual ITE rates for each use, the community centre trip generation estimate was slightly higher at **310** – **600 vehicle trips** in the PM peak hour. However, since this approach applied a separate rate to the recreation centre, library, and ice-skating facility uses, where in reality there would likely be shared trips between these uses, using ITE rates in this manner would likely be an overconservative approach to the analysis.

City of Coquitlam Public Art Policy & Project Plan



coquitlam.ca/publicart



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I. Public Art Policy Statement

At the June 21, 2010 Regular Meeting of Council, the following Public Art Policy statement was adopted:

The City of Coquitlam believes that Public and Community Art contributes to Coquitlam's identity as a diverse community with a vibrant cultural scene and helps create opportunities in cultural tourism and business development. Enhancing the appeal of public places and heritage assets is important to residents and visitors alike. A Public Art Policy complements and supports the cultural and corporate strategic goals of increasing active participation and creativity by making culture, arts and heritage more accessible to everyone and enhancing the sustainability of City services and infrastructure.

II. Overview of the Program Plan

The purpose of Coquitlam's Public Art Program is to provide a set of guidelines that support the Policy goals to develop and manage a collection that reflects the diversity of Coquitlam's communities, enhances civic spaces and neighbourhoods, and makes art accessible to all.

The Program includes three streams: Community, Civic and Developer Initiated Public Art. The goals, potential funding sources, and processes are described for each.

The Public Art Program employs a collaborative model and will be managed through an Interdepartmental Team comprised of Planning and Development, Strategic Initiatives, Engineering and Public Works, Parks, Recreation and Culture, and Corporate Services. Through the neighbourhood and infrastructure planning processes, potential sites and funding for public art will be identified at the earliest possible stage of a community, civic or development project.

Coquitlam's Public Art Program will start small, be flexible and will build for success. The short to mid term priorities (1 - 3 years) include:

- » Supporting one Community Art Project per year with an Artist in Residence Program
- » Developing one commemorative type Civic Art project over two years; for example, the City of Coquitlam 125th Anniversary
- » Responding to opportunities for gifts, sponsorships, partnerships, donations and bequeaths, developer contributions, and grants
- » Managing the current Public Art inventory
- » Implementing best practices in the management of the Public Art Program

III. Three Streams of the Public Art Program: At a Glance

	Community Public Art	Civic Public Art	Developer Initiated Public Art
Goal	 » Engage citizens through participation in the creative process 	» Enhance and animate civic facilities and spaces	» Enhance and animate private or public spaces
Funding	 » Proposal and application for Community Grants » Sponsorship/gifts to the City 	 » Capital project budget » Casino revenue » Partnerships » External grants » Sponsorship/gifts to the City 	 » Voluntary program within current development process » Developer provision of Public Art on private property
Process	 » Artist collaboration with community » Proposal to City » Liaison with City 	 » Art Commissioned » City lead or community/ City team » Industry best practices 	 » Identification in neighbourhood plans » Coordination through Development Services

a) Community Public Art



Coquitlam Synthesis. Brian Gleckman and Pinetree Secondary Students. City Hall, 2011. Inset: Jimin Park. Photos: R. Kozlowski.

Goal

The goal of Community Public Art is to encourage citizen engagement through participation in the creative process and the development of art that enlivens a neighbourhood and fosters a sense of place and connection.

The Community Public Art stream is defined as artwork projects:

- » Initiated by a professional artist
- » Created in collaboration with members of the community
- » Installed on City land or in a civic space
- » Accessible to the public in a temporary or permanent capacity

While Community Public Art projects tend to be facility-focused and relatively small in scope, they often tell a dynamic local story. *Coquitlam Synthesis*, currently displayed at City Hall, is a recent example. Designed by Brian Gleckman and Pinetree Secondary students, the mural consists of thirty-one panels of charcoal pencil drawings which vividly depict Coquitlam's diverse history and culture of celebration.

Funding

An artist and citizen group wishing to undertake a Community Public Art project is encouraged to develop a proposal. A preliminary budget should be included.

Financial assistance for Community Public Art projects may be funded through the *"Artist in Residence"* program. Sponsorship and gifts to the City may provide additional sources of support.

Process

The proposal presented to the City should outline:

- » The goals and scope of the project
- » Plans for collaboration between the artist and the community
- » The secured or requested funding source(s)
- » The commitment of required City land
- » A plan for the ongoing maintenance of the completed artwork

Parks, Recreation and Culture Services staff will be assigned as the liaison for the group to assist with some elements of the project.



Community Tiles. Valerie Pugh, School District 43. Evergreen Arts & Cultural Centre, 1996. Photo: A. Merrill

b) Civic Public Art

Goal

The goal of the Civic Public Art Program is to enhance and animate civic facilities and spaces through art opportunities that emerge in the process of developing and revitalizing the City's infrastructure and neighbourhoods. The Civic Public Art Program is defined as artworks, for temporary or permanent installation, that are initiated and commissioned by the City. A Community Project Committee, comprised of interested community members, may play a collaborative role.

The projects can range in scope and scale, but are generally sizeable, becoming significant landmarks. Examples include: *Pioneer Spirit* in Maillardville and the Inspiration Garden's *Bee and Echinacea Flower*.



Pioneer Spirit, douglas r. taylor, Maillardville, 2010. Photo: J. Shaw

Funding

Potential funding for civic art projects is available through several sources:

- » *Capital Project Budget:* The City could include public art as part of the capital construction for a proposed facility site.
- » *Casino Revenue:* The City may also apply a portion of the casino revenue to support a civic public art project.
- » *Partnerships:* The City may work in collaboration with local non-profit and private sectors, and other public organizations to develop artworks.
- » External Grants: A number of Federal and Provincial government grants support cultural development, art organizations and projects. Maillardville's Pioneer Spirit, for example, was funded through the Department of Canadian Heritage, Cultural Capitals of Canada Grant.
- » *Sponsorship and Gifts to the City:* Staff will be alert to opportunities that these sources may provide for public art projects.

Process

Opportunities for the inclusion of publically accessible artworks emerge as the City is planning a new facility, renovating an existing facility, or developing a park, street or plaza. The Engineering and Public Works, Strategic Initiatives, and Parks, Recreation and Culture departments will identify potential art opportunities in the initial stages of an infrastructure project.



Bee and Echinacea Flower, Heather Edwards, Sandra Bilawich, Inspiration Garden, 2009. Photo: R. Kozlowski.

There are two possible roles that the City can play in the Civic Public Art Program:

- » In the first, the City produces the Terms of Reference, leads the artist commissioning process, and coordinates all stages of the project.
- » In the second, the City works in a collaborative capacity with a Community Project Committee. Comprised of local residents, business owners and/or cultural organizations, the Committee's role is to represent the goals and aesthetic preferences of the neighbourhood, assist in the development of the project Terms of Reference, and possibly elect a member to participate on the Artist Selection Panel.

Whether the City takes the lead or plays a collaborative role, staff will apply best industry practices at each stage, from the planning and consultation, to the selection of the artist, execution of the project and the accessioning and celebration of the artwork.

c) Developer Initiated Public Art





Silver Springs Salmon, Commissioned by Polygon Development. Pinetree Way and David Avenue, 2005. Photo: A. Merrill

Goal

The goal of Developer Initiated Public Art is to enhance either a private or public space. The voluntary inclusion of artworks, often featured at the entry or access way of the property, is becoming more usual as developers recognize the added value that an iconic piece can bring to a neighbourhood.

While landscaping and general beautification of the site enhance the attractiveness of a development, these activities are not considered public art. The City of Coquitlam differentiates beautification from public art as the latter is artist led.

Funding

Currently, there is no requirement for developers to provide public art and it is therefore achieved on a voluntary basis, with the funding sourced through the developer's own project budget. During the development process, conversations between developers and staff serve to inspire public art components as options within development projects.

Process

Public art sites are identified during the Neighbourhood Plan community consultation process. Developer Initiated Public Art is coordinated through the City's Development Services which provide guidance and assistance to development companies in the identification of a project.

IV. Management of the Public Art Program

The Collaborative Team

The Public Art Program is managed through an interdepartmental approach involving the following staff teams:

- » Planning and Development will support Developer Initiated Public Art through the Neighbourhood Planning Processes and Development applications.
- » Strategic Initiatives will identify opportunities within major civic projects.
- » The Engineering and Public Works Department will identify civic transportation and public works construction projects, and potential sites (right of ways, boulevards, greenways, bridges).
- » The Parks, Recreation and Culture Department will take the lead on Community Art and Civic Art, and sites within park and facility construction projects.
- » Corporate Services, such as Financial Services, Legal Services, Corporate Communications, and Purchasing will assist as needed through the various stages of the commissioning, installation, and accessioning processes of a public art project.

The Process

- » Opportunities for Public Art are identified
- » The funding source is confirmed
- » Representation from each corporate department is determined
- » Community, Civic or Developer Art process is initiated
- » The Community is engaged (Arts and Culture Advisory Committee input, Community Project Committee)
- » Public Art commissioning, fabrication, installation and accessioning processes are implemented and managed using industry best practices
- » Maintenance is ensured throughout the lifecycle of the artwork. The City has a standard of including operating funds tied to capital projects and including new assets in the Tangible Capital Asset pool.
- » De-accessioning is undertaken when artworks reach the end of their lifecycle.

Gifts and Loans

There are occasions in which individuals or groups wish to give or bequeath art to the City. While these gestures are appreciated, it is prudent for the City to ensure suitability before accepting the gift. In order to have an active rather than passive Public Art Program, a process and a set of criteria have been developed to ensure that artworks accepted are compatible with City goals, the Program mission, and are an appropriate use of public space.

When a gift is offered, staff will advise the prospective donor that the City has a Public Art Policy and Program which guides the process for accepting and accessioning any artwork intended for a public site.

The donor should also be aware that if the piece is accepted, a legal agreement will be developed that identifies each party's responsibilities, such as installation and the cost of ongoing maintenance.



Sto:lo Bear, Carman McKay, Gifted by Polygon Development. Place Des Arts, 2006. Photo: A. Merrill

Additionally, there may be occasions when the City recognizes a benefit in borrowing a piece of art from another municipality or from a private collection. The City may also be asked to lend a piece for a set period of time. Both transactions may be reviewed by the appropriate members of the Interdepartmental Team to ensure that standards for proper care and handling are observed, and that the piece is insured against loss, damage and liability.

(Procedural steps are outlined in the Public Art Program Procedure Guide).

Celebration and Participation

Celebrating the addition of new artworks and creating opportunities for community learning and discovery are important elements of a Public Art Program.

When a new piece is accessioned into the collection, an opening ceremony will mark the event and announcements on the City website and in various print media will introduce the artist and describe the Work.



Opening: Pioneer Spirit, Mayor and City Council with Artist douglas r. taylor. Brunette Avenue, Maillardville, 2010. Photo: J. Shaw.

As the Program develops, a variety of educational opportunities may be offered that bring together the community with artists and local cultural organizations; workshops, artist talks and tours are some of the ways to enhance community awareness and enjoyment of the City's growing collection.

Community members may welcome more direct involvement, such as collaborating with an artist on a community public art project. For those with experience in the art field who wish to enhance their knowledge and expertise in the area of public art, consultation opportunities will be available, such as membership in the City's Arts and Culture Advisory Committee, on a Community Project Committee or an Artist Selection Panel.

The increased capacity and confidence of interested citizens and local cultural organizations will help strengthen and sustain the Public Art Program. As it continues to develop, citizens of all ages will be encouraged to contribute their ideas, imagination, and inspiration.

V. References

City of Coquitlam Plans:

Cultural Services Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020 Coquitlam Citywide Official Community Plan, 2001 Coquitlam 2021, 2009 Strategic Plan

Policies and Plans: Other Municipalities and Agencies:

Creative City Network of Canada, "The Public Art Toolkit," Vancouver, 2010 City of Port Coquitlam Cultural Policy and Plan, 2001 City of Port Moody Public Art Policy, 2001 City of Burnaby Art in Public Places Policy, 2005 City of Richmond Public Art Policy, 2000 City of Surrey Public Art Policy, 2004 Additional references are cited in the City of Coquitlam Public Art Program Procedure Guide.

2015 – 2030 ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE Strategic Plan March 2017

Coquitlam

Public and community art contributes to Coquitlam's identity as a diverse community with a vibrant cultural scene. The 'Welcome Project' invited new community members to decorate a birdhouse with images that represented their experience of becoming Canadian and a Coquitlam resident.

W hat w

tomorrow

E want to thank y saving the people n the twin tower



LOVE

M



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The City of Coquitlam acknowledges MDB Insight for their contribution to the cultural planning and community engagement process that led to the development of this strategy.



CULTURAL RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

The community's cultural resources are an essential foundation for cultural planning and development. The diagram below illustrates the myriad of cultural resources—both tangible and intangible—that can define a community's culture.



WHAT IS CULTURE?

ccording to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), culture should be seen as "the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs."

A local government can help shape the community's culture through the resources that are offered in the community. This plan seeks ways to better use Coquitlam's cultural resources through focused actions that will collectively provide rich and diverse cultural experiences and opportunities for all our citizens and visitors.

Cultural resources are essential to planning the future of the community, as they contribute to enhancing quality of life for all residents, generate economic benefit and facilitate the attraction and retention of newcomers and their families.

Cultural programs, services and resources of all types also play increasingly important roles in enhancing civic pride, defining a distinct community identity and attracting the talent and investment needed for cities to grow and prosper in a creative and knowledgebased economy.

Coquitlam's cultural resources and cultural identity will continue to evolve, reflecting changes in the city and its mix of residents over time.

culture \'kəl-chər\

The distinctive features of a society or social group that encompasses — in addition to arts and literature lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, (Adapted from UNESCO)

ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

cul-ture \'kəl-chər\ the beliefs, customs and arts of a particular society, group, place or time.

CULTURE & HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN ARTS,

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The draft 2015 – 2030 Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan (ACHSP) builds on previous plans, strategies and policies that guide and strengthen cultural delivery and services within the City of Coquitlam.

The Cultural Services Strategic Plan (2010-2020) provided a vision for Coquitlam to be a "City of Celebrations," where citizens have access to vibrant cultural experiences supported through strong community connections and leadership. This ACHSP expands on that vision by:

- → including goals to align cultural planning with larger City planning and development priorities to give more attention to the changing context of Coquitlam and
- → providing concrete actions to implement a vision of providing rich cultural experiences for all.

Cultural resources are essential to planning the future of the community. They contribute to enhancing quality of life, generating economic benefit and facilitating the attraction and retention of newcomers and their families.

As part of developing this plan, a Cultural Resource Framework and cultural mapping exercise identified about 200 unique cultural assets across Coquitlam and 100 regional cultural assets in the Tri-Cities area. Cultural mapping also revealed a wide range of notfor-profit and private sector organizations delivering fine arts, festivals and events, and heritage programs. The City itself is an important provider of an array of programs through community centres and pavilions. This exercise showed that Coquitlam has a strong foundation to support the cultural vision for the community.

Coquitlam's cultural resources and identity will continue to evolve over time, reflecting changes in the City and its mix of residents. Of note are Coquitlam's population growth rate, which is higher than that of the province overall, and the growing demographic of people over 65, who now outnumber those 0-14. The latter bodes well for participation in fine arts, culture and heritage programs and services, as older adults seek programs providing opportunities for experiential learning and enrichment.

The other key factor is the City's rapidly expanding ethno-cultural and racial diversity. A striking distinction is the lower number of households where only English is spoken at home – 68% in Coquitlam compared to 80% for the province as a whole. This could suggest a more insular view of culture and identity, which may present challenges to engage these communities in the City's cultural life. To date, Coquitlam has responded largely through a series of successful multicultural festivals and events. Building on these successes, Coquitlam's community organizations and enterprises will need to develop other programs and services that embrace diversity.

Investment in cultural development provides both broad social advantages and specific economic benefits. The Key Findings Report (available at coquitlam.ca/achsp) (Appendix A) cites a number of studies and reports that discuss these benefits, such as reducing social isolation, increasing a sense of belonging and connection, contributing to creative learning, and stimulating positive change in youth development.

While social impacts can be more challenging to quantify, an economic impact analysis provides measurable and quantifiable outcomes for the economic impacts resulting from cultural investments.

The assessment in the Key Findings Report shows that the City of Coquitlam provides a high level of investment in cultural programs and services and contributes on three different levels: 1) direct project funding through the Spirit of Coquitlam Grants/ Community Capital Fund; 2) operating funds to cultural partners; and 3) direct City program delivery.

Overall, this framework of services and partners can provide a base on which to continue to deliver a successful range of services and programs in arts, culture and heritage.

Culture also plays an essential role in Coquitlam's neighbourhoods – both existing and those yet to be built. Opportunities can include: building multiuse spaces into new community centres, schools and libraries; creating places and spaces where cultural activity can take place; and implementing community-based public art. Developing appropriate purpose-built facilities capable of delivering arts, culture and heritage programming will also be an important step.

By improving collaboration and co-ordination with the City's existing partner organizations for fine arts and heritage programs and services, the City will effectively meet the goals of the ACHSP. Moreover, rather than connecting the three cities within the Tri-City region through a shared governance structure (such as an Arts Council), the City should strive for sustained communication among interested parties to better co-ordinate and deliver these services across the region.

The draft ACHSP provides a planning framework with five overarching goals and objectives associated with each goal. Overall, the goals are to build cultural development capacity both within the City and externally through community organizations. Supporting actions within this framework focus on ensuring greater collaboration and coordination, as well as marketing and promoting cultural resources, to move the cultural sector in Coquitlam forward. Two areas of focus are youth and diverse communities, which can both contribute significantly to building cultural vibrancy.

ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN



ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE STRATEGIC PLAN



INTRODUCTION

oquitlam joins leading municipalities across Canada in recognizing the need for comprehensive and systematic approaches to planning for the cultural life of the community. Like those municipalities, Coquitlam recognizes that cultural programs, services and resources play increasingly important roles in enhancing civic pride, defining a distinct community identity, and attracting the talent and investment needed for cities to grow and prosper in a creative and knowledge-based economy.

To leverage these outcomes, municipalities are embracing new ways of thinking and doing as it relates to planning and development. An overarching theme in these emerging best practices is the municipality taking a "whole system" perspective and approach. In most municipalities, including Coquitlam, cultural resources and activities have emerged in a fragmented way with different cultural disciplines or types of activity communicating very little with one another. Many of these emerging best practices are designed to build larger shared visions and put in place mechanisms to keep groups communicating with each other. This communication is the first step toward increased coordination and collaboration. A variety of these best practices have been integrated as Actions under Goal 2: Build Community Capacity in Cultural Development.

To date, planning for culture in Coquitlam has been fragmented. Despite the development of a variety of culture plans, policies and reports, including the City of Coquitlam Cultural Services Strategic Plan (2010), Public Art Policy and Project Plan (2010/11), and Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy (2011), it has been difficult for arts, culture and heritage services and resources to be fully coordinated. As such, the 2014 Final Draft Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (PRCMP) highlighted the critical need for a strategic framework to organize, coordinate and prioritize Coquitlam's arts, culture and heritage programming assets and services. The development of the ACHSP is intended to move the City toward more strategic and comprehensive approaches to cultural planning.

The methodology that was used to develop the ACHSP began with a phase of research that grounded the planning process in a solid base of knowledge and information. It then moved into an extensive community consultation process involving a general population telephone survey, targeted interviews, a Community Forum, a Council Workshop, a meeting with the Arts and Culture Advisory Committee, and six focus groups. The telephone survey provides a statistically valid insight into current patterns of cultural participation and projected future demands.

The results from all of the above activities were brought together in a Key Findings Report that was reviewed by staff and taken forward to Council, as well as a Supplementary Key Findings Report that addressed programs and facilities. The process then moved to the preparation of this draft ACHSP.

The draft ACHSP is organized around a strategic framework of five overarching goals. Each goal is supported in turn by a series of objectives and each objective is supported by specific actions. The goals reflect the major themes and directions that emerged from the planning process.

TOP TEN ACTIONS BY GOAL

To focus the City's actions and achieve the greatest gains towards the Vision, it is recommended that over the next five years the City prioritize the following top 10 actions under the five strategic goals:

GOAL: City Leadership

- 1. Annual Cultural Summit Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- 2. Service Agreements Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service-delivery partners to improve cultural programming coordination and to align these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- 3. Strengthen Communications Improve community awareness and understanding of the range of programs and activities in Coquitlam, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- **4.** Tri-Cities Collaboration Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-Cities area.

GOAL: Community Capacity

5. Youth, Cultural Diversity & Interculturalism – Promote

youth, cultural diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service-delivery partners.

GOAL: Community Heritage

6. Riverview Artifacts, Archival Records & Other Heritage Collections –

Develop a long-term strategy to acquire, preserve and make accessible important community heritage collections.

GOAL: Economic Benefits

7. Cultural Offering – Consider establishing a regular City-led cultural offering and or entertainment experience to strengthen Coquitlam's image as a vibrant urban centre.

GOAL: Cultural Facilities

- 8. Visual Arts Display Space Address the lack of visual arts display space by increasing display space in civic facilities such as community centres and other public or private spaces.
- 9. Facilities Assessment Initiate a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment of all City-owned cultural buildings to plan for new purpose built space that supports cultural programming, performance, rehearsal, and heritage activities.
- **10. Innovation Centre** Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre to determine the best possible use in the long-term for this facility.




PLANNING CONTEXT

Previous Plans & Strategies

The 2010 Cultural Services Strategic Plan (CSSP) attempted to set the vision and direction for arts, culture and heritage for the City of Coquitlam for the period of 2010 to 2020. The CSSP put forward a vision where Coquitlam would be a City of Celebrations, where citizens could access vibrant cultural experiences supported through strong community connections and leadership. The vision was embedded in five strategic focus areas: celebration of cultural activity, sustainability of cultural activity, connecting cultural activity, increasing the visibility of cultural activity, and fostering leadership around delivering and improving cultural activity.

There were several characteristics of the CSSP that limited its effectiveness and implementation. The first was that the strategy was not integrated with larger City planning and development priorities. Second, while the Strategy did note the city's growing diversity related to the changing context for the Strategy, the Strategy itself did not establish a strategic framework nor give sufficient attention to concrete actions to address this fundamental change in Coquitlam's demographic and cultural context. Finally, while other City staff had significant contributions to implementing the CSSP, a dedicated cultural staff position was not in place and the lack of a dedicated person to lead the implementation of the plan reduced the City's capacity to take action on many of the recommendations set out in the CSSP.

Following the CSSP, investment in cultural activity was recognized as an important element for sustaining the city's quality of life and prosperity. Arts, culture and heritage were recognized in the recent Corporate Strategic Plan (2012). Seen as components to improving social wellness in the community, a recommendation was made to provide an overarching assessment of this service area. The embedding of culture in the Corporate Strategic Plan and its connection to social wellness positioned culture as a corporate priority. In 2013-2014, that recommendation in the Corporate Strategic Plan was brought forward into the development of the City's Draft Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan (PRCMP) (2014).

The PRCMP provided an overarching assessment of the services and assets of the parks, recreation and culture area, providing a baseline from which the City can move forward by charting a course for the next 10 to 15 years. After collecting initial feedback it was quickly understood that one functional area – Arts & Culture (which incorporates six service areas) – required additional detailed attention.

The ACHSP is connected directly to *PRCMP's Strategic Direction* #10 – provide greater leadership and investment in arts, culture and heritage. This strategic direction drew on priorities and issues identified in the Corporate Strategic Plan, Economic Action Plan (2009) and 2010 Cultural Services Strategic Plan. It also set the context for the ACHSP to deliver an implementation plan that adds to the PRCMP's arts and culture service area recommendations. Where the PRCMP's recommendations provide tactical and tangible investments, the ACHSP's recommendations establish foundational items that will ensure cultural activity in Coquitlam is visible, celebrated, connected and sustainable for years to come.

THE PLANNING PROCESS



Developing the ACHSP involved three main phases of work.

PHASE 1 – Included gathering background information and researching best practices to establish the base of research and knowledge for subsequent phases for the ACHSP. This work included an analysis of the social and economic impact of arts, culture and heritage assets in the City. This was followed by establishing a comprehensive inventory of arts, culture and heritage resources in the city using a process called "cultural mapping." PHASE 2 – Included an extensive community engagement process. Community input was secured in a variety of ways, including a community survey, one-on-one interviews, a community forum, six focus groups, a meeting with the Arts and Culture Advisory Committee, and a Council workshop. A statistically valid general population telephone survey was completed. Interviews were conducted with 300 Coquitlam residents, 150 people in Port Moody and Port Coquitlam and 150 people drawn from across the Metro Vancouver area. The survey provided important insight into current patterns of cultural participation and projected future demands. Results from the two phases of work were summarized in a Key Findings Report, which confirmed a set of Strategic Directions that would serve as the framework for drafting the ACHSP.

PHASE 3 – Included an assessment of arts, culture and heritage programs and facilities.

DRAFT ACHSP – This final phase includes a draft ACHSP for staff, Council and committee comment and will be posted online for wider community feedback.

Cul-ture \'kəl-chər\ : the characteristic features of everyday life shared by people in a particular place or time

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The following summarizes the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges based on the research and community engagement shared in the Key Findings Report.





Strengths

- → Cultural mapping revealed a wide range of both not-for-profit and for-profit cultural resources.
- → Coquitlam's cultural diversity is a rich source of community vitality. There is interest in strengthening existing festivals and events and establishing new ones—including those with interculturalism as a defining characteristic.
- → The existence of the Spirit of Coquitlam Grant Program, funded by casino revenues, is an enormous asset that many municipalities would envy. The Program has awarded over \$6.5 million to more than 180 different organizations. Recent increases in program funding build on and extend its reach and impact.
- → The City enjoys a strong public library with progressive programs including a business incubator and outreach programs to serve the community.
- → The City is providing operating funds and staffing to lead development of the cultural services area.
- → The delivery of enhanced cultural programming by the City's major cultural service providers, including:
 - Place des Arts
 - Evergreen Cultural Centre
 - Coquitlam Heritage Society

Weaknesses

- → A fragmented cultural sector and the absence of a governance mechanism to support co-ordination and collaboration among cultural groups is impacting development, including the marketing and promotion of existing arts, culture and heritage programs and activities.
- → Aside from the Tri-Cities Festival Planners Network, a lack of co-ordination of programs and facilities across the Tri-Cities region.
- → Weak promotion and communication of existing arts, culture and heritage programs and activities.
- → Inadequate technology systems in the public library. Traditional perspectives on the nature and programs of the public library limit its capacity to reach out to serve both the business community and the community at large.

Opportunities

- → Promote and encourage opportunities for cultural activity to occur in non-conventional spaces (restaurants, cafes and storefronts).
- → Play a leadership role in expanding the number and variety of community festivals and events hosted by community organizations.
- → Establish a shared collections storage facility with suitable conditions for historical artifacts, works of art and archives.
- → Expand the City Archives to accommodate a growing collection that includes both City and community records, and provide regular opening hours to the public.
- → Collaborate with key stakeholders on recognizing the nationally significant Riverview Lands and its historically significant buildings and tree collection.
- → Integrate cultural resources and experiences more prominently in tourism marketing plans.

Challenges

- → The potential loss of community heritage in the form of artifacts and archives due to inadequate storage facilities.
- → The risk to the Riverview Hospital Artifacts unless adequate storage and collections management systems are put in place.
- → Revenue generation from the casino funding has declined in the past few years and may impact the funds generated to support programs and services through the Spirit of Coquitlam Grant.
- → Residents' priorities have indicated that arts and culture are low priorities for future investments, compared with capital investment in sport and recreation.
- → Partnerships with major cultural service providers are not adequately governed.







COMMUNITY HERITAGE

Youth

Diversity

Neighbourhood

Collopotation

Marketing

ollections

Rich

Cultural

EXPERIENCES

for all

isting &

critical Mass

ECONO

Optimize Space

CULTURAL POINT

Heritage

Storning Arts

MIC BENEFITS

trea

Towards a Vision of **Rich** Cultural ONMUNITY CAPACTIY **EXPERIENCES** for all

Coquitlam in 2030 will offer rich and diverse cultural resources and experiences that CITY LEADERSHIP are accepted as essential ingredients of a vibrant *urban community of connected neighbourhoods.*

Mission Statement: The City will reach this vision by taking a **leadership** role in arts and heritage programs and services that are responsive to the changing community, and will partner with community cultural organizations and cultural enterprises to build **community capacity** so that the delivery of programs, services, community festivals and events can be done together. The City will also recognize the importance of **community heritage** to Coquitlam's identity and as a source of civic pride, and will take steps to leverage the **economic benefits** by creating a strong cultural sector and provide appropriate and memorable **cultural facilities** that support arts, culture and heritage.

cul-ture \'kəl-chər\ : the overlap between life, art and community



Goal 1: Develop the City's Leadership Role

Collaboration

Rich

for all

Cultural Resources

→ Community cultural organizations

CITY LEADERSHIP

Marketing

- \rightarrow Cultural enterprises
- → Cultural heritage
- \rightarrow Cultural occupations
- → Cultural spaces & facilities
- → Festivals & events
- → Intangible assets
- → Natural heritage

There was a strong call from the Coquitlam community for the City to provide greater leadership in cultural planning and development and specifically to direct this leadership to support change both inside the municipality and within the community—in other words to co-ordinate work both internally and externally to advance cultural development in Coquitlam. In the words of one participant, the City is being asked to "move the whole system forward." The appointment of a Cultural Services Manager in 2015 was an enormously important step in strengthening the capacity of the City to play this important leadership role. This goal has three objectives:

Objective 1.1: Stronger Coordination, Collaboration and Communication

A frequent theme across all community engagement activities was the need for stronger coordination and collaboration across the variety of arts, culture and heritage organizations in Coquitlam and ideally across the Tri-Cities area. It is believed that more effective communication within the cultural sector will enhance potential partnerships and collaboration that would help strengthen individual organizations and the cultural sector as a whole. The City's role would be to provide a single point of contact for cultural organizations and cultural enterprises, in order to co-ordinate work both internally and externally to advance cultural development. The existence of the Tri-Cities Festival Planners Network serves as an example of what can be achieved through strong and ongoing communication and collaboration.

Objective 1.2: Focus on Marketing and Promotion of Cultural Resources

Stronger coordination, collaboration and communication were closely linked to a call for greater focus on marketing and promoting Coquitlam's rich and diverse cultural resources and activities. Marketing these resources must first be directed at increasing awareness among Coquitlam residents, and then directed outward to attract visitors and tourists to the community.

Objective 1.3: Integrate Cultural Resources across a Wide Range of Planning and Policy Priorities

City processes should consider cultural development across a broad range of departments and services. Examples include integrating culture in new development areas; enhancing the public realm through expanded support for the public art program; leveraging culture in tourism and economic development strategies; utilizing cultural resources to support neighbourhood cultural development; and building a shared identity and civic identity.



PRIORITY ACTIONS

- → **PRIORITY ACTION 1:** Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → **PRIORITY ACTION 2:** Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service-delivery partners to improve cultural programming coordination and to align these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → **PRIORITY ACTION 3:** Improve community awareness and understanding of the range of programs and activities in Coquitlam, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- → **PRIORITY ACTION 4:** Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-Cities area.

Additional Short-Term Recommendations (beginning page 32)

- → Consider replacing "arts, culture and heritage" with the term "culture" in all materials and uses, with updates to communications materials as they are reprinted.
- → Improve awareness of cultural activities through strengthened communications and marketing by the City, its service-delivery partners and other interested agencies.
- → Integrate cultural development issues and opportunities into planning and policy decisions across City departments.

Mid-Term Recommendations (beginning page 34)

- \rightarrow Explore the potential for providing a shared administrative space for lease to smaller cultural community organizations.
- → Support the delivery of professional development opportunities in critical areas of knowledge in community cultural organizations.

Long-Term Recommendations (beginning page 38)

→ Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including landuse planning, economic development, tourism planning and planning for new civic facilities.

Recommend ongoing service delivery improvements (beginning page 37)

curture \'kəl-chər : is everything from language, religion, cuisine and social habits to fine arts.

Goal 2: Build Community Capacity

Youth

Rich

for all

Community Cultural Organizations

CONMUNITY CAPACITY

Neighbouthood

Diversity

- → Aboriginal groups
- \rightarrow Arts groups
- → Community bands & choirs
- \rightarrow Heritage groups
- \rightarrow Horticultural groups
- → Multicultural groups
- → Disability groups

A strong cultural sector requires working in collaboration to achieve common objectives. Building capacity in the cultural sector cannot be seen as an end in itself, but rather a process of increasing the capacity of arts, culture and heritage organizations to serve all of Coquitlam. An underlying theme to achieving greater capacity in cultural services is the need to break down the "silos" that have formed between arts, culture and heritage organizations and between the not-for-profit and for-profit segments of the cultural sector. Two areas in particular that called out for particular attention were youth and diverse communities. A variety of tools and strategies are proposed to build a more cohesive and integrated cultural sector:

Objective 2.1: Respond to the Cultural Aspirations of Diverse Communities

Community cultural organizations and facilities in most Canadian municipalities are being challenged to address the needs and cultural aspirations of increasingly diverse populations. Coquitlam has responded to these needs through a number of successful festivals; these should be celebrated. Consultations also made it clear that most cultural organizations in the community also need to find ways to respond to this diversity. The diversity focus group held during the consultation process noted that lasting change in the cultural system in Coquitlam will require sustained and purposeful dialogue.

Objective 2.2: Meet the Needs of Youth

The idea of building cultural literacy across all ages should be a priority in the ACHSP, with a particular emphasis on youth. Youth often see and understand culture and community cultural resources in different ways, calling on cultural organizations and enterprises to respond by consulting with youth in program development. In addition, there was a call for engaging young people in identifying and developing events that would bring new energy and "buzz" to the city.

Objective 2.3: Strengthen Neighbourhood Cultural Development

Greater attention to neighbourhood cultural development is a trend in all Canadian municipalities. It is at the neighbourhood level where people are able to experience culture as part of their everyday lives. This requires creative programming for residents of all ages and having the physical facilities or venues—both inside and in outdoor public spaces—to accommodate these programs. Cultural spaces can emerge from renovations to existing community amenities such as community centres or halls, schools, libraries, recreation centres and parks, among others. In future, planning for community facilities such as those noted above should include planning for the inclusion of cultural spaces from the beginning, including outdoor spaces. There was also a call for "black-box" or flexible spaces that could be adapted for a range of purposes. Future planning should ensure that cultural programming is emphasized at the neighbourhood level to maximize reach and value. Together with planning for outdoor cultural spaces in parks and public spaces, this conforms to the City's vision of walkable and complete communities. Future urban planning could seek to provide spaces where culture "happens".



PRIORITY ACTIONS

→ **PRIORITY ACTION 5:** Promote youth, cultural diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service-delivery partners.

Additional Short-Term Recommendations (beginning page 32)

- → Leverage Council advisory committees to advance an agenda of enhanced diversity in culture in the City.
- \rightarrow Engage youth in a variety of ways to advise on current program offerings and generate new ideas for programs and activities.
- → Foster cultural engagement and activity at the neighbourhood level.
- → Engage people with disabilities in a variety of ways to advise on current program offerings and generate new ideas for programs and activities.

Mid-Term Recommendations (beginning page 34)

- → Ensure participation of youth from diverse communities to identify their cultural interests and needs.
- → Encourage participation of peoples with disabilities.
- → Support festivals that meet the needs and interests of youth and young adults.
- → Integrate culture into future community infrastructure planning in new neighbourhoods.

Recommendations for Ongoing Service-Delivery Improvements (beginning page 37)

- → Build necessary skills and knowledge and abilities among City staff to effectively serve diverse communities.
- → Strengthen diversity in community cultural organizations' board governance and Council advisory committees.
- \rightarrow Encourage the delivery of school-based cultural programming.
- → Ensure support for community cultural organizations.



Goal 3: Conserve and Promote Community Heritage

Collections

Rich

for all

Cultural & Natural Heritage and Intangible Assets

- → Built heritage properties
- → Ceremonies

Aboliginal Reoples

- \rightarrow Conservation areas
- → Historic plaques & monuments
- → Local historic sites
- → Oral traditions
- \rightarrow Place names
- → Public art institutions
- \rightarrow Significant local parks
- → Stories

There was strong consensus that a focus on heritage must be a priority in the ACHSP. As outlined in the Key Findings Report, the range of heritage issues and challenges facing Coquitlam are numerous and diverse; however, there are three priority objectives that support this goal.

Objective 3.1: Address Collection Storage Needs

The most pressing issues in community heritage relate to the potential loss of important heritage collections (both archives and artifacts) due to lack of overall and appropriate storage space. These critical collection needs might be addressed through a shared collection storage facility. A specific collections challenge relates to the pressing need to develop a long-term strategy for the Riverview Hospital Artifacts. Permanent, climate-controlled space will be necessary as the City of Coquitlam Archives' collection grows. An expansion plan is in place for 2019; however, it was conceived prior to the ACHSP process and there may be other options that are more suitable and/or cost effective for integrating these services, such as the proposed Coquitlam Heritage Centre or a future library expansion.

Objective 3.2: Increase the Exhibition and Interpretation of Community Heritage

Acquiring heritage collections is an important first step. However, the collections then need be made available to the community through exhibition and interpretation programs. Increased integration of art and heritage displays into City buildings was seen as an important further step in this regard. A central issue raised during consultations was the desire of the Coquitlam Heritage Society to address a range of community heritage needs and opportunities through the construction of a Coquitlam Heritage Centre. The Centre would be based on a contemporary understanding of heritage that incorporates the stories of many aspects of the city, from the Aboriginal presence and early settlement to the present day, through interactive programming and heritage displays.

Objective 3.3: Include the Rich Heritage and Culture of Aboriginal Peoples

No discussion of heritage in Coquitlam would be complete without acknowledging and celebrating the rich heritage and culture of Aboriginal peoples and recognizing the presence of Aboriginal people in the area that is now Coquitlam. Aboriginal representatives expressed a desire to work alongside other heritage organizations to ensure their story is properly told.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

→ PRIORITY ACTION 6: Develop a long-term strategy to acquire, preserve and make accessible important community heritage collections.

Additional Short-Term Recommendations (beginning page 32)

- → Consider the potential to establish an anchor community heritage centre capable of providing leadership inside the facility and in the community.
- → Recognize the past presence of Aboriginal people in the area that is now Coquitlam.

Mid-Term Recommendations (beginning page 34)

→ Interpret and communicate important heritage assets and collections through innovative programs or exhibitions.

Ongoing service delivery improvements (beginning page 37)

- → Embrace and promote a contemporary and progressive vision of heritage in the community.
- → Ensure the inclusion of natural heritage in Coquitlam's heritage agenda and acknowledge and promote the Colony Farm, Minnekhada Regional Park and Mundy Park as important heritage assets.



Goal 4: Leverage Culture for Economic and Community Benefit

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Critical Mass

Support Local Economy

Rich

Cultura

EXPERIENCES for all Cultural Enterprises

& Occupations

restinals & Events

- \rightarrow Art galleries
- → Bookstores
- → Cultural manager
- → Film technicians
- → Graphic designers
- → Libraries & archives
- → Museums
- \rightarrow Music studios
- → Performing arts enterprises
- → Photographers
- \rightarrow Writers

Cultural resources help build and diversify local economies in three ways: 1) cultural resources are a key element of the quality of life that is a magnet for talent and investment in today's economy; 2) the creative cultural industries are one of the fastest-growing economic sectors in Canada and globally; and 3) cultural resources act as an element of tourism promotion and product development. This goal is supported by three objectives:

Objective 4.1: Support Local and Regional Economic Development

The ACHSP should form the basis for better integrating culture into the City's economic development and tourism plans and strategies. Space was a major issue brought forward as critical to growing Coquitlam's cultural economy. These spaces might include shared workspaces or incubators to support growth in small creative enterprises. Ensuring supportive zoning to enable live/work space for artists and creative industry entrepreneurs can attract and retain "the creative class." The stronger base of information on cultural assets in the city offers access to cultural activities and experiences that can become part of tourism packages.

Objective 4.2: Develop a Critical Mass of Cultural Facilities and Programs in the City Centre

With the arrival of the Evergreen SkyTrain Extension, the potential for attracting residents from neighbouring municipalities and beyond will increase exponentially, bringing enormous opportunities for branding Coquitlam as a cultural destination. Together with the progressive programming of the City Centre Public Library, the new outdoor Town Centre Park Plaza, and review of the Innovation and Evergreen Cultural Centres, the City could develop a critical mass of cultural facilities and programs in the City Centre. To realize this opportunity, action is needed on several fronts: a) enhancing the public realm through programming of public/civic spaces and through public art; b) addressing the facility issues related to the Evergreen Cultural Centre and a cultural use for the currently under-used Innovation Centre; and c) pursuing opportunities as part of redevelopment for new civic spaces as well as live/work, shared space or incubator facilities.

Objective 4.3: Deliver Successful Festivals and Events

Coquitlam currently enjoys a range of successful festivals and events that should be celebrated. However, there was a call for extending the number and variety of events in the city. Some of these new events were connected to providing a vehicle to engage diverse communities. During consultations, the idea of interculturalism and cross-cultural dialogue and exchange drew attention and support. Finally, the City's desire to increase its own capacity to promote and deliver large-scale events through increased cross-departmental coordination and resourcing will further contribute to Coquitlam's capacity to introduce and support new, larger-scale festivals and events.



PRIORITY ACTIONS

→ PRIORITY ACTION 7: Consider establishing a regular City-led cultural offering and or entertainment experience to strengthen Coquitlam's image as a vibrant urban centre.

Additional Short-Term Recommendations (beginning page 32)

- → Strengthen awareness of cultural activities through extended communications and marketing by the City.
- → Define the City's role in non-City-led festivals, events and programs.
- → Understand and use the communications channels of diverse communities.

Mid-Term Recommendations (beginning page 34)

- → Sustain and enhance City support for existing and potential new festivals and events.
- → Promote cultural resources and activities as part of integrated tourism packages.

Long-Term Recommendations (beginning page 36)

- → Evaluate the potential to establish facilities and spaces to attract individuals working in the creative cultural sector.
- → Create attractive and memorable outdoor spaces in the City Centre.

Recommended Ongoing Service Delivery Improvements (beginning page 37)

- → Address festival infrastructure needs.
- → Support the development of a critical mass of evening cultural activities in the City Centre.

cul·ture \'kəl-chər\

: is made up of visible characteristics including clothing, dance, language, music, etc.

Goal 5: Plan Major Cultural Facility Needs



Cultural Spaces & Facilities

- → Cultural centres
- → Cinemas
- → Religious institutions
- → Food establishments with live music
- → Performing arts centres/venues
- → Urban spaces & event zones
- → Educational institutions

Research and consultation revealed a range of cultural facility or infrastructure needs and opportunities. The General Population Telephone Survey provided empirical evidence regarding the community's interests in arts, culture and heritage activities as well as the community's preference regarding the City's investment in specific cultural facilities responding to these interests and demands.

The scope and level of analysis that is possible for the ACHSP does not allow for in-depth facility feasibility analysis and costing. Comprehensive feasibility studies on one or more of the facility opportunities set out below would include a more in-depth needs assessment and would define detailed program space for the facility that would be necessary to undertake more precise costing. However, the scope of the project did allow for initial order of magnitude cost estimates for a range of facility opportunities, which is included in the **Supplementary Key Findings – Program Analysis and Facilities** document.

The objectives set out below can be thought of as a mapping of cultural facility issues and the opportunities in the City at the time of the ACHSP. Responding to one or more facility needs in the short term does not preclude others being supported in the medium to longer term.

Objective 5.1: Optimize City-Owned Buildings and Spaces

The City owns the Innovation Centre, the buildings on the Place des Arts/Mackin House site (Heritage Square), Evergreen Cultural Centre and Place Maillardville. One or more of these facilities could be repurposed to address gaps in cultural infrastructure.

Various uses have been explored for the Innovation Centre since this facility was built. It is currently underutilized. The facility provides relatively flexible space and offers expansion opportunities. The Centre's location, close to the new Evergreen Line station, combined with its proximity to the City Centre and Town Centre Park, provides a future occupant with a tremendous opportunity to attract visitors/audiences from Coquitlam and beyond. With purpose-driven renovation, the Innovation Centre could function as an anchor cultural facility and destination in the City Centre. Until such time as a more precise definition of the facility is determined, short-term options could include joint tenancy of several Coquitlam arts and culture organizations with strong programs but inadequate facilities or the space could integrate several components such as an art gallery space, small performance space, multi-use meeting space, etc.

Objective 5.2: Assess Long-Term Heritage Facility Requirements

For some time the Coquitlam Heritage Society (CHS) has been promoting the idea of a heritage facility that could tell the full story of the City's past as well as engage with issues that are facing the Coquitlam community today. The overall vision of the Centre produced by the CHS is grounded in leading international thinking regarding heritage and heritage facilities. As the City works with the CHS to define the future services and programming in the area of community heritage, an assessment of the long-term heritage requirements is needed.

Objective 5.3: Plan for the Future Facility Requirements of Place des Arts

The success of Place des Arts programs and services has meant that it has begun to outgrow its current facility. A Needs Assessment completed in 2013 confirmed the need for more space and outlined expansion plans on the current site as well as a second scenario of relocating the facility closer to the City Centre. The City should work with Place des Arts to assess the future facility requirements needed to deliver its programs and services, in co-ordination with the rest of the City's cultural services and facilities.

Objective 5.4: Review the Long-Term Need for a Larger Theatre

A new large theatre at Evergreen Cultural Centre has been part of the vision for the Centre since its inception. The telephone survey revealed performing arts as one of the top priorities for residents and one of the priorities for future facility investments by the City. This, together with Coquitlam's population growth projections, would suggest an expanded performing arts facility may eventually be desired, although a service of this level will require a much deeper regional assessment. While other locations and facilities options should be considered, the Evergreen Cultural Centre is obviously a strong candidate. Further analysis of these issues should be undertaken.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- → **PRIORITY ACTION 8:** Address the lack of visual arts display space by increasing display space in civic facilities such as community centres and other public or private spaces.
- → PRIORITY ACTION 9: Initiate a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment of all City-owned cultural buildings to plan for new purpose built space that supports cultural programming, performance, rehearsal, and heritage activities.
- → PRIORITY ACTION 10: Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre to determine the best possible use in the long-term for this facility.

Mid-Term Recommendations (beginning page 34)

→ Coordinate and promote a critical mass or hub of cultural activities and programs in the City Centre.

Recommended ongoing service delivery improvements (beginning page 37)

→ To support the infrastructure requirements, explore new asset funding through channels such as development contribution to public amenities, bonus density and community amenity contributions.



ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE PLAN IN ACTION

The ACHSP is intended to be a living document that will be continuously reviewed and its priorities assessed in order to respond to evolving community needs and opportunities. The recommended actions serve as a benchmark of Coquitlam's cultural development needs when the ACHSP was developed. he ACHSP outlines five strategic goals supported by a range of objectives that are, in turn, advanced through a series of specific actions. For each action, a proposed level of priority has been identified. The level of priority has been assigned based on several criteria, including:

- 1. Insights gained from the consultation process, including the general population telephone survey;
- 2. The City's overarching planning and policy priorities;
- 3. Analysis and recommendations related to culture set out in the draft PRCMP;
- 4. The logical sequence of actions, with each building from the last; and
- 5. The resources required (human and financial).

The priority level assigned to each action item also corresponds to a specific time frame. The time frame for each priority level may be operationalized as:

- \rightarrow Short term 1-5 years
- \rightarrow Medium term 6-10 years
- → Long term 11-15 years
- → Ongoing ongoing service delivery improvements

The goals have been drafted based on the Key Findings Report and the strategic directions outlined therein.

This chapter sets out a series of actions over the short, medium and long term. Appendix A presents the complete ACHSP Action Plan with a number of detailed and associated tasks. It sets forth a comprehensive agenda to guide cultural development in Coquitlam over the next 15 years. Also included in the Appendix is a set of potential performance measures against which successful implementation of the ACHSP can be assessed.

Although the ACHSP forecasts the next 15 years, it recognizes that changes in the future may require updates to ensure the plan remains relevant and that actions and strategies are aligned with Council's and the community's needs. For this reason, it is anticipated that this plan will undergo a significant review every five years.





TOP 10 PRIORITY ACTIONS	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS
1. Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector	 → Make the Summit an opportunity to report on progress made over the past year in implementing the ACHSP and to identify new cultural issues or opportunities. → Consider dedicating one component of the Summit to professional development for interested attendees. → Devote one Annual Cultural Summit to explore the cultural interests and needs of youth. → Give further discussion to how to engage Port Moody and Port Coquitlam in such an event.
2. Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service-delivery partners to improve cultural programming coordination and to align these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities	 → Ensure Service Agreements also address access by the City to the facilities operated by the service-delivery partners. → Work to coordinate programming among the Evergreen Cultural Centre, City Centre Public Library and the new outdoor performance space in Town Centre Park.
3. Improve community awareness and understanding of the range of programs and activities in Coquitlam, and their relationship to evolving community needs	 → Consider developing a cultural marketing strategy. Elements could include: Development of a cultural brand to be used in all communications Marketing and communications working across a range of communications channels (including social media) Seek a corporate sponsor to assist in the funding of a cultural marketing strategy Consider establishing an interactive cultural map or cultural portal as a "one-window" tool for access to information on cultural activities and experiences in Coquitlam Encourage and support community cultural organizations in increasing cross-promotion of programs and activities

TOP 10 PRIORITY ACTIONS	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS
4. Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-Cities area	 → Convene a regular meeting (twice a year) drawing individuals working in culture across the Tri-Cities area to strengthen relationships and explore potential partnership opportunities. → Complement face-to-face meetings with a blog where individuals requiring advice or assistance could post questions. Many software programs also provide mechanisms to post and save documents or resource materials. → Rather than establishing a new shared governance organization connecting the three cities (such as an Arts Council), rely on sustained communication among interested parties. → Make use of the Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration. → Ensure continuing communication between staff and Councils across the Tri-Cities municipalities, acrossible as it relates to now capital infrastructure investments to support cultural programs and corrigon.
5. Promote youth, cultural diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service-delivery partners	 → Convene a forum of leaders from a wide range of cultural service providers and ethno-cultural communities. Ensure strong youth participation at the forum. Seek out acknowledged leaders in the field from within the Metro Vancouver area and beyond. → Explore opportunities for enhancing programs and services serving diversity and interculturalism. → Build diversity outcomes into Service Agreements with cultural organizations.
6. Develop a long-term strategy to acquire, preserve and make accessible important community heritage collections.	 → Develop a long-term strategy to preserve and interpret the Riverview Hospital Artifacts and other heritage artifacts and archives. → Purchase museum display cases that can be placed at key spots in the community to be used to tell the diverse stories of Coquitlam's history and culture. → Coquitlam Heritage Society to conduct an educational session and tour on heritage facilities.
7. Consider establishing a regular City-led cultural offering and entertainment experiences to strengthen Coquitlam's image as a vibrant urban centre	 → This program has worked effectively in many other communities. It simply designates one consistent day per month when there will be a concerted effort to program a specific site with music or other types of performance (mime, dance, etc.). → Profile cultural and entertainment assets in marketing materials.
8. Address the lack of visual arts display space by increasing display space in civic facilities such as community centres and other public or private spaces	 → Optimize the use of existing City facilities for the display of visual arts. → Identify spaces in new civic facilities appropriate for the installation of visual art.

RECOMMENDATION	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS
9. Initiate a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment of all City-owned cultural buildings to plan for new purpose built space that supports cultural programming, performance, rehearsal, and heritage activities	 → The City should quickly address the capacity challenges at Place des Art and heritage collection storage issues. This could be accomplished by maximizing the use of existing city-owned spaces. → Initiate a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment for all City-owned cultural buildings. → Complete the planning and construction of a new Place Maillardville which could accommodate cultural programming in the southwest. → Work with the Coquitlam Heritage Society and an independent heritage consultant to assess heritage facility needs. → Complete the planning and analysis for a northeast civic facility to determine the cultural services and programs that will be provided in this facility.
10. Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre to determine the best possible use in the long-term for this facility	→ Perform an assessment of the Innovation Centre to determine its long-term use and ensure a new use/ occupant contributes to this critical mass of destination spaces that will attract people from inside and outside the community.

Additional Short-Term (2016 – 2020) Recommendations & Actions

- Consider replacing "arts, culture and heritage" with the term "culture" in all materials and uses in the community
- 2. Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service-delivery partners to increase cultural programming coordination and to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities
- \rightarrow Update communications materials as they are reprinted.
- → Explore renaming the Arts and Culture Advisory Committee as the Cultural Advisory Committee.
- \rightarrow Work towards building a more cohesive and integrated vision of the cultural sector in Coquitlam.
- → Convene regular meetings of cultural programmers from cultural organizations across the City to improve awareness and understanding of the range of cultural programs and activities, and their relationship to evolving community needs. Issues addressed should also deal with questions of gaps and overlaps in programming.
- \rightarrow Develop a consolidated database of programs for future use and analysis.

RECOMMENDATION	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS	
3. Integrate cultural development issues and opportunities into planning and policy decisions across City departments	 → Transform the current staff Steering Committee for the ACHSP to an ongoing Culture Working Group to support implementation of the ACHSP and advocate for the integration of culture across departments. → Examine best practices in Canadian municipalities related to the effective integration of culture in planning and decision-making. 	
4. Leverage advisory committees of Council to advance an agenda of enhanced diversity in culture in the city	→ Explore opportunities for collaboration with the Arts and Culture (Cultural) Advisory Committee and the Multiculturalism Advisory Committee in existing and potential new programs.	
5. Engage youth in advising on current program offerings and generating new ideas for programs and activities	ightarrow Encourage the recruitment and engagement of youth on the boards of community cultural organizations.	
6. Foster cultural engagement and activity at the neighbourhood level	 → Promote street closures to create "third spaces" for cultural and other community events. → Leverage the use of the City's Community Public Art Program to engage residents in the creative process as well as Civic Public Art (either temporary or permanent) supported by the City and a Neighbourhood Project Committee. → Investigate the Neighborhoods of Learning Program of the provincial Ministry of Education as a potential resource to support neighbourhood cultural development. → In building future community infrastructure such as schools and community centres, consider the integration of one or more MakersLab equipped with digital printers and other sound and video recording technologies. These tools make it possible for youth to become cultural producers in addition to their consumption patterns of cultural experiences mediated through web-based and digital media. 	
7. Consider the potential to establish an anchor community heritage centre capable of providing leadership inside the facility and in the community	 → Undertake a feasibility study to examine the need and support for a Coquitlam Heritage Centre. → Consider establishing a shared collections storage facility to preserve collections of artifacts, archives and works of art currently held by organizations with storage challenges including the following: City Archives (future collections growth) Mackin House (Coquitlam Heritage Society) Riverview Hospital Artifacts Evergreen Cultural Centre SPARC Museum and Coquitlam Public Library 	

RECOMMENDATION	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS		
8. Recognize the past presence of Aboriginal people in the area that is now Coquitlam	 → Consult with Aboriginal representatives to identify sites for public art installations that have cultural meaning and importance to Aboriginal peoples. → Offer access to the proposed shared collections storage facility for Aboriginal collections (should they wish). → Support current efforts to increase visibility and understanding of Aboriginal culture through events such as the All Nations Festival. Work collaboratively to grow the events over time. → Seek participation from Aboriginal communities in new initiatives. 		
9. Define the City's role in non-City-led festivals, events and programs	→ Define and confirm the role, scope and capacity of the City's role with respect to supporting marketing and promoting non-City-led festivals and events and other cultural services provided by the community.		
10. Strengthen awareness of cultural activities through extended communications and marketing by the City	→ Create a more robust and inclusive "wiki-based" community calendar of events (people can post their own events but they are not published to the calendar before being reviewed by staff).		
11. Understand and use the communications channels of diverse communities	→ Use appropriate communications channels in any marketing and communications strategy aimed at reaching out to diverse communities (e.g., social media, TV ads on the multicultural channels, community newspapers, etc.).		
Mid-Term Actions (2021 – 2025) Recommendations & Actions			
1. Explore the potential for shared administrative space	→ Examine the feasibility of providing a shared administrative space or facility for lease to small community cultural organizations that offers meeting rooms, filing cabinets, storage, access to a photocopier, etc. The facility also serves to build connections and partnerships among organizations.		
2. Support the delivery of professional development opportunities in critical areas of knowledge in community cultural organizations	 → Examine options for the delivery of training workshops addressing gaps in knowledge in areas such as volunteer recruitment and retention, fundraising, marketing and financial management, among others. Start by examining the expertise of existing staff of the City's cultural partners before looking further for workshop expertise. → Consider a mentoring program that matches an established organization with an emerging organization. 		
 Ensure participation of youth from diverse communities to identify their cultural interests and needs 	→ More broadly, as the city grows in cultural diversity, cultural organizations must be open to new kinds of programming for youth and other groups in the community. The Annual Cultural Summit can serve as one vehicle for monitoring these emerging ideas and practices.		

RECOMMENDATION	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS	
4. Support festivals that meet the needs and interests of youth and young adults.	→ Challenge what was referred to as Coquitlam's "conservative" culture by engaging youth and young adults in devising and delivering festivals that bring a "buzz" to the city.	
5. Integrate culture into future community infrastructure planning in new neighbourhoods	 → Future schools, community or recreation centres, and library facilities may include flexible space that could be used for cultural programming as well as meeting room space for community or cultural groups. → Consider the integration of small recording or digital media studios in select facilities. → In neighbourhood planning, increase the focus on creating places or spaces where it is easy to be outside and connecting neighbours through events and activities. → In planning future parks or upgrades to existing parks, consider the inclusion of amenities and infrastructure to support community and cultural events and programs. This action would apply to specific parks suited to community events. Event infrastructure could include lighting, electrical outlets (for speakers or other equipment), natural gathering places, etc. → Demonstrate leadership in the repurposing and renewal of existing buildings and infrastructure to expand participation opportunities. → Consider rebranding the 50+ Pavilions to emphasize a community focus that serves a broad age grouping and includes space and programming opportunities for cultural groups. 	
6. Interpret and communicate important heritage assets and collections through innovative programs or exhibitions	 → Ensure the preservation of cemeteries as important community heritage resources. → Develop walking tours and other programs to interpret these resources and give them meaning for both long-time and recent residents. → Continue to recognize and promote the Maillardville District as an important historic core of the city and the heart of a larger regional Francophone community. 	
7. Sustain and enhance City support for existing and potential new festivals/events	 → Continue City staff support for the planning and promotion of existing and new festivals. Many new festivals may focus on specific communities (e.g., Narooz Festival) but an intercultural approach should be encouraged. Ensure that festivals are well promoted. → Encourage community organizations and festival organizers to increase private sector/business sponsorship for festivals and events. → Build collaboration across departments at the City to increase the city's capacity to host larger-scale events. 	
8. Promote cultural resources and activities as part of integrated tourism packages	→ In the development of future tourism packages and broader strategies, ensure cultural resources play an important role.	

RECOMMENDATION	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS
9. Coordinate and promote a critical mass or hub of cultural activities and programs in the City Centre	 → Ensure a new use/occupant of Innovation Centre contributes to this critical mass of destination spaces that will attract people from inside and outside the community. → Work to coordinate programming among the Evergreen Cultural Centre, City Centre Public Library and new outdoor performance space in Town Centre Park.
Long-Term (2026 – 2030) Recom	mendations & Actions
 Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes including land-use planning, economic development, tourism and planning for new civic facilities 	 → Partington Creek in the city's northeast provides an opportunity to build culture into planning from the beginning. → This planning would include land use, community infrastructure and programming. → Ensure cultural spaces are considered in the design of social/recreational hubs in the northeast and explore partnerships for facility components.
2. Evaluate the potential to establish facilities and spaces to attract individuals working in the creative cultural sector	 → Drawing on best practices in incubators that exist across the Metro Vancouver area, examine the potential of establishing an incubator to support small enterprises in the creative cultural industries. Examine a potential relationship between the new incubator and the existing incubator partnership between the City Centre Library and a private business (located in the library building). → Examine best practices in co-working facilities as attractors for artists and entrepreneurs. These spaces often have large amounts of open space, white boards, Wi-Fi, projectors, etc. → Support the Planning & Development Department to explore the possibility of zoning to enable live/work spaces. → Ensure culture is incorporated in future economic development strategies. Examine best practices in co-work for insight and guidance.
3. Create attractive and memorable outdoor spaces in the City Centre	 → Seek to increase investment in public art to bring cultural vibrancy and identity to the City Centre as a cultural hub. → For this and other actions, explore new asset funding through channels such as development contribution to public amenities, bonus density and community amenity contributions. → Explore sponsorship opportunities for facilities and programs. → Continue to create outdoor public spaces for performers, displays or community gatherings.

Ongoing Service Delivery Improvements Recommendations & Actions

 Improve the recruitment and retention of volunteers 	 → Adopt a collective approach to recruiting volunteers, potentially through a dedicated website posting various volunteer opportunities in culture. → Build skills and knowledge in volunteer management among cultural staff.
2. Build necessary skills, knowledge and abilities among City staff to effectively serve diverse communities	→ Ensure all City staff in community centres are trained and fully able to welcome and engage individuals from diverse communities.
3. Strengthen diversity in board governance	→ Promote greater representation from diverse communities on the boards of these and other cultural organizations in Coquitlam.
4. Encourage the delivery of school-based cultural programming	 → Continue to support and work with educators committed to introducing a wide range of cultural disciplines in the school system. → Ensure that in addition to teaching the practice of cultural expression, students are exposed to potential future employment opportunities in arts and cultural industries. → In addition to school-based programming focused on instruction in specific cultural disciplines, encourage the development and delivery of a wider curriculum aimed at enhancing cultural literacy.
5. Ensure support for smaller cultural organizations	 → Explore opportunities for affordable meeting spaces for cultural organizations. → Promote the availability of support from the Spirit of Coquitlam Grants.
6. Embrace and promote a contemporary and progressive vision of heritage in the community	→ Promote a vision of community heritage that understands heritage to be natural and cultural as well as tangible and intangible. In addition to Aboriginal and early settlement history, heritage also embraces and values recent decades and the arrival of residents from many parts of the world.
 Ensure the inclusion of natural heritage in Coquitlam's heritage agenda 	→ Acknowledge and promote the Colony Farm, Minnekhada Regional Park and Mundy Park as important heritage assets in the Cultural Plan.
8. Address festival infrastructure needs	 → Examine options for both indoor and outdoor festival or event venues on a scale capable of holding major cultural events. → Consider providing festival or event spaces and infrastructure at a neighbourhood level.

RECOMMENDATION	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS	
9. Support the development of a critical mass of evening cultural activities in the City Centre	 → Address the cultural and entertainment interests of young adults (18-35) to encourage young adults to stay in Coquitlam rather than commuting elsewhere. → Work towards a City Centre with an enhanced nightlife and restaurants from many cultures to keep young people from leaving the city for entertainment. Attracting young adults to the City Centre will gradually encourage investments in activities and restaurants. 	
10. To support the facility requirements, explore a variety of funding for all major infrastructure needs	→ Explore new asset funding through channels such as development contribution to public amenities, bonus density and community amenity contributions.	

Outcomes & Performance Measures

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
 Increased participation in a wide range of City cultural services and programs 	→ Registrations for a range of identified cultural program areas (visual arts, performing arts, etc.)	
2. Increased participation in City programs and services for target groups (children and youth, vulnerable and special needs groups)	→ Additional detail on program registration for children and youth, vulnerable and special needs groups, and inactive adults	
3. Strong Service Agreements are in place with the City's major service-delivery partners that align with the ACHSP and other corporate priorities	→ Annual accountability reporting by service-delivery partners demonstrate alignment with City plans and priorities	
4. City-wide celebrations are expanded in number and variety	\rightarrow Number of city-wide celebrations	
5. Greater diversity in festivals and events	→ Number of festivals celebrating culture and heritage of specific ethno- cultural communities and youth	
6. Input from youth and young adults in cultural planning and decision- making	 → Number of youth attending Annual Cultural Summit → Number of youth on boards of cultural organizations 	
7. A range of heritage programs are available relevant to a wide cross-section of the community (geographically and culturally)	 → The number of heritage programs in the City → Participation in heritage programs from all communities 	

"Coquitlam Synthesis" was commissioned in partnership with Pinetree Secondary School to engage youth and to support creativity and innovation in public space. The images incorporated in this piece were taken from a variety of cultural festivals and events as the community celebrated Coquitlam's 'Cultural Capitals of Canada' year in 2009.

Coouitlam

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PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURE MASTER PLAN





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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The City of Coquitlam is home to approximately 140,000 people and is expected to reach over 220,000 residents by 2041. Coquitlam is experiencing tremendous change, not only in population growth but also in demographics, culture and in specific neighbourhoods. Through this growth and evolving diversity, the community's needs are becoming increasingly dynamic and the *Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan* is meant to capture this evolution and to plan for the community's parks, recreation

and culture opportunities for the next 15 to 20 years in a thoughtful and strategic manner.

The facilities and services provided by the Parks, Recreation & Culture Services (PRCS) Department are highly-valued by residents and contribute to the overall quality of life in Coquitlam, as highlighted in the annual Citizen Satisfaction Survey results and the public consultation process that has been undertaken as part of the process to develop this *Master Plan*.

