

The background is a vibrant, stylized illustration. At the top, a large white silhouette of a person is jumping or falling. Below this, a city skyline is visible in shades of orange and red. In the foreground, there are green trees, a blue body of water, and various recreational activities: a person on a skateboard, a person on a bicycle, a person on a boat, and a group of people walking. The overall color palette is dominated by warm oranges, reds, and yellows, with cooler blues and greens at the bottom.

**Van
Play**
Imagine
parks+recreation

VANCOUVER'S PARKS AND RECREATION: INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

PROPOSED REPORT 1 - JULY 2018



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	II
ORIENTATION	V
PROCESS	IX
Vision + Objectives	IX
Team, Report Structure + Process	X
Process + Timeline	XII
 CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION	 1
Background	3
Framework for Equity + Welcome	18
Analysis Overview	20
Engagement Overview	22
 CHAPTER 2 – PARKS	 26
Background	29
Engagement Highlights	32
Inventory + Analysis	36
Opportunities + Challenges	56
Foundation for Innovation	59
 CHAPTER 3 – RECREATION	 61
Background	63
Engagement Highlights	66
Inventory + Analysis	70
Opportunities + Challenges	104
Foundation for Innovation	106



CHAPTER 4 – FACILITIES**109**

Background	111
Engagement Highlights	114
Inventory + Analysis	118
Opportunities + Challenges	142
Foundation for Innovation	144

CHAPTER 5 – NATURE**147**

Background	149
Engagement Highlights	152
Inventory + Analysis	156
Opportunities + Challenges	172
Foundation for Innovation	174

APPENDICES

Definitions	A
Literature Review Memos	B
Technical Memos	C
Community Engagement Reports	D
SOPARC Report	E
Park Provision Study	F
Equity Mapping	G



ORIENTATION

HOW DO I USE THIS DOCUMENT?

Vancouver's stunning, world-class parks are the culmination of more than a century of committed effort by the Vancouver Park Board. From our world-renowned seawalls to our lush destination gardens to our network of vibrant neighbourhood parks, it's a legacy we're proud of.

What's next for parks and recreation in Vancouver? How do we respond to the challenges we are currently facing and thrive into the future? To answer these questions the Park Board set out to create a new "Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan," we've called the journey "VanPlay." The first city-wide review of parks and recreation services we've done since 1992.

In 2017, we commenced robust data collection and analysis, research on international best practice and consultation with the public, park board staff, partners, stakeholders and experts. The result of this work is presented in 4 parts:

- **Vancouver's Parks And Recreation: Inventory & Analysis** – a compendium to the current state of the City's parks and recreation system - *this document* (2018)
- **Vancouver's Parks And Recreation: 10 Goals to Shape the Next 25 Years** – a set of aspirational statements to set the course for parks and recreation into the future (2018)
- **Vancouver's Parks and Recreation: Strategic Big Moves** – outlining bold strategies to deliver on the vision for the future over the next 25 years (2019)
- **Vancouver's Parks and Recreation: Playbook** – the plan for implementation and operationalization of these big moves. (2019)



VANCOUVER'S PARKS AND RECREATION: INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

This report provides an overview of the current state of Vancouver's parks and recreation system, it provides an introduction to the Park Board's assets, programs, and operations. Due to the breadth of work undertaken and services, programs and experiences offered by the Park Board, it does not attempt to cover everything. This document focuses in on the work of the Park Board with the acknowledgement that there is a vast network of partners and organizations that make the system what it is. For example, it does not address community centre operations or programming, marinas, and speciality attractions, like the Stanley Park Train.

This thorough inventory and analysis provides the groundwork for future goals, actions and recommendations that will be issued in subsequent reports.



INTRODUCTION

THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Vancouver Park Board is the only elected body of its kind in Canada. Formed in 1888 as a committee to manage the new Stanley Park, its history is as old as the city's itself.

It has exclusive possession, jurisdiction, and control over 228 public parks in Vancouver and a large public recreation system of community centres, pools, rinks, fitness centres, golf courses, street trees, marinas, playing fields, and more.

The Vancouver Park Board's mission is to provide, preserve, and advocate for parks and recreation services to benefit all people, communities, and the environment.

The elected nature of the Park Board and the strength and focus of its mandate have resulted in urban parks and recreation that today hold an enviable and esteemed position world-wide.

The City of Vancouver, including the Vancouver Park Board, is regulated under the Vancouver Charter, a provincial statute. The Charter contains the rules that govern how the City operates, what bylaws City Council can create, and how budgets are set. The seven members of the Park Board (Commissioners) are nominated and elected at the same time and in the same manner as City Councilors.

The elected Park Board is supported by a dedicated team of over 2000 City of Vancouver staff who oversee everything from lifeguarding at our beaches, tending to colourful gardens, growing the lush urban forest, and fostering vibrant events, to crafting welcoming parks, facilities and services and much, much more.

VANCOUVER PARK BOARD STRATEGIC VISION:

To be the leader in parks and recreation by connecting people to greenspace, active living and community.



PROCESS

VISION

Vancouver's Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan (PRSMP), will provide a road map to maximize access to high-quality parks and recreation experiences that connect people with themselves, each other and nature.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide a 25-year outlook on the future of Vancouver's park and recreation system, capturing the threats and opportunities that shape or hinder its potential.
- To develop an implementation strategy that will work within the City of Vancouver's 10-year Capital Strategic Outlook.
- To explore citywide service-level delivery for parks and recreation with recognition of the urban core and growth areas.
- To foster a comprehensive policy framework that optimizes opportunities for positive health, well-being and social inclusion through a connected, diverse and equitable parks and recreation system.
- To guide the development and renewal of parks, and the development, renewal and replacement of recreation facilities.

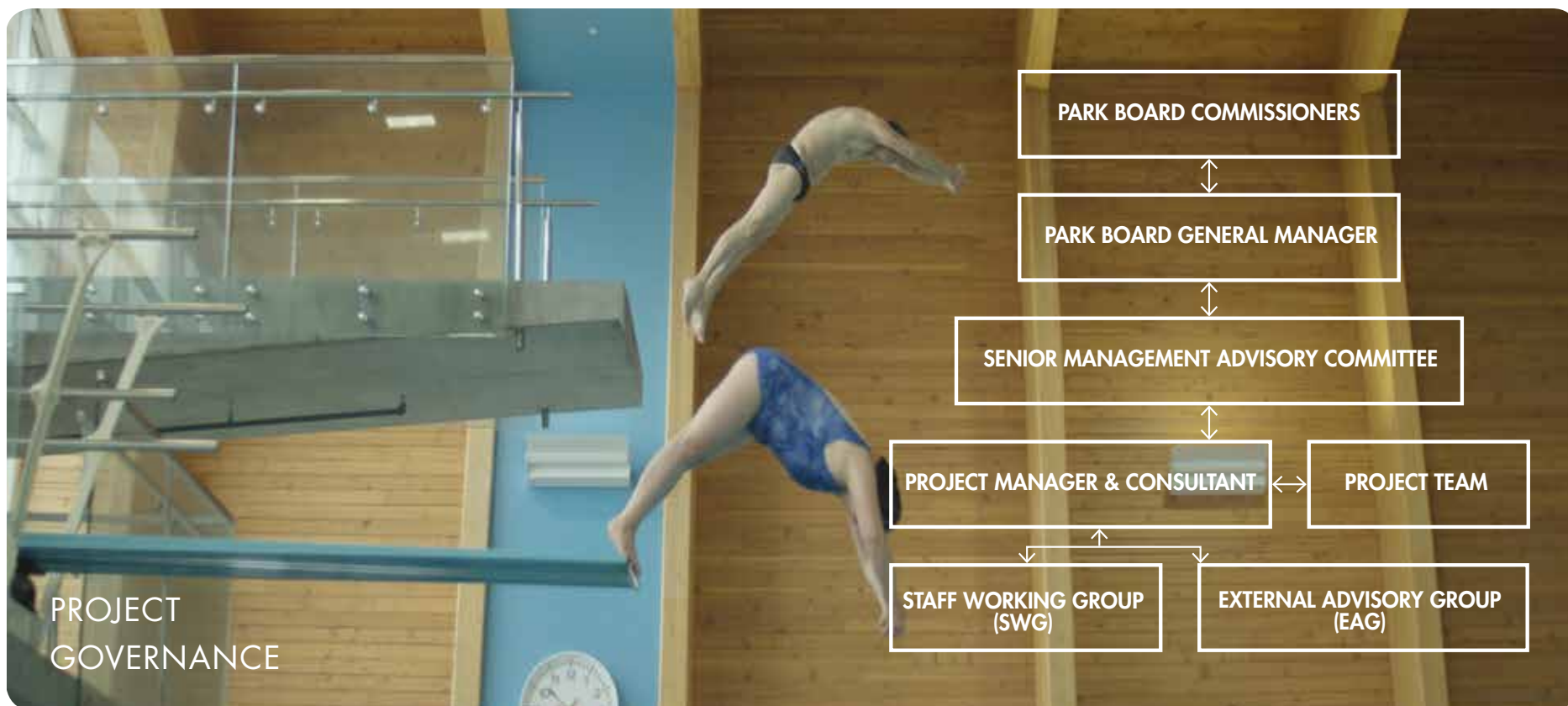


Clockwise, from top:

VanDusen in Autumn | Park Board

Swimming Lessons | Park Board

Vancouver from the Air, 1939 | City of Vancouver Archives (CoV Archives)



PROJECT TEAM

A cross-departmental team of Park Board and City of Vancouver staff are overseeing the project, with Park Board Commissioners providing leadership and guidance throughout the process. Design Workshop, a global urban planning and landscape architecture firm, leads a consultant team of international experts and thought leaders including Vancouver-based firms, Modus Planning and Engagement and LEES+Associates. An External Advisory Group—composed of community stakeholders, key parks and recreation partners

and service providers—provides local insights to the team. A broad range of community members have opportunities for input throughout the planning process, including residents, visitors, non-profit organizations, businesses, user groups and non-users, and the general public. The Park Board are developing a strong relationship with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations rights holders. This ongoing work has informed this report and will continue to shape the outcomes of the study.

