



JOHN HENDRY PARK RENEWAL PLAN

May 2022



PREFACE

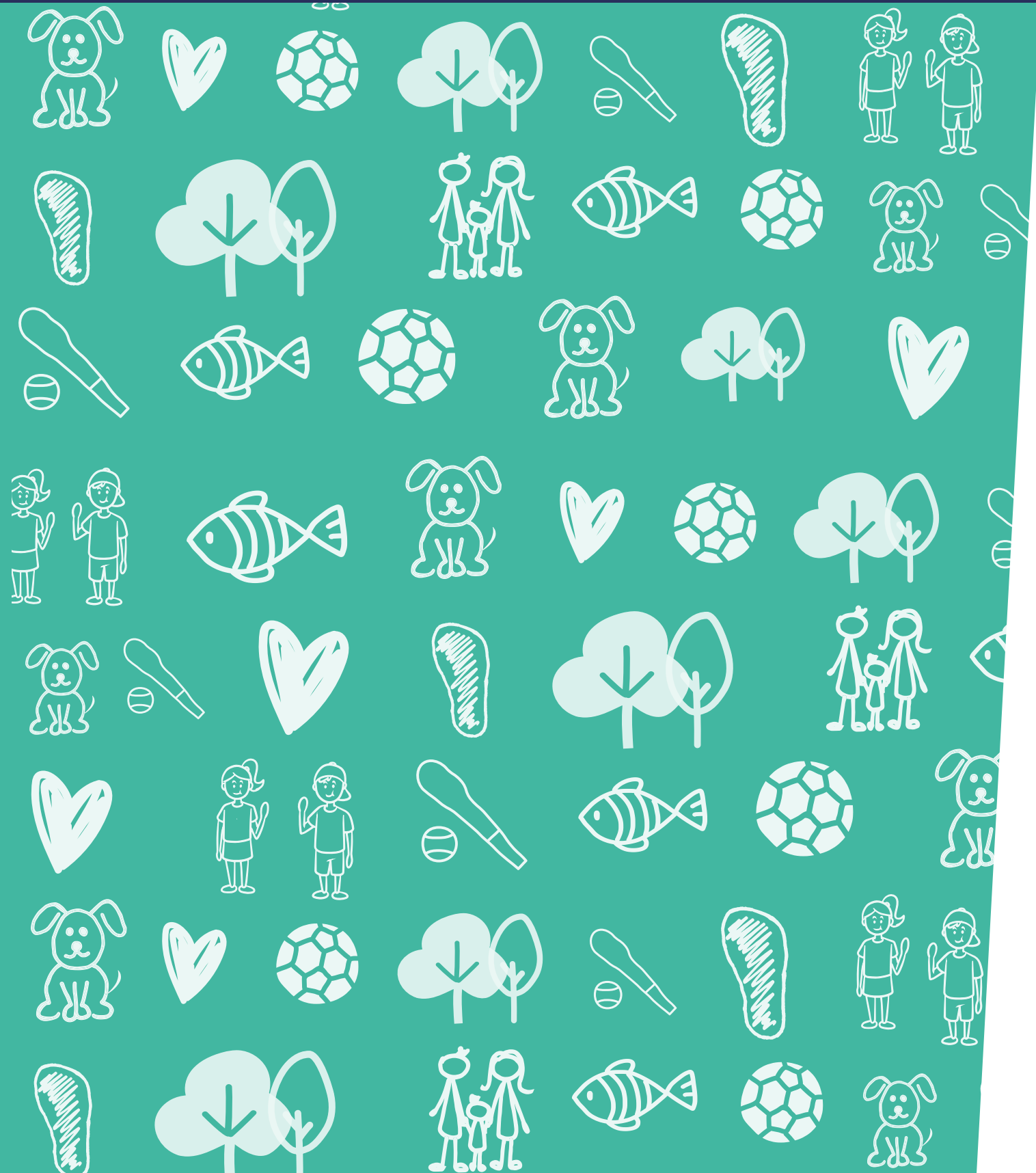
John Hendry Park is located on the traditional territory of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səliilwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations. The starting point of this plan is an acknowledgment of the ancestral and unceded territories of these Coast Salish Peoples, for it is on their lands that all residents of the community now live, work, and play.

In the spirit of reconciliation, this plan acknowledges the disruptive legacy of European settlement, and in particular the dispersal of local First Nations onto limited reserve lands, along with the erosion of traditional food gathering, ceremonial, and cultural practices and systems of governance during the building of what is now Vancouver.

Reconciliation is an ongoing process. In 2014 Vancouver became a City of Reconciliation, bringing the hard work of truth and reconciliation to the forefront of City operations. To support this effort the Park Board has adopted 11 Reconciliation Strategies with the mission to “decolonize the Vancouver Park Board.”

In 2018 the Board adopted the Mission, Vision and Values which “articulates an overarching, clear set of goals and values to ensure Reconciliation is carried out authentically and effectively across the organization.”

It is into this complex terrain that this Renewal Plan is offered. In voicing this acknowledgment, the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan affirms that the City will work together with local Indigenous groups and residents, to continue to acknowledge their long-standing presence, respond to the adverse impacts of colonialism, and strive, wherever possible, to forge new, positive, and constructive relations that offer benefit to all residents of the community.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Vancouver Park Board would like to extend sincere appreciation to all who have contributed to shaping the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan between 2013 and 2022. Through this process, thousands have shared their ideas and insights for the future of this important park. Thank you to all stakeholders, and individuals who have taken the time and contributed to the creation of this plan.

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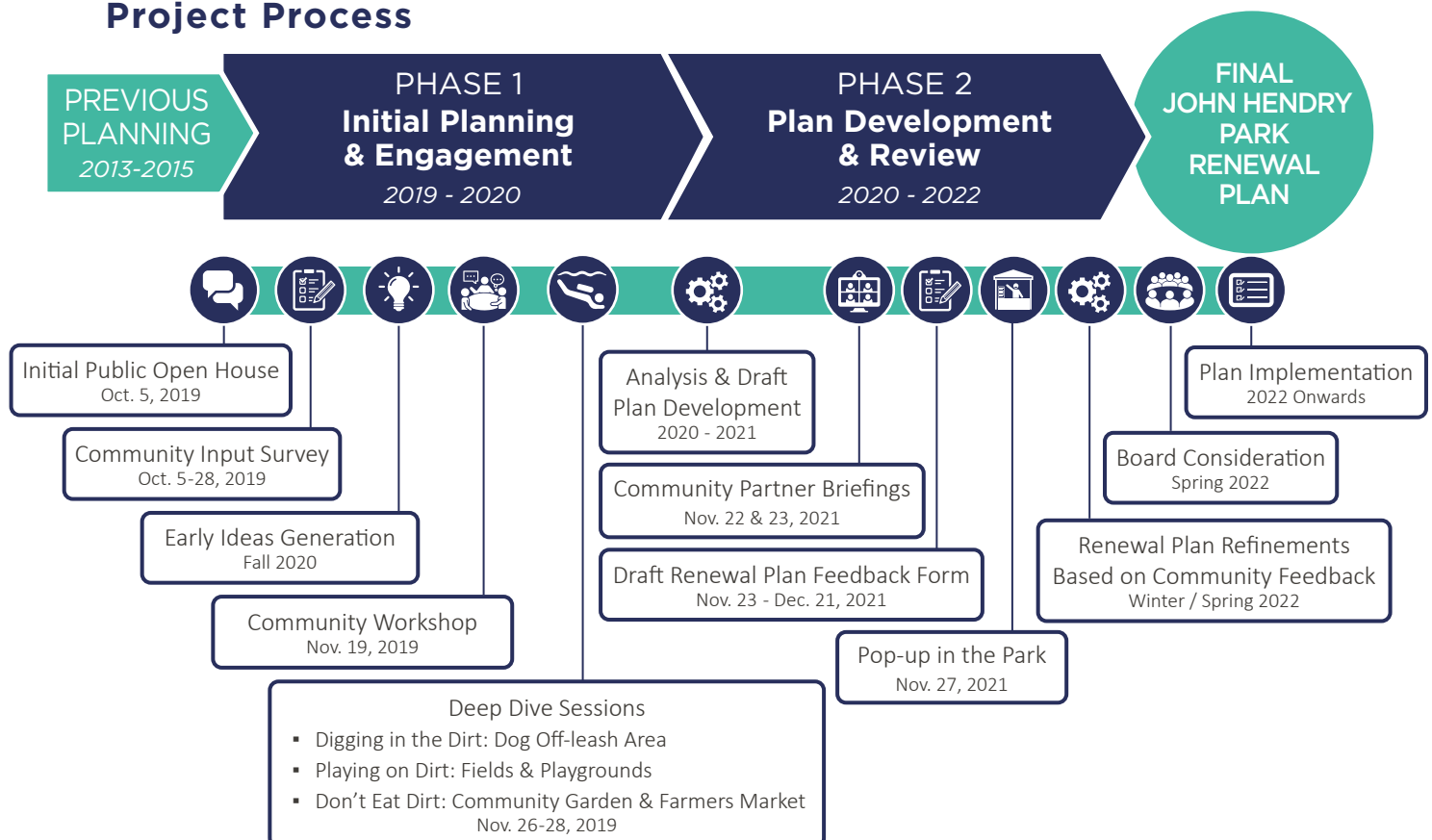


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan

John Hendry Park (also known as Trout Lake) is regarded by Vancouverites as a sanctuary in the centre of the City, providing a get-away within minutes of urban life of East Vancouver. It is a popular destination for picnicking, cycling, walking, and lounging. The Saturday farmers market attracts crowds, while dog-walkers bring their dogs for a game of fetch or a swim. People visit the Trout Lake Community Centre for ice sports, fitness sessions, and art classes and on a busy day, thousands pass through to play, relax, and enjoy. While Trout Lake has historically been a swimming destination, water quality issues have raised concerns about the future of the Park Board's only accessible freshwater lake. The Renewal Plan is an opportunity to understand the values of John Hendry Park users today, and explore innovations that could create a healthy, thriving environment and recreation destination for the future.

Project Process



John Hendry Park in Vancouver

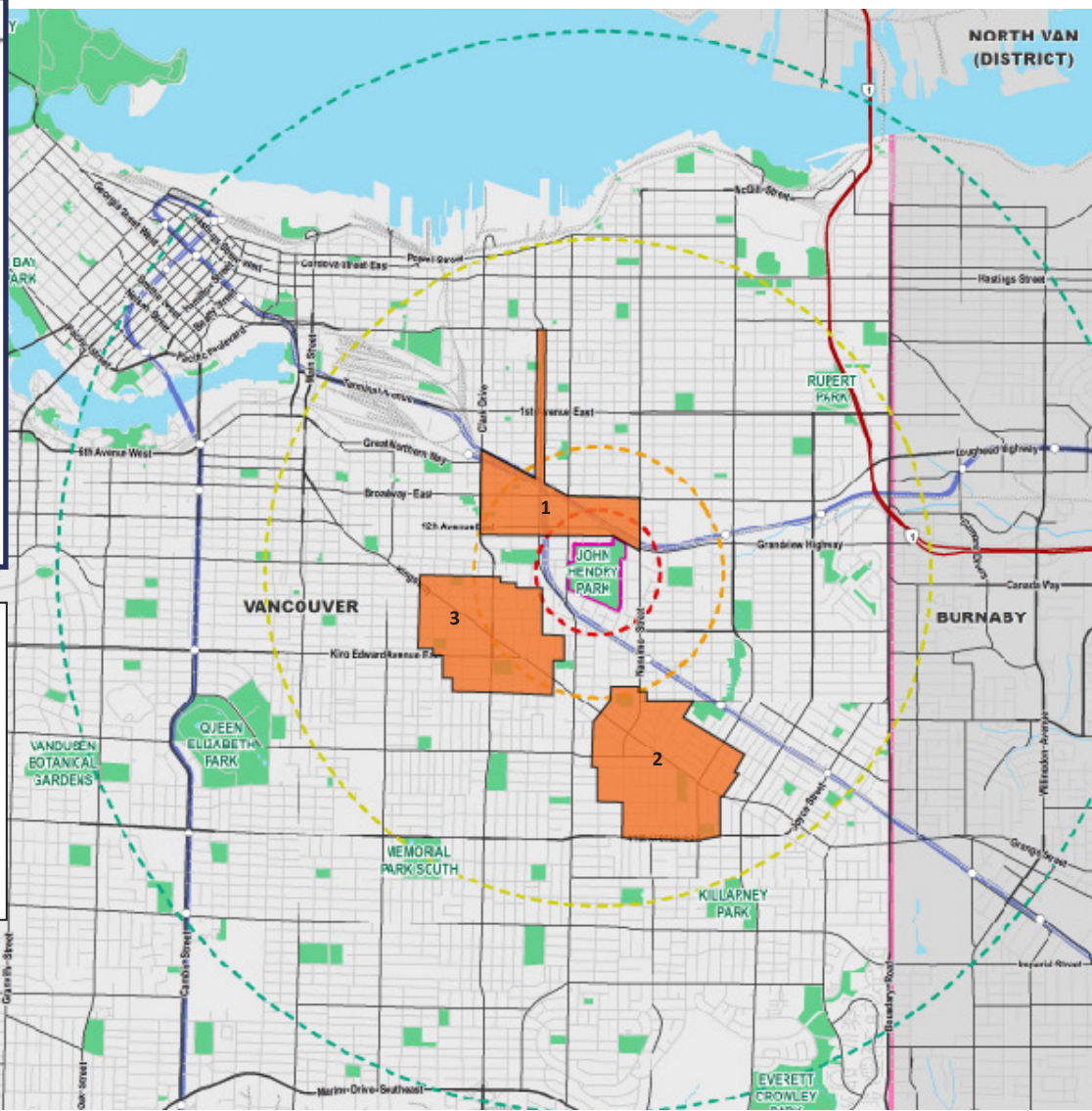
John Hendry Park is located in the heart of East Vancouver, approximately a ten minute walk from the Commercial-Broadway transit hub. The park is within the Kensington-Cedar Cottage neighbourhood and is bounded on the north by E 13th Avenue and South Grandview Highway, a major east-west arterial street, to the south by E 19th Avenue, and to the east and west by Garden Drive and Victoria Drive respectively.

The Kensington-Cedar Cottage neighbourhood has a wide social and demographic mix and is home to people of all ages and cultures, and is known to have an active arts scene. The Grandview-Woodland neighbourhood is north of the park and features a diversity of housing and land uses including Commercial Drive, a significant shopping and food destination.

Many areas surrounding the park are seeing substantial redevelopment which is leading to increasing populations and The City completed the Grandview-Woodland Neighbourhood Plan in 2016 to guide future growth and meet community needs. The Renfrew-Collingwood neighbourhood, primarily a residential area, lies to the east of the park.

ABOUT THE PARK

- **Dedicated:** 1926
- **Official Name:** John Hendry Park
- **Nickname:** Trout Lake
- **Park Area:** 27.3 ha (67.5 acres)
- **Trout Lake:** 4.0 ha (9.9 acres), 15% of the park

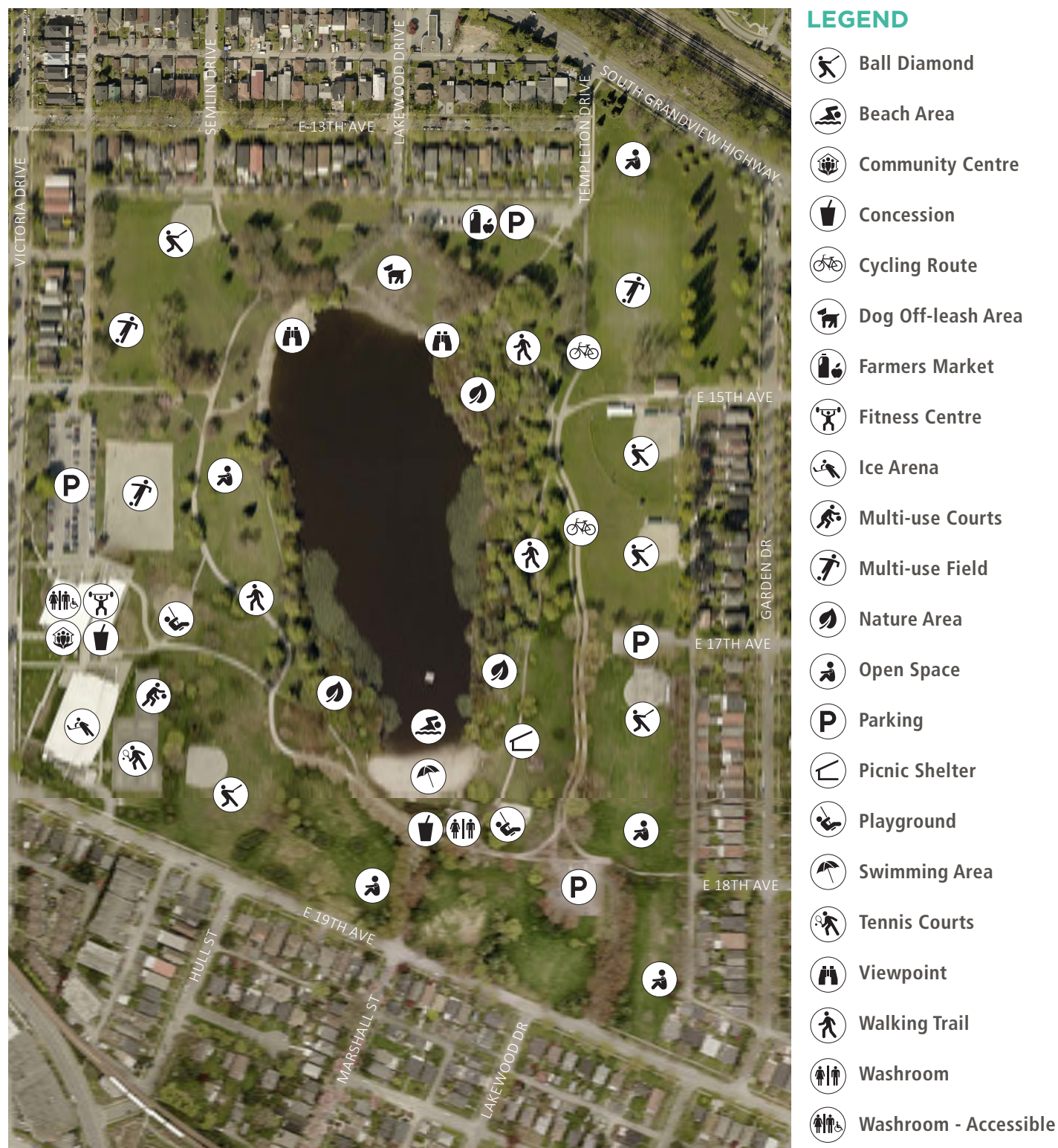


City Approved Area Plans

- 1 Commercial-Broadway Station Precinct and Commercial Drive (Grandview-Woodlands Community Plan)
- 2 Norquay Village Neighbourhood Centre Plan Area
- 3 Kingsway and Knight Neighbourhood Centre: Housing Area Plan

John Hendry Park Today

John Hendry Park has a wide variety of programmed and informal functions. The map below documents activities occurring in the park today.



A Vision for John Hendry Park

John Hendry Park is a sanctuary in East Vancouver anchored by a healthy and connected Trout Lake and its surrounding green spaces.

The park supports a healthy diversity of natural and urban wildlife along with spaces for visitors to recreate and relax in ways that are meaningful to them.

It is an inclusive place that connects nature and our community bringing together people of all ages, backgrounds, and interests to pursue fun and celebrate life among friends, family, and neighbours.

It is the heart of a healthy, green, caring, and connected East Vancouver.



Renewal Plan Objectives



1

Advance Reconciliation & Decolonization



2

Support Healthy & Sustainable Water Systems



3

Enhance Natural Spaces & Biodiversity



4

Support Safety, Accessibility, & Inclusivity and Create a Park for All



5

Provide Diverse Recreational Options



6

Improve Park Connectivity



7

Reinvest in Priorities

Organizing Framework

FOUNDATION

A defining feature of John Hendry Park is its variety of spaces; its wealth of park features and facilities that co-exist and overlap, meaning:

- sports are played next to nature;
- wildlife lives in or visits the park throughout the year;
- dogs and pedestrians share pathways and lookouts;
- children play surrounded by trees and water; and
- people of all ages, interests, and abilities mingle with one another.

While this highly integrated character can present challenges when conflicts are perceived, it also creates unique opportunities for a community to share, mingle, learn, and grow. It is a special experience to find common ground where people respect differences while sharing a beloved space.

For this reason, the organizing framework for John Hendry Park is layered and integrated system where the journey forward focuses on reducing challenges and conflicts while maintaining opportunities for our paths to cross.

John Hendry Park brings all of us together.