A new *Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan* has been developed to provide an overarching assessment of the services and assets delivered by the department, thus resetting the 2015 baseline from where the City can move



forward and chart a course for the next 15 to 20 years. The *Master Plan* tells the story of parks, recreation and culture in the City of Coquitlam — where it is today, what it does well, what it needs to do better, and the direction it needs to head to provide the optimal balance of public services to the residents of Coquitlam. In essence, the purpose of the *Master Plan* is to provide an overall framework that:

- → Conveys the community's values and aspirations for Coquitlam's Parks, Recreation & Culture Services;
- → Defines **the role of the City and other service providers** providing these programs and services;
- → Aligns the department's policies, plans and strategies under one governing document;
- → Provides a policy framework for future decision-making that allows staff and Council to be responsive to changing needs, trends and opportunities;
- → Provides a baseline assessment of the Parks, Recreation & Culture service areas, including a review of park and facility infrastructure;
- → Maximizes the use of current parks, recreation and culture assets; and
- → As part of the *Implementation Strategy*, identifies service level changes, clear deliverables, outcomes, priorities and capital costs over the next 10 15 years for facilities, parks, amenities and programs and establishes funding strategies that are aligned with the strategic directions.

1.2 Vision and Goals

Community recreation, natural outdoor spaces, and arts and culture contribute to the overall health of a city and the quality of life of its residents. Research continues to show that it is important for physical, mental and social well-being to have access to the programs, services and resources outlined in this plan. The PRCS Department's goal is to ensure that every resident of the City has access to quality recreation experiences regardless of age, income level or neighbourhood. The City plays an important role in the delivery of services and aims to ensure that all residents have the opportunity to be engaged, whether that is through volunteering, playing a sport, gathering with friends for a walk in the park, taking a cooking class, or appreciating an artist exhibition or theatre performance. The multitude of opportunities provided by PRCS is vast and presents challenges and opportunities to effectively plan and provide excellent services and experiences now and in the future.



Under the corporate *Strategic Plan*, City Council has adopted the mission "To sustain Coquitlam's high quality of life for current and future generations, we serve the public interest through leadership, innovation and a focus on community priorities and strength." The PRCS Department plays a key role in this mission and in achieving the associated strategic goals in a number of ways:

- → Strategic Goal #1: Strengthen Neighbourhoods The services provided in the broad areas of parks, recreation and culture are vital elements that contribute to overall community health, including improving physical activity behaviours and helping address issues related to social isolation at the community level. Participation in recreation, arts and culture promotes healthy social and emotional behaviours in children, youth and adults and builds a strong sense of community. In addition, the provision of well-designed and maintained parks and public green spaces has been proven to significantly impact the social, physical, economic and environmental well-being of individuals and communities. Arts, culture and heritage programs foster healthy social and emotional behaviours and build a strong community as a more cohesive society is weaved through shared experiences that celebrate and build upon cultural diversity, celebratory events and a shared sense of history.
- → Strategic Goal #2: Expand Local Jobs, Local Prosperity Sport, culture and recreation enhance the economic growth opportunities in the community through partnerships, sporting and cultural events, festivals and local business development. Sports and cultural events help to contribute

to the local economy through tourism and the provision of parks and public green spaces by contributing to a sense of place that attracts and retains residents and businesses. Through a collaborative and holistic approach aimed at creating an inspiring public realm through public art, natural and designed spaces, quality of life is enhanced and private sector investment in Coquitlam is encouraged. Finally, economic impact studies show that investment in arts, culture, and heritage creates a high economic return.

→ Strategic Goal #3: Increase Active Participation and Creativity – Programs and services provided by PRCS are aimed at increasing participation, engagement and creativity in the community. The PRC Master Plan defines the role of the City by establishing core services. A key initiative in the PRC Master Plan is the creation of a policy framework for developing and delivering City programs, based on best-practice objectives and principles. The desired outcome from this framework is to create a balanced offering of programs and services accessible to residents of all ages, abilities, genders, interests, income levels and cultures in Coquitlam. In the parks

realm, exposure to nature and access to recreation in a natural environment provides a number of benefits to residents' physical, social and emotional health and encourages physical activity and engagement through access to a wide range of activities.

→ Strategic Goal #4: Enhance Sustainability of City Services and Infrastructure – Parks, recreation and culture programs and services are delivered through a significant investment in public assets, including staffing, recreation facilities and park infrastructure. The PRC Master Plan has been developed to guide Council's future decisions in the investment and provision



of community recreation, sport and culture facilities, parks and open space amenities, and programs and services. The *PRC Master Plan* highlights the overdue need to look at investment in sustaining the current assets and funding growth areas under a key objective to balance and prioritize investment in all services areas. *The Plan* also sets out to continuously improve service delivery by: critically exploring administrative and operational practices, as well as partnerships that assist the City to deliver its mandate; support the continued vitality and sustainability of these partnerships; and look for new opportunities to reduce the property tax burden. *The Plan* also advocates the adoption of an ecologically-sensitive approach in the development and delivery of all programs to help reinforce the City's commitment to environmental objectives.

→ Strategic Goal #5: Achieve Excellence in City Governance – Many of the programs and services provided by PRCS are the result of policy and strategy documents. The PRC Master Plan brings all the policy and strategic work together under one umbrella. Through this plan PRCS will holistically plan the parks, recreation and cultural services it delivers to the community through the use of best practices to deliver and facilitate exceptional experiences to its citizens. Staff will maintain prudent financial management in the implementation of this plan, enhance departmental efficiencies and demonstrate achievement of the goals through measured performance with a focus on results for our community and stakeholders. A culture of evaluation and continuous quality improvement based on the foundational principles in *The Plan* will ensure optimal levels of service are maintained.

1.3 One Framework – Two Documents

The *PRC Master Plan* framework is contained in two separate but companion documents: *The Master Plan* and the *Implementation Strategy*.

The *PRC Master Plan* sets the overall strategic directions for Parks, Recreation & Culture Services. In addition to background information, demographic data, trends and best practices, this document has two essential components:

- a) Strategic Directions that address fundamental policy areas or critical challenges which will ultimately affect the departments' mandate, mission and/or values; service levels; users and partners; and costs, financing, and organization structures along with an assessment of the 18 Service Areas of PRCS based on the assets, service-delivery models, programming and governance. The assessments highlight key issues, constraints and challenges, as well as recommendations that have created the above Strategic Directions..
- **b)** The separate but complementary *Implementation Strategy* identifies, summarizes and prioritizes activities, capital financial impacts and desired outcomes to support changes to the 18 Service Areas as well as the overarching Strategic Directions. The relevant *Implementation Strategy* pages have been embedded into each of the service areas in the *Master Plan*. The *Implementation Strategy* is a tactical planning tool for PRCS to set its business plan priorities for Council approval each year.

1.4 Implementation Strategy

The *Implementation Strategy* is intended to serve as a functional and tactical plan to ensure the coordination and phasing of all new assets and services, and it will be used in the development of the departmental capital and business plan priorities brought forward for annual Council consideration. The projects and actions listed are based on an analysis of current and future service needs, current population projections and demographics, existing capacity of facilities, the community's priorities for service, and funding availability. It is intended to be a flexible framework that can respond to new ideas, opportunities and priorities guided by the Strategic Directions.

The *Implementation Strategy* is based on the following four general approaches or objectives that may be applied to guide the changes anticipated in each service area:

- → Monitor and Maintain Service Levels In some service areas, public feedback, industry best practice and research data may indicate that the appropriate level of service has currently been attained by the City and in these cases the *Implementation Strategy* will include initiatives to maintain the current service level.
- → Fill Identified Gaps In some service areas, gaps in basic service delivery have been identified which the City should address in order to more effectively deliver this service to the community and meet the core services model. The *Implementation Strategy* identifies initiatives that are intended to fill these gaps.

- → Address Service Inefficiencies and Adjust Surplus Services In some areas, the current level of service may no longer be warranted, or services are provided but significant inefficiencies may be present that must be addressed and corrected. The *Implementation Strategy* includes items that would effectively modify, reorganize, reduce or minimize a service area to increase its efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- → Plan and Build for the Future Not all service enhancements will result in increased service levels; in some cases, service enhancements or resources are required to retain existing service levels for a growing population, and to keep pace with growing demands. In other words, in some service areas the City has reached a desired level of service, but to maintain this level it is necessary to plan and build new facilities to accommodate anticipated growth and community change, given the identified demographics, diversity, trends, demands, and funding.

The *Implementation Strategy* provides a detailed listing of major initiatives and priorities for each service area over the next five years (2016-2020) as well as a high-level view of proposed initiatives for 2021-2029. These priorities are based on approximate timing that responds to the service area assessment and actions outlined in the corresponding sections of the *PRC Master Plan* or within any supporting plans or strategies that have been completed in the last five years. It is important to note that these documented actions are based on current projected population growth estimates, industry participation trends, and management best practices, and therefore may need to be adjusted based on actual experience.

A defining graphic from the *PRC Master Plan* is the Service Wheel, which illustrates in high-level terms the state of all PRCS services at a glance. Based on these proposed projects or actions, the 2015 Service Wheel from the *PRC Master Plan* has been updated with a projected 2020 Service Wheel to illustrate the changes in service levels expected over the next five years.

Where suitable, in all services areas, the City will be aligned with the Strategic Directions identified in the *PRC Master Plan*, which

includes continually ensuring attention and resources are focused on the core services, considering opportunities to partner with other organizations to build capacity, achieve financial and operating efficiencies, and meet the City's stated service objectives.

The *Implementation Strategy* lays a framework based on research and studies which have been completed in a number of the department's 18 service areas; however, it is meant to guide overall planning but not limit ideas, opportunities, and creative thinking. It will remain flexible and responsive to changing community priorities and needs and Council will be able to modify the timing of projects and initiatives based on new community priorities and emerging funding realities.

The majority of plans and strategies supporting programs and service offerings will be updated and renewed over time, providing an ongoing framework to provide services in an effective and targeted manner. This will also help maintain a coordinated basis for decision-making and funding that considers all services in a balanced way, and that can be modified and updated annually by Council as part of the annual budget and business planning process.



Sample page – PRC Master Plan Implementation Strategy.

Implementation Strategy Proposed Areas of Change



PARKS

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2. Strategic Directions and Key Actions

The *PRC Master Plan* process has included a comprehensive assessment of the 18 parks, recreation and culture service areas. Through these service assessments, ten key Strategic Directions have been identified and used to develop an *Implementation Strategy* to address the individual service areas' needs and demands.

2.1 Strategic Direction #1: Provide Core Services in Parks, Recreation and Culture

The overall community recreation system is made up of three overlapping sub-systems: 1. commercial providers, 2. not-for-profit organizations, and 3. the publicly funded recreation system. The public system is the main driver of community recreation opportunities as it

provides services directly to residents as well as exercises varying levels of control over the ability of commercial or not-forprofits to offer services within its jurisdiction. Therefore, the City of Coquitlam has a significant role to play in the delivery of parks, recreation and culture services; however, it is equally clear that the City cannot and should not play a role in all areas. Consequently, it is important to define the City's role, as well as to focus on its core services.



Key Actions – Provide Core Services in Parks, Recreation and Culture

Develop a recreation programming policy to guide the delivery of community parks, recreation and culture programming that is aimed at enhancing the personal, social, environmental and economic well-being of the community. The policy will provide a framework for providing facilities and developing programs that deliver the City's core services as well as incorporate the principles of exceptional service, operational sustainability and community development. The policy will be applicable to programs delivered directly by the City as well as those delivered through partnerships. It will be based on the following general principles and focus areas:

- → Recreational and cultural services and programs for Coquitlam residents, with priority being assigned generally to those programs and services that serve the largest number of residents and with secondary priority being given to the following target groups: children and youth, seniors, inactive adults and vulnerable or special needs groups.
- → Introductory level sport, recreation and culture opportunities through a variety of delivery models.
- → Low- to no-cost opportunities while supporting third-party partnerships to provide enhanced and elite opportunities.
- → Supply and maintenance of buildings and structures that focus on flexibility and multi-use.
- → Supply and maintenance of trails, appropriate areas of open space/ park land for passive and active pursuits across the City as well as the protection of important environmental features.
- → Protection and enhancement of the urban forest, including regular maintenance activities related to all publicly-owned City trees.
- → Qualified staff to coordinate and program core services, including planning, policy development, facility allocation and volunteer management.

2.2 Strategic Direction #2: Enhance Service Delivery through Partnerships

One of the roles of the municipality is to facilitate the delivery of recreation and cultural facilities and services in ways that best meet the needs of residents. Partnership arrangements have become increasingly important and prevalent in the provision of programs and services in Coquitlam. In general, municipalities are adopting a greater leadership and support role to nonprofit agencies and organizations that can operate with greater autonomy and responsibility for their own operation. Additionally, there are existing successful Public-Private Partnership models in Coquitlam that complement the core recreation services and provide an enhanced level of experiences to this community.

Coquitlam was one of the first municipalities in Western Canada to enter into Public-Private Partnerships for the delivery of recreation facilities and services. The first major agreements were with private operators for the delivery of services at the Planet Ice Facility and the City's covered tennis facility in the Poirier Precinct, followed by the site-specific agreement for the Pinetree Community Centre with Douglas College and School District 43 for shared gymnasium

Key Actions – Enhance Service Delivery through Partnerships

- → Strategically explore and utilize partnerships with both private and not-for-profit organizations to deliver facilities, programs and services wherever viable while upholding standards of quality and meeting the general public good.
- → Develop strong operational models and ensure appropriate resources to ensure services provided in partnership are delivered reliably, safely, and effectively to the public.
- → Investigate regional governance models to explore improvements to the planning and delivery of recreation and culture amenities and facilities in the Tri-Cities and where possible coordinate with neighbouring municipalities to allow each community to leverage their collective assets and focus on creating amenities that serve the Tri-Cities area.
- → Work with organizations and community groups to facilitate opportunities for learning experiences for all ages and skills.
- → Develop a service continuum to meet the broad community needs including service agreements with partners to ensure coordination of programming and identifying service areas that may be best suited for delivery by the private sector.
- → Strengthen stewardship activities and programming within parks by collaborating with a variety of community partners.
- → Review site-specific agreements and complete a master joint-use agreement with School District 43 to guide future arrangements.
- → Explore partnership options to deliver arena services including an in-depth evaluation of capital reinvestment needs.
- → Explore corporate marketing and sponsorship partnerships to fund facilities, programs, events and service enhancements.

and community spaces. These partnerships provide facilities for community use at far less cost than what the City could build and operate on its own.

Other examples of partnering to deliver services are the ongoing relationships the City has with the non-profit organizations of Place des Arts, Evergreen Cultural Society, Société Place Maillardville Society, the Coquitlam Public Library and the Coquitlam Heritage Society. These nonprofit societies deliver programs and services anchored in civic-owned facilities. Developing Service Agreements with these partners is a key priority in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* and have been initiated in order to ensure an appropriate service continuum that meets community needs.

Coquitlam continues to embrace and support partnership models for the delivery of programs and services to the community. Current examples are the development of the YMCA in Southwest Coquitlam and working with School District 43 on new joint-use site facilities.

2.3 Strategic Direction #3: Work toward a Sustainable Funding Plan for New Parks and Facilities

There have traditionally only been two key sources of funding for new parks:

- 1. The first is the *Local Government Act* requirement that owners of land being subdivided set aside five per cent for parks, or they must pay the local government at the market value of land to be used for park land acquisition.
- 2. The other funding source is the use of Development Cost Charges (DCC) specified also under legislation. DCCs are monies collected from land developers by the City to offset some infrastructure costs associated with the needs of new development. The DCC program funds park land acquisition and the construction of basic park elements such as landscaping, grass sports fields, playgrounds and trees. However, there are standard park and recreation amenities which do not qualify for DCC funding that are often considered as basic services by users - items such as parking lots or access roads, buildings such as dugouts, bleachers or field houses or the installation of lighting systems. Construction of other amenities valued



by the community such as tennis or basketball courts, baseball diamonds and tracks are also precluded from DCC funding.

Coquitlam's future park program, which is updated bi-annually, currently includes 140 new acres of park land and is funded through the DCC Program, based on population growth projected within the *Citywide Official Community Plan* (OCP). The 2015 DCC program includes park land acquisition and development valued at \$350 million over the length of its 30-year timeframe and includes 46 park projects.

As DCC funding is contingent and dependent on ongoing growth, park development and construction currently proceeds only as DCC funds are available, which means the construction of new parks typically lags behind neighbourhood residential development. There is significant community pressure to advance the park construction program and develop active parks prior to new residents moving into the area in order to create a whole community simultaneously and provide a standard level of park services to new neighbourhoods. The inconsistency between community expectations and cash flows can become an issue in new neighbourhoods. Regular updates of the City's DCC Bylaw is critical to ensure project costs are properly recovered from growth. Options to allow internal borrowing and re-payment from DCCs should also be explored to ensure the timely delivery of park assets.

The Coquitlam Park system needs to be planned, developed, and managed in a fiscallysustainable manner. This is an ongoing challenge as the funds from municipal taxation are limited and the development and re-development initiatives need to be balanced in the context of multiple neighbourhoods that have different levels of programing and needs at any one

Key Actions – Work toward a Sustainable Funding Plan for New Parks and Facilities

- → Maintain a funding plan that provides for construction of complete parks, including park amenities not covered by Development Cost Charges.
- → Continue to encourage use of new sources of funding for parks and facilities such as Community Amenity Contributions, leveraging of City lands, development partnerships and the use of residual density of park properties, marketing partnerships and userfunded replacement reserves (e.g. contributions to an artificial turf replacement reserve).
- → Explore density transfer options for public park land and recreation amenities to maximize the City's open space and to achieve other public and community amenities.
- → Explore regulatory and zoning improvements to enable development of public parks at the ground plane in private developments to complement public realm improvements and new park developments.
- → Consider the development of parks in tandem with new neighbourhood development through a capital-borrowing program similar to other City programs that fund new roads and utilities.
- → Encourage private park-oriented developments that emphasise the establishment of gathering spaces for public good through neighbourhood and development planning processes.
- → Explore design and funding alternatives for road frontage and parking standards for park sites.
- → Allocate land for facilities separate from park land in area and neighbourhood planning processes.

time. Moreover, the protection and improvement of existing natural and constructed assets needs to be balanced with the acquisition and development of new assets. As such, in 2015 the City developed a Park Prioritization Framework to guide the planning of the Park Capital Program. This framework utilizes seven criteria to assess and prioritize the delivery of park projects. The framework is updated annually and the resulting capital program is endorsed by Council as part of the annual financial planning process.

The City can also take advantage of other funding sources, including Bonus Density, or user-sustainability fees as is being explored for the renewal of turf fields. Also, in 2016 Council approved a Community Amenity Contribution (CAC) policy and program which will provide another potential funding source for park amenities which cannot be paid for through DCCs as well as muchneeded new civic facilities, including recreational and cultural buildings.

2.4 Strategic Direction #4: Work toward a Sustainable Funding Plan for Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal

In Canada, capital reinvestment in recreation facilities has steadily declined over the past few decades resulting in an infrastructure renewal deficit. Many recreation facilities are reaching the end of their useful lifespan requiring either major upgrades or complete replacements, not only to repair the cumulative wear and tear due to years of use, but also to address the functional obsolescence due to changing user demands.

Coquitlam has instituted a life cycle management plan to review the condition and then repair and replace building systems within reasonable timeframes. A preventative maintenance program as well as the monitoring and implementation of this program in terms of meeting priority and changing needs is critical for the future of PRC facility infrastructure. That said, the program currently includes only the buildings, is only partially funded and excludes park amenities. The built assets within PRCS parks (excluding buildings) have a total estimated replacement value of almost \$109M. These assets have a wide range of ages and expected lifespans. Although no asset management plan has been developed, many park amenities are anticipated to be at the end of their useful lifespan and due for replacement, requiring reinvestment to keep them safe and functional. Limited capital funds have been available for life cycle replacement projects, which has led to a backlog of deferred replacements.

Some of the key facilities and amenities that require substantial ongoing investment to maintain basic service levels include the City's aquatic amenities (specifically spray parks), outdoor tennis court inventory, park lighting and parking lots. There are also a number of facilities nearing the end of their life cycle, nearing the end of lease and partnership agreements or a combination of both. There is no reliable and consistent funding in place for infrastructure replacement.

The City has several buildings that are past their life cycle and there is a significant gap in community centre and gymnasia space for community programs and services in all areas of Coquitlam. Expansion of multi-use facilities need to be considered to meet a variety of recreation needs, in both the northeast and City Centre. As well, with the anticipated community growth, it is expected that facility supply will not be able to meet increased demand. The aquatic infrastructure will reach capacity in the timeframe of this *PRC Master Plan* and the *Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy* outlines the requirements for the next 15 years. The *Arena Services and Facilities Strategy* identified a deficiency in arena space over the next 10 years that will be offset by the City of Coquitlam working with the City of Port Moody to establish a regional curling facility based in Port Moody. The 2012 *Tennis Feasibility Study* identified nearly one-third of the outdoor tennis courts are in need of significant repairs. The Planet Ice lease agreement for arena space also needs to be reviewed. The City must strategically plan for the long-term provision for aquatic, arena and tennis needs, as well as other service areas within the arts and culture realm.

As DCC funds can only be used for the replacement of a limited type of park elements and then only applied to the proportion that can be attributed to growth, the creation of an asset management funding plan will require general revenue funds and access to the CAC funds.

Lastly, the City has pledged to reduce corporate greenhouse gases by 30% by 2015. Coquitlam has also joined 61 other B.C. municipalities in signing the "Climate Action Charter" which commits the City to achieve carbon neutral operation by 2021. Parks, Recreation & Culture actively seeks opportunities to support the implementation of the Corporate Energy Management Plans and *Community Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy*.

Key Actions – Work toward a Sustainable Funding Plan for Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal

- → Adopt an infrastructure renewal plan that can maintain the City's current infrastructure as well as service the demanding growth needs.
- → Create a parks infrastructure asset management plan and funding model for the built elements in parks based on a technical condition assessment that includes provision for the life cycle replacement, renovation or expansion of built elements within parks including playgrounds, sport courts, lighting systems and parking lots.
- → **Identify high-profile sites** as enhanced-destination parks, and focus existing operational resources on these sites.
- → Continue to incorporate and implement energy conservation measures in alignment with the City's Corporate Climate Action and environmental sustainability commitments.

2.5 Strategic Direction #5: Optimize the Use of Public Facilities and Amenities

Given the challenges of funding new facilities, optimizing and indeed maximizing the level of use in City amenities is a fundamental obligation of the City as well as all sports, recreation and cultural groups that provide these benefits to our community. This fundamental objective must be achieved if the highest efficiencies in services are to be reached, and if all areas of service are to be addressed and properly delivered in the longer term. There are many dimensions to this: the City does not maximize indoor facilities that have fixed overheads and unused program capacity;



sports teams book quality turf fields for usage and the allocation is not used by anyone; and facility spaces sit empty because they have been designed for a single purpose. All of these dimensions must be examined to ensure the optimal use of Coquitlam's resources.

Municipal best practice shows that across all communities, a clear shift from stand-alone to multi-use facilities is underway and it is becoming standard practice to design recreation facilities for multipurpose uses that allow for greater flexibility, provide for less structured activities, and respond to increasing demands for new activities without major building retrofits. Current and future recreation interests, as well as participation

levels and styles, need to be accommodated in these public buildings. Demand is also increasing for recreation activities that promote socialization and community cohesiveness. This also indicates the need for multi-use/multi-generational community centres designed to provide informal and formal gathering spaces. Facilities need to be universally accessible and include accessible equipment and features.

The City's Citizen Satisfaction Survey and 2012 Parks, Recreation & Culture Questionnaire both highlight the overall satisfaction with the City's recreation assets and services. As the city grows, resources and facilities will be required to maintain these levels with focus on flexible and multi-use design, incorporating features to enhance feelings of belonging and connection, and facilitating opportunities within the community for established and emerging users.

Libraries are also becoming progressively more integrated with other civic spaces, such as within multi-use community facilities, in order to attain operating efficiencies and cost savings through sharing common areas, storage space, programming rooms and facility management services. If effectively designed and managed, this model has the potential to offer considerable benefits to residents who appreciate a one-stop experience.

In Coquitlam, the use of City facilities and amenities, such as sports fields, is currently guided by an Allocation Policy. This Policy guides the use of civic facilities by considering the following five criteria:

- 1. Equity;
- 2. User Profile;
- Function Profile;
- 4. Past Performance; and
- 5. Economic Benefit to the City.

Through this Policy, which was updated in 2017, the City is committed to the principle and practice of fair and equitable allocation of resources and opportunities to all sports organizations, both new and historic users and to both genders. The Policy states that first priority is always allocated to City of Coquitlam sponsored programs, services and events, and commitments to existing legal agreements. However, while the policy indicates that first priority is to be given to City programs and events, historical practice shows that community groups, particularly child/youth sport groups, are typically provided overall priority. This practice limits access for new user groups and event opportunities while supporting existing long-term users.

The use of City facility assets and indoor and outdoor amenities needs to be reviewed to ensure that basic sport, recreation, arts and culture needs are being met, that existing allocations are being properly and responsibly allocated and that opportunities are being provided for a variety of programs and services. This includes all indoor and outdoor facilities, including sports fields.

Key Actions – Optimize the Use of Public Facilities and Amenities

- Design new facilities as flexible multi-use spaces, avoiding specialty single-use amenities. Trends should be monitored and facility use adapted over time.
- → Maximize the use of existing public facilities including programming pavilions to serve a broader age range and provide space and programming for recreation, culture and general community group offerings.
- → Design and build centres as part of facility clusters and, in particular, commit to the development of a phased, comprehensive social/recreational hub in the northeast and City Centre and explore partnering opportunities for facility components.
- → Preserve City-owned lands in City Centre for long-term civic asset use that will be used to create a civic hub.
- → Strategically plan for and fund the long-term provision of aquatic and arena needs.
- → Investigate operational changes such as extending days and hours of operation, reviewing Fees and Charges Policy, subsidy rates, and updating the Allocation Policy to make changes that support more balanced and best use of publicly owned space.
- → Establish clear operating procedures to guide the allocation of City facility and amenity space, including City programs and services, room bookings, and indoor and outdoor sport, recreation and culture use and allocation.

Pressures to meet current and new demands are increasing and demands exceed capacity based on current practice. Improved access to School District 43 joint-use facilities will provide increased opportunities for the community. Glen Pine and Dogwood Pavilions offer a tremendous variety of programming options, yet they are significantly under-utilized as community amenities. Extending hours of operation and programming to evenings and weekends would provide some of the much-needed space to support introductory programming, as well as space for a variety of community groups including art and culture performance and rehearsal space.

2.6 Strategic Direction #6: Recognize the Evolving Role of Community Recreation in Facility Design and Program Delivery

The parks, recreation and culture field is recognized as a vital element in overall community health, including improving physical activity behaviours of residents and addressing social issues at the community level. Indeed, the largest impact in people's health, well-being and happiness comes from improving where we live, work and play, and participation in recreation can result in a more cohesive community.

Leisure needs and values change across an individual's lifetime and there are generalizations that can be made about leisure behaviours of specific population groups. For example, as the population ages, the appreciation for physical well-being improves and there is an increased

Key Actions – Recognize the Evolving Role of Community Recreation in Facility Design and Program Delivery

- → Develop a recreation programming policy to guide the delivery of community recreation programming that is aimed at enhancing the personal, social, environmental and economic well-being of the community and incorporates the principles of exceptional service, operational sustainability and community development.
- → Develop opportunities for people to be active on an individual, informal basis.
- → Ensure physical activity programs and amenities reflect the range of interests, inspirations and abilities of the diverse community while aligning planning with community usages, participation and trends.
- → Improve "learn-to" physical literacy (fundamental movement and sports skills) programs to facilitate learning experiences for all ages and abilities.
- → Deliver introductory programming in all service areas through a variety of delivery models.
- → Embrace opportunities to build on and incorporate emerging sport and activities into program offerings.
- → Consider facility and park design, programming and community partnerships that foster physical activity, social gathering, connection, and responsiveness to the recreation needs of the growing and changing community.
- → Review and revise the Youth Strategy, Community Access, Volunteer and Inclusion policies and develop a Seniors (55+) Strategy to revitalize the programs associated with these strategies, address barriers to access and participation, and engage with non-users.

demand for spaces and activities that may not have previously been considered. Older adults and seniors are more active today than in the past and they are seeking opportunities for casual sports, active living and a greater variety of choices, including more readily accessible pursuits such as walking, picnicking, sightseeing, or attending sporting and cultural events. However, outdoor pursuits requiring physical activity, skill development or special equipment remain popular with the baby boomer generation.

There is also a clear shift in the adult and youth population toward more informal and individualized activities that can be done at convenient times and places and include (but are not limited to) walking, cycling, gardening, cultural events, outdoor activities, environmental and cultural learning, ecotourism and physical activity. In addition, as people's schedules become increasingly busy, there is greater demand for informal and individual activities rather than scheduled programs.

The increasing ethnic diversity in Coquitlam's population also affects recreation participation and programming. Newcomers to Canada in their first and second generation of settlement typically place value on family or large group recreation activities, using park amenities such as picnic facilities. Newcomers also

view participation in recreation activities as being a way to learn about "being Canadian" and a place for their children to make friends and learn Canadian customs. Additionally, many ethnic families new to Coquitlam bring activities and sports specific to their heritage. As the community evolves, there will be a need to ensure that access to a diverse sport, recreation and cultural offering is available.

Parks, recreation and culture plays a role in improving quality of life within the broader community that includes people living on lower incomes or with disabilities as well as members of visible minorities. The City of Coquitlam's 2012 Citizen Satisfaction Survey identified the following barriers to participation: cost, lack of information, program or event times, and transportation. Importantly, safety concerns and health constraints, as well as childcare and feeling unwelcome or uncomfortable at facilities or events and language posed additional barriers. Programs and services with continued emphasis on inclusion and access will be important as will a priority of creating safe and engaging public places, in order to build community.

2.7 Strategic Direction #7: Expand Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

Outdoor recreation involves both programmed and self-directed activities in natural spaces and focuses on the interactive relationship between the natural environment and people. Outdoor recreation is different from other forms of recreation because it relies on nature as a component of the activity. Snow is necessary for cross-country or downhill skiing; lakes, streams, and rivers provide places to fish, canoe, or kayak; and mountains and hillsides provide opportunities for hiking, climbing, and mountain biking. The interaction with nature inherent in these activities distinguishes them as outdoor recreation.

Lees+ Associates *Regional Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Study* indicates that Metro Vancouver and Fraser Valley residents place considerable value on outdoor recreation, with nine-in-ten reporting

that this pursuit is at least "somewhat important" compared to other interests, and with approximately six-in-ten viewing outdoor recreation as "very important." These findings are consistent with the City of Coquitlam's Citizen Satisfaction Survey. In addition, findings show that people are willing to travel considerable distances to participate in outdoor recreation experiences. Those surveyed were willing to spend an average of 1-1.5 hours to reach their destination for an outdoor recreation day-trip.

There is a recent shift in interest and activities in outdoor recreation from risk adventure and specialized activities to more easily accessed opportunities such as hiking, biking and activity clubs. In the development of new parks and with the redevelopment of existing parks, consideration should be given to the provision of opportunities, skill development programs and services based on the identified high-demand: activities:

- → Picnicking;
- → Outdoor swimming and beach activities;
- → Walking, hiking, and biking on trails;
- → Nature and wildlife viewing; and
- → Outdoor events such as interpretive tours, outdoor concerts and performances, festivals, etc.

Key Actions - Expand Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

- → Improve citizens' opportunities to connect with nature and to pursue outdoor recreation within or immediately adjacent to neighbourhoods through a network of park-oriented developments, group picnic areas, and through outdoor education programming opportunities.
- → Design and manage parks and other civic spaces to maintain their reputation and functionality as safe, attractive amenities for all.
- Continue to improve walking and cycling opportunities to schools, along selected roadways, and within and between park lands.
- → Link arts, culture, health and physical activity with outdoor recreation in program development of outdoor education opportunities and marketing.
- → Explore opportunities to support the preservation of the Riverview Arboretum as a destination public botanical garden.
- → Protect and enhance access into the backcountry, especially for more demanding, wilderness-oriented pursuits, through collaboration with provincial agencies responsible for Crown lands and provincial and regional parks.
- Continue to expand off-road cycling opportunities in natural recreation areas and complete a future *Citywide Off-Road Cycling Strategy* to deliver this service in an effective way in conjunction with local service groups.
- → Monitor outdoor recreation trends and support expansion of such opportunities in all areas of the City.

The development of greenways, bikeways and pathway systems is a key priority for community open-space systems. Active transportation systems are a major contributor to individual and community health. Ideally, walkway and bikeway connections should be made to indoor facilities. There is evidence that trails between neighbourhoods, commercial areas and community hubs are directly linked to health benefits. A sedentary lifestyle can be combatted with the provision of diverse, accessible opportunities for residents to be active within their own neighbourhoods. Commuting locally by non-motorized means such as walking and cycling is also critical.

The City of Coquitlam has a huge outdoor asset inventory with parks, natural forests, rivers, mountains, trails and proximity to neighbouring outdoor recreation areas. Therefore, the City should take advantage of its potential for an abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities.

2.8 Strategic Direction #8: Balance the Preservation of Natural Green Space with Community Use

Coquitlam has 805 hectares (1,988 acres) of natural green space that provides significant ecological value along with a range of outdoor recreation opportunities that rely on nature as a component of the activity.

In conjunction with outdoor recreation experiences, exposure to nature is in demand. The preservation and responsible management of natural areas supports the ecological health of the community and the corporate strategic goal of "enhancing sustainability of City services and infrastructure." Natural areas remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, as well as provide

Key Actions – Balance the Preservation of Natural Green Space with Community Use

- → Implement ecologically-sensitive procedures and programs in parks and trails to help reinforce the City's commitment to environmental objectives, in balance with recreation objectives, as described in the corporate Strategic Plan.
- Continue to recognize the long-term value of natural areas through park planning within community planning processes.
- Develop consistent management plans for key natural park areas.
- → Build community support for the preservation and conservation of natural areas through education and volunteer engagement initiatives.
- → Coordinate and collaborate with community stewardship groups to enhance conservation/ preservation education.
- → Ensure planning for new recreational amenities within natural areas is undertaken in a sensitive way to maximize public use with the least impact to the environment.

storm water management, wildlife habitat and urban temperature moderation, visual appeal and an opportunity for the community to experience nature's benefits.

The inventory of natural, undeveloped parks and protected lands within Coquitlam includes significant parks with large intact forests such as Mundy Park and Coquitlam River Park. The inventory also includes extensive green corridors within residential neighbourhoods such as the Hoy/Scott Creek system that runs through the City Centre area and provides off-road linkages between neighbourhoods and schools. In addition, the city borders provincial park and forest lands to the north and includes two Metro Vancouver Regional Parks - Colony Farms and Minnekada Park.

Coquitlam parks and open spaces offer the opportunity for the City to support a variety of environmental initiatives, including increased awareness, environmental protection, environmental education and low-impact operational practices. Regionally, significant natural area parks like Mundy Park and Coquitlam River Park are highly valued by the community and require proactive management to preserve them for the enjoyment of future generations. Site-specific public ecological education is critical to the long-term preservation of these recreational and ecological assets. The more community members are connected to and understand the value of these urban forest parks, the more they will be protected from vandalism and misuse.

2.9 Strategic Direction #9: Build Festivals and Events Capacity

Council policy decisions and supporting plans such as the *Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy* (2011), *Sportsfield Strategy* (2013), *Tourism Strategy* (2015), and the *Arts*, *Culture, Heritage Strategic Plan* (2015) are placing greater emphasis on the City supporting and hosting cultural festivals and sporting events. In addition, the increasingly diverse community is placing more demand on venues to host large family and cultural gatherings and celebrations. Supporting neighbourhood revitalization and connection by facilitating neighbourhood gatherings and celebrations is also a priority of Council.

Citizens actively participate in festivals and events that build community spirit and highlight the City's unique community identity. They are a catalyst for economic development by attracting visitors to the community and providing a vehicle to display local artists and performers. The City provides a variety of festivals and events directly and indirectly through community organizations each year. Canada Day is the largest City-sponsored event and takes place in and around the Town Centre Park Plaza, a purpose-built venue capable of accommodating an event of this magnitude. Mackin, Blue Mountain and Glen Parks have hosted small and mediumsized community festivals such as: Festival du Bois, which celebrates Coquitlam's French heritage and culture; the Nowruz (Norooz) Festival, which celebrates the Persian New Year; and the Blue Mountain Music Festival. A variety of festival venues will continue to be required to suit the range and diversity of the City's current and emerging festival needs.

Balancing the needs of regular users with requests for specific events is a challenge as the City's past practice has given priority access to regular users of City facilities and there is a lack of replacement facilities to host displaced users (*See Strategic Direction #5 Optimize Use of Public Amenities for a description of the Allocation Policy*).

2.10 Strategic Direction #10: Provide Greater Leadership and Investment in Arts, Culture and Heritage

Arts, culture and community heritage programs and services play an important role in the community's social, emotional and economic well-being. Activities in this incredibly diverse service area include public festivals, events and celebrations, adult learning, visual and performing arts, public art, cultural expression, community heritage exhibits and museums, as well as many others. Although not easily defined, such endeavors form the essence of how a community remembers and celebrates its past, expresses itself through diverse mediums and how its citizens connect to their community – socially, culturally, spiritually and emotionally.

Key Actions – Build Festivals and Events Capacity

- → Build and enhance multifunctional facilities and amenities that facilitate hosting festivals and events.
- → Undertake a plan for Town Centre Park that will identify future purposebuilt amenities for cultural festivals.
- Review and update supporting policies and practices.
- → Balance the needs of regular users and special interest groups.
- → Invest in building capacity to deliver festivals and events through increased resourcing, volunteer management and support, incentive funding and marketing partnerships.

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Coquitlam's arts, culture and community heritage programs and services are offered through a variety of City-delivered programs, arms-length service providers and community partners all loosely coordinated and supported through the City's Community Recreation division of the Parks, Recreation & Culture Services Department. These programs and services also have significant value for other City departments such as Economic Development including Tourism, Strategic Initiatives, City Archives and Community Planning and Development.

The delivery of arts, culture and heritage programs by the City typically happen in two ways:

- → The first is that the City acts as a direct provider by offering a small number of introductorylevel, skill development programs (e.g. learn to paint, ballroom dance, theatre, choir, etc.).
- → The second is the City operates as a "Patron," by providing direct funding to not-for-profit agencies to deliver service, without the City having control or input into programming (e.g.

Key Actions – Provide Greater Leadership and Investment in Arts, Culture and Heritage

Implement the actions identified in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* with a focus on the Top Ten Actions by Goal that include:

- → Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → Establish Service Agreements with the City's major servicedelivery partners to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → Improve community awareness and understanding of the range of programs and activities in Coquitlam, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- → Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-City area.
- → Increase diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service delivery partners.
- → Develop a long-term strategy to acquire, preserve and make accessible important community heritage collections.
- → Consider establishing a regular City-led cultural offering or entertainment experience to strengthen Coquitlam's image as a vibrant urban centre.
- → Address the lack of visual arts display opportunities by increasing display space in civic facilities such as community centres and other public or private spaces.
- → Initiate a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment of all City-owned cultural buildings to plan for new purpose-built space(s) that supports cultural programming, performance, rehearsal, and heritage activities.
- → Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre to determine the best possible use in the long-term for this facility.

Place des Arts and Evergreen Cultural Centre).

As the City grows and becomes more diverse, coupled with the need to stay fiscally responsible, it becomes imperative that Cityfunded services are coordinated and that the organizations delivering these services are given clear expectations. Lease agreements have been signed with Evergreen Cultural Centre, Place des Arts, Coquitlam Heritage Society and the Library. The next step is for the City to take on a leadership role and begin the dialogue and process for service agreements. These service agreements would lay the foundation for coordinated and organized taxpayer-supported service delivery, including addressing the gap that has been identified in the City's introductory and "learn-to" arts and culture programming.

In 2017, the City completed an *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* which more fully explored the opportunities and challenges associated with this service area and provided a planning framework with five overarching goals to build cultural development capacity, both within the City and externally through community organizations. The vision for this plan is to offer rich and diverse cultural resources and experiences that become accepted as essential ingredients of a vibrant urban community.

3 Background

3.1 Role and Service Delivery Models of Public Leisure Programs and Services

Governments have a long tradition of providing local parks and playgrounds in established areas. In the 1970s, local governments in British Columbia became active in providing a variety of recreation facilities and programs on the premise that they contribute to the public good and well-being of a community. Local parks, trails and playgrounds that are open to all citizens without restrictions are considered a benefit of the public good. Leisure programs, which are often partially financed through user fees and may include sport, recreation, arts and culture, provide benefits not only to the individual, but also play an important role in the physical and social health of a community at large.

Importantly, community vibrancy can often be attributed to cultural amenities such as libraries, cultural facilities and services, and public festivals and events. Public libraries offer a significant public good as they also offer free services and access to resources for residents. Cultural programs and events that celebrate community diversity and share in collective creative experiences are intrinsic to building community spirit and unity.

Level of Government	Authority	Mandate	Primary Clients	Municipal Impact
Federal	Convention	Promote health and well-being through recreation and sport, arts and culture policy	→ National sport and recreation associations	Indirect funding provided through grants
Provincial	Convention	 Varies, but may include the following: Promote health and well-being through recreation Promote preservation, protection and enjoyment of natural resources Preserve cultural heritage Promote citizenship Stimulate economic development through the leisure industry 	 → Municipalities → Provincial sport and recreation associations 	Indirect funding provided through grants
Regional	Enabling Legislation	Development and delivery of services essential to region i.e. safe drinking water, waste management, etc.	 → Local governments → The general public 	Direct impact of policies and plans
Municipal	Enabling Legislation	 Usually akin to the following: → Encourage the development of recreation programs and facilities → Act as a catalyst for recreation development in the community 	 → The general public → Local sport and recreation associations → Local special interest groups 	

Public parks, recreation and culture are provided by all three levels of government as summarized in the following table:

Figure 1: A Comparison of Public Parks and Recreation Involvement of the Three Levels of Government

Currently, municipal parks and recreation services exist in areas that are in the jurisdiction of other levels of government. With ongoing change in health care delivery models to meet the growing demand for chronic disease prevention and other growing health care issues, the expectation from provincial and federal governments is that municipalities fill the gap to provide immigrant services, seniors' community support services, youth-at-risk programs and other traditional social services. There continues to be more pressure on local governments to step up to deliver services in a non-traditional municipal government role. In recent years, Health Authorities have requested more preventative programs and links with community recreation services, without providing any corresponding financial support. The dilemma is that the impact to the taxpayer is felt through municipal taxes, but the benefits are gained through savings seen at the provincial level. For example, the recreation department provides programs and services that reduce obesity and chronic disease, but the reduction in medical costs is incorporated into provincial budgets.

3.2 Enabling Legislation and Governance

Recreation

The creation of a provincial **Community Recreational Facilities Fund** in 1973 encouraged local governments to actively pursue development of recreation infrastructure including curling rinks, community centres, tennis courts, camps, ice arenas, swimming pools, playing fields, etc. While some funding has been made available through the Province, there is little to support the blanket legislation relating to recreation. **B.C.'s Policy on Sport and Physical Activity - Sport Branch Policy** Framework provides a position statement and all sport organizations that are recognized under Sport Canada and Sport BC have an approved governance structure, policies and regulations that guide the play of that sport. This has a large role in how facilities are designed, allocated and used to deliver "learn-to" programs that support sport in general.

The Health Act is a key piece of legislation for operating pools and spray parks, while **the BC Safety Authority** is the regulating body for the operation of refrigeration plants found in Ice Arenas - they provide legislated staffing requirements and operational safety standards.

Parks

The *Citywide Official Community Plan* (CWOCP), *Strategic Transportation Plan* and Riparian **Area Protection Regulation** govern park development. The City is required under the *Local*



Government Act to include a Regional Context Statement (RCS) in its Official Community Plan. The environmental management and climate action policies in the CWOCP preserve natural areas for conservation and recreation, protect and enhance ecosystems and habitats and manage land use and transportation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CWOCP and other strategic plans also support integrated watershed management planning and infrastructure investment towards urban centres and seek to minimize climate change and natural hazards risk.

Libraries

The Library Act is administered by the **Ministry of Education's Public Library Services Branch** and outlines the basic public library services that must be provided free of charge. These services include admission to the public library building and use of library material on the library premises. Residents of the area must have free access to borrow library materials and use references and information services. Libraries may charge fees for library fines and services not covered by the legislation. The Branch ensures compliance with the *Act* and:

- → provides operating and other grants to public libraries;
- → supports public libraries through consultation, training, and technical services;
- → provides libraries with guidance in identifying and securing revenue from new sources;



- → promotes information-sharing among B.C.'s libraries;
- → provides technical and financial support or a provincial inter-library loan system;
- → produces audio books for people with visual or neurological impairments; and
- \rightarrow provides access to library materials for individuals with special needs.

3.3 Delivery of Public Leisure Programs and Services

The role of local government to deliver leisure programs crosses a spectrum of involvement:

Direct Provider:	City develops and maintains facilities, operates programs, delivers services using public funds.
Arm's Length:	City creates a special-purpose organization that is supported financially but operates outside of government. (Funded by City and receiving directions from the City, the 50+ Pavilions are a hybrid and fall between Arm's Length and Direct Provider).
Enabling or Coordinating:	City identifies agencies that can provide the needed recreations services.
Patron:	Financial support to an existing agency (i.e. the City's Cultural Service-Delivery Partners).
Legislator/ Regulator:	Create laws and establish regulations for protective control (i.e. rules in parks).







The principles of the program and services influence where the City wishes to place itself on the continuum and may include: affordability and accessibility; community needs; operational ability; the availability of other viable solutions; and the effectiveness of the services. A majority of parks and recreation facilities are planned, designed and built by private firms under contract to local governments. Once constructed, the facilities may be run by local government employees, a local non-profit society, or a private organization under a contract or franchise agreement. As well, a private partner may own the facility and lease portions of it to the municipality, for instance, ice arena rentals. Public-private partnerships are increasingly common, especially for a large-scale facility such as arenas.

Coquitlam's Service Delivery Model

The City of Coquitlam provides its programs and services through a variety of these roles. The City of Coquitlam PRCS Department is generally responsible for:

- → Providing, maintaining and programming of recreation facilities.
- → Providing, maintaining and programming (both directly and overseeing) third-party park spaces.
- → Providing, maintaining and overseeing the third-party programming of arts and cultural facilities.

In addition to the resources required to directly deliver these programs and services, support is provided for service delivery through providing, maintaining and overseeing comprehensive planning processes, policy development and governance, community development and engagement and management of infrastructure, cost controls and customer service.



Ensuring that the City's service delivery model is aligned with its guiding principles and values will be a key outcome of the *PRC Master Plan*.

At a practical level, PRCS staff use a variety of technological resources including marketing analytics, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), facility condition assessments, work order management, registration and customer databases as well as demographic data in the course of their service delivery.

3.4 Strategic Partnerships

Emerging best practice in municipal partnership is extending to a variety of newer partners in health, justice, education, community and social services and the corporate sector. Interdepartmental municipal partnerships are also growing as cooperation between parks and recreation, planning, engineering and the police play a greater integral role in community design and public safety. Business partnerships such as P3's and not-for-profit organizations are also called upon to help deliver services that were once the sole responsibility of the City. Traditionally, the calculation of facility needs within a community was based on its population and demand. Increasingly, recreation facilities are also expected to contribute to stimulating tourism. In particular, games, tournaments and cultural events are seen as a means of encouraging economic growth. Such events are often supported by a fee structure with variable rates for residents or non-residents, as well as new partnership arrangements with the local business community.

There is also a trend to include more partners in facilities. The most successful are those that involve program partnerships rather than simply having a traditional landlord-tenant relationship. Examples of partnerships that may work well with this model include public health offices, and community services



such as physiotherapy, massage therapists, physical activity coaches and child care. An increasing number of community recreation facilities have provided shared space for commercial and retail opportunities to provide public service, diversify revenue sources and expand the potential customer base.

Coquitlam has been using this service delivery model for some time and efforts in this area will continue. The following are some of the key partnerships that Coquitlam uses as part of its service delivery model:

School District 43 (SD 43)

Joint-Use Agreements (JUA) between municipalities and school districts are common across Canada. The funding for the majority of development and ongoing operating costs of schools and community recreation centres comes from taxes. As a result, there has been strong public support for partnerships between the two parties to maximize the use of school spaces and facilities.

As with other partnerships, the key benefit to the City is reduced operating and capital costs. The majority of municipalities with joint-use partnerships with school districts for provision of indoor gymnasiums and multipurpose spaces typically have some inventory of their own within the civic system. However, Coquitlam is unique - all its gymnasium space is provided by, or in

partnership with the school district. This creates challenges in the management of the joint facilities and lack of access for the community during daytime hours.

Coquitlam has a number of signed agreements with School District 43, including, the Pinetree Community Centre Partnership (School District 43, Douglas College, and the City), the Centennial Activity Centre Agreement, and the Smiling Creek Elementary School/Park JUA. Best practice with JUAs has contracts in place for the sharing of facilities and the sharing of open spaces/ fields. The benefits are: cost-efficient use of publicly-funded assets and program delivery in neighbourhoods close to home, while challenges are: agreement of rental rates, access times, maintenance responsibilities and standards.



Planet Ice

Coquitlam has an agreement with RG Properties to operate Planet Ice and provide arena services. Key to this operating model is the guiding principle of balancing private and public provision



of recreation services. The City buys ice at Planet Ice and sells it at a subsidy to youth community organizations. The adult hockey market is serviced directly by Planet Ice and is not subsidized by the City. If a private business can provide the services of Adult Hockey Leagues, for-profit Spring Elite Youth Hockey programs, extra elite training ice and Hockey Schools, and it is well used, then there is no solid business case or community need warranting the City to provide the same service at a subsidized rate. The partnership is successful resulting in Planet Ice operating at capacity much of the year.

Foster Avenue Covered Tennis Courts

In 1994, Coquitlam entered into an agreement with The People's Courts, as a private operator, to build and operate an indoor tennis facility at the Foster Avenue water reservoir. The initial term was for 20 years. This was an example of a typical public-private agreement at that time and included both capital and ongoing operating funding provided by the private partner. The City has recently entered into a new agreement with a new operator to renew this covered tennis facility in 2017 as the new Tennis Centre - Coquitlam.

ҮМСА

The City and YMCA have signed an Agreement in Principle to build a community centre located in Southwest Coquitlam. The vision for the new YMCA/Coquitlam community centre is to complement, enhance and augment the recreation services provided by the City, and to act as a catalyst to create a dynamic, vibrant, future-oriented urban centre in the Burquitlam neighbourhood.

Lease Agreements

Standardized lease agreements for Evergreen Cultural Centre, Place des Arts, Place Maillardville and Mackin House Museum were initiated in 2012 and finalized in 2014. The intent of the facility lease agreements is to provide consistent and reliable standards for exterior maintenance, protection of major building components, tracking of subleases and tenant improvements, and a reference point to the market value of the lease.

The investment for these facilities, not including land, equates to approximately \$35 million. The operator pays an annual use and occupation fee to the City. Currently, there is no service delivery agreement for the provision of the types of programming provided by the operators as the lease agreements are for the assets only.

Dogwood and Glen Pine Pavilions

Coquitlam has two 50+ centres where primarily the recreational needs of the older adult (50 and over) population are served. Dogwood Pavilion is located in Southwest Coquitlam and Glen Pine Pavilion is located in Coquitlam's City Centre. Both facilities have full food service operations and offer a large array of registered programs, social activities, special events and outdoor recreation opportunities. Glen Pine is open to all ages after 4:30 p.m. weekdays and all day





on the weekends. An "Arms Length Provider" relationship exists with Place Maillardville and Centre Bel Age to provide seniors programming and services in the Maillardville neighbourhood.

Coquitlam Public Library

The Coquitlam Public Library Board is established pursuant to the *Library Act* and is responsible for the provision of public library services in Coquitlam. The Library Board is appointed by Council with one appointed Council Member for a one-year term and eight citizen appointees for two-year terms.

The Coquitlam Library started as a small library located in Centennial High School in 1967. It moved into two small branches in 1978, called



Ridgeway and Cottonwood and a third branch, Lincoln, was added in 1981. The libraries outgrew their small locations and the Ridgeway and Cottonwood branches amalgamated into the Poirier Branch in 1989. In 1998, the small Lincoln branch moved into a room in Coquitlam City Hall, becoming the City Centre branch. In 2013, the library moved the City Centre branch into a larger and upgraded building on Pinetree Avenue across from Coquitlam Centre Mall.

In over 40 years, the Coquitlam Public Library has built a strong reputation for commitment to the community. It has achieved this by providing many services to its patrons, meeting the changing needs of a diverse society and a growing community. The mission of the Coquitlam Public Library is to connect its diverse community to creativity, discovery and knowledge. Its core values are:

- → Providing high-quality library services in our community by delivering high quality service, enhancing access to information and planning for growth, innovation and improvement;
- → Inspiring trust and respect by being responsive to the needs of all the community by welcoming diverse cultures, points of view and levels of ability; and
- → Protecting open access to library materials by supporting intellectual freedom and freedom of access to information, promoting our freedom to read, and promoting literacy.

Many of the Library's goals overlap with Parks, Recreation & Culture Services' and efforts to collaborate on a variety of programs and services are important in order to effectively meet community needs.

Non-Profit Organizations and Small Businesses

To enhance the variety and quality of programming offered through civic facilities, the City has entered into a number of mutually-beneficial service agreements with a variety of non-profit organizations and small businesses. These agreements vary depending on subject, skill, expertise and demand for the program. These program and service agreements are reviewed as needed to ensure best value for services.



4 Planning Framework

4.1 Corporate Mission, Vision and Values

The *PRC Master Plan* is aligned with the corporate *Strategic Plan* that was originally developed by the City in 2006 and updated every four years with a 10 to 15 year timeframe in mind. Specifically, the *PRC Master Plan* supports the following corporate vision, mission, values and strategic goals:

Coquitlam's Vision

→ Coquitlam will be a community of neighbourhoods within a vibrant, urban city where people of all ages, abilities and cultures choose to live, learn work and play.

Mission

→ To sustain Coquitlam's high quality of life for current and future generations, we serve the public interest through leadership, innovation, and a focus on community priorities and strengths.

Corporate Values

- \rightarrow Treat people fairly
- → Build organization and community capacity
- → Inform, involve, inspire
- → Innovate to sustain community quality of life

Strategic Goals

- → Strengthen neighbourhoods
- → Expand local jobs, local prosperity
- → Increase active participation and creativity
- → Enhance sustainability of the City's services and infrastructure
- → Achieve excellence in City governance



2016–2019 Strategic Plan

Coquitlam



2017 Business Plan

Coquitlam's integrated planning framework is comprised of three separate but complementary



These processing the overall vision and values of the City and align activities and resources to achieve the strategic goals and annual business plan priorities. The City of Cognituan's business plan lays out the organization's highest priorities, to be initiated and/or completed in 2017. This plan is one of the key tools used by the City to ensure Council priorities are delivered in an effective and efficient mannee.



4.2 Parks, Recreation & Culture Strategic Planning

The 1998 *Parks, Open Space and Leisure Facilities Master Plan* served Council as a guide to prioritize the development of parks, open space and facilities over the past 15 years (1998-2013). As part of the 2012-2015 *Corporate Strategic Plan* update, Parks, Recreation & Culture Services established new mission, vision and values statements through research and feedback from staff and community stakeholders. Some key guiding principles were developed and blended into the corporate *Strategic Plan*.

Parks, Recreation & Culture Vision

→ Exceptional experiences connecting everyone within a vibrant City.

Mission

→ We serve and enhance the communities of Coquitlam by creating parks, recreation, and cultural experiences that are innovative, balanced and accessible to all.

Corporate Values

- → Integrity
- → Team
- → Community
- Passion
- \rightarrow Innovation

Guiding Principles	Corporate Strategic Plan Directions
Belonging and Connection	 → Facilitate cultural and recreational experiences that foster interaction, connection and a sense of belonging to neighbours and communities. → Create a balanced system of facilities, parks and amenities to enhance connectivity and belonging within neighbourhoods and the community.
Vibrancy and Growth	→ Facilitate vibrancy in sport, culture and recreation that enhances economic growth through partnerships, events, festivals, parks and business development.
Active, Balanced and Accessible	 Create a balanced offering of programs, volunteer opportunities and services accessible by all ages, abilities, genders, interests, income levels and cultures. Engage all citizens to be life-long learners, enhance creativity and cultural experiences through green space development, programs, performances, multicultural events and festivals.
Innovate Through Opportunities	 → Set high practice standards and demonstrate responsible public stewardship through environmental and economic sustainability considerations for parks and facilities. → Continuously enhance service delivery by exploring, improvements to operations, partnerships, and new opportunities to reduce the tax burden.
Exceptional Practices and Service	→ Use best practices to deliver and facilitate exceptional experiences to our citizens including facility management, property management, contracts, risk management and public engagement practices.

4.3 Approved Parks, Recreation & Culture Functional Plans and Strategies

Strategy/Plan	Year	Highlights
Strategies to 2010 Scorecard	2003	A report card to review the extent to which the department had maintained its focus on, and made progress toward, achieving the Strategic Priorities contained in the "Strategies to 2010" plan adopted by Council in 1993.
Community Festivals Strategy	2004	Provides festivals vision and benefits statements. Establishment of Community Festivals umbrella organization.
Washroom Strategy	2005	Provided an overall condition assessment of the 24 washrooms in the parks of Coquitlam and made recommendations related to sustaining the provision of washroom services in the City's parks.
Poirier West Master Plan	2006	Plans for west side of Poirier following decommissioning of Chimo Pool. Identified near-, mid-, and long-term recommendations including eventual replacement of Dogwood Pavilion and demolition of Poirier Community Centre and 640 Poirier (Office Building).
Coquitlam Youth Strategy	2006	Strategy to increase opportunities and access for all youth populations; to eliminate barriers to active participation in recreation and sports; and to clarify the youth services.
Invasive Plant Strategy	2007	Plan to guide the City of Coquitlam's management of invasive plants in publicly- owned parks and natural areas and facilitate the management of invasive plants on private lands in the City.
Off-Road Cycling Strategy	2008	A comprehensive strategy incorporating community interests to outline why, where, and how the City can develop an off-road cycling trail system and facilities on City- owned land.
Cultural Services Strategic Plan	2010	Plan to emphasize Coquitlam's rich heritage and make cultural connections while raising cultural visibility.
Public Art Policy and Program Plan	2010 & 2011	Plan to develop and manage a robust collection that includes civic, community and developer-initiated public art.
Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy	2011	Plan to position Coquitlam as an event destination that includes an action plan for the definition, positioning, coordination and delivery of community and City events in Coquitlam.
Sports Field Strategy	2002 & 2013	Previous Plan included development of a tournament Sports Field Facility. Current Plan to address the provision and sustainability of playing fields and ball diamonds in the City ensuring multi-use, sustainability, optimizing resources, building relationships and seeking new development opportunities.
Master Trail Plan	2003 & 2013	Guiding document for the planning, design and construction of an integrated system of off-road trails in the city. Integrated with the <i>OCP</i> , <i>Strategic Transportation Plan</i> , Riparian Area Protection Regulation and various other planning guidelines and policy documents.
Facilities Life Cycle Reports	2012 & 2013	A technical condition assessment report for all civic buildings in Coquitlam. The estimated replacement value is over \$205M with \$28M required over the next 10 years to sustain the inventory at an acceptable level. Also includes recommendations for sustaining, expanding or decommissioning PRCS buildings.

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Tennis Feasibility Study	2012	A study that reviewed the service delivery system of indoor and outdoor tennis.
Multi-Use Facility Feasibility Study	2014	A study that reviewed short- and long-term needs for a Multi-Use Facility. Council supported construction of a covered dry floor facility in the Poirier Precinct to address the short-term needs for five to eight years. Long-term study recommended a citywide facility on the land north of City Centre Aquatic Complex.
Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy	2013 (Updated in 2017)	A 15-year plan for renewal and development of aquatic facilities in Coquitlam. Based on maintaining the current supply standard and delivering a balanced system of aquatic facilities and responding to the needs of the emerging population.
Park Prioritization Framework	2015	Staff has developed evaluation processes and frameworks for prioritizing new park and trail projects over the long-term and a practical mechanism to build annual capital and business plans.
Arena Services and Facilities Strategy	2016	The Arena Services and Facilities Strategy will inform the Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan and guide future decisions regarding ice facility development and/or renewal, and future capital and operating budgets.
Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan (ACHSP)	2017	The ACHSP outlines five strategic goals with recommendations for a number of future actions to support the achievement of these goals. Moreover, to deliver some early meaningful improvements, the ACHSP highlights ten top priorities as a short-term focus, followed by further actions to be pursued over time. It expands on the vision outlined in the <i>Cultural Services Strategic Plan</i> (2010) by including goals, priorities and concrete actions to provide rich cultural experiences for all.

4.4 Proposed Timelines for Future Parks, Recreation & Culture Functional Plans and Strategies

2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019 +
 Park Infrastructure Management Tennis Strategy Update Community Recreation- Seniors strategy Community Recreation Facilities Assessment - Place Maillardville Town Centre Park Master Plan Cultural Facilities Assessments - Innovation, Place des Arts, Heritage Centre 	 Community Recreation - Youth Strategy Community Recreation - Northeast Services Assessment Cemetery Plan Coquitlam River Park Master Plan 	 Invasive Plant Strategy Riverview Arboretum Strategy Park Washroom Strategy Outdoor recreation (including Off-road Cycling & Parks Dog Strategy) Parks & Facility Regulation Bylaw Update Community Use Policy Northeast Recreation Study 	1. Poirier Precinct Master Plan

4.5 Park System Planning Guidelines

The City's park land and natural green space system consists of two distinct sub-systems.

The **Developed Park** sub-system is based on a hierarchy of park levels – neighbourhood, community and citywide or destination parks. Each park level consists of different park types based on size, function and correlating amenities. These parks are primarily intended for the development of recreation amenities such as sports fields, playgrounds, trails, aquatic amenities and sport/tennis courts. These parks may also incorporate natural features.

The **Natural Green Spaces** sub-system is based on landscape features and ecological functionality. This sub-system function provides the "green infrastructure" in the City. It includes: wetlands, creeks and riparian vegetation, remnant forests, hazardous slopes, flood plains, utility corridors, and greenways. The natural space system is intended primarily to preserve the land and water base that supports the ecological needs of humans and wildlife, and to enhance the biodiversity within the municipality.

4.5.1 Developed Park Levels

Neighbourhood Parks

For park planning purposes, neighbourhoods are defined by the City's OCP which enables the use of demographic information for planning purposes. Neighbourhood park boundaries may be naturally defined by topography such as a ravine or defined by major streets.

Neighbourhood-level parks serve the residents and persons living and working in that neighbourhood. The neighbourhood populations in Coquitlam vary from 2,000 to 10,000. Just as standards for elementary schools call for the school to be located within walking distance of the residents it serves, neighbourhood parks should ideally be within ½ km of all residents and



unobstructed by major roads. As neighbourhood parks generally are not meant to be accessed by car, they are not designed to have washrooms or parking facilities. Proximity and accessibility to residents and workers is a key aspect of the neighbourhood park.

The purpose of the neighbourhood park is to provide an attractive outdoor setting for children, youth and adults to play and socialize. Although they may be relatively small in scale, tree and plant selections should be diverse and selected to deliver a beautiful, four season experience through the use of colour, texture and fragrance. The size can range from a small park, less than a quarter of an acre, to a larger park up to five acres. The small parks are primarily intended for the use of pre-school and school aged children and can include amenities such as swings, slides, play structures, social areas and open areas for free play. The larger neighbourhood parks ideally contain play areas for young children and youth, open spaces for informal games and play activities, paved areas for court games, open grass areas for active games, picnic tables and benches for socializing, trees, shrubs or landscaping. Such parks are particularly appropriate in high-density neighbourhoods and in areas with a larger population of children, youth, and the elderly. In some cases the neighbourhood park may contain a specialized amenity for the neighbourhood, such as a community garden.

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Some neighbourhood parks are adjacent to the local elementary school. In those cases, these parks should be designed to have complementary recreational amenities. These recreational amenities may be delivered jointly with School District 43 by a joint-use agreement in order to improve services and maximize their efficient delivery to the residents.

Even when elementary school sites are not adjacent to a neighbourhood park, the school site provides many of the benefits of a neighbourhood park, typically including a children's playground, open space for informal play, a paved area for court games and informal sports field or open grass area. School sites often are not "park-like" in appearance because they must provide for large buildings, parking areas and internal roads/drop-offs. However, a portion of every elementary school site (calculated to be, on average, 47% of the school site) does serve a neighbourhood park-like function.



- A Accessible Paths
- B Social Area / Picnic Tables / Seating
- C Play Area Children and/or Youth ُ
- D Gréen Space

Neighbourhood Park

- B - January 15, 2015

Neighbourhood Enhanced Park

The neighbourhood enhanced park provides amenities typically found in the neighbourhood park but also includes enhanced floral displays and an additional amenity such as a spray park, or sport field.

While parking is not typically included in neighbourhood parks, parking at neighbourhood enhanced sites may be established with the following considerations:

- → The anticipated peak traffic and typical usage patterns given the amenities;
- → The available on-street parking within a five-minute walk, and the walking safety of park users who utilize street parking; and
- → The impact of street parking by park users on the residents of the adjoining neighbourhoods.