PLAN STRUCTURE

This Inventory and Analysis takes a systematic look at key elements of the parks and recreation network and is organized into four chapters:

1. **Parks:** This chapter assesses Vancouver's inventory of parks across five classifications. Information is provided on the range of park amenities and programming in parks including horticulture gardens and community gardens.
2. **Recreation:** This chapter focuses on the activities that activate our parks and facilities, with a focus on outdoor sport, art and play amenities—including tennis courts, playing fields, playgrounds and dog off leash areas.
3. **Facilities:** This chapter focuses on the recreational, social and cultural services provided by built spaces such as community centres, pools, ice rinks, field houses, VanDusen Botanical Garden and Bloedel Conservatory.
4. **Nature:** This chapter explores how to bolster natural areas of ecological importance, expand wildlife habitat, and better connect residents with nature.

The master plan is supported by VanPlay—a two-year-long conversation with residents, staff, partners, stakeholders and experts. The project's Critical Success Factors, which have guided development of the plan, can be found in the Appendix.



Clockwise, from top right:

Girl Running | VanPlay Video Photos

Cycle Sport | VanPlay Video Photos

Stanley Park | Katherine Howard

Man Swimming | VanPlay Video Photos

Divers | VanPlay Video Photos

PROCESS

This master plan is a multi-year engagement and content development process divided into the following phases:

PHASE 1 – SATISFACTION, BIG IDEAS AND PRIORITY SETTING — Focused on engaging the community in a conversation about the future of parks and recreation; gathering big ideas and accessing key constraints; and setting priorities through public outreach, stakeholder engagement and technical analysis.

PHASE 2 — CHALLENGES + OPPORTUNITIES — Assessed key challenges and opportunities for each vision element through analysis and expert consultation; included a public lecture series, Smart City Talks, with subject matter experts; and convened a Community Dialogue and Community Centre Association Workshop to delve into issues facing service providers, partners and community members.

PHASE 3 — GOALS FOR THE FUTURE, ROLES + RESPONSIBILITIES — Convened Park Board staff and stakeholders for goal setting, engaged community members in vital conversations, called Deep Dives, on subjects of interest; and partnered with the Society for Children and Youth to explore the parks from the perspective of elementary school students through the Urban Explorers project.

PHASE 4 — TESTING THE GOALS — Leverages over a year of consultation with the public, partners, staff and stakeholders to shape 10 goal statements to inspire the future of Vancouver's parks and recreation; see Report 2 for the full report.

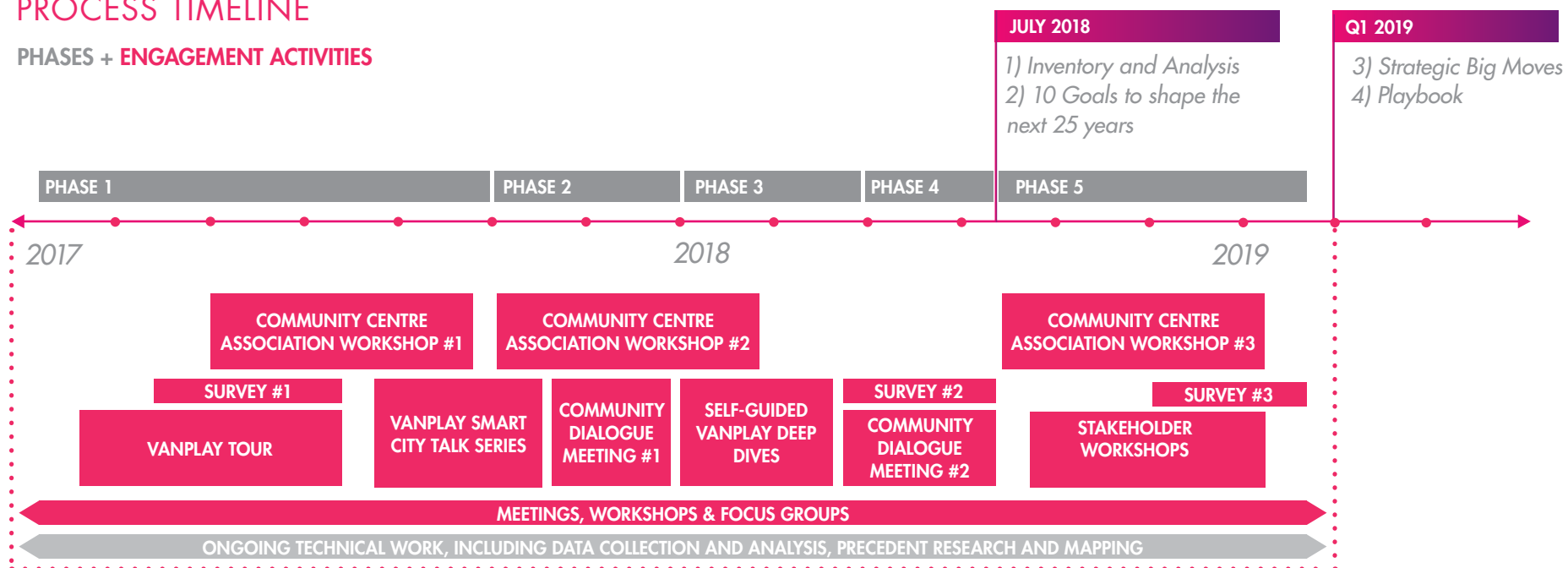
PHASE 5 — LEVEL OF SERVICE, BIG MOVES + OPERATIONALISATION OF BIG IDEAS — To come in late 2018 and early 2019, phase 5 will include a series of workshops and an online survey to define metrics for success, write targets for park and recreation amenity provision and the implementation plan.



*VanPlay will develop
a new roadmap for
maximizing access to
high-quality parks.*

PROCESS TIMELINE

PHASES + ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



VanPlay Tour Photos left to right (all by Katherine Howard): Youth Participation, Challenges and Opportunities Outreach Board, Public Comments





CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

3

Vancouver Today
Planning Context
System Vulnerabilities
Growth Areas
Identifying the Underserved