FRAMEWORK

Six layers comprise John Hendry Park as illustrated in the diagram on the next page.

- **Culture Layer** – where we celebrate cultural diversity and continue our journey towards reconciliation
- **Blue Layer** – where water flows
- **Green Layer** – where natural ecosystems and critters thrive
- **Relax Layer** – where we slow down and find peace
- **Play Layer** – where we run, compete, play, and celebrate
- **Move Layer** – where we connect and flow

Each layer brings elements that reinforce the varied and integrated nature of John Hendry Park.



THE PARK LAYERS

CULTURE

where we celebrate cultural
diversity and continue
our journey towards
reconciliation

BLUE

where water flows

GREEN

where natural
ecosystems and
critters thrive

RELAX

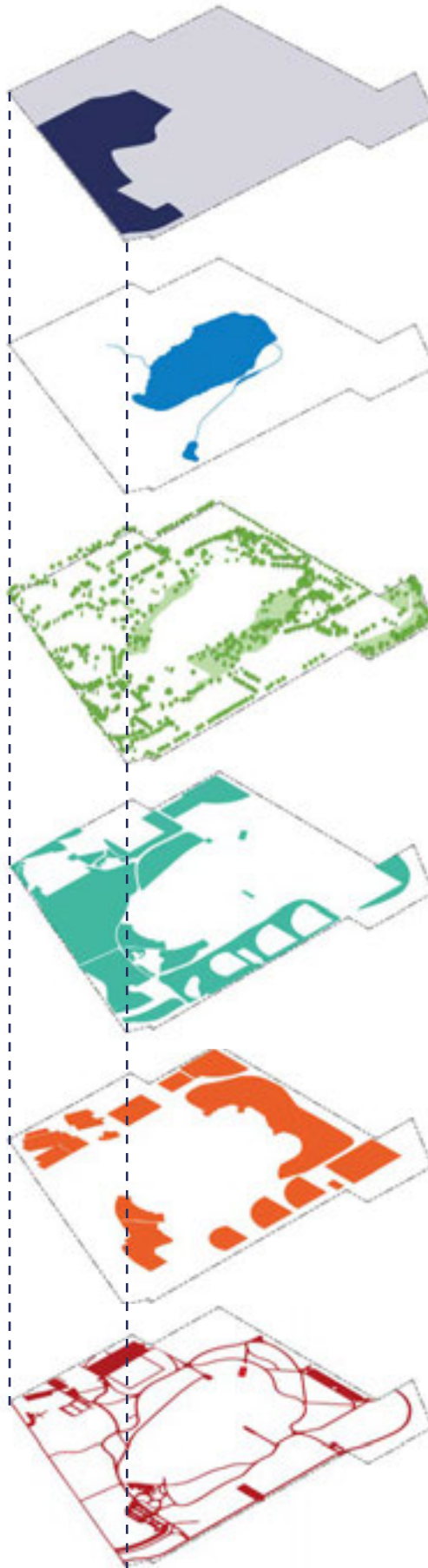
where we slow down
and find peace

PLAY

where we run, compete,
play, and celebrate

MOVE

where we connect and flow



JOHN HENDRY PARK CONCEPT PLAN



RECOMMENDATIONS LIST (see next page for descriptions)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1 Cultural Focus Area | 10 Dedicated Flexible Open Spaces | 20 South Beach Event Area | 26B Bicycle Circulation - Multi-use Trail |
| 2 Indigenous Celebration Facility | 11 Picnic Shelters | 21 Farmers Market Relocation | 27 Primary Park Trails |
| 3 Adaptive Trout Lake Water Quality Treatment & Monitoring | 12 Lake Lookouts | 22 Courts Activity Centre | 28 Secondary Park Trails (not on map) |
| 4 Rainwater Channel for Neighbourhood Run-off | 13 Seating, Drinking Water, & Amenities (not on map) | 23 Victoria Drive Community Plaza | 29 Parking |
| 5 Capturing & Treating Park Run-off | 14 Dog Off-Leash Area | 24 Community Centre Playground | 30 Wayfinding |
| 6 Northeast Woodland | 15 Consolidated & Upgraded Sports Fields | 25 North Public Washroom Building | 31 Park Lighting (not on map) |
| 7 Natural Lake Edges | 16 All-Weather Field | 26A Bicycle Circulation - BC Parkway Trail | |
| 8 Tree Inventory Planning & Renewal (not on map) | 17 Little League Fields | | |
| 9 Pollinator Planting (not on map) | 18 Northeast Playing Field | | |
| | 19 South Beach Activity Area | | |



Culture Layer – Indigenous Reconciliation

1 CULTURAL FOCUS AREA

- area dedicated towards supporting the Park Board’s Reconciliation Mission, Vision, and Values
- co-create and design the area with First Nations and Indigenous residents to reflect Indigenous peoples’ interests and forge positive relationships that offer benefit to all

2 INDIGENOUS CELEBRATION FACILITY

- explore creation of a covered event structure through the Cultural Focus Area design process



Water - Blue Layer

3 ADAPTIVE TROUT LAKE WATER QUALITY TREATMENT & MONITORING

- conduct ongoing water monitoring to track water quality improvements
- trial water quality enhancements including aeration, potential partitioning of the swimming area to focus water treatments (e.g., water curtain or barrier), and filtration alternatives
- work towards a goal of eliminating addition of drinking water into the lake

4 RAINWATER CHANNEL FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD RUN-OFF

- construct and naturalize a water channel for treating neighbourhood rainwater run-off in the park
- restore the flow of rainwater to Trout Lake to help improve water quality and lake ecosystems

5 CAPTURING & TREATING PARK RUN-OFF

- direct rainwater run-off within the park towards Trout Lake for natural infiltration (rather than to City storm sewers)
- add rain gardens and pervious paving at parking and fields to clean and infiltrate rainwater in a more ecological way



Natural Spaces - Green Layer

6 NORTHEAST WOODLAND

- naturalize a woodland area to add biodiversity and a sound and visual barrier to South Grandview Hwy

7 NATURAL LAKE EDGES

- protect the east and west shorelines of Trout Lake as natural areas for wildlife and limit public access to these areas
- restore vegetation including removal of invasive species and ongoing maintenance

8 TREE INVENTORY PLANNING & RENEWAL (throughout park)

- assess the condition of existing park trees
- add new trees while maintaining a mix of open and treed areas to frame views and increase biodiversity

9 POLLINATOR PLANTING (throughout park)

- integrate plants that attract butterflies and birds
- add educational information
- collaborate on stewardship of these areas



Relax Layer – Open Spaces

10 DEDICATED FLEXIBLE OPEN SPACES

- maintain spaces specifically for informal play and relaxation
- improve drainage and quality of grass
- maintain the northwest and northeast fields as unfenced to encourage informal use when not booked

11 PICNIC SHELTERS

- add picnic shelters near the south beach area (both bookable and informal)

12 LAKE LOOKOUTS

- upgrade of the existing northwest pier
- remove the older northeast pier
- add two new piers on the east and west shorelines for low impact lake views
- integrate seating and low level lighting

13 SEATING, DRINKING WATER, & AMENITIES (throughout park)

- add seating and drinking water in key locations (e.g., destinations, wayfinding nodes, etc.)
- increase options for seating in sun and shade, lounging area, and “playful” seating



Activity Spaces - Play Layer

14 DOG OFF-LEASH AREA

- keep a size similar to existing (2.8 ha)
- improve signage and amenities
- mark boundaries by secure fencing per the *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy*
- maintain un-gated access points in areas with lower potential for conflict
- add gated access points in the areas closest to adjacent field spaces

15 CONSOLIDATED & UPGRADED SPORTS FIELDS

- re-orient and enlarge the northwest softball field to Softball Canada (SC) standards and maintain areas used for mini-soccer
- remove the southwest softball field due to small size, poor drainage, tree impacts required to meet SC sizing (incorporate this area as part of the Cultural Focus Area- see #1)

16 ALL-WEATHER FIELD

- maintain with updates to surfacing (gravel, turf, or artificial turf) as per the City-wide *Sport Field Strategy* currently underway

17 LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS

- shift the northern and middle fields west by approximately 10 m to support relocation of the BC Parkway Trail (see #26A)
- at the same time, complete upgrades including improved drainage, backstops, spectator seating, and perimeter fencing

18 NORTHEAST PLAYING FIELD

- maintain with upgrades including drainage improvements and levelling (based on an assessment of subsurface conditions)
- add spectator seating

19 SOUTH BEACH ACTIVITY AREA

- update the beach building, including:
 - » improved washrooms / changerooms
 - » removal of the concession
 - » a new multi-purpose activity space
 - » a plaza space for mobile vending
 - » a new seating deck with tables and chairs overlooking the beach
 - » a staff lunchroom
 - » equipment storage
- enhanced the beach area with imported sand, shade trees, defined edges, and consideration for beach volleyball (space permitting)
- add an accessible beach and lake access
- create a new adventure playground for all ages with potential interactive water play
- integrate vegetation and seating throughout the area

20 SOUTH BEACH EVENT AREA

- add a flexible plaza space to the west of the south parking lot
- upgrade the south parking lot with permeable paving that could support use of this space during larger events
- design the area to host a range of activities including community celebrations (e.g., National Indigenous Peoples Day, Vines Art Festival), Trout Lake Farmers Market (see #21), fitness activities, performances, and more
- add power and lighting to support events
- integrate existing trees into design

21 FARMERS MARKET RELOCATION

- relocate the market to the South Beach Event Area (see #20) to:
 - » increase connectivity to amenities like washrooms, playground, and picnic areas
 - » support water and power access
- consider access, parking, and mitigation of neighbourhood impacts in the design

22 COURTS ACTIVITY CENTRE

- reconfigure and update the courts area to include consideration for:
 - » 3 full tennis courts
 - » 2 basketball courts
 - » 2 multi-sport courts
 - » addition of ping-pong
 - » integrated seating with wi-fi and power

23 VICTORIA DRIVE COMMUNITY PLAZA

- update this area to include amenities such as:
 - » covered spaces for TLCC programming and informal use
 - » an art showcase space
 - » games and lounge areas, wi-fi, and power
 - » integrated urban skate elements
 - » a potential tetherball area

24 COMMUNITY CENTRE PLAYGROUND

- maintain the existing playground with addition of seating and bicycle parking

25 NORTH PUBLIC WASHROOM BUILDING

- consider two alternatives to add public washroom access in the north of the park:
 - » renovation of the existing Little League washroom / concession in partnership with user groups to include public facilities
 - » addition of a new washroom building at the west end of the north parking lot in conjunction with improvements to the Lakewood Drive park entrance



Circulation - Move Layer

26A BICYCLE CIRCULATION

- **26A:** relocate the BC Parkway Trail to the east park edge to improve separation from recreational trails and connect to bike routes on E 13th Ave and E 19th Ave (in conjunction with shifting the Little League fields- see #17)
- **26B:** upgrade a multi-use trail through the park to connect from the BC Parkway to key destinations and the E 14th Ave bike route
- add bike parking / repair at key locations

27 PRIMARY PARK TRAILS

- improve surfacing and drainage for accessibility throughout the year
- upgrade a lake loop trail with options to go through or around the dog off-leash area
- add connections to key park destinations

28 SECONDARY PARK TRAILS (throughout park)

- update the trail network to link destinations
- improve drainage and add boardwalks in seasonally wet areas

29 PARKING

- retain the four existing parking lots (no additional parking is planned within the park)
- make minor adjustments at the community centre lot to improve pedestrian circulation
- adapt the south lot for flexible event use (see #20)

30 WAYFINDING

- add circulation nodes with seating, signage, and art at key points in the network
- use clear, attractive, and consistent route and regulation signs throughout the park

31 PARK LIGHTING (key locations)

- add lighting to key connections that may be used during evening hours (e.g., BC Parkway Trail, main lake loop) and destinations like part of the off-leash area and the courts area
- limit lighting in other areas to protect dark skies, especially around Trout Lake
- adapt field lighting to support dark sky objectives



Recommendations

The Renewal Plan process generated many ideas for improvements to existing park features as well as suggestions for new features and amenities. In total **31 Recommendations** are provided in **Section 5** for consideration. These recommendations reflect the Vision and Renewal Plan Objectives, and due to their broad reach, have been separated into six layers to provide a clear organizing framework to guide the renewal of the park.

Each recommendation includes a number of actions and preliminary timeframes that collectively provide direction. As time progresses and the community evolves, it is expected that new directions will emerge and become part of the park's future. Therefore continuing to review and adapt the actions, while maintaining the intent of the vision, will be important to achieving the community's desire for JHP.

A subsequent, more detailed phasing plan will be developed that corresponds to the actions described. The phasing and implementation of these recommendations and actions will be subject to Park Board priorities and the financial capabilities over the coming years.

Implementation

The implementation summary in **Section 6** of the plan provides an overview of the recommended steps for achieving the John Hendry Park vision. Actions are organized into four time frames:

- **Short Term Actions** are recommended to be completed in the next 5 years. These actions typically garnered high public support and will have an immediate benefit for park users. In some cases, short term actions must be completed prior to medium and long term actions.
- **Medium Term Actions** are recommended for the 5- to 10-year time frame and may require a deeper investment. Several of these projects will require more detailed planning and securing of funding.
- **Long Term Actions** are recommended for consideration beyond 10 years and have lower priority or complex factors that may delay implementation. These include major infrastructure projects. It is anticipated that the Renewal Plan will be updated in the long term to confirm the needs of the community at that time and recommended actions will be updated to reflect these needs.
- **Ongoing Actions** include activities and improvements that will occur periodically over time. Funding for these projects will need to be considered in ongoing annual budgets for maintenance and operations.

41 short term actions are recommended - see p.145 for details

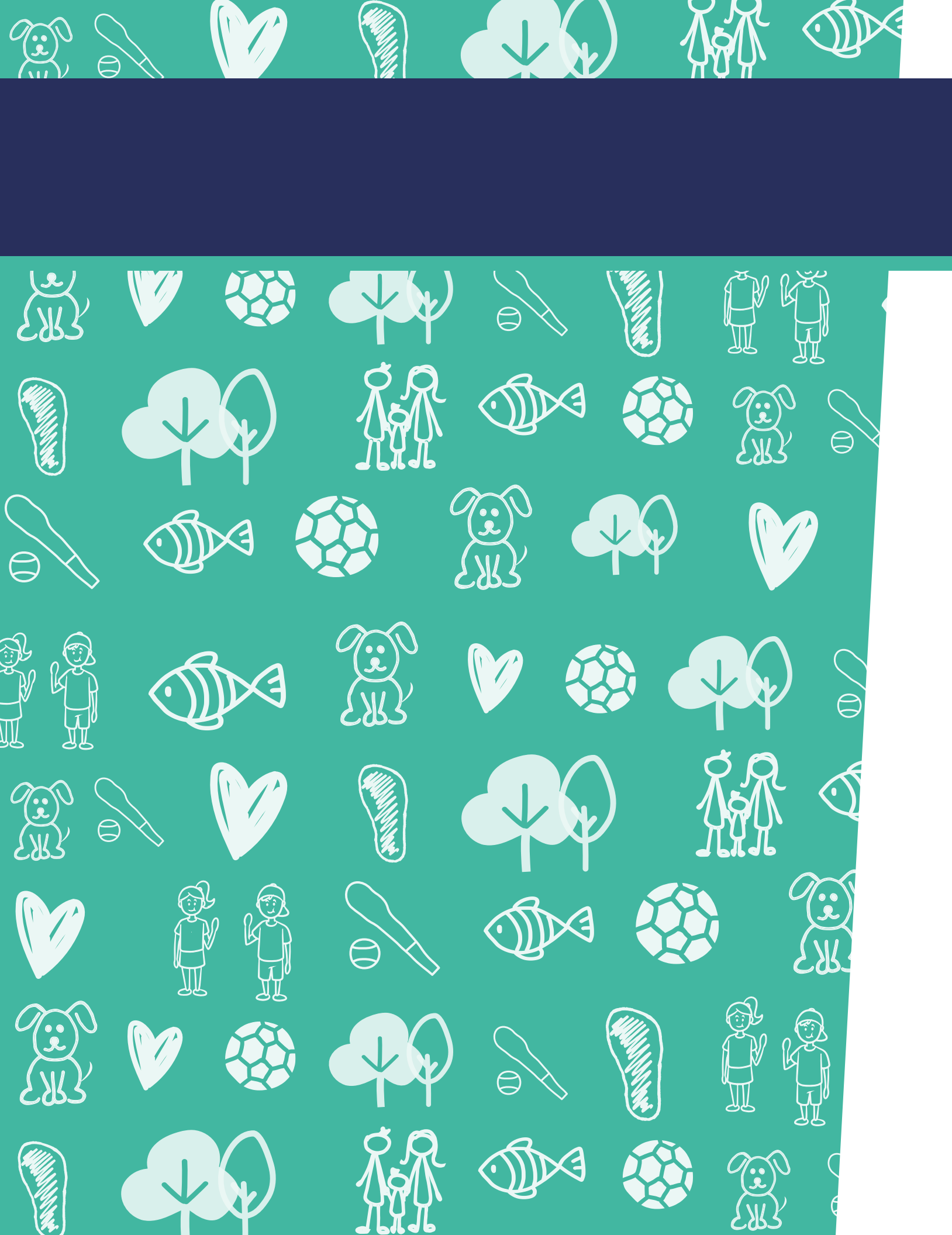
34 medium term actions are recommended - see p.147 for details

4 long term actions are recommended - see p.149 for details

15 ongoing actions are recommended - see p.150 for details

A flexible approach to implementation will be required as circumstances such as Park Board funding capacity may expedite or delay time frames. All the actions identified to date are important to the community, and should opportunity arise, consideration to complete an action sooner may be warranted.





PART

1



1 | INTRODUCTION

This section introduces the purpose of the Renewal Plan and the process used to develop it.

1.1 Purpose of the Renewal Plan

John Hendry Park (“JHP”), also known as Trout Lake, is regarded by Vancouverites as a sanctuary in the centre of East Vancouver, providing a get-away within minutes of the surrounding neighbourhoods. It is a popular destination for picnicking, cycling, walking, and lounging. The Saturday farmers market attracts crowds, while dog-owners bring their pets for a play year-round. People visit the community centre for ice sports, fitness and art classes and on a busy day, thousands come to play, relax, and enjoy. While Trout Lake has historically been a swimming destination, water quality questions have raised concerns about the future of the Park Board’s only accessible freshwater lake.

As Vancouver’s population grows, more people look for places to recreate and connect with nature, often with competing ideas about what is needed for parks like JHP. The Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation (“Park Board”) has developed the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan (“Renewal Plan”) to identify the values of park users today and explore how to support a healthy, safe, and equitable John Hendry Park for the future.

1.2 Using this Document

As with all planning documents, the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan should be considered a living document that will evolve as the community changes. Recommendations in this plan are intended to be reviewed and adjusted regularly to reflect changing community needs. All recommended projects will be considered within the City of Vancouver’s broader planning and budgeting, and are subject to consideration and approval by the Park Board.

Committed leadership will be key to successful realization of the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan. Success will also depend on support and contribution from Vancouver residents and stakeholders to create and maintain a park that is truly a community destination.

THE RENEWAL PLAN AIMS TO:

- Document and analyze current park facilities, amenities, and qualities.
- Understand the context of John Hendry Park – historical, community, and ecological.
- Engage park users and capture their concerns and ideas about the park.
- Enhance stormwater management and biodiversity in the park.
- Identify possible alternatives to managing water quality issues present in Trout Lake today.
- Develop recommendations for park improvements, design and character updates, and management improvements.
- Establish a preliminary implementation plan for John Hendry Park to thrive into the future.

1.3 Project Process

The John Hendry Park Renewal Plan is built upon both previous planning efforts completed in 2013-2015 and continued planning and engagement through a process in 2019-2022. The 2019-2022 process reviewed previous ideas, confirmed those to carry forward, and integrated current ideas and needs for the park. The 2019-2022 process is described in *Figure 1*.