- A Accessible Paths
- B Social Area / Picnic Tables / Seating
- C Play Area Children and/or Youth D - Green Space
- E Additional Play Element(s) e.g. Water Play, Sport Court, Skate Park

Enhanced Neighbourhood Park

- B - January 15, 2015

Community Parks

A community is a natural grouping of several neighbourhoods brought into common relationship through such specialized facilities as a middle/secondary school, major shopping, or a community centre. The boundaries of the community are usually defined by major changes of land use, by arterial traffic routes, or by another major physical barrier. A community generally includes three to five neighbourhoods.

The community-level park is intended to provide a broad range of park and recreation facilities that primarily serve the surrounding neighbourhoods, but that may also be used by residents and organized groups from the entire city. Community parks provide for different needs than neighbourhood parks. Whereas, neighbourhood parks generally meet individual and small group needs, community parks are aimed at larger group needs and may contain a specialized facility that would not be appropriate in a smaller, neighbourhood park. The amenities in a community park focus on active recreation but may contain natural areas for passive or informal activities. The horticultural elements should be designed to beautify the site through the use of diverse species of trees and plant selections designed to provide an enriched sensory experience with four-season appeal through the use of colour, texture and fragrance. These types of parks require larger areas and attract a large number of users. The types of facilities a community park may contain include: sport court and/or lacrosse box, sports field, running track, tennis courts, aquatic amenities such as spray pads, large playgrounds, picnic shelters, washrooms, field house, parking lots, trails, forest areas, and other similar park amenities.

The traditional community park ranges in size from 10 acres to 30 acres. The active playfield component of the community park alone requires 5-6 acres. Community parks are often located to take advantage of some scenic or natural feature such as a ravine, woodland or ridge, so their location in the community can be more dispersed than neighbourhood parks. However, since community parks primarily provide for active recreation, they should be situated at central locations that are visible and easily accessible by the residents of the community. Typical community parks in Coquitlam include: Glen Park and Blue Mountain Park.

A number of community-level parks are joint-use sites, incorporating both City-owned park land and school district land. Although the majority of the joint-use parks are adjacent to elementary schools, moving forward, there are definite advantages in locating a community park adjacent to a middle or secondary school since many of the facilities provided are used by these students. The concept of combining the functions of secondary school grounds and community parks is widely accepted, in the same way as the neighbourhood park/elementary school facility at the neighbourhood level. To maximize the efficient use of resources, a new trend involves the construction of artificial turf fields at appropriate school sites in order to effectively accommodate the field use demands of both school and community sport teams.

Parking at such sites will be established with the following considerations:

- → The anticipated peak traffic and typical usage patterns given the amenity mix within the park;
- → The available on-street parking within a five-minute walk and the walking safety of park users who utilize street parking; and
- The anticipated potential impact of street parking on the residents of the adjoining neighbourhoods.



PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURE SERVICES MASTER PLAN – OUR STORY
School Sites

As described in the neighbourhood and community-level park sections, school sites add capacity and value to the inventory of active outdoor spaces. The three types of school sites include:

- a) Joint-Use Sites: These sites are comprised of a park and a school, with one portion of the land owned by the City, and the other owned by the School District. By legal agreement, the site is used by the school for its students, with the sport amenities used by the City for public use outside of school hours. The City maintains and allocates the amenities, such as sports fields or tennis courts, to community sport groups.
- **b) Shared-Use Sites:** These sites do not include a typical park space. The entire site is owned by the School District; however, by agreement, the City maintains particular amenities, such as sports fields, lighting or lacrosse boxes and allocates these to community sport groups outside of school hours.

Both joint-use and shared-use sites have been developed (by the City or School District) to serve a community function and are built and maintained to a basic technical standard that can withstand heavy use by community sports organizations (soccer, football, baseball etc.).

c) SD43-Owned Regular School Fields: These are school fields that may or may not meet the minimum size and quality requirements of the City, and are not considered to serve a community function. They will not generally be used by the sports organizations for regular



play, even though casual use and limited organized use by the community may take place. If the school fields are redeveloped and maintained by the City they may become additions to the inventory of community park land. This strategy has been adopted by the City as a means of keeping pace with growth and the demand for park land without incurring the costs associated with land acquisition. This City strategy has been incorporated into our calculation of, and provides for, future park land acquisition needs.

Community Trails

There are 90 km of existing trails in Coquitlam. Most of these trails link active park sites and traverse through the open space system. Major additions resulting in doubling of the existing trail system are detailed in the *Master Trail Plan*, endorsed by City Council in 2013 as a guide to achieving future trail system network requirements over the next 20 years. Where trails occur in what is otherwise deemed to be passive park or open space, the "corridor" the trail occupies is deemed to be active park land. A corridor width of 10 meters is used in order to calculate the acreage of active community park land that is represented by the trails within open space.

Citywide or Destination Parks

A citywide or destination park is a large area containing recreation amenities that are intended to serve residents from the entire city. An area of 100 acres or more is generally considered desirable, although smaller properties which possess unusual scenic interest or beauty, or recreational features that may not be found elsewhere in an urban area may also effectively serve a citywide function. The availability of suitable properties largely determines the location of citywide parks. Accessibility to large numbers of users is also a factor which must be taken into account. There may be several City parks in any one city.



Desirable features for the citywide park include

natural wooded areas and watercourses, landscaped areas, enriched display garden areas, diverse tree collections, hiking trails, picnic areas, aquatic infrastructure, destination tournament facilities for baseball, soccer and other field sports, tennis courts, running tracks, lacrosse boxes, playgrounds, playfields, and scenic viewpoints. Additional specialized features might include an amphitheater, outdoor stage, arboretum, bicycle paths, etc.

Town Centre Park and Mundy Park are the two citywide parks in Coquitlam. Each provides a different mix of natural features and recreation facilities. However, they both serve the needs of the entire city.

Other recreation facilities occur in smaller areas but also serve the needs of the entire city. Examples include:

- → **Boat Launch** Facilities intended primarily for boat launching activities. Maquabeak Park and Boat Launch is Coquitlam's only such facility.
- → Recreation Centre Sites Land used primarily as a building site for major recreational facilities that may not contain a significant natural or park-like component. The Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex and the City Centre Aquatic Facility are examples of this special citywide park type.

Parking at such sites will be established with the following considerations:

- → The anticipated peak traffic and typical usage patterns given the amenity mix included in the park development and their expected programming patterns;
- → The available on-street parking within a five-minute walk and the walking safety of park users who utilize street parking;
- → The anticipated potential impact of street parking on the residents of the adjoining neighbourhoods;
- → The anticipated potential impact of park visitor parking on neighbouring businesses and parking facilities; and
- → The potential impact of the parking needs of the residents in the surrounding neighbourhood. This may result in the need for a parking management plan to preserve adequate parking for park visitors during peak programming times.



City / Destination Park

4.5.2 Natural Green Spaces

Natural green spaces contribute both recreational and environmental benefits to the community. Many residents express a desire for a healthy environment characterized by: clean air and water; native fish populations; wildlife and the supporting natural vegetation; amphibians and supporting wetlands; and trails strategically located to access and experience the wild land. Similar quality of life expectations associated with open space are also important to people who

simply work in Coquitlam. The public places great value on the opportunity to spend time recreating in a natural setting. Exposure to nature provides individual and societal benefits and is considered a requirement for optimal human health. Outdoor recreation that focuses on the enjoyment of nature is increasingly popular across age, economic and ethnic demographics.

Natural green spaces include features that contribute to environmental health and are also valued for their safety or aesthetic functions. Flood plains, hazardous slopes and utility corridors need to be protected for safety reasons. Forested areas contribute to wildlife habitat and air quality by filtering



air pollutants, absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen. Open space assists with stream protection and energy efficiency by maximizing rainfall infiltration and reducing impervious cover, and by shading and reducing air temperature. Connectivity of these features and spaces provide the green infrastructure that is critical to the ecological functionality that people and wildlife depend on. Open space must be planned and protected as a system of features and functions.

Natural green space includes land that has significant environmental, landscape or ecological features such as riparian areas, water bodies, estuaries, critical wildlife habitat, and/or old growth and significant sized urban forests. Open space also includes recreational greenways as defined in the *Northeast Sector Recreational Greenway Plan* prepared by Metro Vancouver in cooperation with the City of Coquitlam and other local governments in the Northeast Sector. These corridors of land allow for the development of an informal pedestrian connection system throughout the City. Development is generally limited to trails and seating areas, though some interpretation and enhancement activities may also be undertaken. Riverview Forest, the strip along the Coquitlam River (as it is acquired) and the Urban Forest component of Mundy Park are examples of City-owned open space in Coquitlam.

Large expanses of natural areas are often acquired and managed by regional, provincial or national agencies, governments and/or not-for-profit organizations (Ducks Unlimited, Conservation Trust Agencies etc.). These lands are not included in the City's inventory of open space. Coquitlam has a unique opportunity to link our municipal system of open space to regionally- and provincially-owned natural park land on the southwest (Colony Farm), the west (Burnaby Mountain), the northwest (Eagle Mountain) and the northeast (Minnekhada and Pinecone Burke Mountain).

4.6 Park Provision Standards and Park-Oriented Development

The City of Coquitlam aims to provide a variety of park amenities to the public as described above. Our aim is to ensure every resident has the opportunity to access a park amenity within a 10-minute walking distance from their home.

To meet projected City growth and changes in density in established areas, the future park land acquisition and development program currently includes 140 new acres of park land and is partially funded through the DCC Program, based on population growth projected within the CWOCP. The 2015 DCC park development program is valued at \$245 million over the length of its 30-year life.

The Park system needs to be planned, developed and managed in a manner that is fiscally sustainable. This is an ongoing challenge as funding is limited and development and redevelopment initiatives need to be balanced in the context of multiple neighbourhoods with differing existing levels of needs. Moreover, the protection and improvement of existing natural and constructed assets needs to be balanced with the acquisition and development of new assets.

In order to meet the growing community's demand for parks, new strategies are required to deliver these parks. As an urban strategy, Park-Oriented Development (POD) aims to develop a municipal park system that meets the ecological and social needs of the City by providing a framework for development that includes embedding park elements in mixed-use residential and



commercial developments across neighborhoods connecting the City. POD emphasizes urban development and the establishment and integration of various public spaces across the City on both public and private lands.

POD approaches the park system as more than just green places; it envisions parks as essential spaces for social interaction, transportation, education and recreation. POD works to strengthen and complement elements of the Transit-Oriented Development Strategy (TDS) by enhancing and beautifying our public spaces. POD aims to integrate park planning into all stages of urban planning and development within the municipality. Putting POD principles into practice requires creative approaches and strategies such as doing more with less, utilizing previously unused spaces and lands, sharing lands with other users/uses, getting developers to contribute to the development of public park spaces and street-level public recreation amenities, finding new funding mechanisms, as well as other strategies that advance this goal.

4.7 Recreation Facility Design Guidelines

The City of Coquitlam will strive to provide a sufficient and balanced supply of indoor recreational facilities to meet the needs of the community. Ideally, each resident should be within 2.5 km of a recreation facility. These general guiding principles will be applied when planning for future recreation facilities to ensure that facilities are developed to meet the current and future indoor recreational needs of the community.

4.7.1 Neighbourhood Recreation Centre

For facility planning purposes, neighbourhoods are defined by the OCP which enables the use of demographic information for planning purposes. For example, some of Coquitlam's neighbourhoods are: Austin Heights, Maillardville, Burquitlam, Smiling Creek, Partington Creek, and Eagle Ridge.

Neighbourhood recreation centres serve the people living and working in a neighbourhood. These are smaller recreation facilities built to serve a specific geographic or economic boundary. While not all neighbourhoods will require a neighbourhood recreation centre, the City may choose to develop one in response to the needs of a specific geographic or economic need. Neighbourhood populations in Coquitlam vary from 2,000 to 10,000 averaging about 6,000 people

per neighbourhood. Just as standards for elementary schools and neighbourhood-level parks call for the amenity to be located within walking distance of the homes it serves, ideally neighbourhood recreation centres should be in close proximity of the residents it is intended to serve. Neighbourhood recreation centres generally are not meant to be accessed by car, so do not have substantial parking facilities but have good "walkability" scores and cycling access. Neighbourhood recreation centres often complement or supplement services delivered by a larger community centre. Neighbourhood recreation centres are often attached to schools or other public buildings.

The current neighbourhood recreation centres in Coquitlam are:

- Place Maillardville
- → Summit Community Centre
- → Smiling Creek Elementary Joint Use Site (future)
- → Victoria Hall
- → Scout Hall
- → Centennial Activity Centre



4.7.2 Community Recreation Centre



A community is typically defined geographically as a grouping of several neighbourhoods brought into common relationship through such specialized facilities as the middle/secondary school, major shopping, or a community centre. The boundaries of the community are usually defined by major changes of land use, by arterial traffic routes, or by major physical barriers. A community generally includes three to five neighbourhoods.

Coquitlam is divided into four community planning areas:

- Southwest
- Northwest
- City Centre
- Northeast

Community recreation facilities are typically multi-use facilities with a comprehensive mix of amenities to meet the needs of the largest section of the community. Centres may be built as one large building, or a campus of facilities built in varying phases. Facilities in this class are intended to provide a broad range of recreation services that primarily serve the surrounding neighbourhoods but are also used by residents

and organized groups from the entire city. The amenities in a community recreation facility focus on physical activity and programmed recreation and also contain areas for passive, informal and social activities. These types of facilities require larger areas and attract a large number of users.

The current community centres in Coquitlam are:

- → Pinetree Community Centre
- → Poirier Community Centre
- Dogwood Pavilion
- → Glen Pine Pavilion
- → Future YMCA (Burquitlam)
- → Future northeast recreation centre

4.7.3 Citywide Recreation Facility

A citywide or destination-level facility is a large area containing recreation amenities that are intended to serve residents from the entire city. The availability of suitable properties largely determines the location of a citywide recreation facility. Accessibility to large numbers of users is also a factor which must be taken into account. There may be several citywide recreation facilities in any one city.

City Centre Aquatic Complex, Poirier Precinct covered tennis facility, Planet Ice, and Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex are facilities in Coquitlam which could fall into this class. Each provides a different mix of features and recreation amenities; however, they serve the needs of the entire city.

4.8 Coquitlam Citywide Official Community Plan

The *Coquitlam Citywide Official Community Plan (CWOCP)* adopted by bylaw under the Provincial *Local Government Act*, has status as a legal document and delivers a comprehensive plan intended to guide future land use and servicing provisions in ways that sustain its citizens' values. The CWOCP is organized into chapters that reflect the six overarching community goals that form Coquitlam's framework for managing change:

- 1. A Compact, Complete Community
- 2. A Healthy Environment
- 3. Housing Choices in Distinct Neighbourhoods
- 4. A Vital Economy
- 5. Strategic Transportation Choices
- 6. Meeting Changing Community Service and Infrastructure Needs

The following objectives and key policies in Chapter 7 of the CWOCP serve as a guide for the *Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan* strategic directions and implementation activities. They are listed under the sixth goal: **Meeting Changing Community Service and Infrastructure Needs**, and include:

To provide services and programming which promote livability by enhancing resident and business participation in sports, arts and cultural events and programs:

- a) Maximize community benefit from leisure facilities.
- b) Create opportunity for localized programs and services in neighbourhoods.
- c) Encourage programming to promote a sense of place and neighbourhood uniqueness.

To provide, manage and maintain City-owned facilities in an adaptive manner that responds to changing needs and fiscal realities:

- **a)** Continue to develop strategies for supplementing existing community-level recreational and cultural facilities with premises in decentralized locations near local neighbourhood centres.
- **b)** Celebrate and enhance the role of Town Centre civic recreational facilities as a community focal point.
- **c)** As required, develop strategies to identify facility repair and/or replacement needs, particularly in the case of aging or strategically-located facilities.

To enhance service provision and facility use through collaboration, partnership and volunteer work:

- **a)** Continue to pursue and encourage opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism with community groups, schools and other public/private agencies.
- **b)** Maintain close relationships with existing facility partners such as Pinetree Community Centre/Douglas College/Pinetree Secondary School.
- c) Develop guidelines for public/private partnerships and a framework for joint facilities.
- **d)** Explore feasibility of expanding corporate sponsorship opportunities, while respecting the City official policy.
- e) Foster a sense of community ownership and pride in leisure facilities.
- f) Use Smart Choices initiative to ensure efficient use of facilities.

To provide accessible, useful library services, facilities and programs and capitalize on their potential as community focal points:

- a) Reinforce Coquitlam Town Centre as a major library facility.
- b) Respond to changing technical and technological opportunities.
- c) Anticipate longer-term needs for new library facilities.

To ensure community facilities, services and procedures enhance accessibility for all, including different ages, genders, abilities and culture:

- **a)** Facilitate the continued support and operation of facilities and services targeting the needs of specific age groups, with particular reference to seniors and youth.
- b) Encourage citizens of all ages to feel welcome and self-sufficient in all community facilities.
- c) Explore opportunities for increasing a sense of belonging for youth.
- d) Investigate the possibility of inter-generational programming.
- e) Encourage physical environments that do not inhibit the movement of people with disabilities.
- **f)** Ensure that people of all ethnicities benefit from, and feel welcome in, Coquitlam's community facilities and services.
- g) Continue to assist with and promote cultural events.

To enhance the City's investment in existing infrastructure through adequate maintenance and rehabilitation and replacement as appropriate:

- a) Continue efforts to assess infrastructure conditions proactively.
- b) Continue to prepare business plans, consistent with overall City infrastructure and capital plans, which set out definitive strategies for maintenance, rehabilitation and operation of the City's infrastructure services, in a manner supportive of development and redevelopment objectives.
- c) Investigate the appropriateness of life cycle cost approach to the identification of infrastructure maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement investment requirements.
- **d)** Increase the use of new technology in the management of existing and new infrastructure services which may include increased use of remote sensing, supervisory control and data acquisition systems, geographic information systems, and maintenance planning tools.

The *Master Plan* strategic directions and implementation activities align with these objectives and policies.

4.9 Regional Plans

Regional Growth Strategy

The City is one of 19 other municipalities in Metro Vancouver (formerly the GVRD). A *Livable Region Plan* was generated in the mid-1970s to manage the region's rapid growth. It sought to maintain the region's livability by an equitable distribution of population and job growth; by concentrating growth at designated town centres, linked by rapid transit; and by protecting green areas from development pressures. This strategy has been successful in fostering regional town centres and in helping to protect regional open spaces. The strategy was updated in the 1990s, and adopted by the Metro Vancouver's Board in January 1996 as the *Livable Region Strategic Plan* and declared an applicable Regional Growth Strategy by the Province in February 1996. It is organized around four principal strategies:

- 1. Protection of a Green Zone composed of parks, open space, resource lands, watersheds, environmentally-sensitive areas, farmland, and which defines the boundary of the urban growth area;
- 2. Encouragement of Complete Communities offering a better balance between jobs and housing; a choice of affordable housing types; and a wide range of commercial and public services and facilities, including choices for transportation;
- **3. Provision of More Transportation Choices** by placing higher emphasis on public transit, walking, cycling and goods movement, and also taking measures to reduce and manage the demand for travel; an important component of this is the expansion of rapid transit to Coquitlam's regional town centre; and
- **4. A Compact Region.** Much of future growth is to go into a growth concentration area consisting of the Burrard Peninsula, North Surrey/Delta, and the northeast sector including Port Coquitlam, Port Moody and Coquitlam. Higher densities are needed to support transit and make protection of the green zone possible.

Metro Vancouver Parks

Unlike other municipalities, Coquitlam has classified almost all parks that were identified at time of adoption of the *Regional Growth Strategy* and Environmentally-Sensitive areas (ESA) as "Regional Conservation and Recreational Areas," excepting the Vancouver Golf Course. This classification provides an additional layer of protection as any options to decrease the size of a park or ESA would require Metro Vancouver approval. Most municipalities included just their major parks or those of regional importance. Coquitlam's parks that will be developed after the adoption of the *Regional Growth Strategy* are classified as "General Urban."

In addition, Metro Vancouver's two major parks, Minnekhada Regional Park and Colony Farms Regional Park, both have access from Coquitlam.

- → Minnekhada Regional Park is a natural park in Northeast Coquitlam covering more than 200 hectares and features trails, rock knolls, abundant trees, birds and other wildlife. Minnekhada Lodge, built by Eric Hamber in 1934 prior to him becoming Lieutenant Governor of B.C. in 1936, is housed in the park and is considered one of Metro Vancouver's premier heritage buildings.
- → Colony Farm was officially opened in 1910, through land purchased by the provincial government, and developed to support the Essondale Hospital. Colony Farm became one of the most successful farms in British Columbia's history and was an integral part of the hospital providing both food and therapeutic occupation for patients. The farm ceased

operations in 1983. The Province transferred Colony Farm to Metro Vancouver in 1996, to be managed as a regional park. Metro Vancouver manages the park in accordance with the *Colony Farm Land Use Plan* that designates specific areas for agriculture, wildlife and integrated management.



4.10 Tri-Cities Plans

Port Moody

In January 2014, the City of Port Moody commenced its update to their *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* that will include analysis and recommendations for park land, trails, sports fields, community and recreation centres and recreation and sports programs.

Port Coquitlam

Port Coquitlam is planning a new community recreation complex in its downtown area, scheduled for completion in 2021. Port Coquitlam's proposed new complex intends to increase its ice capacity, adding a pool, fitness facilities, and multipurpose spaces while integrating residential and commercial uses. In addition, their Riverside Community Church's new facility is designed more like a community centre than a traditional place of worship. The facility is expected to be larger than Port Coquitlam's Hyde Creek recreation centre and may include a full-size gymnasium, large theatre (750-1,050 seats), banquet facility and a variety of other amenities. This facility is expected to be an important amenity for residents moving to homes in the Dominion Triangle area. It should be noted that the Dominion Triangle area/neighbourhood might likely have a greater impact on Coquitlam services as updated plans show 1,200 new residential low-rise and townhome units.



5 Operational & Planning Context

5.1 Municipal Growth

In 2014, Coquitlam had a BC Stats population estimate of 141,132, representing a percentage change of 14% in the last five years (from 2009). Between 2006 and 2021, Coquitlam is expected to see its most dramatic increase in growth. This increase is largely due to the development in the northeast on Burke Mountain and the development in the southwest and City Centre

through intensified densification surrounding the Evergreen Extension to SkyTrain expansion. These population estimates and projections are based on Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy to Coquitlam's build-out capacity in 2041.

The following map shows the distribution of total City growth anticipated to 2041. It is expected that the northeast will absorb 29% of the overall projected growth or 30,276 people, the Southwest will absorb 40% - equivalent to 41,760 people, and the City Centre will absorb 28% or 29,232 people.



Figure 3: Municipal Growth 2006-2041



Figure 4: Distribution of Overall Anticipated Population Growth in Coquitlam

High levels of population growth will naturally place increased pressure on demands for services and facilities, and the provision of adequate new open spaces to accommodate growth. Population growth will maintain or increase the total number of participants even if (or where) per-capita activity participation drops. Population growth and related recreation participation are expected to increase impacts on natural areas and on other visitors, with conflicts increasing with level of use.

5.2 Changing Demands

An Aging Population

Provincially, people 65 years of age and older now outnumber 0 to 14-year-olds in B.C. Locally, Coquitlam showed a 15% increase in the number of 0 to 4-year-olds and, while people aged 65



Figure 5: Coquitlam Age Distribution

years of age and older have yet to surpass 0 to 14-year-olds, those age 65+ increased by 21% from 2006-2011,compared to a 4% increase of 0 to 14-year-olds.

Impacts of an aging population on leisure services vary. As levels of physical activity among aging Canadians decline and limited mobility and disability challenges further restrict activity participation, and there are increased risks of social isolation and the loss of a healthy lifestyle. That said, across Canada, the aging population is increasingly interested in experiences that offer personal growth and recreational activities that are less strenuous. Walking, aquafit and low/no-impact activities are increasingly popular over higher-impact activities such as jogging. Aging residents want to maintain their use of and

connection to general community centres, thus suggesting a reduced demand for separated seniors' centres in the future. Specific considerations to address the delivery of leisure services for older adults may include:

- → Increased demand and use of adult services by older adults.
- → Actively engaging and including the older adult population in the development and delivery of services.
- → Recognizing that the percentage of persons with disabilities will increase over time as the population ages and that physical accessibility for all programs and services will become more critical for older adults.
- → Considering park amenities such as shade, water, seating, and accessible washrooms.
- → Increased daytime use of community centres and other recreation facilities.

The baby boomers (currently aged 49-67) represent a large segment of the population in Coquitlam and have specific recreation needs. Baby boomers will continue to be active and place a high demand on services but their preferences are expected to shift to less strenuous physical activities, cultural activities and experiential learning and outdoor experiences. Specifically, the demand for physically active yet low-impact activities such as aquatics and fitness classes/weight training are increasing; greater emphasis is being placed on accessibility; there is increasing demand for larger, brighter/naturally-lit change rooms, and comfortable lobbies and social gathering spaces for guests; and opportunities for spontaneous activities that promote health and socialization.

It is also important to recognize that neighbourhoods may turn over as younger households occupy areas vacated by seniors; thus monitoring neighbourhood demographics is critical in the long-term planning of parks and recreation facilities. Children need adequate play opportunities to develop their social, cognitive and physical abilities. There is also increasing evidence that children need access to natural areas and direct contact with the soil, plants and the non-built environment for enriching development and learning potential. As the community builds its parks and recreation system, it is timely for Coquitlam to create opportunities for children to interact meaningfully with nature and to enhance the play spaces within its neighbourhood parks, including reflecting the uniqueness of the community.

Family Type and Income Levels

Over half (52%) of Coquitlam's households have children living at home; 42% (19,015) of Coquitlam families are couples with children, and an additional 11% (4,860) are lone-parent households according to 2011 Census Data. This represents an increase of 27% in the number of families residing with children in Coquitlam. Couples without children made up 26% (10,500) of households in 2006, with 22% (9,075) as one-person households. In 2011, the number of couples without children decreased 7%, now making up 21% (9,775) of Coquitlam households, and oneperson household percentage remained constant at 22% (9,855).

According to the 2011 Census and National Household Survey data, the average family income in 2010 was \$94,768, with a median family income of \$82,067, and an average family size of four. The data shows significant income variances within Coquitlam and within the four planning areas, highlighting increases at each end of the income spectrum. Statistics Canada provides annual Low-Income Cut-Off (LICO) ranges based on metropolitan population sizes. For the 2010

tax year, the LICO score for a family of four was \$29,996. The data suggests that 51% of Coquitlam residents over 15 years old, who earn income, have annual incomes less than \$30,000.

Northeast Area

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a 67% population increase with an increase in the number of families earning less than \$30,000 annually as well as double the number of families earning \$100,000 and over. The northeast has one of the highest average family incomes with an average family size of 3.3.

Northwest Area

The northwest area includes South Hockaday/ Nestor as well as Westwood Plateau. This area experienced a population increase of 32% with



significant increases in families earning less than \$30,000 and \$100,000 and over. The average family income for this area mirrors the aggregate average for the City with Hockaday/Nestor showing an average family size of 3.3 and Westwood Plateau at 3.5.

City Centre Area

→ North Hockaday/Nestor, City Centre and Eagle Ridge neighbourhoods have experienced growth of 68% in economic families between 2006 and 2011 and shown a tremendous increase of 135% in families earning less than \$30,000.



- → City Centre shows a 2% decrease in average family income between 2006 and 2011 and Eagle Ridge also shows a decrease in average family income during the same period. The average family income in City Centre is \$58,752 and \$83,442 for Eagle Ridge.
- → City Centre has one of the smallest average family sizes in Coquitlam at 2.8, as well as one of the highest number of lone-parent economic families, and
- → North Hockaday/Nestor has the highest average family size in Coquitlam at 3.7.

Southwest Area

Seven main neighbourhoods comprise the southwest area (Austin Heights, Cape Horn, Burquitlam, Central Coquitlam, Maillardville, Ranch Park and River Heights) and show significant variance between average family incomes. Some key findings are:

- → In Ranch Park, the number of families with incomes less than \$20,000 decreased by 20% between 2006 and 2011 and the average income increased by 10% to \$99,097.
- → River Heights and Central Coquitlam show average incomes for 2011 nearly \$110,000,
- → Austin Heights and Cariboo/Burquitlam show a decrease of 7-9% in average family income,



Figure 6: Coquitlam Distribution Trend of Home Languages



Figure 7: Participation Requirements

falling to \$48,043 and \$72,002, respectively.

→ The average family sizes range from 2.8 in Austin Heights to 3.3 in Ranch Park.

→ Cariboo/Burquitlam has the highest number of loneparent economic families in Coquitlam.

Increasing Cultural Diversity

By 2026, B.C. population projections suggest that there will be a steady decrease in the natural growth of the population as the death rate will exceed the birth rate and the overall growth rate falls below 1%. Therefore, population growth will be dependent on immigration. In Coquitlam, the majority of new residents are coming from China, India, and Pacific Rim countries.

In 2011, 68% of the population spoke only English most often at home, 0.3% spoke only French and 26% spoke only a nonofficial language. The top five languages spoken most often at home in Coquitlam are English, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), Korean, Persian (Farsi), and Spanish. In comparison, the provincial / territorial percentages were 80% for only English, 0.4% for only French and 15% for only a non-official language (Statistics Canada).

As the cultural diversity of our community increases, community amenities will need to be flexible to accommodate these changing cultural demands. Additionally, the development of policies, programs and marketing approaches will need to reflect this to engage ethno-cultural groups. Many

ethno-cultural groups and newcomers place a premium on large social gatherings, (as do many organizations), for meetings and special events. Social gathering places are the most sought after park land use and provide the venue for City events, festivals and cultural celebrations. The provision of large group areas with adequate shelter and washrooms should be considered within parks systems. Incorporating flexible facility designs in the provision of parks, recreation and libraries that allow for multiple uses as some activities decline and others emerge is recommended.

Recreation Profile and Participation Trends

In 2012, City staff consulted with 646 people by way of intercept and on-site questionnaires to obtain feedback on Parks, Recreation & Culture programs, services and amenities. The response showed that increasing program variety and times continues to rank in the top five ways to increase satisfaction with service offerings (Figure 7). Respondents are looking for classes in the early morning, afternoon, after 5 p.m. and later evening to accommodate a variety of family, work, and life situations including: childminding; family-friendly and parallel programming; and close-to-home options. Variety in facility amenities and programs is also top of mind.

Other requests included an indoor playground, more indoor gymnasium space and times for drop-ins (basketball and badminton), more space for fitness classes at Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, more fitness space and equipment at City Centre Aquatic Complex and more weight rooms overall.

Introductory Programs

Research indicates that despite increasing facility demand, participation in community indoor and outdoor sports over the past decade has maintained consistent levels, even though Coquitlam has experienced significant population growth (Figure 8). It may be argued that limited facility capacity has affected participation; however, feedback from the community suggests that there is a higher demand for casual and recreation use as well as introductory programming.

Introductory physical activity programs for children, youth and adults who may be new to sports or new to a particular sport are continuing to increase in demand, and with the exception of aquatics, Coquitlam is experiencing a significant gap in its introductory and "learn-to" recreation programming.

Research has shown that being physically active later in life depends on an individual's ability to feel confident in an activity setting; that confidence most often comes from having learned fundamental movement and sport skills, known as "physical literacy," as a child. Research has also shown that without the development of physical literacy, many children and youth, especially girls, withdraw from physical activity and sport and turn to more inactive and/or unhealthy choices during their leisure time.

Introductory programming provided by the City for participants of all ages lends well to the community partner model and will support the *Sports Field Strategy* in increasing participation in sports. It also creates a bridge between community and Citysupported sport and recreation programs.





Figure 8: Field Sport Participation Trends 2001-2012







Figure 10: Registered Physically Active Learn-to Programs Participation Trends 2001-2013

2001-2012

The programs, services, and amenities of parks and recreation are recognized as vital elements for community health and to address social issues. Canadians have led increasingly sedentary

lifestyles over the past few decades and lack of physical activity is a major public health concern throughout B.C., with the most recent data indicating that 42% of British Columbians are not active enough to achieve the health benefits associated with an active lifestyle. Child and youth inactivity is considered a major societal challenge as obesity rates have tripled over a 15-year period due in part due to increased screen time. Currently in B.C., an estimated 26% of children between the ages of 2 and 17 are considered overweight or obese.

This may be less of an issue in Coquitlam where the Citizen Satisfaction Survey suggests much higher rates of activity. Coquitlam residents' participation in physical activity has been consistent over the last several years and is on par with other Lower Mainland municipalities. Those who are 55 years and older are more likely to participate in moderate physical activity (average of 4.5 times per week compared to an average of 3.7 times per week among those who are 35 to 54 years of age). This places the City at a good starting point to maintain current activity levels.

As the community evolves, the City's attention will shift to provide access to a wider variety of sport, recreation and cultural offerings. Traditionally, the large, established sports have priority over new emerging sports and activities but many of the ethnic families moving to Coquitlam come with activities and sports specific to their heritage. Coquitlam will embrace opportunities to build on and incorporate emerging sport and activities into the existing program offerings.

Social isolation has been emerging as a significant societal concern, especially in urban environments. The Vancouver Foundation's 2012 survey "Connections and Engagement" found that feeling alone is more than just an individual problem, but one that has ripple effects throughout neighbourhoods and communities. It starts to affect how people feel about the larger community. Coquitlam's housing stock is changing with an increase in multi-family units such as apartments and townhouses. Residents of this housing form were shown in the survey to be the least likely to know their neighbours' names and the least likely to socialize.

While the City does not have the mandate, resources or capacity to deal with these issues directly, these factors should be considered in the development and delivery of parks, recreation and culture services.

5.4 Multi-Generational and Flexible Facility Use

Research has shown that Canadians' leisure time is increasingly important for personal development and quality of life. This equates to increased demand for high-quality activities and facilities, and value-added service can come from providing the ability to recreate at any time throughout the day, or providing the availability to have simultaneous recreation opportunities for the entire family. This requires multi-use spaces that appeal to a broader spectrum of users rather than dedicated spaces. In addition, as people's schedules become increasingly busy, there is greater demand for informal and individual leisure activities such as walking or cycling, rather than programs with set schedules. There will be greater demands on drop-in opportunities in recreation and cultural facilities, and scheduling needs to ensure that these are available throughout the day.

As such, there is growing demand for parks and facilities that contain something for everybody, rather than those designed solely for singular uses. Multi-use facilities promote families recreating together at a common location, provide broader choice for participants, promote participation in many activities, increase opportunities for socialization and spectator activity and, from a business perspective, create a concentrated market that provides opportunity for

food, beverage and retail sales. Based on this demand, there is a clear shift from stand-alone to multi-use facilities. Combining facilities such as pools, arenas and multipurpose gymnasiums facilitates staffing and operational efficiency, improved energy efficiency, and greater facility use by families. Combined facilities also become a gathering place and focal point for the community.

While single-use parks have merit in appropriate locations (e.g., sports field complexes), parks that provide opportunities for a range of ages, family types, and abilities are viewed as spaces for inclusive recreational activity. Furthermore, there has been a considerable trend towards participation in non-programmed, spontaneous outdoor activities such as pick-up sports, picnicking, family gatherings, special events, etc. In this sense, parks can be viewed as "outdoor community centres" that combine a number of programmed and non-programmed uses.

Libraries

There is a great deal of research that highlights the importance of public libraries as an accessible, universal and primarily free benefit to the residents of a community. Unlimited access to knowledge, culture and information is valued and is at the hub of a strong, well-informed community. Libraries – both facilities and virtual libraries - are more important now than ever as the power of knowledge translates into greater socio-economic benefits.

Public libraries are evolving and increasingly being recognized as a community destination and an attractive public space with an enjoyable atmosphere. Many libraries are recognizing their role as a community hub and work to service groups of collective citizens as well as individuals.

Additionally, libraries are becoming more of a community hub, particularly through a focus of providing information on health, education, government and other local services. New library facilities are being internally and externally designed to be noticed in the community as a symbol of community pride. A library can represent a community at its best and function as a civic landmark.

Libraries are also being designed as flexible spaces that can be reconfigured according to changing needs. Multi-use library space with modular fixtures and ergonomic furniture, wide and uncluttered aisle ways with lower shelving, and a more "open" interior to accommodate changing technologies have an increased focus on people and less on



collections space. As a result, libraries are increasingly seen as a "third space" – an essential venue, not unlike home or work/school. They provide critical supports to the self-employed, under-employed, students and the public. They are valued for their comfortable, free, inclusive and welcoming environment.

The increased use of technology, the need for virtual libraries and the demand for library space is on the rise, as is the need to locate libraries within attractive buildings in prominent, central locations that are easily accessible to the community. Coquitlam has embraced new design elements that incorporate many of these amenities, including welcoming atmospheres, attractive decor, meeting rooms and designated areas for different age groups.

5.5 Importance of Arts, Culture and Heritage

Across Canada, participation in arts, cultural and heritage activities is growing at national, provincial, and local levels. In a national survey between 1992 – 2010 of consumption behaviours on the arts, culture and heritage activities, focusing specifically on British Columbia, Hill Strategies found:

- → Museum attendance increased in British Columbia by 17%;
- → Art Gallery attendance increased by 48%; and
- → Attendance at Performances of Cultural or Heritage Music, Dance or Theatre increased by 76%.

During this period, the population of British Columbia increased by 31% to 4,497,000 people. Attendance at performances in British Columbia increased almost 2.5 times more rapidly than the population (Hill Strategies, 2010).

Investment in culture is recognized by many countries as producing important social benefits that have positive impacts on both individual and community health. Researchers in the United Kingdom, the United States and Sweden have found that participation in arts-based activities reduce tension, strengthen the immune system and protect against depression. For seniors, even once-a-week participation in a professionally-taught art-based activity has demonstrated a positive impact on physical and mental health. Participation in cultural activities contributes to increased social contact, a more positive outlook and a greater likelihood that seniors can live independently for a longer time (Arts Health Network Canada, 2014).

Arts incorporated into education increases test scores, generates social responsibility and turns around failing students. In a recent article in *Educational Researchers*, it was shown that following attendance at a heritage centre, students had increased cultural tolerance, historical empathy and sustained interest in visiting museums and other cultural institutions. The biggest result for these students was an increase in critical thinking skills. Of interest, most of the benefits observed were significantly larger for minority and low-income students.

A brief report published by Heritage Canada in December 2011 on the *Economic Impacts of Cultural and Sport Tourism* in Canada examined the economic impact of travelers who attended cultural events, sporting events or participated in team sports. The report indicates that tourists who attended cultural activities spent a total of \$8 billion in 2007 while sports tourists spent \$2.1 billion, about four times less than cultural tourists. Regarding net economic impact, cultural tourists generated \$5.1 billion of economic activity, over 110,000 full-time jobs, and \$419 million in government taxes, an estimate that does not include income taxes (Department of Heritage, 2011). Interestingly, while British Columbians spent \$100 million on live sporting events in 2008, they spent \$200 million on live performing arts (Hill Strategies 2010).

5.6 Environmental Awareness

British Columbia's 2008 Climate Action Plan encourages a shift away from the traditional consumption of fossil fuels and towards the use of energy-saving systems such as passive solar panels, heat recovery systems, geothermal heating and motion-sensitive lighting. Water-saving measures are also encouraged.

There are high public expectations that Parks, Recreation & Culture departments will demonstrate high levels of stewardship and environmental sensitivity in their operations and planning. The stewardship of natural environments requires sound and sensitive management practices; many communities have developed natural areas and urban forest management plans, and integrated pest management plans. The conservation and wise use of water needs to be infused into park operations, including automated irrigation systems and appropriate plant selection.

With citizens having a heightened interest in nature and the environment, regional and local authorities may consider interpretive programs, signage and environmental education and information programs. Growing awareness and concern about climate change, water quality, species declines and other environmental issues is having an effect on people's perceptions and behavior. There may be opportunities to incorporate environmental initiatives into parks, recreation and public art. The City of Coquitlam will need to work with the community and partner organizations to stimulate the development of new programs and facilities while continuing to support a service delivery model with the City as community builder rather than as a direct provider. In this way, the City should continue to develop more programs that are varied, build facilities and provide opportunities to respond to public need, establish creative timetables and incentives to attract patrons and create a user-friendly menu of activities.

Coquitlam parks and open spaces offer the opportunity for the City to support a variety of environmental initiatives, including increased awareness, environmental protection, environmental education and low-impact operational practices. Implementation of additional ecologically-sensitive procedures and programs in parks and trails will help reinforce the City's commitment to environmental objectives, as described in the corporate *Strategic Plan*.

5.7 Infrastructure Funding

The following diagram illustrates the four components of infrastructure investment required by the City to deliver the built infrastructure that supports the programs and services of parks, recreation, and arts and culture. It also identifies the current funding sources.



Figure 11: Infrastructure Funding

5.7.1 New Asset Funding

Development Contribution to Public Amenities

The Development Cost Charges (DCC) program funds park land acquisition and the construction of basic park elements such as landscaping, grass sports fields, playgrounds and trees. However, there are limits to the DCC program because there are standard park and recreation items, often considered as basic services by users, which do not qualify for DCC funding. Items such as parking lots or access roads, and buildings such as dugouts, bleachers or field houses. These limits also preclude the construction of other amenities valued by the community such as tennis or basketball courts, baseball diamonds, tracks or the installation of lighting systems. As well, DCC funding is contingent and dependent on ongoing growth, which is the source of the funding.

Due to some regulatory limitations that govern what can be funded through the DCC program, planning for development and maintenance of these amenities is a significant issue for local governments.

Bonus Density

One way that municipalities generate revenues to fund infrastructure and facilities in growing neighbourhoods is the adoption of Bonus Density provisions, typically within zoning regulations. This mechanism, which is considered an accepted municipal best practice, establishes a new revenue source by enabling the City and a land developer to share in the benefits of a developer achieving densities on specific sites, where appropriate, above a base density. Typically this approach results in a fair sharing of benefits, as developers are not obligated to take advantage of available additional density, but if they do, the City can achieve a share of such benefits from increased development revenue. In Coquitlam, zoning regulations incorporate bonus density provisions in high-density residential (high-rise) or mixed-use residential/commercial zones in the vicinity of rapid transit, where densities are highest. City Council has established some regulatory guidelines for how such funds can be used, but in general the allocation of the majority of Bonus Density revenue remains at the discretion of City Council, and in many growing Cities these revenues are central to funding of new growth-related amenities.

Community Amenity Contributions

Community Amenity Contributions (CAC) are a funding initiative established by the City to support the development of improved or new community amenities to create attractive, livable neighbourhoods. Typically, CACs are generated to fund indoor amenities such as community centres, arts centres, pools, rinks, libraries, museums, as well as outdoor facilities such as artificial fields, spray parks, sport courts, tennis courts, paved parking lots, lighting systems, skate parks, etc. that cannot be funded by typical growth financing options, such as DCCs.

In some instances, the City's main revenue source, which is property taxes, may be increased to help pay for such amenities, but this accounts for only a small portion of new growth-related capital costs, as most tax revenue is needed to fund operating costs and maintenance of existing and new services and infrastructure. Further, the capital cost of new growth-related facilities should not burden existing residents, although it is recognized that these residents will benefit from the new amenities as well. Funding is accrued through the rezoning process request for additional density and has the potential to yield significant revenues. CACs provide an acceptable alternative to help address the funding gap between growth costs and revenues to pay the costs of required growth-related City amenities.



Federal and Provincial Grants

While the status of any future provincial or federal infrastructure grant programs is not known, municipalities are planning and designing for perceived opportunities to construct co-funded facilities.

Sponsorship, Marketing Partnerships and Philanthropic Donations

Sponsorships, or marketing partnerships, are agreements between the municipality and corporate partners which provides the sponsor with promotional and marketing benefits in return for a financial contribution. These benefits can include naming rights or program and event sponsorships. The City's sponsorship program is named the Corporate Partners Program and is governed by the Sponsorship and Advertising Policy. This is separate and distinct from a donation and gift program where the donor receives no marketing benefit but simply provides gifts of cash or in-kind amenities or services. The City's philanthropic donations are governed by the Donation Policy.

5.7.2 Sustaining Existing Assets

Infrastructure Renewal

Coquitlam has established a life cycle management plan to review the condition then repair and replace building systems within reasonable timeframes. A preventative maintenance program as well as the monitoring and implementation of this program in terms of meeting priority and changing needs is critical for the future of the facility infrastructure for parks, recreation and culture. Currently, the program only includes the buildings and needs to be expanded to include other park infrastructure and amenities such as recreation program equipment, sport and tennis courts and playgrounds.



6 Service Review

6.1 Core Service Model

The community leisure system is made up of three integrated sub-systems: 1) commercial providers 2) not-for-profit organizations and 3) the public system. The public system is the principle driver in the community for leisure programs and services as it provides services directly, as well as exercises varying levels of control over the ability of commercial or not-for-profits to offer services within its jurisdiction. It is important that the structure of the public delivery system reflect the values and cultural demands of the community whose needs it is established to meet.

t the structure flect the values mmunity whose has a significant why recreation

As such, the City of Coquitlam has a significant role to play in the delivery of parks, recreation

and culture services; however, it is equally clear that the City cannot and should not play a role in all areas. Municipal recreation departments are typically involved in providing community facilities (e.g. parks, playgrounds, halls, arenas, trails, swimming pools), offering community programs (e.g. learn-to-swim, children's day camps, sports leagues and arts programs), providing leadership and support to local clubs and organizations, and regulating leisure opportunities through local bylaws. Regardless of the size of the municipal recreation organization, volunteers are also an integral part of the delivery of service.

In Coquitlam in recent years, recreation service delivery has been guided by certain societal influences (e.g. active living, health and fitness, community pride) and, at the same time, has responded to public demand for programs and services that are justified by the willingness of the community to pay for them. However, since the public system functions under a broad mandate to enrich life and promote the well-being of the entire community, there is significant resource allocation to programs and services that deliver benefits to all residents in the community. In addition, the "public" nature of leisure requires that services and programs be available to all. Coquitlam has been a leader in low-cost and no-cost programming to ensure the highest participation rates can be achieved by all residents, regardless of their ability to pay. The City also has a long history of working with community partners to provide services, as well as partnering with groups to provide enhanced amenities. The City's partnerships should serve the greatest community value and access, not just focused interest groups.

The following complement of core services requires the input of Council and stakeholder groups to determine the acceptability of the model. It is recommended that the City be responsible for providing the following core services:

→ Services and programs to serve Coquitlam residents, with priority being assigned generally to those programs and services serving the largest number of residents and with secondary priority being given to the following target groups: children and youth, seniors, inactive adults and vulnerable or special needs groups;

- → Introductory level sport, recreation, arts and culture opportunities through a variety of delivery models;
- → Low- to no-cost opportunities while supporting third-party partnerships to provide enhanced and elite opportunities;
- → Supply and maintenance of buildings and structures that focus on flexibility and multi-use;
- → Supply and maintenance of trails, appropriate areas of open space/park land for passive and active pursuits and the protection of important environmental features;
- → Protection and enhancement of the urban forest, including regular maintenance activities related to all publicly owned City trees; and
- → Staff to coordinate and program core services, including planning, policy development, facility allocation and volunteer management.

In addition, the City may become involved when:

- → there is no other available and/or appropriate provider of a service for an identified "target" market;
- → for reasons of legislation or public safety, the services are best provided by the City;
- → when a program is seen as a priority by the public and operation by an alternative provider will not be possible; or
- → when revenue-generating opportunities are significant to the overall operation of the PRCS Department.

Confirming this complement of core services through a Recreation Program Policy will guide PRCS in determining future service-delivery models, programming, resource allocation and governance for its service areas.



6.2 Assessment of Service Areas

In order to reflect on the current services provided by the City, the *PRC Master Plan* identifies 18 services areas categorized under three functional areas: **1) Recreation, 2) Parks and 3) Arts and Culture.** The remainder of this document provides a detailed assessment of the current state of each service area based on an analysis of the supporting factors required to provide these services: the physical assets, the service delivery model(s), the programming and the governance structure. These have then been broken down into the following elements for consistent analysis across the service areas:

Component	Definition		
Assets	Includes the built facilities and physical context that supports the delivery of the service area.		
Quality	The level of excellence and state of repair of the assets in the service area.		
Quantity	The number and distribution of facilities in the city relative to the service standard.		
Capacity	The number of participants the asset is able to accommodate.		
Service Delivery Model	Includes the responsibility for the provision of the service area.		
City Direct	The City develops and maintains the facilities and provides subsidized programming.		
Private Partner	The City partners with a for-profit business to provide the facilities and programming at market or subsidized rates.		
Community Partner	The City partners with, and provides for, a not-for-profit agency to fulfill programming needs that may or may not be subsidized by the City.		
Programming	Includes the planned or intended uses and activities of the service area.		
Reach	The number of people that the service area has an influence or effect on.		
Quality	The level of excellence in the programming of the service area.		
Variety	The amount of range or diversity of programming within the service area.		
Governance	Includes the manner, tools and relationships that govern the service area.		
Plans and Strategies	The level of Council adopted strategic direction given to the service area.		
Policies	The level of Council adopted policy that guides the actions associated with the service area.		
Agreements	The number of agreements, typically third-party, which influences the service delivery and programming of the area.		

Each service area and its supporting components have been evaluated using the following definitions:

Basic: Indicates that the service area or the supporting component meets the core services definition.

Enhanced: Indicates that the service area or the supporting component exceeds the core service level definition in several areas.

Elite: Indicates that the service area or the supporting component provides a leading, innovative or exclusive level of service.

Where the service area or supporting component does not meet the Basic level, a gap has been identified. The goal of the *PRC Master Plan* is to provide strategic direction, implementation activities and costs to fill these gaps, maintain the current service levels, make informed decisions about what the City can or should no longer do, and plan and build for community growth and change.



Figure 12: Service Areas and Supporting Components

6.3 Overview of Assessment

The following diagram shows the department as a whole utilizing the baseline 2015 assessment of the three functional areas and the corresponding 18 service areas.



Population: 139,284

ARTS & CULTURE	PARKS	RECREATION
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7 Recreation Service Areas

7.1 Introduction

For the purpose of this document, the Recreation service area includes aquatics, arena sports, racquet sports, indoor sports and physical activity, community centres and sport hosting. The City delivers its recreation services through both direct service provision and strategic partnerships to offer a variety of sport and recreation opportunities. This model is efficient and effective but also has challenges and limitations.

There is a degree of connection and integration between these service areas and other functional areas and, as a result, there is some overlap of recurring issues such as the lack of introductory programming and review of the Allocation Policy.





7.2 Aquatics

Overview

The City of Coquitlam has developed a comprehensive aquatic delivery system over the past six decades. Two major indoor aquatic centres (City Centre Aquatic Complex and Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex), built with innovative designs at the time, have become the backbone of a system that also includes two destination outdoor pools (Eagle Ridge and Spani) and an aging neighbourhood-level wading pool in Blue Mountain Park.

Aquatics services are accessed by the public via three modes of operation: drop-ins, registered programs and rentals. Services include recreational swimming, skill development programs, physical activity, special events, therapy and rehabilitation, hot weather respite and leadership training. The City provides these services directly and through partnership agreements with community groups such as swim clubs. Figure 13 shows a steady increase for registered City aquatic programs with over 11,500 distinct individuals registered in 2013.

The City commissioned an *Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy* in the fall of 2012 and it was updated in 2017. This *Strategy*, adopted by Council in April 2017, establishes a long-range plan for the renewal and development of aquatic facilities over the next 15 years. The review was built on the principles of maintaining the current supply standard of 6.6 swims per resident and delivering a balanced system of aquatic facilities that offer the community a mixture of amenities in a sustainable manner. Usage data suggests that while there is current capacity at non-prime times, the aquatic system may move into an excess of demand by the year 2021, depending on the impact of the YMCA and neighbouring facility builds. Coquitlam's current supply standards are in keeping with most communities in British Columbia and in other parts of Canada with approximately five to seven swims per resident each year.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF AQUATICS – ENHANCED

The overall assessment of the Aquatics service area is that the City is currently providing an Enhanced level of service. This is due to the partnerships in programming and service delivery and the recently completed *Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy* that provides a comprehensive planning tool for the future. No gaps are identified in this area.



Aquatics- Registered Programs



Figure 13: Registration Data for Aquatics Programs



ASSETS – AQUATICS

Quality: Enhanced

The City has a community-level aquatic facility at Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, a competition level 50-metre tank at City Centre Aquatic Complex, as well as outdoor competition capacity at the 25 meter Spani Pool, which enhances the City's tournament-hosting capacity.

Quantity: Basic

Current aquatic facilities are adequately placed in the community to meet current demand. City Centre Aquatic Complex is reaching its critical point for renewal.

Capacity: Enhanced

Although usage data suggests that there is current capacity at non-prime times, the aquatic system will reach capacity by the year 2021, until the construction of the YMCA and the City of Port Coquitlam's new Recreation Complex.

SERVICE DELIVERY - AQUATICS

City Direct: Basic

Learn to swim aquatics programs are provided primarily directly by the City.

Private Partner: Basic

The City has one marketing partnership with Westminster Savings Credit Union to provide free swims.

Community Partner: Enhanced

Competitive swimming is provided by the Sharks and Hyack swim clubs and partner to deliver low-cost "I Can Swim" programs.

PROGRAMMING - AQUATICS

Reach: Enhanced

Registered programs include 11,500 distinct individuals registered for aquatic programs in 2013 — the largest reaching program offered by the City.

Quality: Enhanced

In-house, train-the-trainer programs allows staff to screen for recruitment through the training process, ensuring the high quality of staffing that has led to winning two Canadian Lifeguarding Championships.

Variety: Enhanced

The City provides an enhanced quality and variety of programs through its partnership with swim clubs that offer learn-to-swim and competitive sport opportunities. The new initiative "swim to survive" focuses on reducing drowning rates for grade 3 children.

GOVERNANCE - AQUATICS

Plans and Strategies: Enhanced

The *Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy*, updated and adopted by Council in 2017, established a long-range plan for the renewal and development of aquatic facilities over the next 15 years.

Policies: Enhanced

Provincial health legislation and the City's Fees and Charges and Allocation Policies guide delivery of the aquatics programs and services.

Agreements: Basic

Facility Use License Agreements are in place with swim clubs.

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ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – AQUATICS

Key Issues

- → Sustainable funding to address life cycle renewal of the aquatic program equipment and facilities is needed to address growth or replacement of existing aquatic facilities.
- → Municipal growth is expected to continue to increase demand for aquatic services. It is expected that the aquatic system will require additional capacity by 2021; however, new or upgraded aquatic facilities in neighbouring communities, as well as the development of the YMCA in Burquitlam will ensure capacity in aquatics remains within desired levels.

Goals & Objectives

- → Maintain the current supply standard and deliver a balanced program of aquatic facilities.
- → Maintain our current aquatic capacity of about 6.6 swims per capita indoors and .6 swims per capita outdoors.
- → Provide indoor aquatic capacity in the northeast by providing a new indoor community level pool within the next 10 years.

Key Actions for Aquatics:

See the Actions identified in the *Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy* (2015-2040) including:

- → Retain three levels of service for aquatic facilities, including citywide level, community level, and neighbourhood level.
- → Capital improvements to Spani Pool and City Centre Aquatic Complex.
- → Increase aquatic capacity in the southwest through partnership with the YMCA.
- → Build a new aquatic complex in the northeast when indoor capacity at existing facilities approaches 90%.
- → Plan for one community-level enhanced spray deck to replace the aging Blue Mountain Spray Park and wading pool in the southwest (Blue Mountain Park) and northeast (Partington Creek Neighbourhood Centre).
- → Sustain Eagle Ridge Pool through 2030.
- → Build six new spray decks in neighbourhood parks over the next 15 years including Rochester Park, Glen Park and four others with locations to be determined.

In addition to the actions in the Aquatic Strategy, the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → Implement the Recreation Program Policy to ensure an ongoing and optimal mix of programs to meet the needs of the community.
- → Consider the needs of older children and youth in the creation of spray park and pool amenities.





Aquatics

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the existing enhanced service level, and plan and build for the future through continued sustainable and responsive aquatic amenities and programs identified in the *Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy*, the Recreation Program Policy, and the Allocation Policy *Governance* documents. There are planned improvements to existing *Assets* such as Spani Pool, City Centre Aquatic Complex, and the addition of new enhanced spray parks at Rochester Park, Glen Park and in the new northeast neighbourhood parks, as well as the addition of the YMCA in Burquitlam and a future aquatic facility in the northeast recreation complex.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy (2012) > Allocation Policy (2016)

2015 – 2019			2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
F Assets	Eagle Ridge Pool Upgrades (\$) Spani Pool Upgrades (\$) Panorama Spray Park upgrade (\$)	Rochester Spray Park (\$) Glen Park Spray Park (\$) Spray/Water Facility (\$)	Spani Leisure Pool Renovation (\$) NE Spray Park Town Centre Enhanced Spray Park	 NE Recreation Complex (\$) NE Enhanced Spray Park (\$) CCAC Recreation Centre Expansion Planning
💰 Service Delivery Model	Work Closely With Aquatics Users	YMCA Agreement in Principle	 YMCA Opening YMCA Program Delivery Assess the impact of YMCA Opening and adjust programming as required NE Recreation Complex 	Aquatic Study Review & Update
🕂 Programming	Recreation Program Departmental Policy Implementation	Implement programming to meet community needs based on outcome of strategies	Planning	Estimated Costs
			Capital Plan	Dollars (millions)
vernance	Aquatic Infrastructure & Services Strategy	New Allocation Procedures NE Recreation Services	2015 - 2019	\$16.7
			2020 - 2024	\$19.8
		Seniors Strategy	2025 - 2029	\$32.8
ى ا	Departmental Policy	YMCA Planning Planning	2030+	\$15
	Allocation Policy Review	Update Poirier West Master Plan	Total	\$84.3
		Review	Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	ction or major facility renovation sts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – AQUATICS

Indoor Facilities (2)

- → City Centre Aquatic Complex: 1-Leisure Pool, 1-8 Lane 25m and 50m Olympic Size Lap Pool
- → Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex: 1-Leisure Pool, 1-6 Lane, 25m Pool

Outdoor Facilities (3)

- → Eagle Ridge Pool: 1-8 Lane, 25m Pool
- → Spani Pool: 1-8 Lane, 25m Pool
- → Blue Mountain Park: 1-Wading Pool

Spray Parks (7)

→ Burns, Blue Mountain, Galloway, Mackin, Norm Staff, Panorama, Town Centre



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES - AQUATICS

Indoor Facilities (3)

City Centre Aquatic Complex: 1-Leisure Pool, 1-8 Lane 25m and 50m Olympic Size Lap Pool Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex: 1-Leisure Pool, 1-6 Lane, 25m Pool YMCA: 1 - Leisure Pool, 25m Pool (2021)

Outdoor Facilities (2)

Eagle Ridge Pool: 1-8 Lane, 25m Pool Spani Pool: 1-8 Lane, 25m Pool

Spray Parks (10)

Burns, Cottonwood, Galloway, Glen Park, Mackin, Norm Staff, Panorama, Rochester, Town Centre, Blue Mountain



7.3 Arena Sports

Overview

In 2015, ice arena services in Coquitlam were delivered in two distinct manners: one directly by the City and the other through a partnership agreement with RG Properties (Planet Ice). The City programming focuses on youth ice hockey groups and public, learnto-skate programs, while Planet Ice provides extra capacity for ice rentals to accommodate elite youth hockey programs and adult hockey leagues.

Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex (PSLC) includes two seasonal ice-skating surfaces for seven months of the year with the remaining five months dedicated to dry floor, lacrosse programs and special events. With the 2018 transition of curling to a regional curling centre at the Port Moody Curling Rink, the third sheet at PSLC will be used year-round for ice based groups and community programming.

groups and community programming. The agreement with Planet Ice provides access to 5,430 hours of ice over a 25 week fall/winter period with a provision allowing for up to an additional 20 hours a week of ice to be purchased over the same period if Planet Ice is not at capacity. The City has used 17.5 hours of this time, providing for a total of 5,867.5 hours of ice. The current agreement has an option for the City to purchase the facility and land back for \$1.00 in 2025. Planet Ice provides four full sheets of ice yearround.

To address challenges and the need for additional ice to allow for growth of hockey, speed skating, figure skating and recreational youth skating programs, an in-depth study of ice arena services in Coquitlam was completed in 2017. The outcome formed a short to mediumterm strategy that will address current capacity concerns by adding access to a third sheet of ice at PSLC. Long-term planning for the future provision of this service area is currently being undertaken.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF ARENA SPORTS – BASIC

The overall assessment of the Arena Sports service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex is an enhanced quality facility, and the partnerships with Planet Ice and non-profit organizations for service delivery increase services, the capacity gap and lack of long-term planning in this area moderate the assessment to a basic level.





Figure 14: Program Registration for Ice Sports (Hockey and Curling)

* 2010 -11 data shows arena closure and PSLC construction


ASSETS – ARENA SPORTS

Quality: Enhanced

The 2,000-spectator seat facility at Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex allows the City to host significant ice events.

Quantity: Basic

Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex includes two seasonal ice surfaces for seven months of the year, with the remaining five months dedicated to traditional dry floor lacrosse programs and special events; Planet Ice offers ice year-round.

Capacity: Gap

Service delivery for ice skating and sports will have additional capacity in 2018 when the City will work cooperatively with the City of Port Moody to transition Coquitlam Curlers to a regional curling facility. Coquitlam-based ice sports groups have limited access to arenas and ice surfaces in other municipalities.

SERVICE DELIVERY – ARENA SPORTS

City Direct: Basic

The City focuses on youth sports groups and public access to learn-to-skate and public programming at Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex.

Private Partner: Basic

The partnership agreement with Planet Ice provides the City with ice to subsidize youth sports groups. The adult hockey market needs are met by Planet Ice directly.

Community Partner: Basic

Competitive and league-based ice sports are provided through a variety of corporate and non-profit organizations.

PROGRAMMING – ARENA SPORTS

Reach: Gap

The City currently has waitlists for learn-to-skate programs. Lack of space limits offerings in adult recreation skating programs and public skate. Additional space will be available starting in 2018.

Quality: Basic

The City provides a minimal amount of public opportunities.

Variety: Gap

Current lack of physical space creates a gap in learn-to-skate and recreational hockey programming. Additional programming will be offered in 2018.

GOVERNANCE – ARENA SPORTS

Plans and Strategies: Gap

In 2015 there were no plans or strategies pertaining to this service area.

Policies: Basic

Provincial safety legislation and the City's Fees and Charges and Allocation Policies guide delivery of the arena programs and services. Provincial sport organizations are governed by their own policies that affect how the City operates. The City needs to review and update the Allocation Policy in this area.

Agreements: Basic

Planet Ice agreement and operating and lease agreements with private organizations such as The Express Hockey Club.



ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – ARENA SPORTS

Key Issues

- → Active participation in ice sports continues to increase in demand and grow along with the City's population. The City has not added any new indoor arenas since 1972.
- → Planet Ice has reached operational capacity and has reached the critical life cycle point where capital investments need to be made if the building will continue to operate past 2025.
- → Current lack of physical space creates a gap in learn-to-skate and recreational hockey programming.
- → The Adult Ice Hockey Community has indicated the desire for the City to build more arenas to provide subsidized rental times for their play.
- → The operations of municipal ice arenas are expensive and over the past 20 years, many municipalities have found that partnering with private industry is a more cost-effective way to deliver this service.
- → Planning of future facilities is required to meet the long-term ice needs identified in the Arena Services and Facilities Strategy (2017).

Goals and Objectives

 → Plan for and deliver a mixture of Arena Services programs and facilities to meet the evolving needs of the community as illustrated through the *Arena Services and Facilities Strategy*, and regularly re-assess through the collection of information gathered in annual Facility Allocation processes and community program needs assessments.

Actions for Arena Sports:

See Actions identified in the Arena Services and Facilities Strategy (2016-2035) including:

- → Work with the City of Port Moody and the Coquitlam and Port Moody Curling Clubs to centralize curling services in the Tri-Cities at the City of Port Moody curling arena starting in 2018.
- → Convert the third ice sheet in PSLC to a general skating arena in fall 2018.
- → Plan for the end of the Planet Ice Agreement, and meeting future community ice needs.

In addition to the actions in the *Arena Services and Facilities Strategy*, the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → Update the Allocation Policy and create the Recreation Programming Policy to ensure appropriate allocation to optimize the use of arena facilities.
- → Implement the Recreation Program Policy to ensure an ongoing and optimal mix of programs to meet the needs of the community.

Arena Sports

Focus 2015-2020

To improve the current basic service level, and fill identified gaps in **Programming** and **Governance** through the implementation of the Arena Services and Infrastructure Strategy, the Recreation Program Policy and the Allocation Policy. In the short term, staff will focus on optimizing and maximizing the use of current facilities, while planning for the future addition of Arena facilities.

