

### Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation

# **UPDATE:** Dog Off-Leash Areas July 7, 2011

Visit the Park Board web site at vancouverparks.ca

### VISION FOR DOG OFF-LEASH AREAS IN VANCOUVER

Comprehensive network of off-leash areas that work for people and dogs and successfully co-exist with other park uses.

### <u>purpose</u>

### feedback on draft principles





achieve vision

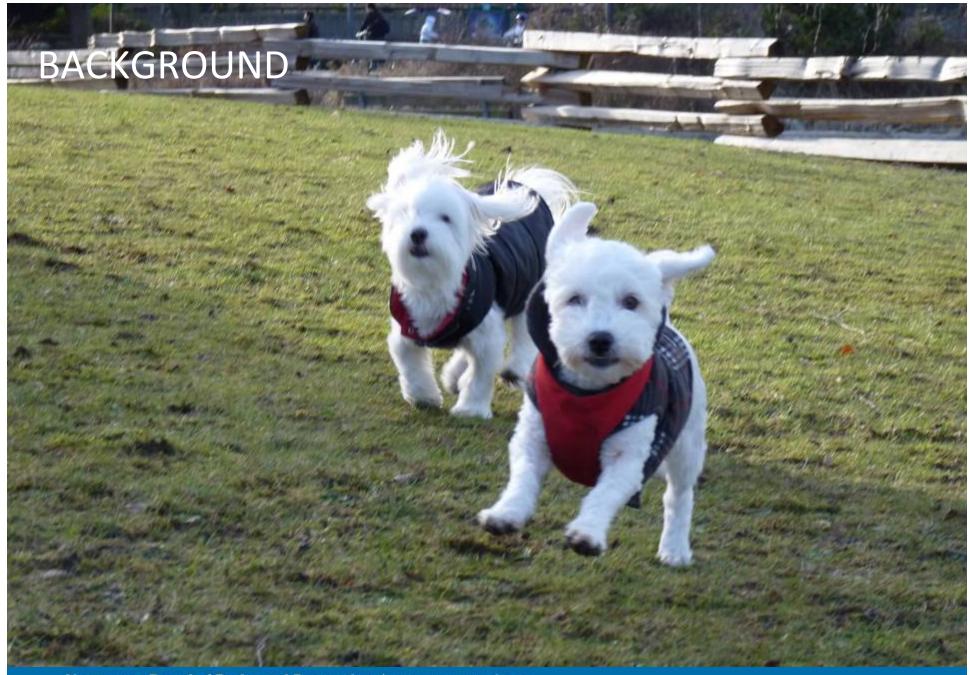
### <u>outline</u>

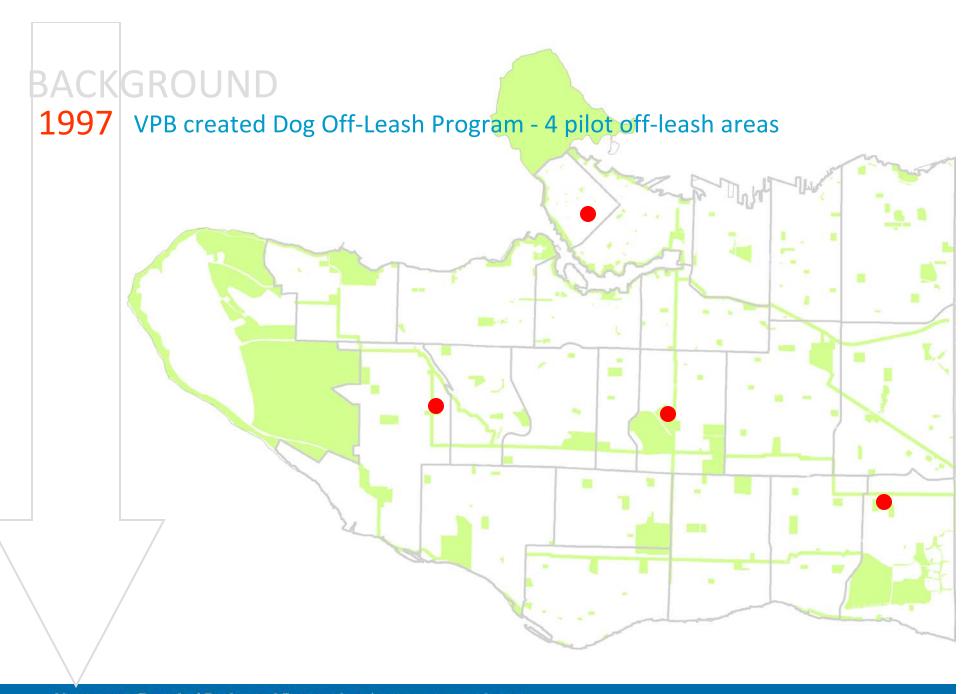
- BACKGROUND
- DATA & RESEARCH
- **DRAFT PRINCIPLES**
- **□** NEXT STEPS