FRAMEWORK FOR EQUITY + WELCOME

18

Core Values
Lenses for Assessing Equity + Welcome

ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

20

Methods

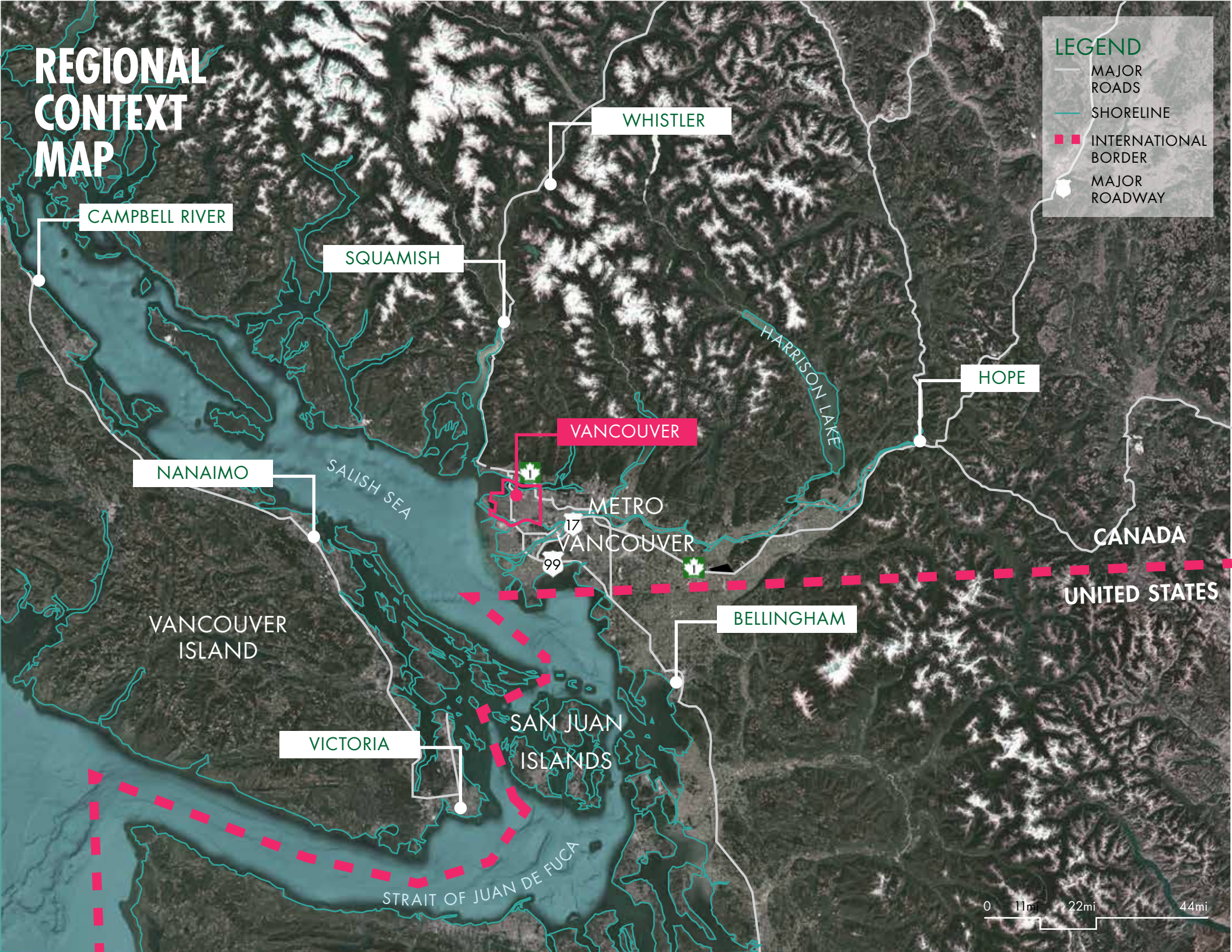
ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

22

REGIONAL CONTEXT MAP

LEGEND

- MAJOR ROADS
- SHORELINE
- INTERNATIONAL BORDER
- MAJOR ROADWAY



BACKGROUND

The area we now call Vancouver supported a temperate rainforest full of towering Western Redcedar, Douglas fir and hemlock trees.

Indigenous peoples have been living on these lands since time immemorial. Vancouver is within the unceded traditional territory of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations, who still live here today.

In 1886, an early industrial settlement, Granville, was renamed Vancouver and incorporated as a city. The townsites included the earlier industrial settlement of Gastown.¹ Two years later, the City designated Stanley Park, an area originally home to villages of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations people. In 1890, Vancouver City Council set up an autonomous and separately-elected park board, the only one of its kind in Canada². Known now as the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation (or Park Board), it remains committed to its mission of connecting people to green space, active living and community.

Since the early days, Vancouver has transformed from a trading post into a world-class city on the Pacific rim. As Vancouver continues to densify, the city's park and public space network becomes all the more precious and vulnerable. Since the last parks master plan in 1992, the city has gained

over 150,000 new residents, while its open space and park network has increased moderately³.

Today, The Park Board manages 228 public parks, from destination gardens to urban plazas. The Park Board also co-operates 24 community centres alongside the Community Centre Associations. The Board manages a robust network of recreation facilities, including swimming pools, arenas and playing fields and three golf courses. The Park Board serves the social and recreational needs of community members, and acts as an important cultural steward through coordination of event venues, public art, arts and culture programming, and cultural landmarks.

VANCOUVER TODAY

Vancouver consistently ranks as one of the most livable cities in the world with aspirations to become the greenest city by 2020. Today, Vancouver is home to more than 630,000 residents who share their city with over 10.3 million overnight visitors in 2017, the fourth consecutive record year for tourism in Vancouver.⁵ The economic impact of tourism is estimated at \$4.8 billion in direct visitor spending in 2017⁴. Vancouver is located in the greater Vancouver Metro area, covering 4% of the land area with 24% of the regional population.⁵

Vancouver is surrounded by coastal landscapes and diverse recreation opportunities, including canoeing with indigenous tour leaders, and sunset gazing at a waterfront beach. Vancouver's park and recreation system hosts a range of activities that draw residents and visitors to the area's cultural, recreational and sporting destinations. These activities are the life of the city, inspiring people to connect to health, sports, entertainment and artistic endeavors.

*1890:
Vancouver
City Council
establishes the
independently
elected Park
Board just four
years after the
incorporation of
Vancouver.*

1 Morley, A. Vancouver: From Milltown to Metropolis. Vancouver: Mitchell Press. 1974.

2 Vancouver Park Board. "The History of Stanley Park." <http://vancouver.ca/parks-recreation-culture/stanley-park-history.aspx>

3 Vancouver Park Board. Park Provision Standard Study. Vancouver, BC, 2016 / 2018.

4 Wikipedia. "Greater Vancouver." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Vancouver

5 Tourism Vancouver.

BACKGROUND

PLANNING CONTEXT

In the 20th Century, Vancouver undertook a series of planning initiatives that shaped the parks and recreation network.

Most notably, the Harland Bartholomew and Associates' 1928 Plan for the City of Vancouver introduced neighbourhood parks every square mile, as well as greenways, pleasure drives and protected play areas. Follow-up plans in the 1940's, 1960's and 1980's cemented these goals and added active recreation amenities to parks and school grounds. Vancouver's Parks and Recreation Master Plan represents the first comprehensive parks and recreation planning project for Vancouver since 1992.

The master plan sits at the centre of a interrelated network of planning initiatives, occurring at a regional and local scale. The diagram on page 7 explores the master plan's relationship to concurrent social and cultural planning efforts as well as the relative timeline of each.

In 2018 the Park Board Commissioners adopted a statement of mission, vision and values for reconciliation with Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations and in 2016, was the first municipal government body in Canada to endorse 11 ambitious strategies in its programs and facilities to advance the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and to recognise the rights of First Nations in unceded territory. The Park Board also endorses the United Nations' Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Influential Vancouver plans include:

Vancouver Park Board

- Arts Policy – 2003
- Sport for Life: Vancouver Sport Strategy – 2008
- Culture Plan – 2008
- Adaptation Strategy– 2012
- Urban Forest Strategy – 2014
- Rewilding Vancouver – 2014
- Bird Strategy – 2015
- Biodiversity Strategy – 2016

City of Vancouver

- High-Density Housing for Families with Children Guidelines – 1992
- Housing and Homelessness Strategy – 2011
- Local Area Plans (various)
- Greenest City 2020 Action Plan – 2011
- Climate Change Adaptation Strategy – 2011
- Healthy City Strategy – 2014
- Renewable City Strategy – 2016
- Cultural Infrastructure Plan – ongoing
- Creative City Strategy – ongoing



Left to Right:

Classifications of Populations, Plan for the City of Vancouver, 1928 | Park Board