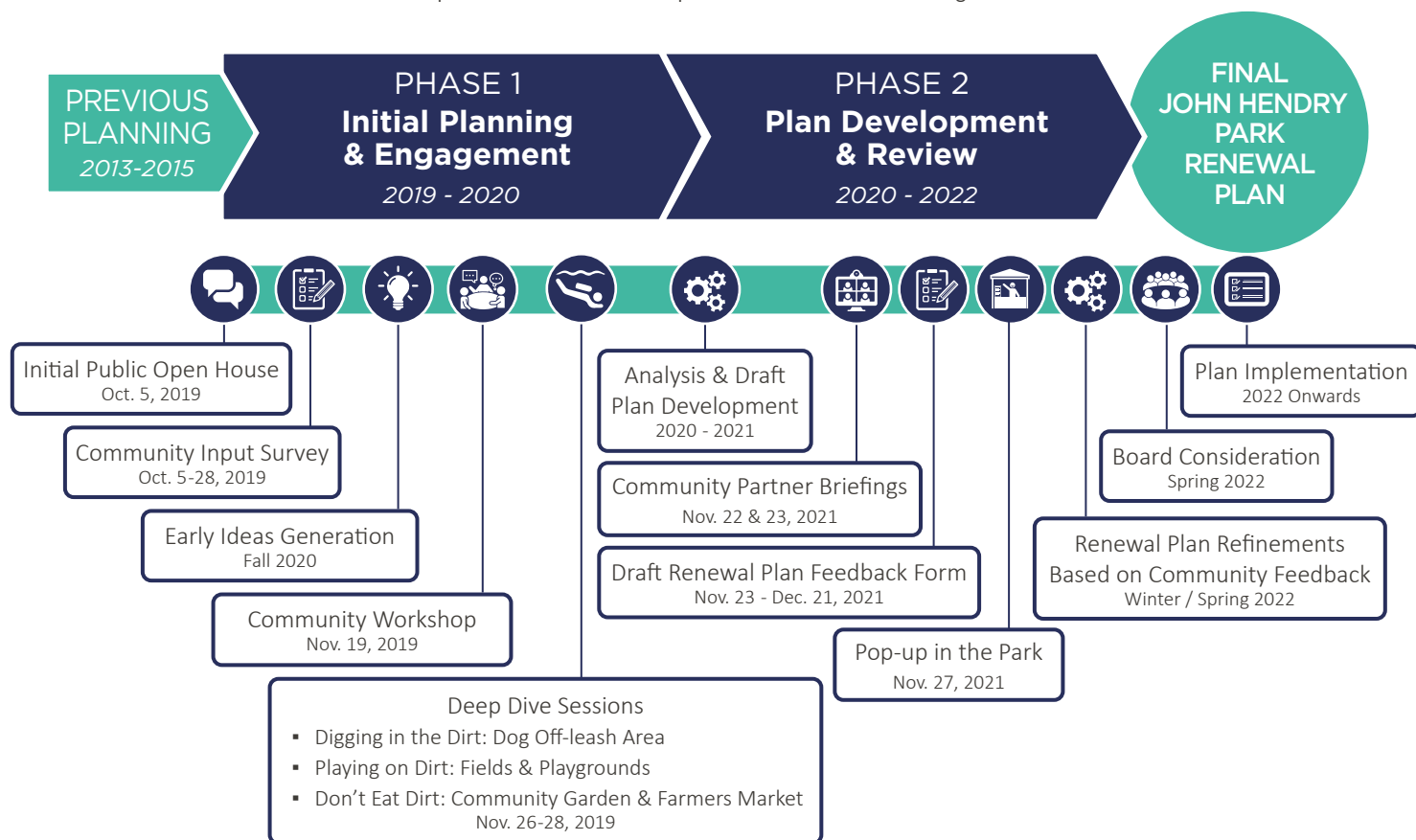


Figure 1: John Hendry Park Renewal Plan 2019-2022 Process Diagram



1.3.1 2013-2015 PROCESS

The John Hendry Park Renewal Plan began in August 2013 and an initial draft was completed in June 2015. The Renewal Plan was completed in draft form, pending outcomes of other City of Vancouver processes, including the City-wide *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy (2017)*.

This previous process included three phases:

- 1. Inventory, Analysis & Ideas:** Phase 1 analyzed the current state of the park and its facilities and engaged to understand John Hendry Park through the eyes of the community.
- 2. Renewal Plan Options:** Phase 2 built on the ideas obtained in Phase 1 and focused in on feasible options that could be considered for the park's future.
- 3. Recommended Renewal Plan:** Phase 3 refined and evaluated draft directions for the park.

1.3.2 2019-2022 PROCESS

Planning for John Hendry Park restarted in 2019 to review the previous draft directions, identify new community interests, and present an updated plan to the Vancouver Park Board.

This process included two phases:

- 1. Initial Planning & Engagement:** The first phase focused on reviewing previous planning, identifying gaps and issues, and working with the community to confirm which previous directions remain supported and those to be explored further. Once confirmed, the process dug deeper into key areas to tackle the challenging issues.
- 2. Plan Development & Review:** The second phase focused on creating an updated draft Renewal Plan and working with community members and stakeholders to confirm, refine, and finalize directions.



1.4 Related Plans & Initiatives

The Park Board and City of Vancouver have developed many important plans and initiatives that guide planning for John Hendry Park. The key plans below have informed the recommendations in this plan.

VANPLAY (2019/20)

VanPlay is Vancouver's Parks and Recreation Services Plan. The plan outlines an approach to the equitable delivery of parks and recreation in a connected and efficient manner, while celebrating history of the land, place, and culture. This plan classifies John Hendry Park as a Community Park and one of the top five highest-use parks in Vancouver.

LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM ACTION PLAN (2021)

The vision of this 5-year plan is to move toward a sustainable, just, and decolonized local food system. The Park Board and partners aim to do this by making space for Indigenous food sovereignty, increasing equitable access to food assets and services, and by working towards food system resiliency as part of climate action.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (2020/21)

Seeks to reduce Vancouver's carbon pollution by 50% by 2030. *Big Move 6* – Natural Carbon Sequestration specifically calls for increases and enhancements to naturally managed areas and urban forest canopy trees in the city and park system

VANSPLASH (2019)

VanSplash is a City-wide approach to planning future pools and aquatic resources. The plan recognizes Trout Lake as an important part of the City's aquatic network supports potential improvements that could enhance the lake's swimming experience.

RAIN CITY STRATEGY (2019)

This strategy sets the ambitious target of Vancouver capturing and treating 90% of its annual rainfall. This includes capturing and cleaning up to 48 mm of rainfall per day in public parks. Parkland can also be used to help capture and clean rainwater from 40% of Vancouver's impervious surfaces by 2050.

RECONCILIATION - MISSION, VISION AND VALUES (2018)

Provides a guide to support the implementation of the Park Board's Reconciliation and Decolonisation goals.

URBAN FOREST STRATEGY UPDATE (2018)

The *Urban Forest Strategy* is focused on protecting and enhancing the existing urban forest in Vancouver. Large parks are identified as critical parts of Vancouver's ecological network where natural forests are to be enhanced.

PEOPLE, PARKS & DOGS STRATEGY (2017)

The *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy* provides a framework to deliver parks that accommodate park users with and without dogs. The strategy provides recommendations for access, design, stewardship, and enforcement, each with the goal of promoting the comfort and safety of all park users. John Hendry Park is identified as a “Destination Park” for off-leash use and the strategy provides design criteria applied within the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan recommendations.

GRANDVIEW-WOODLAND COMMUNITY PLAN (2016)

John Hendry Park is used by many residents from the Grandview-Woodland neighbourhood. The neighbourhood plan identifies a number of recreation infrastructure gaps that could be supported as the park is upgraded.

BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY (2016)

The *Biodiversity Strategy* seeks to increase the amount and ecological quality of Vancouver’s natural areas to support biodiversity and enhance access to nature. John Hendry Park is listed in the strategy as “Biodiversity Hotspot” and priority habitat area for freshwater wetlands and natural areas.

VANCOUVER BIRD STRATEGY (2015)

The *Vancouver Bird Strategy* provides details on how to create conditions for native birds to thrive in the City of Vancouver and acknowledges Trout Lake as a birding hot spot.

REWILDING VANCOUVER (2014)

The *Rewilding Vancouver* action plan focuses on improving and enhancing experiences of nature for all Vancouverites and increasing understanding and awareness of nature in the City.



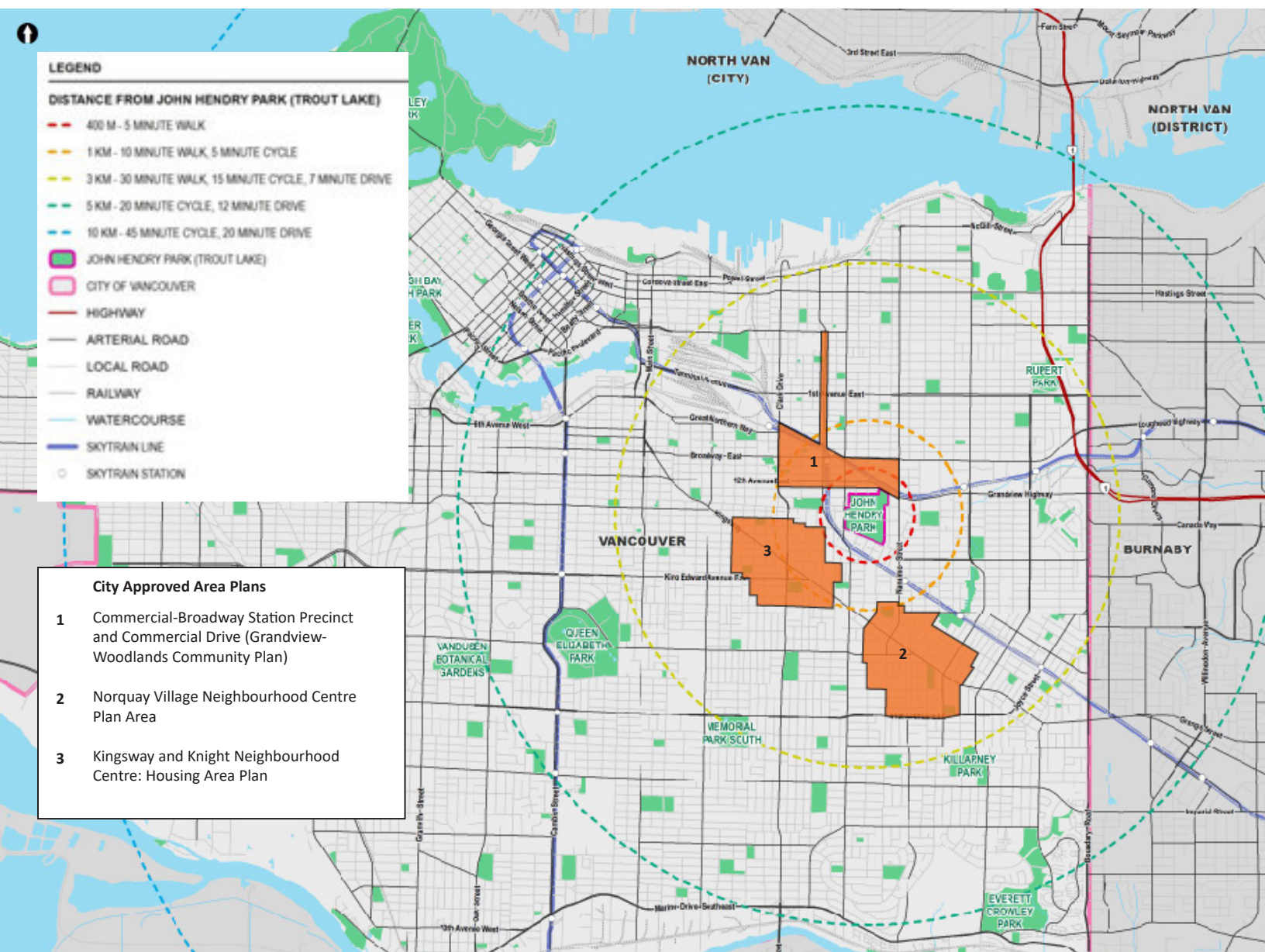


Figure 2: John Hendry Park within Vancouver

2 | THE PARK TODAY

This section provides an overview of the existing composition of John Hendry Park, including its layout, ecology and current use.

2.1 John Hendry Park in Vancouver

John Hendry Park is located in the heart of East Vancouver, approximately ten blocks from the Commercial-Broadway transit hub. The park is within the Kensington-Cedar Cottage neighbourhood and is bounded on the north by E 13th Avenue, the south by E 19th Avenue, and the east and west by Garden Drive and Victoria Drive respectively. The northeast section of the park is adjacent to South Grandview Highway, a major east-west arterial street.

The Kensington-Cedar Cottage neighbourhood has a wide social and demographic mix and is home to people of all ages and cultures, and is known to have an active arts scene. The Grandview-Woodland neighbourhood is north of the park and features a diversity of housing and land uses including Commercial Drive, a significant shopping and food destination. The Renfrew-Collingwood neighbourhood, primarily a residential area, lies to the east of the park. Several schools are close to JHP and use the park for recreation:

- Lord Beaconsfield Elementary School
- Laura Secord Elementary School
- Tyee Elementary School
- Dickens Elementary School
- Lord Selkirk Elementary School
- Nootka Elementary School
- Stratford Hall International School
- Gladstone Secondary School

Many neighbourhoods around John Hendry Park are seeing substantial redevelopment resulting in significant population increases which in turn is increasing use of, and demands on the park.

ABOUT THE PARK

- Dedicated: 1926
- Official Name: John Hendry Park
- Nickname: Trout Lake
- Park Area: 27.3 ha (67.5 acres)
- Trout Lake: 4.0 ha (9.9 acres), 15% of the park
- 5th largest park in Vancouver

Did you know?

Trout Lake is the only accessible freshwater lake within the City of Vancouver and is a popular destination for those looking to cool off in the summer.

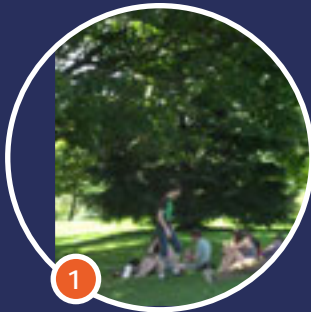


2.2 Existing Park Features

John Hendry Park has a wide variety of programmed and informal functions. The map below documents activities currently occurring in the park and Table 1 on page 12 provides a summary and description of existing amenities.



Figure 3: Existing Park Features



Relaxing in the park's open spaces is one of JHP's most popular activities.



Trails loop around Trout Lake – key concerns are issues with drainage and routing that directs people through the off-leash area.



The beach at the south end of Trout Lake is a swimming destination, but water quality issues have been common.



Some existing docks have been closed due to aging conditions.



The grass fields throughout the park are used for a variety of sports, but the boggy nature of the area contributes to uneven surfaces.



The playground at the south beach area is popular, but is aging and will need upgrades soon.



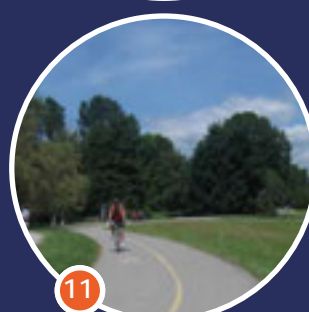
The dog off-leash area at the north end of Trout Lake is popular; however, some conflicts with other park uses have been identified.



A small stormwater feature directs run-off from the roof of the Community Centre to Trout Lake; no other natural stormwater features currently exist.



The Trout Lake Community Centre, updated in 2010, offers a broad range of programs and attracts substantial activity to the park.



The BC Parkway Trail cycling route travels through the park and conflicts have been reported between cyclists and other park users.






















The Trout Lake Farmers Market, operating in the park since 1995, is loved but also contributes to congestion in the park.



The site where the BC Parkway, walkways, and off-leash area merge is considered a high conflict area.

Table 1: Existing Park Features Summary

SYMBOL	FACILITY	# IN PARK	~ AREA (SQ.M)	PRIMARY USES	CONDITION / DESCRIPTION
	Softball Diamonds	2	8,230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational softball, slo-pitch, fastball 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest Diamond: Moderate condition; outfield sloping. Dugout and benches okay; size limited by adjacent trees and roads Southwest Diamond: Poor condition; outfield uneven; small outfield and backstop Diamonds are well used in spring and summer
	Baseball Diamonds	3	13,100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trout Lake Little League baseball 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some uneven surfaces in outfields due to boggy conditions Infields, backstops and dugouts generally in moderate condition Northern two diamonds well used by the Trout Lake Little League which organizes league activities for children aged 4 to 12 Southern diamond has been used for the Challenger Division, hosting games for children aged 4 to 18 with cognitive or physical disabilities
	Northeast Multi-use Field	1	7,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby Football Gaelic Football Ultimate Frisbee Grass Volleyball 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field has poorly drained areas and uneven surfaces due to boggy conditions No washrooms or changeroom facilities nearby (closest is community centre)
	All Weather Field	1	4,180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby Soccer Softball Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field lighting Uneven surface Well used in winter (dust issues in summer) Lack of shade Conflict with balls entering the adjacent parking lot, nearby park pathways
	Northwest mini fields	2	4,240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soccer (youth) Ultimate frisbee Yoga Quiddich Kids camps Events Casual sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet conditions make the field unusable during certain conditions Trees limit the field size Damage (e.g., holes) from dog activities
	Multi-use Courts	2	650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basketball TLCC programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fenced and in good condition 1 full-size basketball court 1 small-sized court (used for pickleball)

SYMBOL	FACILITY	# IN PARK	~ AREA (SQ.M)	PRIMARY USES	CONDITION / DESCRIPTION
	Tennis Courts	3	1,925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis TLCC programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paved surfacing Fenced and in good condition Two north-south facing courts (preferred alignment); one east-west facing court
	Covered Picnic Area	1	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group picnics Reservations required in summer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good condition- six tables, one communal BBQ No water tap close by
    	Trout Lake Community Centre	1	5,620	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs Indoor sports Fitness Meetings and events Ice sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated in 2010 Includes fitness area, gymnasium, rental spaces, cafe, and ice arena Washroom and changerooms Well-used
 	South Beach Building	1	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concession Washrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located near swimming beach Includes a small changeroom and washrooms Outdoor shower and tap at the swimming area Drinking fountain located to the west of the building Caretaker residence is currently unoccupied Building is aging
 	Little League Concession/ Washroom	1	170	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concession (private) Washrooms (private) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located between little league baseball diamonds and northeast field Three washrooms and a concession Drinking fountain near diamonds Owned / operated by Trout Lake Little League Not open to the public
	Community Centre Playground	1	700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed in 2010 Includes multiple play structures Well-used Limited seating options
	South Beach Playground	1	520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging equipment Adjacent to south beach area

SYMBOL	FACILITY	# IN PARK	~ AREA (SQ.M)	PRIMARY USES	CONDITION / DESCRIPTION
	Dog Off-Leash Area	1	35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dog activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated off-leash area ▪ Includes water access for dogs at the north end of Trout Lake ▪ Extents are not clearly delineated which contributes to user conflicts
	Trout Lake	1	40,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming (people and dogs) ▪ Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beach sand is imported and is replenished occasionally at the south beach ▪ Water quality concerns limit swimming and water activities
	Natural Areas		2,240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural area protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wildlife areas on the east and west sides of Trout Lake ▪ Remnant of the former peat bog in the southeast corner of Trout Lake
	Open Space Areas		125,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Passive recreation ▪ Casual sports ▪ Picnics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some areas are uneven and get boggy in rainy weather ▪ Well-used
	Farmers Market	1	2,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food and food related temporary retail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently held in the north parking lot ▪ Operated in JHP by Vancouver Farmers Markets since 1995 ▪ Attracts extensive traffic – both vehicles and pedestrians
	Cycling Trail	1	530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cycling (commuting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BC Parkway Trail connects through the park ▪ Paved pathway also attracts other users (e.g., walkers, rollers) which can lead to conflicts
	Pedestrian Trails	Many	9,720	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walking ▪ Running ▪ Recreational cycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several trails throughout the park ▪ Granular surfacing ▪ Flooding issues on some trails during wet weather
	Viewpoints	2	335	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relaxation ▪ Birdwatching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Viewing platforms around the lake used for wildlife viewing ▪ Docks on the east side of the lake have been closed due to deterioration ▪ Docks on the north side of the lake are aging and nearing the end of their lifespan





Did you know?

Ice skating was once a popular activity on Trout Lake.

2.3 Background

2.3.1 HISTORY

Established as park in 1926, John Hendry Park is one of Vancouver’s oldest parks. Since then, John Hendry Park has evolved to become one of Vancouver’s most cherished parks and the heart of East Vancouver. The following timeline provides a brief overview of known events in the evolution of this park so far.

Did you know?

Trout Lake was the water source for the Hastings Sawmill from the 1880s to 1920s. Water from Trout Lake was transported by an above-ground flume to the mill at the foot of Dunlevy Street.