> Allocation Policy (2017)



(2016) > Planet Ice Agreement

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Arena Services and Infrastructure Strategy

2015 – 2019			2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
🛃 Assets	Modified Curling Rink Operations		 Planet Ice Agreement Arena Services and Infrastructure Strategy Update Future Arenas Planning & Design NE Recreation Complex 	NE Recreaton Complex Future Arenas Review Allocation Policy
🔏 Service Delivery Model	Work closely with CSCUA Facilitate Curling Club transition to Port Moody curling rink and creation of Tri-Cities Curling Club	Consider	Planning	
🕂 Programming	Implement Arena Services and Infrastructure Strategy	Recreation Program Policy Implementation Allocation Planning for PSLC		
			Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
ance	Recreation Program	Arena Services and Long-term Facility Planning	2015 - 2019	\$2
verna	Allocation Policy Review	New Allocation Procedures Planning	2020 - 2024	\$0
ê	Anocation Foncy Review	NE Recreation Services	2025 - 2029	\$30
		Strategy	Total	\$32
			Capital figures are for new constru- only. Ongoing operating co	iction or major facility renovation

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – ARENA SPORTS

Ice Sheets

- → Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex: 2 full sheets (fall & winter)
- → Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex: 1 full sheet (spring & summer)
- → Planet Ice: 4 full sheets (year-round)
- → 6 curling sheets (fall and winter)



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – ARENA SPORTS

Ice Skating Sheets

- → Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex: 3 full sheets (fall & winter)
- → Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex: 1 full sheet (spring & summer)
- → Planet Ice: 4 full sheets (year round)



7.4 Racquet Sports

Overview

The City offers opportunities to play badminton, table tennis, pickleball and tennis at a variety of covered and outdoor facilities. Outdoor tennis courts are provided in a number of City parks. Covered tennis is provided through a partnership.

The City conducted a Tennis Feasibility Study in 2012 to review the current delivery system and identify options for consideration by Council on the standards of services delivery for indoor and outdoor tennis. The Tennis Study also highlighted the diversity of the tennis playing community with strong participation from those with Asian roots.

Tennis is a sport that can be played recreationally and outdoors free of charge by anyone at many neighbourhood parks. It is increasingly augmented by covered, yearround facilities that deliver a more intense and competitive tennis program.

Badminton is very popular in Coquitlam and is



offered indoors at a number of community centres for both drop-in play and registered programs. Four outdoor table tennis tables have been installed at Town Centre Park and are well used. Pickleball is a new sport that is quickly gaining popularity; with additional lines installed it allows for four games on the footprint of one tennis court, engaging 24 participants at once. It can also be played in a gymnasium on a slightly modified badminton court.

The City's 2015 asset inventory for racquet sports includes:

- → 34 outdoor tennis courts and 2 half-courts at 10 park sites;
- → 5 covered tennis courts;
- → 2 outdoor table tennis tables;
- → 4 indoor table tennis locations
- \rightarrow 4 indoor pickleball locations
- → 3 indoor badminton locations

The City does not provide any facilities for racquetball or squash.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF RACQUET SPORTS – BASIC

The overall assessment of the Racquet Sports service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While the partnership for the operation of the Foster Avenue covered tennis facility provides enhanced service delivery for indoor tennis, a sustainability and funding plan for both maintaining and growing the number of outdoor courts is currently lacking. Balancing recreational and league play is an identified gap..



ASSETS – RACQUET SPORTS

Quality: Basic

The 2012 *Tennis Study* highlighted that the majority of the 34 outdoor courts in Coquitlam are in good condition; however, three to four sites (10-12 courts) require significant repairs.

Quantity: Gap

While Metro Vancouver has informally reassured the City of its intention to maintain the current lease with the City, the outdoor Hickey Tennis Courts on the Hickey Water Reservoir are currently operating without a long-term agreement. The City does not provide any racquetball or squash facilities.

Capacity: Basic

Demand for court access is generally met; however, the City needs to plan for courts in areas of new development and densification. No racquetball or squash facilities are planned.

SERVICE DELIVERY – RACQUET SPORTS

City Direct: Basic

The City provides limited learn-to-play tennis programs.

Private Partner: Enhanced

The City has a partnership with a third party for the operation of the covered tennis facility on top of a City-owned water reservoir. The operator of the covered tennis facility also provides high-level tennis instruction.

Community Partner: Basic

The Coquitlam Tennis Club¹ provides organized league play and programs for juniors and adults.

PROGRAMMING – RACQUET SPORTS

Reach: Basic

The City strives to ensure the provision of basic recreational tennis opportunities across the community.

Quality: Enhanced

The Foster Avenue covered tennis facility provides indoor tennis services, including elite youth programs and tennis camps for the City as well as indoor league play. Coquitlam Tennis Club offers outdoor league and tournament play.

Variety: Basic

The City has limited learn-to-play programming.

GOVERNANCE – RACQUET SPORTS

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The City is developing a *Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy* in 2017, which will support the planning for future service delivery for these sports.

Policies: Gap

There is a lack of policy balancing recreational tennis court access with league play.

Agreements: Basic

The new agreement for the operation of the five-court covered tennis facility has been developed in 2017. There is no agreement with Coquitlam Tennis Club.

¹Coquitlam Tennis Club rents court time from the City for social league and tournament events, and offers junior and adult lessons.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – RACQUET SPORTS

Key Issues

- → The North East Tennis Society² would prefer a City-operated and subsidized venue for their play, preferably in the City Centre area.
- → Currently, there is no tennis court asset management plan or sustainability funding to maintain the City's outdoor tennis courts; however, funding is being considered as a part of the broader Park Infrastructure Assessment.
- → Other indoor racquet sports such as badminton and pickleball continue to gain popularity.

Goals & Objectives

- → Manage, maintain and re-invest in courts to ensure recreational playability and resident enjoyment.
- → Improve site accessibility with court development or re-development.
- → Monitor trends of participation in tennis and pickleball as well as the usage of existing courts.
- → Consider deploying outdoor pickleball and multi-use markings.
- → Identify methods to encourage and increase participation.
- \rightarrow Distribute courts throughout the community within a 1 2 km walking distance of residents.
- → Ensure the addition of pickleball court lines in new indoor facilities.
- → Provide at least two clusters of 4 to 6 courts in the City Centre, southwest and northeast neighbourhood areas for organized, club and tournament play.
- → Maintain approximately .25 outdoor courts per 1,000 residents, roughly distributed with population growth in developing and re-developing neighbourhoods.
- → Continue to offer covered tennis in partnership with private operators, with an emphasis on public access.
- → Offer a mixture of introductory programming in partnership with local clubs and businesses.
- → Support league and competitive tennis and pickleball play in partnership with local clubs and private operators.

Actions for Racquet Sports:

- → Maintain and develop private partnerships to provide covered tennis facilities and services.
- → Continue to ensure that the Covered Tennis Facility Agreements provide public value.
- Continue to add outdoor tennis courts throughout Coquitlam to meet the demands of a growing community, and maintain the current inventory of courts to recreational standards.
- → Invest in the short-term to upgrade and replace fencing, surfacing and lighting required to keep the tennis court inventory playable, and initiate sustainable funding for tennis court crack repair, resurfacing, lighting and court fencing.
- → Review the Fees and Charges Policy for tennis club programming.
- → Consider the appropriateness of the addition of pickleball markings when adding new outdoor courts or re-coating existing tennis courts and other hard surfaces.
- → Create an improved balance between casual use and organized league play through facility allocation processes.
- → Continue to add outdoor table tennis tables to a variety of parks where community interest is expressed or anticipated.
- → Where possible ensure badminton and pickleball markings are added to any new gymnasium facilities.

² North East Tennis Society is a non-profit organization whose goal is to advocate for an affordable and accessible indoor tennis court in the northeast sector of the Lower Mainland.

Racquet Sports

Focus 2015-2020

To improve the basic service level and fill identified gaps in *Governance* and *Assets*, efforts will be focused on the updated *Tennis Strategy* implementation, as well as negotiation of potential partnership agreements. The City will continue to upgrade existing outdoor courts as required, and plan and build for the future through the completion and implementation of the *Town Centre Park Master Plan*.

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E SANA	2020

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Tennis Feasibility Study (2012)

> People's Courts Agreement (2015-2017)

> Allocation Policy (2017)



These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – RACQUET SPORTS

Outdoor Tennis Courts

→ 34 full-courts, 2 half-courts

Covered Tennis Courts

→ 5 covered courts at the Foster Avenue Tennis Facility

Indoor Table Tennis

→ 4 Locations – Pinetree Community Centre, Summit Community Centre, Glen Pine Centre, and Dogwood Pavilion

Outdoor Table Tennis Tables

→ 2 - Town Centre Park

Indoor Pickleball

→ 4 Locations - Pinetree Community Centre, Summit Community Centre, Centennial Activity Centre, and Poirier Forum

Outdoor Pickleball Courts

→ 3 courts - Mariner Park

Indoor Badminton

→ 3 Locations - Pinetree Community Centre, Summit Community Centre, and Centennial Activity Centre



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – RACQUET SPORTS

Outdoor Tennis Courts

→ 35 full-courts, 2 half-courts

Covered Tennis Courts

→ 5 covered courts at the Foster Avenue Tennis Facility

Indoor Table Tennis

→ 4 Locations – Pinetree Community Centre, Summit Community Centre, Glen Pine Centre, and Dogwood Pavilion

Outdoor Table Tennis Tables

→ 10 - Town Centre Park, Proposed at: Cottonwood Park, Sheffield Park, Brookmere Park

Indoor Pickleball

→ 8 Locations - Pinetree Community Centre, Place Maillardville, Smiling Creek Joint Use Gymnasium, Summit Community Centre, Centennial Activity Centre, Victoria Hall, Poirier Forum, YMCA (2021)

Outdoor Pickleball Courts

→ 23 courts - Mariner Park, Proposed at: Poirier Outdoor Courts, Cottonwood Park, Panorama Park

Indoor Badminton

→ 7 Locations - Pinetree Community Centre, Victoria Hall, Summit Community Centre, Centennial Activity Centre, Smiling Creek Joint Use Gymnasium, Place Maillardville, YMCA (2021).



7.5 Indoor Sports and Physical Activity

Overview

Indoor sports and physical activity includes all activities that take place in a gymnasium, purpose-built studio, multipurpose room, or dry floor. These can include activities such as children's physical literacy classes, lacrosse, ball hockey, indoor soccer, basketball, dodgeball, badminton, volleyball, dance, boot camps and weight rooms. Current indoor gymnasium space for physical activity is provided through joint-use agreements with School District 43 and Douglas College. Dry floor space is available in the ice arenas during off-season and at the Poirier Forum.

The City's 2015 asset inventory includes:

- → 3 dry floor surfaces at Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex and the Poirier Forum
- → 5 gymnasiums 3 located at Pinetree Community Centre, 1 at Centennial Activity Centre, and 1 at Summit Community Centre
- → 4 fitness centre/weight rooms 1 located at each of the following facilities – City Centre Aquatic Complex, Glen Pine Pavilion, Pinetree Community Centre, and Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex.



OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY –BASIC (LOW)

The overall assessment of the Indoor Sports and Physical Activity service area is that the City is currently providing a low level of Basic service. There are gaps in the assets and service delivery as all gymnasium space is currently provided through third-party agreements. This has been partially mitigated with the opening of the Poirier Forum in fall 2014. Programming also shows an overall gap due to limited space and lack of basic "learn-to" and physical literacy (fundamental movement and sports skills) programming.



ASSETS - INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Quality: Basic

Indoor dry floor space provided by the City is relatively new and of a high quality. The City provided rooms for multi-use physical activity programming are adequate, but improvements are needed in some buildings.

Quantity: Gap

Existing demand/need exceeds all-season playing/practice gym-space for indoor sports. This gap has been addressed in part by the new Poirier Forum facility.

Capacity: Gap

Gymnasium space is often unavailable during daytime hours and does not meet current demand for prime-time needs.

SERVICE DELIVERY – INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

City Direct: Gap

The City does not currently provide gymnasium space as part of its own facilities. The current weight room at the City Centre Aquatic Complex is at capacity. The fitness room at City Centre Aquatic Complex requires a new floor to accommodate high impact activity.

Private Partner: Gap

The City has no private partners to provide indoor dry floor space or gymnasiums.

Community Partner: Basic

Amateur sport is heavily dependent upon municipal facilities for training, practice and competitions.

PROGRAMMING – INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Reach: Basic

The City provides programming for all ages, either directly or in partnership. Civic sport facility provision concentrates on requirements of organized sport groups which, in turn, focus on high performance athletic development, often to the eventual exclusion of lesser-skilled individuals. The City has recently committed to increasing programing in introductory physical activity programs.



Quality: Gap

Limited access to joint use school sites, particularly gymnasia, has contributed to a gap in programming across all age groups. Inadequate annual funding for the replacement of programming related equipment.

Variety: Gap

There is limited capacity to support ongoing sport participation beyond formative years, creating a gap in physical literacy (fundamental movement and sports skills) programming.

GOVERNANCE – INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The Multi-Use Facility Study addressed short- and long-term needs for indoor dry floor space.

Policies: Gap

Past policy and practice has provided primary access to sport groups over physical activity and "learn-to" skill development programming.

Agreements: Gap

There is no Master Agreement with School District 43 to guide joint-use of facilities. Joint use agreements with School District 43 and Douglas College provide set access with no daytime allocation at two sites and limited daytime allocation at Pinetree Community Centre.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Key Issues

- → According to the Citizen Satisfaction Survey information, Coquitlam has an exceptionally active residential population; however, only a fraction engage in organized sport as players, officials and volunteers.
- → There are limited opportunities for residents and families to be engaged in sport as beginners.
- → There is a significant lack of gymnasium space and a gap in multipurpose physical activity space.
- → There are no squash or racquetball courts in Coquitlam.

Goals & Objectives

- → Increase entry-level recreational sport programs and physical activity opportunities.
- → Increase "learn-to" programs.
- → Increase gymnasium/multipurpose space.

Actions for Indoor Sports and Physical Activity:

- → Update and implement the Facility Allocation Policy and procedures in support of increasing access to physical activity for all ages and abilities.
- → Continue to partner widely to provide indoor activity space.
- → Develop an SD43 Master Agreement.
- → Continue to plan around physical activity best practices (such as a decrease in traditional weight rooms).
- → Determine appropriate options for City-owned gymnasium space.
- → Provide additional indoor sport and physical activity space as part of future multi-use facilities and include new gymnasia as part of larger recreation facilities.
- → Secure adequate annual funding for physical activity programming equipment.



Indoor Sports & Physical Activity

Focus 2015-2020

To fill identified gaps in basic service level and strengthen Governance through the completion of the Seniors Strategy, Place Maillardville Facility and Services Planning, and the SD43 Master Agreement. The addition of the Poirier Forum, YMCA, Place Maillardville, and Smiling Creek Elementary School (use of gymnasium) will increase Assets which will assist with filling existing gaps in service.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- > Gender Equity Policy (1999)
- > Allocation Policy (2016)

		2015 – 2019	2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
I Assets	Poirier Forum (\$) YMCA Site Analysis (\$) Smiling Creek School Joint- Use gymnasium access (\$) New Place Maillardville Community Centre (\$)	Pinetree Agreement Review SD43 Master Joint-Lice	Burke Mtn Middle School Partnership (\$) MCA Opening (\$) MCA Programming Delivery NE Recreation Complex Planning	 NE Recreation Complex (\$) Seniors Strategy Review Youth Strategy Review Allocation Policy Review
🔏 Service Delivery Model		Agreement		Indoor Sports Facility Planning CCAC Recreation Centre Expansion Planning
📑 Programming	Recreation Program Departmental Policy Implementation Seniors Strategy Implementation	Get Connected, Get Active Review Youth Stategy Impementation		
	Allocation Policy Review	Seniors Strategy Tri-Cities Youth Strategy	Capital Plan	Dollars (millions)
Governance	YMCA Agreement in PrincipleDevelopmentDevelopmentPrincipleMaillardville FacilityYMRecreation Program Departmental PolicyPlanningMIUpdate Access & Inclusion PolicyStrategyPcNew Allocation ProceduresService Provider AgreementRe	Development Development Maillardville Facility VMCA Planning	2015 - 2019	\$11
		Planning NE Recreation Complex	2020 - 2024	\$0
		NE Recreation Servces Planning	2025 - 2029	\$5
		Maillardville Recreation Review	Total	\$16
		Service Provider Agreement	Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	action or major facility renovation osts are funded separately.

> Multi-use Facility Study (2014)

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Dry Floor Surfaces

→ 2 (seasonal) - Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex

Gymnasiums

→ 3 - Pinetree Community Centre; 1 - Centennial Activity Centre; 1 - Summit Community Centre

Fitness Centre/Weight Rooms

→ 1 - City Centre Aquatic Complex; 1 - Pinetree Community Centre; 1 - Glen Pine Pavilion; 1 - Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – INDOOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Dry Floor Surfaces

- → 2 (seasonal) Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex
- → 1 Poirier Forum

Gymnasiums

- → 3 Pinetree Community Centre; 1 Centennial Activity Centre; 1 Summit Community Centre; 1- Place Maillardville;
 - 1 Priority Access to Smiling Creek Joint-Use Site; 1- YMCA (2021)

Fitness Centre/Weight Rooms

→ City Centre Aquatic Complex; Pinetree Community Centre; Glen Pine Pavilion; Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex; Place Maillardville; YMCA (2021)



7.6 Community Centres

Overview

For the purposes of the *PRC Master Plan*, "Community Centre" is defined as a publiclysupported facility offering recreation services that provides programming for people of all ages to engage in activities that provide direct individual benefit and indirect community benefit. Community centres offer a wide range of variety of health and fitness, registered sports, and arts and culture programs. Registration data for these programs continues to show an overall upward trend as illustrated in Figures 15 and 16.

The City's current community centre inventory includes:

- → 5 Neighbourhood Recreation Centres: Centennial Activity Centre, Summit Community Centre, Place Maillardville Community Centre, Victoria Hall, and Scout Hall;
- → 4 Community Recreation Centres Pinetree Community Centre, Poirier Community Centre, Dogwood Pavilion and Glen Pine Pavilion; and
- → 2 Citywide Recreation Facilities: Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, and City Centre Aquatic Complex.

Coquitlam's two seniors' facilities, which offer programs and services primarily to the 50 plus age group, are regularly establishing new partnerships to service this demographic sector sufficiently. A wide variety of specialty programming is offered at community centre sites in partnership with Fraser Health Authority, universities, Alzheimer Society, local rock climbing facilities, Port Moody Sailing, Rocky Point Kayak and other organizations.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY CENTRES – BASIC

The overall assessment of the Community Centres service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. Partnerships have enhanced service delivery and programming; however, the use of these facilities could be optimized by including broader programming in some centres and demolition of surplus facilities. There is a gap in many of the policies guiding this service area.



Health & Fitness Programs



Figure 15: Registration Data for Health and Fitness Programs



Figure 16: Registration Data for Registered Sports



ASSETS – COMMUNITY CENTRES

Quality: Basic

Poirier Community Centre has passed its life cycle; therefore a renovation is planned in 2017 to increase the life of the building another 10-15 years. Victoria Hall, currently the only facility in the northeast, also requires reinvestment. Funds have been allocated for redevelopment of Place Maillardville. Pinetree requires upgrading, but is limited by the financial capacity of the joint-use partners. Access to community centre space in the new Smiling Creek Elementary School will enhance this service area in 2018.

Quantity: Basic

Lack of gymnasium access is covered under the Indoor Sports and Physical Activity Service Area. The City Centre area is over-serviced with centres and underserviced in the southwest and northeast.

Capacity: Basic

Community centre room sizes limit the types of programs that can be delivered.

SERVICE DELIVERY – COMMUNITY CENTRES

City Direct: Basic

The City provides direct programs and services to all ages and abilities, focusing on children and youth, seniors, and low-cost/no-cost programs.

Private Partner: Enhanced

The City has engaged with a variety of private partners to supplement the community offerings.

Community Partner: Enhanced

The City has engaged with a variety of community partners to supplement the community offerings.

PROGRAMMING – COMMUNITY CENTRES

Reach: Gap

Programming and facilities aimed at the 50-plus age group are not matched to the emerging needs of the boomer generation. Alternative community-based delivery alternatives need to be explored.

Quality: Basic

Coquitlam has been attentive to equity issues in its programs and services; however, uneven participation and opportunities across age, gender, language, culture, ability and income levels are still prevalent.

Variety: Enhanced

Partnerships allow a wider variety of programs to be offered to citizens.

GOVERNANCE – COMMUNITY CENTRES

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The *Poirier West Master Plan* for the west side of Poirier Precinct identified plans to decommission Chimo Pool, replace Dogwood Pavilion, demolish Poirier Community Centre and 640 Poirier (Poirier Administration Office building).

Policies: Gap

The following plans/policies are outdated: Access (Low-Income) Policy, *Youth Strategy*, Volunteer Policy, and Inclusion Policy. The City is a High-Five Registered Organization.

Agreements: Enhanced

Pinetree Community Centre is governed through an innovative and far-reaching partnership agreement with SD43 and Douglas College; Centennial Activity Centre has a joint-school use agreement with SD43; Summit Community Centre has an unsigned agreement with SD43. The City is an "operator" of the pavilions, with agreements with the Advisory Boards at both sites. Place Maillardville and Centre Bel Age operate with the City as a "patron".

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – COMMUNITY CENTRES

Key Issues

- → Aging and outdated facilities need to be evaluated and then removed, replaced or updated.
- → Maintaining equitable access to recreation facilities and services as Coquitlam grows and changes.
- Managing the participation trends and programming demands for baby boomers (ages 49 67).
- → New demands placed on community recreation services by the changing needs of the community challenge traditional service delivery with greater access required for changing health, social and physical needs.
- → Service delivery required to support the changing societal pressures facing today's youth. Dedicated youth-trained staff required as it can no longer be "off the side of someone's desk."
- → Fraser Mills' development and the potential for impact on other community amenities.

Goals & Objectives

- → Create consistency in service agreements across facilities.
- → Optimize the use of all community centres.
- → Continue to work with partners to reduce costs.
- → Increase volunteer recruitment and retention.
- → Provide equitable access to services and facilities for all, and formally support leisure access procedures with Council policy.

Actions for Community Centres:

- Implement and maintain the recreation programming operational policy to guide the delivery of community recreation programming that is aimed at enhancing the personal, social, environmental and economic well-being of the community.
- → Expand the range of programming to meet the interest of culturally-diverse communities with input from multicultural groups and private/non-profit sector recreation providers.
- \rightarrow Deliver the recommended actions from the Seniors (55+) Services Strategy (2017).
- \rightarrow Develop a Tri-Cities Youth Strategy.
- → Work with SD43 to partner on the delivery of Neighbourhood Learning Centres/shared-use sites.
- → Design and build community centres as part of facility clusters that enhance social gathering and connection.
- → Work with developers to partner on recreation facilities.
- → Commit to the development of a phased, comprehensive, social and recreational facility in the northeast and explore partnering opportunities for facility components.
- → Review and revise service agreements with all partners and non-profit organizations to address inconsistencies and to optimize and maximize the use of spaces, particularly evenings and weekends, including arts and cultural facilities.
- → Update or create the following policies: Access (Low-Income) and Inclusion Policy, Volunteer Policy.
- → Develop volunteer leadership and development programs to address volunteer retention and recruitment.
- → Continue existing partnerships with SD43 (Summit, Centennial, Pinetree).
- → Plan for the development of community facilities in Burquitlam (YMCA), Maillardville and Fraser Mills.



Community Centres

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service, fill the identified gaps, and plan and build for the future, efforts will be focused on *Governance* through the implementation of the Recreation Program Policy and the Allocation Policy in addition to the *Seniors Strategy*, Place Maillardville Facility and Services Planning, and Service Reviews with Cultural Service Providers. The opening of a new Maillardville community centre, YMCA, and Smiling Creek Elementary School (shared use site) will allow the City to maintain *Programming* service levels in this service area.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- > Gender Equity Policy (1999)
- > Poirier West Master Plan (2006)
- > Seniors Strategy (2016)> Allocation Policy (2016)
- > Youth Strategy (2006)

		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
🗟 Assets	YMCA Site Analysis (\$) Poirier Community Centre Upgrades	Dogwood Pavilion Upgrades Smiling Creek School Joint- Use multi-use room access and use of gym(\$)	New Maillardville Community Centre (\$)	 Blue Mountain Community Hall (\$) YMCA Opening (\$) YMCA Programming NE Recreation Complex Planning 	 NE Recreation Complex (\$) Allocation Policy Review Youth Strategy Review Seniors Strategy
💰 Service Delivery Model	Tri-Cities Recreation Users Study	Pinetree Agreement Review	Service Agreements with Cultural Buildings		CCAC Recreation Centre Expansion Planning
📑 Programming	SD43 Master Joint-Use Agreement Recreation Programming Departmental Policy Implementation Service Review with Cultural Service Providers	Service Review with Place Maillardville Volunteer Policy and Program Seniors Strategy Implementation	Get Connected, Get Active Review Improve Volunteer Leadership Program Youth Strategy Implementation		
				Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
	Recreation Program Departmental PolicyMaillardville Recreation Service Provider AgreementYMCA Agreement In PrincipleMaillardville Facility Planning	Review & Plan for Blue Mountain Facility (Scout Hall Replacement) NE Recreation Complex	2015 - 2019	\$13	
Governance			2020 - 2024	0	
			2025 - 2029	\$10	
	Allocation Policy Review	YMCA Planning	Planning Planning Planning	2030+	\$55
	Access and Inclusion Policy	Tri-Cities Youth Strategy	Review	Total	\$78
	Seniors Strategy	NE Recreation Services Strategy		Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	action or major facility renovation osts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

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MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – COMMUNITY CENTRES

5 Neighbourhood Recreation Centres:

Centennial Activity Centre, Summit Community Centre, Place Maillardville Community Centre, Victoria Hall, and Scout Hall

4 Community Recreation Centres:

Pinetree Community Centre, Poirier Community Centre, Dogwood Pavilion and Glen Pine Pavilion

2 Citywide Recreation Facilities:

Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, and City Centre Aquatic Complex.





MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – COMMUNITY CENTRES

5 Neighbourhood Recreation Centres:

Centennial Activity Centre, Summit Community Centre, Smiling Creek Elementary School, Victoria Hall, and Scout Hall

6 Community Recreation Centres:

Pinetree Community Centre, Place Maillardville Community Centre, Poirier Community Centre, Dogwood Pavilion and Glen Pine Pavilion, YMCA (2021)

2 Citywide Recreation Facilities:

Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, and City Centre Aquatic Complex.



7.7 Sport Hosting



Overview

The City has a proven ability to host highprofile sporting events through successes with the BC 55+ Games, BC Summer Games, Canadian Track and Field Championships, FIFA U-20 World Cup and others. Council supports sport hosting in Coquitlam and both the Canadian and Provincial sport policies that identify sport hosting as one of the key strategies to achieving its participation goals. Sport Hosting is also a key component for the 2010 Coquitlam Blueprint Report that assessed the status of tourism in Coquitlam and determined the desire to move forward collectively to grow tourism. The City has made grant funding available to sport organizations to further sport hosting in the community.

The following sites are considered key venues for sport hosting, some requiring additional improvements (described below where warranted):

Outdoor Sites

- → Town Centre Park fields, additional field house facility
- → Mundy Park coordination and centralization of services/zones
- Mackin Park power access, water, parking



Indoor Sites

- → City Centre Aquatic Complex seating for spectators
- → Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex
- → Pinetree Community Centre

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF SPORT HOSTING - BASIC

The overall assessment of the Sport Hosing service area is that the City is currently providing Basic level of service. While the quality of the assets that support sport hosting and the programming are assessed as enhanced, policy and partnership gaps prevent reaching beyond a Basic service level.

ASSETS – SPORT HOSTING

Quality: Enhanced

Town Centre Park sports facility and the City Centre Aquatic Complex offer high-calibre facilities for sport hosting, but are limited by lack of spectator seating. Pinetree provides an appropriate venue for events such as basketball, volleyball, badminton and pickleball. Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex provides an ideal venue for provincial and national level lacrosse, hockey, ringette and figure skating. Interruption of regular sport user groups creates sport hosting challenges that need careful consideration.

Quantity: Basic

Increased amenities including spectator seating will help maximize the use of the existing assets.

Capacity: Basic

The current provision of sport hosting assets allows the City to host short-termed events that limit displacement of regular users.

SERVICE DELIVERY – SPORT HOSTING

City Direct: Basic

The City developed a one-stop events office to support organizations planning to host festivals and events including assisting with permits, scheduling the use of City facilities and parks, securing parking, etc.

Private Partner: Gap

The City is only starting to formally work with businesses and is also increasing its sponsorship and partnership program to attract and support large-scale sport hosting events, but more work is needed.

Community Partner: Basic

The City works with community sport groups in attracting and planning for sport hosting opportunities.

PROGRAMMING – SPORT HOSTING

Reach: Basic

The City does not actively compete for events. There is limited leadership coming from community and private partners. Focus is to find events that complement existing services and Council priorities.

Quality: Enhanced

The City has successfully hosted national level events.

Variety: Enhanced

The City has experience hosting a variety of events at multiple scales.

GOVERNANCE – SPORT HOSTING

Plans and Strategies: Enhanced

The City has positioned itself as a sport- and event-hosting centre. Council has endorsed a strategy to identify ways to more effectively attract and support events and audiences and participants at Town Centre Park sport sites.

Policies: Gap

Sport-tournament and event-hosting initiatives are not fully reconciled with community recreation/sport programming with respect to facility allocation and volunteer energies. Past practices with the Allocation Policy has limited temporary displacement of community groups for events. The Facility Allocation Policy will be updated in 2017.

Agreements: Basic

Facility use and rental agreements are in place.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – SPORT HOSTING

Key Issues

- → Balance the needs of regular users with sport hosting events.
- → The City has two spectator-seating venues in Town Centre Park to support events.
- → Need to develop a coordinated approach and a plan to facilitate sport tourism and to capitalize on opportunities.
- → Need to establish funding targeted to seeking and securing events.

Goals & Objectives

- → Explore partnerships to build sport-hosting capacity to increase the number of sporting events held in the City.
- → Build community pride and capacity through volunteering in sport hosting.
- → Augment the City's brand to include sport hosting.
- → Generate economic activity in the community through sport hosting.

Actions for Sport Hosting:

- → Complete a Town Centre Park Master Plan which identifies changes and improvements to sport hosting amenities in Town Centre Park.
- → Complete a plan for Poirier Precinct to identify changes and improvements to sport hosting amenities.
- → Implement the recently approved Allocation Policy to ensure support for sport hosting.
- → Develop funding and incentives to assist in attracting new sporting events.
- → Work with Economic Development to develop a Tourism Strategy that outlines clear goals and objectives for the sport hosting service area.
- → Explore opportunities for outdoor recreation (e.g. mountain bike competitions, trail runs, and other non-traditional sports events.)
- → Continue to focus on the regional market and single day/weekend events which provide a clear benefit to local sport and active-living outcomes.
- → Include sport event-hosting amenities and infrastructure in appropriate parks redevelopment.
- → Ensure that planned indoor event space is used to optimum capacity, with defined allocations to event use and to ongoing community use based on clear criteria.
- → Continue implementation of *Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy* by creating long-range plans to identify and attract targeted, premium sporting events.
- → Continue to explore sponsorship opportunities to support sport hosting and sporting events.



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Sport Hosting

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the basic service level and fill identified gaps in *Service Delivery Model* and *Governance*, efforts will be focused on the implementation of the Allocation Policy, learnings from a number of large games and events hosted in 2016 - including the BC 55+ Games and Coquitlam 125 - continued collaboration with Economic Development and Tourism and the ongoing implementation of the Corporate Partners Program. The update to the *Town Centre Park Master Plan* will define key assets to support growth in this service area.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS			
> Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy (2011)	> Sports Field Strategy (2013-2023)		
> Coquitlam Tourism Strategy (2015)	> Allocation Policy (2016)		
> Arena Strategy (2016)	> Town Centre Park Master Plan (2017)		



				W
		2015 – 2019	2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
🖶 Assets	Mundy Park Fieldhouse (\$) Town Centre Fieldhouse (\$)	Update Park Infrastructure (\$)	Mackin Fieldhouse (\$) Mackin Fieldhouse (\$) Blue Mountain Facility (\$) Support Community Tournaments NE Recreation Complex Planning	Eagle Ridge/Coquitlam Crunch Fieldhouse (\$) Mundy North Fieldhouse (\$) NE Recreation Complex (\$) Support Community
${old 3}$ Service Delivery Model	Increase partnerhsips and sponsorships for sporting events	Consider		CCAC Recreation Centre Expansion Planning
📑 Programming	Support Community Tournaments (i.e. U19 Mens' World Lacrosse Championships, BC 55+ Games)	Build City's Brand for Sport Hosting Volunteer Program Implement learnings from BC 55+ Games Explore Partnerships for New Facilities		
<u>(</u> ")			Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
	Allocation Policy Review Volunteer Policy and Program Town Centre Park Master Plan	New Allocation Procedures Mackin Park Planning Poirier West Master Plan Review	2015 - 2019	\$3.4
Governance			2020 - 2024	\$3
			2025 - 2029	\$3
			2030+	\$2.5
			Total	\$11.9
			Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operatina co	nction or major facility renovation

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – SPORT HOSTING

Indoor Sport Hosting Sites (4)

→ City Centre Aquatic Complex, Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, Pinetree Community Centre, Planet Ice

Outdoor Sport Hosting Sites (3)

→ Town Centre Park, Mundy Park, Mackin Park

Field House (4)

→ Town Centre Park, Mundy Park, Mackin Park, Charles Best Field



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – SPORT HOSTING

Indoor Sport Hosting Sites (5)

→ City Centre Aquatic Complex, Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, Pinetree Community Centre, Poirier Forum, Planet Ice

Outdoor Sport Hosting Sites (3)

→ Town Centre Park, Mundy Park, Mackin Park

Field House (4)

→ Town Centre Park, Mundy Park, Mackin Park, Charles Best Field





8 Parks Service Areas

8.1 Introduction

For the purposes of this document, the Parks service areas include developed parks, natural areas, outdoor recreation, community beautification and cemeteries. (Definitions for the various types of parks and their amenities and programming that is used for park planning is detailed in Section 8.2). The City's parks are one of its defining features, highly valued by its citizens, and a key element of the physical, visual, environmental and social framework of the City. Parks contribute a wide variety of opportunities for informal and organized recreation that are accessible for the whole community. The enjoyment of nature significantly increases community well-being and civic pride. Well-designed and maintained parks, street trees and public plazas contribute to economic vitality, create a sense of place and can significantly reduce the burden on the health care system. Recent research confirms that exercise in a green environment improves both physical and mental well-being. Urban forests and natural areas provide ecological benefits such as temperature moderation, storm water control, habitat for native flora and fauna and carbon sequestration. Green spaces also contribute to the mental health of individuals by reducing stress and countering the effects of illnesses such as depression.



8.2 Developed Parks



Overview

The City's parks are one of its defining features, highly valued by its citizens and a key element of the physical, visual, environmental and social framework of the city. Developed parks are defined as those designed and constructed to support a variety of activities. They are purpose-built with flexible and multipurpose spaces and typically provide playgrounds, trails/pathways, and recreational amenities such as skate parks, sport courts, etc. The City has over 66 developed parks totaling approximately 1,400 acres with nine additional parks slated for development in the coming years. The park system categorizes these parks as either neighbourhood, neighbourhood enhanced, community or citywide according to the catchment areas they are designed to serve.

Mundy Park and Town Centre Parks are considered citywide parks that provide destination amenities. Citywide parks are usually the largest parks with unique opportunities.

There are nearly 20 community parks that range from two

to 12+ hectares and offer a variety of active park facilities from fields and tennis courts to outdoor pools with passive areas within them. They are intended to be multi-functional and serve the population within 1-3 km depending on population density (20,000-25,000).

There are approximately 36 neighbourhood and neighbourhood enhanced parks, ranging greatly in size, to serve the local needs for children's active recreation and adult passive green space. These needs are met by both City-owned parks and elementary school sites. Standard provisions for neighbourhood parks over 0.4 hectares (approximately one acre) include: children's play structures, a hard surface play area, passive sitting areas and trails.

Neighbourhood, community or citywide (destination) parks with special uses include community gardens, Robinson Cemetery, Maquabeak Park (Boat Launch), Pacific Reach Linear Park/Don

Roberts Park, Spirit Square and Carré Heritage Square. A number of new parks are in various stages of planning and development.



The overall assessment of the Developed Parks service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While there is a good quantity of developed parks, there is a capacity gap with respect to youth amenities and a geographical imbalance. Moreover, there are significant gaps in funding policies to both develop complete parks and sustain the existing park system.





ASSETS – DEVELOPED PARKS

Quality: Basic

There is significant deferred maintenance for park amenities in established parks that contrasts poorly with new amenity standards in newer neighbourhoods.

Quantity: Basic

Park amenities can be more evenly distributed across the community.

Capacity: Gap

Many parks are heavily used and reaching capacity, especially the youth-focused amenities such as skate parks, ball hockey courts, bike parks, etc.

SERVICE DELIVERY – DEVELOPED PARKS

City Direct: Basic

The City develops and maintains three levels of park: citywide, community and neighbourhood levels.

Private Partner: N/A

No private partners are involved in park service delivery.

Community Partner: Basic

The City partners with the School District 43 for the delivery of a number of playground amenities at joint-use sites.

PROGRAMMING – DEVELOPED PARKS

Reach: Basic

Free informal use of a wide variety of outdoor amenities is accessible to all.

Quality: Basic

The quality of informal opportunities is sufficient to meet community needs.

Variety: Basic

The variety of opportunities satisfies a range of needs and interests.

GOVERNANCE – DEVELOPED PARKS

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The CWOCP, Area and Neighborhood plans provide the core planning framework for parks. A *Washroom Strategy* was completed in 2005 that provided an overall condition assessment of the 24 washrooms in the parks and made recommendations related to sustaining the provision of washroom services in City parks.

Policies: Gap There is no overall policy to guide park funding for sustainability.

Agreements: Gap

Partnership agreements with School District 43 need to be updated.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – DEVELOPED PARKS

Key Issues

- → Increasing population and changing demographics creates demand for additional active park amenities as well as social gathering spaces. In addition, passive outdoor recreation (e.g. checkers, chess and other board and card games) are becoming popular activities in parks.
- ightarrow Outdoor amenities at citywide parks are approaching full capacity.
- → Park infrastructure capital and life cycle costs continue to rise and there is no asset management plan or capital funding identified for life cycle replacement of this infrastructure.
- → The partnership agreement with School District 43 requires updating to maximize joint sites and amenities for the public.

Goals & Objectives

- → Provide a balanced, sustainable system of parks that provides equity of access to services and facilities across demographics and neighbourhoods.
- → Establish "active park" park acquisition targets of 1.15 hectares per 1,000 residents on a citywide level.
- → Establish equitable and sufficient park access across the City including upholding a 10-minute walking radius (800 meters) for every resident, where possible.





Actions for Developed Parks:

- → Set park provision and park infrastructure objectives to rationalize the merit of opportunistic park acquisition, determine park programming and prioritize spending.
- → Utilize benchmarking tools to measure service and asset delivery to the community in comparison to communities of similar characteristics.
- → Work with Community Planning to develop a Park-Oriented Development strategy that provides a framework for delivering a continuous park and open space system through public and private development.
- → Ensure that horticultural elements are designed to deliver an enriched experience through the use of a diverse plant palette with four-season appeal through the use of colour, texture, fragrance, etc.
- → Design new and renovated garden plantings that attract and support pollinators such as bees, butterflies and birds.
- → Build on the partnership with School District 43 for the provision of community amenities at shared and joint-use sites to ensure ongoing community access to recreational amenities on school land such as walking tracks, playgrounds, tennis courts, etc.
- → Develop a Dog Off-Leash Strategy, based on best practices, to guide the provision and development of these areas and management, public education and enforcement challenges.
- → Undertake regular assessment of parks (and natural areas) at both the system-wide level as well as via Community Plans.
- → Allocate land for facilities separate from park land in area and neighbourhood planning processes.
- → Explore density transfer options for public park land and recreation amenities to maximize the City's open space and achieve other public and community facilities.
- → Balance the provision of active park amenities to ensure adequate play spaces for all age groups.
- → Explore design and funding alternatives for road frontage and parking standards for park sites.
- → Maintain an Asset Management Plan for life cycle maintenance and replacement of park infrastructure based on technical condition assessment and allocate funding for life cycle maintenance and replacement of park infrastructure.
- → Develop incentives to increase the provision of public realm green spaces and urban plazas during development.
- → Create a playground improvement plan with spending priorities, range of programmed/nonprogrammed spaces and blend of nature play with play equipment.
- → Assess the use of multi-use sports courts across the City to monitor optimal locations for future multi-use hard surface areas.
- → Where possible, when designing or redeveloping parks, integrate walking circuits, informal hard surface areas and large picnic sites.
- → Record park usage data through infrared counters and intercept surveys.
- → Sustain and expand the reach of community engagement and park volunteer programs including Park Spark and Communities in Bloom.
- → Develop a Park Host Program to engage volunteers in welcoming park visitors and delivering nature interpretation.
- → Explore policy regarding place making and create a park identity and way-finding signage strategy.
Developed Parks

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level and fill identified gaps by adding and renewing 13 park Assets to keep pace with community growth. Staff will focus on strengthening the City's Governance through technical assessment of park infrastructure which will support the development of an asset management plan. The implementation of the Volunteer Park Host Programming will enhance

the community's connection to developed parks.						
SUP	PORTING DOCUMENTS					4.9.0
> Par	k Washroom Strategy (2005	5)	> Trails Maste	r Plan (2013)		
> Spc	orts Field Strategy (2013-202	3)	> Mundy Park	Management Plan (2014)		
> Par	ks Waste Management Stra	tegy (2015)	> Park Prioriti	zation Framework (2015)	Lift difference	
> City	ywide OCP (2015)		> Park Manag	ement Framework (2015)	87	
					a train	2020
		2015 – 2	2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
	Queenston Park (\$) Leigh Park (\$)	Cottonwood Pa Town Centre Pa	ark (\$) ark	Galette Park (\$) Riley Park (\$)	Spani Pool Enhancement (\$)	NE Neighbourhood Parks (\$)
Assets	Rochester Park (\$) Victoria Park (\$)	D9 Ranch Prop	erty (\$)	Blue Mountain Park (\$) Glen Park (\$)	Booth Farm Park (\$)	SW Neighbourhood Parks (\$)
	Town Centre Plaza (\$) Princeton Park (\$)	Park Blitz (\$)	κ (\$) (¢)	Keets Park (\$) Sheffield Park (\$)	Town Centre Park (\$) Improvements	Town Centre Park (\$) Improvements
	Mountainview Park (\$)	Similing Creek	(\$)		Burquitlam	
ivery Model	Park Maintenance "Swarming"	Encourage pai with develope transfer optio	rtnerships ers (density ns)		Kemsley & Clarke (\$)	
vice Del				(Expansion (\$)	
🧟 Ser					Urban Forest Management Plan	
Programming	Bad Seed Park Gift Program Park Spark Community Engagement Parks Waste Management Implementations	Volunteer Par Program Develop incen increase provi green spaces a plazas	k Host tives to sion of public and urban	Integrate walking circuits, informal hard surface areas in new parks Parks Infrastructure Assessment Plan Implementation Parks Signage & Wayfinding		
CIIS					Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
۵.	Park Management Framework	Town Centre I Plan	Park Master	Parks Washroom Strategy Update	2015 - 2019	\$35.4
nance	Parks Waste Management	Outdoor Recre	eation and	Park Oriented Development	2020 - 2024	\$32.4
Jover	Park Prioritization	Parks Dog Stra Parks Security	Services	Community Use Policy	2025 - 2029	\$35.4 \$19
E	Framework	Review	amunity Escility	Park Infrastructure		\$121.2
	ingation and Drought	r di KS di lu COI	innumity racially	ASSESSITIETIL		

Capital figures are for new construction or major facility renovation

only. Ongoing operating costs are funded separately.

7015

Standards & Specifications These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

Updated Parks Construction



Management Practices

Review

Regulation Bylaw Update

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – DEVELOPED PARKS

Current Asset Inventory





MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – DEVELOPED PARKS



8.3 Sports Fields

Overview

The City of Coquitlam maintains a total inventory of 75 playing fields and ball diamonds to support 28 community field sport organizations in delivering field sport opportunities to the community. The sports clubs provide skill development, active participation and coaching development, and through the Coquitlam Field Sport Association, advice on policies, planning and sport field development.

Through the implementation of the 2002 *Sport Field Strategy*, which guided an accelerated completion of infrastructure projects, the City earned the reputation as a leader in the sporting community. However, a life cycle replacement program was not developed. In 2013, the *Coquitlam Sports Field Strategy 2013-2023*, provided a full assessment of the current inventory, with updated provision standards, participation and industry trends and best practices. The *Strategy* clarifies a long-term vision for field sport infrastructure in Coquitlam focusing on the following five themes:



Sustainability	Multi-Use	New Development	Building Relationships	Optimizing Resources
 → Manage, maintain and reinvest in fields on a priority basis. → Provide the community the greatest return on investment. 	 → Optimize multi- use/sport field sites. → Define opportunities and benefits. → Refocus to increase effectiveness. → Provide a variety of play surfaces to accommodate different sports and activities. 	 → Leverage unique features and opportunities. → Maximize community assets. → Generate community pride. → Cluster amenities and opportunities. 	 → Strengthen relationship with School District 43. → Increase participation. → Bridge sport and non-sport events at multi-use sites. → Engage and invest in volunteer and community leadership development. 	 → Maximize investment return/ benefit to the community. → Identify and pursue avenues for revenue generation. → Consider the establishment of a user contribution to artificial turf field replacement reserves.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF SPORTS FIELDS - BASIC

The overall assessment of the Sports Fields service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. The assets are assessed at basic level and while the quality of programming is enhanced through partnerships with community sport organizations, there are limited introductory or "learn-to" programs for all ages.



ASSETS – SPORTS FIELDS

Quality: Basic

Designed for community level play and some regional and provincial sport hosting.

Quantity: Basic

Sufficient inventory to support community and club play.

Capacity: Basic

Demand for artificial turf at peak times exceeds capacity.

SERVICE DELIVERY – SPORTS FIELDS

City Direct: Basic City supplies and maintains field sport facilities.

Private Partner: N/A The City has no private partnerships for field sport delivery.

Community Partner: Enhanced

The City has a partnership with School District 43 on joint and shared-use sports fields - 40% of the field inventory. The City maintains the entire inventory allocated to community groups.

PROGRAMMING – SPORTS FIELDS

Reach: Gap

Participation has failed to keep pace with community growth with significant loss of youth participation (12 to 18-year-olds) due to the lack of recreational league play.

Quality: Enhanced

A long history of effective programming is delivered through 28 different community field sport organizations, coordinated by Coquitlam Field Sport Association.

Variety: Gap

Learn-to-play programs are limited to young children. Gaps in adult field sport programs.

GOVERNANCE – SPORTS FIELDS

Plans and Strategies: Enhanced

The *Sports Field Strategy* endorsed by Council in 2013 identifies a long-term vision and community priorities to address the provision and sustainability of playing fields and ball diamonds in the city.

Policies: Enhanced

The Coquitlam Field Sport Association advises the City on policies, planning and development of infrastructure. The Allocation Policy supports youth over adult play, limiting opportunity for adult participation as the population ages.

Agreements: Basic

Field use agreements are used for community sports groups.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – SPORTS FIELDS

Key Issues

- → Participation levels in field sport organizations have been relatively flat but a demand for fields at peak times continues to be high.
- → Casual use of sports fields appears to be increasing, especially at Town Centre Park.
- → Predicted growth and changing demographics in the northeast and increased density related to rapid transit development will require sufficient quality sports fields that can sustain increased use and meet demand.
- → There is a lack of recreational play opportunities for youth not interested in pursuing competitive play.
- → Much of the current grass field inventory is past its replacement life cycle and all five of the current artificial turf fields will require replacement over the next 10 years.
- → While Coquitlam's current inventory of fields is sufficient, the quality of fields will need to be upgraded to allow more practice and game time at peak periods.
- \rightarrow Efforts need to be made to increase participation.

Goals & Objectives

→ Support a vibrant field sport community and active participation through the provision of amenities and in partnership with community sport organizations.

Actions for Sports Fields:

See actions identified in the Sports Field Strategy 2013-2023 including:

- → Invest in the renewal of sports fields (replace five artificial turf fields at the end of their functional life cycle and replace five natural grass fields).
- → Assemble lands at the Gilley's Trail site to provide a future location for a destination park with multi-sport fields.
- → Review and revise Facility Allocation Policy.
- \rightarrow Explore user contributions to the life cycle replacement costs of artificial turf fields.
- → Work with community sports clubs and schools to increase participation and profile of outdoor sports.
- → Add servicing infrastructure to support other sports, activities and events when redeveloping or developing multi-use sites.

In addition, to the actions in the Sports Field Strategy, the following apply to this service area:

- → Work with SD43 to complete a Master Shared-Use Agreement to ensure equity and fairness of the joint agreement and reciprocal use of site assets and services
- → Explore with SD43 opportunities to provide additional or enhanced sport field assets and amenities at multi-use sites.
- → Consider the addition of outdoor multipurpose sport courts with park development and redevelopment.
- → Adopt operating procedures as part of the updated 2017 Allocation Policy to optimize the use of existing sports field infrastructure.
- → Improve multi-sport collaboration and invest in Town Centre Park as a premier outdoor field sport hub.
- → Explore strategies to improve multi-sport and inter-sport collaboration at Town Centre Park.
- → Explore strategies to improve and invest at Town Centre Park (e.g. the field house).



Sports Fields

Focus 2015-2020

To increase the basic service level to enhanced and plan and build for the future by enhancing, redeveloping or adding eight sports field **Assets** in order to keep pace with community growth and sport participation. Staff will focus on improving the City's **Governance** through policies, such as the Allocation Policy, Artificial Turf Policy and User Fee, while increasing field sports **Programming** opportunities for youth and adults in cooperation with community sport organizations.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Park Washroom Strategy (2005)

> Sports Field Strategy (2013-2023)

		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
着 🖉 Assets	Charles Best Artificial Turf Replacement (\$) Town Centre Fieldhouse Upgrades (\$) Mundy Fieldhouse (\$) Hartley Grass Field Replacement (\$) Victoria Park Field (\$)	Mackin Fields Upgrade (\$) D9 NE Grass Field (\$) Fridge Artificial Turf Replacement (\$) Town Centre Fieldhouse Replacement (\$)	Smiling Creek School Field (\$) Mobilio Artificial Turf Replacement (\$) Town Centre Washroom (\$)	Grass Field Replacement (\$) NE Grass Field (\$) Cunnings Artificial Turf Replacement (\$) Burke Mtn Secondary School Artificial Turf (\$)	Charles Best Artificial Turf Replacement (\$) Gilley's Field Planning (\$) Grass Field Replacement (\$)
🔏 Service Delivery Model	SD43 Master Joint Use Agreement Work with CFSA	Increase delivery of introductory and recreational field sports		 Percy Perry Artificial Turf Replacement (\$) Town Centre Fieldhouse Replacement (\$) Sports Field Strategy Review + Update 	
💼 Programming	Parks Infrastructure Assessment Plan Implementation	Town Centre Master Plan Implementation			Ectimated Costs
				Capital Plan	Dollars (millions)
	Allocation Policy Review	New Allocation Procedures	Parks Washroom Strategy	2015 - 2019	\$7
ance	Park Infrastructure	Mackin Park Planning	Review	2020 - 2024	\$9.2
vern	Assessment Town Centre Park Master	Sport Services Review	Storage, Field Houses and	2025 - 2029	\$4.7
ß	Plan	Irrigation & Drought Management Practices	Concessions	2030+	\$12.8
	Artificial Turf User Fee/	Review		Total	\$33.7
	Keserve			Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	nction or major facility renovation

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.



MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – SPORTS FIELDS

Current Asset Inventory

- → Playing Fields (42) (5 artificial turf)
- \rightarrow Ball Diamonds (33)
- \rightarrow Lacrosse Box (4)
- → Track & Field (1)
- \rightarrow Track only (1)





MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – SPORTS FIELDS

Future Asset Inventory

- → Playing Fields (44) (5 artificial turf)
- \rightarrow Ball Diamonds (35)
- \rightarrow Lacrosse Box (4)
- \rightarrow Track & Field (1)
- \rightarrow Track only (1)



8.4 Natural Green Spaces

Overview

The City has 26 areas classified as ravines, forests and greenways that comprise 805 hectares (1,988 acres) of natural green space. These areas provide significant ecological value along with a range of outdoor recreation opportunities that rely on nature as a component of the activity. Natural areas provide carbon sequestration, storm water management, wildlife habitat and urban temperature moderation, as well as visual appeal and an opportunity for the community to experience nature.

The inventory of natural, undeveloped parks and protected lands within Coquitlam includes significant parks with large intact forests such as Mundy Park and Coquitlam River Park. It also includes extensive green corridors within residential neighbourhoods such as the Hoy/ Scott Creek system that runs through the City Centre area and provides off-road linkages between neighbourhoods and schools.

The city borders on provincial park and forest lands to the north and includes two Metro Vancouver Regional Parks - Colony Farms and Minnekhada Park. In addition to managing the health of the natural ecosystems, attention



should be paid to protecting and improving opportunities to connect with nature and to pursue outdoor recreation within or immediately adjacent to neighbourhoods. There is also an opportunity to protect and enhance access into the backcountry, especially for more demanding, wilderness-oriented recreation.

The Citizen Satisfaction Survey continues to show that the community values its parks, trails and other green spaces as it is consistently ranked with high importance by over 96% of the population. Those with children under the age of 18 living at home consistently attach greater importance to this service area.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL GREEN SPACES -BASIC

The overall assessment of the Natural Green Spaces service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While the quality of the natural green spaces is high, basic programming and no partnerships in delivery of services exist.



ASSETS – NATURAL GREEN SPACES

Quality: Enhanced

Dedicated urban forests and riparian corridor parks are of high quality. The existing trail system is also of high quality.

Quantity: Basic

Natural green spaces are distributed throughout the community.

Capacity: Basic

Continued acquisition and protection of natural green space is required to meet community needs. The trail system is heavily used but would benefit from wayfinding and park identifier signage.

SERVICE DELIVERY – NATURAL GREEN SPACES

City Direct: Basic

The City provides public natural green spaces in the community.

Private Partner: N/A

No private partnerships exist.

Community Partner: Enhanced

Almost the entire inventory of trails is adopted by community volunteers who patrol, monitor and pick litter on a regular basis.

PROGRAMMING – NATURAL GREEN SPACES

Reach: Gap

There is no hub or nature centre to support volunteer engagement and public education.

Quality: Basic

Unprogrammed, informal and self-directed nature experiences accessible to all.

Variety: Basic

A wide variety of free and accessible informal outdoor recreational opportunities is available including forest, waterfront and mountain experiences.

GOVERNANCE – NATURAL GREEN SPACES

Plans and Strategies: Basic

- → Trail Master Plan 2013 is a guiding document for the planning, design and construction of an integrated system of off-road trails in the City.
- → Invasive Plant Management Strategy 2007 is a plan to guide the City's management of invasive plants in publically-owned parks and natural areas and to facilitate the management of invasive plants on private property.
- → Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Wild Fire Risk Assessment and Ridge Park Fuel Management Plan to mitigate risk of fires

Policies: Enhanced

Sections of Mundy Park, Riverview Forest, Robinson Memorial Cemetery and Walton Park are dedicated Urban Forests.

Agreements: N/A

There are currently no agreements that relate to natural green spaces.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – NATURAL GREEN SPACES

Key Issues

- → Exposure to nature is in increasing demand and addresses societal and health concerns related to stress and mental health. This increased use highlights the need to manage natural areas proactively to preserve them for future generations.
- → The balance needs to be struck between preservation of ecological features and public use and enjoyment.
- → Trailheads and portals providing public access to backcountry outdoor recreation opportunities – especially in the northeast area – are prime assets needing protection.

Goals & Objectives

→ Preserve Coquitlam's ecological resources and community access to a range of natural activities and experiences.

Actions for Natural Green Spaces:

- \rightarrow Develop consistent management plans for key natural park areas.
- → Build community support for the preservation and conservation of natural areas through education and volunteer engagement initiatives.
- \rightarrow Collaborate with community partners to enhance conservation/preservation education.
- \rightarrow Create loop trails and walking circuits, where possible.
- → Update the Invasive Plant Management Strategy.
- → Work in partnership with developers to achieve important natural trail and park connections through the development process.
- → Identify backcountry trailhead opportunities and ensure that their protection is addressed in development approval processes.
- → Complete the implementation of the Trails Master Plan to provide system-wide connectivity and improved access to Pitt and Fraser Rivers.
- → Consider the creation of a nature centre or learning hub to support community engagement and education initiatives.
- → Sustain and expand the reach of community engagement and park volunteer programs including Park Spark and Communities in Bloom.
- → Develop a Park Host Program to engage volunteers in welcoming park visitors and delivering nature interpretation.
- \rightarrow Develop a tree risk management plan focused on new and established riparian areas.

Natural Green Spaces

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level and fill identified gaps with the implementation of the Volunteer Park Host *Programming*. Staff will focus on preserving Coquitlam's ecological resources and enhancing community access to a range of natural activities, experiences and nature education. Natural Park *Assets* such as trails will be added primarily in partnership with development.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Invasive Plant Management Strategy (2008)	 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2011)
> Ridge Park Fuel Management Plan (2012)	> Trail Master Plan (2013)
> Mundy Park Forest Management Plan (2014)	



					Y.
		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
	Mundy Park Separated Dog Trails (\$)			Smiling Creek - Highland Natural Area (\$)	Pitt River Access (\$)
Assets				Harper Park Natural Area (\$)	Freemont Park Natural Area (\$)
				Ridge Park Forest Management Plan	Pinecone-Burke Trailhead & Park (\$)
	Dark Maintonanco Swarming	Increase education and	Work with davalanars to	Chines Forest Management Plan	Invasive Species Strategy Update
ery Mode	Park Maintenance Swarning	volunteer engagement initiatives	achieve natural trails and park connections	Citywide canopy cover strategy	
ice Deliv				Urban Forest Management Plan	
🔏 Serv			4.5	Miller Ravine Forest Management Plan	
ming	Bad Seed Adopt-a-Trail	Volunteer Park Host Program Update	Parks Signage and Wayfinding Backcountry Trail Access	Master Trail Plan Update	
Program			Implementation		
<u>H</u> U				Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
	Mundy Forest Management	Coquitlam River Park Forest	Nature Services Feasibility	2015 - 2019	\$0
ince	Plan Management Plan	Management Plan	Study	2020 - 2024	\$2
verna	Coquitlam River Park Master Plan	Park Washroom Strategy	Citywide Urban Forest Management Plan	2025 - 2029	\$5
ê	Irrigation & Drought	Invasive Species Management Strategy	Hoy/Scott Creek Forest	2030+	\$1
	Management Practices	Riparian Area Maintenance	Management Plan	Total	\$8
		Guidelines	Updated Parks Construction Standards & Specifications	Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operatina co	ction or major facility renovation osts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

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MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – NATURAL GREEN SPACES

- → Natural Ravines, Forests, Greenways: 805 ha
- → Dedicated Urban Forests: 4



* Unlike other service areas, this map shows all currently known natural green spaces. At this time it is not feasible to forecast any additional areas which may be added to the City's inventory through development processes.







Figure 17: Registration Data for Outdoor **Recreation Programs**



Outdoor Recreation 8.5

Overview

British Columbia is a centre for outdoor recreation, providing urban and rural opportunities for people to experience, interact with, and learn about the natural environment. Coquitlam is well positioned as a hub for outdoor recreation with its wealth of natural features and assets. Outdoor recreation relies on nature as a component of activity. Lakes, streams and rivers provide places to fish, canoe, or kayak, and mountains and hillsides provide opportunities for hiking, climbing, and mountain biking. Other natural features in our parks and surrounding environment ensure our enjoyment of hiking, camping, geo-caching, and bird watching. The need for interaction with nature will continue to grow and change as the community grows and changes.

Outdoor recreation involves both programmed and self-directed activities that make use of natural spaces and focuses on the interactive relationship between the natural environment and humans in a recreational context. The general public place considerable value on outdoor recreation and City of Coquitlam's annual Citizen Satisfaction Survey supports this with 95 per cent

of respondents indicating that park, trails and other green space is important. Coquitlam registration data also shows the increasing trend of residents pursuing this type of programming.

There are many outdoor resources within and adjacent to City boundaries and the City has the potential for an abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities with its ample access to waterways, mountain trails and natural forests. The inventory of large parks and protected lands is distributed throughout the community and some areas are close to huge expanses of protected and other provincial lands. The implications of this are twofold: first that park planning and management has to be concerned with protecting and enhancing access into the backcountry, especially for more demanding, wilderness-oriented recreation; and second that attention should be paid to protecting and improving opportunities to pursue outdoor recreation within or immediately adjacent to neighbourhoods undersupplied with parks and open space.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION -BASIC

The overall assessment of the Outdoor Recreation service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. There are gaps in both the quantity and capacity of outdoor recreation amenities and currently no policies to support this service area.

2015

ASSETS – OUTDOOR RECREATION

Quality: Basic

Access to the Fraser River at Maquabeak and Don Roberts Parks.

Quantity: Gap

There are no camping, hiking, kayaking or canoeing amenities or facilities. There are no backcountry trailheads and amenities.

Capacity: Gap

The boat launch at Maquabeak is at capacity and is the only public boating amenity on the Coquitlam River.

SERVICE DELIVERY – OUTDOOR RECREATION

City Direct: Basic

A modest inventory of registered and informal outdoor recreation opportunities is offered and available.

Private Partner: Basic

Seasonal private partners are involved in the delivery of some outdoor recreation programs and services.

Community Partner: Basic

Community partners such as community naturalists are involved in outdoor recreation service delivery.

PROGRAMMING – OUTDOOR RECREATION

Reach: Gap

Profile and participation is limited. There is no hub or nature interpretive centre to support public education, introductory wilderness skills programs and engagement in preservation of the urban forest.

Quality: Basic

The City delivers some introductory programs on outdoor recreation activities, such as backcountry basics, introduction to camping and learn-to mountain bike for women.

Variety: Basic

A variety of structured programs in outdoor recreation is offered on a seasonal and interest basis. Informal opportunities are available in developed parks and urban forests.



GOVERNANCE – OUTDOOR RECREATION

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The 2008 *Off-Road Cycling Strategy* and the 2013 *Master Trail Plan* outline design and construction of an integrated system of off-road trails in the City and identify potential mountain biking trailhead amenities to support use of provincial and Crown trails. Celebrate Coquitlam highlights the importance of outdoor recreation assets.

Policies: Gap

Participation waivers are used; however, no current policies guide or support outdoor recreation in the City.

Agreements: Basic

Service agreements are in place with non-profit groups and companies to augment programs and services. There are no agreements in place with the province or Metro Vancouver to facilitate trailhead access to or collaborative use of Crown lands, regional or provincial parks.



ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – OUTDOOR RECREATION

Key Issues

- ightarrow Land development pressures are eroding opportunities to acquire and protect park land.
- → Demands for outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences will increase and need to cover the full spectrum of participation from passive to adventure.
- → Coquitlam's geographic location and close access to large provincial parks and Crown lands provides both opportunities and challenges to develop, manage and profile natural assets and outdoor recreation experiences and adventures.
- → Improved access, awareness, education and system-wide coordination and connections are needed.
- → Access to the Fraser River at Maquabeak and Don Roberts Parks could be linked with a riverfront greenway park to connect pedestrian and cycling access along the river.

Goals & Objectives

- → Preserve and leverage Coquitlam's outdoor resources and exceptional potential for outdoor recreation experiences.
- \rightarrow Expand the range of outdoor recreation programming and opportunities.
- → Profile and highlight the natural assets and features of Coquitlam and plan for expanded outdoor recreation and environmental initiatives.

Actions for Outdoor Recreation:

- → As part of an outdoor recreation strategy consider opportunities for high demand outdoor recreation activities such as picnicking, group picnic facilities, camping, outdoor swimming, beach activities, waterfront access, nature and wildlife viewing and outdoor events.
- → Continue to expand off-road cycling opportunities in natural recreation areas and complete a citywide off-road cycling strategy to deliver this service in an effective way in conjunction with local service groups.
- → Position Coquitlam to maximize the potential of its natural assets and features to enhance community building and economic development including potential adventure/challenge and/or competitive destination events.
- → Provide for high-demand outdoor recreation services and activities in the development of new parks and the redevelopment of existing parks.
- → Promote outdoor recreation visitation to Coquitlam from other areas of Metro Vancouver.
- → Collaborate with provincial agencies to facilitate recreational use of adjacent provincial parks and Crown land and promote recreational opportunities in adjacent provincial parks and Crown land by creation of trail head facilities.
- → Establish Gilley's Trail partly as an outdoor recreation destination park offering a wide range of passive, active, educational and adventure experiences.
- → Pursue opportunities on the upper Pitt River to expand access to natural assets and experiences and to provide connections with nature.
- → Develop and provide portals and links for self-directed outdoor experiences.
- → Continue to develop outdoor recreation programs such as nature appreciation, walking/hiking groups, low impact camping, backwoods safety, focusing on introductory level programs.
- → Monitor outdoor recreation trends and support expansion of such opportunities in all areas of the city.
- → Collaborate with community partners to enhance conservation, preservation and environmental education.
- → Continue to build and profile Coquitlam's pathway and trail system as outlined in the Master Trail Plan that provides access to parks and natural areas and links with the regional network and wilderness to the north.