Playgrounds Map, Plan for the City of Vancouver, 1928 | Park Board

VANCOUVER
TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION

1 9 2 8

SCALE IN FEET







0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cm



EXISTING & PROPOSED PLAYGROUNDS

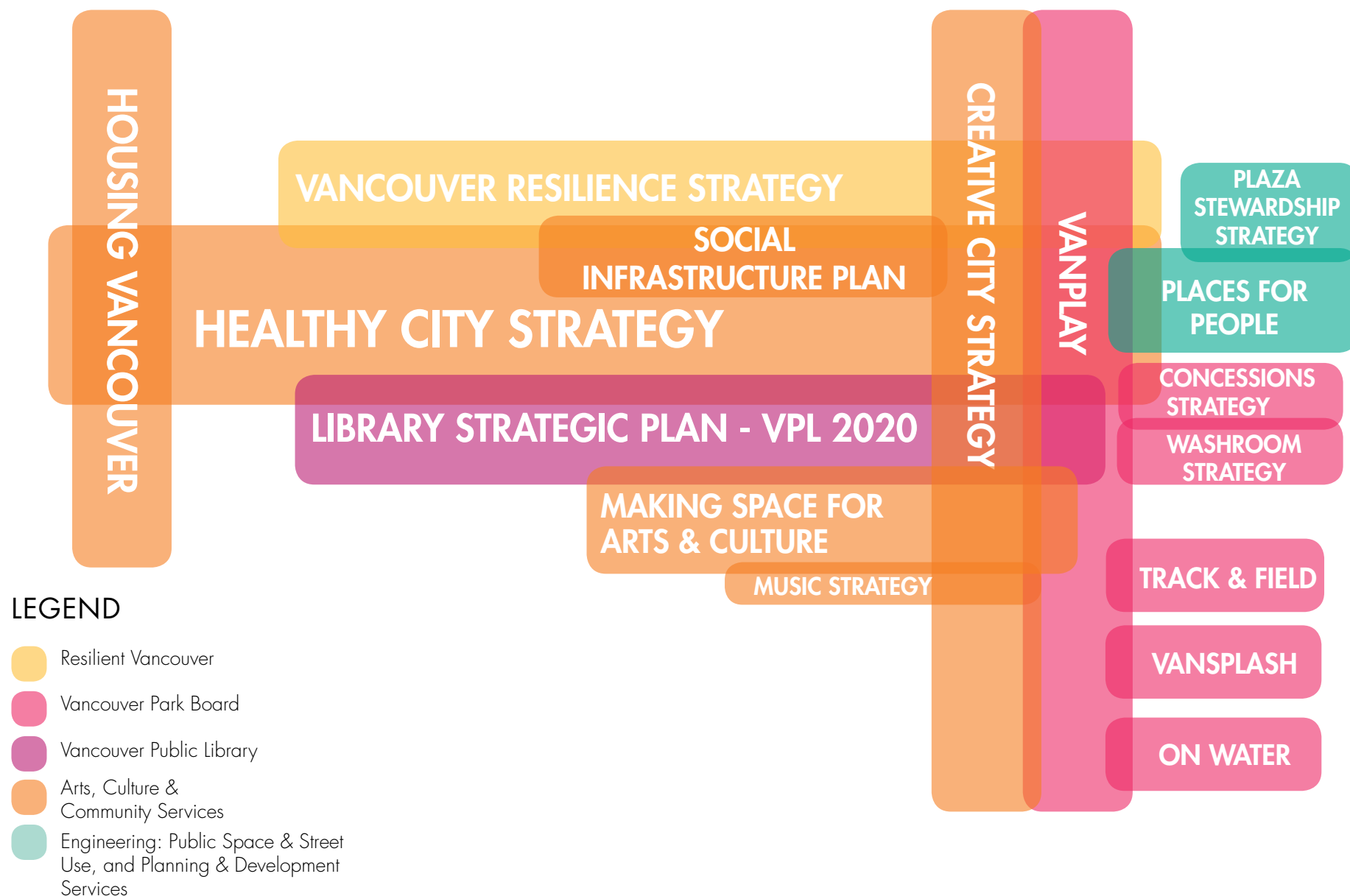
LEGEND

-  EXISTING SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS OF ADEQUATE AREA FOR FUTURE REQUIREMENTS
-  EXISTING SCHOOL SITES RECOMMENDED TO BE ABANDONED
-  EXISTING SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS RECOMMENDED TO BE ENLARGED
-  CIRCLE OF 1/2 MILE RADIUS SURROUNDING PLAYGROUNDS THAT ARE TO BE RETAINED OR ENLARGED
-  CIRCLE OF 1/2 MILE RADIUS SURROUNDING NEW PLAYGROUNDS TO BE PROVIDED
-  EXISTING SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS

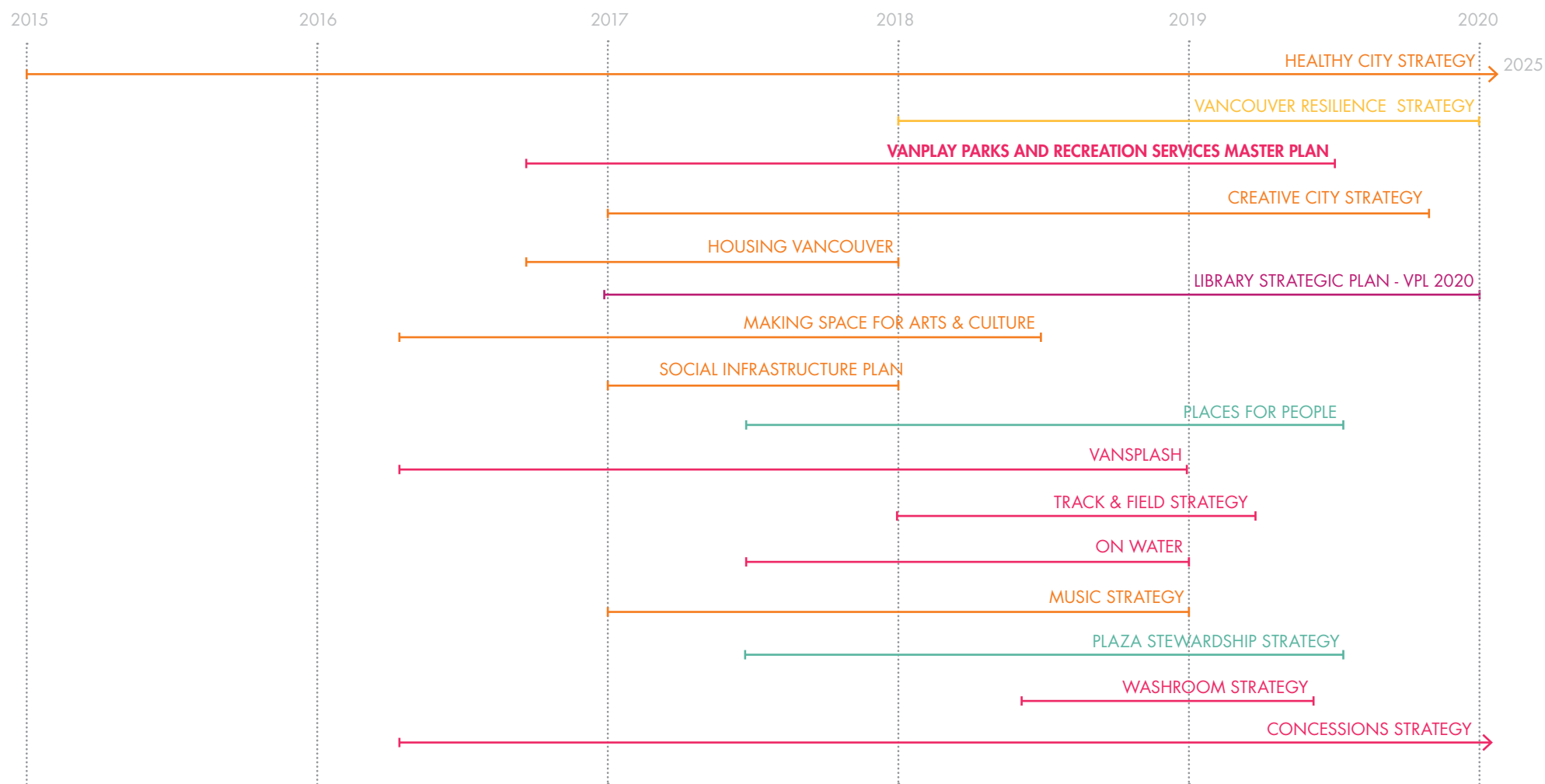
HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW
& ASSOCIATES
TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

CONCURRENT PLANNING EFFORTS (AS OF EARLY 2018)

SOCIAL, CULTURAL, PUBLIC REALM STRATEGIC PLANNING EFFORTS DIAGRAM



SOCIAL, CULTURAL, PUBLIC REALM STRATEGIC PLANNING EFFORTS TIMELINE





YVR IS THE
#1
NORTH AMERICAN
AIRPORT, SKYTRAX

2010

WINTER OLYMPICS
HOST CITY

THE 2010 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC
WINTER GAMES WERE AN INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS
STORY OF SPORTS HOSTING AND SPURRED
INVALUABLE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS.

VANCOUVER RANKS HIGHER
THAN ANY OTHER NORTH AMERICAN
CITY ON WALKSCORE.COM

93

WALKSCORE

85

TRANSIT SCORE

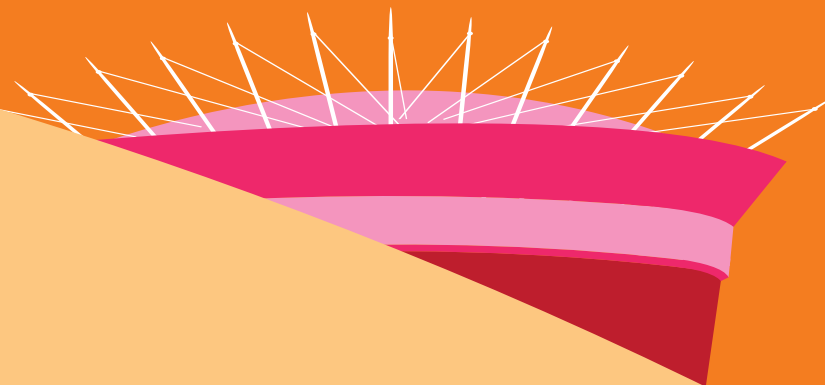
91

BIKE SCORE

WHICH IS JUST
ONE REASON IT WAS
VOTED THE

#3

MOST LIVABLE CITY
IN THE WORLD,
ECONOMIST 2016



STANLEY PARK
IS A WHOPPING

405

HECTARES

#1

PARK IN THE
WORLD, 2014 TRIP
ADVISOR



TOP

10

BEST BEACH CITIES
IN THE WORLD,
NATL GEO



BACKGROUND

SYSTEM VULNERABILITIES

As the city increases in desirability, threats—from climate change to affordability—emerge that challenge the economic, social and environmental health of the parks and recreation system. Across Vancouver, neighbourhoods continue to densify and diversify. With the rising cost of living, there is a decline in young families living in and moving into Vancouver. The City is facing increasing pressures to deliver additional affordable housing and childcare. With the average home price over \$1,000,000, homeownership is growing out-of-reach for many. Over the next 25 years, the population over 65 is estimated to nearly double.¹ The demographic shift will impact everything from how parks and recreation services are provided to trends in desired amenities.