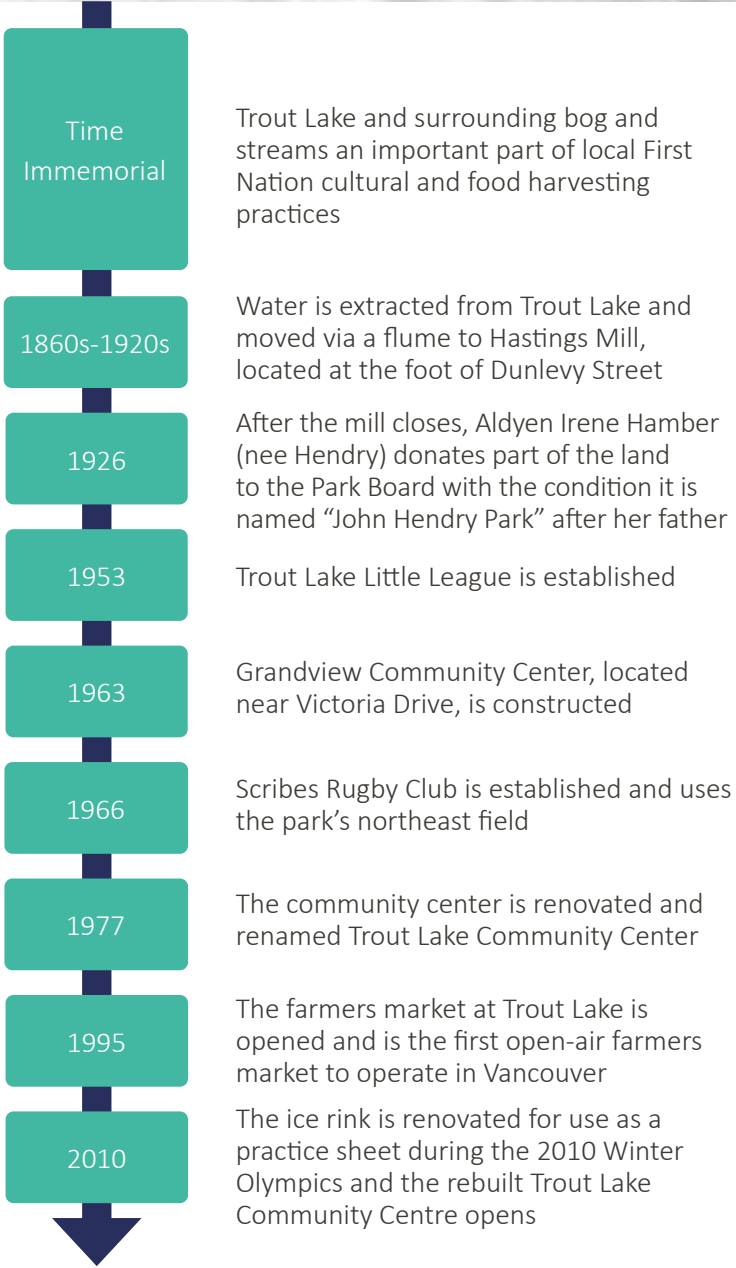
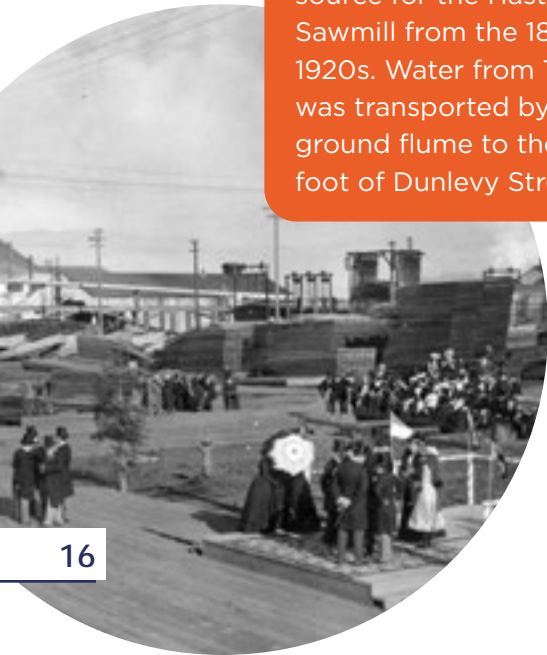


Figure 4: Known Dates in the Park Timeline

1964



1999



2006



Figure 5: Aerial Views of John Hendry Park Through the Years



2.3.2 PARK ECOLOGY

Prior to colonial development John Hendry Park sat in the middle of an ecologically diverse watershed that included old growth forests, and diverse aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna including bears, wolves and salmon. However, other than Trout Lake, little remains of the area's original ecology as the growth of the city fundamentally changed the landscape.

Nevertheless John Hendry Park continues to have a diverse ecology due to its freshwater lake environment. While formal biological information for the park are limited various informal studies have contributed to a shared knowledge of the area.

VEGETATION

Grassland

There is a small area of unmanaged rough grassland beside E 19th Avenue; otherwise, JHP is dominated by mown grass areas or sports fields. Species present include perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale* agg.), and pineapple mayweed (*Matricaria discoidea*).

Stand-alone Trees

There are mature, semi-mature, and young trees throughout the park. Species present include ornamental maples (*Acer* spp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), weeping willow (*Salix x chrysocoma*), alder (*Alnus* sp.),

Did you know?

In the past, Trout Lake was a peat bog fed by four natural streams. At that time there were so many trout in the lake that the water flume to Hastings Mill was often clogged by fish. As the City grew, the streams were diverted into underground stormwater pipes. Most rainfall in Trout Lake watershed now drains through the stormwater system to Burrard Inlet. Today there is a small remnant area of bog on the east side of the lake.

birch (*Betula* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), spruce (*Picea* sp.), and pine (*Pinus* sp.).

Hedgerows

There is a short, intact willow hedgerow along the north section of Trout Lake that is not functioning effectively as a dense hedgerow suitable for breeding birds.

Shrubs

There are native and non-native shrubs within the park, including hardhack (*Spiraea douglasii*), common elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), butterfly bush (*Daphnia* sec), roses (*Rosa* spp.).

Invasive Plants

There are invasive plants around Trout Lake including field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), and yellow-flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). There are likely to be other invasive non-native plant species elsewhere in the park.

WILDLIFE

Mammals

Historically, black bear (*Ursus americanus*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), deer (*Odocoileus* spp.), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), and American beaver (*Castor canadensis*) were present in John Hendry Park, but most are unlikely to be in the park today due to urbanization. When Hastings Mill was in operation, a man was posted full-time at the lake to prevent beavers from constructing dams that would block water flow.

The park is now used by common raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and eastern grey squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*). It is also likely that foraging and commuting bats are using the park.

Herptiles

There is currently little information on herptiles in John Hendry Park. There are anecdotal records from members of the general public of the invasive, non-native bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) in Trout Lake.

Birds

According to eBird, an online collaborative database managed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 163 different bird species have been recorded at John Hendry Park between 1980 and 2020.

Table 2 on the next page provides a list of 33 bird species recorded in the park by an amateur birder on April 23, 2013, and a Golder Biologist on August 29 and September 19, 2013. The eBird database includes most of these species and a number of additional species.

Bird species use Trout Lake for breeding and waterfowl forage along the lake edges. Input from bird experts suggest that Trout Lake is an especially important place for birds in winter, providing food sources during a time when food supply is limited. Different species use the park at different times through the year, which means that birds' needs vary with the seasons.

Signs have been installed along the foreshore at the southern end of the lake urging people not to feed the waterfowl because they are potentially contributing to the fecal coliforms in the lake. The southern end of the lake is a dog-free area; however, dogs are known to be let off-leash throughout the park and there have been reports of dogs chasing waterfowl. Input from bird advocates indicate a need to maintain "safe" places along the lake edges that provide refuge from human or dog interactions.

Species at Risk

Two bird species at risk – Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) – have been recorded using John Hendry Park. The Barn Swallow is provincially blue-listed and is federally listed as Threatened. Great Blue Heron is provincially blue-listed and is federally listed as a species of Special Concern.



Table 2: Bird Species Recorded at John Hendry Park, 2013

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RECORDER
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Golder Biologist
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Amateur birder
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Golder Biologist
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Amateur birder
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Amateur birder
Bushtit	<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	Amateur birder
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Amateur birder
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Amateur birder
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Amateur birder
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Christine Cooper
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Amateur birder
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Amateur birder
Finch sp.	<i>Haemorhous sp.</i>	Amateur birder
Glaucous-winged gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Amateur birder
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Amateur birder; Christine Cooper
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Amateur birder
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Amateur birder
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Amateur birder
Northwestern Crow	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	Amateur birder
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Amateur birder
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Amateur birder
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Amateur birder
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Amateur birder
Sparrow sp.	<i>Passer sp.</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Amateur birder; Golder Biologist
Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Amateur birder
Wigeon sp.	<i>Anas sp.</i>	Amateur birder
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Amateur birder

AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Trout Lake

Trout Lake is a 4 ha depression in the center of John Hendry Park. The lake is approximately 1 m deep in the northern section and 2 m deep in the southern section. There is a 54 m beach shoreline at the south end where sand has been placed to create a public beach. The lake and surrounding area is underlain with 6 m of soft peat (from surface to 3.5 m - 6 m) over clayey silt (from peat to 6.7 m - 9 m), followed by grey silty sand. The peat layer is a stratum of fibrous peat overlying granular peat. The surface area of the lake is slowly retreating through the natural encroachment of peat.

Trout Lake is pumped with drinking water to maintain its water levels. Previous records indicate up to 206,000 m³ of water have been pumped into the lake in a one-year period. There has been no dredging of the lake to date, but there have been discussions on the subject. The size and composition of the lake make dredging a challenging option.

Remnant Bog

The area around the lake was once a bog (a low nutrient deep accumulation of peat with a top living layer of sphagnum moss). Today there is a small remnant area of bog on the east side of the lake. It comprises shore pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*), Labrador tea (*Ledum* sp.), and sphagnum moss. Other vegetation around the lake includes cattails and reeds.

Fish

In the 1800s the lake, flume, China Creek, and its tributaries were used by migrating chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). By the 1940s the lake was stocked with 20,000 fingerlings for children to fish.

Today the lake is no longer connected to natural creeks and therefore no longer supports natural fish runs. The fish community is now largely non-native and includes crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), and possibly carp.

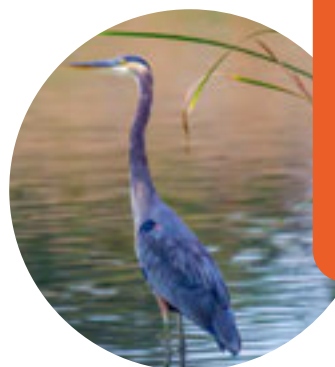
Species at Risk

No fish species at risk are currently using Trout Lake.



Did you know?

Though its name is Trout Lake, you will not find many trout in it today. When four creeks flowed into the lake it was full of trout! Now, mainly non-native fish like crappie and bluegill inhabit the lake. As recently as 2006, Trout Lake was being stocked annually with rainbow trout.



2.3.3 CIRCULATION & ACCESS

Circulation within John Hendry Park is limited to pedestrians and cyclists. No vehicles travel through the park, though there are access points on all sides of the park to parking areas (see *Figure 6*).

Trails

There are three types of trails in John Hendry Park:

- **The BC Parkway Trail:** This designated bike route connects E 19th Avenue and Lakewood Drive. Although this route is for cycling, pedestrians often use the asphalt surfacing, which can create conflicts between user groups. Three City of Vancouver designated bike routes connect to the park including: Gladstone Street to the south, Lakewood Drive to the North (connecting to the Central Valley Greenway), and E 14th Avenue to the west.
- **Primary Trail:** A primary trail (mainly gravel) circles the lake and is popular amongst pedestrians and recreational cyclists. This loop is heavily used but can be subject to flooding during wet weather.
- **Secondary Trails:** Several minor trails (aggregate) connect to the primary trail loop and provide linkages to park destinations. These routes also have flooding issues.

Public Transit

John Hendry Park is approximately a 10 minute walk southeast of the Commercial-Broadway Skytrain Station, one of the busiest transit hubs in the Greater Vancouver area. The park is a similar distance northwest of the Nanaimo Skytrain Station.

There are several bus stops near John Hendry Park, along Commercial Drive and Nanaimo Street. The closest transit stops are:

- Corner of Nanaimo Street and Grandview Highway
- Nanaimo Street and E 17th Avenue
- Nanaimo Street and E 20th Avenue
- Commercial Drive and E 14th Avenue
- Victoria Diversion and Victoria Drive

Parking

The park is bordered on the west and south by City streets – Victoria Drive and E 19th Avenue, respectively. It is mainly bounded by laneways to the north and east.

Today, John Hendry Park has approximately 327 parking stalls within the park. There is additional on-street parking on many of the adjacent streets.

The main park entry points are via the four parking lots, as well as off Semlin and Lakewood to the north, E 15th Avenue to the east and west, E 18th Avenue to the east, and Marshall Street to the south.

Table 3: Existing Parking Capacity in John Hendry Park

LOCATION	PARKING TYPE	# OF STALLS	PAVING
CC Parking Lot	90°	156	Asphalt
South Parking Lot	90°	45	Asphalt
East Parking Lot	90°	36	Asphalt
North Parking Lot	90°	90	Asphalt
Total		327	





Figure 6: Existing Circulation in John Hendry Park

2.3.4 PARK ACTIVITY AREAS

John Hendry Park is a popular destination for a wide range of recreation pursuits, drawing people of all ages and interests. The variety of activities is one of the main reasons people love John Hendry Park. The Renewal Plan is an opportunity to plan an appropriate balance of spaces that support an equitable and inclusive park for the future.

- **Trout Lake:** The lake is the central feature of JHP, viewed and enjoyed by all who visit. About 15% of JHP is the lake area.
- **Play Spaces:** These are high-use recreational amenities and facilities such as sports fields, courts, the dog off-leash area, buildings, parking, and trails. Today, play spaces comprise approximately 39% of the park area.
- **Relax Spaces:** The remaining 46% of the park area is characterized as relax space. Relax spaces consist of unprogrammed lawn areas, and vegetated areas. John Hendry Park has a significant amount of open space, especially in the south part of the park; however poor drainage and layout contribute to some of these areas being underused.

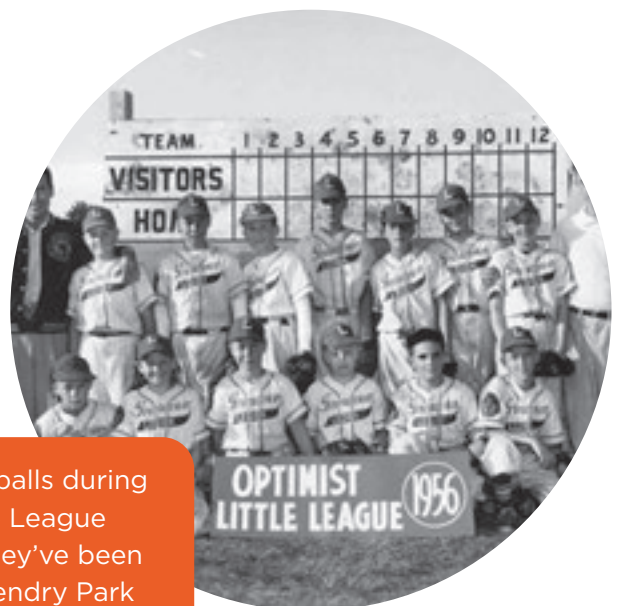


Figure 7: Play & Relax Spaces



Did you know?

That sand you find at the swimming beach isn't from Trout Lake. It was imported from Spanish Banks.



Watch out for fly balls during a Trout Lake Little League baseball game. They've been playing in John Hendry Park since 1953!

2.3.5 SLOPE, DRAINAGE & STORMWATER

Terrain

- John Hendry Park has mostly gentle sloping terrain, typically from high points near the park perimeter to the lake elevation of 28.60 m
- Two locations with steeper slopes exist: in the northeast where the park slopes up to meet South Grandview Highway and in the southwest between the courts area and the south softball diamond
- The two-level community centre takes up much of the slope along the western park edge

Viewpoints

- The location of the community centre provides views over the park from the Victoria Drive entrance
- Viewpoints around the lake provide vantages to the park with the City background

Drainage & Infiltration

- Because the area was historically a bog, there are drainage issues throughout and saturated fields and flooded trails are common. The boggy ground conditions contribute to unpredictable ground movements that lead to uneven terrain
- While impervious surfaces in the park are limited, relatively little water is being infiltrated: parking lot drainage is directed to the storm system, while pathways are drained to adjacent pervious areas. A portion of the community centre roof water is directed to Trout Lake via a stormwater swale.
- A high water table and bog conditions are challenges for infiltration

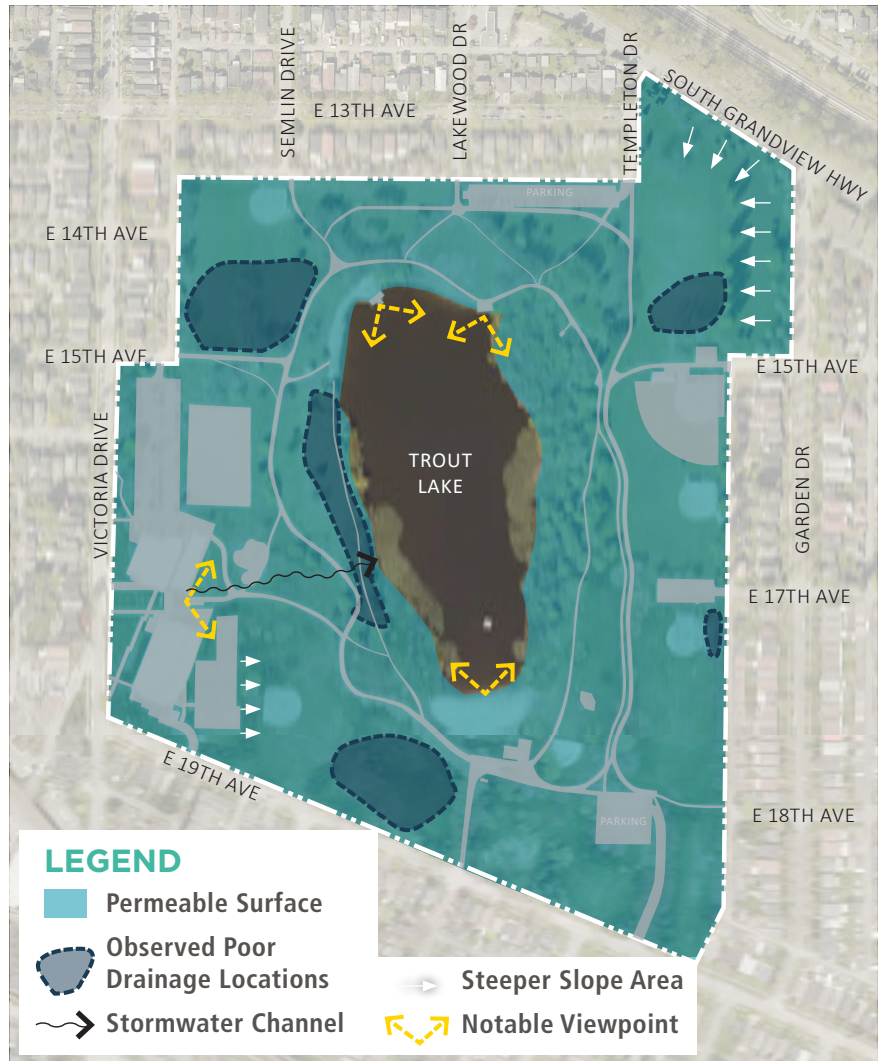
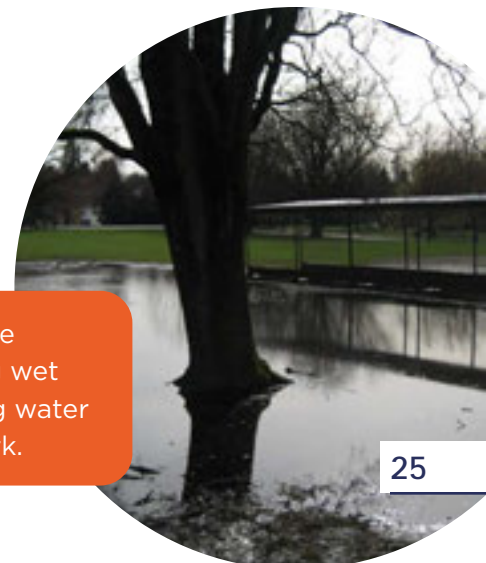


Figure 8: Terrain, Viewpoints & Drainage



Views over Trout Lake are among the best in the city.



The boggy nature of the park is apparent during wet weather, when standing water can be found in the park.