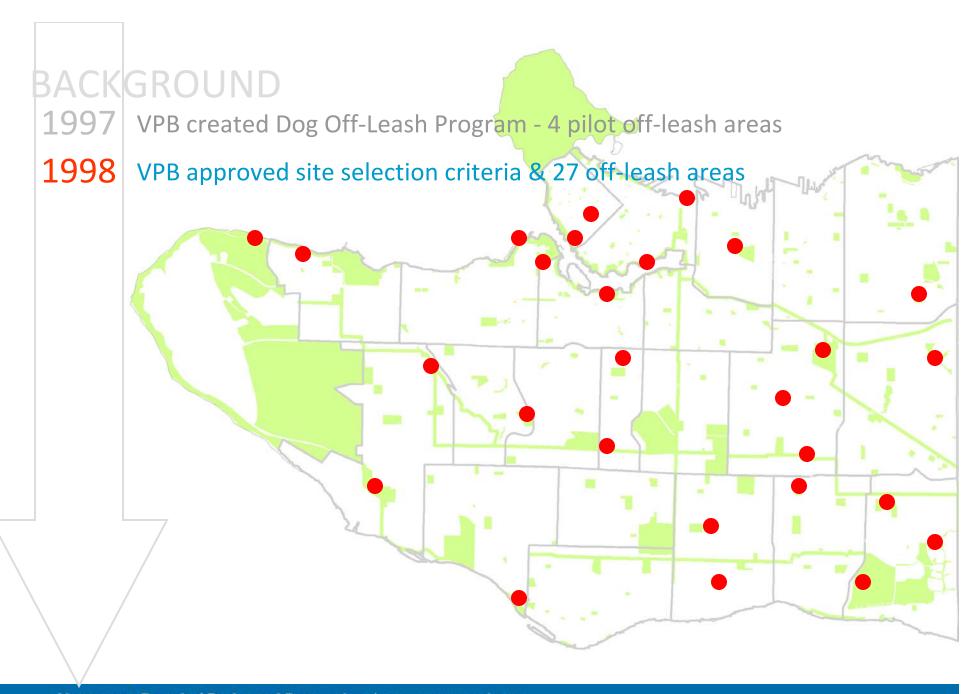
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1997

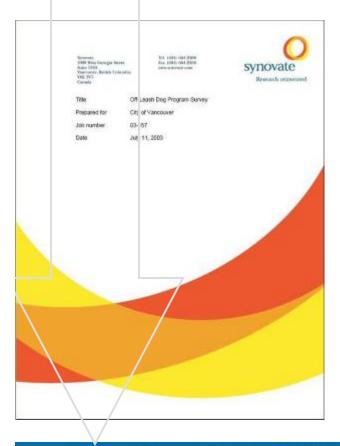
VPB created Dog Off-Leash Program - 4 pilot off-leash areas