The parks and recreation system is increasingly under pressure from competing interests for land use and funding. The City of Vancouver collects Development Cost Levies from new development in order to fund new facilities and infrastructure made necessary by growth. In 2018, the proportion of these funds allocated to parks was reduced from 41% to 18%.² While collaboration with private and public interests offers a mutually beneficial opportunities for unconventional public spaces (such as parklets) parks are often seen as "open" spaces that can accommodate future infrastructure for growth, such as underground power stations. Beyond securing adequate funding, growth of parks and community centres is further constrained by land availability

Post-World War II, the parks and recreation system saw a major boom in park acquisitions and the building of community centres in all 22 Vancouver neighborhoods. However, this was the last major infrastructure boost to the parks and recreation system. More than 40 years on, the majority of facilities and amenities are now in need of renewal.

These dilemmas place increased stress on the parks and recreation system to provide adequate parks and public space for an increasingly large and diverse population. With density predicted to increase at a steady pace, stewardship and the strategic expansion of these spaces will become essential to the sustained health of the city moving forward.

As the city increases in desirability, threats—from climate change to affordability—emerge that challenge the economic, social and environmental health of the parks and recreation system.

¹ City of Vancouver. A Portrait of Social Infrastructure in Vancouver. Vancouver, BC, 2016.

² Vancouver City Council Report - July 26, 2017 "Vancouver City-wide Development Cost Levy Update (2017-2026)



ECONOMIC THREATS:

- 1) **DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES** (e.g. higher land costs, affordability, limited acquisition opportunities; competing interests for public land and development fees; pressures from non-park uses; utility conflicts)
- 2) **INCREASING DENSITY** (e.g. growing populations; less parkland per capita; changing community needs; changing park typologies; increased usership)

SOCIAL THREATS:

- 1) **RISING INEQUITY** (e.g. income inequality, housing unaffordability; uneven quality; increased need for social services; unwelcoming facilities; uneven funding)
- 2) **SOCIAL ISOLATION** (e.g. a topical concern as populations continue to age and shift into new and different lifestyles; difficult to engage newcomers, minorities, and immigrants that are often underserved and unsure how to access opportunities)

ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS:

- 1) **ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE** (e.g. sea level rise; hotter, longer summers; more severe storms; seismic risk; lower snowpack; increased operations and maintenance costs; tree mortality; declining ecological health)
- 2) **HUMAN IMPACTS** (e.g. pollution causing air and water quality deterioration, overuse of park space causing degradation of landscapes, introduction of invasive species)



Development Pressures + Changing Community Needs | Vancouver Courier. August 10, 2017



Competing Interests + Human Impacts of Overuse | Global News, April 21, 2017

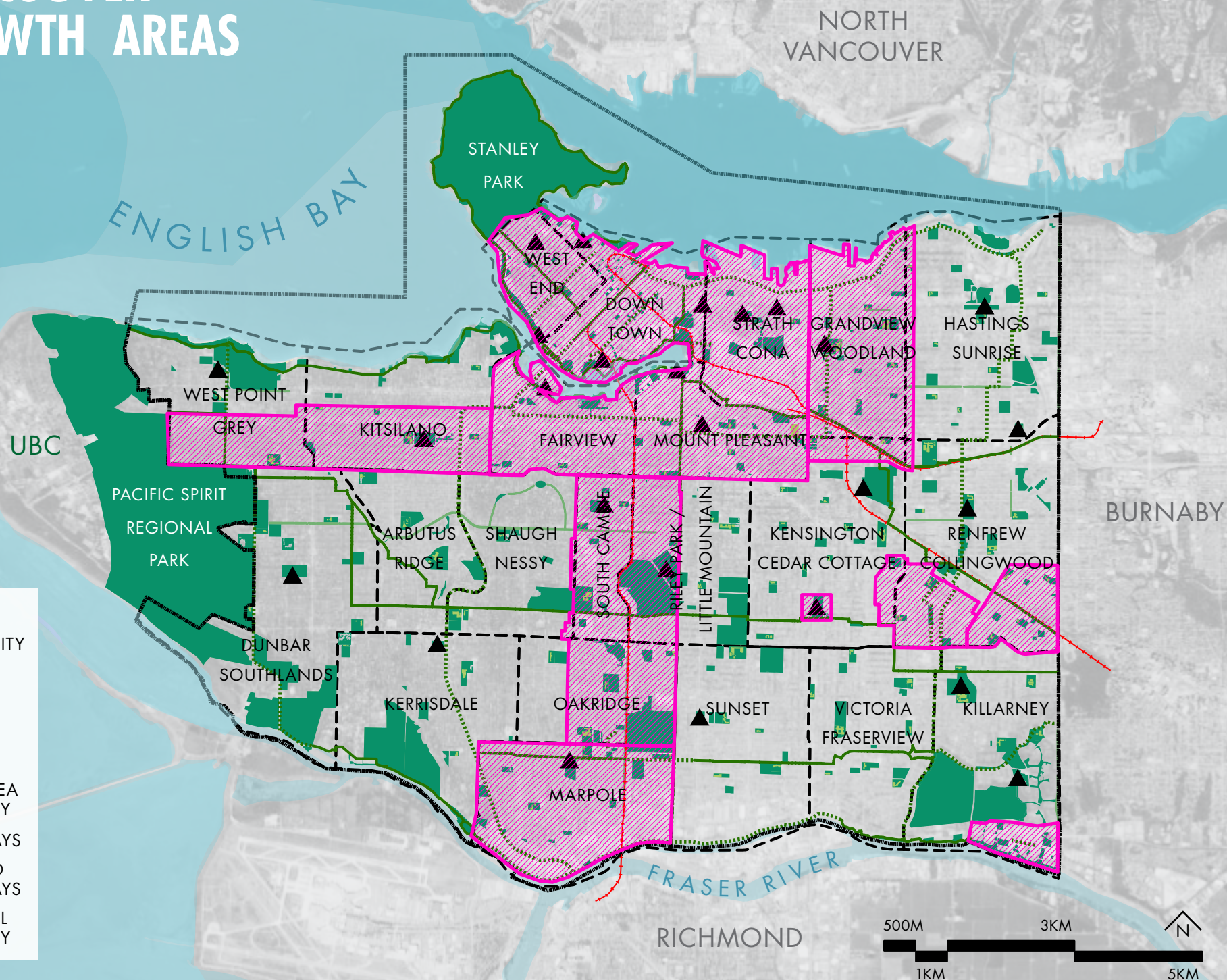


Secondary Threats of Environmental Change | CBC News, March 11, 2016

VANCOUVER GROWTH AREAS MAP

LEGEND

- ▲ COMMUNITY CENTRES
- PARKS
- ▨ GROWTH AREAS
- LOCAL AREA BOUNDARY
- GREENWAYS
- - - PROPOSED GREENWAYS
- ||||| MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY



BACKGROUND

GROWTH AREAS 2017-2041

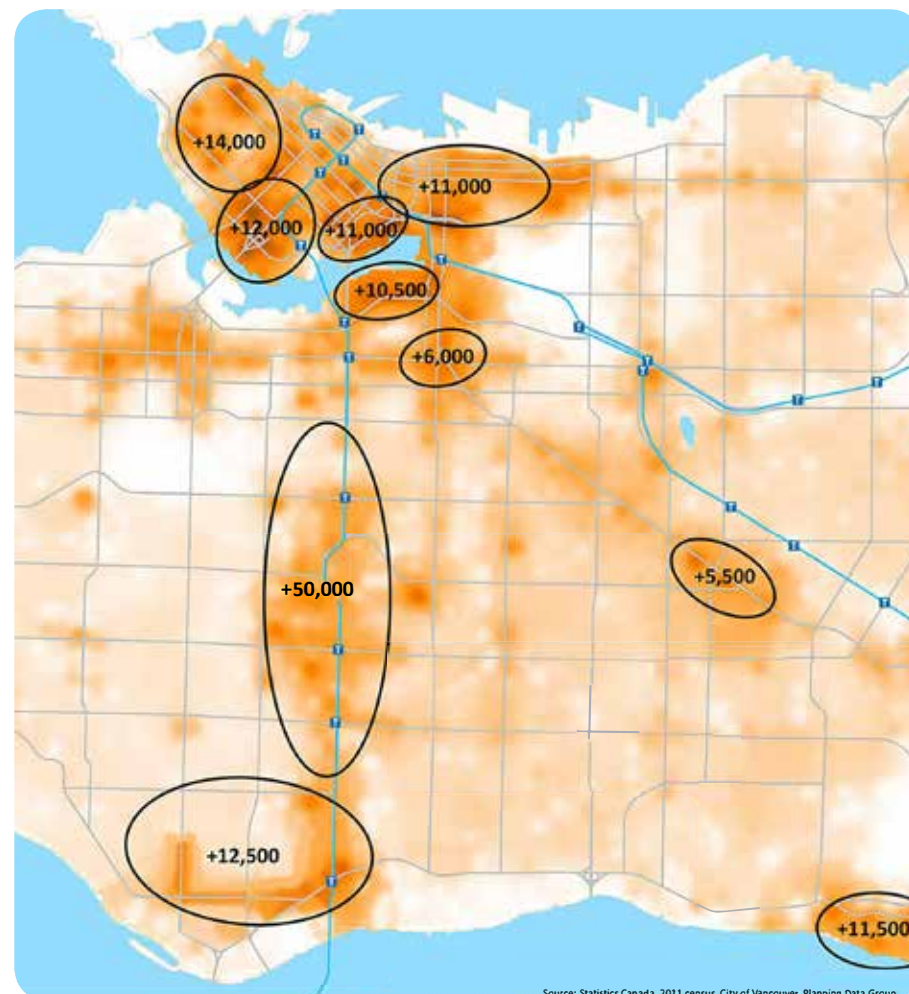
With the population projected to gain more than 400 new residents each month¹, some areas of Vancouver are changing. New density brings new life and increasing needs for park space and amenities to ensure the change is positive for the neighbourhood.

Given the uneven nature of development—some areas are rapidly densifying, while others remain much the same, the Park Board must anticipate change before it happens in order to maintain the level of quality and service in each neighbourhood. In densifying areas, maintenance demands will be more acute with existing parks serving growing numbers of residents.

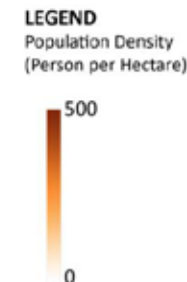
The growth areas selected for this study align with the City's 2041 population density projections (figure at right is an approximate projection as of 2016) as well as key transit corridors that are undergoing major transformation. The corridors included in the study are Cambie, Broadway and Hastings Sunrise.

Growth Areas identified for study through VanPlay:

- Downtown Urban Core
- Cambie Corridor
- Broadway Corridor
- Hastings Sunrise Corridor
- Mount Pleasant
- Norquay
- Marpole
- River District



**2041 POPULATION DENSITY PROJECTIONS
(APPROXIMATE PROJECTION AS OF 2016)**



¹ City of Vancouver. A Portrait of Social Infrastructure in Vancouver. Vancouver, BC, 2016.

VANCOUVER 2016 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

LEGEND

2016 **MEDIAN** HOUSEHOLD INCOME

LOW \$

- BELOW \$36,504 (POVERTY LINE)
- \$36,504-\$50,000
- \$50,001 - \$75,000
- \$75,001 - \$100,000
- OVER \$100,000

HIGH \$

- NO POPULATION DATA



SOURCE: 2016 Census

UBC

NORTH
VANCOUVER

ENGLISH BAY

STANLEY
PARK

WEST
END

DOWN
TOWN

STRATH
CONA

GRANDVIEW
WOODLAND

HASTINGS
SUNRISE

WEST POINT
GREY

KITSILANO

FAIRVIEW

MOUNT PLEASANT

PACIFIC SPIRIT
REGIONAL
PARK

ARBUTUS
RIDGE

SHAUGH
NESSY

SOUTH CAMBIE

RILEY PARK /
LITTLE MOUNTAIN

KENSINGTON
CEDAR COTTAGE

RENFREW
COLLINGWOOD

DUNBAR
SOUTHLANDS

KERRISDALE

OAKRIDGE

SUNSET

VICTORIA
FRASERVUE

KILLARNEY

MARPOLE

FRASER RIVER

RICHMOND

BACKGROUND

IDENTIFYING THE UNDERSERVED

By analyzing both spatial and demographic data in Vancouver, we aim to develop a nuanced understanding of equity.

Economic, social and environmental conditions have resulted in an uneven distribution of opportunities.

Below is a summary of what contributes to underserved areas in Vancouver:

- Parks and facilities projected to be impacted by climate change and sea level rise.
- Parks and facilities in growth areas.
- Parks, facilities, and other public assets that are under pressure by development and redevelopment.
- Parks and facilities that are isolated and not connected to other community assets, such as bikeways, schools, and community centres.
- 16 underserved neighbourhoods as defined by hectares of neighbourhood parkland per 1,000 people metric (2015 + 2041)

In addition to mapping spatial data, the VanPlay team is engaging in demographic research to better understand social and economic patterns across the city.

The goal in identifying populations likely to be underserved is not to connote deficit or imply victimhood in these populations, but rather to recognize where the parks and recreation system is not meeting needs. This awareness allows us to ask better questions, to ensure these voices are heard, their needs acknowledged, and additional resources are provided. In Vancouver, populations likely to be underserved can include;

- Visible minorities
- LGBTQ2S+ community
- Low-income individuals
- First Nations and Urban Indigenous People
- Persons over 65
- Persons with disabilities
- Women
- Persons with children
- New Canadians
- Renters

Mapping and understanding these demographic patterns is a complex, sensitive and constantly shifting task. To synthesize this effort, the planning team has identified two indicator categories for focus: areas of low income and population density¹. These two indicators were used as a proxy for a comprehensive needs assessment and allow for identification of patterns as a baseline for further work.

equitable access

Recognition of the inherent privileges some populations have to access and enjoy parks and recreation and provide added support and welcome to those populations without this privilege.

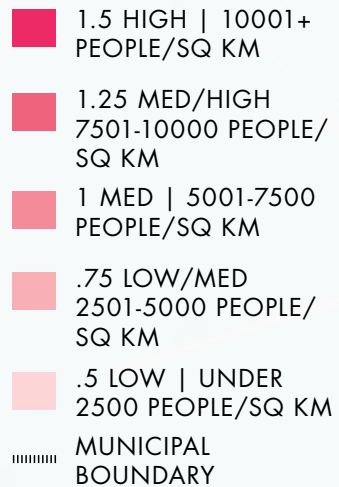
Vancouver's 65+ population is set to double in the next 25 years. Families and seniors typically need a 5-minute walk distance to regularly access parks.

SOURCE: City of Vancouver. A Portrait of Social Infrastructure in Vancouver. Vancouver, BC, 2016.

¹ Please see Appendix (Park and Recreation Services Equity Analysis Methodology Memo) for additional information.

POPULATION DENSITY PER NEIGHBOURHOOD (2016)

DENSITY SCORE



SOURCE: Census Data, 2016

UBC

NORTH VANCOUVER

ENGLISH BAY

STANLEY PARK

WEST END

DOWN TOWN

STRATHCONA

GRANDVIEW WOODLAND

HASTINGS SUNRISE

WEST POINT GREY

KITSILANO

FAIRVIEW

MOUNT PLEASANT

PACIFIC SPIRIT REGIONAL PARK

ARBUTUS RIDGE

SHAUGHNESSY

SOUTH CAMBIE

RILEY PARK / LITTLE MOUNTAIN

KENSINGTON CEDAR COTTAGE

RENFREW COLLINGWOOD

DUNBAR SOUTHLANDS

KERRISDALE

OAKRIDGE

SUNSET

VICTORIA FRASERVUE

KILLARNEY

MARPOLE

FRASER RIVER

RICHMOND

500M

3KM

1KM

5KM

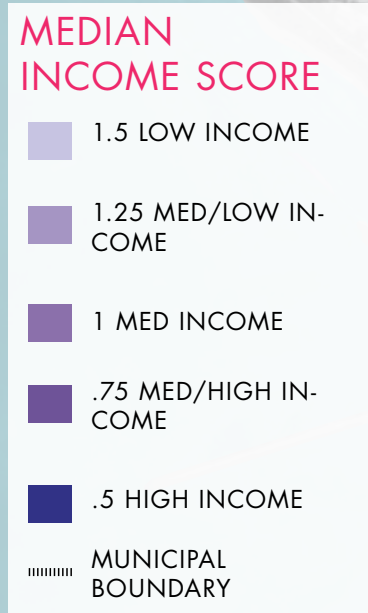


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME PER NEIGHBOURHOOD (2016)

NORTH VANCOUVER

WHAT THESE MAPS TELLS US:

These maps display the two indicator categories (low income and population density) to help identify underserved neighbourhoods in Vancouver. A review of North American best practices in mapping underserved communities found that these two indicators are also used by peer cities like Manhattan and San Francisco.