Stormwater

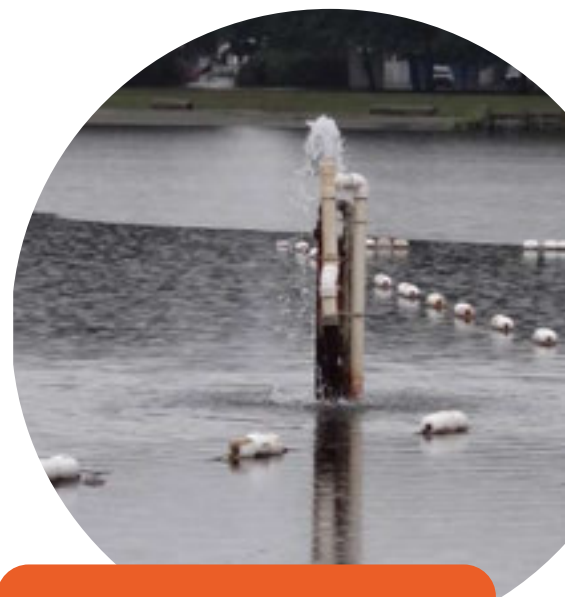
- In 2013-2015, a stormwater assessment of John Hendry Park was completed and recommendations provided for consideration in the Renewal Plan. See **Appendix A** for the report.
- Currently the lake receives little inflow and the City of Vancouver Engineering has identified the potential to divert stormwater from adjacent neighbourhoods through John Hendry Park and into Trout Lake to increase lake flow, provide opportunity for cleaning and infiltration, and reduce run-off directed to the City's stormwater system, in line with the City's *Rain City Strategy*.
- Trout Lake drains into the City's storm system via two outlets; one each on the east and west sides of the lake respectively. There is a third former outlet at the northwest part of the lake, but it has a higher invert meaning the outlet is unlikely to be in use.

Trout Lake Water Levels & Water Quality

- In recent years, the lake has been augmented with drinking water during the summer months to improve water quality and maintain water levels. Data collected in 2012 suggested that approximately 206,000 m³ of water was added to the lake between June and November of that year.
- Water quality in Trout Lake is a recurring issue. Several studies and assessments have looked into the water quality issues for the lake and the greatest pollution appears to be contributed by birds causing high fecal coliform counts. The aquatic and terrestrial habitat of the lake is attractive to waterfowl and other birds.
- Fecal coliform counts are typically higher in summer coinciding with increased bathing activity. Swimming activities result in re-suspension of settled sediments and consequential increases of bacteria levels in the water column.
- The swimming area is occasionally closed during the summer months when tests by Vancouver Coastal Health indicate that coliform count exceed acceptable standards for swimming.

Subsurface Infrastructure

- Drainage records show that a perimeter storm drain has been installed around Trout Lake to capture and divert run-off to the storm system. Several drain inlets can be found throughout the park, although ground heaving has affected the function of some.
- Drinking water is provided to the community centre, Trout Lake Little League Concession, Beach Concession, as to the lake. Public input suggests that increasing access to drinking water through additional taps and fountains is desirable.



Did you know?

Historically, four creeks flowed into Trout Lake. As the city grew, the streams were diverted into underground stormwater pipes. Most rainfall in the Trout Lake watershed now drains through the stormwater system to Burrard Inlet. In recent years, to maintain lake levels and water quality, drinking water has been pumped into the lake.





2.3.6 PROGRAMMING

John Hendry Park is a well-known destination for a wide variety of activities and events. Informal and organized use of the park are equally important.

Informal Recreation

Visitors to John Hendry Park participate in a range of informal park uses including:

- Walking
- Cycling
- Swimming
- Play
- Off-leash dog play
- Picnicking
- Nature appreciation
- Jogging
- Dog-walking
- Beach activities
- Informal field sports
- Informal court sports
- Photography
- Relaxation

Organized Recreation & Programs

There are a number of organized recreation uses in John Hendry Park, including:

- Licensed pre-school
- Dance and ballet
- Health and fitness
- Youth programs
- Visual arts
- Seniors programs
- Educational programs
- Martial arts
- Performing arts
- Day camps
- Sport programs / leagues



Did you know?

The Illuminares Lantern Festival ran for 25 years at John Hendry Park and smaller-scale celebrations continue to this day.

Private Event Rentals

A number of the facilities in John Hendry Park are available to rent for special events including:

- Trout Lake Community Centre – meeting rooms, gymnasium, ice rink
- Field Spaces
- Covered Picnic Shelter

Special Events

John Hendry Park has a history of hosting community events. The key types events that have been held in John Hendry Park include:

- **Trout Lake Farmers Market:** Since 1995, the farmers market has been operating in the park between the months of May and October.
- **Summer Outdoor Concert Series:** In recent years, the community centre has hosted weekly free outdoor concerts in the grass area on the east side of the community centre.
- **Cultural Festivals & Events:** JHP has played host to a variety of cultural and arts events such as National Indigenous Peoples Day celebration, Latin Summer Fest, the former Illuminares Lanterns Festival, among others.

Did you know?

The farmers market at Trout Lake was conceived of and developed by community members in 1995. This market was the first open-air farmers market to operate in Vancouver and is the city's oldest!



Did you know?

The Trout Lake Outdoor Summer Concert Series has typically run Wednesday evenings through the summer providing a range of musical numbers.



3 | RENEWAL PLAN ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

This section provides a brief summary of engagement that has informed the Renewal Plan.

3.1 2013-2015 Engagement

In the 2013-2015 process, an extensive public engagement process was undertaken to invited input from a broad audience, including park users, adjacent residents, organized clubs, and members of the public. Six engagements were held:

- **Public Event #1: Ideas Event** - This event built awareness about the Renewal Plan and invited ideas and input from approximately 200 members of the community who visited the event.
- **Questionnaire #1: Public Ideas** - This questionnaire was launched at the Ideas Event to provide a broad cross section of community members with opportunities to record their input and received over 500 responses.
- **Public Event #2: Community Design Workshop & Open House** - This event built on ideas identified in the first round of public engagement and generated preliminary directions for the park. The workshop attracted about 100 participants and the open house about 120 attendees.
- **Questionnaire #2: Draft Options** - This questionnaire was launched at the Public Workshop & Open House to collect feedback on draft options that were created through the workshop. Over 460 individuals responded.
- **Public Event #3: Draft Plan Review** - A draft plan was presented for comment and feedback. Around 90 individuals participated.
- **Questionnaire #3: Draft Plan Review** - This questionnaire followed the public event to gather detailed feedback on the draft plan directions and recommendations and elicited 1,025 responses.



3.2 2019-2022 Engagement - Phase 1

Recognizing that John Hendry Park is well used and much loved, the Park Board undertook a robust Phase 1 community and stakeholder engagement program in 2019 to carefully consider previous ideas for John Hendry Park and explore the most complex issues in the park. **Appendix B** includes the Phase 1 public engagement summary report with detail on the input received.

3.2.1 PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE #1

On October 5, 2019, the Park Board held an Open House to restart the John Hendry Park planning process. This event provided an opportunity for the community to provide input on the development of an updated plan for John Hendry Park. Over 250 people attended. The open house shared information on several topics:

- **Vision and principles:** Participants commented on the draft vision and principles developed in the 2013-2015 planning process. There was general support, with ideas for refinement.
- **Reviewing and updating recommendations:** Participants shared their concerns and opinions for improving 13 draft recommendations from the 2013-2015 planning process.
- **Seeking further input on key recommendations:** The recommendations regarding the circulation network and the south beach area were featured to gain more in-depth feedback. Participants mapped ideas for improved circulation connections and amenities, and identified areas with existing conflicts. For the south beach area, participants voted on the most inspiring photos of precedents for various playground, beach, and beach building improvement ideas.
- **Developing new recommendations:** The project team highlighted four key areas of the park that required a more thorough discussion: the dog off-leash area, Trout Lake Farmers Market, community gardens, and playing fields. Participants shared their concerns and ideas for improvements.

3.2.2 INPUT QUESTIONNAIRE #1

From October 4th to 20th, 2019, an online survey collected feedback on topics covered in the Public Open House #1. Over 1,150 responses were received.

3.2.3 PUBLIC WORKSHOP

On November 19, 2019, the Park Board held a workshop to share what was heard so far and gain feedback on four key topics: the dog off-leash area, location of the farmers market, consideration of a community garden, and organization of playing fields and play amenities. Over 50 people attended the workshop.

Common themes from participants included:

- Identification of points of conflict between various park user groups including pedestrians and cyclists, off-leash users and other users, and park users and wildlife. There were mixed opinions about potential solutions like barriers, education, and enforcement.
- Increased access to amenities for park users, such as washrooms, and a desire for more supporting services for the farmers market.
- Park maintenance, including maintaining safe wildlife habitat, improving field conditions, and improving the quality of beaches and the lake.



3.2.4 DEEP-DIVE SESSIONS

Three deep dive sessions were held in late November 2019 to focus on park recommendations for the four key topics below. Participants were informed of the public feedback already gathered on these topics, and reviewed the strengths and challenges of preliminary design ideas for each topic.

- **Dog off-leash areas:** Participant breakout groups discussed three preliminary design concepts. While there was strong support for taking action to decrease conflicts between user groups, feedback on the methods for achieving this continued to be mixed. Key points of contention were alignment of the off-leash area boundaries, levels of secure fencing in various parts of the off-leash area, and whether altering the north parking lot would achieve desired improvements.
- **Fields, courts, and playgrounds:** Participant breakout groups discussed three preliminary combinations of these amenities. User groups had concerns about how changes would affect their access to a preferred amenity. Field users preferred boundaries to prevent dogs from entering play fields, but had mixed views about converting grass fields to synthetic turf. The concepts for court and playground improvements were generally supported, with a desire for more natural play and age-appropriate amenities for youth.
- **Farmers market:** Participant breakout groups discussed three location options for the farmers market. While input received did not show a clear preferred option, there was a general desire to maintain the market's current welcoming feel. Key desires were proximity to greenery, washrooms, utilities, and supportive amenities for alternative transportation modes.
- **Community garden:** Participant breakout groups discussed a potential location and framework for a community garden, if it were to be added to JHP. There were some concerns about having a community garden in the park due to loss of unprogrammed open space and potential park "privatization," along with some strong preferences to consider a community garden in the park and suggestions for how it could work.



3.2.5 CHILD & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

The Park Board partnered with the Society for Children and Youth of BC to engage children and youth between December 2019 and January 2020. A total of 107 Vancouver School Board students participated:

- 78 elementary students, grades 4-6
- 29 secondary students, grades 8-12

The following engagement activities were undertaken:

- An interactive survey adapted from the Park Board's original engagement survey;
- Site tours with two school groups to explore the site with park planners;
- Vision-board collages in on-site workshops to develop and express ideas through art; and
- 3D design models of the park created by elementary groups.

The engagement revealed many improvement ideas from children and youth – many aligning with public input directions as well as some unique ideas. See **Appendix D** for a summary.

3.2.6 INTEREST GROUP ENGAGEMENT

Throughout the process, the Park Board met with a range of organizations and user groups to share information about the process, encourage participation, and hear specific concerns and ideas. These groups included:

- Trout Lake Community Centre Association (TLCCA)
- Vancouver Farmers Market (VFM)
- Urban Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee
- Lu'ma Medical Clinic
- Off-leash dog area users
- Vines Art Festival
- Nature Vancouver
- Other individuals and groups

Participants were able to provide more detailed insights into specific park components.



A park model developed by students at Lord Selkirk Elementary.



Laura Secord students demonstrating the play value of trees during a site visit to JHP.



Trout Lake Youth Council JHP planning session.

3.3 2019-2022 Engagement - Phase 2

In 2021, the Park Board continued its commitment to ensuring that the Renewal Plan for John Hendry Park considers the needs of the many groups and people who use John Hendry Park. The focus for Phase 2 Engagement was to bring forward new or updated directions since 2019 that were developed to respond to current Park Board strategies, observations of park use during the pandemic, and the predicted impacts of climate change. **Appendix C** includes the Phase 2 public engagement summary report.

3.3.1 COMMUNITY & PARTNER ONLINE MEETINGS

Community partners who had participated in the process to date were invited to participate in one of two online briefing information sessions. The information sessions were an opportunity to share draft recommendations and answer questions and provide participants with an update on how the plan had evolved since the last engagements in 2019.

A third online briefing information session was held with Cedar Cottage Community Garden members, in response to the organization's 2019 Community Garden application to be relocated to John Hendry Park.

23 people participated in the online briefings.

3.3.2 ONLINE SURVEY

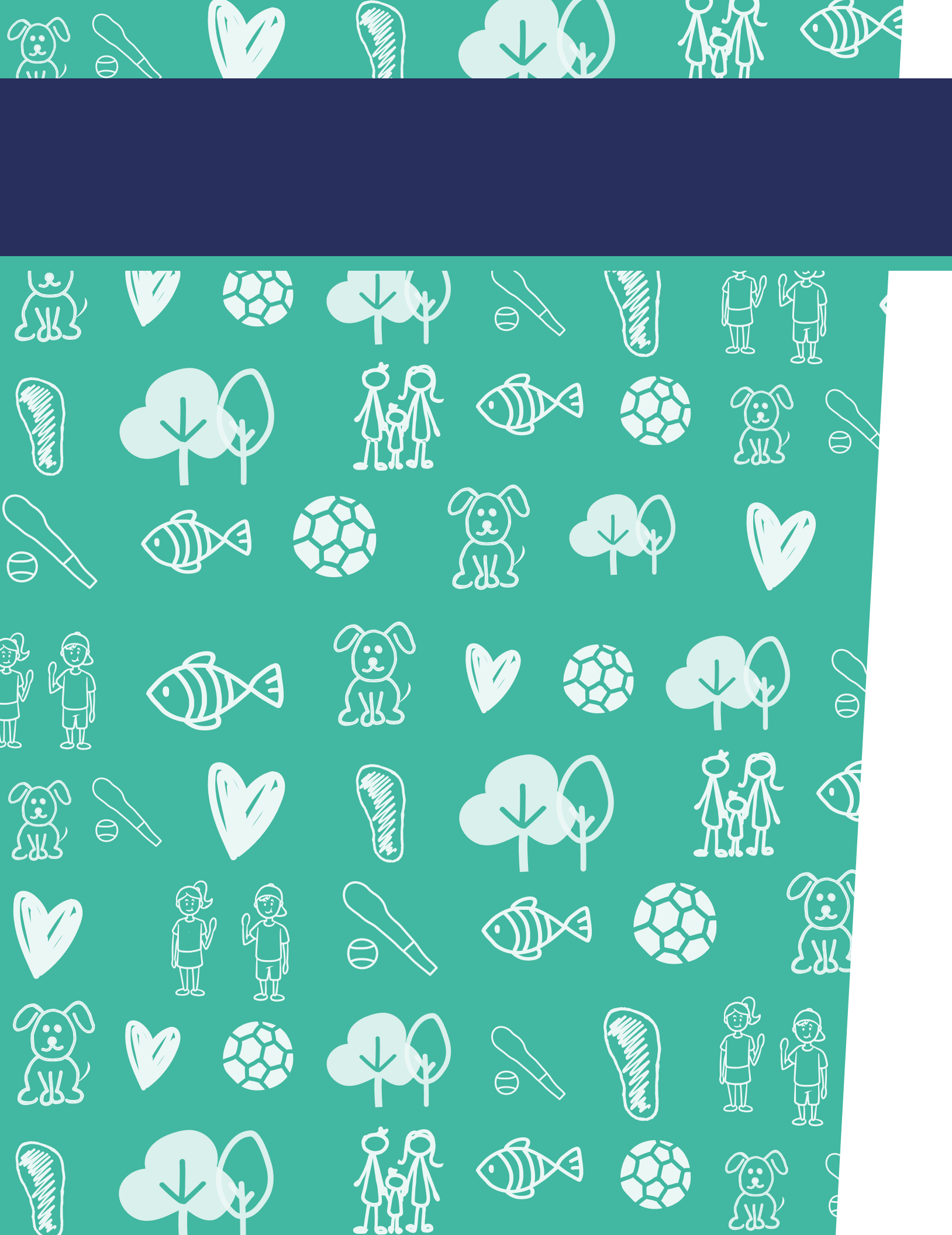
From November 23rd to December 21st, 2021, an online survey collected community feedback on the overall draft Renewal Plan directions and specific feedback on ten key recommendations that were new or updated since engagement in 2019. 439 responses were received.

3.3.3 POP-UP IN THE PARK

On November 27th, 2021 the project team hosted a pop-up in John Hendry Park with two stations, one by the Trout Lake Community Centre and one in the north parking lot. The pop-up provided participants an opportunity to learn more about the draft recommendations, ask questions, and discuss their thoughts with the project team. 88 participants dropped by the pop-up stations in the park.



*Pop-up in John
Hendry Park,
November 27, 2021.*



PART

2



4 | VISION & CONCEPT

This section provides a framework to guide the Renewal Plan and all future park improvements.

4.1 Creating the Renewal Plan

The John Hendry Park Renewal Plan has been developed through a process of analyzing and integrating information from many sources. It is the result of careful study of the park today, consideration of community desires and needs for tomorrow, application of existing city policies and guidelines, review of the previous draft plan, and balancing of ideas seeded in the guiding vision and park objectives.

Figure 9: Inputs to the Renewal Plan



JOHN HENDRY PARK
RENEWAL PLAN



4.2 Park Vision

A draft vision and objectives for John Hendry Park were developed in the 2015 draft John Hendry Park Plan. These were reviewed through engagement in fall 2019 and a refined vision was created to guide the future of John Hendry Park.

What's a vision?

A vision describes a long-term future for John Hendry Park. It provides a reminder about the spirit and intent for the park, encouraging ongoing progress towards this community outlook.



A VISION FOR JOHN HENDRY PARK

John Hendry Park is a sanctuary in East Vancouver anchored by a healthy and connected Trout Lake and its surrounding green spaces.



The park supports a healthy diversity of natural and urban wildlife along with spaces for visitors to recreate and relax in ways that are meaningful to them.



It is an inclusive place that connects nature and our community bringing together people of all ages, backgrounds, and interests to pursue fun and celebrate life among friends, family, and neighbours.

It is the heart of a healthy, green, caring, and connected East Vancouver.



4.3 Park Objectives

Seven park objectives build on the vision, defining the park's existing strengths, directing future improvements, and continuing to meet the growing and diversifying needs of East Vancouver residents now and for future generations.

What's an objective?

Objectives support realization of the vision by providing guidance for future projects. They act as a "checklist" for improvements – if a proposed project meets these objectives it will support the spirit and intent of the Renewal Plan.

TO SUPPORT A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR JOHN HENDRY PARK, WE WILL:

1

Advance Reconciliation & Decolonization



John Hendry will be a park that:

- Recognizes the ancestral and unceded territory of the xwməθkwəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliilwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations.
- Reflects the Vancouver Park Board's commitment to Reconciliation and Decolonization.
- Creates opportunities for collaboration with local Indigenous Peoples in design and planning for the future.
- Supports positive community relationships that offer benefit to all residents.

How will we achieve it?

- Invite continued input and collaboration with Indigenous groups and residents in all design aspects of John Hendry Park.
- Continue to encourage Indigenous-led celebration and events in the park.
- Identify a Cultural Focus Area in the south part of John Hendry Park, dedicated for co-design with local First Nations and Indigenous Peoples.
- Through Cultural Focus Area planning, advance the idea of creating an Indigenous Celebration Facility in John Hendry Park which was identified as a desired future park feature during engagement with Indigenous groups and residents.

2

Support Healthy & Sustainable Water Systems



John Hendry will be a park that:

- Celebrates Trout Lake, Vancouver's only freshwater lake.
- Showcases existing natural features like lake edges, mature trees, and remnant bog.
- Works towards a healthy and natural freshwater Trout Lake.
- Visibly and sustainably integrates stormwater management from surrounding neighbourhoods and manages and treats water through natural processes.

How will we achieve it?

- Increase circulation in Trout Lake. Decrease / eliminate drinking water use to top up the lake.
- Monitor lake water quality and explore staged improvements according to findings.
- Collaborate with City of Vancouver Engineering to create a natural stormwater treatment network in the park.

3

Enhance Natural Spaces & Biodiversity



John Hendry will be a park that:

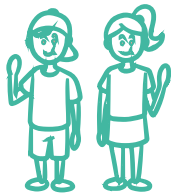
- Allows people to experience the physical, spiritual, and emotional benefits of being in nature, right in the heart of the City.
- Considers how changes will impact existing trees and natural areas and commits to offsetting potential losses with improvements that lead to overall gains for the natural environment.
- Adds new natural areas to the City's inventory.
- Aligns with the Park Board and City's existing and future green policies and guidelines.
- Visibly demonstrates and celebrates green design.
- Prioritizes nature, naturally managed areas and biodiversity

How will we achieve it?

- Protect existing natural features and plan for their renewal.
- Enhance ecological function and wildlife habitat
- Convert lower-value areas such as lawn to ecosystems with higher ecological values.
- Create thoughtful boundaries and edges that protect sensitive flora and fauna.
- Learn from individuals and experts with specific knowledge in ecological enhancement
- Collaborate with MST on integrating traditional ecological knowledge into park management
- Support citizens and groups wishing to contribute to natural area enhancements.
- Consult inter-departmentally when planning improvements to align with current policy.