1998

VPB approved site selection criteria & 27 off-leash areas

2003

VPB approved funding for survey & research



### major survey findings:

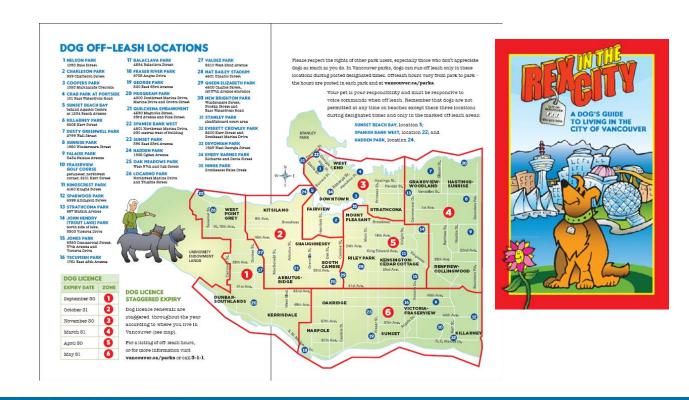
- 74% supported off-leash program
- 59% dog owners reported using off-leash areas
- 50% reported off-leash dogs in on-leash park areas
- 6 out of 10 reported problems with off-leash dogs:
  - owners not picking up after dogs
  - dogs scaring children and adults
  - dogs interfering with other park activities

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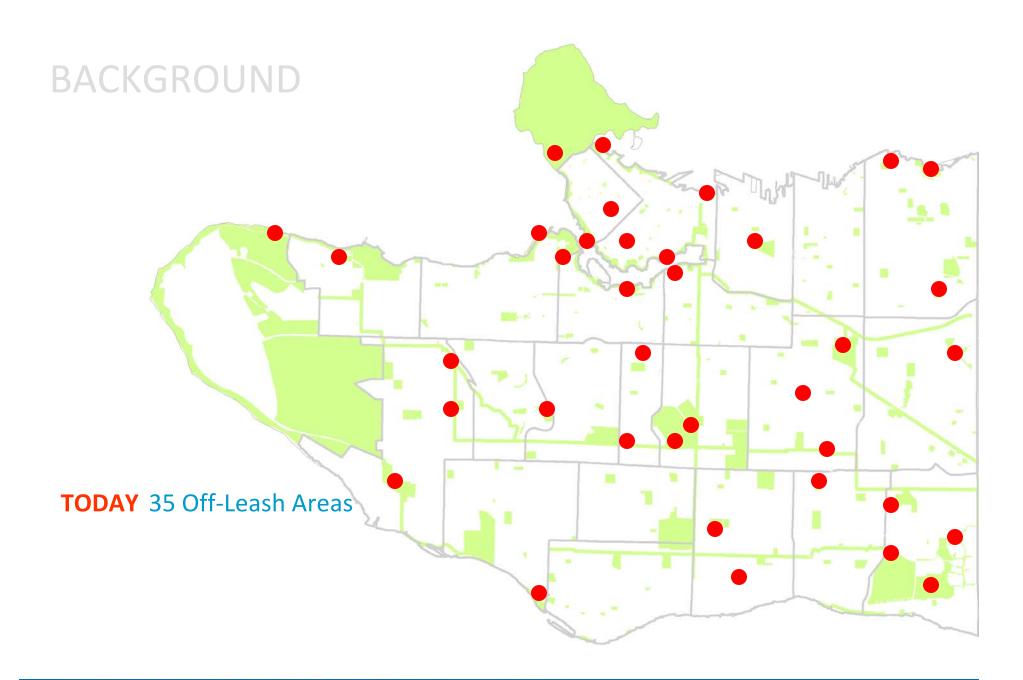
2007 Dog Strategy Task Force reported to VPB

- INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTSIONS physical separation
- EDUCATION & ENFORCEMENT SUGGESTIONS
- NO CONSENSUS, NO STRATEGIES ADOPTED