UBC

ENGLISH BAY

STANLEY PARK

WEST END

DOWN TOWN

STRATHCONA

GRANDVIEW WOODLAND

HASTINGS SUNRISE

WEST POINT GREY

KITSILANO

FAIRVIEW

MOUNT PLEASANT

PACIFIC SPIRIT REGIONAL PARK

ARBUTUS RIDGE

SHAUGHNESSY

SOUTH CAMBIE

RILEY PARK / LITTLE MOUNTAIN

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500M

3KM

1KM

5KM

FRAMEWORK FOR EQUITY + WELCOME

CORE VALUES

Park Board Staff, internal stakeholder groups, recent studies like the *Park Provision* report and the public recognize that providing welcoming parks equitably across the city is a core value. **The parks and recreation system provides life-sustaining services, including preservation of the city's remaining natural areas, health benefits from play, and connection to nature and community for mental health benefits.**

What does welcoming parks and equitable access to parks mean? The Environmental Justice Framework for Parks states that “all people and communities, regardless of their sociodemographic background **are entitled to equal distribution of environmental amenities, and no group shall be disproportionately affected by environmental hazards** [e.g., pollution, impacts of climate change].”¹ Adding to this discussion, Edward W. Soja writes: “[Spatial justice] involves the fair and **equitable distribution in space of socially valued resources and the opportunities to use them.**”² Understanding the spatial distribution of privilege, choice, environmental hazards and socially valued resources is key to providing parks equitably.

1 Wen, Ming. Spatial Disparities in the Distribution of Parks and Green Spaces in the United States. Active Living Research Conference, 2012.

2 Soja, Edward W. *Seeking Spatial Justice*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010.

LENSES FOR ASSESSING EQUITY + WELCOME

Here is where we are heading; the ultimate outcome is to evaluate Vancouver's parks and recreation across three criteria—access, quality and inclusivity. To do so, the VanPlay team has organized a set of the industry's best level of service standards and environmental justice tools into a framework for equity and welcome. These criteria will be evaluated over time as new priorities emerge. See appendix for additional detail.

Access

The analysis evaluated current access standards, how Vancouver parks and recreation facilities are connected to walking networks, bikeways and greenways, and how parks and recreation are currently being accessed and used [public surveys and the System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC)].

Quality

Tools for this evaluation include park classifications and understanding the distribution of the range of park amenities, recreation programs, experiences, investment and maintenance across the park system.

Inclusivity

This set of tools identifies pressing social, environmental and ecological challenges that make the park system vulnerable. By examining pathways towards inclusivity, the strategies will bolster the Park Board's ability to provide welcoming parks and recreation experiences over the next 25+ years.:

LOOK OUT
FOR SECTIONS ON
ACCESS, QUALITY AND
INCLUSIVITY IN EACH
CHAPTER.

ACCESS

FRAMING QUESTIONS

- Who has access within a five-minute walk?
- What kinds of parks and recreation facilities do we have? Do we have enough?
- How are parks and recreation used?
- How do we get to parks and recreation?

EVALUATION TOOLS

- Trends in per capita level of service
- 2016 *Park Provision* access maps
- Connectivity (e.g. bikeways, greenways, transit, etc)
- Survey and SOPARC findings on current use

VanPlay Video Photos

QUALITY

FRAMING QUESTIONS

- What is the historical capital investment?
- Are parks and facilities maintained consistently across the system? Does maintenance reflect the level of use?
- What is the range of experiences in parks and facilities? Do they meet their neighbourhoods needs?

EVALUATION TOOLS

- Park classifications
- Capital investment and maintenance distribution of resources
- Range of park amenities and experiences
- Survey satisfaction levels

Park Board

INCLUSIVITY

FRAMING QUESTIONS

- How will parks and recreation adapt and plan for new development?
- What are the future impacts of climate change on parks and recreation and do they impact the system evenly?
- What services offer pathways for inclusion, and welcome diverse cultures, abilities, and needs?

EVALUATION TOOLS

- Growth area and vulnerable populations
- First and secondary climate change threats
- Development pressures' impact
- Operations and maintenance impacts of social and environmental vulnerabilities

VanPlay Video Photos PARK BOARD MEETING — July 23, 2018 | 19

ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

METHODS

The planning team is using an array of analysis tools to assess service and access. Below key methodologies are defined.

Park Provision Study

Vancouver first prioritized access to parks in the Harland Bartholomew and Associates' 1928 Plan for the City of Vancouver that introduced neighborhood parks every square mile. The 1982 Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation Master Plan expanded the City's parks and recreation network and formalized many of the social services provided in facilities. An innovative Management Plan in 1992 set a clear standard by introducing the goal of providing 1.1 hectares of green space per 1000 residents.

In the Greenest City 2020 Action Plan, the City of Vancouver – in partnership with the Vancouver Park Board – set the goal of providing a green space within a five-minute walk of all residents. This study of the City's park and open space network measured park access with a 400m walk radius. This "as a crow flies" methodology put 92% of the City within the five-

minute walk range but did not account for how people actually walk to parks.

In 2016 the Park Board commissioned a Parks Provision Study to analyze park access through the sidewalk network to get a better understanding of how far residents actually live from parks. The study accounted for time delays at busy intersections and physical barriers to access, such as rail lines or steep hills. This study found that 80% of residents were within the five-minute walk range (and 99.5% were within a ten-minute range).

Using this new methodology we can analyse the impact of improvements to access, more clearly identify where new parks are required to fill access gaps, and conversely can measure the population catchment of parks (how many people live within a 5-minute walk, and what is the daytime population within that same distance) to see how hard are parks are working.

For the full report which outlines methodology and findings, see Appendix.

System for Observing Play & Recreation in Communities (SOPARC)

System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) is a reliable and feasible observational survey tool for assessing physical

activity and how neighbourhood parks influence physical activity.

In late spring and early summer between May 28, 2017 and June 24, 2017 Urban Design 4 Health (UD4H) conducted a SOPARC study, collecting data on park usage and user behaviour from 24 parks (see map at right) in the City of Vancouver.

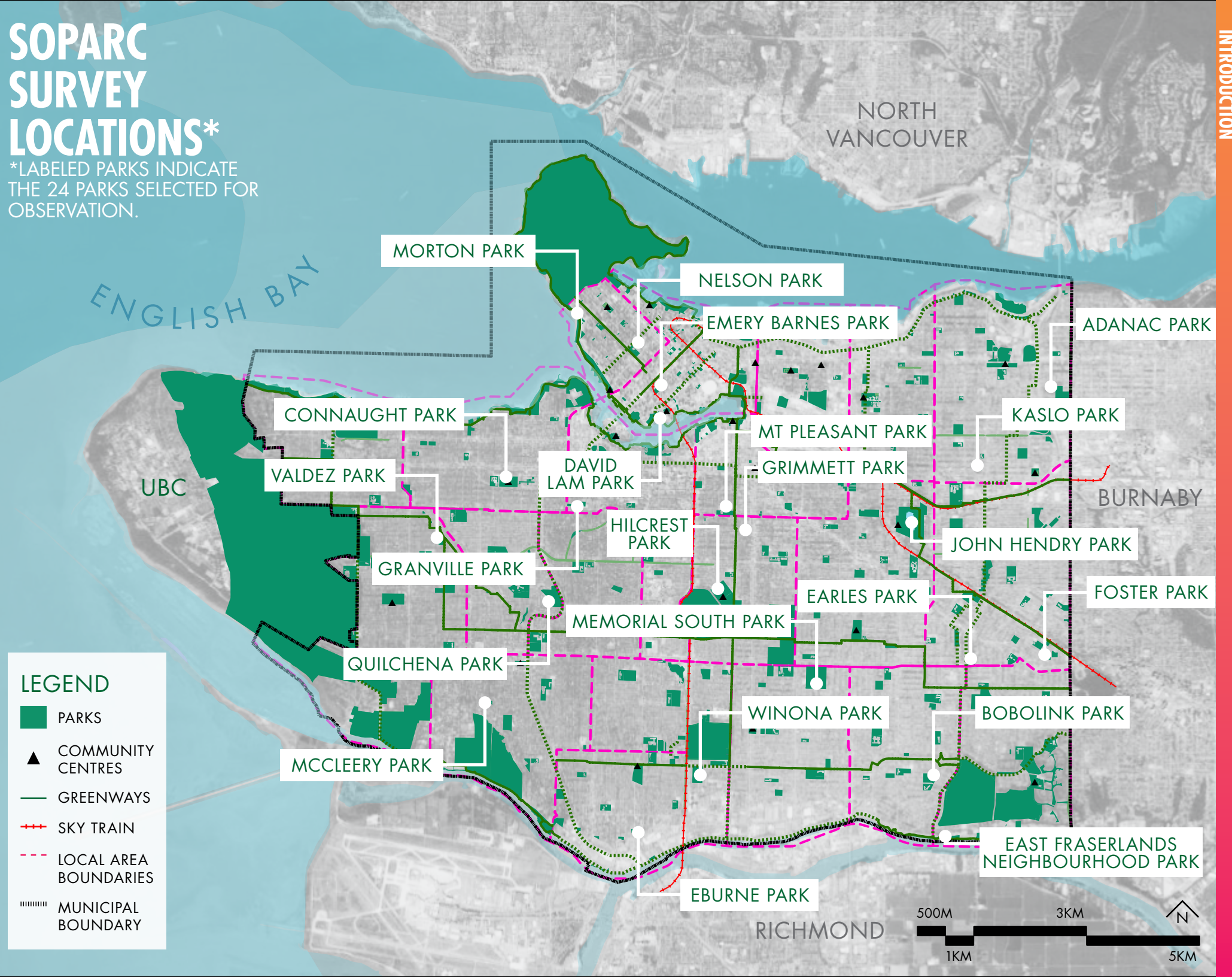
The survey instrument assesses who is accessing the park and provides demographic information, as well as physical activity levels by the park users. Out of the 228 parks, 24 were selected based on criteria including: presence of spaces for physical activity, parks located within City-defined growth areas, parks located in areas of a range of incomes, and park locations near a greenway.