4

Support Safety, Accessibility, & Inclusivity to Create a Park for All



John Hendry will be a park that:

- Invites people to enjoy the park in a way that appeals to them and provides choices about to use the park and interact with others.
- Encourages anyone to visit any part of the park, while providing information about what they can expect to experience in different areas.
- Encourages multi-cultural, multi-generational, and multi-interest interaction.
- Encourages residents to be thoughtful and supportive of one another, recognizing a variety of interests co-exist here.

How will we achieve it?

- Maintain informal open spaces that are free for anyone to enjoy.
- Redefine the trails network to improve accessibility and provide a broader range of route options that allow people choice.
- Use thoughtful boundaries and signs to more clearly define what to expect where.
- Recognize frequent points of conflict between uses and work to find appropriate solutions that maintain the design character of the park while supporting safety for all.
- Add informal seating areas and areas for solitude and socialization.
- Use age-friendly design practices that provide comfortable spaces to rest on a journey.
- Add spaces that encourage youth activity and connection.

5

Provide Diverse Recreational Options



John Hendry will be a park that:

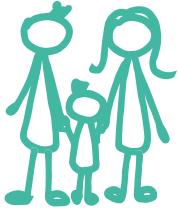
- Balances space for active recreation and space for quiet relaxation.
- Creates fields that can support more play without compromising quality.
- Encourages user groups to equitably share spaces.

How will we achieve it?

- Increase playing field quality and assess adding synthetic turf to increase capacity, while keeping the overall field footprint to reserve space for informal relaxation and enjoyment.
- Add appropriately-scaled supporting infrastructure in key locations (e.g., electrical kiosks, water hook-ups, seating, washrooms).
- Add more opportunities for “pick-up” recreation that invite anyone to play, regardless of skill or experience.

6

Improve Park Connectivity



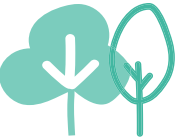
John Hendry will be a park that:

- Seamlessly connects park uses, facilities, and natural areas.
- Is connected to the City's surrounding walking and cycling network.
- Is easy to access by all modes of transportation, while encouraging people to choose to walk, cycle, or take transit to the park.
- Allows people to navigate safely, comfortably, and intuitively.



How will we achieve it?

- Emphasize view corridors and sightlines that welcome people into the park.
- Develop a clear hierarchy of pathways that prioritize safety.
- Provide interesting and functional linkages between destinations.
- Establish clear protocols for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Develop a comprehensive wayfinding system that clearly identifies entry points and circulation routes (e.g., arrival features, orientation maps, and directional signage).
- Use consistent furnishings and materials that are reflective of the park's context, character, features, and high activity.



7

Reinvest in Priorities



John Hendry will be a park that:

- Maintains what's good to focus on areas in need of reinvestment.
- Incorporates durable materials that will last and withstand increasing use.
- Balances the level of service expectations and investments, with the physical limitations of building on boggy ground.

How will we achieve it?

- Consider capital, operational, and maintenance costs when planning for change and when capital investments are supported with maintenance investments.
- Use subsurface analysis to guide appropriate levels of improvement and investment.
- Encourage stakeholders and community groups to connect and collaborate to activate and steward the park.



4.4 Organizing Framework

4.4.1 FOUNDATION

A defining feature of John Hendry Park is its variety of spaces; its wealth of park features and facilities that co-exist and overlap, meaning:

- sports are played next to nature;
- birds and animals stop by family picnics;
- dogs and pedestrians share pathways and lookouts;
- children play surrounded by trees and water; and
- people of all ages, interests, and abilities mingle with one another.

While this highly integrated character can present challenges when conflicts are perceived, it also creates unique opportunities for a community to share, mingle, learn, and grow. It is a special experience to find common ground where people respect differences while sharing a beloved space.

For this reason, the organizing framework for John Hendry Park is layered and integrated system where the journey forward focuses on reducing challenges and conflicts while maintaining opportunities for our paths to cross.

John Hendry Park brings all of us together.

4.4.2 FRAMEWORK

Five layers comprise John Hendry Park as illustrated in *Figure 10*.

- **Culture Layer** - where we celebrate cultural diversity and continue our journey towards reconciliation
- **Blue Layer** – where water flows
- **Green Layer** – where natural ecosystems and critters thrive
- **Relax Layer** – where we slow down and find peace
- **Play Layer** – where we run, compete, play, and celebrate
- **Move Layer** – where we connect and flow

Each layer brings elements that reinforce the varied and integrated nature of John Hendry Park. The characteristics of each layer are described on subsequent pages.



THE PARK LAYERS

CULTURE

where we celebrate cultural
diversity and continue
our journey towards
reconciliation

BLUE

where water flows

GREEN

where natural
ecosystems and
critters thrive

RELAX

where we slow down
and find peace

PLAY

where we run, compete,
play, and celebrate

MOVE

where we connect and flow

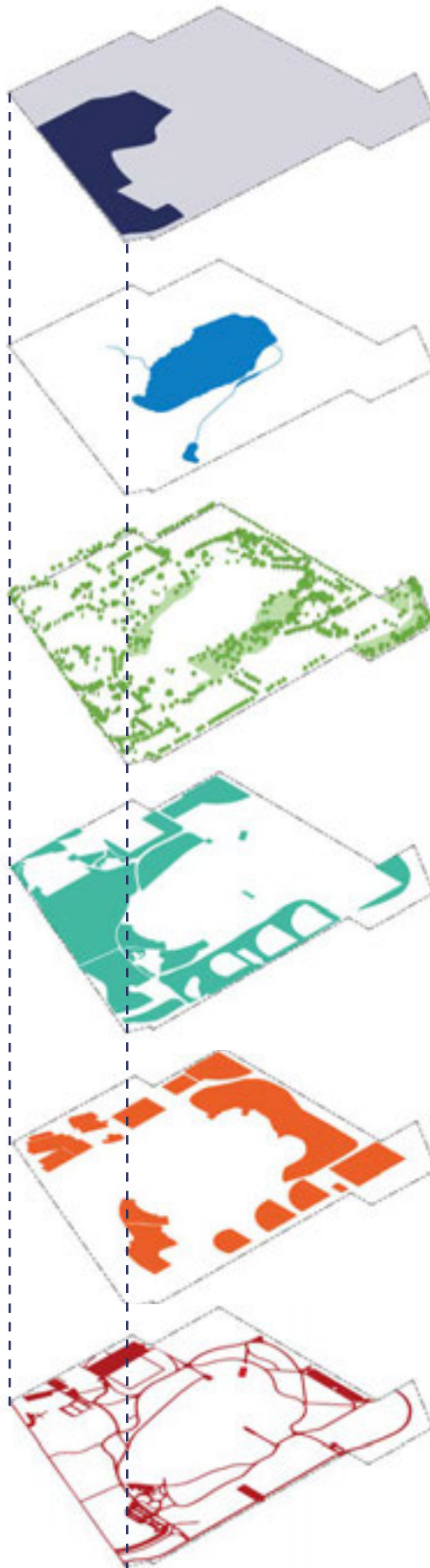


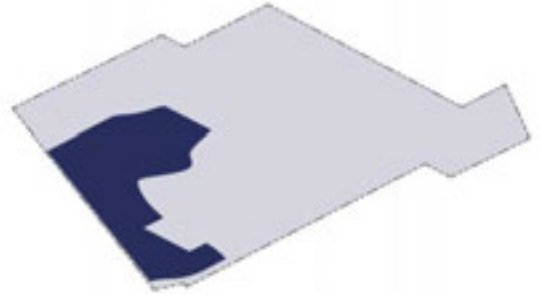
Figure 10: John Hendry Park Layers

CULTURE LAYER

The areas around Trout Lake and John Hendry Park, like the City of Vancouver, are the ancestral and unceded territory of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations. John Hendry Park continues to be an important site for Indigenous Peoples today.

The open space area east and south of Trout Lake Community Centre is identified as an opportunity for collaboration to create a space to celebrate the unique cultural history and values of Indigenous Peoples and strengthen connections between people and the land.

To reflect the Vancouver Park Board's commitment to Reconciliation and Decolonization, a future collaborative planning effort, involving Indigenous residents and the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people, will guide design directions for this Cultural Focus Area, integrating Indigenous values, and programming, while also supporting community relationships that offer benefit to all park visitors.



BLUE LAYER

Four creeks once flowed naturally into Trout Lake, keeping the water clean and healthy. As development occurred, these connections were lost, leaving Trout Lake an “island” of water, no longer with flows in or out. Today we see opportunities to reconnect our lake, restoring its role in the watershed and setting a course for a healthier Trout Lake.

Park hydrology will be improved by upgrading drainage to reduce standing water, adding planted areas to filter and infiltrate run-off, and restoring bog and wetland features on the lake’s edges. Stormwater run-off from the park and neighbouring residential areas can be diverted from storm sewers and redirected into John Hendry Park for natural treatment and infiltration, supporting Vancouver’s goal of becoming a water sensitive City.

A staged approach to monitoring and improving water quality in Trout Lake will be taken with the goal of increasing ecological health and reducing use of drinking water. The existing beaches enjoyed by two-legged and four-legged swimmers will remain and be upgraded. Opportunities to showcase the park’s natural hydrology will be embraced with boardwalks and lookouts that create spaces to be close to the water and take in spectacular lake views.



Amsterdam Vondelpark



Burns Bog Society Day Camp_Haida Gwaii Observer



Spring Lake_The Press Democrat



Play and streams



Westergasfabriek Park_ by Gustafson Porter + Bowman

Figure 12: Inspiration for the Blue Layer

GREEN LAYER

The green layer is what makes a park. It is the tree canopy above and the complex ecosystems below where birds, pollinators, and wildlife thrive. It is shady spaces where we relax and the sounds and smells of nature at work. Expanding our green layer means a healthier, more beautiful John Hendry Park. The green layer also enhances climate resiliency by providing cool, shaded areas for people to congregate during extreme heat.

Existing healthy trees will be retained and new trees will be thoughtfully planted to strengthen circulation, add shade and habitat, and frame views. Plants that are adaptive to climate change, support park biodiversity, and aid in water management will create thriving ecosystems and habitat for many flora and fauna.

John Hendry Park is a bird sanctuary in the busy City providing food and habitat to species like the blue heron, bald eagle, and black-capped chickadee among many others. In the future, underused lawn space in the northeast will become urban woodland to increase habitat variety. Throughout the park, opportunities to integrate pollinator plantings that support a healthy food web will thrive. Vegetation at the lake edges will be enhanced and lookouts for humans will be focused to key locations to allow glimpses of these special places while protecting space for nature to thrive.



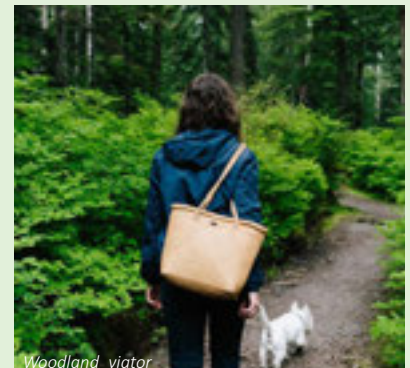
Corktown Common_MVVA



Trout Lake_Flickr Totororo.roro



Lowry Parks_by Wenk Associates



Woodland_viator

RELAX LAYER

Even at peak busy times, John Hendry Park will offer both ample open space and smaller intimate spaces for people to relax and find respite. John Hendry Park will always be a place to find your piece of green space and get away from busy urban life.

New lookouts on the lake will encourage people to observe and interact with the water at the lake's edge. Varied seating options along pathways, by sports fields, and at the lake will allow users to spend time in the park. Spectator seating will line slopes adjacent to playing fields allowing people to take in a game or gain a different vantage point on the park. Covered picnic areas will provide spaces for people to spend a day with friends and loved ones. Lounging seats near the community centre, at the courts area, in the plaza at Victoria Drive, and in the off-leash area will provide flexible seating and places to just "be."

The south beach and more shade trees will provide a comfortable place to relax and look out to Trout Lake. A new deck patio at the beach building will provide a place for people to lounge and enjoy a coffee or snack.



Figure 14: Inspiration for the Relax Layer

PLAY LAYER

John Hendry Park is a place for all people to play. The south beach will be lively with people playing and swimming, relaxing on the beach, or playing beach volleyball in the warmer months. A new beach playground will provide adventure play, nature experiences, and hands-on fun for all ages.

Expanded activity spaces will include an integrated plaza that encourages youth activity on the west side of the community centre, and sport courts for basketball, pickleball, tennis, ping pong, and more.

A cultural space near the south beach area will be created in partnership with Indigenous groups, including a covered activity space and an adjacent plaza with capacity to host events, festivals, youth programs, and more. The Trout Lake Farmers Market will find a new home at this location connecting market activities to the south beach area.

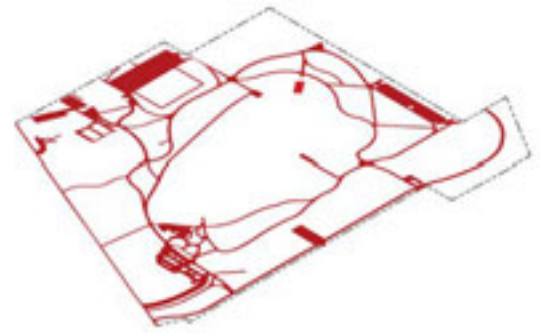
At the north end of the park the destination dog off-leash area will remain, with improved circulation, signage, and amenities that align with the *People, Parks, and Dogs Strategy* and encourage safe and responsible use by all. Beach access, varied seating areas, and plenty of open space will maintain the beloved experience of playing with our four-legged friends while defined edges and an improved trail network will enhance safety for all.

Playing field sports in John Hendry Park is a unique treat. Fields will continue to provide opportunities for sports including little league baseball, softball, soccer, rugby, and more, with integrated seating for spectators. Balanced with bookable spaces, open lawn will provide flexible spaces for outdoor fitness and unstructured play.



MOVE LAYER

Everyone will be able to walk, run, roll, and cycle through John Hendry Park safely and comfortably. A legible hierarchy of pathways and improved wayfinding will help orient people within the park and direct them to where they want to go. Trees and lighting will help delineate major routes, buffer cyclists and pedestrians, and enhance safety in evening hours, while quieter trails will remain with dark skies and natural materials. Accessibility will be prioritized for the entire network.



The BC Parkway Trail for cycling will shift to the east side of the park, clearly demarcated and buffered, helping to reduce conflicts between different modes. Large and small looping pathways will allow visitors to choose their walking and jogging routes. Narrower secondary pathways will link people to destinations in the park including the beaches and lake lookouts. Orientation nodes in the network will provide meeting points, seating, public art opportunities, wayfinding, and signage.

Entrances into the park will be distinct and inviting and circulation routes will smoothly transition into surrounding neighbourhoods, promoting walking and cycling to and from John Hendry Park.

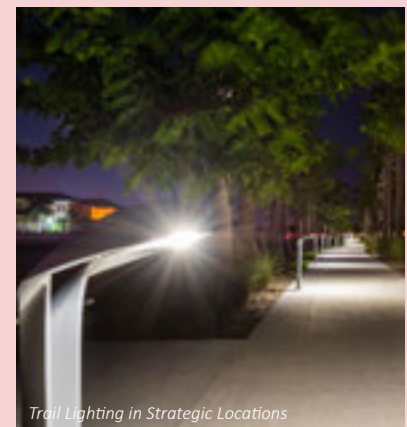
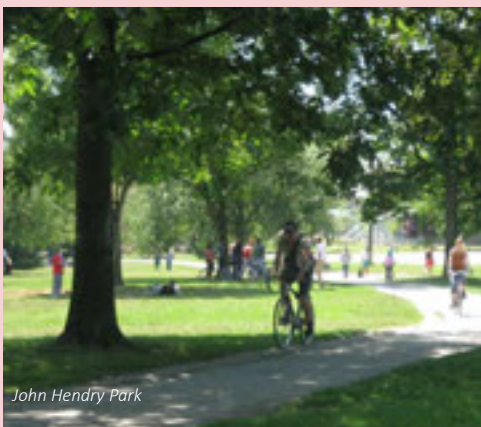
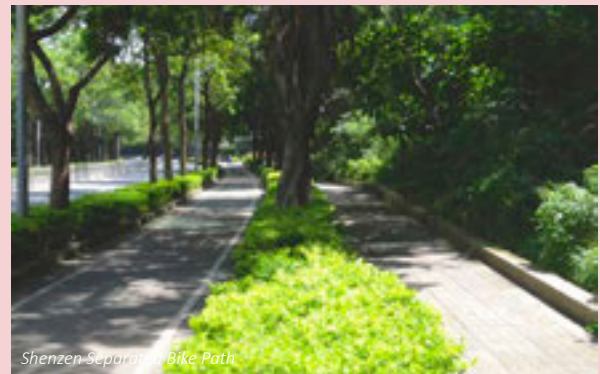


Figure 16: Inspiration for the Move Layer

4.5 Renewal Plan Concept

4.5.1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The illustrated concept plan on the following page summarizes a proposed future for John Hendry Park. This plan is an illustration of how the vision and objectives could be incorporated in the future and will be used to set planning directions and priorities. While many of John Hendry Park's existing facilities will remain for the foreseeable future, the Renewal Plan provides directions for the spaces and connections that are in need of improvement to form a cohesive and exciting future for the park.

4.5.2 HOW WILL THIS PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED

As the Park Board advances implementation of the Renewal Plan, the following key considerations are provided:

- **It is a long-term plan.** Parks, and especially those in urban areas, are living spaces. They require ongoing planning for renewal and regeneration so they continue to meet the needs of a community that is growing and evolving around them. Change in John Hendry Park will happen in phases over time, with each phase being carefully planned and designed to achieve intended results.
- **Adaptation will be required.** The successful long-term management of John Hendry Park requires flexibility and adaptation to unforeseen changes and continued public input. Ideas, circumstances, or needs that are not known today, may become important parts of John Hendry Park's future. Continuing to reflect on the vision and objectives, while encouraging creative future planning, will allow positive opportunities to emerge while minimizing potential changes that could negatively affect the park.
- **Ongoing relationships with stakeholders are important.** The opportunity for varied experiences in John Hendry Park is one of its primary assets. This diversity of use brings an extensive list of users and stakeholders who care about the park. Change and evolution can be challenging for those who use and love a space. Continuing to work closely with stakeholders to seek a good balance of amenities and spaces, while being realistic and considering solutions that are equitable, will require ongoing discussion and efforts from all those involved.
- **It will be important to plan, implement, and re-assess.** A park is an integrated system. Changes to one component may ripple throughout the park. In addition, neighbourhood changes happening all around the park will affect the park. The Renewal Plan provides a framework for the park's evolution, but reviewing current needs and circumstances at each step toward implementation will help ensure ongoing positive gains.