Outdoor Recreation

Focus 2015-2020

To improve the current basic service level and by filling identified gaps by adding or upgrading eight park *Assets*, strengthening *Governance* through a variety of plans and strategies, and implementing the Volunteer Park Host *Programming*. Staff will focus on leveraging Coquitlam's outdoor resources and exceptional potential for outdoor recreation experiences such as off-road cycling and hiking.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS					
> Park Washroom Strategy (2006)	> Trails Master Plan (2013)				
> Mundy Park Forest Management Plan (2014)	> Park Management Framework (2015)				
> Parks Waste Management Strategy (2015)					



		2015 – 2	2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
E Assets	Mundy Park Trails (\$) NE Trail Development (Leigh Park Of (\$) Riverview For Cycling Trails	f-Road Cycling rest Off-Road (S)	Coquitlam Crunch Upgrades (\$) Pinnacle Ridge Trails (\$) Pedestrian Crossing of Upper Coquitlam River (\$)	Pitt River Access Implementation Imp	Pitt River Access (\$) Gilley's Park and NE Trail Access (\$)
${old Q}$ Service Delivery Model						
💼 Programming	Adopt-a-Trail Volunteer Park Host Program Parks Infrastructure Assessment Plan	Parks Signag finding Imple Parks Infrast Assessment I Implementat	e and Way- ementation ructure Plan tion	NE Backcountry Trail Access Implementation		
	Park Management	Coquitlam Crunch	Parks Infrastri	ucture Outdoor Recreation	Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
nce	Framework Mundu Forset	Master Plan	Assessment P Implementati	lan Strategy On Ditt and Strate Dive	2015 - 2019	\$1.5
verna	Mundy Forest Management Plan	agement Plan Coguitlam Piver Review and Update Access Strategy	pdate Access Strategy	2020 - 2024	\$3	
ĝ	Park Signage and	ark Signage and Jayfinding Strategy oquitlam River Park Northeast Recreation Aster Plan Services Strategy Off Road Cycling Strategy Parks Washroom Strategy		ng Nature Services	2025 - 2029	\$5.5
	Coquitlam River Park			om	Total	\$10
	Master Plan				Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	ction or major facility renovation osts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – OUTDOOR RECREATION





8.6 Community Beautification

Overview

Public realm landscape design and maintenance is a critical component of community identity, pride and vitality. Coquitlam's reputation as a desirable place to live and do business and its "brand identity" are supported by visually appealing and unique public realm landscape design. Urbanization is creating increased demand for natural retreats that hold visual and sensory appeal throughout the seasons.

The City has 12,500 specimen trees in parks and boulevards as well as $63,000 \text{ m}^2 \text{ of}$ horticulture plantings and 743,500 m² of lawn areas in parks, civic building landscapes, medians and boulevards. Street trees and specimen trees within parks bring nature into urban settings and provide visual relief in the midst of the increasingly dense urban setting. Destination gardens, arboretum and welldesigned public landscapes support economic development and civic pride, and diverse ethnic and cultural populations find common enjoyment of horticulture traditions. The City houses three community gardens - Burquitlam Community Garden, Dogwood Centennial Rose Garden, and Inspiration Garden at Town Centre Park. The Inspiration Garden provides gardening-based educational programming.



Recent surveys reveal a strong public interest in the creation of new garden areas in Coquitlam parks that can be enjoyed year-round, enhancing the daily experience of local park users while providing a local experience for out-of-town visitors and tourists. As existing parks are renovated and new parks are designed across the city, opportunities for the creation of gardens will be considered a priority in order to deliver lush and beautiful park settings. All horticultural installations, including tree and shrub selections as well as annual and perennial plants, will be designed to maximize the visitor experience in all four seasons of the year.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION - BASIC

The overall assessment of the Community Beautification service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. There are gaps in both assets and governance of this area.





ASSETS – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Quality: Gap

Horticultural displays are in need of renovation and rejuvenation.

Quantity: Gap

There are no destination quality gardens or arboretum.

Capacity: Basic

There is limited capacity in existing community gardens.

SERVICE DELIVERY – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

City Direct: Basic

The City maintains gardens, trees and displays.

Private Partner: Gap

There are no private partners in this service area.

Community Partner: Enhanced

The City partners with Burquitlam Organic Community Garden Society and Fraser Pacific Rose Society.

PROGRAMMING – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Reach: Basic

The City delivers introductory gardening skills programs. The Inspiration Garden engages volunteers and community partners in the delivery of learn-to-grow programs to youth and adults.

Quality: Basic

Aesthetically, the community beautification program is minimal.

Variety: Basic

Variety is limited.

GOVERNANCE – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Plans and Strategies: Gap

There are no plans or strategies governing this area.

Policies: Gap

There are no policies governing this area.

Agreements: Basic

There are current operating agreements in place for both the Burquitlam Organic Community Garden and the Centennial Rose Garden. There are no overarching policies or strategies to provide direction for the planning, maintenance and future of this service area.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Key Issues

- → Coquitlam has no destination-scale gardens or arboretum to provide community pride, economic development or tourism benefits.
- → Sixty per cent of the horticultural displays are within road rights-of-way, with only minor and dated displays within the parks themselves. The existing displays lack a design 'signature' that would support the Coquitlam brand identity.
- → Trends are towards increasing interest in local food production and small-space gardening for 24-35 year olds, but there is limited capacity in existing community gardens.
- → Trees that were planted in City boulevards by homeowners have not been inventoried and are only maintained on a complaint-driven basis.

Goals & Objectives

- → Consider opportunity for community beautification in the design of new park development and re-development.
- → Make use of civic horticultural design and destination gardens to support community pride, social inclusion and economic development/tourism and in support of the Coquitlam brand.
- \rightarrow Maintain a diverse tree collection in parks.

Actions for Community Beautification:

- → Work with the development community to provide space for gardens and other public realm social spaces.
- → Ensure that all horticultural elements are designed to deliver an enriched experience through the use of a diverse plant palette with four-season appeal through colour, texture, fragrance, etc.
- → Rejuvenate existing landscapes and design new ones to establish a unique Coquitlam design identity and enhance the experience of park visitors.
- → Perform a landscape services review and establish and implement design guidelines for enhanced destination gardens.
- \rightarrow Inventory and create a management plan for "unplanned" trees within road allowances.
- → Work with SD43 and other partners to promote the development and stewardship of community beautification, including ornamental gardens.
- → Participate in the Communities in Bloom program to enhance community participation and civic pride.
- → Identify high-profile sites to be designated and developed as enhanced destination horticultural zones starting with the creation of a four-season woodland garden around Lafarge Lake.
- → Decommission low-value plantings in low-profile locations to redirect resources to higher priority sites.
- → Explore opportunities to support the preservation of the Riverview Arboretum as a destination botanical garden open to the public.
- → Develop a policy framework for the provision and management of community gardens within the City.
- → Sustain and enhance the seasonal light display in Town Centre Park.
- → Sustain and expand the reach of community engagement and park volunteer programs including Park Spark and Communities in Bloom.
- → Develop a Park Host Program to engage volunteers in enhancing park experiences, delivering nature interpretation and strengthening a sense of community.

Community Beautification

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level and fill identified gaps by enhancing *Governance* through the completion of a variety of plans and strategies and improving *Assets* through the expansion of the Christmas light display at Lafarge Lake (as well as adding community beautification projects with new park development). These actions will make use of civic horticultural design, trees and destination gardens to support community pride, social inclusion and support the Coquitlam brand. The City will maintain *Programming* and community capacity through annual participation in Communities in Bloom, and delivery of the Park Spark program.



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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Invasive Plant Management Strategy (2007)

		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
🖶 Assets	Expand Lafarge Lake Christmas light display (\$) New Park Development			 Tree Canopy Cover Assessment and Strategy Citywide Urban Forest Management Plan 	NE Recreation Complex and Urban Plaza (S)
💰 Service Delivery Model	Park Maintenance Swarming Implement new landscape operations Partner with developers to provide space for gardens	Plan for the future of Riverview Arboretum with Province			
e Programming	Eagle Ridge Community Garden Participate in Communities in Bloom Park Spark Community Engagement	Bad Seed Program (ongoing) Park Gift Program Landscape Asset Condition Assessment Burke Mountain Community Cardon	Burquitlam Community Garden Expansion		
(E)		Garden		Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
	Landscape Services Review	Develop Enhanced	Invasive Species	2015 - 2019	\$0.3
nce	Horticultural Brand/Design	Horticultural Plan	Management Strategy	2020 - 2024	\$0.3
verna	Irrigation & Drought	Inventory and Maintenance Plan for Road Allowance &	Streetscape Maintenance Management Review	2025 - 2029	\$0.3
ê	Management Practices Review	Street Trees	Local Food Sustainability	2030+	\$0.3
	Activity Lawn/Passive Grass		Policy - Community Gardens	Total	\$1.2
	Maintenance Management Review			Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	ction or major facility renovation sts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.



MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION



8.7 Cemetery

Overview

Robinson Memorial Park Cemetery is the only cemetery in Coquitlam that provides interment options for the general public. Within Metro Vancouver, there are 15 municipally-operated cemeteries, four privately-operated cemeteries and six faith-based cemeteries.

Robinson Memorial Park Cemetery offers the following services:

- → Full burial in traditional lawn plot.
- → Full burial in the Cedar or Oak Gardens.
- → Cremated remains interments in ground.
- → Cremated remains interments in columbarium wall.
- → Boulder memorial interment of cremated remains.
- → Scattering of cremated remains.

The City has operated the Robinson Memorial Park Cemetery since 1935. The site is approximately 8.5 acres with 1.5 acres designated as a Memorial Forest. It operates on a cost-recovery basis and offers a range of services from full burial to the interment or scattering of cremated remains. The 1997 Cemetery Business Plan provided direction for the maximization of the site, which is anticipated to run out of space for full burials in the next 10 to 15 years.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF CEMETERY - BASIC

The overall assessment of the Cemetery service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While the City provides an enhanced level of variety in the types of burials and interments, the current cemetery is reaching capacity and requires some long-term planning.





ASSETS - CEMETERY

Quality: Basic

Robinson Memorial is a basic level municipal cemetery.

Quantity: Basic

One municipal cemetery is provided in the City.

Capacity: Gap

The 80-year-old cemetery has limited remaining inventory and land base, particularly as it relates to full burials.

SERVICE DELIVERY - CEMETERY

City Direct: Basic The City provides cemetery services.

Private Partner: N/A There are no private partners in this service area.

Community Partner: N/A There are no community partners in this service area.

PROGRAMMING - CEMETERY

Reach: Basic

Cemetery services are only offered to current or past Coquitlam residents. Interment fees at the cemetery are comparable to other municipal cemeteries and considerably lower than private cemeteries.

Quality: Basic

The quality of the municipal cemetery services is consistent with other communities.

Variety: Enhanced

There are a full range of cemetery services offered including full burial and interment of cremated remains in-ground, in a columbarium wall or in the memorial garden.

GOVERNANCE - CEMETERY

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The City completed a Business Plan for the cemetery in 1997 that lead to the redevelopment of the site from a traditional lawn cemetery to one that now offers a broader range of interment offerings. The plan is due for an update.

Policies: Basic

The *B.C. Cremation, Interment and Funeral Services Act* (2004) and the Cemetery Services Bylaw 4188 (2011) guide this service area.

Agreements: N/A

There are no agreements in this service area.

ISSUES, GOAS & ACTIONS - CEMETERY

Key Issues

- ightarrow The cemetery provides low-cost interment options but competes with the private sector.
- \rightarrow The ultimate inventory of full burial sites will be sold out in 10-15 years, even with further expansion.

Goals & Objectives

→ To provide a full range of cemetery services for Coquitlam residents, including full burials and cremated remains interment options.

Actions for Cemetery:

- \rightarrow Continue to provide cemetery services to Coquitlam residents.
- \rightarrow Develop a Cemetery Services Plan, including identification of an additional cemetery location and plan to develop it in time for interments in a 10-year timeframe.
- → Engage the Provincial Government to review a potential role for Coquitlam in the future of the Riverview Lands Cemetery.



Cemetery

Focus 2015-2020

To improve the current basic service level and by filling identified gaps through the completion of *Governance* documents such as the *Cemetery Plan*, expansion of Cemetery *Assets* to keep pace with community growth, and develop a plan for the future *Service Delivery Model* including the Riverview Cemetery.



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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Cemetery Strategy (2002)

> Provincial Cremation, Interment and Funeral Services Act

		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
E Assets	Robinson Park Cemetery Expansion/Optimization (\$)			New Cemetery (\$)	
🔏 Service Delivery Model	Plan for the Future of Riverview Cemetery with Province				
📑 Programming	Parks Infrastructure Assessment Plan Implementation				
	New Inventory and	Park Infrastructure	Irrigation & Drought	Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
ance	Accounting System Cemetery Strategic Plan Update	Assessment	Management Practices Review	2015 - 2019	\$2.5
vern		Operational Review		2020 - 2024	\$5
ы С				2025 - 2029	\$0
				Total	\$7.5
				Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	ction or major facility renovation sts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES - CEMETERY





MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES - CEMETERY



9 Arts & Culture Service Areas

9.1 Introduction

For the purposes of this document, the arts, culture and heritage service areas include facility assets and programs in visual arts, performing arts, literacy and learning, community heritage, cultural festivals and events, and public art.

Evergreen Cultural Centre and Place des Arts are the primary facilities that offer space for formal and informal exhibition/display space, education and creation spaces, with limited areas for storage and collections.

Currently, the City delivers arts, culture and heritage programs in two ways. In one instance, the City acts as a direct provider and offers a small number of introductory-level skill development programs (e.g. learn to paint, ballroom dance, theatre, choir, etc.) through its community centres and pavilions. In the second instance, the City operates as a "Patron," giving direct funding to not-for-profit agencies to deliver service, with limited control or input into programming (e.g. Place des Arts, Evergreen Cultural Centre, Mackin House and libraries).

The *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* (ACHSP), will provide a single overarching plan to fully define and coordinate all arts, culture and community heritage goals, and initiatives.



9.2 Visual Arts

Overview

Visual Arts spaces include art galleries, art collections, art storage, program and educational areas and art display spaces. (It does not include display of heritage collections as these are included in the Community Heritage service area.) Evergreen Cultural Centre and Place des Arts provide the majority of visual arts services, with introductory and recreational level visual arts programs also offered in City-run community centres and pavilions to both adults and children.



Evergreen Cultural Centre houses a formal exhibition space for all media. Mandated as a "Class A" gallery, it presents an average of eight exhibitions per year. Shows range from works by international and regional to local artists, as well as a visual art collection to loan for education purposes. The Centre has limited storage capacity to accept donations or to build collections. Educational programming specific to the galleries and creative labs in a variety of media are offered in an extensive school program. Public programming includes free Family Day events in the gallery, art camps during spring break and summer and a few visual arts programs for children and adults.

Place des Arts facility includes three informal gallery spaces and an artisan shop. Offering approximately 650 square feet of space for 2D and 3D works and featuring the work of emerging artists, the centre presents up to 25 solo and group exhibitions each year and an annual student exhibition. The facility also has several dedicated and multipurpose spaces used for an array

of visual arts programs including pottery, fibre arts, drawing, painting, mixed media, cartooning, animation and digital photography, for ages ranging from three years to adult and from introductory to advanced levels. Place des Arts has no capacity to accept donations or collections.

Art displays are also in civic buildings including City Hall, community centres and libraries, as well as schools, colleges and private venues such as Hard Rock Casino and Coquitlam Centre Mall. A new computer lab is located at City Centre Library and woodworking and craft workshop spaces are housed in the Dogwood and Glen Pine Pavilions.

To better understand the community needs in the areas of Arts, Culture and Heritage, an indepth study has now been performed, and a long-term strategy that identifies opportunities for improvement as well as a plan for the future provision of this service area is being implemented.



OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL ARTS - BASIC

The overall assessment of the Visual Arts service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While the quality of the facilities and programming are enhanced, there are gaps in service delivery, notably introductory or "learn-to" programming for all ages. Moreover, there is lack of coordination across the service providers.

ASSETS – VISUAL ARTS

Quality: Enhanced

Evergreen Cultural Centre has a "Class A" gallery and Place des Arts includes three informal gallery spaces. Art displays are also in civic buildings including City Hall, community centres and libraries, as well as schools, colleges and private venues such as Hard Rock Casino and Coquitlam Centre Mall.

Quantity: Basic

The quantity of assets allocated to arts and culture programming is enhanced.

Capacity: Basic

There is limited space for local artists to produce and exhibit. While Evergreen Cultural Centre arts gallery has a mandate as a "Class A" gallery, it holds local exhibits for school students once per year. Place des Arts has limited space to provide opportunities for emerging artists. Facilities for traditional photography, film, new media arts and storage space are limited.

SERVICE DELIVERY – VISUAL ARTS

City Direct: Gap

There are minimal direct City services.

Private Partner: Gap There are no private partners.

Community Partner: Basic

Primary service delivery is through Evergreen Cultural Centre and Place des Arts.

PROGRAMMING – VISUAL ARTS

Reach: Basic

Planning and delivery of visual arts is not coordinated citywide. Community centres have limited arts programs as recreational opportunities and display space is available in both Pavilions. Gaps exist in provision of creative recreational or introductory arts programming through the municipality.

Quality: Enhanced

Coquitlam offers high-quality programming compared to municipalities of the same size. Through Evergreen and Place des Arts, the ability to provide programs and services in the area of visual arts is enhanced.

Variety: Enhanced

Coquitlam offers a good variety of programming for a city of its size.

GOVERNANCE – VISUAL ARTS

Plans and Strategies: Gap

The *ACHSP* and its associated goals and actions will provide a clearer direction for the City to support this service area.

Policies: Basic

The updated Allocation Policy clarifies the role of the City to provide programming to meet the needs of the broader community.

Agreements: Gap

The non-profit organizations lease and operate civic facilities, but no service agreements are in place for meeting City priorities and community needs.
ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – VISUAL ARTS

Key Issues

- → No coordination of programs and service across the service delivery model.
- → Demand and need has not yet been identified for services and supporting infrastructure.
- → Facilitation in the areas of arts and culture requires support and leadership from the City and needs to identify and build on existing strengths.

Goals & Objectives

- → Develop the City's Leadership Role
 - Stronger Coordination, Collaboration and Communication
 - Focus on Marketing and Promotion of Cultural Resources
 - Integrate Cultural Resources across a Wide Range of Planning and Policy Priorities
- → Build Community Capacity
 - Respond to the Cultural Aspirations of Diverse Communities
 - Meet the Needs of Youth
 - Strengthen Neighbourhood Cultural Development
- → Leverage Culture for Economic and Community Benefit
 - Support Local and Regional Economic Development
 - Develop a Critical Mass of Cultural Facilities and Programs in the City Centre
- Plan Major Cultural Facility Needs
 - Optimize City-Owned Buildings and Spaces
 - Plan for the Future Facility Requirements of Place des Arts

Actions for Visual Arts:

See Actions identified in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* (2017) including the following short-term actions:

- → Annual Cultural Summit Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → Service Agreements Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service delivery partners to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → Cultural Programming Coordination Improve awareness and understanding of the range of cultural programs and activities, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- → Tri-City Collaboration Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-City area.
- → Diversity and Interculturalism Increase diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service delivery partners.
- → Visual Arts Display Space The lack of visual arts display space should be addressed through increasing display space in civic facilities such as community centres.
- → Facilities Assessment Prior to decisions regarding new cultural facilities, undertake a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment for all City-owned cultural buildings.
- → Innovation Centre Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre.



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In addition to the action items in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → Explore funding opportunities from other levels of government to support the renovation and expansion of program and exhibit space.
- → Start planning for infrastructure and facility needs to address the long-term requirements of both the City-delivered services and those delivered through cultural organizations. Planning should be initiated to determine the long-range cultural programming demand and the facilities required to support those services.
- → Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including land use planning, economic development, tourism, and planning for new civic facilities.
- → Evaluate the potential to establish communal work spaces/facilities and live/work spaces to attract individuals working in the creative cultural sector.
- → Improve the recruitment and retention of volunteers.



Visual Arts

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level, fill identified gaps, and plan and build for the future through the implementation of the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* Cultural Facilities Assessment & Service Agreements, the Innovation Centre Feasibility Study, adding visual arts display space to current civic facilities, and the new Annual Cultural Summit. These initiatives will enhance the *Governance, Programming* and *Service Delivery Model* in this service area.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan (2015) > Facilities Lifecycle Report (2012+2013)

		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
H Assets	New Maillardville Community Centre (\$)			 Potential Cultural Facility Renovation/ Development (\$) Annual Cultural Summit NE Recreation Complex Planning 	Image: Milling state in the section of the section
livery Model	Develop Cultural Service Provider Agreements SD43 Master Joint Use Agreement	Cultural Facilities Assessement Maillardville Recreation Service Provider Agreement	Citywide Cultural Facilities Plan Cultural Service Provider Agreement Implementation		Heritage Strategic Plan Review
vice Del	0	Ŭ		Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
ي ج				2015 - 2019	\$1.35
M.S.				2020 - 2024	\$12.5
50	Coquitlam 125 Kaleidescope Arts Festival Annual Cultural Sum	Recreation Program Departmental Policy	Program Cultural Facility Visual Arts tal Policy Display Assessment ition ural Summit	2025 - 2029	\$1
rogramming				Total	\$14.85*
		Annual Cultural Summit		* Visual & Performing Arts Capital and operating amounts are combined. Value shown is 1/2 of total.	
<u>م</u>				Evergreen Cultural Centre + Place des Arts Operating Grant	
E				2015	\$813,683
	Arts Culture And Heritage Innovat	Innovation Centre Facility	Explore Communal Working	2016	\$857,835
Governance	Strategic Plan	Assessment	Spaces	2017	\$824,492
	Allocation Policy Review	Explore Opportunities For Visual Arts Display Spaces	NE Recreation Complex Planning	2018	\$836,859
	Departmental Policy	Maillardville Recreation	Poirier West Master Plan	2019	\$849,412
	Maillardville Recreation Tri-Cities Youth Strategy	NCVIC VV	Capital figures are for new construction or major facility renovation only. Ongoing operating costs are funded separately.		
	Assessment	Studio Spaces		* 2017-2019 Operating J	figures are projections

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – VISUAL ARTS



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MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – VISUAL ARTS





9.3 Performing Arts

Overview

The City provides base funding for performing arts programs offered at Evergreen Cultural Centre and Place des Arts. Performing arts programming is also offered at community centres and the

pavilions, and data shows an increasing trend in registrations for this type of programming.

Evergreen Cultural Centre houses a flexible black box theatre with multiple configurations, including cabaret-style suitable for theatrical or musical productions, or seminars. Evergreen presents a full season of professional live performances packaged in a variety of series including theatre, comedy/variety, dance, music, indie and family. The theatre is available to rent to businesses, non-profits and amateur performance groups. Maximum capacity ranges from 180 to 257. The facility also includes a large rehearsal studio equipped with dance barres and a sprung floor and is rented out year-round by over 15 local groups for rehearsal or public programs including music, dance and theatre. Evergreen also offers some of its own theatre arts programming for schools and public.



- → Place des Arts has a large multipurpose room, the Leonore Peyton Salon (LPS), equipped with lighting and sound systems, which can accommodate up to 100 seats. Place des Arts presents an annual faculty performance series, an artist talk series and a variety of events and performances throughout the year. When space is available it is rented out to community groups and businesses.
- → Performance stages and seating for 240 (indoor) and 360 (outdoor) are located at the Dogwood and Glen Pine Pavilions and are often underutilized.
- → Performances (choir, drama, dance, workshops) are offered throughout the year at community centres and the pavilions.
- → Hard Rock Theatre is a privately-owned multipurpose gala theatreseating venue with a capacity of over 1,000 seats and dining, casino, and facility rentals. It provides professional musical, comedy acts, and fundraising events.
- → Other assets not owned by the City that are available to the community include theatres in churches and schools.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMING ARTS – BASIC

The overall assessment of the Performing Arts service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While the quality of the facilities is enhanced, there are gaps in capacity, programming reach and overall coordination of programming and service delivery.



Figure 18: Registration Data for Performing Arts Programs at City facilities



ASSETS – PERFORMING ARTS

Quality: Enhanced

Evergreen Cultural Centre houses a flexible black box theatre. Place des Arts has a large multipurpose room, the Leonore Peyton Salon (LPS). Performance stages and seating for 240 (indoor) and 360 (outdoor) are located at the Dogwood and Glen Pine Pavilions and are often underutilized. Performances may also be held throughout the year at community centres and the pavilions.

Quantity: Basic

No space for entry-level participation or emerging artists/art groups. Inadequate storage space.

Capacity: Gap

Minimal basic venues with limited seating capacity for larger events. Place des Arts lacks the proper performance facilities to accommodate student performances and productions, and rents space at Evergreen Cultural Centre, Terry Fox Theatre and Millside Centre to accommodate its growing dance and theatre programs. Venues in pavilions and other facilities are not fully utilized.

SERVICE DELIVERY – PERFORMING ARTS

City Direct: Gap

Gaps in provision of introductory performance arts programming by the municipality.

Private Partner: n/a

Community Partner: Enhanced

Primary service delivery is through Evergreen Cultural Centre and Place des Arts.

PROGRAMMING – PERFORMING ARTS

Reach: Gap

Planning and delivery of performing arts is not coordinated citywide. Performing artists do not have regular or affordable opportunities to practice and perform. Limited availability of inexpensive places to rehearse, teach or perform. Lack of operational support for small arts organizations.

Quality: Enhanced

High-quality programs are ensured through the City's High Five standards and the level of instruction accessed through partnerships.

Variety: Enhanced

Gaps in provision of creative recreational or introductory arts programming that are accessible and affordable. Pavilions have some arts programs as recreational opportunities.

GOVERNANCE – PERFORMING ARTS

Plans and Strategies: Gap

The *ACHSP* and its associated goals and actions will provide a clearer direction for the City to support this service area.

Policies: Basic

The updated Allocation Policy extends priority to the City to provide programming in City facilities to meet the needs of the broader community.

Agreements: Gap

Non-profit organizations lease and operate civic facilities but no service agreements are in place.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – PERFORMING ARTS

Key Issues

- → No coordination of programs and services across the service delivery model.
- → Demand and need has not yet been identified for services and supporting infrastructure.
- → Performance and dedicated practice space for emerging artists does not meet the demand.
- → Facilitation in the areas of arts and culture requires support and leadership from the City and needs to identify and build on existing strengths.

Goals & Objectives

- → Develop the City's Leadership Role
 - Stronger Coordination, Collaboration and Communication
 - Focus on Marketing and Promotion of Cultural Resources
 - Integrate Cultural Resources across a Wide Range of Planning and Policy Priorities
- → Build Community Capacity
 - Respond to the Cultural Aspirations of Diverse Communities
 - Meet the Needs of Youth
 - Strengthen Neighbourhood Cultural Development
- → Leverage Culture for Economic and Community Benefit
 - Support Local and Regional Economic Development
 - Develop a Critical Mass of Cultural Facilities and Programs in the City Centre
- → Plan Major Cultural Facility Needs
 - Optimize City-Owned Buildings and Spaces
 - Plan for the Future Facility Requirements of Place des Arts
 - Review the Long-Term Need for a Larger Theatre

Actions for Performing Arts:

See Actions identified in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* (2017) including the following short-term actions:

- → Annual Cultural Summit Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → Service Agreements Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service delivery partners to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → Cultural Programming Coordination Improve awareness and understanding of the range of cultural programs and activities, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- → Tri-City Collaboration Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-City area.
- → Diversity and Interculturalism Increase diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service delivery partners.
- → Facilities Assessment Prior to decisions regarding new cultural facilities, undertake a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment for all City-owned cultural buildings.
- → Innovation Centre Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre.



In addition to the action items in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → Determine the policies and plans needed to expand the arts presentation, production and rental use of the facilities at community centres to support community and professional arts events.
- → Consider the implementation of a once-a-month opportunity to profile cultural and entertainment experiences and amenities.
- → Explore opportunities and arrangements with School District 43 and Douglas College to access school theatre space for service delivery.
- → Confirm the need for, and prioritize the performance/recital additions at Place des Arts and expansion of Evergreen Cultural Centre in the arts, culture and heritage facility strategy and engage the Boards of Directors to seek support and funding opportunities from other levels of government.
- → Start planning for infrastructure and facility needs to address the long-term requirements of both the City-delivered services and those delivered through cultural organizations. Planning should be initiated to determine the long-range cultural programming demand and the facilities required to support those services.
- → Celebrate local artists by identifying new funding for feature performances such as potential sponsorships.
- → Include arts program consideration in all new facility planning particularly in the northeast area.
- → Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including land use planning, economic development, tourism and planning for new civic facilities.
- → Evaluate the potential to establish facilities and spaces to attract individuals working in the creative cultural sector.
- → Improve the recruitment and retention of volunteers.



Performing Arts

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level, fill identified gaps, and plan and build for the future by strengthening *Governance* through the implementation of the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* Cultural Facility Assessment & Service Agreements, and the new Annual Cultural Summit. Completion of the performance plaza at Lafarge Lake will add a much needed outdoor performance *Asset* which will support this service area as well as Festivals and Events in meeting current community demand in *Programming*.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Cultural Services Plan (2010)

> Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan (2015)

		2015 – 2019		2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
F a Assets	Town Centre Park Plaza	New Maillardville Community Centre (\$)		 Potential Cultural Facility Renovation/ Development (\$) Annual Cultural Summit NE Recreation Complex Planning 	Image: Section Complex Image: Section Compl
Delivery Model	SD43 Master Joint-Use Agreement Cultural Facilities Assessment	Cultural Service Provider Agreement Development Citywide Cultural Facilities Plan	Cultural Service Provider Agreement Implementation		Evergreen Cultural Centre Facility Assessment
ervice			···, 5	Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
2 2				2015 - 2019	\$1.35
***				2020 - 2024	\$12.5
nming	Coquitlam 125	Recreation Program Policy Implementation	Annual Cultural Summit	2025 - 2029	\$1
	Kaleidescope Arts Festival			Total	\$14.85*
Prograi				* Visual & Performing Arts Capital and operating amounts are combined. Value shown is 1/2 of total.	
<u>i și</u>				Evergreen Cultural Centre + Place	e des Arts Operating Grant
				2015	\$813,683
	Allocation Policy ReviewInnovation Centre FaciArts, Culture and HeritageAssessmentStrategic PlanMaillardville RecreationRecreation ProgramFacility PlanningDepartmental PolicyTri-Cities Youth StrategNew Allocation ProceduresNE Recreation ComplePlace des Arts FacilityAssessment	Innovation Centre Facility	Poirier West Master Plan Review	2016	\$857,835
[[]]] Governance		Assessment Maillardville Recreation Facility Planning Tri-Cities Youth Strategy NE Recreation Complex Planning		2017	\$824,492
				492	\$836,859
				2019	\$849,412
				Capital figures are for new construction or major facility renovation only. Ongoing operating costs are funded separately.	
				* 2017-2019 Operating j	figures are projections

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – PERFORMING ARTS



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MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – PERFORMING ARTS





9.4 Library and Lifelong Learning



Overview

Lifelong learning including literacy, adult learning, and educational services are generally provided in partnership with the public library. Services are also offered by School District 43, Douglas College and the City pavilions and community centres. Non-traditional formats of literacy include creative writing, poetry, and spoken word performances.

With the increased integration and utilization of technology in services, libraries are experiencing greater demand for eBooks, online services, digital reference services and other technological innovations. Increasing demand for technology has not led to a decrease in demand for books and other library formats; as measured by borrowing rates, demand for library collections increases steadily year after year. These resources have become an added level of service, rather than a replacement for print material. As a result, the continuing need for space for collections, along



Figure 19: Registration Data for General Learning Programs



with the increasing need for space for public technology services, means that overall library space needs have increased. The integrated technology also permits users to search the library catalogue, check out materials, and place holds without assistance. Staff is freed up from the reference and circulation desk to focus on additional tasks or programming.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF LIBRARY AND LIFELONG LEARNING – BASIC

The overall assessment of the Library and Lifelong Learning service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. While the City Centre Library branch is an enhanced facility, lack of service agreements and coordinated programming among service providers are key gaps.



ASSETS – LIBRARY AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Quality: Basic

The City Centre branch is a new state-of-the-art facility. Community centres vary in quality.

Quantity: Basic

Coquitlam Public Library has two main branches – one at City Centre and one in the Poirier Precinct. Place Maillardville, which also provides lifelong learning programs, is currently on the capital plan for improvement.

Capacity: Gap

Awareness of library and its learning services and access to programs is limited.

SERVICE DELIVERY – LIBRARY AND LIFELONG LEARNING

City Direct: Gap

The City provides minimal literacy and learning programs directly when compared with other municipalities this size.

Private Partner: Gap

The City has no private partners involved in literacy and learning programs.

Community Partner: Basic

Coquitlam Public Library provides primary literacy services for the community. The library, other City facilities and community agencies also provide learning opportunities.

PROGRAMMING – LIBRARY AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Reach: Gap

Programs and services are not coordinated. Technical services at the library need to be improved to reach and engage the community.

Quality: Enhanced

Programs that are offered are enhanced.

Variety: Basic

Pavilions offer some programming. Traditional programs and services are offered at the library.

Programs are offered through School District 43 and Douglas College.

GOVERNANCE – LIBRARY AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The library has a strategic plan that will be reviewed and revised in 2015.

Policies: Gap

Libraries operate under separate legislation under an appointed Board of Directors with Council representation. Place Maillardville is a society-operated partnership.

Agreements: Gap

No service agreement is in place with Place Maillardville.

ISSUES, GOAS & ACTIONS – LIBRARY AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Key Issues

- → Lack of coordination and community awareness of literacy and learning opportunities.
- → Lack of plans for integration of literacy and learning into current and new facilities.

Goals & Objectives

- → Develop the City's Leadership Role
 - Stronger Coordination, Collaboration and Communication
 - Focus on Marketing and Promotion of Cultural Resources
 - Integrate Cultural Resources across a Wide Range of Planning and Policy Priorities

→ Build Community Capacity

- Respond to the Cultural Aspirations of Diverse Communities
- Meet the Needs of Youth
- Strengthen Neighbourhood Cultural Development
- → Leverage Culture for Economic and Community Benefit
 - Support Local and Regional Economic Development
 - Develop a Critical Mass of Cultural Facilities and Programs in the City Centre

→ Plan Major Cultural Facility Needs

Optimize City-Owned Buildings and Spaces

Actions for Library & Lifelong Learning:

See actions identified in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* (2017) including the following short-term actions:

- → Annual Cultural Summit Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → Service Agreements Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service delivery partners to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → Cultural Programming Coordination Improve awareness and understanding of the range of cultural programs and activities, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- → Tri-City Collaboration Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-City area.
- → Diversity and Interculturalism Increase diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service delivery partners.
- → Facilities Assessment Prior to decisions regarding new cultural facilities, undertake a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment for all City-owned cultural buildings.

In addition to the action items in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan*, the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → Collaborate and coordinate programming and services at the library and community centres.
- → Work with partners to develop Service Agreements, which ensure proper governance and coordination of programming is in place to provide a balanced approach to services.
- → Consider satellite library services in all new major facility planning, particularly in the northeast sector and Burquitlam.



- → Work with partners, School District 43 and Douglas College, to identify opportunities for future programs and services.
- → Maximize the use of technology to reach and engage the community and develop and promote a virtual library.
- → Start planning for infrastructure and facility needs to address the long-term requirements of both the City-delivered services and those delivered through cultural organizations. Planning should be initiated to determine the long-range cultural programming demand and the facilities required to support those services.
- → Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including land use planning, economic development, tourism, and planning for new civic facilities.



Library & Lifelong Learing

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level and fill identified gaps in *Assets, Service Delivery Model*, and *Programming*, efforts will be on continuing to build a strong partnership with the Coquitlam Public Library, the implementation of the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan*, the development of a Service Agreement with the Library, and the implementation of an Annual Cultural Summit.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Facilities Lifecycle Report (2012+2013)

2015 – 2019				2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
Assets	New Maillardville Community Centre (\$)			YMCA Opening (\$) Manual Cultural Summit NE Recreation Complex Planning	 NE Recreation Complex with Library (\$) Annual Cultural Summit Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan Review
💰 Service Delivery Model	Collaboration with Library SD43 Master Joint-Use Agreement	Develop Cultural Service Provider Agreements Citywide Cultural Facilities Plan	Cultural Service Provider Agreement Implementation		Estimated Costs
	C				Dollars (millions)
ning	Annual Cultural Summit			2015 - 2019	\$0 ¢0
amn			MAN	2020 - 2024	\$0 ¢5
Prog				2025-2029	\$5
Ü					* Visual & Performing Arts Capital and operating amounts are combined. Value shown is 1/2 of total.
				Operating Grant	
e	Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan	Recreation Program Departmental Policy	NE Recreation Complex Planning	2015	\$4,884,113
rnan	Allocation Policy	YMCA Planning Tri-Cities Youth Strategy Maillardville Recreation Facility Planning	Poirier West Master Plan Review	2016	\$4,792,460
Cove				2017	\$4,873,932
				2018	\$4,947,041
				2019	\$5,021,247
				* 2017-2019 Operating j	figures are projections

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.



MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – LIBRARY & LIFELONG LEARNING





MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – LIBRARY & LIFELONG LEARNING





9.5 Community Heritage

Overview

Community Heritage includes the protection of, and public access to, community historic collections, stories, records and artifacts that have historical significance to the community. This service is provided through various channels. The City provides funding to the non-profit Coquitlam Heritage Society which operates the Mackin House Museum and served for many years as the City's repository for archival and artifact materials prior to the establishment of the City Archives. Public access includes programs, events, educational outreach and volunteer engagement.



In 2013, the City established the City of Coquitlam Archives

under the City Clerks office, which preserves and makes accessible the records of enduring value of the City of Coquitlam, as well as the records of businesses, organizations, and private individuals that are of significance to the municipality and deemed worthy of long-term preservation. The Archives is currently in a soft-launch phase and provides limited public access and outreach.

The City's current asset inventory includes:

- → The City of Coquitlam Archives houses approximately 100 meters of documentary heritage, including textual records, thousands of photographs, and a limited number of audio-visual records, from the City's administration and the community. The majority of the documentary heritage previously held by the Coquitlam Heritage Society has been transferred to the City of Coquitlam Archives, thereby bringing historical material together to promote access and preservation.
- → Historic Mackin House has been restored to reflect Maillardville and Coquitlam's history between 1909 and 1914. The Mackin House museum has staged period appropriate artifacts and is representative of an Edwardian family home. A significant toy collection is also housed at Mackin House. The house was constructed in 1909 as a residence for Fraser Mills' managers. The facility is operated by the Coquitlam Heritage Society.
- → Gare de Fraser Mills Station Museum is part of the train station constructed in 1910 to serve the growing mill community. The building was moved to Heritage Square, has been designated as a Heritage Building, and operated by the Pacific West Coast Railway Association.
- → Booth House, recently acquired by the City, currently displays a Heritage Plaque from the Coquitlam Heritage Society.
- → Riverview Hospital collection of artifacts and archival records are now owned by the City and are in storage. The archival records will be transferred to the City of Coquitlam Archives for preservation and access.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY HERITAGE – BASIC (LOW)

The overall assessment of the Community Heritage service area is that the City is currently providing a low level of Basic service. There are gaps in heritage assets, service delivery, programming and overall governance.



2015

ASSETS – COMMUNITY HERITAGE

Quality: Gap

There is no ability to display the recently acquired Riverview Hospital Collection nor to study and curate it. However the archival records have been transferred to the City Archives which will make them accessible to the public.

Quantity: Gap

Due to current space limitations, there is currently little to no ability to expand the City Archives and accept large donations of archival material. There are some longer term options being explored.

Capacity: Basic

Due to space limitations, there is currently no ability to expand the collection of artifacts and the storage of the Riverview Hospital artifacts is inadequate and is at risk for damage. In addition, the City Archives is nearly at capacity, which is preventing the solicitation and acceptance of large donations of archival material.

SERVICE DELIVERY – COMMUNITY HERITAGE

City Direct: Gap

There is a professional archivist who provides the delivery of services related to documenting heritage assets; however, there is currently no staff dedicated to the preservation and curation of historical artifacts.

Private Partner: n/a

Community Partner: Basic

The City provides funding for the City Archives, however, there is limited support for other forms of heritage through Coquitlam Heritage Society and the Pacific West Coast Railway Association.

PROGRAMMING – COMMUNITY HERITAGE

Reach: Gap

Limited resources affect programming reach.

Quality: Basic

Inadequate ability to provide interpretive exhibits of Coquitlam's history.

Variety: Enhanced

Wide varieties of programs are offered for all ages and abilities.

GOVERNANCE – COMMUNITY HERITAGE

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The *ACHSP* and its associated goals and actions will provide a clearer direction for the City to support this service area. The foundational policies for the City Archives have been approved by Council and are in place; however, there are no coordinated planning procedures for the preservation of three-dimensional heritage assets (artifacts).

Policies: Gap

A Heritage Management Strategy is being developed by Community Planning.

Agreements: Gap

Need to formalize a Service Agreement with the non-profit organization that leases facility space from the City and assumes responsibility for heritage collection and museum operation.



ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – COMMUNITY HERITAGE

Key Issues

- → Limited appropriate facility capacity and space for heritage collection storage and display.
- → Aging infrastructure at Mackin House.
- → Demand and need has not yet been identified for services and supporting infrastructure, such as a museum.
- → Increasing pressure for preservation and sharing of community heritage and archives.
- → Pressure arising from new opportunities such as Riverview Hospital Collection.
- → The new City Archives has been established but the current space allocated to the program (307 square feet at City Hall) is at capacity and a permanent space for the City Archives will be required to enable preservation of archival materials, expansion of services and open access to the public.

Goals & Objectives

- → Develop the City's Leadership Role
 - Stronger Coordination, Collaboration and Communication
 - Focus on Marketing and Promotion of Cultural Resources
 - Integrate Cultural Resources across a Wide Range of Planning and Policy Priorities
- → Build Community Capacity
 - Respond to the Cultural Aspirations of Diverse Communities
 - Meet the Needs of Youth
 - Strengthen Neighbourhood Cultural Development
- → Conserve and Promote Community Heritage
 - Address Collections' Storage Needs
 - Increase the Exhibition and Interpretation of Community Heritage
 - Include the Rich Heritage and Culture of Aboriginal Peoples
- → Leverage Culture for Economic and Community Benefit
 - Support Local and Regional Economic Development
 - Develop a Critical Mass of Cultural Facilities and Programs in the City Centre
- → Plan Major Cultural Facility Needs
 - Optimize City-Owned Buildings and Spaces
 - Access Long-Term Heritage Facility Requirements
- → Assist in meeting the City Archives Vision Statement as follows:

Residents of Coquitlam feel a strong sense of community and are aware of their city's rich history and promising future. Residents and City staff are confident that the corporate history of the municipal government and the historical memory of businesses, other organizations, and residents are safeguarded for future generations. Facilitate experiences that foster interaction, connection and a sense of belonging to neighbours and communities.

Actions for Community Heritage:

See actions identified in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* (2017) including the following short-term actions:

- → Annual Cultural Summit Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → Service Agreements Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service delivery partners to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → Cultural Programming Coordination Improve awareness and understanding of the range of cultural programs and activities, and their relationship to evolving community needs.

- → Tri-City Collaboration Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-City area.
- → Diversity and Interculturalism Increase diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service delivery partners.
- → Riverview Artifacts, Archival Records, and other Heritage Collections Develop a long-term strategy to acquire, preserve and make accessible important community heritage collections.
- → Facilities Assessment Prior to decisions regarding new cultural facilities, undertake a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment for all City-owned cultural buildings.
- → Innovation Centre Engage a specialized consultant to do a feasibility analysis of the Innovation Centre.

In addition to the action items in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → As part of the City's Heritage Management Strategy, support planning and development in working with developers to secure private protection for heritage properties.
- → Start planning for infrastructure and facility needs to address the long-term requirements of both the City-delivered services and those delivered through cultural organizations. Planning should be initiated to determine the long-range cultural programming demand and the facilities required to support those services.
- → Explore the long-term potential for a civic museum or community heritage site.
- → Ensure that land use-based community heritage opportunities are considered for City acquisition only if they provide appropriate options for long-term community use and programming, and fall within a Council approved strategy.
- → Identify potential locations in existing civic facilities for the short-term heritage displays.
- → Identify economic development opportunities with respect to City-owned heritage properties.
- → Optimize use of City-owned heritage properties and diversification of their use.
- → Continue to liaise with the Province regarding future Riverview heritage artifacts.
- → Implement a long-term strategy for Booth Farm.
- → Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including land use planning, economic development, tourism, and planning for new civic facilities.
- → Improve the recruitment and retention of volunteers.
- → Ensure the inclusion of natural heritage in Coquitlam's heritage agenda.
- → Embrace and promote a contemporary and progressive vision of heritage in the community.



Community Heritage

Focus 2015-2020

To fill identified gaps and improve the base level of service in Assets, Service Delivery Model, and Governance, efforts will be focused on the implementation of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan and Cultural Facility Assessment & Service Agreements with Coquitlam Heritage Society (Mackin House), the new Annual Cultural Summit, and a long-term feasibility study for a heritage centre.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Facilities Lifecycle Report (2012+2013)

> Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan (2015)

2015 – 2019				2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029
E Assets	New Place Maillardville (\$)	City Archives Expansion (\$)		Heritage Facility (\$) Heritage Facility (\$) Annual Cultural Summit NE Recreation Complex Planning	Heritage Facility (\$) Annual Cultural Summit Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan Review
Service Delivery Model	Cultural Facilities Assessment	Develop Cultural Service Provider Agreement with Coquitlam Heritage Society	Cultural Service Provider Agreement Implementation Coquitlam Sports Hall of Fame Agreement		
Misla				Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
e	Coquitlam 125	Explore Opportunities for Heritage Display Spaces Riverview Artifacts Inventory & Management Plan	y COB	2015 - 2019	\$0
mmi	Annual Cultural Summit Canada's 150th Birthday			2020 - 2024	\$2
ogra				2025 - 2029	\$10
<u>ح</u>				Total	\$12
				* Visual & Performing Arts Capital and operating amounts are combined. Value shown is 1/2 of total.	
	Arts Culture and Heritage	Cituwido Cultural Eacilitios	Coquitlam Heritage Society Operating Grant		
çe	Strategic Plan	Plan	Plan	2015	\$228,318
ernan	City Archives & Artifact Booth Farm Stra Storage Plan Riverview Arbor Cemetery Strate	Booth Farm Strategy	NE Recreation Complex Planning Poirier West Master Plan Review	2016	\$244,507
Gove		Riverview Arboretum & Cemetery Strategy		2017	\$234,521
				2018	\$238,039
				2019	\$241,610
				* 2017-2019 Operating J	figures are projections

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – COMMUNITY HERITAGE





MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – COMMUNITY HERITAGE





9.6 Cultural Festivals & Events



Overview

The City provides a variety of festivals and events directly and indirectly through community organizations each year. Coquitlam Celebrates Canada Day is the largest event and takes place in and around the newly completed Town Centre Park Plaza, which is the only venue capable of accommodating an event of this magnitude. Mackin, Blue Mountain and Glen Parks have hosted small- and medium-sized community festivals such as Festival du Bois, which celebrates Coquitlam's French heritage and culture, the Nowruz (Norooz) Festival, which celebrates the Persian New Year and the Blue Mountain Music Festival. A variety of festival venues will continue to be required to suit the range and diversity of the City's current and emerging festival needs.

Citizens actively participate in festivals and events that highlight the City's unique community identity and build community spirit. They are a catalyst for economic development, attract visitors to the community and provide a vehicle to showcase local artists and performers.

The City uses a variety of its parks and facilities to host and support organizations in their coordination and production of communitybased festivals and events. Spirit Square, Mackin, Blue Mountain and Town Centre Parks have enhanced electrical infrastructure to support events.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL FESTIVALS AND EVENTS – ENHANCED

The overall assessment of the Cultural Festivals and Events service area is that the City is currently providing an Enhanced level of service. Council has prioritized the delivery of festivals and events through the *Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy* and investment has been made in the infrastructure and programming in this area.



ASSETS – CULTURAL FESTIVALS & EVENTS

Quality: Enhanced

Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex, Town Centre Park Plaza, and other park sites offer great potential for local and Lower Mainland events.

Quantity: Enhanced

Town Centre Park Plaza and Blue Mountain Park are key sites for non-sport festivals and events. Glen Park (Persian events) and Mackin Park (Festival du Bois) are also highly valued.

Capacity: Enhanced

Current practice limits availability of Percy Perry Stadium and Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex for festivals and events.

SERVICE DELIVERY – CULTURAL FESTIVALS & EVENTS

City Direct: Basic

The Events Office supports organizations planning to host festivals and events. The pressure to provide more events and festivals is beyond the capacity of current staffing levels.

Private Partner: Basic

The City facilitates some events and festivals in partnership with the private sector.

Community Partner: Basic

The City facilitates events and festivals in partnership with community cultural organizations.

PROGRAMMING – CULTURAL FESTIVALS & EVENTS

Reach: Enhanced

Festivals and events are hosted in a variety of locations to attract diverse audiences and participants.

Quality: Enhanced

Coquitlam Celebrates Canada Day is the largest outdoor event. Other annual festivals and events with over 5,000 participants include Festival du Bois, Teddy Bear Picnic and Parade, and BC Highland Games. Blue Mountain Music Festival and the Korean Festival recently relocated to other municipalities.

Variety: Enhanced

Festivals and events vary from small- to large-scale appealing to a broad range of interests.

GOVERNANCE – CULTURAL FESTIVALS & EVENTS

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The 2004 *Community Festivals Strategy* established the Community Festivals umbrella organization. *Celebrate Coquitlam Strategy* (2012) outlines the City's opportunities to position itself as a sport and cultural event-hosting centre. The Celebrate Coquitlam Advisory Panel was established in 2012. An implementation plan is needed to move the strategy ahead. The completion of the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* will move this area to an Enhanced service level.

Policies: Basic

The *Cultural Policy and Plan* approved 1997 and the *Cultural Services Plan* 2010-2020 support Coquitlam as a city of Celebrations where citizens have access to vibrant cultural experiences supported through strong communications and leadership. The Fees and Charges bylaw needs to be reviewed. The Festival and Events Policy is being updated in 2017.

Agreements: Basic

The Events Office, Festival Planners Network and facility use agreements support festivals and events.



ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – CULTURAL FESTIVALS & EVENTS

Key Issues

- → The increasingly diverse cultural community places more demand for venues to host large family and cultural gatherings and celebrations. Growing Chinese, Persian and Korean populations in Coquitlam cannot currently host or present their events due to size limitations of facilities. Future population growth is expected to increase demand.
- → Evergreen Extension to SkyTrain completion will increase desirability and demand of Town Centre Park for festivals and events.
- → Balancing the needs of regular users with events.
- → Limited hotels in the City are a significant barrier to hosting large-scale multi-day community events.

Goals & Objectives

- → Develop the City's Leadership Role
 - Stronger Coordination, Collaboration and Communication
 - Focus on Marketing and Promotion of Cultural Resources
 - Integrate Cultural Resources across a Wide Range of Planning and Policy Priorities
- → Build Community Capacity
 - Respond to the Cultural Aspirations of Diverse Communities
 - Meet the Needs of Youth
 - Strengthen Neighbourhood Cultural Development
- → Conserve and Promote Community Heritage
 - Increase the Exhibition and Interpretation of Community Heritage
 - Include the Rich Heritage and Culture of Aboriginal Peoples
- → Leverage Culture for Economic and Community Benefit
 - Support Local and Regional Economic Development
 - Develop a Critical Mass of Cultural Facilities and Programs in the City Centre
- → Plan Major Cultural Facility Needs
 - Optimize City-Owned Buildings and Spaces

Actions for Cultural Festivals & Events:

See actions identified in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan* (2017) including the following short-term actions:

- → Annual Cultural Summit Convene an Annual Cultural Summit to support communication and collaboration across the cultural sector.
- → Service Agreements Establish Service Agreements with the City's major service delivery partners to ensure alignment of these organizations' programs and services with City plans and priorities.
- → Cultural Programming Coordination Improve awareness and understanding of the range of cultural programs and activities, and their relationship to evolving community needs.
- → Tri-City Collaboration Strengthen collaboration in cultural development across the Tri-City area.
- → Diversity and Interculturalism Increase diversity and interculturalism in programming delivered by the City and its major service delivery partners.
- → First Fridays Consider establishing a monthly cultural celebration similar to First Fridays in Coquitlam.
- → Facilities Assessment Prior to decisions regarding new cultural facilities, undertake a thorough assessment of physical spaces, building condition and equipment for all City-owned cultural buildings.

In addition to the action items in the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* the following actions are applicable to this service area:

- → Identify and profile indoor and outdoor destination venues as event centres that can support appropriate cultural festival and event activities.
- → Support the development of a critical mass of evening cultural activities in the City Centre.
- → Work with local businesses, community groups and non-government agencies to make Coquitlam events more successful.
- → Build on current festival successes to add cultural festivals/elements to other events, if complementary, and explore consolidating different cultural festivals in one month.
- → Provide leadership and model excellence and sustainability in hosting and facilitating events by developing systems and staff support that make it easy and attractive to host events and actively promote and market events and opportunities.
- → Develop central and purpose-built site(s) to offer large-scale event hosting amenities.
- → Define the City's role in non-City led festivals/events/programs.
- → Define the appropriate level of festivals and events to attract to the City.
- → Continue to explore sponsorship opportunities to support festivals and events.
- → Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including land use planning, economic development, tourism and planning for new civic facilities.
- → Improve the recruitment and retention of volunteers.
- → Address festival infrastructure needs.



Cultural Festivals & Events

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current enhanced service levels and plan and build for the future, a priority for this area is to continue offering sustainable and responsive Festivals and Events through the implementation of the *Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan,* the new Annual Cultural Summit, and the updated Events Policy *Governance* documents. Completion of the performance plaza at Lafarge Lake will add an *Asset* which will support this service area, as well as Performing Arts, in meeting current community demand for *Programming*.



<u>M</u>

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Celebrate Coquitlam (2011)

> Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan (2015)

2015 – 2019			2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029	
👬 Assets	Town Centre Park Plaza (\$) Town Centre Park Event Site Infrastructure Enhancement (\$)	New Maillardville Community Centre (\$)	Review & Plan Blue Mountain Park Amenity (\$)	Annual Cultural Summit	 NE Recreation Complex (\$) Annual Cultural Summit Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategic Plan Review Update
💰 Service Delivery Model	Work with Community Organizations Citywide Cultural Facilities Plan	Develop Cultural Service Provider Agreements	Cultural Service Provider Agreement Implementation		
Programming	Coquitlam 125 Expand Programming & Measurement Process	Kaleidescope Arts Festival Recreation Programming Departmental Policy Implementation	Annual Cultural Summit Canada's 150th Birthday		
	Recreation Programming	Town Centre Park Master	NE Recreation Services Study NE Recreation Complex Planning Poirier West Master Plan	Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
nce	Departmental PolicyPlanAllocation Policy ReviewTri-Cities Youth StrategySeniors StrategyVolunteer Policy & PrograMaillardville RecreationUpdateService Provider AgreementMaillardville FacilityEvents Policy DevelopmentPlanning	Plan		2015 - 2019	\$1
IIII Governa		Iri-Cities Youth Strategy		2020 - 2024	\$0
		Update		2025 - 2029	\$0
		Maillardville Facility		Total	\$1
		Planning		Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	ction or major facility renovation sts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.



MAP OF 2020 FACILITIES AND AMENITIES – CULTURAL FESTIVALS AND EVENTS



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9.7 Public Art

Overview

Public art has two principal components: Commissioned Public Art and Community Public Art. Commissioned Public Art is defined as "works of art in any media, for temporary or permanent placement, in a prominent indoor or outdoor setting, aimed to enrich the community." Community Public Art often involves some empowerment of the community members who come together to create art work(s) with artists. Public Art throughout the city has been commissioned over the years by the City on an adhoc basis as well as in partnership with community organizations or developers.

In 2009, Council directed staff to develop a Public Art Policy. The intent of the policy was to create a statement acknowledging that public art helps to establish a 'vibrant cultural scene' within Coquitlam which aids in creating opportunities for cultural tourism and business development. For the purpose of the policy statement and program plan, the City decided to focus on creating public art unique to Coquitlam either created by the artist's own accord, commissioned by the City, or created in collaboration with the community.

Funding requests for public art opportunities are considered as part of the annual budget process.



Currently there is no requirement for developers to provide or fund public art. The Public Art and Policy Program Plan identifies that financial assistance for Community Public Art projects may be funded through an artist-in-residence program; however, no funding source other than the annual budget process has been identified to support this recommendation. In 2016, the Coquitlam 125 celebrations resulted in significant additions to the City's public art inventory, including the Town Centre Park Plaza's inscriptions and salmon, the 12 salmon sculptures, and 11 artworks in the SkyTrain's Evergreen Extension stations and plazas.

Some progress has been made creating an inventory of the current public art collection and more work is required to document the details, history, and agreements of each piece. Additional work promoting the collection is also required.

CURRENT ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC ART – BASIC

The overall assessment of the Public Art service area is that the City is currently providing a Basic level of service. The largest gap is in the service delivery model with lack of overall direction for the Public Art Program.



ASSETS – PUBLIC ART

Quality: Enhanced

The quality of the City's public art pieces are professional and of a high quality.

Quantity: Gap

Lack of distribution across the City and very few high-profile public art pieces.

Capacity: Enhanced

There are many opportunities to increase public art across the City.

SERVICE DELIVERY – PUBLIC ART

City Direct: Gap

Lack of mandate, leadership and resources to manage the Public Art Program including lack of plans for maintenance and ensuring that the Public Art Policy is enforced.

Private Partner: Basic

Private developers voluntarily build public art as part of development.

Community Partner: Basic

The City partners with community organizations and schools as opportunities arise.

PROGRAMMING – PUBLIC ART

Reach: Basic

Education and outreach of our public art program is limited. The City's website provides some information about public art.

Quality: Basic

Lack of aggressive or proactive education, marketing or procurement plan.

Variety: Basic

Lack of aggressive or proactive education, marketing or procurement plan.

GOVERNANCE – PUBLIC ART

Plans and Strategies: Basic

The *Cultural Services Strategic Plan*, which addressed public art, was adopted in 2010. A specific *Public Art Program Plan* was approved in 2011 that provides guidelines to create and manage the City's public art collection.

Policies: Basic

The Public Art Policy was adopted in June 2010 to aid in creating opportunities for cultural tourism and business development.

Agreements: Basic

There is a lack of consistent agreements with artists. Many have undefined maintenance and decommissioning processes.

ISSUES, GOALS & ACTIONS – PUBLIC ART

Key Issue

- → The *Public Art Program Plan* was approved in 2011 but has had limited financial support for implementation.
- → Limited ongoing leadership and investment in public art.
- → Lack of resources to support the implementation of the Public Art Policy and Program.

Goals & Objectives

- → Facilitate cultural experiences that foster interaction, connection and a sense of belonging to neighbours and the community.
- → Engage all citizens to enhance creativity and cultural experiences through programs and experiences.
- → Enhance public spaces through the inclusion of public art.

Actions for Public Art:

- → Explore opportunities to incorporate and commission public art for new facilities.
- → Promote and profile the public art program.
- → Explore City leadership opportunities in funding public art.
- → Identify staff resources to lead and monitor the implementation of the Public Art Program.
- → Actively encourage voluntary public art contributions by developers.
- → Provide incentives and recognition for public art contributions.
- → Work with sponsors/partners on public art opportunities.
- → Review/revise amenity contribution requirements to support public art opportunities.
- → Complete inventory and condition assessment of all current assets.
- → Strive to integrate culture into all planning processes, including land use planning, economic development, tourism and planning for new civic facilities.
- → Create attractive and memorable outdoor spaces in the City Centre.




Public Art

Focus 2015-2020

To maintain the current basic service level, and plan and build for the future through the completion of a review of the Public Art Policy and the implementation of a Public Art Maintenance Plan *Governance* documents which will position the City to continue offering a sustainable *Service Delivery Model*. These initiatives will be supported by the addition of the Evergreen Line Public Art and Coquitlam 125 Legacy Project *Assets*. Partnerships for Public Art will continue to be explored.



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

> Public Art Policy (2011)

		2015 – 2019	2020 – 2024	2025 – 2029	
Assets	Coquitlam 125 Legacy Projects (\$) Evergreen Line Public Art Opening (\$)	New Public Art in Partnership with Development (\$)	Maillardville Community Centre Public Art (\$)	YMCA Public Art (\$)	NE Recreation Complex Public Art (\$)
💰 Service Delivery Model					
🕂 Programming	Coquitlam 125 Public Art Maintenance Recommendation Implementation	Public Art Policy Update Implementation			
	Town Centre Master Plan	Evergreen Line Public Art	Public Art Policy Review	Capital Plan	Estimated Costs Dollars (millions)
nce	Public Art Inventory Maintenance Review	Planning/Development	NE Recreation Complex	2015 - 2019	\$0.2
Governa			Plaza Planning	2020 - 2024	\$0.2
				2025 - 2029	\$0.2
自				Total	\$0.6
				Capital figures are for new constru only. Ongoing operating co	uction or major facility renovation osts are funded separately.

These proposed activities will be phased and included in the annual business plan presented to Council for feedback and approval.

MAP OF 2015 – PUBLIC ART



	Public Art						
1	Pioneer Spirit - Maillardville	10	Coquitlam Synthesis				
2	Sto:lo Bear: Place Des Arts	11	Community Tiles - Evergreen Cultural Centre				
3	Stone Sculpture Symposium	12	Millenium Stairs				
4	Picket Fence Poirier	14	Boarder Bench (3)				
5	Untitled Work by Tony Bisig	15	Silver Springs Salmon				
6	Coquitlam Columbian Centennial Totem	16	Highland Green Street Frog				
7	Coquitlam Centre Art	17	The Austin Hydrangea				
8	Migration	18	Celebrating Place - Place des Arts				
9	Return of the Sockeye - Spirit Square						
	Eco-Sculpture						
ES1	Bee and Echinacea Flower						
ES2	Book @ Poirier Library						



Pub			lic Art		"Gathering Salmon" Sculptures
1	Pioneer Spirit - Maillardville	10	Coquitlam Synthesis	S1	Artist Maria Centola - Lafarge Lake
2	Sto:lo Bear: Place Des Arts	11	Community Tiles - Evergreen Cultural Centre	S2	Artist Wilfrido Limvalencia - Mackin Park
3	Stone Sculpture Symposium	12	Millenium Stairs	S3	Artist Jolayne Devente - Mackin Park
4	Picket Fence Poirier	14	Boarder Bench (3)	S4	Artist Elvira DS- Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex
5	Untitled Work by Tony Bisig	15	Silver Springs Salmon	S5	Artist Jenna Mortemore - Coquitlam Crunch
6	Coquitlam Columbian Centennial Totem	16	Highland Green Street Frog	S6	Artist Dennis Creighton - Blue Mountain Park
7	Coquitlam Centre Art	17	The Austin Hydrangea	S7	Artist Iman Baradaran Hashemi - Poirier Public Library
8	Migration	18	Celebrating Place - Place des Arts	S8	Artist Shohre Shirazi - City Hall
9	Return of the Sockeye - Spirit Square			S9	Artist Cory Douglas - Victoria Park
	Evergreen Line Public Art		Eco-Sculpture	S10	Artist Elham Sarvi - Cottonwood Park
E1	They Travelled These Roads (Burquitlam - exterior)	ES1	Bee and Echinacea Flower	S11	Artist Flavia Chan - Como Lake Park
E2	Burquitlam Between and Beyond (Burquitlam - interior)	ES2	Book @ Poirier Library	S12	Artist April Lacheur - Mundy Park
E3	Unity Cedar (Coquitlam Centre)				
E4	Branching Out (Lincoln - interior)				
E5	Pillow Station (Lincoln - exterior)				
E6	Translake (Lafarge - exterior)				

E7 Archival Wall (Lafarge - interior)



10 Performance Measurement

Performance measurement is critical to sustaining the high standards of service excellence that Parks, Recreation & Culture Services aspire to, and performance measures are essential to communicating our accomplishments. We will engage all levels of the department in matching our outcomes, goals, objectives and actions to performance measures that will measure progress toward supporting the corporate strategic goals. The measures will be updated annually and reported as part of the City's *Annual Report*.

- → Strengthen Neighbourhoods PRCS will contribute to this strategic goal through the delivery of initiatives such as Neighbourhood Nights, Block Parties, Park Spark, Communities in Bloom and other programs which bring the community together to build a sense of belonging and connection for residents. This will lead to an *increase in the percentage of residents who* report agreement that the City is strengthening neighbourhoods and community connection through the "Provision of opportunities and support for Parks, Recreation & Culture in Coquitlam" as collected through an annual survey of the Viewpoint Online Engagement Panel.
- → Expand Local Jobs, Local Prosperity PRCS will contribute to this strategic goal through hosting and supporting a variety of community festivals and events, as well as working in partnership with businesses and agencies to support the delivery of PRCS initiatives and services, which will build on the vibrancy and growth of the community. This will be measured through an *increase in the number of external businesses, partners and agencies that support the delivery of PRCS programs and services*.
- → Increase Active Participation and Creativity PRCS will contribute to this strategic goal through the delivery of easily accessed programs and facilities which provide active, balanced, and accessible opportunities for the community to participate in ways which best meet their own individual needs and interests. This focus will lead to an increase in the percentage of residents who report that they are "Actively participating in Coquitlam parks, facilities, programs, cultural activities, and/or festivals and events" as collected through an annual survey of Viewpoint Online Engagement Panel.
- → Enhance Sustainability of City Services and Infrastructure PRCS will contribute to this strategic goal by innovating through opportunities which will contribute to the optimization of use of facilities and amenities, as well as capitalize on contributions which support park or facility renewal and/or development. This will lead to an *increase in the optimization of park and facility use which can be measured in part by: people-counting measures from parks and facilities; the number of residents in the City's registration database; reported attendance at programs, parks, facilities and events; and the distribution of parks and facilities.*
- → Achieve Excellence in City Governance PRCS will contribute to this strategic goal through the delivery of exceptional practices and services which lead to a community which feels connected to and satisfied by PRCS programs, events, parks and facilities. This will lead to residents who report 'Satisfaction with Recreation and Cultural Opportunities,' as well as with 'Parks, Trails and Green Spaces' on the annual Citizen Satisfaction Survey. PRCS will also measure staff health and well-being through a comparison of PRC staff number of sick days in comparison to other departments, and will utilize 'Yardstick Benchmarking' to measure year-over-year performance in the delivery of parks, facilities and services.