Observational data gathering allows us to establish a good snapshot of how parks across the city and currently being used in an efficient manner. All observational data collection has pitfalls, it does not unearth the "why", but merely the "what" in a very broad sense. The data enables us to dig deeper, ask better questions, and address the barriers to access that could be the cause of the patterns we observed.

For the full report which outlines methodology and findings, see Appendix.

SOPARC SURVEY LOCATIONS*

*LABELED PARKS INDICATE THE 24 PARKS SELECTED FOR OBSERVATION.



ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Commencing in June 2017 VanPlay has engaged over 30,000 residents and stakeholders in imagining the future of parks and recreation.

The engagement strategy intends to inspire the entire community to get involved in shaping the plans and to be proud of the result. High visibility events to raise awareness and provide a spectrum of opportunities for participation alongside more intimate spaces to allow for deeper conversation and room to problem solve.

Full Community Engagement Summary Reports can be found in the Appendix.

Phase 1 – Satisfaction, Big Ideas and Priority Setting

VanPlay Tour and Survey

The first phase of the project we set out to;

- Encourage vibrant, exciting conversation about the future of parks and recreation.
- Gather big ideas, barriers to access and trends in informal conversations with the community by making connections and creating an experience.
- Encourage people to complete the online survey which asked questions about current satisfaction levels, priorities, barriers to access and trends.

In June 2017 the VanPlay team visited 11 events, geographically spread throughout the city with a pop up “Imagination Playground” and a series of interactive display

boards. An estimated 4000+ interactions with the community during these events resulted in over 2700 responses to the online survey.

Issue Papers

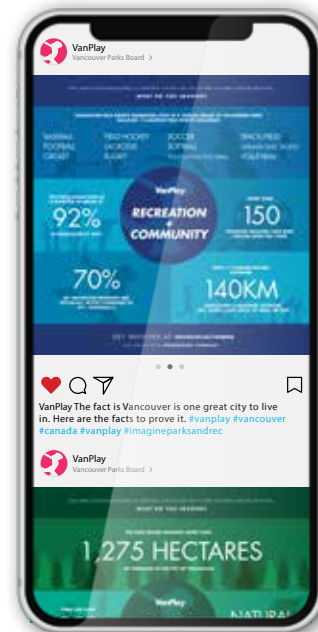
To inform and stimulate discussion amongst the public on key topics and trends, seven issue papers were developed on the Playbook and on six themes; Innovation + Vision, Places + Access, Resilience + Wellbeing, Celebration + Tourism, Recreation + Community and Ecology + Nature. These papers helped shape the conversation and assisted in the public’s understanding of the scope of a master plan.

VanPlay Video

To support uptake of community engagement we created an atmospheric promotional video to build excitement and call to action on parks and recreation in Vancouver.

It is an emotional, experiential rather than an instructional resource, puts the viewer in the elements, in our landscape, in our facilities and urges participation - “We want you to help us frame an ambitious vision for these assets, a vision that will guide us into the next century.”

The video appeals to the viewer’s senses and emotions – pride, identity, sense of ownership, excitement, being a part of the community. Focuses on ‘what moves us’ both physically and mentally. “You belong in this picture, no matter race, color, gender, economic status age or ability.”



Digital Campaign



VanPlay Video

Previous Engagement Review

This planning effort is building on a substantial amount of previous strategic planning work undertaken by the Park Board. Key findings from 19 previous engagement efforts, involving more than 34,000 people were reviewed, including VanSplash, Smithe and Richards Park development, Sunset Park Master Plan, New Brighton Park Shoreline Habitat Restoration Project, Cambie Corridor Phase 3, Grandview Woodland Community Plan and many more. The summaries were studied and the findings added to the research for VanPlay. The full report can be found in the Appendix.

Phase 2 – Challenges and Opportunities

VanPlay Smart City Talks

Between September and November 2017, a series of public VanPlay Smart City Talks were held in partnership with Urbanarium, UBC School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture and the Vancouver Park Board. The series of 5 talks brought together 20 prominent thinkers from the field; both renowned experts and local leaders. The 600+ attendees were from both the industry and the community, and the speakers represented many varied points of view, which allowed for a robust discussion that opened the door to new and different ideas beyond the “usual suspects”.

Community Dialogue & Community Centre Association Workshop – Challenges and Opportunities for the Downtown Urban Core

The Park Board Commissioners and staff hosted a Community Dialogue and a Community Centre Association workshop to explore the key challenges and opportunities for the parks and recreation system. In response to the challenges and opportunities participants were asked to identify some “big move strategies” to take on over the next 25 years. Whilst the focus was on the downtown urban core the issues raised highlight city-wide issues as well.



VanPlay Smart City Talks

ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Phase 3 – Goals for the Futures and Roles and Responsibilities

VanPlay Deep Dives

The Vancouver Parks and Recreation system is not just the work of the Vancouver Park Board. The many, varied and wonderful system is a result of thousands of organisations and groups working together in an “ecology” of sorts. As an important part of understanding the current state of the system we are looking to better understand the ecology within which healthy, active neighbourhoods are created.

Consequently, this will help us better understand where the Park Board’s core responsibilities lie and allow us to better support our partners in providing services to the community.

Throughout February and March our partners and stakeholders (teams, committees, organisations and agencies) were invited to host a VanPlay Deep Dive, an independently run, small group workshop. The goal of the “VanPlay Deep Dive” is to map out the many contributors to Vancouver’s parks and recreation system, and outline where we want to go in the future and what we need to get there.

346 members of key stakeholder groups completed 64 Deep Dive workbooks. Park Board staff hosted a handful of unique Deep Dives including three focused on sport and wellness and one for youth which was attended by over 110 adolescents and youth workers.

Urban Explorers Parks and Public Spaces Showcase

Over 6 months, three groups of Vancouver elementary school students explored the City of Vancouver and looked at various environmental and social challenges in their community. The

students present their findings and recommendations in a park and public spaces showcase. The presentation featured science-fair-style dioramas and short essays, and photo walks addressing issues ranging from climb-ability, public art and comfortable spaces to be in, to homelessness. Their projects highlighted ideas on how to make Vancouver's parks and public spaces better for young people.

This initiative was presented by the Society of Children and Youth of BC with the support of Translink, the Board of Park and Recreation's VanPlay and the City of Vancouver's Places for People Downtown.



Hashtagged Social Media Posts | Instagram

Phase 4 – Testing the Goals

As a result of over a year of public, partner, staff and stakeholder input and preliminary research into best practices and precedents from around the world the VanPlay team drafted a set of 10 goals statements. Phase 4 of consultation intended to test these goals with the community, seek a temperature check and discover critical missing pieces.

Throughout May and June 2018 the goals were available for review and feedback was sought via two online surveys, one for the community and one directed at Park Board staff, and a Community Dialogue event hosted by Park Board Commissioners.

The goals statements were refined as a result of the feedback and are published in “10 Goals to shape the next 25 years”.



Phase 5 – Level of Service, Big Moves and Operationalisation of the Big Ideas

To come in late 2018 and early 2019, phase 5 will include a series of workshops and an online survey to define metrics for success, write targets for park and recreation amenity provision and the implementation plan. These results of these efforts will support development of “Strategic Big Moves” (2019) and the “Playbook” implementation plan (2019).



Top to Bottom:

VanPlay Tour Van | Katherine Howard

Park Board Commissioners and Staff at VanPlay
Imagination Playground | Katherine Howard