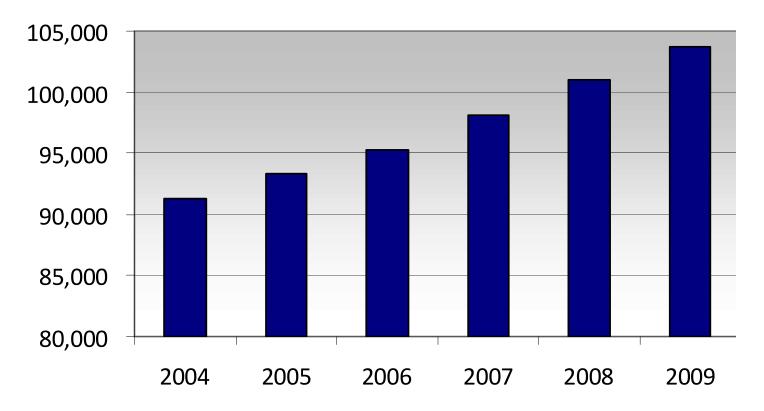






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Estimated # of dogs in City of Vancouver (Animal Control Services Business Plan 2010)

#### 2008 Ipsos Reid Report

- estimate = 36% of Vancouver households have 1 or more dogs
- estimate = 110,00 145,500 dogs in Vancouver

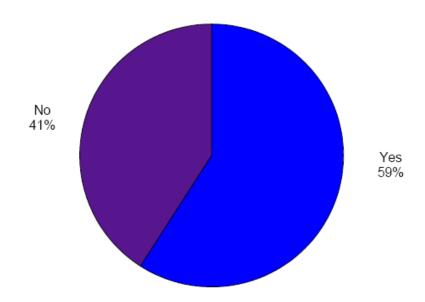
\* Total Vancouver Households: 273,804 (2006 Census)
\* Estimate: 36.04% of total households own dogs

1.475 Dogs per Household

145,551 Dogs in Vancouver

### 2003 Synovate Survey

- 59% dog owners using OLA's
- dog owners significantly more likely to visit parks on a daily basis than non-dogowners



### 1 OFF-LEASH AREA PER \_\_\_\_ PEOPLE

City	Dog OLAs	Population	Ratio (1 OLA per pp)	
Calgary	116	988,000	8,517	
Portland	31	514,000	16,581	
Edmonton	40	730,000	18,250	
Vancouver	31	578,000	18,645	
San Francisco	28	719,000	25,679	
Seattle	11	537,000	48,818	
New York (Man)	27	1,537,000	56,926	
Winnipeg	11	633,000	57,545	
Toronto	32	2,503,000	78,219	
Chicago	10	2,700,000	270,000	

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2007

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Dog OLAs	Population	Ratio (1 OLA perpp)	
149	1,065,500	7,151	
32	583,776	18,243	
35	602,000	17,200	
31	1,629,000	52,548	

### 1 OFF-LEASH AREA PER \_\_ SQ. KM.

City	Dog OLAs	Land area (km2)	Ratio(1 OLA perkm2)	
New York - (Man)	27	61	2.3	
Vancouver	31	115	3.7	
San Francisco	28	121	4.3	
Calgary	116	726	6.3	
Portland	31	375	12	
Edmonton	40	684	17	
Toronto	32	630	20	
Seattle	11	218	20	
Winnipeg	11	464	42	
Chicago	10	606	61	

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#### 1 OFF-LEASH AREA PER # DOGS

145,500 Dogs/

35 Off-Leash Areas

**= 1 OLA per 4157 dogs** 

"I would like more off-leash space closer to home."

"I am losing my parks to dogs." "I am disturbed by off-leash dogs in playgrounds and sports fields."

"I would like to help make the off-leash program better."

"Dog waste is not being picked up by owners." "Off-leash areas" need fencing and separated small dog areas."

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- DOG STRATEGY TASK FORCE
- □ PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDER INPUT
- □ VANCOUVER EXPERIENCE
- **□** OTHER CITIES

**DRAFT PRINCIPLES** 

- **Principle 1:** Off-leash areas are an important part of our park system.
- Principle 2: Off-leash areas need to work for all park users.
- Principle 3: Physical separation can create off-leash areas that work for all.
- **Principle 4:** Good design will create places that work for people and dogs.
- **Principle 5:** Off-leash areas need to be carefully placed within parks.
- **Principle 6: Off-leash areas need to be strategically located across the city.**
- **Principle 7:** There is a meaningful role for education and enforcement.
- **Principle 8:** Off-leash areas part of standard park planning processes.