11 Glossary

Recreation – defined in the National Framework for Recreation in Canada as: The experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community well-being. <u>cpra.ca</u>

Community Amenity Contributions (CAC) – is a funding initiative established by the City to support the development of improved or new community amenities to create attractive, livable neighbourhoods. They may include amenities such as community centres, arts centres, pools, ice rinks, libraries, museums as well as outdoor facilities such as artificial fields, spray parks, sport courts, tennis courts, paved parking lots, lighting systems, skate parks, etc. that cannot be funded by typical growth financing options, such as Development Cost Charges (DCCs). CACs provide an acceptable alternative to help address the funding gap between growth costs and revenues to pay the costs of required growth-related City amenities.

Development Cost Charges (DCC) – are monies collected from land developers by the City to offset some of the infrastructure costs associated with the needs of new development and are contingent and dependent on ongoing growth. They may fund park land acquisition and the construction of basic park elements such as landscaping, grass sports fields, playgrounds and trees. Note: construction of parking lots or access roads, building such as dugouts, bleachers or field houses, tennis or basketball courts, baseball diamonds, tracks or the installation of lighting systems are excluded from DCC funding.

Physical Literacy – means having the fundamental movement skills, fundamental sports skills and motivation that enable an individual to read their environment and make appropriate decisions while moving confidently and with control in a wide range of physical activities in both indoor and outdoor movements. *physicalliteracy.ca*

Programming (parks) refers to the amenities and features of a park, e.g. benches, playground equipment, etc.

Programming (outdoor and indoor recreation and culture) refers to intentionally-planned activities for which people may or may not register and they may take place indoors or outdoors in or at any of the parks, recreation and culture facilities and amenities.



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TENNIS AND PICKLEBALL SERVICES AND FACILITIES STRATEGY 2017 – 2037



CONTENTS **Current and Potential Future Inventory**



Introduction

The City is facing a rapidly growing, increasingly diverse and demographically changing population. Coquitlam's growth and transformation requires a focus on planning to meet the needs of an ever-changing population, and the resulting demand on its current and future infrastructure, programs and services. The outcome, recommendations, and action items identified in the *Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy* will support Parks, Recreation and Culture Services in responding to several key strategic directions in the *Parks, Recreation and Culture (PRC) Master Plan* including:

- \rightarrow Enhancing service delivery through partnerships;
- → Developing a funding plan for infrastructure sustainability and renewal;
- → Recognizing the evolving role of community recreation; and
- \rightarrow Expanding outdoor recreation opportunities.

The City of Coquitlam currently maintains an inventory of 34 outdoor tennis courts, two outdoor half-tennis courts, a covered tennis facility consisting of five courts, three outdoor pickleball courts, and a variety of indoor drop-in pickleball opportunities. Through the continued delivery of services and facilities, equaling or exceeding what neighbouring communities offer, the City of Coquitlam provides outdoor and covered tennis and pickleball amenities that create destinations and that provides accessible recreation opportunities in neighbourhoods. The distribution and availability of courts invites participation at low or no cost, and makes for a healthier community.



RATIONALE

The *PRC Master Plan* rated the "Racquet Sports" service area as currently providing a "Basic" level of service. The plan identified a number of issues that resulted in a recommendation to complete a tennis and racquet sports strategy in 2016. After careful consideration, the focus of this strategy was targeted to only the sports of tennis and pickleball due to their potential to share the same outdoor amenities.



BACKGROUND

In 2012 the City conducted the *2012 Tennis Feasibility Study* which demonstrated continued growth in tennis participation and identified a number of options for future tennis court development. This *2017 – 2037 Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy* builds on the information in the *2012 Tennis Feasibility Study* along with the current context and findings, and includes the consideration of pickleball as an emerging racquet sport.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the 2017 – 2037 Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy is to plan for tennis and pickleball services in light of a rapidly changing size and face of the community. The outcome of this strategy will assist the City in responding to the current and future needs for tennis and pickleball services, which is demonstrated through a defined understanding of demand utilizing locally, provincially and nationally recognized standards.



PROCESS

The development of the 2017 – 2037 Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy included a review and analysis of:

- → The City's current service delivery model for covered tennis facility services;
- → Current participation, distribution and capacity of tennis and pickleball programs and facilities in Coquitlam;
- → Overall trends, participation and demand in tennis and pickleball;
- → Service standards for tennis and pickleball in comparison with other municipalities in the Lower Mainland; and
- → Opportunities for partnerships and collaboration based on best practice and other municipal examples.

This analysis informed the development of a long-term strategy that includes recommendations to guide the delivery of tennis and pickleball services and facilities spanning the next 20 years.

Currently in Coguitlam, there are 34 outdoor tennis courts, soon to be 35 with the addition of three courts at Cottonwood Park (replacing the two courts at Burquitlam Park) and two halfcourts in 10 locations. Of the 34 courts, 27 are lit. As well, there are five covered tennis courts delivered through a public-private partnership at the Poirier Civic Grounds. Pickleball is primarily played indoors at the Poirier Forum on four courts, and at three community centres. Pickleball is also offered outdoors with three courts at Mariner Park (lined for two tennis





6 CITY OF COQUITLAM | TENNIS AND PICKLEBALL SERVICES AND FACILITIES STRATEGY 2017 – 2037

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2017 – 2037 Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy provides a vision and sets the strategic direction for the delivery of services and facilities for these sports over the next twenty years. The goals of this strategy are to set priorities for sustaining existing courts and facilities, as well as to provide for future needs as the community grows, as the sports evolve, and within the context of the Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan.

CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

The consultation process included discussions with representatives from the Coquitlam Tennis Club, the City's covered tennis provider, Tennis BC, North East Tennis Society, Dogwood and Glen Pine Pavilion's Tennis Club, Pickleball BC, and the Dogwood Pickleball Club. It also included a variety of inputs from City staff and an online survey to gather input from the general public. These conversations with stakeholders focused on a review of current issues and challenges, as well as consideration of potential opportunities and threats that may be on the horizon affecting the delivery of tennis and pickleball services. Taking trends and best practices from a scan of international, national, provincial and local sources into consideration, the focus of the strategy development was on planning for future needs. The results of the consultation and research can be found under a separate cover in the *Key Findings Report* prepared by David Hewko Planning and Program Management.

PARTICIPATION AND DEMAND

Tennis

Casual and recreational players tend to use neighbourhood park locations. While the exact number of casual players cannot be precisely estimated (no comprehensive user counts exist), Tennis Canada suggests one in four Canadians will play tennis at least three times per year; extrapolated to Coquitlam, this would mean 35,000 participants would generate about 37,500 hours demand per year (blended singles and doubles). This suggests a demand equivalent to all existing 34 outdoor courts being utilized for five hours per day, every day for roughly eight months of the year.

This calculation of demand shows the equivalent of using only about 40% of available capacity during the extended summer months, again meaning there is significant existing capacity to absorb additional new demand. In addition, about 400-450 youth

participate in the City of Coquitlam's Learn to Play Tennis programs generating a further one hour per week per court demand over the playable season.

Pickleball

Pickleball at this time remains very much a new and growing sport but has potential to grow more significantly if more court time is made available (which needs to consider both physical space and schedule). Currently organized recreational and league play is offered through the Dogwood Pavilion at the adjacent Poirier Forum and the morning timeslot is filled to capacity. Centennial Activity Centre and Pinetree Community Centre also offer a popular drop-in pickleball time in their gymnasiums. If demand continues to increase, more days and different times should be added. Currently there is limited use of the City's three outdoor pickleball courts due to lack of interest, weather considerations, location and configuration issues.

A major consideration influencing actions and investments in tennis courts and pickleball venues should be the prospect of a demographic drop-off starting in about 15 years. The Coquitlam Tennis Club core membership is almost entirely made up of adults over the age of 50, with a median age of about 55. New Canadians bring an interest in playing tennis but few are part of organized tennis and are unlikely to fill the void that attrition will bring. Tennis BC and Tennis Canada are both working to increase participation in the sport through the development of a variety of initiatives, however it is unknown whether those initiatives will suffice to make up the participation loss from an aging regular player base. Therefore, careful monitoring of participation trends will be important. The City should plan for new and upgraded facilities to be adapted to other uses in the future, where deemed appropriate.

CURRENT INVENTORY

The existing inventory of tennis courts is strategically well distributed throughout the community and the only need for additional courts will be in the new residential development areas in the northeast or modest additions in redeveloped and densified neighbourhoods. Currently, the City operates 34 (soon to be 35) outdoor courts, meeting Tennis Canada's recommended number of .25 courts per 1,000 residents, based on the City's current population of 140,000.

STRATEGIC THEMES

This strategy aims to support the City in delivering sustainable tennis and pickleball services and facilities to meet the needs of a growing and changing community while ensuring the City's limited resources are directed towards projects that have the greatest impact for the community.

The City will accomplish this purpose through the regular maintenance of existing courts, while planning for additional courts as required in developing neighbourhoods, as well as in neighbourhoods that are experiencing re-development and increased density.

The following strategic themes were identified through the development of this Strategy:

- → Ensuring the sustainability of existing courts
- → Optimizing the utilization of existing courts
- \rightarrow Maintaining an even distribution of courts throughout the community
- \rightarrow Planning for community growth and development
- \rightarrow Delivering indoor tennis services and programming through partnerships



Figure 1: Service assessment of racquet sports from the Parks, Recreation & Culture Master Plan



GOALS AND ACTIONS

The following goals and actions provide a framework for the delivery of tennis and pickleball services in the next 20 years:

- → Continue to plan for the ongoing repair and replacement of outdoor courts as required.
- → Over the next 20 years, provide up to 17 additional courts in areas of new development or increased density.
- → Explore the potential for making courts multi-sport to increase and or maintain optimal use of assets.
- → Maintain an even distribution of paired courts within 1-2 km walking distance of residents, as well as to provide clusters of courts in the Southwest, City Centre, and Northeast neighbourhood areas.
- → Add servicing and infrastructure such as washrooms, water fountains, benches and lights to existing courts as deemed appropriate and as resources permit.
- → Ensure programming and public play opportunities are available to the community through partnerships, community clubs, and at accessible times at local community facilities.
- → Plan for pickleball courts and programming in new indoor and outdoor facilities as demand requires and capacity permits.
- → Explore opportunities should they be presented, for the development and delivery of additional covered tennis facilities to residents in partnership with private operators.

Other actions in this strategy will also support the noted strategic themes, such as strengthening the City's relationship with the community's various tennis and pickleball clubs, and increasing participation through delivery of learn-to-play tennis and pickleball programming to the community.



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TENNIS AND PICKLEBALL SERVICES AND FACILITIES STRATEGY 2017 - 2037

VISION - To provide tennis and pickleball services and facilities that will serve the community today and into the future. **MISSION** - To maintain the current distribution and ratio of courts available to the community while planning for community growth, and to upkeep and update infrastructure as needed to ensure a suitable mix of opportunities to meet the needs of the entire community.

			PRINCIPLES					
\rightarrow	Pairs of neighbourhood courts for ease of community access. Larger clusters of courts in select neighbourhood areas.	 → Courts will primarily serve first-come, first served users; with secondary use for league play and lessons. → Provide innovative services and facilities to promote the inclusivity of all people. 	 → All Coquitlam residents will have ease of access to a very well distributed inventory of courts. → Courts developed in parks with other and related support amenities as appropriate. 	 → Provide no-charge access to outdoor courts on a first-come, first-served basis. → Core mandate is casual-use, publicly accessible facilities and services. 	→ Commitment to upholding a balanced representation of gender in sport.			
	STRATEGIC THEMES							
Ensuring theOptimizing the utilizationsustainabilityof existing courtsof existing courts		Maintaining an even distribution of courts throughout the community	Planning for community growth and development	Delivering covered tennis services and programming though partnerships				
			GOALS					
<i>→</i>	Manage, maintain and re-invest in courts to ensure recreational playability and resident enjoyment.	 → Monitor trends of participation in tennis and pickleball as well as the usage of existing courts. → Consider deploying outdoor pickleball and multi-use markings. → Identify methods to encourage and increase participation. → Improve site accessibility for people of all abilities with court development or redevelopment. 	 → Distribute courts throughout the community within a 1 - 2 km walking distance of residents. → Ensure the addition of pickleball court lines in new indoor facilities. → Provide at least two clusters of 4 - 6 courts in the City Centre, Southwest, and Northeast neighbourhood areas for organized, club and tournament play. 	→ Maintain approximately .25 outdoor courts per 1,000 residents, roughly distributed with population growth in developing and re-developing neighbourhoods.	 → Continue to offer covered tennis in partnership with private operators, with an emphasis on public access. → Offer a mixture of introductory programming in partnership with local clubs and businesses. → Support league and competitive tennis and pickleball play in partnership with local clubs and private operators. 			

TENNIS AND PICKLEBALL SERVICES AND FACILITIES STRATEGY 2017 - 2037								
Ensuring the sustainability of existing courts	Optimizing the utilization of existing courts	Maintaining an even distribution of courts throughout the community	Planning for community growth and development	Delivering programming and covered tennis services though partnerships				
Short Term 2017 - 2022	Short Term 2017 - 2022	Short Term 2017 - 2022	Short Term 2017 - 2022					
 → Re-pave Eagle Ridge and Poirier Courts. → Renew surface of Hickey Courts. → Include outdoor court infrastructure as a component of the entire park infrastructure sustainability project to ensure sustainable future funding. Ongoing → Renew courts as scheduled or required. 	 Add pickleball lines to Panorama outdoor courts. Consider adding pickleball lines to Poirier outdoor courts. Initiate a Tennis Equipment Library Program. Develop signage for courts to inform users of proper ettiquette and nearby amenities. Medium Term 2022 - 2026 Work with partners to explore opportunities to increase participation. Long Term 2027 - 2037 Consider options to monitor court usage. Ongoing Consider the appropriate addition of multisport markings to new and repainted courts. Consider the addition of rebound walls to courts when existing courts are upgraded and new courts are developed. Plan for accessibility improvements to existing courts as part of court renewals and incorporate accessibility features in new courts. Continue to add pickleball court inventory and programming if demand exists. 	 → Plan for new courts in Smiling Neighbourhoods. → Consider adding pickleball con Creek, Maillardville Communi gymnasiums. → Add three courts to replace the Park, with pickleball lines. Medium Term 2022 - 2026 → Plan for new courts to accomp Northeast Coquitlam, City Cen appropriate. Long Term 2027 - 2037 → Plan for a cluster of courts at 0 Coquitlam). → Plan for new courts to accomp Austin Heights. 	g Creek and Fraser Mills urts at Smiling ity Centre, and YMCA he two at Cottonwood pany development in ntre, and other areas as Gilley's Trail (Northeast pany re-development in	 → Finalize new operating agreement for covered tennis facility and tennis programming at 1650 Foster Avenue. Ongoing → Offer programming and public play opportunities. → Consider any proposals from external organizations to increase the City's inventory of covered tennis courts should there be demand. → Encourage programming that enables more females to fully and equitably participate. → Encourage partnerships that provide opportunities. 				

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The recommendations in this strategy can be achieved through intentional planning to capitalize on other park projects, bonus density funds, developer contributions and long term capital planning. This strategy document identifies recommended capital projects along with approximate implementation timelines. Staff will prioritize capital projects and present them to Council for consideration as a part of the annual capital budget development and approval process. Staff will also continue to plan for ongoing court maintenance and upgrades for existing infrastructure.

CAPITAL PROJECTS 2017 – 2022 (Short Term)		CAPITAL PROJECTS 2023 – 2037 (Medium to Long Term)		
$\begin{array}{cccc} \rightarrow & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $	 iolour coat & re-line the following courts: Town Centre Park Blue Mountain Park Bramblewood Park Hickey Street Reservoir Park Mariner Park esurface the following courts: Panorama Park Eagle Ridge Park Poirier Outdoor dd two pickleball courts to Poirier Forum (completed) wild three or four Cottonwood Park Tennis Courts xplore, with SD43, adding pickleball lines at Smiling Creek Joint-Use isymnasium xplore, with SD43, having pickleball lines painted on school gymnasium loors when these are due for repainting nsure pickleball lines are added to Maillardville Community Centre Gym add one or two courts to Blue Mountain Park along with neighbourhood evelopment xplore, with YMCA, adding pickleball lines to YMCA Gym dd two to four courts in Smiling Creek Area (Burke Mountain secondary chool site) 	 → Co <!--</th--><th>plour coat & re-line the following courts: Town Centre Park Eagle Ridge Park Mackin Park Panorama Park Hickey Park Cottonwood Park Blue Mountain Park Poirier (Outdoor) dd two outdoor courts in Partington Creek Area (Northeast Coquitlam) issure pickleball lines are included in the future Northeast Recreation Complex ymnasium ontinue to prioritize resurfacing of courts as required plour coat and re-line courts every five to seven years or as required evelop a cluster of four to six courts at Cilley's Trail (Northeast) eplace and expand courts at Town Centre Park as a part of Town Centre Park Master an park re-development (8.5 to 10.5 courts) dd two courts in Fraser Mills along with neighbourhood development</th>	plour coat & re-line the following courts: Town Centre Park Eagle Ridge Park Mackin Park Panorama Park Hickey Park Cottonwood Park Blue Mountain Park Poirier (Outdoor) dd two outdoor courts in Partington Creek Area (Northeast Coquitlam) issure pickleball lines are included in the future Northeast Recreation Complex ymnasium ontinue to prioritize resurfacing of courts as required plour coat and re-line courts every five to seven years or as required evelop a cluster of four to six courts at Cilley's Trail (Northeast) eplace and expand courts at Town Centre Park as a part of Town Centre Park Master an park re-development (8.5 to 10.5 courts) dd two courts in Fraser Mills along with neighbourhood development	
	\$2,260,000		\$4,800,000	

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Potential Projects Funded through Partnership

- → Expansion of the Foster Avenue Covered Tennis Facility
- → Construction of a new covered tennis facility at an appropriate site within the City
- → Fraser Mills two courts funded by developer
- → Smiling Creek Neighbourhood Courts City/SD43 partnership opportunity
- \rightarrow Blue Mountain Park court expansion possible developer contribution



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CITY OF COQUITLAM

Parks, Recreation and Culture Services 3000 Guildford Way, Coquitlam, BC V3B 7N2



PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURESeniors Services Strategy2018 – 2028



The City of Coquitlam acknowledges SPARC BC for their contribution to the research, analysis and community engagement process that led to the development of this Strategy.

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Executive Summary

Coquitlam recognizes the need for comprehensive and systematic approaches to planning recreation services for and with the growing and diverse community of older adults and seniors. Like all leading municipalities, Coquitlam recognizes that seniors' recreation programs, services and resources play important roles in enhancing quality of life, creating civic pride, increasing physical activity, and building a civil society through volunteerism and community participation.

A large-scale demographic shift that began five years ago will continue to change the landscape of the traditional delivery of parks, recreation and culture services in Coquitlam over the next 10-15 years. The current seniors' population will be replaced by the "Boomers"; the current "Generation X" -ers will become older adults; and the entire older adult/senior population will double in numbers. These older adults and seniors have a variety of recreation values and interests, and may be faced with single or multiple barriers to participation in recreation that can shift dynamically throughout their lifetimes. With this projected growth, and the changing of recreation values and needs of the older adult population in Coquitlam in mind, the Coquitlam Parks, Recreation & Culture Seniors Services Strategy (the Strategy) aims to guide the future delivery of recreation services of older adults and seniors, and provides recommendations to meet the requirements and interests of this population until 2028. In particular, the Strategy focuses on service delivery within the mandate of the Coquitlam Parks, Recreation & Culture Services (PRC) Department and a framework to address the delivery of current and anticipated future PRC services for Coquitlam's older adults and seniors.

The four-phased methodology used to develop the *Strategy* began with a phase of evidence-based research that grounded the planning process on a solid base of knowledge and information, including a comprehensive demographic review, a trend analysis of recreation participation data, and an assessment of service standards and best program practices. It then moved into a community consultation process that included presentations at the Council Advisory Committees, three community workshops, a workshop for PRC and cultural facility staff, and an online survey. The results were brought together in a *Key Findings Report*, followed by a *Key Findings Summary Report* that was forwarded to Council on October 3, 2016 for further discussion, and to key stakeholders for feedback. The process then moved to the preparation of the draft *Seniors Services Strategy*, which was received by Council in May 2017 followed by extensive public consultation and census data updates through the rest of 2017.

This *Strategy* is organized around a strategic framework of four overarching goals. Each goal is supported, in turn, by a series of Action Items to be initiated in the future and considered for implementation as part of future years' business plans. The goals reflect the major themes and directions that emerged from the planning process and stakeholder consultation, and support the mission and vision of the *PRC Master Plan*. This *Strategy* is significantly different than some of the recently-approved PRC strategies that are facility- or capitalproject based, such as the *Aquatic Services & Infrastructure Strategy* is a people, program and policy-based strategy that provides outcomebased departmental practices and approaches that will help steer future decisions to meet the needs of seniors.

This *Strategy* will help to answer the questions of how we better serve seniors when we design a park, develop and event or program and establish a new service.

It is important to note that this *Strategy* is aimed at adults 65+ ("seniors"), and not developed with the idea of providing services to the "older adult" (50 - 64 years). Older adults may choose to participate in, or may benefit from, the implementation of this *Strategy*, but it is recognized that this group does not wish to be called or included as "seniors."

COMMON TERMS USED THROUGHOUT THIS STRATEGY:

Seniors: people 65 years and older

Older Adults: people 50 – 64 years old

Baby Boomers: people born approximately in the years 1946 – 1964

Generation X-ers: people born approximately in the years 1965 – 1979

Definition of

Recreation: The experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that enhance individual and community wellbeing.

— "A Framework for Recreation in Canada 2015: Pathways to Well-being," Joint Initiative of the Interprovincial Sports & Recreation Council and the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association.



TOP 10 ACTIONS BY GOAL

To focus the City's action and achieve the greatest gains in service delivery, it is recommended that Parks, Recreation & Culture Services prioritize the following top actions under four strategic goals:

GOAL: ACCESS AND INCLUSION FOR ALL

- Continue to create a welcoming, older adultfocused facility environment during the day with programs and services that meet seniors' needs and interests; optimize usage at the 50+ Pavilions so the general public feels welcome in the evenings and weekends and can access specific programs and services.
- 2. Complete a review of the Get Connected/Get Active financial assistance program and create an action plan specifically to increase the usage of the program by low-income seniors.
- **3.** Examine the fee structure for drop-ins, programs and activity groups with the goal to increase seniors' participation while at the same time, ensuring cost effectiveness and responsible management of public dollars.
- **4.** Build multicultural connections and develop opportunities to engage new immigrant seniors in community recreation.

 Increase physical access and adapted recreation equipment for people with mobility and sensory impairments as well as prevention strategies and supports for people with mental and cognitive health-related issues.

GOAL: EXCELLENCE IN PROGRAM AND SERVICE DELIVERY

- 6. Establish Service Provider Agreements with both the Dogwood Seniors and Glen Pine 50+ Advisory Boards to ensure alignment of programs and services with the *PRC Master Plan* and the departmental *Recreation Program Policy*.
- **7.** Increase relationships and collaboration with community agencies and improve outreach to isolated seniors.

GOAL: COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

8. Develop a communication plan for seniors to improve awareness and understanding of the range of recreation programs and services.

GOAL: EXCELLENCE IN VOLUNTEER SERVICES & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

- **9.** To meet the *Project-Based* and *Serious Leisure* needs of seniors, develop a five-year plan to increase the participation of seniors in volunteer opportunities across the City, from Council Advisory Committees to facilities, parks and events. This includes specific recruitment and retention strategies.
- **10.** Build the capacity of the Advisory Boards through workshops and ongoing learning opportunities to work with staff to engage with a greater diversity of seniors and to assist in providing outreach and communication, especially to those not currently served.



1. MAJOR INFLUENCES IN THE EVOLUTION OF FUTURE SERVICES FOR SENIORS

To provide effective service delivery for seniors over the next 10 years, it is important to recognize the powerful demographic shifts that are already taking place within the senior population and to understand how the leisure needs of older adults evolve through the various life stages.

1.1 SENIORS AND LEISURE

When it comes to a municipality's role in facilitating seniors' recreation, it is vital to understand the three interrelated concepts of *Casual Leisure*, *Project-Based Leisure* and *Serious Leisure* developed by Canadian sociologist Robert Stebbins, PhD. Understanding *Casual*, *Project-Based* and *Serious Leisure* can help municipal recreation departments deliver services to seniors who may or may not be working past the age of 65.

A person who is working typically engages mostly in activities that can be defined as *Casual Leisure*. These activities do not take a lot of planning, can be flexible in nature and do not require extensive commitments. *Casual Leisure* is critical for managing stress, improving health, and for the sheer fun of the experience. Examples of *Casual Leisure* activities are watching TV, reading a book, walking in a park, taking a fitness or cooking class or having a fun hobby like gardening or swimming.

Many people are also involved in *Project-Based Leisure*, which is a short term enjoyable commitment like coaching a child's soccer team for a season.

A *Serious Leisure* activity is one that takes extra commitment and develops to the point that it becomes part of a person's identity. Examples of *Serious Leisure* could be playing in a band, regular volunteering for a cause, a hobby or sport that becomes so important that it begins to define a person.

Someone who is working may be engaged in all three types of leisure behaviours, however, after retirement developing a *Serious Leisure* activity becomes critical in replacing the identity that has been lost through exiting the workforce. **Casual Leisure:** is immediately, intrinsically rewarding; it is a relatively short-lived, fun activity requiring little or no special training for personal enjoyment. It is fundamentally hedonic; it is engaged in for pure enjoyment and pleasure. Examples are: play, relaxation, watching TV, being social with friends, dining out, and physical activity.

Project-Based Leisure: is a shortterm, moderately complicated undertaking requiring considerable effort, skills and abilities. Examples: writing memoirs, planning a lengthy trip, a volunteer commitment that is time limited such as membership on an Advisory Board or coaching.

Serious Leisure: is the purposeful pursuit of an amateur, hobbyist, or volunteer activity that is highly interesting and fulfilling and where a person finds a "career" in acquiring and expressing a combination of special skills, knowledge and experience. Examples: playing in a band, volunteering for a cause, seriously pursuing a hobby such as photography. Adapted from Robert Stebbins, PhD







Adults need to feel like they are contributing, especially after wrapping up a successful career. Often, upon retirement, adults may struggle with not having something to "sink their teeth into". Public recreation departments need to facilitate opportunities that are flexible (*Casual Leisure*) for working seniors, as well as more enriching and involved (*Project-Based* or *Serious Leisure*) for those seniors looking to contribute and develop an identity through a meaningful leisure pursuit. From activities available through the highly flexible ONE PASS to volunteering, Coquitlam's Parks, Recreation & Culture Services Department strives to offer a range of accessible and meaningful *Casual, Project-Based*, and *Serious Leisure* pursuits.

1.2 BABY BOOMERS

The baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) make up a significant portion of the population and continue to have an ongoing and variable impact on priorities for recreation service delivery, both on government and the private sector, as this demographic cohort moves through the aging process. The baby boomers will impact Coquitlam in ways yet to be predicted as they age, continue to work or retire, and live longer than the generation before them.

The delivery of public recreation in Canada has always been shaped by the baby boomer generation and their families by directing programs and service delivery to children, youth and adults. These baby boomer-led families have influenced everything in North American culture from television programming to the rise of fast food. In the 1970's and 80's, many B.C. communities became focused on building schools and providing programs for youth. Some municipalities supported the creation of stand-alone recreation facilities, purpose built for seniors. This was likely a reaction to the focus public recreation services placed on children and parent/adult programming. Seniors were likely feeling left out of recreation service provisions and, as a result, advocated for their own spaces and facility operating models, ensuring their voices were heard and their recreation needs met. The focus of recreation in seniors' centres was on socializing and tapping into the collective wisdom and talent of retired seniors while at the same time providing low-cost programs for seniors on fixed incomes. Examples of these stand-alone centres include Oak Bay's Monterey Recreation Centre which opened in 1971, Delta's Kennedy Seniors Recreation Centre in 1974, Coquitlam's Dogwood Pavilion in 1977, and Vancouver's Kerrisdale Community Centre, with the seniors' wing, which opened in 1986.

Over the past 15 years, many municipalities have started to shift beyond this stand-alone facility model to an integrated facility model, keeping on trend with the changing patterns of recreation participation in older adults and seniors and optimizing the use of civic facilities.

Just as working with children and youth has been a dominant function of municipal recreation services to date, the focus moving forward will shift to an increased importance placed on older adults and seniors. Fortunately, due in large part to changes in social policy at the provincial and federal levels, fewer seniors are living in poverty today than 10 years ago. Advancing the value of recreation participation as an instrumental and enjoyable component of daily living to reduce health care costs has become a major driver of provincial health authorities.

1.3 NEW IMMIGRANT SENIORS

After the influence of the baby boomers, the second powerful demographic shift in the seniors' population is immigration and the resulting cultural diversity. From the 2016 census data, we know that Coquitlam is home to 61,060 immigrants and that approximately 7,400 of these were already age 45+ when they came to Canada. Additionally, approximately 615 immigrant seniors (age 65+) moved to Coquitlam between the years 2011 – 2016. Many of these seniors speak a language other than English; in Coquitlam, the top non-official home languages include Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese), Korean and Persian.

Starting a new life in Canada is challenging for most new immigrants but for older adults and seniors whose first language is not English, this transition can be especially difficult. Without the structure and daily interaction that school or employment may provide, older adults and seniors may struggle to form connections in their new community. Understandably, many rely on their younger family members to provide language translation and assistance navigating the system, but over time, that dependence can increase social isolation for the older adult. The ability to access support services and affordable opportunities for learning, recreation and social engagement are vital to a positive transition to living in Coquitlam for many new immigrant older adults and seniors.



When Marion¹, now age 78, immigrated to Canada from Taiwan, joining a faith group and learning English to feel connected to her new community were important early goals. That was 22 years ago and Marion still makes Coquitlam her home, appreciative of the many friends and opportunities she has discovered here. Organizations such as S.U.C.C.E.S.S., her church, and the City's Parks, Recreation & Culture Department each play an important role in helping her make connections and contribute. After her husband passed away, Marion moved into a condominium in the Town Centre area. She now lives alone, but she does not feel lonely. Marion regularly participates in physical activity at Town Centre Park, takes dance classes, and attends an English practice group at Glen Pine Pavilion. Improving her English conversation skills continues to be an important goal in her life. She recommends

1 These are actual stories from two participants at Glen Pine Pavilion. For privacy, the names and

photos used are not real.

that older adults who are new to Canada join a class or program where they can practice English in an enjoyable, social environment. "There is so much benefit," Marion observed. "You make friends; everybody is kind; it makes life happy."

Yasmin, who also participates in the English practice group at Glen Pine, agrees. Now age 80, Yasmin emigrated from Iran to Canada in 2006, and understands the many challenges facing new immigrant seniors, both emotional and financial. Her adult children provided significant support in the early stages, but their lives became busy and Yasmin needed to gain a sense of independence and develop new relationships outside her family circle. The affordable activities at Glen Pine, such as the English practice group, made participation possible for her. "It is very beneficial," she said, "and very good emotionally. It's like medicine for seniors."



FIGURE 1:

1.4 PROXIMITY OF OLDER ADULT AND SENIOR POPULATIONS TO RECREATION FACILITIES IN COQUITLAM

The map below shows the number of older adults (50 - 64 yrs.) and seniors (65+ yrs.) residing within each of Coquitlam's neighbourhood profile areas (based on the 2016 census data) and their proximity to the City's current and proposed recreation facilities. Noticable growth in the older adult and senior population between 2011 – 2016 can be seen in the City Centre, Northeast, Westwood Plateau and Cariboo/Burquitlam neighbourhoods.



2. COQUITLAM SENIORS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Coquitlam Parks, Recreation & Culture Services currently provides a wide range of programs, services and opportunities for the City's older adult and senior residents, falling along the continuum of *Casual*, *Project-Based* and *Serious Leisure* pursuits.

Coquitlam seniors highly value parks and use them frequently. As part of the public consultation for this strategy, 87% of survey participants said they used the City's parks more than once a month.

The City's two stand-alone 50+ facilities, Dogwood Pavilion located in the southwest and Glen Pine Pavilion in the City Centre, have provided dedicated service delivery for older adult residents and seniors since 1977 and 2007 respectively. Both are Cityoperated with not-for-profit volunteer Advisory Boards acting as a resource for staff. A variety of registered programs, social activities, educational seminars, workshops, special events, outdoor recreation, volunteer opportunities and food services are available at the these facilities to meet a range of interests and needs. Additionally, staff work with external agencies, such as the Fraser Health Authority and the Alzheimer Society, to offer programs related to health and wellness, including the prevention and management of chronic disease.

Club Bel Age at Place Maillardville Community Centre offers social activities and programs for Francophone seniors. Club Bel Age is managed by the Société Place Maillardville Society through funding from the City. Place Maillardville has recently increased its programming to reach seniors from all cultural backgrounds in Maillardville.



At the City's larger recreation complexes and community centres, older adults and seniors swim regularly, play sports, use the fitness centres and participate in aqua-fit and other group fitness programs, including those adapted for people with mobility challenges and goals. Organized sport and physical activity opportunities continue to be a growing area of interest by seniors; activities such as pickleball and slo-pitch are gaining in popularity and creating a demand for additional time at indoor and outdoor sport facilities, both in the daytime and evening hours.

The City's cultural delivery partners, specifically, Evergreen Cultural Centre, Place des Arts, the Coquitlam Heritage Society and Coquitlam Public Library provide a variety of events, life-long learning programs and performances for residents of all ages. The City and affiliated festival groups also provide culturally-rich events throughout the year, all of which bring communities and generations together.

Many seniors volunteer with the City in a number of capacities. Some are episodic volunteers at events and festivals (*Casual Leisure*), some are regular volunteers at the Pavilions or in the parks, and some are highly committed through volunteer roles at the Pavilions or on Council Advisory Committees (*Serious Leisure*).

2.1 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Despite the challenges and constraints that will be addressed in the goals and objectives, overall the feedback and research conducted for the development of this *Strategy* confirms that Coquitlam is doing a good job in meeting the current recreation needs of the seniors' population. The following summarizes the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges based on the research and community engagement shared in the *Key Findings Report* and through the public consultation process.

STRENGTHS

- → The Parks, Recreation & Culture programs and amenities that are offered through the City are well-loved and many seniors view the programs, facilities, parks and cultural offerings as playing a key role in their overall quality of life.
- → With the completion of the Coquitlam YMCA and future facilities in the northeast most seniors in Coquitlam will live within a 2-km distance of a cultural or recreation facility, meeting the goal of facility placement standards of the draft *PRC Master Plan* (see Figure 1: Proximity of Older Adult and Senior Populations to Recreation Facilities).


(Strengths Continued)

- → The new Coquitlam YMCA in Burquitlam will be situated in an area that has (and will continue to have) a high population of seniors.
- → 27% of all PRC program registrations are by participants 50+ years, and this is anticipated to grow.
- → Half of the current ONE PASS holders are 50+. Drop-in fitness activities are currently very popular with older residents and will likely continue to increase as the boomer cohort typically places a high value on being physically active.
- \rightarrow 87% of seniors surveyed say they use Coquitlam parks at least once a month.
- → The City's parks and trails are valued and well-used by older adults. The 2016 Citizen Satisfaction Survey reported that Coquitlam's "parks, trails, and other green space" were rated important by 94% of residents 55+ years of age. Many older adults and seniors enjoy walking, hiking, biking and informal gatherings in the parks, while others participate in specialized outdoor programs and may volunteer at the Inspiration Garden, at a Park Spark event or with one of the stewardship groups.
- → The governance model in place at the 50+ Pavilions has allowed for many low- and no-cost recreation opportunities for seniors.
- → Coquitlam's diversity is a rich resource with new seniors' programs and services being developed and offered that celebrate this diversity.
- → Many seniors use and value the Coquitlam Public Library.

WEAKNESSES

- → The current model of service delivery is not resourced to meet the social and recreation needs of isolated seniors.
- → The current name "Pavilion" is used to describe the City's 50+ recreation centres and does not identify the function of the facilities.
- → There is some confusion regarding the recreation programs at Glen Pine. Although mostly known as a recreation centre for 50+, the programs are widely available to all adults.
- → Dogwood and Glen Pine Pavilions are highly valued by the users; however, the online survey results showed that many Coquitlam seniors have limited knowledge about the pavilions and the variety of recreation opportunities available to older adults and seniors.



- → While Club Bel Age focuses on French speaking seniors, non-French speaking Maillardville seniors are underserved by the current model of seniors' program delivery at Place Maillardville.
- → There is a lack of coordination and collaboration across the Tri-Cities for seniors' recreation services.
- → Increased promotion and communication of PRC opportunities to non-English speaking seniors is needed.

OPPORTUNITIES

- → Baby boomers have the longest retirement phase in history, which means they are available to contribute through volunteerism and as recreation instructors.
- → Many seniors would like to contribute by volunteering with the City but do not know how to or what the opportunities are.
- → Within the redevelopment of Place Maillardville, the planning of the Coquitlam YMCA and future facilities in the northeast, flexible program space for seniors can be incorporated.
- → More adults and seniors with greater cultural diversity are moving to Coquitlam, which can lead to a diverse and attractive variety of recreation programs and cultural opportunities.



(Opportunities Continued)

→ The Pavilion Boards have capacity to become champions and leaders in reaching Coquitlam's isolated seniors.

CHALLENGES

- → 16% (3,030) of Coquitlam seniors (65+) have low income (Low Income Measure – After Tax), and yet only approximately 20% of these seniors (603 people) take advantage of the City's financial assistance program, Get Connected Get Active.
- → The baby boomer generation will challenge the current pricing philosophy behind PRC seniors' programs. Programs are currently priced-based in part on the assumption of fixed income, and maximizing use of non-prime time in facilities. Older adults and seniors will become the primary market of PRC services and the definitions of "prime time" may need to be adjusted to include daytime hours.
- → Seniors who do not drive have difficulty getting safely to Coquitlam parks, cultural events and facilities and many are not comfortable taking public transit.
- → The significant growth over the past five years will make it important to continue to monitor the concentration of seniors throughout the City, particularly with respect to the location of the different community facilities to ensure that adequate opportunities for engagement are available.

3. WHAT DOES THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE IN SENIORS LEISURE SERVICE DELIVERY?

In 2014 the PRC department began working on a *Master Plan*. This Plan tells the story of parks, recreation and culture in the City—where it is today, what it does well, what it needs to do better, and the direction it needs to head to provide the optimal balance of services to the residents of Coquitlam. The development of a seniors strategy was a recommended action within the *PRC Master Plan* (Strategic Direction #1: *Recognize the Evolving Role of Community Recreation*).

The *PRC Master Plan* notes that the impacts to recreation services will vary with an aging population. Managing the participation trends and programming demands for baby boomers—and the challenges to traditional service delivery with greater access required for changing health, social and physical needs—were among the key issues identified for the City's community centres.

The baby boomers will continue to be interested in health and physical activity and will engage in *Casual Leisure* as many continue in the workforce beyond the traditional retirement age of 65. Their preferences are expected to shift to less demanding physical activities such as aquatics, cycling, hiking, low-impact fitness classes and weight training in community centres. This group will also enjoy cultural programming, practical learning, as well as a variety of outdoor activities, however, will not be as likely to commit to long-term volunteer roles, preferring to take on short-term commitments and spontaneous volunteer opportunities.

For the older senior who is living longer, access to programs and facilities and a continuum of support will be important. Traditionally, physical activity levels decline as a person ages and limited mobility, disability and chronic diseases further restrict

activity and participation. These challenges can increase the risk of social isolation, loneliness and decrease the ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle in the older senior. As noted in the *PRC Master Plan*, the City's two stand-alone seniors' facilities are regularly establishing new partnerships with service agencies and the private sector to provide additional supports and specialized opportunities for this age group.

For the senior who has retired and is no longer engaged in the workforce, the development of a *Serious Leisure* pursuit becomes critical for personal fulfillment and the development of a new post-employment social identity.

There is only so much TV watching and swimming a newly-retired person can engage in before they will want to "sink their teeth" into something more meaningful that uses their skills and abilities.

These leisure behaviours and demographic trends raise several questions for municipal recreation services and were identified in the *PRC Master Plan*:

- → What recreation programs and services will be required across the lifespan of seniors who do/will call Coquitlam home?
- → What are the recreation needs of Coquitlam residents based on age or cultural norms and perspectives?
- → What is the future of Coquitlam's stand-alone seniors' facilities? How will the needs of seniors be met in future recreation centres?
- → What is the sustainability and the rationale for continued program subsidy based on age and/or financial need?

4. TRENDS FOR CONSIDERATION

A number of trends and themes emerged through the research of current leisure behaviours and demographic data allows us to predict future leisure behaviours of the senior and older adult population. Goals to address these trends are included in Section 5.

4.1 INCREASED PARTICIPATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

From 2018 – 2028 there will be more older adults and seniors than ever participating in physical activity and cultural pursuits which will result in changing demands on facility and outdoor space use. Many baby boomers will want to participate in mainstream recreation facilities rather than be 'typecast' as seniors and isolated in stand-alone seniors recreation centres. Coquitlam has already been experiencing this trend as the number of participants using the 50+ centres has leveled off while at the same time, this population segment in Coquitlam has dramatically increased. The growth in participation of the 50 - 65age group is most apparent at the major recreation facilities, as shown by the number of One Passes purchased by the 50 - 65 year population, increasing 9% in just three years. In fact, 50% of Coquitlam ONE PASS holders are over the age of 50. PRC will see a greater desire for 50+ sport teams and activities that have "Masters" age categories. Combining this trend with the delayed onset of retirement for many older adults, Coquitlam will likely see:

- → the daytime use at the pavilions continue to be seniors-focused for people 65+ years old with continued multigenerational programming; and
- → the younger seniors engage in more physically active and casual leisure pursuits in all City facilities, fields and the outdoors.

4.2 SHIFTING VOLUNTEERISM

Another trend unfolding is the way seniors volunteer. The senior of the future is less likely to engage in long-term volunteer commitments, preferring short term or "one-off" volunteer opportunities that fit into a semi-retired or work schedule. This change will impact the service delivery at pavilions, where regularly committed volunteers are relied upon for everything from activity group supervision to positions on the Advisory Boards. At the same time, this opens up possibilities for greater recruitment of volunteers for events and short-term commitments such as Park Spark and cultural events.



4.3 DIVERSITY

Additionally, the increased diversity in Coquitlam will mean that some future Coquitlam older adults and seniors may speak a language other than English and have different recreation needs and value *Leisure Pursuits* other than what the current City facilities or outdoor spaces offer. Using the *Recreation Program Policy* as a guide, PRC will continue to focus on the provision of vibrant, relevant, community-based programs that will result in rich and diverse recreation experiences and opportunities for all.

In the next 15 years the City will have three additional recreation facilities: the Coquitlam YMCA, a new Place Maillardville and a vibrant recreation centre in the northeast. Older adult recreation programs and services will take place and emanate from these multi-age recreation facilities with dedicated programs, times and spaces for seniors. The 50+ pavilions will remain primarily seniors-focussed facilities during the day. As facilities and needs evolve, all programs currently provided at Dogwood Pavilion, Poirier Community Centre and the Centennial Pavilion will be reviewed and assessed as part of the Poirier Recreation Precinct Planning.

4.4 BARRIERS TO SENIORS' PARTICIPATION

Segments of the older adult and senior population will continue to experience challenges and constraints to meaningful recreation participation. To put it simply: a constraint intervenes between the desire to participate and actual participation. These can be summarized into five main categories and can be understood as either a personal constraint or a constraint caused by a systemic barrier:

- 1. Financial: There is increasing income disparity within the senior demographic. The assumption that all seniors require some form of subsidy due to a low, fixed income needs further examination. Sixteen percent of Coquitlam's 65+ population has low income (LIM-AT) and a large proportion of seniors living in poverty are single women.
- 2. Limited knowledge of available recreation resources: Information about recreation resources may not be available, relevant, or provided in a timely manner.



- **3. Transportation:** Seniors need to be able to easily and safely get to and from a recreation centre, park or an event.
- **4. Health and activity limitations:** Approximately half of Coquitlam seniors have health and activity limitations that impact their full participation in recreation.
- 5. Isolation and loneliness: 19% of Coquitlam seniors live alone; the number of isolated or lonely seniors is unknown. Seniors who are new to Canada may encounter language and other cultural barriers. The risk of becoming socially isolated and disconnected from community life increases significantly for seniors who experience one or more of these challenges and constraints. Seniors with low social support are less likely than were those with high social support to report positive self-perceived health, and are more likely to be dissatisfied with life. Having a friend to participate with can make all the difference.



5. ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The *Seniors' Strategy* supports the vision and mission of the *PRC Master Plan* through the development of four key goals.

- **1.** Access and inclusion for all;
- 2. Excellence in program and service delivery;
- 3. Communication and collaboration; and
- 4. Excellence in volunteer and staff development.

Based on the *Key Findings Report*, and further supported by the feedback and insights gained from the public consultation, these goals are broken down into *Action Items* and assigned priority levels of 1 through 3. The Action Items will be included in the PRC department annual workplan and budgeted accordingly. It is anticipated that as part of the PRC's continuous quality improvement activities, this strategy will be reviewed every five years.



The City's parks and trails are valued and well-used by older adults. The 2016 Citizen Satisfaction Survey reported that Coquitlam's "parks, trails, and other green space" were rated important by 94% of residents 55+ years of age. Many older adults and seniors enjoy walking, hiking, biking and informal gatherings in the parks, while others participate in specialized outdoor programs and may volunteer at the Inspiration Garden, at a Park Spark event or with one of the stewardship groups.



SENIORS SERVICES: ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION 2018 – 2028

STRATEGY GOAL/	ACTION	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY
DESIRED OUTCOME			LEVEL
1. Access and Inclusion for All	Continue to Provide Weekday Senior-Focused Programming at the Pavilions	Continue to create a welcoming, older adult-focused facility environment at the 50+ Pavilions during the day with programs and services that meet seniors' needs and interests; optimize Pavilion usage so that the general public feels welcome in the evenings and weekends and can access specific programs and services.	1
	Complete a Review of the Financial Assistance Program	Complete a review of the Get Connected/Get Active financial assistance program and create an action plan specifically to increase the usage of the program by low-income seniors.	1
	Review the Program & Service Pricing Structure to Increase Participation	Examine the fee structure for drop-ins, programs and activity groups with the goal to increase seniors' participation while at the same time, ensuring cost effectiveness and responsible management of public dollars.	1
	Investigate Specifically Targeted Programs for New Immigrant Seniors	Build multicultural connections and develop opportunities to engage new immigrant seniors in community recreation.	1
	Enhance Access and Support for Seniors with Disabilities	Increase physical access and adapted recreation equipment for people with mobility and sensory impairments as well as prevention strategies and supports for people with mental and cognitive health-related issues.	1
	Investigate a Transportation Initiative	Investigate the feasibility and operating model for a transportation initiative for seniors.	1
	Review and Enhance Park Access to Include Age-Friendly Amenities for Lifelong Physical Activity	Enhance access to and within City parks and outdoors spaces to ensure a balanced provision of trails, fields and park options are available to meet the diverse physical activity and mobility needs of residents. This may include a 'needs assessment' at some sites and a review of lighting, terrain, seating, signage, as well as allocation and age-appropriate physical activity amenities.	2

STRATEGY GOAL/ DESIRED OUTCOME	ACTION	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY LEVEL
2. Excellence in Program and Service Delivery	Establish Agreements with the Pavilion Advisory Boards	Establish Service Provider Agreements with both the Dogwood Seniors and Glen Pine 50+ Advisory Boards to ensure alignment of programs and services with the <i>PRC Master Plan</i> and the Departmental <i>Recreation Program Policy</i> .	1
	Increase Relationships and Collaboration with Community Agencies and Improve Outreach to Isolated Seniors	Investigate a new service delivery model that increases partnership and outreach activities in order to engage effectively with underserved and isolated seniors.	1
	Enhance Intergenerational Opportunities while Continuing to Design Programs Specific to the Physical Activity Needs of Seniors	Enhance intergenerational recreation program opportunities at all City facilities. Incorporate these opportunities in ways that enhance seniors' recreation experience while respecting their age-appropriate physical activity needs.	3
	Examine Service Gaps for Older Adults	Examine the service gap for active, working seniors who are seeking challenging, engaging experiences and opportunities to connect with others in their age group.	3

STRATEGY GOAL/ DESIRED OUTCOME	ACTION	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY LEVEL
3. Communication and Collaboration	Develop a Communication Plan	Develop a communication plan for seniors to improve awareness and understanding of the range of recreation programs and services:	1
		→ Increase the learning opportunities for seniors to better understand technology and how to access information via the internet including social media sources.	
		→ Investigate best practices for translating relevant recreation information to other most spoken languages in Coquitlam.	
		→ Engage in information-sharing and outreach initiatives targeted towards distinct seniors' cultural groups.	
	Update the Current Pavilion Names to <i>Dogwood</i> and <i>Glen</i> <i>Pine Recreation Pavilions</i> to Reflect the Function of these Facilities	Identify the facility function in the current Pavilion names with the addition of the word "recreation." Update the building and way-finding signage and marketing materials.	3
	Strengthen Tri-Cities Collaboration	Strengthen recreation service delivery collaboration across the Tri-Cities. Improve the networking of people working in seniors' recreation across the Tri-Cities to strengthen relationships and explore potential partnership opportunities.	3
	Support English Practice Opportunities within an Informal Recreation Context	Increase the number of purposeful opportunities for residents to practice English language skills in an informal community recreation environment.	3
4. Excellence in Volunteer Services and Staff Development	Develop a Five-Year Volunteer Plan to Include All Opportunities for Seniors to Contribute	To meet the <i>Project-Based</i> and <i>Serious Leisure</i> needs of seniors, develop a five-year plan to increase the participation of seniors in volunteer opportunities across the City, from Council Advisory Committees to facilities, parks and events. This includes specific recruitment and retention strategies.	1
	Build Advisory Board Capacity	Build the capacity of the Advisory Boards through workshops and ongoing learning opportunities to work with staff to engage with a greater diversity of seniors and to assist in providing outreach and communication, especially to those not currently served.	1
	Complete a Staff Learning Assessment	Complete a Learning Needs Assessment with PRC staff to determine gaps in knowledge related to the dynamic and changing recreation needs of seniors. Use this assessment to develop Learning Plans.	3



City of Coquitlam

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AQUATIC SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY (2015-2040)



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Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy (2015-2040)

INTRODUCTION

The City of Coquitlam Council endorsed an Aquatics Services and Infrastructure Strategy in 2012, which identified aquatic service levels and a set of recommendations for aquatic service provision over the short, medium and long-term future. However, a number of key considerations emerged after the endorsement of that Strategy, which necessitated an update. The City retained Professional Environmental Recreation Consultants Ltd. (PERC), authors of the 2012 strategy, to update and reflect those considerations in a revised set of service levels along with a new implementation strategy.

BACKGROUND

The Aquatic Services and Facilities Strategy provides a long-term plan for the provision of aquatic facilities and services over the next twenty-five years as an integral part of the *Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan*, it focuses on how the City can best invest limited public resources to meet current and future demands for swimming and other aquatic facilities. In 2012, the City of Coquitlam developed and adopted an Aquatic Services and Infrastructure Strategy however, since that time, a number of key considerations emerged that required an update to strategy, including :

- → Changes to the city's projected demographics and patterns of aquatic use;
- → Changes to what surrounding communities are planning with respect to provision of aquatic services and infrastructure;
- → Proposals for new indoor pool partnerships within the city;
- → The direction set in the City's draft *Parks, Recreation* and *Culture Master Plan*; and
- → Additional input from City Council.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012, Council endorsed a long-term strategy for the provision of aquatic services and infrastructure. Updated information suggests the following changes to that strategy:

- → Adopt two levels of Spray Decks: *basic* and *enhanced*;
- → Add Enhanced Spray Decks to both the City and the Community levels of service; and
- → Adjust the timing and level of investment to better coordinate with the planned investments in aquatic services in neighbouring municipalities.

Incorporating this updated information, the following is a summary of the revised strategies.

→ Confirm three tiers of service for aquatic service provision, with an indoor and outdoor pool facility serving City-wide level, Indoor Pools serving the Community level, Enhanced Spray Decks serving the City-wide and Community levels, and Spray Decks serving neighbourhoods with higher proportion of young children.

- → Plan for the provision of aquatic capacity of about
 6.6 indoor swims per capita.
- → Plan for the provision of one Community level Enhanced Spray Deck in the Southwest (Blue Mountain Park) and Northeast (Partington Village Centre) and two to serve City-wide needs (Town Centre Park and Spani Pool).
- → Build spray decks in neighbourhood parks where they are needed (those neighbourhoods with a significant portion of young children) and phase out the one remaining wading pool at Blue Mountain Park after the Enhanced Spray Deck is completed.

- → Add/retrofit City level indoor pools City Centre Aquatic Complex (CCAC) and Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex (PSLC) and outdoor pools (Spani Pool) to enhance destination facilities and ensure that they continue to draw users from across Coquitlam and beyond at close to full capacity (i.e. 90% capacity).
- → Increase indoor aquatic capacity in Southwest Coquitlam within the next decade through a partnership with the YMCA and in the Northeast by providing a new indoor community level pool.
- → After CCAC outdoor aquatic experience is built, consider decommissioning the Eagle Ridge outdoor pool when it is beyond its functional lifespan. In the meantime, invest only enough to keep it functional.

Table 1 summarizes the service levels embodied in the revised strategy.



TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF STRATEGY

TYPE OF AQUATIC	GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS OF PROVISION				
AMENITY	NITY CITY-WIDE COMMUNITY NEIGHBOURHOOD		AQUALIC SERVICES DELIVERED		
Indoor Pools	\checkmark	\checkmark	Х	6.6 swims per capita	See page 7
Outdoor Pools	\checkmark	\checkmark	Х	0.6 swims per capita	All but rehab/therapy
Wading Pools	Х	Х	Х	Replace with Enhanced Spray Deck	None
Enhanced Spray Decks	\checkmark	\checkmark	Х	1 per community also serves neighbourhood	Respite from summer heat, water orientation for toddlers and fun
Spray Decks	Х	Х	✓	1 per neighbourhood with high proportion of young children	Respite from summer heat, water orientation for toddlers and fun



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FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING AQUATIC SERVICES

Table 2 illustrates the framework for aquatic service provision, which includes nine categories of aquatic service, three types of aquatic facilities, and three modes of operation of those facilities.

While there are exceptions to the categories noted in *Table 2* the shaded boxes represent the primary mode(s) of operation for each of the nine categories of aquatic service.

The nine categories of aquatic service are described as follows:

- 1. Fun (e.g. recreational swimming)
- 2. Skill development (e.g. primarily learn-to-swim lessons, but also other types of skill development programs)
- 3. Physical activity (e.g. lane swimming or organized water based fitness classes)
- 4. Sport training (e.g. Hyack Swim Club training sessions)
- 5. Special events (e.g. large events like swim meets, or smaller events like birthday parties)
- 6. Rehabilitation and therapy
- 7. Leadership training (e.g. Bronze Medallion, Bronze Cross, NLS courses)
- 8. Respite from summer heat (using water to cool off in the summer heat)
- 9. Water orientation play for toddlers (becoming somewhat comfortable in a safe water-based environment)

The three types of aquatic facility operation are described as follows:

- 1. Drop-in use, where users decide, on a case-by-case basis, to access a pool.
- 2. Program use, where users pre-commit to a series of uses through a registration process.
- 3. Rental use, where a group rents space and controls the users and uses.

TABLE 2 – ACCOMMODATING CATEGORIES OF AQUATIC SERVICE WITHIN THREE MODES OF OPERATION

	THREE MODES OF OPERATION			
NINE CATEGORIES OF AQUALIC SERVICE	DROP-IN	PROGRAM	RENTAL	
Recreational Swimming				
Swim Lessons				
Swimming for Physical Activity				
Sport Training				
Special Events				
Therapy and Rehabilitation				
Leadership Training				
Respite from Summer Heat				
Water Orientation Play for Toddlers				



The four types of aquatic infrastructure as shown in Figure A:

- → Indoor Pools significant structures with one or more tanks in an indoor environment that serve a broad range of aquatic services in a staffed and controlled environment in all three modes of operation;
- → **Outdoor Pools** like an indoor pool but in an outdoor environment;
- → Wading Pools usually a modest shallow water outdoor amenity with water depth 15 cm to 60 cm, requiring staff and operational oversight of the BC Pool Regulations;
- → Spray Decks which have little or no standing water, in an outdoor environment, and does not require a Pool Operating Certificate under the BC Pool Regulations, and therefore need not be staffed, and can be remotely controlled. Spray Decks can be quite modest (i.e. a basic one) or quite elaborate and include an additional water feature (what is heretofore referred to as an Enhanced Spray Deck).

The nine categories of aquatic service will be provided by the four types of aquatic facilities as summarized in *Table 3*.

TABLE 3 – CATEGORIES OF AQUATIC SERVICES PER POOL TYPE

CATEGORIES OF AQUATIC SERVICE	INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRES	OUTDOOR POOLS	WADING POOLS	SPRAY DECKS
Recreational Swimming				
Swim Lessons				
Swimming for Physical Activity				
Sport Training				
Special Events				
Therapy and Rehabilitation				
Leadership Training				
Respite from Summer Heat				
Water Orientation Play for Toddlers				

The three geographic levels of aquatic service provision as follows:

- → City-wide/sub-regional level of provision, where a single, more specialized service centre in the city draws users from throughout the city and beyond;
- → Community level of provision, where a service centre draws users primarily from its own community of 30,000 to 80,000 residents; and
- → Neighbourhood level of provision, where each service centre draws users primarily from its immediate neighbourhood of 5,000 to 8,000 residents.

While there are exceptions to the categories noted in *Table 4*, the shaded boxes represent the primary geographic levels of service at which each of the nine categories are delivered.

TABLE 4 –

CATEGORIES OF AQUATIC SERVICES BY GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF PROVISION

CITY-WIDE	COMMUNITY	NEIGHBOURHOOD
	CITY-WIDE	CITY-WIDE COMMUNITY COMMUN

The above described framework for planning aquatic services and infrastructure represent a slight refinement and update of the framework used in 2012.

FIGURE B - MAP OF AQUATIC INFRASTRUCTURE WITH PRIMARY CATCHMENT AREAS



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EXISTING AQUATIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND USE

Coquitlam has improved aquatic infrastructure since 2012 by implementing several projects identified in the 2012 Strategy. Specifically, two spray decks were built at Burns and Mackin parks. Also, a significant upgrade to City Centre Aquatic Complex was completed in 2014, connecting to the city energy system, and upgrading the indoor spray features and physical appearance.

In 2015, improvements to Blue Mountain Wading Pool and Spray Deck to bring them into compliance with the BC Swimming Pool Regulations were completed. These temporary improvements were intended to extend the life of these facilities pending the revised aquatic strategy. Through 2015 and 2016, improvements to both the outdoor pool facilities (Eagle Ridge and Spani) were implemented to extend their functional lives for another 15 to 20 years.

The existing aquatic infrastructure has been mapped to illustrate the primary catchment areas in *Figure B*.

The consultants updated the number of visits for each aquatic complex and outdoor pools for 2014. The use has increased from 2011 to 2014 by approximately 100,000 swims for indoor pools reflecting the population growth of 15,000 people and maintaining a per capita use of about 6.6 swims.

The use of the outdoor pools experienced a decline of 5,000 swims in 2014 over 2011 as opposed to a 9,000 swim increase if the new residents used the outdoor pools at the level of 0.6 swims per capita. The service level provides a basis of assessment for determining when additional capacity should occur and monitoring the use is important in this planning function. Records indicate that hotter summers bring higher numbers of swimmers to outdoor pools.

UNDERSTANDING CAPACITY AND PUBLIC SUBSIDY

An aquatic facility is most effectively operated at about 90% of its capacity for use. It is at this level that the facility is most economically operated while the customer satisfaction remains high. When the use in relation to capacity exceeds this level satisfaction and attendance tend to drop and the service level is difficult to maintain. Conversely, adding capacity too quickly will reduce the use in relation to capacity of the existing facilities and their operations will not be as effective.

Aquatic users are mobile and will travel to the facility of their choice consequently projecting the use in relation to capacity using a service level of swims per capita is calculated on a municipal basis.

One of the key measures of an aquatic facility performance is the net public subsidy per swim. This is developed by subtracting the operating costs from the revenues and dividing by the net subsidy by the number of swims. In Coquitlam, like in most communities, the net public subsidy per swim in the outdoors is more than twice the subsidy realized in the indoor pools. Obviously, the efficiency of indoor pools to deliver swims is much better than outdoor pools. While it may seem counterintuitive, the cost per swim is typically higher for an outdoor pool than an indoor pool. This is due to the impact of weather on use and the costs of opening and closing the outdoor pools, due to the unique services these provide to the community, an understanding of the increased costs of these services is important. That said, it is also acknowledged that outdoor aquatics offers a unique service and as such communities may accept the higher subsidy costs to retain and enhance their outdoor pools, should these be highly valued and desirable by the community.



AQUATICS 2015

ELITE ENHANCED

BASIC



Goals And Objectives

- → Maintain the current supply standard of aquatic services and deliver a balanced program of aquatic facilities including two levels of spray decks: basic and enhanced.
- → Provide three levels of service model for aquatic service provision, with an indoor and outdoor pool serving City-wide level, indoor pools serving the Community level, Enhanced Spray Decks serving the City-wide and Community levels and spray decks serving Neighbourhoods with significant proportions of young children.
- → Maintain the current aquatic capacity of approximately 6.6 indoor swims per capita and and 0.6 swims per capita outdoors.
- → Build spray decks in neighbourhood parks where they are needed (those neighbourhoods with a significant portion of young children) and phase out the one remaining wading pool at Blue Mountain Park after the enhanced spray deck is completed.
- → To provide indoor aquatic capacity in the Northeast by providing a new indoor community-level pool within the next 10 years.
- → Plan for the provision of one community level enhanced spray deck in the Southwest (Blue Mountain Park) and Northeast (Partington Village Centre) and two to serve City-wide needs (Town Centre Park and Spani Pool).
- → Add/retrofit City-wide level indoor pools (CCAC and PSLC) and outdoor pools (Spani Pool) to enhance destination facilities and ensure that they continue to draw users from across Coquitlam and beyond at close to full capacity (i.e. 90% capacity).
- → Increase indoor aquatic capacity in the Southwest community within the next decade through a partnership with the YMCA and in the Northeast by providing a new indoor Community level pool at the end of the next decade (by 2030).
- → Monitor Community-level outdoor pool infrastructure over the next decade and shift some uses of Eagle Ridge pool to City/Regional level outdoor pool at Spani, and to CCAC to provide a Community level outdoor pool experience.
- → Only after CCAC outdoor aquatic experience is built, consider decommissioning the Eagle Ridge outdoor pool when it is beyond its functional lifespan. In the meantime, invest only enough to keep it functional.

Implementation

AQUATIC INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL PROJECTS

	CITY CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED			COMMENTS
FACILITY	2015-2020	2021-2025	2026-2031	COMINIENTS
YMCA	\$15M ¹			Construction of the YMCA needs to proceed as soon as possible
Blue Mountain Park	\$2M			Add Enhanced Spray deck
Blue Mountain Park				Close Blue Mountain Wading Pool once the enhanced spray deck is in place
Spani Outdoor Pool		\$15M		Add leisure pool and enhanced spray deck
Town Centre		\$2M		Add enhanced spray deck at Town Centre Park or CCAC
CCAC Enhancement with			\$15M	Add outdoor pool experience to replace Eagle Ridge
Outdoor Pool				
Eagle Ridge Pool				Close once replacement at CCAC Outdoor Pool is open
Fraser Mills Development				Facilitate a self contained aquatic facility or additional contributions to a community level indoor pool for Southwest community
Northeast Park			\$2M	Build an Enhanced Spray deck prior to the construction of an indoor pool on the same site
Northeast Community Centre			\$30M	Build an indoor aquatic facility similar in size to PSLC as part of a Northeast recreation centre
Neighbourhood level spray decks	\$750k	\$750k	\$750k	Add neighbourhood spray decks as suitable neighbourhood parks are developed or redeveloped
Total	\$17.8	\$17.8	\$47.8	

1 Although the City is expected to invest \$25 M into the YMCA Community Centre, approximately \$15M would pay for half of the indoor pool portion of the facility.

The figures included are order of magnitude cost estimates based in 2015 dollars. At such time that the specific projects are endorsed by Council to proceed into planning and design, more detailed budgets will be developed once the project scope is determined and these will be presented to Council for consideration and approval as part of future capital plans.