JOHN HENDRY PARK CONCEPT PLAN



RECOMMENDATIONS LIST (see next page for descriptions)

- 1

Cultural Focus Area
- 2

Indigenous Celebration Facility
- 3

Adaptive Trout Lake Water Quality Treatment & Monitoring
- 4

Rainwater Channel for Neighbourhood Run-off
- 5

Capturing & Treating Park Run-off
- 6

Northeast Woodland
- 7

Natural Lake Edges
- 8

Tree Inventory Planning & Renewal (not on map)
- 9

Pollinator Planting (not on map)
- 10

Dedicated Flexible Open Spaces
- 11

Picnic Shelters
- 12

Lake Lookouts
- 13

Seating, Drinking Water, & Amenities (not on map)
- 14

Dog Off-Leash Area
- 15

Consolidated & Upgraded Sports Fields
- 16

All-Weather Field
- 17

Little League Fields
- 18

Northeast Playing Field
- 19

South Beach Activity Area
- 20

South Beach Event Area
- 21

Farmers Market Relocation
- 22

Courts Activity Centre
- 23

Victoria Drive Community Plaza
- 24

Community Centre Playground
- 25

North Public Washroom Building
- 26A

Bicycle Circulation - BC Parkway Trail
- 26B

Bicycle Circulation - Multi-use Trail
- 27

Primary Park Trails
- 28

Secondary Park Trails (not on map)
- 29

Parking
- 30

Wayfinding
- 31

Park Lighting (not on map)

Figure 17: John Hendry Park Concept Plan



Culture Layer – Indigenous Reconciliation

1 CULTURAL FOCUS AREA

- area dedicated towards supporting the Park Board’s Reconciliation Mission, Vision, and Values
- co-create and design the area with First Nations and Indigenous residents to reflect Indigenous peoples’ interests and forge positive relationships that offer benefit to all

2 INDIGENOUS CELEBRATION FACILITY

- explore creation of a covered event structure through the Cultural Focus Area design process



Water - Blue Layer

3 ADAPTIVE TROUT LAKE WATER QUALITY TREATMENT & MONITORING

- conduct ongoing water monitoring to track water quality improvements
- trial water quality enhancements including aeration, potential partitioning of the swimming area to focus water treatments (e.g., water curtain or barrier), and filtration alternatives
- work towards a goal of eliminating addition of drinking water into the lake

4 RAINWATER CHANNEL FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD RUN-OFF

- construct and naturalize a water channel for treating neighbourhood rainwater run-off in the park
- restore the flow of rainwater to Trout Lake to help improve water quality and lake ecosystems

5 CAPTURING & TREATING PARK RUN-OFF

- direct rainwater run-off within the park towards Trout Lake for natural infiltration (rather than to City storm sewers)
- add rain gardens and pervious paving at parking and fields to clean and infiltrate rainwater in a more ecological way



Natural Spaces - Green Layer

6 NORTHEAST WOODLAND

- naturalize a woodland area to add biodiversity and a sound and visual barrier to South Grandview Hwy

7 NATURAL LAKE EDGES

- protect the east and west shorelines of Trout Lake as natural areas for wildlife and limit public access to these areas
- restore vegetation including removal of invasive species and ongoing maintenance

8 TREE INVENTORY PLANNING & RENEWAL (throughout park)

- assess the condition of existing park trees
- add new trees while maintaining a mix of open and treed areas to frame views and increase biodiversity

9 POLLINATOR PLANTING (throughout park)

- integrate plants that attract butterflies and birds
- add educational information
- collaborate on stewardship of these areas



Relax Layer – Open Spaces

10 DEDICATED FLEXIBLE OPEN SPACES

- maintain spaces specifically for informal play and relaxation
- improve drainage and quality of grass
- maintain the northwest and northeast fields as unfenced to encourage informal use when not booked

11 PICNIC SHELTERS

- add picnic shelters near the south beach area (both bookable and informal)

12 LAKE LOOKOUTS

- upgrade of the existing northwest pier
- remove the older northeast pier
- add two new piers on the east and west shorelines for low impact lake views
- integrate seating and low level lighting

13 SEATING, DRINKING WATER, & AMENITIES (throughout park)

- add seating and drinking water in key locations (e.g., destinations, wayfinding nodes, etc.)
- increase options for seating in sun and shade, lounging area, and “playful” seating



Activity Spaces - Play Layer

14 DOG OFF-LEASH AREA

- keep a size similar to existing (2.8 ha)
- improve signage and amenities
- mark boundaries by secure fencing per the *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy*
- maintain un-gated access points in areas with lower potential for conflict
- add gated access points in the areas closest to adjacent field spaces

15 CONSOLIDATED & UPGRADED SPORTS FIELDS

- re-orient and enlarge the northwest softball field to Softball Canada (SC) standards and maintain areas used for mini-soccer
- remove the southwest softball field due to small size, poor drainage, and tree impacts required to expand to SC sizing (incorporate this area into the Cultural Focus Area- see #1)

16 ALL-WEATHER FIELD

- maintain with updates to surfacing (gravel, turf, or artificial turf) as per the City-wide *Sport Field Strategy* currently underway

17 LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS

- shift the northern and middle fields west by approximately 10 m to support relocation of the BC Parkway Trail (see #26A)
- at the same time, complete upgrades including improved drainage, backstops, spectator seating, and perimeter fencing

18 NORTHEAST PLAYING FIELD

- maintain with upgrades including drainage improvements and levelling (based on an assessment of subsurface conditions)
- add spectator seating

19 SOUTH BEACH ACTIVITY AREA

- update the beach building, including:
 - » improved washrooms / changerooms
 - » removal of the concession
 - » a new multi-purpose activity space
 - » a plaza space for mobile vending
 - » a new seating deck with tables and chairs overlooking the beach
 - » a staff lunchroom
 - » equipment storage
- enhanced the beach area with imported sand, shade trees, defined edges, and consideration for beach volleyball (space permitting)
- add an accessible beach and lake access
- create a new adventure playground for all ages with potential interactive water play
- integrate vegetation and seating throughout the area

20 SOUTH BEACH EVENT AREA

- add a flexible plaza space to the west of the south parking lot
- upgrade the south parking lot with permeable paving that could support use of this space during larger events
- design the area to host a wide range of activities including community celebrations (e.g., National Indigenous Peoples Day, Vines Art Festival), Trout Lake Farmers Market (see #21), fitness activities, performances, and more
- add power and lighting to support events
- integrate existing trees into design

21 FARMERS MARKET RELOCATION

- plan to relocate the market to the South Beach Event Area (see #20) to:
 - » increase connectivity to amenities like washrooms, playground, and picnic areas
 - » support water and power access
- consider access, parking, and mitigation of neighbourhood impacts in the design

22 COURTS ACTIVITY CENTRE

- reconfigure and update the courts area to include consideration for:
 - » 3 full tennis courts
 - » 2 basketball courts
 - » 2 multi-sport courts
 - » addition of ping-pong
 - » integrated seating with wi-fi and power

23 VICTORIA DRIVE COMMUNITY PLAZA

- update this area to include amenities such as:
 - » covered spaces for TLCC programming and informal use
 - » an art showcase space
 - » games and lounge areas, wi-fi, and power
 - » integrated urban skate elements
 - » a potential tetherball area

24 COMMUNITY CENTRE PLAYGROUND

- maintain the existing playground with addition of seating and bicycle parking

25 NORTH PUBLIC WASHROOM BUILDING

- consider two alternatives to add public washroom access in the north of the park:
 - » renovation of the existing Little League washroom / concession in partnership with user groups to include public facilities
 - » addition of a new washroom building at the west end of the north parking lot in conjunction with improvements to the Lakewood Drive park entrance



Circulation - Move Layer

26A BICYCLE CIRCULATION

- **26A:** relocate the BC Parkway Trail to the east park edge to improve separation from recreational trails and connect to bike routes on E 13th Ave and E 19th Ave (in conjunction with shifting the Little League fields- see #17)
- **26B:** upgrade a multi-use trail through the park to connect from the BC Parkway to key destinations and the E 14th Ave bike route
- add bike parking / repair at key locations

27 PRIMARY PARK TRAILS

- improve surfacing and drainage for accessibility throughout the year
- upgrade a lake loop trail with options to go through or around the dog off-leash area
- add connections to key park destinations

28 SECONDARY PARK TRAILS (throughout park)

- update the trail network to link destinations
- improve drainage and add boardwalks in seasonally wet areas

29 PARKING

- retain the four existing parking lots (no additional parking is planned within the park)
- make minor adjustments at the community centre lot to improve pedestrian circulation
- adapt the south lot for flexible event use (see #20)

30 WAYFINDING

- add circulation nodes with seating, signage, and art at key points in the network
- use clear, attractive, and consistent route and regulation signs throughout the park

31 PARK LIGHTING (key locations)

- add lighting for key connections that may be used during evening hours (e.g., BC Parkway Trail, main lake loop) and destinations like part of the off-leash area and the courts area
- limit lighting in other areas to protect dark skies, especially around Trout Lake
- adapt field lighting to support dark sky objectives

5 | RENEWAL PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a closer look at the recommendations for the future of the park.

5.1 Introduction

The outcome of this process is a set of recommendations that outline directions for John Hendry Park. The recommendations apply the vision and objectives and are organized around the six planning layers:

- **Culture Layer** – where we celebrate cultural diversity and continue our journey towards reconciliation.
- **Blue Layer** – where water flows including Trout Lake at its heart.
- **Green Layer** – where natural ecosystems and critters thrive.
- **Play Layer** – where we run, compete, play, and celebrate.
- **Relax Layer** – where we slow down and find peace.
- **Move Layer** – where we connect and flow.

Each recommendation includes a series of potential actions that the Park Board could pursue to advance the John Hendry Park vision. As time progresses and as the community evolves, new desirable directions may also emerge and become part of the park's future. Continuing to review and adapt the actions while maintaining the intent of the vision, will be important to achieving the community's desires for John Hendry Park.

Each action includes a recommended time frame for consideration and a probability of cost to support planning. Detailed design development will be required to confirm design details, costs, phasing, and operational and maintenance implications of each action that is pursued. A phased summary of the actions is in **Section 6**.

TIME FRAME

△ SHORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 0- to 5-year time frame▪ A high-degree of importance for the community, relatively few constraints, resolves a current challenge or issue, and provides immediate benefit
▷ MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 5- to 10-year time frame▪ Will benefit the park, but require further planning and coordination
▽ LONG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 10-year + beyond time frame▪ Will develop more slowly, benefiting from integration with neighbourhood changes over time
○ ONGOING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Opportunities that will occur on an ongoing basis as a component of related projects

PROBABILITY OF COST

Probability of Cost included the action tables is based on general assumptions from similar projects and is provided to assist with long-range budget planning.

Costs for infrastructure can vary widely depending on site constraints, design, market forces, or other variables.

Probability of Costs are shown in 2022 dollars and inflation may affect long-range cost planning.

As projects are designed and developed, more detailed cost estimating is anticipated to be completed.

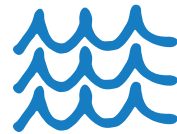
Culture Layer - Indigenous Reconciliation

- 1 Cultural Focus Area
- 2 Indigenous Celebration Facility



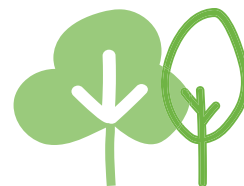
Blue Layer - Our Water

- 3 Adaptive Trout Lake Water Quality Treatment & Monitoring
- 4 Rainwater Channel for Neighbourhood Run-off
- 5 Capturing & Treating Park Run-off



Green Layer - Our Natural Spaces

- 6 Northeast Woodland
- 7 Natural Lake Edges
- 8 Tree Inventory Planning & Renewal
- 9 Pollinator Planting



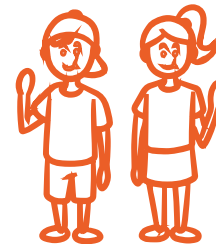
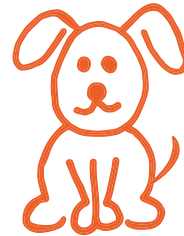
Relax Layer - Our Open Spaces

- 10 Dedicated Flexible Open Spaces
- 11 Picnic Shelters
- 12 Lake Lookouts
- 13 Seating, Drinking Water, & Amenities



Play Layer - Our Activity Spaces

- 14 Dog Off-Leash Area
- 15 Consolidated & Upgraded Sports Fields
- 16 All-Weather Field
- 17 Little League Fields
- 18 Northeast Playing Field
- 19 South Beach Activity Area
- 20 South Beach Event Area
- 21 Farmers Market Relocation
- 22 Courts Activity Centre
- 23 Victoria Drive Community Plaza
- 24 Community Centre Playground
- 25 North Public Washroom Building



Move Layer - Our Circulation Network

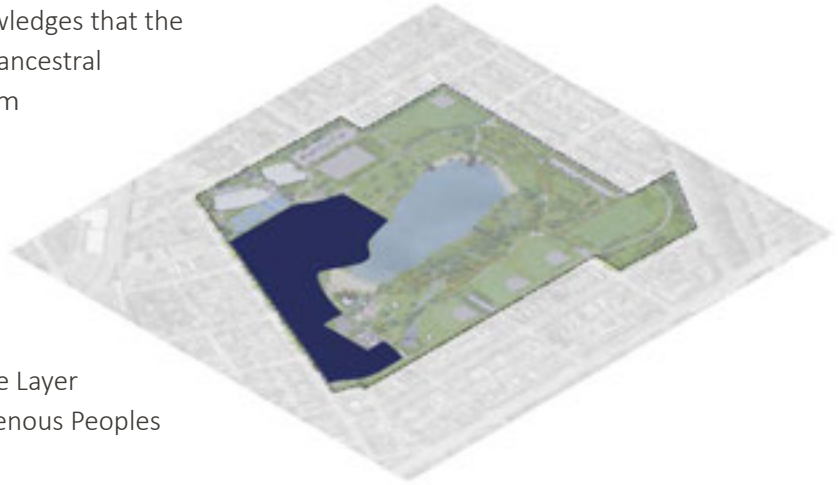
- 26 Bicycle Circulation
- 27 Primary Park Trails
- 28 Secondary Park Trails
- 29 Parking
- 30 Wayfinding
- 31 Park Lighting





5.2 Culture Layer - Indigenous Reconciliation

The John Hendry Park Renewal Plan acknowledges that the park, like the City of Vancouver, sits on the ancestral and unceded territory of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłilwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations and is an important site of ongoing use and spiritual importance to Indigenous Peoples. To reflect the Vancouver Park Board's commitment to Reconciliation and Decolonization, a Culture Layer emphasizes future collaboration with Indigenous Peoples for John Hendry Park.

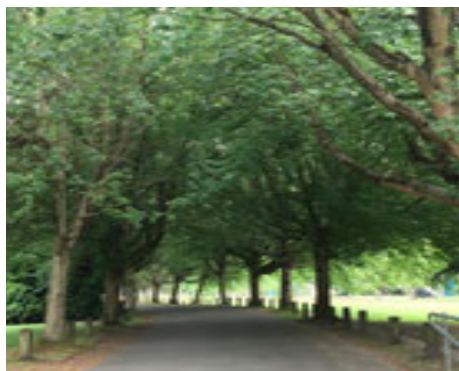


ISSUES

- There are very few parks or places in Vancouver that reflect the cultural histories of Indigenous Peoples.
- The south area of John Hendry Park provides a large area of existing open space with potential to integrate new programming and foster new cultural connections with the land.
- A collaborative approach to planning for the park offers an opportunity to address the history of Vancouver and acknowledge the unjust treatment of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- A collaborative approach to planning in the park, and with a specific focus and priority on planning and designing a Cultural Focus Area that:
 - » Celebrates the cultural histories of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples.
 - » Reflects Indigenous People's values and stories.
 - » Fulfills the Indigenous communities' requests voiced through the engagement process.
 - » Fosters community knowledge of Vancouver's cultural history.
 - » Provides benefits for all community members and park users.



CULTURE LAYER RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 18: Culture Layer Recommendations

1 CULTURAL FOCUS AREA

To reflect the Park Board’s commitment to reconciliation and decolonization, planning for all of John Hendry Park will consider how to reflect the culture and values of Indigenous Peoples. To manifest reconciliation and decolonization in visible and focused manner, a Cultural Focus Area has been identified in the south part of John Hendry Park. This area will be co-designed with local First Nations and Indigenous Peoples to:

- Reflect Indigenous Peoples’ values and programming needs.
- Fulfill the Indigenous communities’ requests voiced through the JHP engagement process.
- Support positive community relationships that offer benefit to all residents.

A comprehensive, collaborative planning and design process for this area will take place through a separate detailed process from the John Hendry Park Renewal Plan (this document).

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

In 2016, the Vancouver Park Board adopted eleven reconciliation strategies in response to the Calls to Action provided by the Truth and Reconciliation of Commission of Canada (TRC). In 2018, the Board adopted the Reconciliation Mission, Vision, and Values as a foundation for reconciliation for the organization. The Board continues to work on implementation these commitments to reconciliation and decolonization.

John Hendry Park is a site of cultural and spiritual importance to Indigenous Peoples. Feedback received through engagement revealed a potential opportunity for future collaboration with local First Nations on develop a design and program for the southern part of John Hendry Park.

Development of the Cultural Focus Area allows for members of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh communities to shape the future of John Hendry Park and works to cultivate respectful relationships with Indigenous Peoples.

THE DETAILS

Detailed design and program development for the Cultural Focus Area, will be determined through a future, collaborative planning process.

Participation of Indigenous residents and the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations will guide directions for this area.

The existing softball diamond in this area will be removed (see #15), providing a large, connected space for integrated planning and design.

In addition, the Park Board will continue to collaborate with local Indigenous groups and residents in planning, designing, and implementing the many future actions for John Hendry Park.



ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
1.1 Undertake a collaborative planning process involving local First Nations and Indigenous Peoples to develop future directions and design for the Cultural Focus Area.	△ SHORT
1.2 Based on the collaborative planning process, implement improvements to the Cultural Focus Area.	▷ MEDIUM

2 INDIGENOUS CELEBRATION FACILITY

A key component of the Cultural Focus Area that was identified through the public engagement process is an Indigenous Celebration Facility. The celebration facility will provide an opportunity for Indigenous performance, storytelling, and gatherings within John Hendry Park.



- South Beach Activity Area (see #19)
- Potential location for an Indigenous Celebration Facility – preferred location and design to be identified through the Cultural Focus Area process (see #1)
- New Event Area for events and informal activities, with power and lighting for event use (see #20)
- Existing south parking lot upgraded to support larger events (see #20)

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Potential creation of an Indigenous Celebration Facility in the Cultural Focus Area was identified by Indigenous participants during the engagement process.

The celebration facility could provide opportunities for cultural performances, workshops, lectures, or artistic demonstrations and provide opportunities to showcase Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh culture and could support existing and future celebrations in the park.

The potential location shown provides adjacency to the South Beach Event Area (see #20). This location also provides good proximity to the upgraded washroom / concession building and improved South Beach Activity Area (see #19).

THE DETAILS

A preferred location, design details, and programming for the Indigenous Celebration Facility will be developed during planning for the Cultural Focus Area (see #1).

Future planning efforts may consider:

- A covered open or semi-enclosed structure.
- Provision of power and lighting for event use and cultural displays.
- Integration of traditional materials and construction practices.
- Integration of Indigenous art featuring local artists.
- Addition of benches and amenities for potential all-seasons use by park visitors or community groups.
- Storage space for equipment, etc.

ACTIONS

- 2.1 Undertake a collaborative planning process with Indigenous groups and local First Nations peoples to develop a detailed design and costing for an Indigenous Celebration Facility.

TIME FRAME

△ SHORT

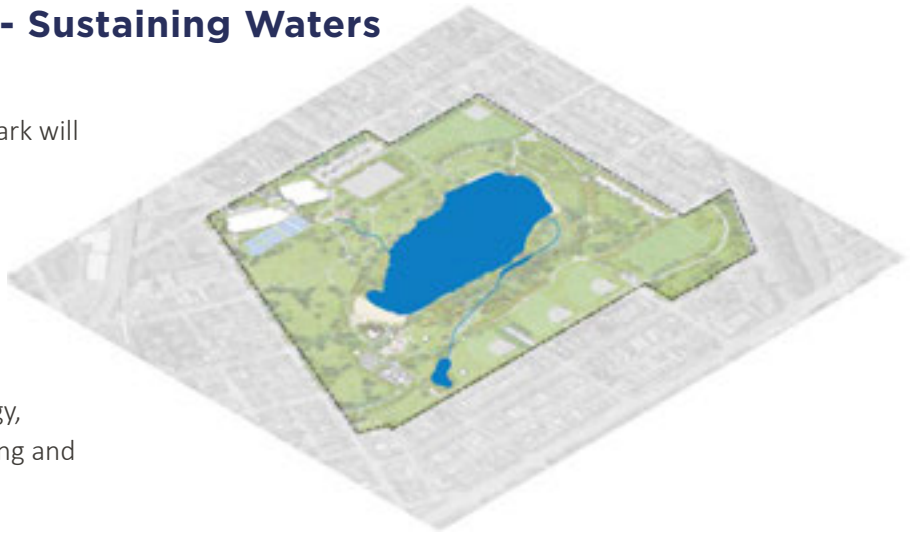
- 2.2 Construct the Indigenous Celebration Facility.

▷ MEDIUM



5.3 Blue Layer - Sustaining Waters

In the future, the waters of John Hendry Park will once again become an important part of a connected water network. Staged planning and adaptation will be undertaken to work towards restoring the Trout Lake's ecological health as a first priority. To the degree possible, while protecting the lake's ecology, recreational values including wildlife viewing and swimming, will also be pursued.



ISSUES

- Trout Lake, while valued by the community, has deteriorated to a point where it is perceived as “unclean” and is less used for public swimming.
- The continued introduction of tens of millions of litres of drinking water into Trout Lake annually contravenes the City's water conservation bylaw, adds chlorine to the lake which can harm aquatic wildlife, and does not guarantee the lake will be swimmable.
- The disconnection of Trout Lake from natural water sources has contributed to its deterioration.
- John Hendry Park is a missed opportunity for rainwater management and infiltration from the park itself and the surrounding neighbourhood.
- While a central park feature, water is not celebrated or featured as it could be.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- A healthier, more integrated Trout Lake that retains its natural character, with increased natural and recreational services.
- Reduction, and ultimately elimination, of the addition of drinking water into Trout Lake.
- Incorporation of natural rainwater management features that filter run-off from the park and surrounding areas.
- Education and design that increases awareness about the water values in John Hendry Park.
- Contribution of the park to Park Board and City goals and targets for integrated and sustainable rainwater management.