### **Principle 2:**

# Off-leash areas need to work for all park users.

- o ensure all park users can enjoy our parks
- provide off-leash areas that work for dogs and dog owners







### **Principle 3:**

## Physical separation can create off-leash areas that work for all.

boundaries for dogs and dog owners



### **Principle 3:**

Physical separation can create off-leash areas that work for all.

o boundaries for dogs and dog owner

o comfortable observation points for other park users

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# Physical separation can create areas that work for all.

- boundaries for dogs and dog owners
- comfortable observation points for other park users
- o respond to park context





**Principle 3:** 

# Physical separation can create off-leash areas that work for all.

- o boundaries for dogs and dog owners
- o comfortable observation points for other park users
- o respond to park context
- o examples from other cities

### **Principle 4:**

# Good design will create places the work for people and dogs.

e.g. separate areas for small dogs, agility elements
 and durable surfacing









#### **Principle 4:**

# Good design will create places that work for people and dogs.

 e.g. separate areas for small dogs, agility elements and durable surfacing

o e.g. seating, shade, clear signage and social spaces





#### **Principle 5:**

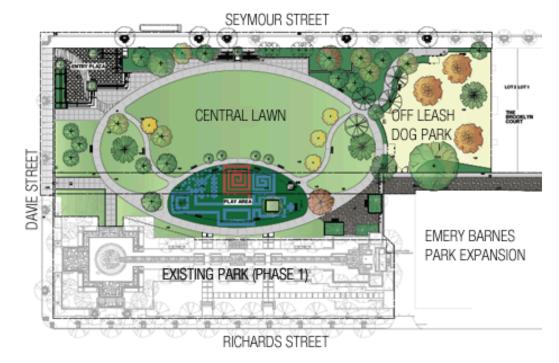
Off-leash areas need to be carefully placed

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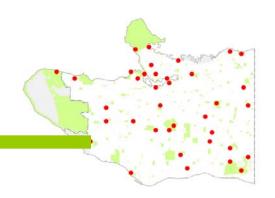
o careful park analysis

**e.g.** Other park uses

Environmentally sensitive areas

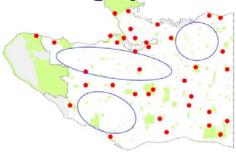


**Principle 6:** 



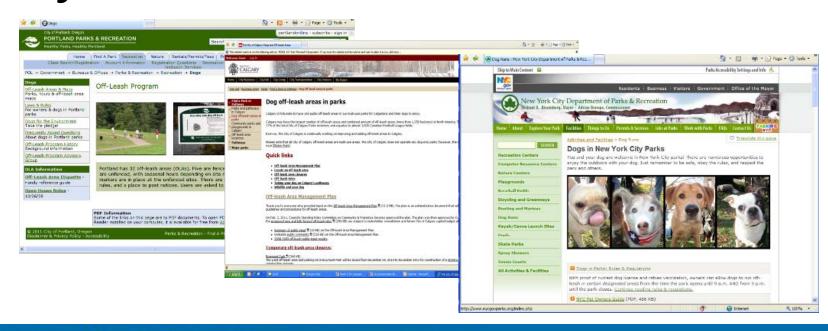
# Off-leash areas need to be strategically located across the city.

- o consider the city-wide network as a whole
- o consider demand, population density & gaps in existing system



### **Principle 7:**

## There is a meaningful role for education & enforcement.



#### **Principle 8:**

# Off-leash areas part of standard park planning processes.

Consider and evaluate off-leash areas alongside other potential park elements such as playgrounds and community gardens.





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### **NEXT STEPS**

JULY 2011 POST DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON WEBSITE FOR PUBLIC FEEDBACK INCLUDE FUNDING IN CAPITAL PLAN FOR OFF-LEASH AREAS

AUG 2011 IDENTIFY PRIORITY OFF-LEASH AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT EXPLORE PARTNERSHIP POSSIBILITIES

EARLY 2012 REPORT BACK TO BOARD