IMPLEMENTATION ASSUMPTIONS

- → Planning for indoor aquatic capacity increases should be monitored with population growth so additional capacity can be added when indoor pools approach 90% of their capacity;
- → Planning for aquatic infrastructure by adjacent municipalities needs to be monitored to ensure appropriate service levels are maintained;
- → The cost to build spray decks is based on many variables, including topography, and design and the cost estimate is a placeholder. It is assumed that the total \$4.5 million would provide for 6 neighbourhood level spray decks; and
- → All cost estimates are in 2015 dollars.





CITY OF COQUITLAM

Parks, Recreation and Culture Services 3000 Guildford Way, Coquitlam, BC V3B 7N2

Northeast Community Centre | PHASE 1

What We Heard



Project Vision: The Northeast Community Centre is a catalyst for community building and a hub for socializing, health, creation, play and lifelong learning.

Between November 2019 and July 2020 the City conducted three engagement initiatives to gather feedback on the proposed **Northeast Community Centre**:

- An online public survey that was open to everyone through coquitlam.ca/necc.
- In-person and online engagement sessions with small groups who represent many of Coquitlam's diverse residents.
- ✓ A youth-focused survey.

Public Engagement



1,000+ responses through different initiatives



responses to the community survey



173 participants in the online engagement sessions



54 responses to the youth survey



Sessions in **Farsi, Mandarin** and **Korean** to address gaps in survey responses



823 people participated in the survey



Who Did We Hear From?

71% of non Coquitlam residing participants were from Port Coquitlam.



Age Range

Nearly 70% of respondents were between 35 and 54, with 5% 24 and under and 4% 65 or older, which aligns closely with 2016 Census data.



Which community facilities and amenities do you currently use?



NECC Amenity Projected Use

Please indicate the likeliness that someone in your household would utilize the following amenities *(Overall Responses)*





Discussions, wants and needs tended towards three broad themes that relate to the project vision: **Sense of Community, Amenities,** and **Design**.

Sense of Community

We heard that Northeast Coquitlam needs a Community Centre in a very literal way. A centre for community members to gather with each other. A centre that attracts people to it, that makes everyone feel welcome and that is seen by residents as their hub. Every group mentioned a desire for communal space that could be used for programmed activities or for casual interactions. "We need ways to get people together and encourage them to interact with each other."

"Celebration space for all types of celebrations and have flexibility"

"Flexible space, indoor/outdoor blending that would allow people to access services and outdoor programming as well."

"Facility should help people have a sense of belonging. It should be welcoming to different cultures and all people."

Amenities

Participants had a lot to say about what kind of activities they would like to be able to do at the community centre, as well as what they would like to see for others. In addition to the casual gathering areas highlighted above, the groups provided insight into what would be most important at the Northeast Community Centre:



Showcasing the views and surrounding mountains

Hiking/walking trails

Blending the recreation centre in with the natural surroundings

Mountain biking/ biking trails Accessible to all forms of transportation and providing sufficient and secure bicycle and vehicle parking



Favourite Community Centres



- free events created by youth
- ✓ close to home or easy to access by transit



Youth respondents would be **more likely to attend** community centres if they offered **more youth focused low cost programming** (e.g. environmental, social and cultural sharing and learning opportunities, individual wellness activities and opportunities to create and participate in art, theatre and music).

Design ideas for the Northeast Community Centre:

ACTIVITIES	PERCENTAGE
Casual gathering spaces, with comfortable, moveable furniture for hanging out with friends	87%
Natural light, and other features and materials to reflect the Burke Mountain location	84%
Café area designed to encourage socializing	81%
Washrooms / change rooms that meet the needs of all genders	78%
Quiet areas with adjustable lighting for reading/studying or relaxing	78%
Counter/community table seating with plugs for charging / using devices	78%
Kiosk / information board showing what's happening in the facility	66%
Areas to create and display public art / murals / local youth artwork	63%
Facility outdoor areas for activities / performances	53%
Dedicated youth space	50%
Booth in the front lobby with a friendly greeter to welcome you and answer any questions	47%
Visibility into program spaces so that you can see activities happening	41%

COQUITLAM PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURE SERVICES







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COQUITLAM PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURE SERVICES



1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Coquitlam Parks, Recreation and Culture Services wishes to acknowledge the following for their contributions to the Youth Strategy development process:

- > The members of the Coquitlam Youth Council and Poirier Leadership Committee in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 for their ideas, suggestions, and generous trust in sharing the challenges that they and their peers are facing;
- > The members of the Council Advisory Committees;
- > The community agency and school district youth workers who participated in the interviews;
- > The City's service delivery partners: Place Des Arts, Evergreen Cultural Centre, the Coquitlam Library, Coquitlam Heritage Society, and Place Maillardville;
- > The nearly 1000 community youth, young adults, parents and influencing adults who took the time to complete the surveys, provide honest feedback, and offer many insights and suggestions.







2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the fifteen years since the development of original Youth Strategy in 2004, the world has changed dramatically. The need was identified for a comprehensive research and consultation process to understand how these changes have shaped the experience of growing up, and the role that Parks, Recreation, and Culture Services (PRC) can play in helping youth and young adults navigate the challenges, and live healthy lives now as they pursue goals for the future.

In the research phase of the process, participation and demographic statistics, current studies on youth health, development, and participation, as well as promising practices in program and service delivery were explored. The consultation phase – comprised of workshops, focus groups, interviews and surveys – engaged approximately a thousand youth, young adults, parents and other influencing adults, as well as cultural partners, youth-serving agencies, District school staff and students, and community advisory members.

The results of the research and consultation were revealing: finding a healthy life balance has become increasingly difficult for youth and young adults facing a myriad of societal pressures, expectations and distractions. Crammed schedules, over-use of technology and other factors have left many youth feeling exhausted and stressed. Close to 20% of Canadian youth have a mental health issue, and likely many more are lacking the levels of sleep, exercise, and activity outdoors strongly recommended in the adolescent health research.

It may be time to consider new ways to support young people and their families.

Approximately 25% of the Community Survey respondents have found a life balance they feel good about, and it seems they have made intentional choices to achieve this. But 75% of respondents said their life balance was either lacking or in need of improvement. The challenge for Coquitlam PRC and other service providers is finding ways to contribute to the current and long-term well-being of youth without adding burden to already overburdened schedules.

As described in the 'Service Strengths' section, there are many community programs and services available for young residents. The problem is that barriers – some obvious, others more subtle and systemic – may limit or prevent many youth from taking advantage of these opportunities. Lack of knowledge about, or familiarity with, facilities and programs, even the structure of a program can be a barrier. Most



require a commitment, not only by the young participant but also by the parents: to find the program, plan, register and pay, and then provide the transportation. Some parents may not have the time or other resources to do this; additionally, older youth generally want and need more independence and control over their recreation time.

When asked how more youth can be encouraged to participate, hundreds of survey respondents said: make recreation easier, more accessible, more affordable, more social and attractive. Older youth also indicated that they want more leadership and

career exploration opportunities. Additionally, respondents said to tailor communication and promotion specifically to young audiences, with messaging that is relevant and meaningful to them, using the media and networks they use.

The aim of the PRC Youth Strategy is to meet these goals, which are broadly described as: Healthy Life Balance; Active Participation; Positive Connections; and Engagement and Leadership.

Achieving the Strategy Goals will require a shift in the way that the Parks, Recreation & Culture Department delivers programs and services for, and with, youth and young adults. The work will begin with three critical priorities:

- Recognition of the need to shift how youth services are delivered, which now requires staffing specifically dedicated to youth and young adult programs and services;
- > A process to ensure collaboration, with all PRC divisions and service delivery partners working together to advance the Goals and Actions; and
- > A system identified and adopted by all divisions to measure and report on the progress of the PRC Youth Strategy.




3. INTRODUCTION

The focus of the PRC Youth Strategy is the delivery of park, recreation and culture programs and services for youth and young adults. While its purpose is not to resolve specific socio/economic issues outside the direct influence of the City, it is important to recognize that the ability of youth to participate in recreation can be significantly impacted by these issues. In the Strategy Goals and Actions, potential barriers are addressed with the aim to increase equity, inclusion, access and affordability for all young residents.

3.1 CONTEXT

Background

The original version of the Strategy, *The Coquitlam Leisure & Parks Youth Strategy*, was developed in 2004, and with some minimal revision, was endorsed by Council in 2006.

Through a departmental reorganization in 2007/2008, the recreation staffing structure changed from a specialist to a generalist model: Youth Services Coordinators became general Program Coordinators whose teams provided programming for preschoolers, children, youth and families. The newly created Community Services division took the lead in the Youth Strategy implementation along with delivery of other PRC programs and services. The responsibility for the Youth Strategy was later brought under the umbrella of the recreation programming area but there was a reduced capacity for periodic updates. Through the development of the PRC Master Plan in 2016, the need for a review and revision of the Youth Strategy was identified.

While the generalist service model was felt to be best practice at the time, the lack of direct focus on youth services and programs has slowed the advancement of key objectives in this area. In the absence of a dedicated youth section, the PRC Department has been challenged to keep up with youth service delivery needs, and the current model has resulted in a reduced capacity for staff to receive focused training and explore new opportunities and relationships.



Related Department Plans

The update to the PRC Youth Strategy was developed within the context of the Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan and other departmental service and facility plans.



Our Story: Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan 2015 - 2029

Each of the Master Plan's Strategic Directions directly or indirectly supports the well-being of youth and young adults and aligns with the goals and actions of the Youth Strategy. The following directions are particularly relevant:

Define Core Service, by providing recreational and cultural services and programs with priority given to the largest number of residents and secondary priority to target groups such as children and youth; offering low or no cost and introductory level opportunities through a variety of delivery models; and providing staff to coordinate and program the core services, including planning, policy development, facility allocation and volunteer management.

Enhance Service Delivery through Partnerships, by working with sport organizations and community groups to facilitate opportunities for learning experiences for all

ages and skills; and exploring sponsorship partnerships to fund facilities, programs and service enhancements.

Optimize the Use of Public Amenities, by designing new facilities as flexible multiuse spaces; and investigating operational changes such as extending days and hours of operation and reviewing subsidy rates.

Recognize the Evolving Role of Recreation, by providing opportunities to be active on an individual, informal basis; improving "learn-to" sport and physical literacy programs; embracing opportunities for emerging sport and activities; considering facility and park design to foster physical activity, social gathering, and connection; and reviewing and revising the Youth Strategy.

Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, by improving opportunities to connect with nature and outdoor recreation close to neighbourhoods through a network of park-oriented developments; improving walking and cycling opportunities to schools; and linking arts, culture, health and fitness with outdoor recreation in program development.

Provide Greater Leadership and Investment in Arts, Culture and Heritage, by examining the delivery of introductory programming in all arts, culture and heritage service areas.









Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategic Plan 2015 – 2030

This Plan includes a variety of youth and young adult focused goals:

Engage youth as participants and in program development and review, by devoting a Cultural Summit to youth interests; engaging youth on Boards; adopting a collective approach to recruiting volunteers; and ensuring youth participation from diverse communities.

Challenge Coquitlam's "conservative" culture, by supporting festivals that attract youth and young adults and addressing the evening cultural and entertainment interests of young adults.

Encourage the delivery of school-based cultural programming, by supporting and working with educators.

Improve Coordination, Collaboration and Communication, by convening regular meetings with cultural programmers to address evolving community needs, programming gaps and overlaps, as well as strengthening collaboration across the Tri-Cities.

Facility Strategies

The current and projected service needs of all age groups, in organized community sport, skill development and learning programs, recreation level and casual use participation have been addressed in recent PRC Department strategies such as: the Coquitlam Sports Field Strategy 2013 – 2023; the Arena Services and Facilities Strategy 2016 – 2030; the Aquatic Services & Infrastructure Strategy 2015 – 2040; and Tennis and Pickleball Services and Facilities Strategy 2017 – 2037.



3.2 PROCESS

When the Youth Strategy update was initiated in 2018, nearly fifteen years had passed since the development of the original Strategy. The cultural, social, economic and particularly, technological landscape, had changed dramatically for young residents. A comprehensive research and consultation process was required to understand how the needs and interests of youth and young adults had evolved over this time. The development of the Youth Strategy update has included the following phases:

Background Research (April– August 2018) included a demographic review of young Coquitlam residents; an internal audit of PRC youth program and service provision and participation; a literature review of current youth related issues; and a municipal scan of good ideas and promising practices.

Internal Consultation (April – August 2018) was comprised of PRC staff workshops, focus groups with the youth committees, and a PRC Youth Participant Survey that was conducted at many of the City's indoor and outdoor facilities and included three questionnaires – one for program participants, another for volunteers and a third for casual park users. More than 300 youth responded.

External Consultation (Oct 2018 – Feb 2019) included focus groups with specific stakeholder groups; interviews with youth serving community agency and school district staff; and an online Community Survey for the general youth population, parents and other influencing adults. A total of 636 individuals responded to the Community Survey, of which 44% were youth and young adults. In late February, noon-hour visits to middle and secondary schools were organized to test program-specific findings with the students.

Presentation of the Key Findings (Feb 2019 – May 2019) to Council-in-Committee on February 25th followed by presentations to the Cultural Advisory Committee, the Sports Advisory Committee, the Universal Access-Ability Committee, and the Multiculturalism Advisory Committee.

Development of the PRC Youth Strategy and Implementation Plan (Summer 2019). Staff will present the Draft Strategy to Council for adoption in the summer and follow with development of a concise, youth-friendly version. The Implementation Plan will go into effect in 2020.

3.3 FRAMEWORK

The development of the PRC Youth Strategy includes the following four documents:

The Youth Strategy Key Findings Report, presented to Council-in-Committee and the Council Advisory Committees, provides an analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data collected through the research and consultation process.

The PRC Youth Strategy (this document), provides a summary of the key findings and trends, and articulates the principles, goals, action steps, and critical priorities developed to guide the delivery of programs and services.

The PRC Youth Rec Plan, will be a concise, graphically-rich, youth-friendly version of the Strategy.

PRC Youth Strategy Implementation Plan 2020 – 2024 is an operational plan that describes the goals and actions in detail, with roles, resources, timelines and key performance indicators identified.





4. TRENDS 4.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

The Youth Strategy focuses on young residents 11-24 years of age. While "youth" is often defined as age 13-18 years, this Strategy also includes the perspectives and interests of the pre and post-teen age groups. As both groups are "in between," moving quickly from one stage of life to another, they have unique concerns, needs and aspirations. The 11-13 age group is generally included in the youth programing category as most middle-schoolers want more independence than children's programs provide, and many are seeking pre-leadership opportunities. The young adults, in the 19-24 age group, are also uniquely situated. As many are still students, with increasing responsibilities but limited time and financial resources, their recreation must also be convenient, affordable and responsive to their immediate needs.

According to the 2016 census, there are approximately 13,320 youth (11-18 years) and 11,640 young adults (19-24 years) in the city – combined they make up 25,000 or 18% of Coquitlam's residents. Between the 2011 and 2016 census, the number of youth remained consistent with a small decrease. The young adult group increased by 6%.¹

Coquitlam's young resident population is culturally diverse and includes many recent and new immigrant youth and young adults. Almost half, 41% of older youth age 15-24, were born outside of Canada. In the age 10-24 age category, the top languages other than English spoken at home are Mandarin, Korean, Farsi and Cantonese, followed by Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Arabic and Japanese.²

4.2 SERVICE STRENGTHS

In many ways, Coquitlam is a youth-friendly community, with a range of quality programs, services and facilities, beautiful parks and natural areas, many caring, supportive adults, and the young residents themselves who contribute their energy, ideas, and talents. The overview to follow highlights the strengths in park, recreation and culture service delivery for youth and young adults in the City.



¹ Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2016 Census

² Statistics Canada, 2016 Census, Immigrant status and period of immigration; Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2016 Census

4.2.1 Parks, Recreation & Culture: Youth Programs & Services

Registered and Admission Programs

A significant number of youth, primarily in the younger age category, continue to enjoy registered, instructed programs through PRC or at a partner facility. These include camps, visual and performing arts, health & fitness, sport & active play, and learning programs which generally span four to eight sessions but may be longer in length for some specialized activities. The number of registered PRC program participants in the 11-14 age group has remained consistent; however, as youth get older, they are less likely to commit to a traditional registered program.

The most popular way youth and young adults participate in PRC programs is through drop-ins, which may be instructed, such as fitness classes, or independent activities such as skating, swimming, gymnasium sports, and weight room visits. For convenience and savings, youth and their families can purchase a PASS which provides access to independent drop-in activities at any City recreation facility.

In the PRC Youth Participant Survey, youth who had attended either a drop-in or registered program rated their experience as generally very positive in terms of enjoyment, feeling welcomed and included, understanding expectations, learning new things, and improving skills. When asked if they met some new friends, the response was lower, an issue that will be addressed in sections to follow.

Youth Centres

Coquitlam currently offers an after-school youth space at Place Maillardville and two dedicated spaces through PRC: the Getaway Youth Centre located in the Centennial Pavilion adjacent to Poirier Community Centre and the Landing Youth Centre in Pinetree Community Centre. These staffed spaces offer social support, information, group activities and games such as table tennis, foosball, and pool. Young visitors also enjoy special events and programs such as the weekly lunch at the Getaway Youth Centre.

The PRC youth centres serve relatively small but regular groups of teens, with an average ratio of approximately 65% boys to 35% girls. While not heavily used, the centres provide a valued service for youth who are seeking a safe, positive space in the afternoons and evenings.





"The Youth Centre really helped me out with a place to be in my teenage years."

- Young Adult Survey Respondent





Events

with friends. They particularly appreciate the hiking and bike trails, running and

walking paths, seating areas, and opportunities to play casual sports and games.

The PRC Department does not currently host large-scale youth-focused events but

support staff, volunteers, and in some cases, performing artists. Additionally, Place

Smaller events, offered through the recreation centres and the Park Spark program attract youth with specific interests. In May of each year, the PRC Youth Council

hosts "Youth Week" - seven days of activities, such as free barbeques, classes and

In partnership with the School District, PRC offers several programs and initiatives in middle and secondary schools. In 2018, for example, a successful initiative was piloted

sport. Twelve PE classes, more than 300 students, received weight room orientations

and coaching on proper fitness technique and program design. Another partnership

to educate youth about options for staying physically active outside of traditional

program called "More Sports" is based on a mentorship model where students

Des Arts, Evergreen Cultural Centre and the Coquitlam Heritage Society offer events,

many young residents participate in the City's popular festivals as attendees,

and young performers are featured at various venues throughout the region.

contests, all planned and developed by youth for youth in the community.

PRC & School Partnership Programs

mentor their younger peers.

Volunteering

PRC offers a variety of volunteer opportunities for youth: in children's camps, arts & crafts, sport and swim programs; at City events; in environmental, Park Spark and Inspiration garden programs; as recreation buddies and animal shelter assistants; and as members of a leadership committee. The Poirier Youth Leadership Committee, Coquitlam Youth Council, and a project-focused group at the aquatic centre provide opportunities for youth to plan and implement events and initiatives for their peers and the wider community.

The number of youth volunteering with the City has continued to increase. In the PRC Youth Participant Survey, the majority of youth who responded to the Volunteer Questionnaire said they felt good about what they did as a volunteer; they also felt welcome, learned new things and improved their skills. More volunteers than fee program participants said that they had met new people and made some new friends, but there is potential to enhance this element of volunteering as well.

Casual Park Use

Many youth and young adults use and value Coquitlam's 70-plus active parks and trails. In the PRC Youth Participant Survey, the youth who responded to the Park Casual User Questionnaire were generally positive about their experience in the park they most recently visited, agreeing that it was easy to get to and around, comfortable and safe, it had amenities they like and was a good place to hang out



4.2.2 External Organizations & Partners: Youth Programs & Services

Organized Community Sport

If youth are interested in community organized sport, there is a range of sport types, leagues and clubs from which they can choose: hockey, figure and speed skating, ringette or lacrosse in the arenas; speed swimming, diving, synchronized, or polo in the pools; athletics on the tracks; softball, baseball, rugby, field hockey, lacrosse or soccer on the sports fields; tennis, volleyball, or basketball on the courts or gymnasiums. Many adult volunteers dedicate their time, energy and skills to organizing, scheduling, coaching, and mentoring these young athletes.

Service Delivery Partners

The City's cultural partners, which deliver programs on behalf of the City, include the

Coquitlam Library, Place Des Arts, Evergreen Cultural Centre, and the Coquitlam Heritage Society. These facilities provide a variety of literary, visual and performing art programs and events, heritage experiences, volunteer and leadership opportunities for youth. Additionally, Place Maillardville, a community centre in Southwest Coquitlam, provides a friendly neighbourhood space, drop-in programs, camps, and school programs for young residents in Maillardville and surrounding areas.

School Programs

Middle and secondary schools offer a variety of recreational opportunities for their students during the school year. For youth attracted to team sports, most schools offer a variety of field, court, gym, and track opportunities, and several schools also organize noon-hour intramurals. Other interests can be pursued through clubs and groups focused on drama and music, games, leadership and community awareness and action.

Through the Pinetree Partnership, Douglas College provides wellness programs, fitness drop-ins, intramurals and competitive sport opportunities for its students at the Coquitlam campus.

Private and Non-Profit Organizations

Coquitlam is also home to a number of private businesses offering sport, movement and cultural opportunities for youth: martial arts and dance studios, gymnastics and fitness centres as well as a climbing facility. Also, the City receives and purchases time from Planet Ice to support ice sports and has lease agreements with organizations that offer activities such as archery, fencing, parkour, and rhythmic gymnastics at the recreation facilities.

Additionally, faith groups and other non-profit organizations in the community provide camp and leadership opportunities for their youth members. In 2021, the YMCA facility will be constructed in Burquitlam which will serve all age groups including youth and young adults.







4.3 CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

While there are many assets and strengths in current program delivery, there are also gaps, deficiencies and areas for potential improvement. Every youth-focused organization is striving to respond to the diverse and changing needs of the youth they serve, and encountering some significant challenges in the process. Several of these challenges arose in the development of the Youth Strategy, such as:

- how to encourage youth and young adults to use online media wisely, recognizing that while these tools are useful and engaging, they cannot replace the value of in-person time with friends and family, experiences in nature, and active play;
- how to assist young residents to achieve a healthier life balance in a social/cultural environment that is over-busy, over-consuming, and over-filled with demands and distractions;
- how to develop recreation programs and services that contribute to the mental and physical well-being of youth and young adults without adding burden to already overburdened schedules;
- > how to bring the true concept of "play" back into all levels of sport and recreation; and
- > how to remain vigilant in identifying and addressing potential barriers to participation.

Through efforts to address these challenges, opportunities for more responsive and creative approaches to program development and delivery are emerging.

4.3.1 YOUTH AND MEDIA

Over the last decade, the advancements in mobile technology, online entertainment and social media have profoundly impacted the lives of youth and young adults. With wise and balanced use, these tools and platforms clearly provide many social, learning and creative opportunities. However, a literature review confirmed that this constantly evolving media has also created some significant risks and challenges, particularly for young people who may lack the experience to discern true from false or exaggerated information and whose use of the media is excessive and unmonitored. In such cases, it is more likely to lead to addictive behaviours, cyber bullying, and negative impacts to privacy, identity, and mental health. Most youth are dealing with issues of identity, image and belonging – online media is now playing a significant role as they negotiate this terrain.

4.3.2 YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND THE ROLE OF RECREATION

Close to 20% of young Canadians has a mental health issue and likely many more are feeling stressed.³ The results from the focus groups reflected these findings, an experience that some youth described as *"the spiral of increasing stress and anxiety."* Many youth and young adults are struggling with school and social pressures, and worries about their future. Some are dealing with specific issues related to identity, inclusion/exclusion, substance use and other high risk behaviours among their peers.

Recreation, however, can play an important role in helping to keep youth mentally healthy or improve existing conditions. The

adolescent health research⁴ shows that youth who believe they are good at sports were more likely to report feeling self-confident; youth who exercise 5-7 days a week were most likely to feel happy; youth who participate regularly in wellness activities, such as yoga and meditation, had less anxiety and handled stress more effectively; youth who engage in active outdoor play in natural environments showed increased resilience and coping skills; and youth who participate in community-based arts programming demonstrate enhanced problem-solving skills and self-esteem.

Additionally, recreation programming can facilitate positive connections with both peers and adults. When youth have close friends as well as adults in or outside of the family who they trust and can go to for help, their mental health is significantly enhanced.









³ Canadian Mental Health Association -- 3.2 million Canadian youth between 12-19 years are at risk of depression. Canada's youth suicide rate is the third highest in the industrialized world. Suicide accounts for 24% of deaths among 15-24 year olds.

^{4 (}Sport & exercise) - "Unspoken Thoughts & Hidden Facts: A Snapshot of BC Youth's Mental Health," McCreary Centre Society, 2015; (Outdoor Play) - "Position Statement on Active Outdoor Play," International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018; (Yoga & meditation) – Harvard Health Publishing, Harvard Medical School; (Creativity and the Arts) - studies cited in "Personal and Social Development of Children and Youth," the Creative City Network of Canada, 2005.



4.3.3 YOUTH AND BALANCE

In the youth focus groups, the issue of "life balance" emerged frequently, with the participants expressing concern that their mental and physical health was compromised due to their overloaded schedules. Several said that they need more balance in their lives but don't know how to achieve it. To understand this issue more fully, a question about life balance was included in the Community Survey based on the *ParticipACTION Report Card* 24-hour Movement Guidelines for youth.⁵

Youth and young adults were asked to consider their own schedules, with the amount of time they spend sleeping, exercising, and in front of a screen, as well as in activities related to goals (school, work) and wellness (family and friend

5 www.participaction.com : Report Card 24-hour Movement Guidelines for youth: SWEAT 60 min, STEP outdoors, SLEEP 8-10 hrs, and SIT no more than 2 hours social/entertainment screen time. time, fun activity outdoors). Parents and other influencing adults were also asked to rate the overall life balance of the youth they support.

It appears that only 25% of young residents have found a life balance that they feel good about. The youth and families who are achieving a healthy lifestyle appear to be doing so with intention: "Striking the balance between school, home, sports, and family activities is a major focus in our household."

The majority of respondents however, 75%, acknowledged that their life balance could be improved. Some youth identified schoolwork as their primary challenge; others admitted to an excess of screen time; and some young residents are so overscheduled in general they can't find time for wellness, or even sleep.

Many Youth Lack Balance ...

"... I often have too much schoolwork to focus on my physical and mental health."

"(I) could do with more exercise and wellness, and way less screen time."

"I have an average of 4 hours sleep on weekdays ... I have filled up my entire schedule with commitments, and I really can't cancel (even for health) because people depend on me."

"Lack of sleep, lack of exercise, lack of wellness. Mostly just goals and survival."

... Some Parents Agree

"My kids definitely have too much screen time and very little wellness/outdoor activities/family and friend (time)."

"My kids are always doing homework and school projects, thus they don't get much time for recreational activities ..."

"A little more social time and a little less work. They are young and should be experiencing more face-to-face social time unplugged."





4.3.4 YOUTH AND FRIENDS

Many youth and young adults now recognize there is a significant difference between the online definition of "friends" and the experience of having quality friendships. The adolescent health research shows that the more close friends that youth have, the more likely they are to report good mental health.

In the focus groups, the youth talked about friendship issues – finding a confidant, learning how to make connections that are healthy and beneficial, and overcoming toxic relationships. They also suggested getting more people involved in social activities to prevent loneliness and isolation.

When asked what they liked most about a program, a third of the survey respondents said: meeting new people, making new friends or being with their friends.

Some respondents said that programs would be improved "if others could invite people who were alone to participate in the activity," and "if staff helped introduce us to different people." And a volunteer requested more interaction between volunteers. Social connections can be facilitated more intentionally with programs structured to ensure that this is a fundamental component.







"My (youth) are extremely introverted. So if they are interested in some activity, they immediately drop the idea as the confidence level (needed) to attend solo is quite overwhelming."

"Some youth are spending too much time idle and alone."

- Survey Respondents



Have sports become too demanding?

"Too many team sports are excessively demanding of time with numerous intense practices in addition to games ... This eliminates the opportunity to engage in multiple sports, either organized or informal. The coaches ... don't recognize that young people need to enjoy a variety of pastimes"

- Parent Survey Respondent

"I love sports, but now they are starting to add to my stress even though they used to be an outlet for it."

- Youth Survey Respondent

4.3.5 YOUTH AND SPORT

By about age 14 many youth in North America have left organized sport – 70% quit before entering high school, and girls drop out earlier than boys. With the trend in early sport selection and specializing, many young players believe they're not "good enough" and soon feel discouraged – cut from a team and separated from friends, they leave the sport. And youth on elite teams may become overwhelmed as they and their families struggle to meet the financial and time commitments demanded of them.⁶

Is it too late to join?

"Often people who have quit a sport earlier in their life feel that they can't go back to it because it's too late. Having a wider range of skill levels would be helpful."

"I would love to go to a workshop class to get an idea of it instead of having to dive head first into a team ... having Intro classes for older youth is good because sometimes you feel like it's too late to start because everyone is already so good, so it seems impossible to get on a team."

- Youth Survey Respondents

⁶ Vital Signs & True Sport Foundation Study cited in "No more joiners: Why kids are dropping out of sports," CBC, 2016; Farrey, T. "Have adults ruined children's sport?" BBC News – US & Canada, 2017; Mulcahy, Glen, Paradigm Sports: "Why Sports Participation in Canada is Declining," 2017.



Once they leave a sport, some youth stop participating in any kind of regular physical activity. Daily exercise is essential for the healthy development of children and youth, but only 35% of 10-17 year olds are meeting the guidelines.⁷

Some survey respondents advocated for more recreation level opportunities that would support skill development – and many of the other benefits of sport participation – without the time, cost and performance pressures.

4.3.6 EQUITY, ACCESS AND INCLUSION

The adolescent health studies suggest that youth from certain gender, social, cultural and economic groups are at higher risk than their peers. The research and consultation findings confirmed that there is continued need to work toward accessible, inclusive and equitable environments that help to mitigate vulnerabilities and promote health and belonging for all youth.

Gender Equity

In 1999, the City initiated the Gender Equity Special Program with the goal to move toward the attainment of gender equity in the context of sport and physical activity programs, services and facilities. In the ten years of the Special Program, the City achieved the short-term goals, increasing female child and youth physical activity participation in all levels of programming.

However ten years later, while participation has increased overall, there remains a considerable gender gap in several program areas. While the male to female participation ratio is much closer to even in the 0-12 age group, the gap increases significantly in the 13-18 age group, with twice as many males as females purchasing admission passes and participating almost three times as often.

The need for continued attention on, and resources allocated to, gender initiatives have been identified at the federal level with the aim to achieve gender equality at all levels of sport by 2035.⁸ Such an ambitious goal can be realized only if equity initiatives continue at the local level, ensuring that all genders are consulted, encouraged and supported in the development and delivery of programs and services for them.

⁷ Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Children and Youth (2014/2015 CHMS, Statistics Canada), cited in "the ParticipACTION Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth," 2018.

^{8 &}quot;Historical Federal Announcement," in Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity, February 2018.

Gender Identity

The adolescent health research suggests that youth who identify at LGBTQI2S are at a higher risk of experiencing mental health issues. A key part of creating accessible recreation environments is to ensure that youth and young adults who identify as LGBTQI2S feel safe and welcome in programs and facilities.⁹ When asked what types of clubs or activity groups would be most appealing to youth, nearly a quarter of the Community Survey respondents indicated an LGBTQI2S & Friends group. A respondent observed that there needs to be *"more accessible spaces for trans and gender non-confirming (youth)."*

New Young Immigrants

In the research, youth born abroad reported better mental health than youth born in Canada, but the longer that immigrant youth lived in Canada, the less likely they were to report positive mental health.¹⁰ There could be multiple reasons for this decline. A positive sense of cultural identity and belonging may be compromised over time as youth experience increasing stress in their efforts to reconcile the different values and expectations of their families and culture of origin with those of the broader community and society.¹¹ Refugee youth and international students may be particularly vulnerable. There is potential to connect and partner with Immigrant Services and other agencies to better understand and respond to the challenges, recreation needs and interests of new young immigrants.

Youth at High Risk

Interviews were conducted with community social service agency staff and a school district youth worker to understand more about the barriers that may prevent their youth clients from accessing recreation, and the kinds of programs and services that would meet their needs. When asked about the primary issues their youth are facing, agency and district staff confirmed that online bullying and mental health issues are significant, intersecting with poor self-care and substance use: overuse of

9 Among the goals of the PRC's Code of Conduct Policy is to promote positive, safe and supportive environments in facilities.

- 10 Unspoken Thoughts and Hidden Facts: A Snapshot of BC Youth's Mental Health," McCreary Centre Society, 2015.
- 11 "Newcomer Youth: Challenges and Strengths," AMSSA of BC, Issue 35, 2016; Shenfield, Dr. T, "Understanding the Challenges Faced by Immigrant Children," in Advanced Psychology, 2017; Christmas, B & B. "What are we doing to protect newcomer youth in Canada, and help them succeed?" in Journal of Community Safety & Well-Being," Vol. 2, No 3, 2017; "10 challenges facing refugee youth," Report from Norwegian Refugee Council, World/ReliefWeb, 2018.



Agency Staff Asked:

"Are your staff welcoming or just policing the rules? Friendliness of front line staff ... does everyone know how to talk to youth or only the youth staff?"

technology/gaming and lack of sleep contributing to poor school performance, and the increasing "normalization" of vaping and cannabis.

Several themes emerged in the interviews: that youth are looking for places to hang out, mainly late night, with minimal structure; that free food is always a draw, particularly as a consistent service; that vulnerable youth need to feel welcome in facilities and connect with positive leaders; and that any administrative requirements for participation, such as registering for a membership card, is a barrier.

Agency staff are aware of the constraints in recreation, both in terms of the service mandate and capacity, especially in large recreation facilities; however, they see potential for collaboration to address some service gaps, such as the need for more therapeutic recreation/art programs and the introduction of on-site youth agency support workers at key times and events.



Youth with Differing Abilities

Youth with chronic health conditions and other challenges are also vulnerable. A third who participated in the adolescent health survey said their condition prevented them from doing things their peers could do.¹² Embracing the principles of inclusion, PRC strives to reduce barriers and provide support to facilitate the level of integration that individuals want and need. The Department can assist young participants with adapted equipment and increase their comfort by providing a "Recreation Buddy." This service, which pairs volunteers with children or youth who may require some additional support¹³, is currently being revised to ensure programs are tailored for an individual's needs, and training for the volunteers is enhanced.

As noted in the research, lack of staff training is often a gap area, especially related to Autism Spectrum Disorders and other neurodevelopmental and mental health conditions. The BC Recreation & Parks Association (BCRPA) and Canucks Autism will be providing training for program leaders who work with children and youth on the autism spectrum. Several community organizations access PRC facilities to provide programming for children and youth who are differently-abled. There is potential to expand partnerships, to reach out to more youth and families to understand their needs and interests, and increase para sport opportunities in the local community.

Youth with Low Income

A significant percentage of Coquitlam's children and youth between 6-17 years were identified as living in low income households according to the census 2016 LIM-AT (22%) and LICO-AT (19%) measures. The percentage is just as high for young adults between 18-24 years (22%). ¹⁴

In the surveys, some respondents said that the cost of living in Coquitlam is a barrier to participation. Program fees were mentioned often, with the young respondents suggesting various options, such as bring "a friend for free" and extending the Youth Summer PASS to year round.

Youth membership in the City's financial assistance program, Get Connected/Get Active, has increased in recent years due, in part, to outreach efforts engaging

- 12 "Balance and Connection in BC: The Health and Well-Being of Our Youth BC Adolescent Health Survey," McCreary Centre Society, 2018.
- 13 Free access is provided for a (personal care) support person who attends with a participant.
- 14 Statistics Canada, 2016 Census, Data Tables, low income measure and low income cut-offs, after tax



alternative schools and other organizations. However, over half of survey respondents had no awareness of the program; they were more aware of no and low cost programs such as the \$2 skates and swims, the Youth PASS, and the City's free festivals and events.

When residents from a young age can access core services, regardless of their ability to pay, they are more likely to gain a sense of familiarity and connection with community recreation that may lead to lifelong healthy habits and experiences.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The goals and action steps of the PRC Youth Strategy will be achieved through:

- Coordination and Collaboration: Facilitate regular opportunities to communicate, collaborate and coordinate services across the PRC Department and with partners to advance the goals of the Youth Strategy.
- > Existing Partnerships and New Relationships: Maximize the potential of existing PRC partnerships, including the Tri-City tables, School District 43, Douglas College, the City's cultural partners, and sports organizations. Identify and connect with community allies, such as youthserving agencies, potential business sponsors and supportive youth and adults.
- Focus on Accessibility: Intentionally consider how barriers might be minimized or eliminated in the development of each new opportunity, and design programs with a diversity lens.
- Continual Youth Engagement: Keep kids interested and involved as they progress from childhood to adolescence to young adulthood – as participants, volunteers, leaders, mentors and potentially City staff. Facilitate decisionmaking opportunities and seek youth and young adults' input in all program and service areas, apply their ideas where possible, and report back on the results.
- Creativity & Experimentation: Foster a culture of ideas, experimentation, and creativity in the development of new programs, services and opportunities. Allow new or unique programs and services to develop and gain momentum over time; follow a process to consult, collaborate, develop, evaluate, adjust and improve.







5.2 CRITICAL PRIORITIES



When the needed people and processes are identified early in the implementation, there is much greater likelihood of long-term success. This is the aim of the PRC Youth Strategy critical priorities.

> Service Shift

Realign current resources to support the shift from a generalist model to a youth-focused service delivery model, identifying additional resources as required.

Collaboration

Develop a more effective process to facilitate collaboration and coordination ensuring that program offerings across the City are consistent or complementary, that overarching principles are shared, key project information is communicated, and that divisions, sections, and partner organizations can connect regularly to share ideas, learn from, and support one another.

> Progress Measured

Through development of the Implementation Plan, identify key performance indicators to include quantitative data – the statistics and trends, and qualitative data – the feedback, input, and degree of engagement. Using these measures, assess and report on progress of the Strategy annually.







5.4 ACTION STEPS

5.4.1 GOAL #1: HEALTHY LIFE BALANCE

Life Balance is about feeling positive and healthy most of the time while pursuing life goals. It is not surprising that many youth and young adults are instead feeling exhausted and stressed: the majority is not getting enough sleep, exercise, or activity outdoors. The City can play a role in helping youth and their families achieve a healthier balance by increasing awareness and offering ideas and solutions, providing activities that support wellness, and creating spaces where young residents can gather, connect, and participate in ways that work for them.

Awareness

Awareness campaigns for youth, and the adults who support them, will focus on achieving a healthy life in fun and engaging ways. Wellness themes, highlights of the adolescent health research, ideas for incorporating activity into daily life, and examples illustrating there are many paths to a happy, successful life will be shared.

Activities that Support Wellness

Wellness programs will be designed for and with youth and young adults, including opportunities to learn effective strategies for time and stress management.

Youth-Friendly Spaces

In the Community Survey, respondents advocated for "Activity Destinations": friendly, inclusive environments where a variety of no and low cost activities are available. Youth will be consulted in the creation of indoor spaces – where they can do homework, socialize, have a snack, relax or participate in a drop-in program – and outdoor spaces that will include social areas, innovative amenities, learning and creative opportunities. Whenever possible, transportation challenges will be considered, with activities offered throughout the city and within walking distance of neighbourhoods.



GOAL #1: HEALTHY LIFE BALANCE - Action Steps

AWARENESS

1.1. Create an Awareness Campaign for Youth & Young Adults

Key messages, wellness themes, role models who have achieved a balanced, successful life, critical thinking about personal health; health information and resources.

1.2 Increase Influencing Adults' Awareness of Healthy Balance

For Parents: Importance of life balance for their youth and families – current and future health and long-term success; many paths to a good life.

For Parents & Coaches: SportMedBC led workshops on concussion and injury awareness, prevention, recognition and management.

ACTIVITIES THAT SUPPORT WELLNESS

1.3 Provide Time/Stress Management Support for Youth and Young Adults

Engaging, interactive sessions on managing time and stress; ideas and suggestions shared on social media.

1.4 Expand Wellness Programming

Drop-in wellness programming for youth and young adults, as well as programs for youth and their parents.

YOUTH-FRIENDLY SPACES

1.5 Create Additional Youth-Friendly Areas in Existing Indoor Facilities

Designated areas to study, socialize, and relax, with low and no cost healthy and appetizing food & beverages where possible; potential youth spaces identified in existing buildings, possibly after-hours; youth space needs considered in lease agreement reviews and updates; youth engaged in the planning and creation of the spaces.

1.6 Create Youth and Young Adult Spaces in the Design of New Facilities

Dedicated, flexible use that can be adjusted for evolving interests; youth/young adult focused spaces and amenities for study, fitness, arts/creativity, performance/exhibition, video/technology; youth and young adults engaged in the planning.

1.7 Create Additional Youth-Friendly Areas in Outdoor Facilities

Challenging/unique play structures and social areas in park design; pop-up parks with ability to borrow equipment, food & beverages, music, learning opportunities, games, and innovative amenities.

1.8 Consider Local/Neighbourhood Spaces for Youth

When possible, programming and casual use opportunities offered where youth already gather; community design that includes opportunities for self-directed activity; under-used neighbourhood spaces identified and utilized to become activity/social spots.







5.4.2 GOAL #2: ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

Opportunities to be physically active, to try new things, be creative, and take some positive risks are important elements of a healthy, balanced life. However, when youth are asked why they don't participate regularly in recreation, the reason most often cited is: "lack of time;" the second reason is "cost." In response, PRC youth programs and services will be easy to access, dynamic and engaging, and affordable.

Easy

As youth get older and face increasing demands and pressures, they are much less likely to register for programs that require a commitment over weeks or months. Youth and young adults are seeking flexible, low-commitment opportunities such as drop-ins, short-term instructed programs, and introductory/try-it programs, offered at various times throughout the day and week at multiple locations.

Dynamic & Engaging

A key principle of the Youth Strategy is to foster a culture of ideas, experimentation, and creativity in the development of new programs and services. Opportunities will be piloted such as Late Night Fridays and Saturdays at the recreation complexes; youth and young adult focused events; 'Creative Nights' and community art projects; and incentive programs, such as a participation points reward system and fun fitness challenges.

Affordable

Processes to reduce cost and administrative barriers will be initiated, including an assessment of the youth pricing model and Youth PASS, a continued focus on potential sponsorships to support existing and pilot programs, and increased outreach to organizations to promote the financial assistance program and low cost opportunities.



GOAL #2: ACTIVE PARTICIPATION - Action Steps

EASY

2.1 Expand Youth & Young Adult Focused Drop-in Programs

Review of current drop-in programs across the Department; popular programs offered at additional times and facilities.

2.2 Develop New or Enhanced Drop-In, Pop-Up and Meet-Up Activities for Youth 15+

Teen skate/swim, fitness and wellness programming; outdoor activity meet-ups.

2.3 Offer One-Day and Short-Term Programs

Life skills; post-secondary and career exploration for older youth and young adults; youth out-trips; other short-term programs of interest.

2.4 Consider Potential Noon-Hour Opportunities

Intramurals, fitness and wellness programming at facilities adjacent to schools.

2.5 Offer/Expand Programs at/with Middle and Secondary Schools

Continued programs offered to PE classes; after-school programming explored.

DYNAMIC & ENGAGING

2.6 Explore Potential for New Outdoor Youth Experiences

Opportunities and partnerships explored to offer youth-focused nature activities and adventures.

2.7 Ensure Recreation-Level Play Opportunities in a Variety of Sports

PRC and community sport organizations ensuring allocation and scheduling allows for recreation level participation; short-term sports skill development, try-it and multi-sport programs; opportunities tailored for older youth and for young adults; social leagues that allow for flexible participation with reduced cost and time commitments.

2.8 Pilot "Late Night" Friday & Saturday for Youth 15+

Late night opportunities at the recreation complexes with simultaneous swim, skate, multi-purpose room and dry floor space activities.

2.9 Pilot Youth & Young Adult Focused Events

Unique competitions, movies, games, creative and cultural events.

2.10 Expand Accessible Arts & Culture/ Creative Opportunities

Initiatives explored with cultural partners; Creative Nights programming piloted with opportunities to sample a variety of visual, design, performing and literary art activities; all levels welcome with focus on building confidence and connections; activities potentially leading to performances or exhibits; community art projects, such as street art and murals, explored.

2.11 Develop Incentive Programs

Potential considered for a Youth PASS reward system with points credited with regular use; engaging fitness challenges.

AFFORDABLE

2.12 Review Program Processes to Reduce Cost Barriers

- a. Youth pricing model review to ensure subsidization of the appropriate service areas.
- b. Sponsorships for funding to support pilot and ongoing programs
- c. The Youth PASS enhanced.

2.13 Review Program Processes to Reduce Administrative Barriers

- a. Potential for Youth PASSES to be processed for students directly through the schools.
- b. Continued outreach to agencies/alternative schools to promote low and no cost programming and facilitate Get Connected/Get Active memberships.

2.14 Create a Program Evaluation Process

Effective, simple process to ensure existing and pilot programs are meeting Youth Strategy Goals.



5.4.3 GOAL #3: POSITIVE CONNECTIONS

Supportive relationships are fundamental to health and well-being. Youth who have close friends and trustworthy adults in their lives are much more likely to report good mental health. PRC can play an important role by providing opportunities for youth to develop friendships, as well as connect with positive adult leaders in environments that are welcoming and inclusive of all cultures, genders and abilities. These efforts will be enhanced by a communication plan that will enable staff to reach more youth, and in turn, encourage more young residents to connect with their City.

Supportive Adult Leaders

The feedback from program participants highlights the importance of investing in staff development: youth value and remember good leaders who engage positively with them; they also notice when staff seem uninterested or distracted. Staff with the capacity, skills and knowledge to communicate effectively with a diverse young population, and to understand and respond to their range of needs and interests, can make a real and lasting difference. It is important that program leaders reflect participant diversity where possible and appropriate. Relevant training and consistent opportunities for staff to share ideas with co-workers across the Department and with service partners are also necessary to achieve this goal.

Youth Making Friends

Opportunities to spend time with friends and make new friends are an important part of youth programming. Staff can facilitate social connections more intentionally, and some programs, such as activity clubs and fun team challenges, can be structured to ensure social connection is a fundamental component. The social labels and hierarchies that youth may experience at school or in other contexts can quickly dissolve in the more neutral environment of a community centre where common interests and goals are discovered.

Equitable & Inclusive Programs & Spaces

Achieving equity and inclusion are long-term goals requiring work at all program and service levels. It begins with recreation environments that intentionally promote respect and belonging, an awareness and understanding of the challenges and barriers experienced by some youth, and the knowledge and tools to respond in ways that are most beneficial. Designing programming to engage and support youth who may be under-served requires a focused commitment to reach out and connect with current and potential participants and, and where needed, with agencies and other groups who can offer support and expertise.

Youth Connecting with their City

Many youth are unaware of the range of opportunities available to them. There is a need for a youth and young adult focused communication plan that includes updated tools, processes, and networks to reach more young residents and inspire them to connect and engage with the City.

Youth value & remember positive leaders:

- > "Really fun, great instructors."
- > "I love working with the instructors..."
- > "Trainers are nice and patient."
- > "The instructor treated us like adults and gave us guidance when we needed it."
- > "I felt really appreciated for putting in effort in the class."
- > "How well the instructors taught us. It made me feel more confident..."
- > "The inclusiveness from the staff and their patience to deal with us."
- > "The teachers were encouraging."
- > "The instructors are kind."

They also welcome opportunities to make friends:

"It was fun and the other kids let me join in their game of 3 on 3."

"I really liked how I made many new friends from the program. It is a great opportunity to meet new people."

"I made a new friend."

GOAL #3: POSITIVE CONNECTIONS - Action Steps

SUPPORTIVE ADULT LEADERS

3.1 Provide a Variety of Opportunities for Staff Learning and Development

- a. Incorporate into existing staff training: "working effectively with youth".
- b. Hold regular youth-focused meetings for Department staff to share ideas and strategies and report on progress of the Youth Strategy implementation.
- c. Facilitate specialized youth-focused training related to specific issues and needs.
- d. Leverage best municipal practices in staff training and development.

YOUTH MAKING FRIENDS

3.2 Develop Consistent Procedures for Youth Services

For Pinetree and Poirier youth centres (and future facilities), and other youth programming; procedures shared with service delivery partners.

3.3 Facilitate Positive Peer Connections in All Youth Programs

- a. Increased opportunities for social connection in drop-in programs.
- b. Short-term active team challenges.
- c. Activity clubs.

EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE PROGRAMS & SPACES

3.4 Develop with Partners Programming That Reflects Diversity

- a. New Canadian Youth: relevant and desirable programming for youth with varied cultural interests.
- b. LGBTQI2S Youth: PRIDE events, intergenerational programming with the LGBTQI2S Group at the Pavilions; LGBTQI2S & Friends Club.

3.5 Explore Ways to Increase Female Participation in Sport & Movement Programs

Girls' Only programming where appropriate; positive female leaders and role models; girls and young women engaged in the review of programming content and structure.

3.6 Identify Programming Gaps and Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults with Differing Abilities

Potential to increase para sport opportunities locally; recommendations for adapted equipment; staff and volunteer training; review of the 'Recreation Buddies' volunteer program.

3.7 Connect with Community Agencies to Support Youth at Risk

Community service gaps and training opportunities examined and addressed.

3.8 Assist Youth in Finding and Getting to Parks & Facilities

Potential for a "Getting around Coquitlam on Transit" initiative, such as a tour for middle-schoolers, new Canadian and other interested youth.

YOUTH CONNECTING WITH THEIR CITY

3.9 Develop a Youth and Young Adult Focused Communications Plan

- a. Youth webpage on the City website enhanced.
- b. Potential for a Youth Instagram page explored.
- c. Access issues in promotion reviewed.
- d. Connections with community youth influencers and allies.
- e. Young adults encouraged to join "Viewpoint".
- f. A youth leadership committee network where committees across Coquitlam (and possibly the Tri-Cities) have opportunities to connect and collaborate.









5.4.4 GOAL #4: ENGAGEMENT & LEADERSHIP

In addition to the many health and social benefits that recreation provides, PRC can support youth as they set out on the path to achieving their goals. Volunteers, young leaders and decision-makers gain confidence and competencies that are transferable to a wide range of academic and career endeavours. Not only do the participants benefit but the value to the City is immeasurable. Youth and young adults bring their energy, talents, and ideas, as well as the potential to contribute in a variety of meaningful ways, as advisory members, mentors, community allies, and potential employees.

Volunteering

Staff will review the Volunteer Program, with the aim to keep current volunteers engaged and attract new volunteers through a streamlined application process, more clearly defined roles, enhanced training, and incentives. Additionally, programs will be identified that are suitable for short-term, flexible and drop-in volunteer participation, as well as opportunities for outdoor experiential learning with community mentors.

Leadership and Decision-Making

When asked how the youth committees could be improved, members said they would like more involvement in the community with opportunities to connect with other youth groups. Interest was also expressed in developing committees that focus on specific issues or service areas, short-term youth project groups, and a small grant for youth-initiated events and programs.

Although the Youth Council and other youth have been involved in some planning initiatives, consistency in this area has been lacking. A process will be developed to ensure youth are engaged in park and facility development as standard practice, with opportunities for young adults to stay connected as mentors, advisors and potential employees. Additionally, staff will explore the potential to bring "CityStudio" to Coquitlam, an initiative that engages secondary and college classes in developing creative solutions to civic challenges.

Youth Leadership to Employment

Youth committee members expressed a strong interest in job shadowing, mentorship and internship opportunities – a career exploration group was among the top requests. Staff will explore existing models and best practices to create processes to support interested youth in progressing from volunteer to leader to potential employee.

GOAL #4: ENGAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP - Action Steps

VOLUNTEERING

4.1 Review the PRC Volunteer Program

Youth awareness of opportunities increased; volunteer registration/screening process simplified/streamlined where possible; volunteer roles reviewed and clarified; strategies to keep current volunteers engaged.

4.2 Expand Short-Term and Drop-in Volunteer Opportunities

Programs identified that would be suitable for volunteer drop-ins with a process developed.

4.3. Enhance Outdoor Volunteer Opportunities

Such as trail building and park hosting.

LEADERSHIP & DECISION-MAKING

4.4 Explore the Potential of the Youth Council and Poirier Leadership Committee

Access to and appeal of youth committees enhanced; opportunities to be more engaged with the community and collaborate with other youth committees on events and initiatives; committees consulted in facility and park planning processes on a consistent basis.

4.5 Pilot New Youth Leadership Committees

Such as: community action; environmental/sustainability; youth programming & event planning; health & wellness; and an arts & culture group.

4.6 Explore Leadership Opportunities for Young Adults

Previous members of the Youth Council invited to return as mentors/advisors; promotion of Council Advisory Committee opportunities to young adults.

4.7 Expand "Process is the Program" Opportunities for Youth

- a. Project Groups continuing initiatives such as "CCAC's Youth Project" where youth volunteers are convened for several months to plan and implement an event of their choosing at the facility.
- b. A Youth Grant potential of a small youth grant through the Spirit Grant process for which organized or informal youth groups can apply to lead a project or initiative.

4.8 Involve Youth and Young Adults in Decision Making

- a. Youth consistently engaged in the park and facility development processes.
- b. Potential to engage secondary and college classes in the development of the "CityStudio" initiative in Coquitlam.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP TO EMPLOYMENT

4.9 Support Youth Leadership to Employment

Explore: leader-in-training program for youth to progress from participant to volunteer; existing models and best practices to support interested youth in progressing from leader to potential employment; job shadowing, short-term internship opportunities, and PRC participation in career fairs.

What Youth Council Members Liked Best about the Experience:

- > "Trying things you're passionate about it sets the path for the future."
- > "Independence, freedom and flexibility."
- > "The power to do things."
- Sharing perspectives and genius ideas some ideas were crazy but we were able to execute them."
- > "Getting our ideas to work!"

"People in the Youth Council have more in common with each other than other people in our own schools (because) we have similar goals ... there are a lot of different hierarchies within the school, so it was cool that that everyone (in the Youth Council) is in the same group and treated as equal."

- Youth Council Members





6. IMPLEMENTATION

The PRC Youth Strategy Implementation Plan 2020 – 2024 is the operational blueprint that describes the Strategy Goals and Actions in detail, from the staff roles to the key performance indicators. Over the five year span of the Implementation, staff will assess and report on the progress of the Strategy annually.

In five years' time, how will the PRC Youth Strategy have improved the experience of young Coquitlam residents?

- > More youth, and the adults who support them, will be aware of the importance of life balance to health and well-being and inspired to make some positive changes that can make a big difference over time.
- > More young residents will know about the many opportunities available to them, and be providing ideas and feedback through improved City communication tools and networks.
- > More young residents will be participating in programs, services and events that are easy to access, engaging and affordable in youth-friendly indoor and outdoor spaces; they will inspired to try new things from creative projects, to fun team challenges.
- > More youth and young adults will be participating in sport, movement and creative programs at the levels that work for them.
- > More youth and young adults will think park, recreation and culture facilities are great places to spend time with friends and meet new friends.
- More young volunteers will be inspired and encouraged to become young leaders – on youth committees, in planning processes, as advisory members, City employees, mentors and community allies.
- And more youth may echo the enthusiasm of a young participant describing a PRC program: "The exciting energy and positivity of the instructor and group – felt like we were all in it together!"



Coquitlam

City of Coquitlam

Parks, Recreation and Culture Services 3000 Guildford Way, Coquitlam, BC 604-927-3000 | coquitlam.ca/youthplan

Northeast Community Centre | PHASE 2

What We Heard



Project Vision: The Northeast Community Centre is a catalyst for community building and a hub for socializing, health, creation, play and lifelong learning.

Purpose of Engagement

In December 2021 and January 2022 the City conducted public engagement on Phase 2 of the proposed **Northeast Community Centre**. This engagement process focused on engaging the community and interested and affected parties, on the **Northeast Community Centre** building program and project concept so that their feedback can help update and refine programming and the amenities which support them.

Who Did We Hear From?

Of non-Coquitlam respondents, 60.5% live in Port Coquitlam



Public Engagement



390 responses to the community survey



19 participants in online information sessions



participants to in-person drop-in sessions

1,300+ visits to letstalkcoquitlam.ca/necc



🚯 🕑 💿 🖿 🖿 | coquitlam.ca/necc

390 people participated in the survey



Who Did We Hear From? con't



Feedback was generally supportive of the proposed concept for the Northeast Community Centre:

To what extent do you feel this plan will fit the needs of you and your family?





September 14, 2020

File: 26791

City of Coquitlam 3000 Guilford Way Coquitlam, B.C. V3B 7N2

Attention: Ted Uhrich | Project Manager

BURKE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY CENTRE, COQUITLAM, BC GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Dear Ted:

As requested, Thurber completed a geotechnical investigation for the proposed Burke Mountain Community Centre. This report summarizes the results of our investigation and provides preliminary geotechnical recommendations. This report has been revised and supersedes our July 30, 2020 report.

It is a condition of this memorandum that Thurber's performance of its professional services is subject to the attached Statement of Limitations and Conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Burke Mountain Village Lands is a proposed high-density residential and commercial development to be located on the lower slopes of Burke Mountain in Coquitlam, B.C. The development is bounded by David Avenue to the north, Mitchell Street to the west and Burke Village Promenade to the South, and measures approximately 0.15 km² in area.

Thurber completed a geotechnical investigation in 2019 at the proposed development that comprised three sonic test holes and dynamic cone penetration test (DCPT) profiling. The test holes were located along the Princeton Avenue right-of-way, which up to that point was the only area were the trees had been cleared.

The City of Coquitlam (the City) is proposing to construct a community centre within the proposed development. We understand that the community centre will include a maximum of two levels of underground parking. Our scope of services includes a geotechnical investigation within the proposed footprint of the community centre to characterize subsurface conditions, investigate the presence of Quadra sands deposits and install monitoring wells to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions. The information collected from the investigation will be used to assess whether permanent dewatering systems and waterproofing are required for basement structures and if special measures are required for temporary excavations.

Assessment of soil and groundwater contamination was not included in our scope of work.



2. BACKGROUND

The Community Centre is proposed to be located at the east end of the development's footprint, south of Princeton Avenue. The site is generally sloping downward in the southeast direction from about El. 102 m to El. 88 m.

The Burke Mountain Village Lands site is currently covered by trees, except along the right-of-way of Princeton Avenue, which bisects the site in the east-west direction, where the trees were removed and the road has been rough graded. Tree clearing was also carried out at the test hole locations, within the proposed footprint of the Community Centre.

3. **INVESTIGATION**

The geotechnical investigation was completed on June 8 and 9, 2020 and included test holes drilled using a sonic track rig, operated by On-track Drilling Inc. Sonic drilling utilizes a rotary-vibratory drill head to advance the drill rods and collect continuous core samples using a 1.5 m long, 89 mm inside-diameter core barrel mounted at the end of the drill rods. The drilling method also includes advancing a larger diameter casing (140 mm O.D.) around the core barrel and drill rods to prevent the hole from collapsing and reduce sloughing.

A total of four sonic test holes, THs 20-1 to -4, were completed within the proposed footprint of the community centre as shown on Dwg. 26791-20-1 (attached). THs 20-1, 20-3 and 20-4 were advanced to 9.1 m depth and TH 20-2 was advanced to 10.7 m depth. Representative disturbed soil samples were collected from the recovered core at select depths.

Dynamic cone penetration test (DCPT) profiling was completed at all test hole locations to refusal depths that ranged from 0.9 m to 1.4 m. The DCPT tip is similar in size and shape to the standard penetration test split spoon sampler and is driven using the same hammer and similar driving energy. The DCPT provides a qualitative estimate of in-situ density of soil and is useful for identifying stiffness and strength contrasts within and between strata.

THs 20-2 and 20-4 were backfilled with drilling cuttings and capped with bentonite chips in general accordance with the BC groundwater protection regulations. Standpipe wells were installed in THs 20-1 and 20-3. The wells comprised 25 mm diameter PVC pipe that extended to the bottom of the test hole, with the slotted zone set at the base of the hole. The test hole annulus was backfilled with filter sand and sealed with a bentonite cap. Following the stabilization of the groundwater levels, the wells were instrumented with water level loggers for long-term ground water monitoring.

The soil samples were transported to Thurber's materials laboratory where the samples were subjected to moisture content testing and visual classification.



3.1 Groundwater

At THs 20-1 and 20-3 standpipe wells, water level loggers were installed on June 17, 2020 following the stabilization of the groundwater levels, and were set approximately 500 mm above the base of the well. A barometric logger was also installed within the stick-up portion of the standpipe well in TH 20-1 (i.e. above the water level). The barologger measures the in-situ atmospheric pressure, which is used in the interpretation of the level logger readings.

4. **GEOTECHNICAL AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS**

The results of the investigation and laboratory testing are summarized on the attached test hole logs. The logs provide a complete, detailed description of the conditions encountered and should be used in preference to the generalized soil description below.

In general, the subsurface profile comprised organic topsoil-like material of variable thickness, up to 0.6 m thick, over compact to very dense till-like soils. In TH 20-3, a 1.2 m thick, loose over compact to dense sand and gravel layer with a trace of organics was encountered at surface.

The till-like soil deposit was generally encountered below the surface materials. The deposit extended to the bottom of the test holes and comprised silty sand to sand and silt, with some gravel to gravelly and included cobbles and boulders (up to 2.2 m in thickness). This is consistent with field observations from our 2019 site reconnaissance where three large boulders, measuring approximately 2 m in diameter, and several other smaller sized boulders were encountered during the earthworks along the alignment of Princeton Avenue. Based on our observations from the previous investigation, the deposit may also include sand interbeds. According to the DCPT blow counts, the till-like soil deposit is generally very dense but may be compact to dense in the upper 1 m.

Continuous groundwater and barometric measurements have been collected since June 17, 2020. The groundwater level measurements are plotted in Figure 1 along with the precipitation records and in Figure 2 along with the barometric measurements. The measured groundwater levels range between 0.25 m and 1.75 m below ground surface in TH 20-1 and between 0.2 m and 0.75 m in TH 20-3 (TH 20-3 is located at a lower elevation than TH 20-1). Both groundwater level readings appear to fluctuate in similar manner and in sync with the precipitation events as can be seen in Figure 1. This suggests that the groundwater level may be expected to rise during periods of higher precipitation and conversely, drop during periods of dry weather. However, it appears that the groundwater level in TH 20-3 fluctuates less than TH 20-1. Based on Figure 2, it seems that the variation in atmospheric pressure has a lesser effect on groundwater levels.

Artesian conditions have been observed in the Burke Mountain area where Quadra sand deposits were encountered. However, none of the test holes completed within the Burke Mountain Village Lands site have encountered Quadra sand deposits.



5. GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The site is underlain by competent, dense to very dense till-like material at relatively shallow depth, with the ground surface dipping towards the southeast at an inclination that varies between 5H:1V and 8H:1V. To incorporate a maximum of two levels of underground parking, it is envisaged that lowest floor slab of the underground parking will primarily require grade reductions, with some fill placement likely be required towards the southern footprint of the proposed community centre unless the parking is stepped. As the design site grades will be similar to the existing elevations and grading, the foundations will be primarily founded in the native, competent till-like soils and below the groundwater level.

Based on the subsurface stratigraphy and the results of the DCPT profiling, it is feasible to support the proposed community centre on shallow foundations comprising strip or spread footings. As mentioned in Section 4 above, the till-like deposit includes cobbles and boulders that can measure in excess of 2 m in diameter. Where encountered, these large-sized particles will act as hard-points on the underside of the footings and slab-on-grade. Cobbles and boulders may also present a challenge from a constructability perspective for excavation faces.

Considering the shallow groundwater level conditions, however, there is a high likelihood that the foundations and foundation walls of some areas will be subject to hydrostatic groundwater conditions.

Geotechnical input is provided herein for foundation design including lateral earth pressure, site preparation, placement and compaction of granular fill, input on temporary excavations, permanent groundwater control, and a discussion on seismic site classification.

5.1 Foundations

Based on the subsurface stratigraphy and the results of the DCPT profiling, strip and pad footings are considered feasible for the support of the community centre that will include a maximum of two levels of underground parking.

Table 1 summarizes preliminary recommended factored ultimate and serviceability bearing resistance values for spread footings founded in the native, competent till-like soils at about 6 m embedment and at a shallower depth (< 3 m) in the till-like soils or structural fill.

Foundation Soil	Embedment Depth	Factored Ultimate Bearing Resistance ¹ (kPa)	Serviceability Bearing Resistance (kPa)
Very Dense Till-like Soils	> 6 m	450	300
- Compact to Very Dense Till-Like Soils - Structural Fill	< 3 m	300	200

 Table 1 - Foundation Design Bearing Resistances and Pressures

¹ Factored ultimate bearing resistance values include a geotechnical resistance factor $\Phi=0.5$.



The bearing resistance was evaluated for strip and pad footings assuming minimum widths of 450 and 600 mm, respectively. Shallow footings must have a minimum embedment depth of 450 mm minimum below adjacent finished grade for frost protection. Anticipated total and differential settlements under service limit states (SLS) conditions are not expected to exceed 25 mm and 15 mm, respectively. These settlement estimates and bearing resistances must be confirmed during detailed design when the structural loads become available.

5.1.1 Subgrade Preparation and Fill Placement Requirements

All construction work must be completed in safe manner and must conform to the all applicable regulations such as WorkSafeBC, laws, codes and any other relevant regulations in the Province of British Columbia and to any applicable company-specific regulations.

Site preparation should proceed with the removal of any existing structures and landscaping within the area of the proposed addition. Any underground services and utilities crossing this area should also be relocated or terminated appropriately. Trench backfill material must be removed and replaced with compacted granular fill.

Excavation should be carried out using an excavator equipped with a smooth-edge trimming bucket. The base of all excavations should be free of loose, organic, or disturbed material. All water must be drained away to prevent ponding. Large-sized granular particles protruding above the bearing surface must be eliminated, either by removal or splitting, to avoid hard-points on the underside of the foundations.

The native foundation soils will typically be sensitive to changes in moisture content and disturbance by construction and repeated pedestrian traffic. Therefore, unless the footing concrete will be placed within 24 hours of exposing the bearing surface, we recommend placing a concrete blinding layer (or equivalent) on the bearing surface to reduce the likelihood of disturbance.

Structural / grade restoration fill should typically comprise free draining (<5% passing the 75 µm sieve) granular material, and must be free of organics and other deleterious material. Suitable materials include MMCD minus 75 mm well graded pit run sand and gravel. Other granular material may also be acceptable but samples or representative gradation curves of the material should be submitted to Thurber for review and approval prior to use. Fill should be placed in maximum 300 mm thick loose lifts and compacted to 100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD).

Unless walls are specifically designed to support compaction-induced lateral stresses, backfill placed within 1 m of a foundation wall should be compacted using light weight equipment such as a plate tamper to avoid build-up of excessively high lateral soil pressure on the wall.


5.1.2 Re-Use of Existing Material

The bulk of the excavation will be in till-like deposits which are classified as SAND, some silt to silt, with some gravel to gravely and trace to some cobbles. The excavated till-like material can be used for trench or landscape fill provided that it is handled, placed and compacted properly. This will also likely involve the removal of over-sized material (i.e. cobbles and boulders) in some instances. Till-fill can also be used for grade restoration under the footprint of the slab-on-grade provided that it is free from organics and other deleterious material.

The material will be sensitive to moisture content due to is relatively high fines content and it may not be possible to place and compact during wet weather. If the material cannot be compacted, clean, imported fill material will be required. Where used, the fill must be placed in maximum loose lifts of 300 mm and compacted to 100% Standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD).

5.1.3 Slab-On-Grade

The concrete slab-on-grade should be underlain by a minimum of 300 mm thick layer of minus 19 mm, clean, crushed granular base course, conforming to MMCD gradation specifications, and compacted to at least 95% MPMDD. All loose material, organic, soft or wet soils, or other deleterious material must be removed before placement of the structural fill. Where the fill is placed on a high fines soil, a non-woven geotextile separator (i.e. Nilex 4553, or approved equivalent) should be placed on the subgrade prior to the placement of the fill.

A vapour barrier comprising 6-mil (minimum) polyethylene sheeting and conforming to ASTM E1745 should be placed below the slab. Adjacent sheets of polyethylene should be overlapped by a minimum of 300 mm.

5.2 Subsurface Drainage

Considering the shallow groundwater conditions, there is a high likelihood that some of the foundations and foundation walls founded in areas of cut will be situated below the groundwater table. Structures found partially or fully below the groundwater level must be designed to resist hydrostatic pressures, typically using permanent anchors, and the below-surface foundations and foundation walls waterproofed as required in the 2015 National Building Code of Canada (NBCC).

Where a subsurface drainage system is installed to prevent the build-up of hydrostatic pressure, we recommend that the system comprise a perimeter drain and a sub-floor drainage layer. The perimeter drain should comprise 100 mm to 150 mm diameter perforated PVC pipe (with perforations down) surrounded by a minimum of 150 mm of drain rock. The drain rock should be fully separated from the general backfill by a non-woven geotextile (such as Nilex 4553 or equivalent approved by Thurber). The perimeter drain should be installed with an invert level at or nominally below the underside of the granular base course layer.

The sub-floor drainage layer should comprise a 300 mm thick, 25 mm minus clean crushed gravel meeting MMCD specifications for Coarse Drain Rock, and should be separated from all adjacent



soils using a medium weight non-woven geotextile (filter fabric). The sub-floor drainage layer could be placed in-lieu of the 19 mm crushed gravel layer recommended in Section 5.1.2.

The sub-drainage system, comprising both the perimeter drain and sub-floor drainage layer, should be designed and constructed in a manner that provides unimpeded discharge of the intercepted groundwater. This is typically achieved by connecting the sub-drainage system to a suitable drainage system, which may require a dedicated pump(s). Other means of discharge may be considered at the discretion of the civil designer.

Within 2 m of a building, the vard grade should be sloped to provide surface drainage away from the building. With the exception of a low permeability soil cap, consideration should be given to the use of free draining sand and drain gravel as foundation wall backfill to ensure adequate drainage.

The groundwater inflow rate should be confirmed during construction to determine if additional measures, such as the installation of sub-floor drains comprising perforated drain pipe, are required to maintain the unimpeded drainage criterion.

5.3 **Underground Services and Utilities**

Underground services and utilities, including sub-drains that run parallel to the footings should not be located within a zone defined by a plane sloping down and away from the bottom perimeter edge of footing at 1 horizontal to 1 vertical (1H:1V). If services cannot be relocated, they must be fully encased in concrete or the affected footing must be lowered.

5.4 Susceptibility of Methane Gas Generation

The structure (footings/slab-on-grade) will be founded on either native, mineral soils (till-like soils, compact to dense silt and sand, and the compact silt layers) or on compacted granular fill or till-fill. The native soils and proposed granular fills and till-fills are free from organics and other deleterious material that have the potential to decompose and generate methane gas. As such, a sub-floor methane collection system is not required given the low potential for methane gas generation.

5.5 Lateral Earth Pressure

The foundation walls should be designed using the lateral earth pressure distribution shown on Dwg. 24509-20-2 (attached). The pressure distribution assumes fully-drained conditions, a "nonyielding" wall (i.e. a wall that is unable to rotate at least 0.005H) under static loading condition and a "yielding" wall (i.e. a wall that is able to rotate at least 0.005H) under seismic loading condition, no surcharge loading and that the backfill is comprised of material that conforms to the requirements of Sections 5.1.1 or 5.2 and that it is hydraulically connected to the sub-drainage system.



6. **TEMPORARY EXCAVATIONS**

Sloped excavations are typically preferable where no physical constraints, such as adjacent buildings, underground structures, roads or utilities, are present around the footprint of the proposed development. Where sloped excavations cannot be accommodated, some of the excavations may have to be supported using a shotcrete and anchor support system.

Considering the subsurface conditions, for preliminary design purposes temporary excavation slopes of 1.5H:1V or flatter in the overburden soils (i.e. soils above the till-like deposit) and at 0.75H:1V in the undisturbed till-like soils can be used for open-cut excavations. The slopes must be protected at all times from surface water run-off and rainfall. The temporary cut slopes should be reviewed by Thurber during construction to determine if modifications are required based on exposed soil conditions.

As noted above, the test holes completed to date suggest that the Quadra sand deposits are likely not present within the footprint of the Burke Mountain Village Lands. Nonetheless, our experience in the general area indicates that there is a potential for the presence of Quadra sand deposits with artesian conditions (i.e. pressurized groundwater). These deposits are susceptible to sloughing in unsupported excavations and may result in excessive sloughing during construction of the temporary facing for a shotcrete and anchor wall system. Where groundwater is present, Quadra sands are also prone to piping, loss of ground and the formation of sink holes. Where present, an alternative excavation support system, such as a secant pile wall that reduces the risk of exposing the Quadra sands, may be required.

We anticipate that temporary dewatering will be required during excavation work given the relatively shallow groundwater conditions.

7. SEISMIC CONSIDERATIONS AND LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

The site is underlain by dense to very dense, till-like soils at relatively shallow depth. From Table 4.1.8.4.A of the British Columbia Building Code (2018) and based on the results of the DCPT profiling, the subsurface stratigraphy is classified as Site Class C. From the Natural Resources Canada website, the 2015 National Building of Canada Seismic Hazard Calculator provided a Firm Ground Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) of 0.306 g for the 1:2475 seismic event at this location.

As the subsurface stratigraphy comprises dense to very dense, till-like soils at shallow depths, there is a low probability of liquefaction.



8. PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In paved areas, the exposed subgrade must be relatively flat (a nominal slope is recommended to provide drainage) and free of loose, topsoil, organic, or disturbed material. All water must be drained away to prevent ponding. Where the exposed subgrade is below the design elevation, approved granular fill must be placed and compacted as outlined in Section 5.1.1.

A proof-roll should be completed at the final subgrade design elevation and at exposed subgrade level, where fill placement is required to achieve design grades, using a fully-loaded dump truck to identify potential soft spots. Soft spots must be sub-excavated and replaced with compacted granular fill.

The subgrade preparation and the granular base and sub-base layer should extend a minimum of 1.5 m beyond the perimeter of all paved areas.

According to the City of Coquitlam subdivision and development servicing document (Bylaw Number 3558, 2003), the recommended pavement structure for new roads (lanes, local and collectors streets) assuming MMCD compliant materials, is as follows:

- 75 mm Asphaltic Concrete (50 mm base course, 25 mm surface course)
- 100 mm Crushed Granular Base
- 200 mm Select Granular Sub-Base

The granular base and sub-base must be compacted to at least 95% MPMDD.

9. CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION

Geotechnical field reviews will be required during construction to satisfy the requirements of the Letters of Assurance in the BCBC and document that the recommendations of the geotechnical report are followed. Geotechnical field review will be required to address the following issues:

- Review of subgrade for slab-on-grade and pavement to confirm suitability for placement of permanent fill.
- Review of bearing surfaces for footings.
- Review and density testing of compacted granular fill.
- Review of geotechnical aspects of permanent drainage installation.
- Review of temporary slopes and potentially groundwater inflow rates during construction.



10. CLOSURE

We trust that this information is sufficient for your needs. Should you require clarification of any item or additional information, please contact us at your convenience.

Yours truly, Thurber Engineering Ltd. David Regehr, P.Eng. Review Principal



Tareq Dajani, P.Eng. Geotechnical Engineer

Attachments Statement of Limitations and Conditions (1 page) Drawing 26791-20-1: Test Hole Location Plan (1 page) Drawing 26791-20-2: Lateral Earth Pressure Distribution Drawing (1 page) Symbols and Terms (1 page) Test Hole Logs (5 pages) Figures 1 and 2 (2 pages)

Date: September 14, 2020



STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

1. STANDARD OF CARE

This Report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted engineering or environmental consulting practices in the applicable jurisdiction. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is intended or made.

2. COMPLETE REPORT

All documents, records, data and files, whether electronic or otherwise, generated as part of this assignment are a part of the Report, which is of a summary nature and is not intended to stand alone without reference to the instructions given to Thurber by the Client, communications between Thurber and the Client, and any other reports, proposals or documents prepared by Thurber for the Client relative to the specific site described herein, all of which together constitute the Report.

IN ORDER TO PROPERLY UNDERSTAND THE SUGGESTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN, REFERENCE MUST BE MADE TO THE WHOLE OF THE REPORT. THURBER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR USE BY ANY PARTY OF PORTIONS OF THE REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE WHOLE REPORT.

3. BASIS OF REPORT

The Report has been prepared for the specific site, development, design objectives and purposes that were described to Thurber by the Client. The applicability and reliability of any of the findings, recommendations, suggestions, or opinions expressed in the Report, subject to the limitations provided herein, are only valid to the extent that the Report expressly addresses proposed development, design objectives and purposes, and then only to the extent that there has been no material alteration to or variation from any of the said descriptions provided to Thurber, unless Thurber is specifically requested by the Client to review and revise the Report in light of such alteration or variation.

4. USE OF THE REPORT

The information and opinions expressed in the Report, or any document forming part of the Report, are for the sole benefit of the Client. NO OTHER PARTY MAY USE OR RELY UPON THE REPORT OR ANY PORTION THEREOF WITHOUT THURBER'S WRITTEN CONSENT AND SUCH USE SHALL BE ON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THURBER MAY EXPRESSLY APPROVE. Ownership in and copyright for the contents of the Report belong to Thurber. Any use which a third party makes of the Report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Thurber accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages suffered by any third party resulting from use of the Report without Thurber's express written permission.

5. INTERPRETATION OF THE REPORT

- a) Nature and Exactness of Soil and Contaminant Description: Classification and identification of soils, rocks, geological units, contaminant materials and quantities have been based on investigations performed in accordance with the standards set out in Paragraph 1. Classification and identification of these factors are judgmental in nature. Comprehensive sampling and testing programs implemented with the appropriate equipment by experienced personnel may fail to locate some conditions. All investigations utilizing the standards of Paragraph 1 will involve an inherent risk that some conditions will not be detected and all documents or records summarizing such investigations will be based on assumptions of what exists between the actual points sampled. Actual conditions may vary significantly between the points investigated and the Client and all other persons making use of such documents or records with our express written consent should be aware of this risk and the Report is delivered subject to the express condition that such risk is accepted by the Client and such other persons. Some conditions are subject to change over time and those making use of the Report should be aware of this possibility and understand that the Report only presents the conditions at the sampled points at the time of sampling. If special concerns exist, or the Client has special considerations or requirements, the Client should disclose them so that additional or special investigations may be undertaken which would not otherwise be within the scope of investigations made for the purposes of the Report.
- b) Reliance on Provided Information: The evaluation and conclusions contained in the Report have been prepared on the basis of conditions in evidence at the time of site inspections and on the basis of information provided to Thurber. Thurber has relied in good faith upon representations, information and instructions provided by the Client and others concerning the site. Accordingly, Thurber does not accept responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in the Report as a result of misstatements, omissions, misrepresentations, or fraudulent acts of the Client or other persons providing information relied on by Thurber. Thurber is entitled to rely on such representations, information and instructions and is not required to carry out investigations to determine the truth or accuracy of such representations, information and instructions.
- c) Design Services: The Report may form part of design and construction documents for information purposes even though it may have been issued prior to final design being completed. Thurber should be retained to review final design, project plans and related documents prior to construction to confirm that they are consistent with the intent of the Report. Any differences that may exist between the Report's recommendations and the final design detailed in the contract documents should be reported to Thurber immediately so that Thurber can address potential conflicts.
- d) Construction Services: During construction Thurber should be retained to provide field reviews. Field reviews consist of performing sufficient and timely observations of encountered conditions in order to confirm and document that the site conditions do not materially differ from those interpreted conditions considered in the preparation of the report. Adequate field reviews are necessary for Thurber to provide letters of assurance, in accordance with the requirements of many regulatory authorities.

6. RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Geotechnical engineering and environmental consulting projects often have the potential to encounter pollutants or hazardous substances and the potential to cause the escape, release or dispersal of those substances. Thurber shall have no liability to the Client under any circumstances, for the escape, release or dispersal of pollutants or hazardous substances, unless such pollutants or hazardous substances have been specifically and accurately identified to Thurber by the Client prior to the commencement of Thurber's professional services.

7. INDEPENDENT JUDGEMENTS OF CLIENT

The information, interpretations and conclusions in the Report are based on Thurber's interpretation of conditions revealed through limited investigation conducted within a defined scope of services. Thurber does not accept responsibility for independent conclusions, interpretations, interpretations and/or decisions of the Client, or others who may come into possession of the Report, or any part thereof, which may be based on information contained in the Report. This restriction of liability includes but is not limited to decisions made to develop, purchase or sell land.



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- (1) Only selected examples of the possible variations or combinations of the basic symbols are illustrated.
- (2) Example: SAND, silty, trace of gravel = sand with 20 to 35% silt and up to 10% gravel, by dry weight.
- Percentages of secondary materials are estimates based on visual and tactile assessment of samples.(3) Approximate metric conversion.
- (4) Fines are classified as silt or clay on the basis of Atterberg limits.
- (5) SPT N values on test hole logs are uncorrected field values.
- (6) Reference Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual 4th Edition, 2006.





Shee	Sheet 1 of 2 LOG OF TEST HOLE TEST HOLE NO. 20-2				
LOC	CATION:	See DWG.26791-20-1 N 5460255, E 519465 (Es	t.)	CLIENT: City of Coquitlam PROJECT: Burke Mountain Community Cen	ntre
TOF MET DRI INS	P OF HOLE E THOD: LLING CO.: PECTOR:	LEV: Sonic/ DCPT On-Track Drilling Inc. IFA	THURBER	DATE: June 8, 2020 FILE NO.: 26791-20 REVIEWED BY: TFD	
DEPTH (m)	PENETRATIC	M WATER ¥ WATE m) O Disturbed Plastic ● Undisturbed Limit	ER LEVEL SAMPLES UNDRAINED SHEAR D Disturbed Undisturbed Undisturbed STRENGTH (kPa) Undisturbed ⊗ Peak No Recovery ⊗ Residual Emit ⊗ Remolded	GRAIN SIZE (%) SOIL HEADSPACE READING (ppm) ▲ Passing #200 sieve BGASTECH reading △ Passing #4 sieve BIPI reading SOIL S DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (m)
- 0 	0		Run 1: 0 to 2.4 m depth Recovery= 100% ML/SM DCPT refusal at 1.1 m depth.	Very soft to soft, brown, sandy TOPSOIL with some gravel. Compact to dense, grey-brown SILT and SAND with some gravel and a trace to some cobbles (TILL-like).	- 0
	0		ML/SM Run 2: 2.4 to 4.9 m depth Recovery= 100% ML/SM	- very dense below 2.4 m depth	
	0 0		ML/SM Run 3: 4.9 to 5.5 m depth Recovery= 100% SM Run 4: 5.5 to 8.5 m depth Recovery= 100% SM SM	- gravelly below 5.5 m depth	
	O		Run 5: 8.5 to 10.7 m depth Recovery= 63%	- cobbles between 7.9 and 8.5 m depth	
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0		SM		- 10

	Shee	et 2 of 2			LOG OF TE		 E	TEST HOLE NO. 20-2
	LOC	CATION:	See DWG.26791- N 5460255, E 519	20-1 1465 (Est.)			CLIENT: City of Coquitlam PROJECT: Burke Mountain Co	ommunity Centre
	TOF MET DRI	P OF HOLE E THOD: LLING CO.: PECTOR:	L EV: Sonic/ DCPT On-Track Drilling I IFA	Inc.	THUR	BER	DATE: June 8, 2020 FILE NO.: 26791-20 REVIEWED BY: TFD	
	DEPTH (m)	PENETRATIC	M WATER CONTENT (%) ○ Disturbed ● Undisturbed	WATER LEVEL	SAMPLES UNDR □ Disturbed STR □ Undisturbed ↓ ○ No Recovery ↓ ↓	AINED SHEAR GR ENGTH (kPa) Peak ▲ Residual △ Remolded	XAIN SIZE (%) SOIL HEADSPACE READING (ppm) Passing #200 sieve CASTECH reading Passing #4 sieve CASTECH reading	DEPTH (m)
XBER_MOM.GDT 30///20-THURBER.MOM.GLB	-10 -11 -12 -13 -14 -15 			30 90 100	COMMENTS		SOILS DESCRIPTION Compact to dense, grey-brown SILT ar with some gravel and a trace to some of (TILL-like). End of hole at required depth. Water level indeterminate due to sonic method.	drilling 11
D EST) 26791-20.GPJ THU								- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
LOG OF TEST HOLE (COORI								- 19 - 20







Figure 1: Groundwater Level Measurements and Precipitation Records (June 17 to September 8, 2020)

Client: City of Coquitlam Project # 26791 Project: Burke Mountain Community Centre



Date

Client: City of Coquitlam Project # 26791 Project: Burke Mountain Community Centre Figure 2: Groundwater Level and Barometric Measurements (June 17 to September 8, 2020)



- AT TAG5092 LOCATED AT #3512 DAVID AVENUE AT GUTTERLINE, ELEVATION=118.650m, DATUM IS [CGVD28 (MVRD 2018)].
- DATE OF SURVEY COMPLETION IS APRIL 9, 2021.
- INDICATED IN THE PUBLIC ROAD ALLOWANCE ONLY AND ARE SHOWN APPROXIMATE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. BC ONE-CALL PROVIDES UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS (1-800-474-6886).





Greater Vancouver 200 - 4185A Still Creek Drive Burnaby, BC V5C 6G9 T 604 294 2088 F 604 294 2090

Technical Memorandum

DATE: June 30, 2023

- TO: Somaye Hooshmand Landscape Architect Space2Place Design Inc.
- CC: Ryan Preston, B.SC, P.AG, CPESC
- FROM: Andrew Kolper, P.Eng

RE: BURKE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CREEK HYDROTECHNICAL ASSESSMET Our File 3486.017-300

Introduction

In 2022, Space2Place (S2P) retained KWL to undertake and assessment of the maximum flows expected in the creek which is proposed to flow through Burke Mountain Village Park. In addition, KWL was requested to provide design comments and address whether the proposed channel capacity is suited to the source water and that the design allows for a stable channel substrate. The purpose of the above scope is to support an application for Provincial Approvals to undertake the proposed channel works.

Creek Flows

The proposed creek will be fed via from the City of Coquitlam's storm sewer network. Runoff from the development upstream is routed through a large flow augmentation tank which discharges at a controlled rate. The discharge is controlled via a 300mm orifice which allows a maximum of 450 l/s of flow to be discharged into the creek. In summer months when rainfall is minimal, the flow augmentation tank discharges approximately 2-5 l/s into the creek to provide environmental base flows for the downstream creek systems.

Channel Design

The proposed watercourse has been designed as with a step pool morphology to mimic typical mountain creeks found in the lower mainland. The creek section shown in Figure 1 has the capacity to convey approximately 1.2 m³/s which is just less than 3(three) times the expected flow rate to allow for additional flows if additional sources of clean water are directed to the proposed creek.

TOTAL OF 400MM DEEP (TY COBBLES/BOULDERS (AT ST POOL) TO TOP OF WIER (ALI POUL) TO TOP OF WIER (ALI	L) FROM BOTTOM OF TEEM BED IN EACH STEP JOW FOR WATER	STEP POO	LWATER LEVEL
PROFILE SECTION)			- 1M3 BOULDER (TYP.)
PLANTED TOPSOIL DEPTH = 450 mm (TYP.)			* * *
TOE ROCK EMBEDMENT (TY DEPTH = 750 mm	P.)		0.650
0. 75 mm MINUS PIT RUN GF COMPACTED TO 95% MPMD	AVEL		×
SUBGRADE			







TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM Burke Mountain Village Creek Assessment June 30, 2023

The channel substrate is proposed to be a 200 mm minus rounded cobble and creek bed gravels. When coupled with the bed stabilization weirs which help to form the step pool morphology these elements will provide a stable creek bed with minimal risk of erosion and bed load movement.

Closing

The proposed Burke Mountain Village Creek as designed is fit for the intended purpose and is expected to convey the expected flows safely through the park

We trust that the above information is satisfies the permitting requirements of the Province however, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if further clarification is required.

KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.

Prepared by:

Andrew Kolper, P.Eng. Hydrotechnical Engineer

Statement of Limitations

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This document represents KWL's best professional judgement based on the information available at the time of its completion and as appropriate for the project scope of work. Services performed in developing the content of this document have been conducted in a manner consistent with that level and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering profession currently practising under similar conditions. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

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Revision History

Revision #	Date	Status	Revision Description	Author
А	June 1, 2023	DRAFT		CM/CQ

KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.



Greater Vancouver 200 - 4185A Still Creek Drive Burnaby, BC V5C 6G9 T 604 294 2088 F 604 294 2090

Technical Memorandum

DATE: July 19, 2023

- FROM: Sean Lehky
- RE: Burke Mountain Monitoring Program Flow Monitoring Briefing Our File 3486.017-300

1. Background

Kerr Wood Leidal Associates Ltd. (KWL) was retained by Space2Place Design Inc. to monitor the streamflow exiting a storm pipe from an underground baseflow augmentation tank on David Avenue. The monitoring location is immediately upslope of the proposed Burke Mountain Village. Streamflow draining from the outlet is a combination of the water released from the baseflow augmentation tank and the groundwater from the surrounding catchment area.

Installation and commissioning of the flow monitoring weir was completed on August 12, 2022.

2. Equipment

The Burke Mountain monitoring station consists of a wooden weir trenched into the cross-section of the water channel downstream of the outlet town centre pipe. The Weir has been built with aluminum edging that has a 120-degree V-notch to calculate discharge. A staff gauge was installed to record the water level and a Solinst Levelogger and Barometer, both contained within a stilling well, were installed to record water level.

The Stage-Discharge formula used with the 120-degree v-notch is $Q = 2391^{*}(h-0.353)^{2.5}$, where "Q" is discharge and "h" is stage.

The data recorded from the Solinst loggers are manually downloaded on regularly scheduled maintenance visits in conjunction with general site upkeep.

3. Flow and Level Data Results

Through the months of August 2022 to May 2023, the data showed minimal changes in the water level and discharge over the weir. The water levels on the staff gauge ranged from ~0.35 m to ~0.42 m and the discharge rate was between less than 1 l/s and up to 5 l/s. The minimal range in discharge indicates that the data is likely limited to groundwater flow exclusively. From the onset of the program, initial estimates for flow were expected to reach >50 l/s during a typical storm event and in more intense rainfall events, 300 l/s could be anticipated.

TO: Burke Mountain Village Park and Promenad Space2Place Design Inc.



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM Flow Monitoring Briefing July 19, 2023

As a result of the flow being held at groundwater flow levels, the two hydrographs attached are showing that summer dry periods and winter wet periods are very similar. The graphs look the same due to the lack of flow injected into the stream channel from the augmentation tank during rainfall events.

Below are two Hydrographs of the calculated flow data and the rainfall data collected from the Coquitlam Rain Gauge, the first one showing the data for the Winter season (October 2022 to March 2023) and the other showing the data for the Summer season (March 2023 to July 2023):

4. Recommendations

As discussed with the City of Coquitlam, the valve allowing water to flow from the holding tank was closed throughout the monitoring program. The recommendation to encapsulate the best results is for the city to open the valve allowing water to flow for a period of one year further with continued monitoring from KWL. This will allow KWL to see the range of the site's water dynamics with both groundwater and the additional flow from the augmentation tank.

KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.

Prepared by:

Sean Lehky Hydrometric Technician

Encl.: Hydrographs

Statement of Limitations

Reviewed the SS / O 2023 07 20 A. J. KOLPER # 39153 Andrew Kolper Senior Project Dieto fried Engineer Permit to Pratice Number 1000698

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This document represents KWL's best professional judgment based on the information available at the time of its completion and as appropriate for the project scope of work. Services performed in developing the content of this document have been conducted in a manner consistent with that level and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering profession currently practicing under similar conditions. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

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Revision History

Revision #	Date	Status	Revision Description	Author
0	July 19, 2023	Final		SSL

KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.





KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.





KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD. consulting engineers

Water Sustainability Act Section 11 Approval Burke Village Promenade Park Supplementary Information Package.

Prepared for:

City of Coquitlam

3000 Guildford Way Coquitlam, B.C. V3B 7N2

Prepared by:

BlueLines Environmental Ltd. 1265 East 29th Ave. Vancouver, BC V5V 2T1 phone. 604-790-6845 email. <u>info@bluelinesenviro.ca</u>

July 25, 2023

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Executive Summary

The City of Coquitlam is advancing planning for the development of the Burke Mountain Village (formerly called Partington Creek Neighbourhood Centre) within the Northeast Coquitlam Area Plan, Partington Creek Neighbourhood Plan Area. Burke Mountain Village will be situated south from the recently completed David Avenue alignment, generally bound by Mitchell Street to the west, and by Burke Village Promenade defining the south and east boundaries. The village area will be developed over a 15.8-hectare (39-acre) site.

The City of Coquitlam is the primary landowner of the Village lands, which is expected to house over 2,000 residential units (apartments and townhomes) and include 120,000 square feet of retail. The Village will also include a state-of-the-art community centre, large public plaza, and neighbourhood park. Infrastructure developments have preceded development of residential, park, commercial deliverables with delivery of municipal roadways and associated civil infrastructure. David Avenue, Burke Village Promenade, and the initial clearing and site grading of the east extension of Princeton Avenue define the transportation and infrastructure systems upon with the village will be developed. Through the planning and development of roadways and civil infrastructure detailed environmental assessments have facilitated the updated mapping and classification of first-order headwater streams requiring explicit consideration in the development of Burke Mountain Village.

The updated environmental assessment and mapping, the limits of stream mapping have been extended upslope to the true incipient origin of the stream channel and based on seasonally representative evaluation of hydrologic expression and hydro-geomorphic process. The resulting mapping updates confirmed the headwater tributaries of an unnamed tributary stream system originating upland from the Burke Village Promenade alignment. The two first-order headwater tributaries have been the subject of prior *Water Sustainability Act* regulatory submittals with culvert crossings completed in 2019.

The development of Burke Mountain Promenade Park (BVPP) will mark the first phase of development to deliver an important community amenity feature supporting the forthcoming residential, commercial, and community centre. The development of the park is directly associated with a water management strategy dictated by the Partington Creek Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP). The IWMP designated an unnamed tributary to the Star Creek and Partington Creek systems (Tributary T3A) as a priority site for the development of a significant underground retention tank to augment stream baseflows and mitigate the impacts of

Burke Village Promenade Park – Water Sustainability Act Supplementary Information Package.

hillside development. The headwater limits of Tributary T3A are located within the footprint of the proposed BVPP.

In recognition of the importance of baseflow maintenance to the headwater streams, interim operations have established an informal overland flow path routing and conservation of forested lands to sustain the headwater hydrology of the upstream limits of the Tributary T3A system. The development of the BVPP will include the formalization of the municipal drainage system and requires the consolidation of the two headwater tributary segments to yield an enhanced watercourse with sustained baseflow contributions to maintain the natural channel segments below the Burke Village Promenade alignment.

The proposed watercourse management strategy at BVPP achieves a 1:1 aquatic and riparian habitat balance with a design that will deliver a step-pool morphology stream channel within a designated riparian corridor and elevated pedestrian walkway to support public access and natural areas experience within the urban park setting. The consolidated compensation watercourse will sustain baseflows to both of the headwater reaches of the T3A tributary system and sustain ecosystem services with hydrologic contributions maintained down to the receiving environment at Partington Creek.

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1 Introduction

The City of Coquitlam has engaged a multi-disciplinary team to support the planning, design, and regulatory permitting requirements for the development of Burke Village Promenade Park (BVPP) located within the Northeast Coquitlam Area Plan, Partington Creek Neighbourhood Plan Area. The planning and design team has included Space2Place Landscape Architects, Kerr Wood Leidal, and BlueLines Environmental to advance the park design and consider the watershed values with specific focus on the management of two (2) ephemeral headwater tributary streams originating within the study area.

The BVPP project setting is central to the Burke Mountain Village (formerly Partington Creek Neighbourhood Centre) which is a 15.8-hectare (39-acre) site and will support the development of the adjacent Northeast Community Centre project. Within the park setting and adjacent community centre site, two (2) first-order headwater tributaries have been mapped and classified by BlueLines and are the subject of application for a *Water Sustainability Act*, Section 11 approval application for 'changes in and about a stream'.

1.1 Statement of Qualifications

The assessment presented herein has been completed by Mr. Ryan Preston, B.Sc, P.Ag, CPESC as a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) providing expertise in urban watershed management. The assessments, recommendations, and conclusions presented herein reflect best professional judgement based on the completion of seasonally representative surveys and review of published information from municipal and provincial databases and mapping resources.

2 Project Overview

The proposed BVPP and NECC project includes requirements to relocate two (2) headwater segments of a tributary to the Star Creek system to support the Burke Mountain Village land use objectives and establish a priority water management objective of the Partington Creek IWMP.

The two affected tributaries are proposed for consolidation and reconstruction within the BVPP boundaries to establish a protected natural area for natural areas protection and interpretive purposes. The watercourse will be formally connected to engineering infrastructure and conveyance of municipal drainage contributions to enhance the hydrologic dynamics and aquatic ecosystem values associated with Star Creek Tributary T3A.

2.1 Project Background & Rationale

The proposed development will include the delivery of Burke Village Promenade Park and establish the development area for the Northeast Community Centre (NECC) (Inset A), developments that will define the

basis for the Burke Mountain Village master plan¹. The park design will require significant site grading to achieve the community and recreation objectives. The site regrading will directly affect the uppermost headwater origins of the incipient channels of two (2) ephemeral headwater stream segments associated with a tributary to the Star Creek and Partington Creek systems.

The impacts affecting the two tributaries (Tributary A and Tributary B) have been formally considered and integrated into a watercourse management strategy that expands on a broader system of municipal storm infrastructure based on recommendations of the Partington Creek Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) with a distributed system of water quality ponds and baseflow augmentation facilities.

A baseflow augmentation facility was originally constructed pursuant to the IWMP within David Avenue, immediately west from the Mitchell Street alignment. The baseflow insfrastructure and associated municipal drainage will be conveyed to the head of the proposed compensation stream channel to a discrete naturalized channel origin which will mark the transition from municipal drainage infrastructure to a regulatory stream channel. Streamflows will be intercepted at Burke Village Promenade and conveyed via municipal storm mains to the existing road culverts to deliver equivalent volumes to each of the headwater reaches which will be retained on the south margin of Burke Village Promenade.



Inset A - BVPP Park Setting and future NECC development site context.

¹ <u>https://burkevillage.ca/village/master-plan/</u>

The park development concept will achieve the aquatic and riparian habitat offsetting achieving the objectives of the Province of BC's environmental mitigation policy through the delivery of a reconstructed watercourse and establishment of a streamside protection and enhancement area which will be maintained to achieve a 'free to grow' status.

2.2 Associated Permits

Complementary regulatory oversight of the project will include the formal permitting under the City of Coquitlam's Watercourse Protection Development Permit process (WPDP). The WPDP will include project specific deliverables with respect to riparian restoration planting, survivorship, and the establishment of encroachment fencing and signage to achieve the environmental protection objectives.

The subject watercourses (Tributary A & B) are ephemeral non-fish bearing watercourses. Fish presence is prohibited by gradient, downstream barriers, and the stream hydroperiod and morphology; however, the water supply, food, and nutrient contributions to downstream fish bearing reaches in the Star and Partington Creek system dictate that the works will affect fish habitat. A formal referral to Fisheries and Oceans Canada will be submitted in anticipation of a DFO Letter of Advice.

2.3 Site Description and Environmental Context

The Burke Mountain Village setting includes the incipient stream channel origins of three (3) watercourses that are tributary to the Star Creek drainage system. Two (2) tributaries will be affected by the BVPP and NECC projects and are the subject of the *Water Sustainability Act*, S.11 application presented herein. Tribuary A and Tributary B are first-order ephemeral watercourses that were assessed, originally in support of the Burke Village Promenade roadworks and mapped to the uppermost limit of evidence of hydrologic expression and evidence of hydrogeomorphic process. The tributaries were physically delineated by a Qualified Environmental Professional and surveyed by City of Coquitlam survey crews, originally to support the *Water Sustainability Act* regulatory notifications in support of the road and civil servicing project. Culverts were installed under Water Act file No.2006312.

The subject watercourses are ephemeral headwater channels characterized as non-fish bearing non-alluvial streams reflecting the uppermost channel segments and incipient origin of streamflow from overland runoff and saturated return-flow processes driven by hillslope micro-topography. The project area's terrestrial habitats reflect a historically logged and burned second growth mixed forest community and are not associated with species at risk critical habitats.

The IWMP recognized the potential hydrologic influences of urban development within the upland watershed and earmarked three (3) baseflow augmentation tanks for construction within the Star Creek catchment. The David Avenue baseflow augmentation tank was constructed in 2017 (Inset B).



Inset B - 2017 aerial imagery illustrating construction of baseflow augmentation tank per Partington Creek IWMP.

Through the course of construction of David Avenue, Princeton Avenue, and Burke Village Promenade, additional measures to maintain the hydrologic functions and downstream aquatic ecosystem values included the construction and connection of temporary 'construction phase' water management measures. Ditches with surface discharge points or surface mounted 'level spreaders' were employed as corridor drainage/municipal drainage features to capture and convey intercepted hillslope runoff and interflow to forested hillslopes to maintain natural hillslope hydrologic processes rather than interception and diversion through stormwater infrastructure.

No watercourse or wetlands were historically present upland from the mapped upstream limits of hydrologic expression; however, with the advancing clearing and road construction and in recognition of the opportunities afforded by the pre-construction of the baseflow tank, the tank was partially commissioned to support the hydrology of the mapped upstream extent of the T3A tributaries. Geotechnical investigations confirm the underlying geology as a compact basal till overlying tertiary bedrock and recorded no incidences of groundwater beyond seasonally perched water reflecting interflow pathways.

A temporary surface flow path was established to disperse municipal stormwater to the vegetated upland slopes and convey drainage across the Princeton Avenue alignment in a temporary culvert to establish the hydrologic augmentation at the earliest opportunity to maintain stream function and hydrologic dynamics. The baseflow augmentation tank has been operated to 'recharge' the hillslope hydrologic pathways since the commencement of the Princeton Ave. and Burke Village Promenade road and utilities projects between 2018 and 2019 (Inset C).



Inset C - Temporary surface flow paths established to maintain baseflow provisions to upstream limits of jurisdictional streams in association with municipal road development and civil servicing.

The development of the BVPP and NECC lands are proposed to formalize the baseflow augmentation tank with development of an open urban watercourse conveying the municipal drainage through the northern greenway

2.3.1 Baseflow Augmentation Tank

A baseflow augmentation tank forms the basis of the hydrology for the proposed watercourse relocation and enhancements. The baseflow augmentation tank was constructed to achieve the objectives of the IWMP and reflects a key component of municipal drainage infrastructure. The water supply reflects the capture and storage of stormwater runoff from upland developed areas through municipal storm mains and structural BMPs established to address water quality and rate control objectives prior to release to the environment.

Inset D articulates the configuration of the baseflow detention tank and the associated drainage system which will form the basis of the water supply for the proposed watercourse management strategy.



Inset D - David Ave. Baseflow Augmentation Tank Design.

The baseflow augmentation tank is owned and operated by the City of Coquitlam's engineering department and includes an operating manual which articulates the design and operation specifications from the inlet and outlet structures. Slide gate and orifice systems control the hydrology of the system. The baseflow tank provides storage to meet the following criteria:

- Store 1300 cu.m of storm water in a watertight facility
- Provide inlet treatment of TSS and hydrocarbons (stormceptor)
- Control the discharge to an outflow rate of +/- 5cu.m/hr (0.75 L/s) (
- Drawdown time is 22/23 days, and the tank was designed to be watertight as this is the only way to control the baseflow.

Inset E illustrates the 'as-built' design for the outlet structure which will control the hydrology of the proposed BVPP watercourse.



Inset E - Baseflow augmentation tank outlet control structure.

Monitoring of the interim hydrologic function and baseflow volumes provided through the system and as a result of passive groundwater drainage owing to the permeability of trench bedding associated with municipal infrastructure a hydrometric monitoring program has been initiated by KWL. A weir and pressure transducer has been established and will be maintained through to completion of construction of the BVPP project to support calibration of baseflow release through adjustments to drainage infrastructure (e.g. slide gates associated with design outlet structures from the detention tank – See Inset E).


Photograph 1 - Temporary baseflow monitoring weir illustrating typical baseflow to temporary ditch drainage below v-notch weir and hydrometric monitoring location.

Burke Village Promenade Park – Water Sustainability Act Supplementary Information Package.

3 Description of Proposed Works

A publicly accessible park setting has been designed to include a designated ecosystem reserve which will include an enhanced step-pool morphology headwater tributary and riparian buffer zone that will maintain the hydrology of the natural stream channel segments located immediately below the Burke Village Promenade alignment.

The existing upstream limits of the headwater tributaries to Tributary T3A as identified in the IWMP are proposed for relocation and reconstruction. The proposed works will influence 75 linear meters of open watercourse. A consolidated single channel to be constructed within the BVPP boundaries is proposed to provide habitat offsetting.

Figure 1 presents the existing conditions and impact assessment for the alterations of Tributary A and Tributary B. Figure 2 presents the proposed watercourse management strategy which will include the following:

- 78 linear meters of enhanced step-pool morphology channel.
- 25 boulder weir grade control structures
- Enhanced channel alluvium substrate to improve autochthonous food and nutrient production and invertebrate habitat
- 1763 riparian buffer zone enhanced with 1,643 native nursery stock plantings
- Establishment of temporary irrigation and maintenance program to establish 'free to grow' status

3.1 Description of Proposed Activities/Works

The BVPP project will directly affect 75 linear meters of existing ephemeral headwater stream channel located upstream from the present-day culvert inlets of the tributaries at the Burke Village Promenade alignment.

Table 1 presents a description of the project components, timelines and evaluation of impacts and ecosystem values.

The proposed project will involve the impacts affecting the existing non-alluvial, non-fish bearing ephemeral tributaries and the delivery of an enhanced compensation channel and pool feature inclusive of a designated riparian buffer zone.

		Dranaad	Detential	atia and Dinavian Daved	to or d/or lange of	Dueneed Ausidement		
Instream	Area of	Proposed	Potential Aqua	atic and Riparian Benefi	ts and/or impacts	Proposed Avoidance/		
Activities/Works Construction Description and Construction Stage	Impact (Dimensions and Footprint)	Duration and Time Of Year for Construction	Aquatic Ecosystem Values	Water Quantity	Water Quality	Mitigation measures		
Tributary A	28 linear meters [31m2]		Non-fish	Impact – loss of ephemeral/seasonal headwater	N/A			
Tributary B	47 linear meters [41m2]	lukz _	& Nutrient		N/A			
Compensation Channel	78 linear meters [158m2]	October 2024	Non-fish bearing/Food & Nutrient. Amphibian habitat potential @ downstream pool feature	Benefit – Permanent non-fish bearing watercourse	Stormwater source routed via structural BMP (stormceptor) and	 Work in dry season Worksite isolation/flow bypass QEP monitoring 		
Pool/Wetland Feature	51m2		Non-Fish bearing open water pool meso-habitat unit	Benefit – permanent open water pool feature suitable for amphibian habitat use and wildlife values	(settling) prior to discharge.			

Table 1 –	Project	Components	&	Timelines
	1 I UJCCL	components	œ	1 III CIIII C3





Burke Village Promenade Park – Water Sustainability Act Supplementary Information Package.

3.2 Equipment & Machinery

Construction in relation to the proposed watercourse management strategy will include bulk site excavation and grading which will be accomplished with track mounted excavators and highway use dump trucks. Detailed stream channel restoration work will generally involve smaller equipment with excavators equipped with a hydraulic thumb to facilitate boulder placements associated with the bank armouring and grade control structures. During stream channel restoration work, the construction may be supported by a track mounted dump truck (e.g. Marooka).

All equipment will be equipped with mobile spill response kits. The overall project will include a larger spill response kit in the event of any hydraulic failures or incidental spills.

Worksite isolation will be accomplished with a combination of gravity bypass and pumping of baseflows associated with the retention tank to sustain hydrology to the two downstream tributary segments despite natural hydrology dictating historically dry conditions during the instream works window of least risk. Pumping will employ electrical submersible pumps, generally powered by a diesel generator to facilitate continuous operations.

3.3 Construction Steps & Timelines

Construction is proposed for the Summer 2024 instream works window of least risk. Owing to the requirements to undertake site clearing the anticipated construction period will coincide with the end of the typical breeding bird nesting season (e.g. Aug 15).

For the purposes of the tributary T3A works, the project schedule will include the August 15 through October 31, 2024 period. Early site clearing of the proposed compensation watercourse may be initiated in advance of the alterations affecting the existing headwater channel segments, subject to breeding bird nesting season considerations and implementation of project specific erosion and sediment control best practice.

The subject watercourses are non-fish bearing and provide no suitable habitats for amphibian breeding. No formal aquatic ecosystem salvage requirements are anticipated.

3.3.1 Timing Windows

Instream works will comply with the Lower Mainland Region instream works least risk window. Owing to the non-fish bearing status, the instream window would generally span the July 15 through October 31 period.

Instream works will adhere to instream works standards and best practices inclusive of completion under worksite isolation, during periods of favorable weather, and works will be pursued to completion as quickly as possible once started.

Burke Village Promenade Park – Water Sustainability Act Supplementary Information Package.

3.4 Roles and Responsibilities of QEP

All stages of construction activities will be subject to environmental monitoring oversight by a Qualified Environmental Professional. Site clearing will be subject to field reviews to evaluate wildlife occurrences with explicit consideration of breeding birds and incidental occurrences of wildlife.

Instream works will be completed under full-time environmental monitoring supervision with regular monitoring of in-situ water quality conducted at the existing culvert outlets of the Tributary A and Tributary B culverts below Burke Village Promenade to verify compliance with instream works BMPs and protection of water quality.

Direct supervision of the stream channel construction will be completed to ensure compliance with the environmental design objectives and the key geomorphic functions of the grade control weirs with the establishment of formal 'header and footer' rocks installed in compression to yield the intended step-pool morphology.

The QEP will provide adaptive recommendations for the mitigation of erosion and sediment control risks. Disturbed surfaces will receive temporary protection through application of wood residue mulch generated from site clearing or proprietary hydraulic erosion control products (HECP). Final site restoration within the riparian will receive growing medium augmentation and compost mulch inspected and certified by the QEP in association with nursery stock plantings.

The QEP and environmental monitoring designates will be afforded 'stop work' authority to prevent adverse effects to the environment.

3.5 Long Term Maintenance Requirements

Long-term maintenance is proposed to include a minimum 5-year period. The monitoring program will include bi-annual maintenance of invasive species and weeds, and replacement of plant mortalities to achieve the riparian restoration objectives.

Monitoring will include bi-annual assessments of the stream hydrology and physical stability to ensure proper functioning condition and provide adaptive prescriptions for channel maintenance on an 'as needed' basis.

Environmental monitoring reporting is intended to be provided to Ministry of Forest, stream management staff on an annual basis for the proposed 5-year period. Monitoring and reporting will also be provided to City of Coquitlam environment staff pursuant to anticipated WPDP conditions to assess compliance with the environmental objectives including plant survivorship and vigour, and stream channel physical stability and natural channel processes.

4 First Nations Consultation & Engagement

Review of the Province of BC's Consultative Areas Database (CAD) indicates that the proposed instream works are associated with the following First Nations areas of interest:

- Musqueam Nation
- People of the River Referrals Office
- Katzie First Nation
- Kwikwetlem First Nation

4.1 Kwikwetlem First Nation

A site meeting and review of the existing ecosystem values and proposed watercourse management strategy has been completed with representatives of both Kwikwetlem First Nation and City of Coquitlam. A site meeting was attended June 13 by the following Kwikwetlem First Nation Representatives:

- George Chaffey Councillor
- Jessica Blesch Referrals & Stewardship Project Lead Archaeology
- Kathleen Cathcart Project Coordinator, Referrals & Stewardship

Ongoing consultation is anticipated with representatives of the Kwikwetlem First Nation with a follow-up project meeting scheduled for August 16, 2023 and commitments to undertake ongoing liaison with representatives of the Guardian program through the project planning and construction phase of the project.

5 Impacts to Other Affected Lands & People

A review of downstream water users has been completed based on available municipal and provincial mapping datasets.

5.1 Landowners and Structures

Stream segments traverse the following properties – no anticipated change to hydrologic extremes owing to engineering design. No anticipated risk to bed and bank erosion of downstream channel segments traversing private properties owing to the increasing geomorphic significance and confinement of the Tributary T3A watercourse.

5.2 Water Licences / Water Rights

Province of BC records of existing water licenses and water rights located downstream from the proposed project have been reviewed based on available digital datasets/mapping. No water licenses are associated

with surface water. The subject watercourse is not mapped within existing freshwater atlas records or Province of BC Non-Trim Hydrography despite the known presence of defined stream channels.

Downstream development projects with issued *Water Sustainability Act* approvals are associated with the Tributary T3A system:

- A2009463
- A2010218
- A2009368

The proposed BVPP instream works will not pose any risks to the downstream instream works projects.

6 Supplemental Plans

Detailed environmental design plans have been prepared through collaboration of BlueLines Environmental Ltd. Space2Place Landscape Architects and KWL.

Appendix A includes the environmental design drawing package inclusive of stream channel profile and channel cross section and the riparian area restoration planting plans.

The project will incorporate additional terrestrial habitat complexing through installation of boulder clusters and coarse woody debris (CWD) structures within the riparian restoration planting zone to provide habitat diversity.

A target of 10 boulder clusters and 16 CWD features are proposed for inclusion at the direction of the QEP. CWD features will prioritize salvage and re-use of existing downed wood and materials generated from site clearing.

Appendix B includes a hydrotechnical memorandum prepared by KWL to confirm the technical feasibility and hydraulic suitability of the design with recommendations for the sizing of alluvium and grade control structures.

7 Impact Assessment

The proposed BVPP and NECC developments will result in impacts affecting 75 linear meters of the uppermost headwater limits of the Tributary T3A system. Table 2 presents the project habitat balance based on the proposed habitat compensation and offsetting plans. The habitat balance presents the stream channel segment intended as the formal offset for the existing limits of jurisdictional stream – additional open watercourse/conveyances will be associated with the project; however, owing to the municipal drainage water supply from the baseflow augmentation tank the drainage system components upstream of the habitat balance presented herein reflect municipal drainage facilities outside the jurisdiction of the *Water Sustainability Act*.

Notwithstanding the municipal drainage designation, the water supply will provide significant ecosystem services through the augmentation of stream baseflows yielding an enhanced aquatic ecosystem through the provision of a sustained and stable baseflow regime for the full extent of the Tributary T3A drainage through to its confluence with the Star Creek mainstem.



			HABITA	T BALANCE							
PREPARED BY: Ryan Preston, B.Sc, P.Ag, CPE	ESC				DATED: 2023	-07-28		APPROVAL:			
Stream		Stream Channel			Aquatic Ecosystems Impacts			Riparian Impacts			
(Please indicate each stream channel and/or reach	Description of Works	Length	Width	Riparian Setback	Loss	Gain	Net (Loss-Gain)	Loss	Gain	Net (Loss-Gain)	
of the stream) [PI	Please describe type of works for indicated stream)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	
Tributary A		28	1.1	-31	31.00		-31.00		1	0.00	
Tributary B	1.04.30.7.2.30.00	47	0.9	-41	41.00		-41.00			0.00	
Ster Compensation Channel (step pool) en	tep-pool channel construction and nhancements	78	1	78		78.00	78.00			0.00	
Po Compensation Pool/Pond Inf	ool feature and associated drainage inlet frastructure	n/a	n/a	51		51.00	51.00			0.00	
IMPACT TOTAL		153	3	57	-72.00	129.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
PROJECT AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN NET LO	DSS/GAIN		-		AQUATIC ECOYSTEMS: 57.00				0.00		

A copy of the habitat balance worksheet is included as Appendix C.

8 Closure

The proposed Burke Village Promenade Park project will include impacts affecting the uppermost limits of two mapped first-order headwater stream segments of the Tributary T3A drainage system, a tributary to Star Creek. The affected channel segments have been the subject of prior works yielding culvert crossings associated with development of the municipal road network and civil services. Integral to the municipal servicing previously established in the local area is a formal baseflow augmentation tank constructed pursuant to the Partington Creek IWMP which will serve as the hydrologic source for a proposed watercourse relocation and enhancement.

The project will impact 75 linear meters of ephemeral headwater stream channel (72m2). A 78m compensation channel constructed to an enhanced standard (e.g. step pool morphology and enhanced alluvial substrate) is proposed with a small open water pond feature at the downstream limit which will be connected to the existing road crossing culverts. An outlet structure will be constructed to control the hydrologic connections to sustain both downstream channel segments prior to their confluence in the mainstem channel of Tributary T3A.

The subject watercourses and compensation channel are non-fish bearing watercourses providing food and nutrient and water supply values to downstream fish habitats. The proposed channel design will yield an enhanced channel with near permanent streamflows owing to the connection with the baseflow augmentation tank and integration of trench bedding through strategic construction and trench dam placements yielding a sustained baseflow provision to the stream system. The resulting enhancement to the stream hydrology and expansion of the functional hydroperiod will yield enhanced ecosystem values through both autochthonous and allochthonous food and nutrient contributions and aquatic habitats yielding improved suitability for wildlife.

If there are any questions related to the assessment or recommendations presented herein, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Ryan Preston, B.Sc, P.Ag, CPESC Principal | BlueLines Environmental Ltd.



Appendix A

Burke Village Promenade Park – Design Drawing Package

Space2Place Landscape Architects









Intended Slopes:

- C.I.P. Concrete Paving*: 2% min., 6.6% max.*
 C.I.P. Concrete Water Channel: 2% min., 6% max.
 Asphalt: 2% min., 5% max.*
 Planted Slope: 3:1 max.
 Bottom of Grass Swale: 2% min., 3:1 max.
 unless otherwise noted

Notes:

1. All existing tress and groundcover to be removed. 2. The Contractor shall lay out and determine the elevations of all site elements for approval by the Landscape Architect prior to the start of construction. The Contractor shall report any conflicts between surface utility structures and proposed improvements to the Landscape Architect.

3. The Contractor shall be responsible for positive surface drainage in all areas. All newly graded ground surfaces shall be finished to uniform grades and sloped in such a manner as to drain properly and be free of depressions which cause areas of standing water. The Contractor shall report any conflicts with this requirement to the Landscape Architect for resolution prior to final grading operations.

4. All grading shall be completed in a way to maintain positive drainage away from all building foundations and all structures. The Contractor shall report any conflicts with this requirement to the Landscape Architect for resolution prior to final grading operations.

Where proposed grades meet existing, blend grades to provide a smooth transition between the new work and the existing work. Ponding at joints will not be accepted.

6. The Contractor shall adjust all utility elements or covers (including but not limited to: clean outs, manholes, catch basins, inlets, drywell drain covers, etc.) to be flush with the final finish grade whether shown on the Drawings or opt

7. Location of perforated pipe and drainage inlets shall be staked by the contractor and approved by the Landscape Architect.

8. Stake out drainage inlet locations on site after rough grading is completed and prior to drain installation. Review with Landscape Architect and Civil Engineer to ensure drain locations are coordinated with low points.

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Notes: HWM boundaries illustrated in the survey are no longer applicable with the construction of Burke Village Promenade

Existing culvert inlets and interceptor ditch at the upper limit of Burke Village Promenade (BVP) cut slope to be retained to convey flows across the road alignment

Existing culvert under Burke Village Promenade to be retained.

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spa	ace2place
Suite 200, 29 [.] 604.646.4110	1 East 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V5T 1B8 Studio@ space2place.ca

PROJECT: BURKE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE PARK AND

PROMENAD

CLIENT:

TITLE:

EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY INFO.

DRAWN BY:	SHEET:
DATE: 2023.07.28	
SCALE: 1:300 @ archD	L0.2

Intended	Slopes:
----------	---------

Planted Slope: 3:1 max.
 Bottom of Grass Swale: 2% min., 3:1 max.
 Notes:

1. All existing tress and groundcover to be removed.

2. The Contractor shall lay out and determine the elevations of all site elements for approval by the Landscape Architect prior to the start of construction. The Contractor shall report any conflicts between surface utility structures and proposed improvements to the Landscape Architect.

3. The Contractor shall be responsible for positive surface drainage in all areas. All newly graded ground surfaces shall be finished to uniform grades and sloped in such a manner as to drain properly and be free of depressions which cause areas of standing water. The Contractor shall report any conflicts with this requirement to the Landscape Architect for resolution prior to final grading operations.

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8. Stake out drainage inlet locations on site after rough grading is completed and prior to drain installation. Review with Landscape Architect and Civil Engineer to ensure drain locations are coordinated with low points.

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TITLE:	
GRADING	PLAN
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DATE: 2023.07.28	14
SCALE: 1:200 @ archD	

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Suite 200, 291 East 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V5T 1B8

SCALE: NTS

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: space2place Suite 200, 291 East 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V5T 1B8 604.646.4110 Studio@ space2place.ca CLIENT PROJECT: BURKE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE PARK AND PROMENADE TITLE:

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REVISIONS:

Date Description

2023.07.28 WSA Permit Drawings

name. All designs and other information shown on this drawing are for use on the specified project only and shall not be used

FENCE DETAIL ROCKY STREAM PROFILE DRAWN BY DATE: 2023.07.28 ∟3.1 SCALE: as noted @ archD

CROSS SECTION A & C - STEP-POOL SCALE 1:25

CREEK SUBSTRATE	SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SIEVE SIZE (mm)	PERCENT PASSING (%)
100	100
80	80
75	60
50	40
25	20
3	5

area.

	BVPP - Plant List Issued f	or WSA Permit Application (space2pl	ace + BlueLir	ies)	updated 202	3.06.28
	*Quantities are for Zone 1,2	and 3 combined. The breakdo	own of qu	antities by zon	e are provided	in drawing call-	outs
Future Community	Botanical Name	Common Name	Zone	Size	Spacing		QTY
Centre (Adjacent Lot)	TREES						
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	1	100cm ht.	200cm		43
	Pinus contorta	Lodgepole pine	1	100cm ht.	200cm		36
	Acer circinatum	Vine maple	1	100cm ht.	200cm		29
	Corylus cornuta	Beaked hazelnut	1	100cm ht.	200cm		32
	Botanical Name	Common Name		Size	Spacing	per sq.m	QTY
	SHUBS + PERENNIALS						
	Amelanchier alnifolia	Serviceberry	1	#1 pot	200cm	0.24	32
	Cornus sericea	Red osier dogwood	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	71
	Oemleria cerasiformis	Osoberry	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	85
	Sambucus racemosa	Red elderberry	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	99
	Gaultheria shallon	Salal	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	71
	Gauthena Shallon	Jaiai		#1 pot	50om	2.6	116
		0000000000	<u>ک</u>	#1 pot	100	0.0	110
	HOIOAISCUS AISCOIOR	Oceanspray	1			1.0	43
			2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	20
	Lonicera involucrata	Black twinberry	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	43
			2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	68
	Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	43
(232 m ²)			2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	78
of plants by	Rosa gymnocarpa	Baldhip rose	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	71
			2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	97
	Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowering currant	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	29
tostaphylos uva-ursi			2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	116
	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	1	#1 pot	100cm	1.0	57
cera involucrata			2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	78
nonia nervosa	Spiraea douglasii	Hardback	2	#1 pot	50cm	3.6	107
/stichum munitum	Carex obnunta	Slough Sedge	2	#1 pot	45cm	4.75	82
es sanguineum	Carex obliupia	Sitka Sadaa	2	#1 pot	45cm	4.75	02
a gymnocarpa			3 0	#1 pot	45011	4.75	02
iraoa douglasii			3	#1 pot	45cm	4.75	00
nphoricarpos albus	Symplocarpus foetidus	Skunk Cabbage	3	#1 pot	45cm	4.75	35
	GROUNDCOVERS						
	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnickinnick	1, 2	#1 pot	25cm	15.5	575
	Polystichum munitum	Western sword fern	1, 2	#1 pot	45cm	4.75	480
	Mahonia nervosa	Low Oregon grape	1, 2	#1 pot	45cm	4.75	330
THE REPORT OF TH	3 (51.1 m ²) ity of plants by species						
(82) Ca (82) Ca (66) JL (35) SN	arex obnupta arex sitchensis uncus occidentalis ymplocarpus foetidus						

Potential Ecosystem Enhancement Items:

- 1. Riparian areas shall be enhanced with terrestrial coarse woody debris (CWD) features and boulder clusters to provide wildlife habitat enhancements.
- 2. Salvaged coarse woody debris and log structures to be installed at direction of the QEP (min 36 CWD features consisting of 4-8m long and min 30cm diameter logs, preference for salvage and re-use of existing natural CWD –generally CWD features should be complexed of 2-3 pieces).
- 3. Install artificial wildlife trees (min 3) consisting of western red cedar stems achieving 4-6m height above grade, offset from riparian boundary at distances equivalent to 1.2x the height of the stem.
- 4. Install bird nesting boxes within proposed riparian area (min 4 nest boxes)

Planting Zones:

Zone 1 planting comprises a diversity of native species with groundcovers, shrubs, and mixed deciduous and coniferous trees.

Zone 2 planting comprises lower height plants at closer spacing, with a mix of deciduous and coniferous species. The intent is to create a lower height planting zone that allows views into and through the SPEA area from the elevated walkway.

Zone 3 planting comprises a mix of native wetland species.

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Date Description 2023.07.28 WSA Permit Drawings LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: space2place

Suite 200, 291 East 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V5T 1B8 604.646.4110 Studio@ space2place.ca CLIENT:

BURKE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE PARK AND PROMENADE

PROJECT:

TITLE:

PLANTI	NG PLAN
DRAWN BY:	SHEET:
DATE: 2023.07.28	
SCALE: 1:150 @ archD	L4

Appendix B

Hydrotechnical Memo – Stream Channel Design & Substrate

Kerr Wood Leidal

Greater Vancouver 200 - 4185A Still Creek Drive Burnaby, BC V5C 6G9 T 604 294 2088 F 604 294 2090

Technical Memorandum

DATE: June 30, 2023

- TO: Somaye Hooshmand Landscape Architect Space2Place Design Inc.
- CC: Ryan Preston, B.SC, P.AG, CPESC
- FROM: Andrew Kolper, P.Eng

RE: BURKE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CREEK HYDROTECHNICAL ASSESSMET Our File 3486.017-300

Introduction

In 2022, Space2Place (S2P) retained KWL to undertake and assessment of the maximum flows expected in the creek which is proposed to flow through Burke Mountain Village Park. In addition, KWL was requested to provide design comments and address whether the proposed channel capacity is suited to the source water and that the design allows for a stable channel substrate. The purpose of the above scope is to support an application for Provincial Approvals to undertake the proposed channel works.

Creek Flows

The proposed creek will be fed via from the City of Coquitlam's storm sewer network. Runoff from the development upstream is routed through a large flow augmentation tank which discharges at a controlled rate. The discharge is controlled via a 300mm orifice which allows a maximum of 450 l/s of flow to be discharged into the creek. In summer months when rainfall is minimal, the flow augmentation tank discharges approximately 2-5 l/s into the creek to provide environmental base flows for the downstream creek systems.

Channel Design

The proposed watercourse has been designed as with a step pool morphology to mimic typical mountain creeks found in the lower mainland. The creek section shown in Figure 1 has the capacity to convey approximately 1.2 m³/s which is just less than 3(three) times the expected flow rate to allow for additional flows if additional sources of clean water are directed to the proposed creek.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM Burke Mountain Village Creek Assessment June 30, 2023

The channel substrate is proposed to be a 200 mm minus rounded cobble and creek bed gravels. When coupled with the bed stabilization weirs which help to form the step pool morphology these elements will provide a stable creek bed with minimal risk of erosion and bed load movement.

Closing

The proposed Burke Mountain Village Creek as designed is fit for the intended purpose and is expected to convey the expected flows safely through the park

We trust that the above information is satisfies the permitting requirements of the Province however, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if further clarification is required.

KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.

Prepared by:

Andrew Kolper, P.Eng. Hydrotechnical Engineer

Statement of Limitations

This document has been prepared by Kerr Wood Leidal Associates Ltd. (KWL) for the exclusive use and benefit of the intended recipient. No other party is entitled to rely on any of the conclusions, data, opinions, or any other information contained in this document.

This document represents KWL's best professional judgement based on the information available at the time of its completion and as appropriate for the project scope of work. Services performed in developing the content of this document have been conducted in a manner consistent with that level and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering profession currently practising under similar conditions. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

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Revision History

Revision #	Date	Status	Revision Description	Author
А	June 1, 2023	DRAFT		CM/CQ

KERR WOOD LEIDAL ASSOCIATES LTD.

Appendix C

BVPP Habitat Balance Table

PREPARED BY: Ryan Preston, B.Sc, P.Ag, CPESC					DATED: 2023-07-28			APPROVAL:		
Stream	Description of Works (Please describe type of works for indicated stream)	Stream Channel			Aquatic Ecosystems Impacts		Riparian Impacts			
(Please indicate each stream channel and/or reach		Length	Width	Riparian Setback	Loss	Gain	Net (Loss-Gain)	Loss	Gain	Net (Loss-Gain)
of the stream)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)	(m2)
Tributary A		28	1.1	-31	-31.00		-31.00	-748.00		-748.00
Tributary B		47	0.9	-41	-41.00		-41.00	-1109.00		-1109.00
Compensation Channel (step pool)	Step-pool channel construction and enhancements	78	1	78		78.00	78.00			
Compensation Pool/Pond	Pool feature and associated drainage inlet infrastructure	n/a	n/a	51		51.00	51.00		1763.00	1763.00
SPEA Expansion	equivalence on LB	n/a	n/a	n/a			0.00		393.00	393.00
IMPACT TOTAL		153	3	57	-72.00	129.00	57.00	-1857.00	2156.00	299.00
PROJECT AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN NET LOSS/GAIN					AQUATIO	ECOYSTEMS:	57.00		RIPARIAN:	299.00
Comments: Habitat balance based on GIS system hydroperiod through connectivity	analysis of BCLS survey datasets and design de with the David Ave. baseflow augmentation ta	rawing .dwg fi ank.	iles provided b	by Space2Place. Proje	ect acheives a n	net gain in aquat	tic habitat area and	yields a signific	ant improveme	nt to the stream

HABITAT BALANCE