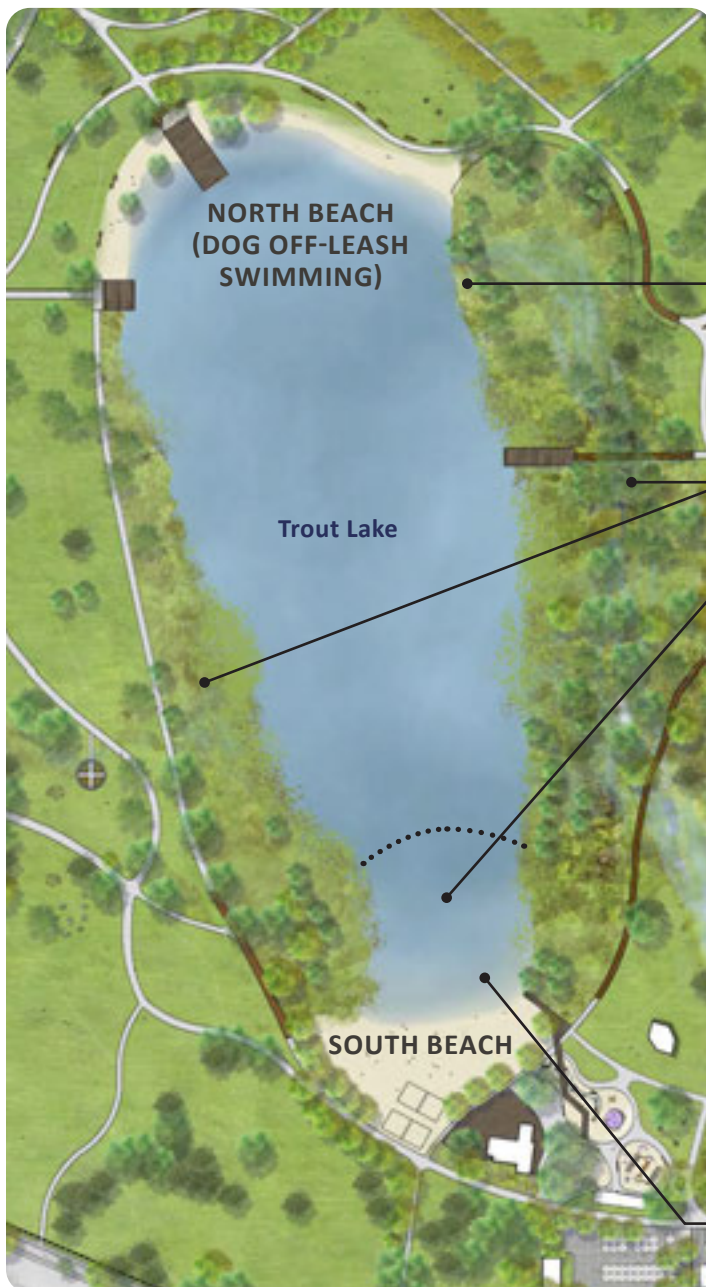
BLUE LAYER RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 19: Blue Layer Recommendations

3 ADAPTIVE TROUT LAKE WATER QUALITY TREATMENT & MONITORING

Trout Lake is, and will continue to be, the centerpiece of John Hendry Park. The community wishes for a swimmable lake; however, the current practice of pumping millions of litres of drinking water into Trout Lake each year is not resulting in a consistently safe lake for swimming, nor is the continued use of drinking water sustainable during our increasingly hot and dry summers. The addition of chlorinated drinking water within the lake also affects natural ecological systems. Documents like Vancouver's *Drinking Water Conservation Bylaw* and Metro Vancouver's *Drinking Water Conservation Plan* call for us to reduce our consumption of drinking water, including in our civic facilities and parks like John Hendry Park.



Potential outlet of the proposed rainwater channel into Trout Lake (see #5)

Continued enhancement of habitat areas on the east and west edges of the lake (see #7)

Staged Enhancements to improve water in Trout Lake swimming area:

- **Step 1:** Reduce/remove existing drinking water inputs and pilot new aeration techniques to improve circulation and mixing that will enhance natural cleaning processes. Opportunities to pilot a floating wetland project will also be considered
- **Step 2:** Explore separation of the swimming area using a water curtain or barrier to focus benefits of treatment efforts, along with additional improvements to the separated area such as dredging or a liner placed on the lake bottom of the swimming area
- **Step 3:** Depending on the success of Steps 1 and 2, consider more advanced treatment of water in the separated swimming area (e.g., filtration or UV treatment) with a thorough cost:benefit analysis

Consideration for aquatic play equipment in the lake (e.g., dock slide, zipline, floating challenge/adventure course) pending outcomes of water quality improvements

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Trout Lake was once a vital water body that supported a diverse array of wildlife as well as a variety of important recreational activities. However, for many decades, seasonally poor water quality has compromised the lake's ecological health and contributed to swimming closures and negative perceptions about Trout Lake. Addressing the water quality problems serves both ecological and recreational objectives.

In addition the Park Board's *VanSplash Aquatics Strategy*, completed in 2019, reconfirmed that beaches, including the one at Trout Lake, will play a significant role in meeting the 25-year vision for the future of aquatics in Vancouver. Engagement results confirm people desire improved water quality in Trout Lake for environmental and recreational purposes.

What's causing high bacteria in Trout Lake?

The first known closure of Trout Lake for swimming due to poor water quality occurred in 1968. Since then high concentrations of bacteria during summer leads to lake closures, despite the annual input of tens of millions of litres of chlorinated drinking water. More research is required to identify the sources of bacteria and other contaminants in the lake and identify water quality enhancement techniques.

The lake's ongoing water quality challenges suggest that restoring Trout Lake's ecological health will depend on the effectiveness of 'nature-based' solutions, rather than continued inputs of chlorinated drinking water which have proven ineffective. Restoring the lake's ecological health also represents the best chance of improving the lake's water quality to the point where it may be safe for swimming.

75%

Very well or well

How well do you think these recommendations will address water quality issues in Trout Lake?

93%

Very well or well

How well do you think these recommendations will enhance the lake's recreational use?

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

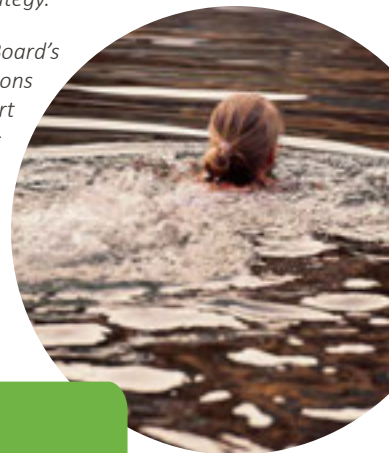
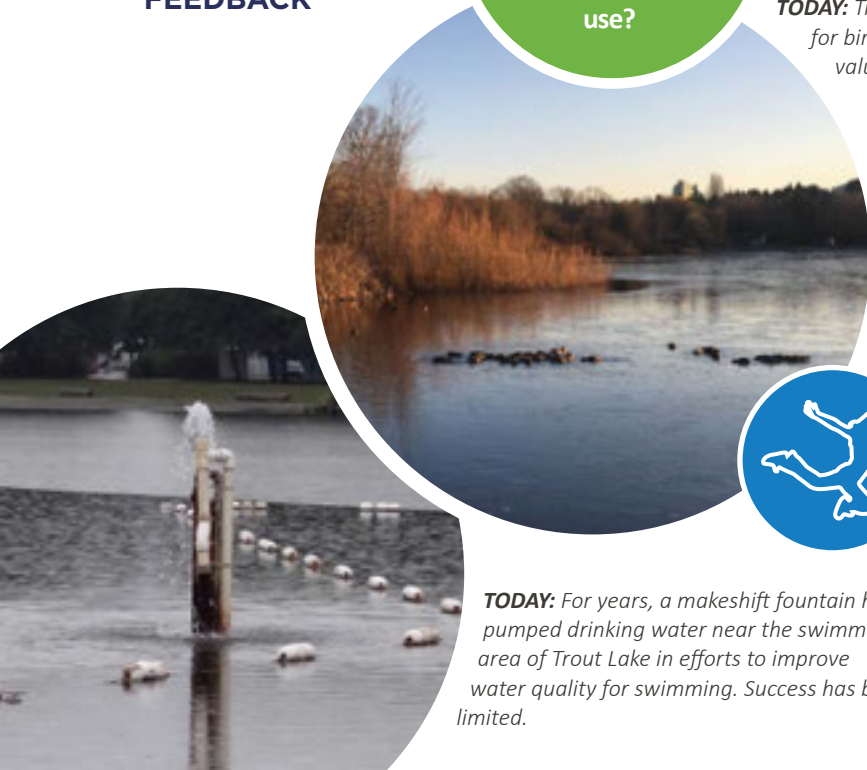
TODAY: Trout Lake provides important habitat and food sources for birds, especially in winter months. Maintaining natural values will be core to the improvement strategy.

INSPIRATION: The Park Board's *VanSplash* strategy envisions Trout Lake remaining a part of Vancouver's aquatic network. However, maintaining the lake's water quality to meet local health standards for swimming has proven difficult to do.

VanPlay

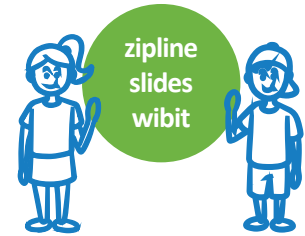
Initiative N.2.2 focuses on the reduction of drinking water use in parks

TODAY: For years, a makeshift fountain has pumped drinking water near the swimming area of Trout Lake in efforts to improve water quality for swimming. Success has been limited.



THE DETAILS

In the past, drinking water has been pumped into Trout Lake during the summer in efforts to improve water quality and maintain lake levels. The system has not allowed for adjustments to water inputs based on water quality, meaning a set amount of drinking water was added. This approach has had limited success and does not align with Park Board and City water conservation goals. A key challenge to success is the size of Trout Lake which is large enough to dilute potential benefits. It is recommended that any improvements would be subject to review and approval by related agencies including Vancouver Coastal Health.



Children and youth input suggested aquatic play elements be considered

- **Enhancement Step 1: Drinking Water Input Replacement & Monitoring Program Establishment**
 - » Replace existing drinking water inputs with an improved system that promotes water circulation and reduced water inputs. This system could include multiple subsurface inputs, aeration fountains, or other circulation elements that will enhance natural cleaning processes.
 - » Develop a structured water quality monitoring program to assess effects of changes to the management regime.
 - » Work with partners to explore a pilot floating wetlands to enhance wildlife habitat and assess their ability to help improve water quality.
- **Enhancement Step 2: Swimming Area Separation**
 - » Explore separation of the swimming area using a water curtain or barrier to focus benefits of treatment efforts.
 - » Explore additional improvements to the separated area such as dredging or a liner placed on the lake bottom.
- **Enhancement Step 3: Swimming Area Water Treatment**
 - » A final step, if other interventions do not lead to sufficient change, could be treatment of water in the separated swimming area including filtering or UV treatment.
 - » Installation of a treatment system would be a multi-million dollar project and a thorough cost:benefit analysis would be required.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
3.1 Develop and implement an ongoing water quality monitoring program for Trout Lake to measure effects of interventions.	△ SHORT
3.2 Complete annual monitoring of water quality in Trout Lake.	○ ONGOING
3.3 Undertake Enhancement Step 1 of the adaptive water quality approach, including selection of a circulation system.	△ SHORT
3.4 Pending water quality improvements, add aquatic play features such as a zipline, slide, OR wibit course.	▷ MEDIUM
3.5 Pending outcomes of Enhancement Step 1, advance Enhancement Option 2 of the adaptive water quality approach.	▷ MEDIUM
3.6 Pending outcomes of Enhancement Step 2 and ongoing consideration of City aquatic priorities, consider undertaking detailed design and a cost:benefit analysis for an aquatic treatment system (Step 3).	▽ LONG

4 RAINWATER CHANNEL FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD RUN-OFF

In support of the Park Board and City commitments to becoming a water sensitive city, John Hendry Park will be reconnected to the surrounding watershed through a daylight rainwater channel that captures and treats stormwater from the surrounding neighbourhood. A new rainwater channel will be daylighted on the east side of John Hendry Park near E 18th Avenue, flowing through a sequence of linear wetlands and marshes on the east side of Trout Lake, before either out-letting into Trout Lake or reconnecting to a new separated storm trunk to False Creek. The new system will support water infiltration and water quality treatment in a natural setting.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Currently, Trout Lake is disconnected from its original catchment, with minimal natural water entering the lake, other than limited amounts of runoff that drain from areas beside the lake. Public input, both during this process and earlier engagement, showed strong support for re-establishing John Hendry Park as an important natural link in the City's water system.

2015 SURVEY FEEDBACK

78%
Support

In the
2013-2015
process, participants
showed strong support
for creating wetlands in
the park to collect and
absorb neighbourhood
stormwater run-off.

Vancouver's *Rain City Strategy*, completed in 2019, sets the groundwork for Vancouver to become a water sensitive city. The *Rain City Strategy* identifies a long-term target to capture (infiltrate, evapotranspire, and/or reuse) and filter (treat) a minimum of 90% of Vancouver's annual rainfall volume. Capturing and treating rainwater from surrounding neighbourhoods in John Hendry Park is a significant opportunity to advance the City's goals.

John Hendry Park has opportunities to re-establish a functioning aquatic ecosystem that supports the City's goals and the objective of ecological gains for John Hendry Park. The high profile of John Hendry Park makes it an ideal location for demonstration and education.



VANPLAY

Goal #7 describes daylighting of creeks and streams as part of restoring Vancouver's vital biodiversity and initiative N.2.1 pursues the connection of freshwater sources and historic streams to help manage stormwater and increase visibility

THE DETAILS

To understand the role John Hendry Park could play in managing rainwater run-off from the adjacent neighbourhood while also enhancing the ecology of Trout Lake a stormwater study was conducted in 2015 (see **Appendix A**).

The study found that daylighting a portion of neighbourhood rainwater run-off in John Hendry Park would be feasible and recommended a sequence of components to be considered (see *Figure 20*):

- **Neighbourhood "Adopt a Catch Basin" Program:**
If rainwater run-off is going to be diverted to Trout Lake, a catch basin clean-out program in the neighbourhood catchment should be developed to reduce stormwater contaminants (e.g., grass clippings, litter, animal feces, etc.) entering the system.
- 1 **Flow Diversion:** Where stormwater enters the park at E 18th Avenue, a flow diverter would direct base flows into John Hendry Park, with high flows (e.g., 6-month storm events and above) diverted into a pipe to connect with the new stormwater trunk at E 14th Avenue. During major storm events, water would move too quickly through the natural system to be effectively filtered and could damage the ecosystems or overflow the banks. The bypass pipe would divert these flows past the park.
- 2 **Oil / Water and Grit / Trash Separator:** The separator is a below-ground structure that performs basic pollutant removal and spill containment. Because most stormwater comes from streets, oil can be combined in this run-off. The oil / water separator removes oily water that could impact the natural watercourse.
- 3 **Sediment Forebay:** At the sediment forebay, water movement is slowed to almost still to allow large sediment to sink to the bottom, reducing TSS (total suspended solids) from the water prior to entering the wetland system. The forebay should be designed for machine access so it may be occasionally cleaned out.

4/5 Vegetated Linear Wetlands and Marshes: A series of wetlands support filtering and biological uptake of nutrients. Harvested wetlands could be used at the start of the system, with non-harvested wetlands as the water progresses. Plants in a harvested wetland absorb pollutants and nutrients and vegetation that is “full” is periodically removed to make room for new vegetation that has the capacity to absorb pollutants. Non-harvested wetlands support filtration and polishing of water, but are not an ongoing means of nutrient removal as nutrients extracted by the plants are released to the water again as plants die and decay.

6 Open Channel for Water Quality Monitoring and Potential Chemical Supplemental Treatment: Near the end of the wetland system, many pollutants will have been removed and it is an appropriate location for a water quality (WQ) test that shows how clean the treated stormwater is and allows a decision about where to direct treated water at the outlet. A chemical application (Lanthanum Chloride or Phoslock) may also be considered to reduce high levels of phosphorus (which can encourage algae bloom growth) by binding it and settling it to the bottom of the channel before it reaches the lake.

7 Outlet: At the outlet, depending on water quality, the stormwater can either be directed into Trout Lake if water quality is high or into a diversion pipe that connects with the new stormwater trunk if water quality is low.

The *Stormwater Management Plan* recommends development of a new trunk storm sewer that will carry peak flows to False Creek, helping reduce combined sewer overflows in the E 19th Avenue sewer catchment. If the new sewer trunk is not developed prior to the stormwater daylighting, stormwater overflows would be directed into the existing GVRD combined trunk sewer.

Water quality testing is a key component of this strategy. The system design should include a testing schedule that allows the City to document and manage the water quality entering Trout Lake.

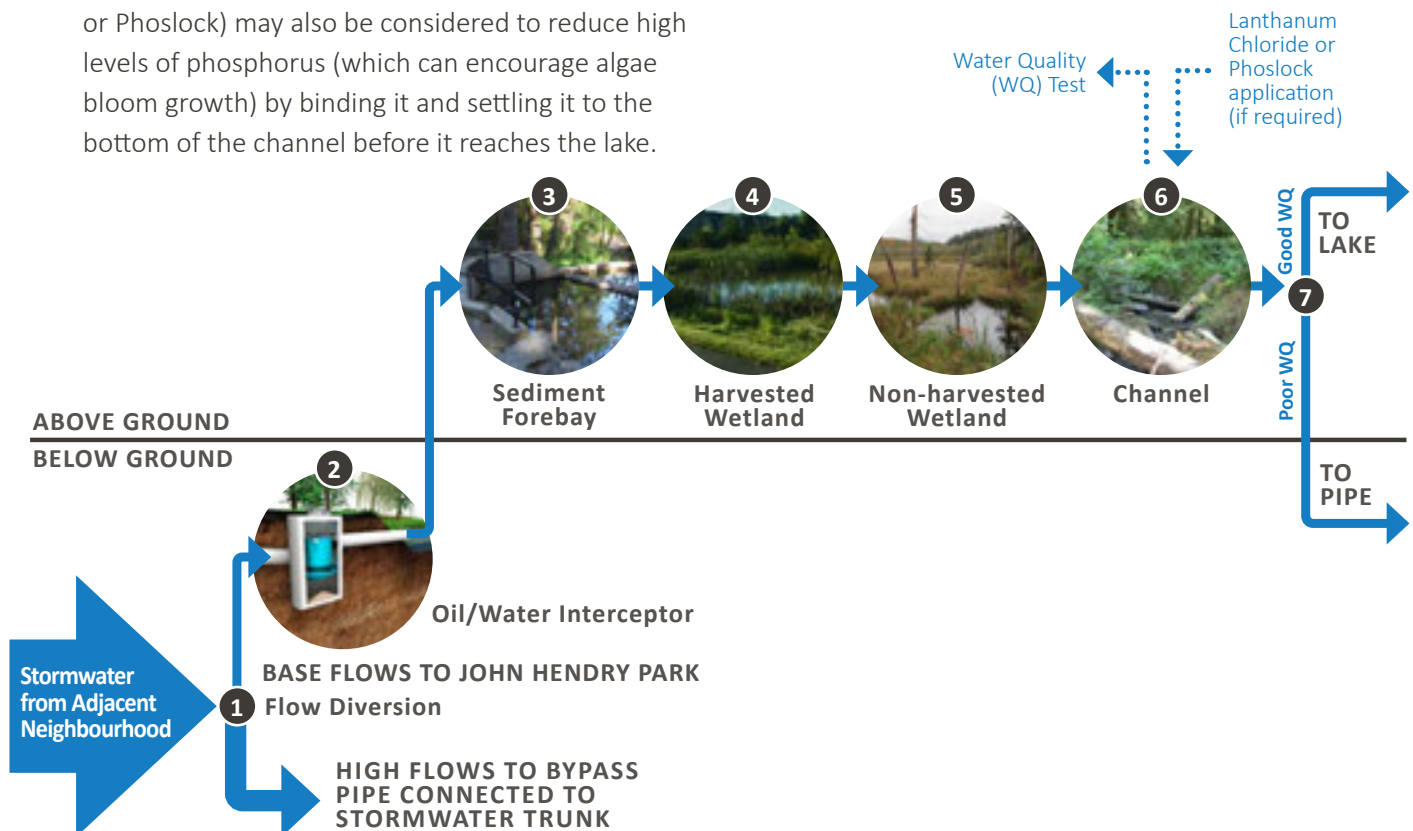


Figure 20: Potential Sequence of Rainwater Channel Components

Flexible Design

Public support for increasing natural systems in John Hendry Park is high and ecological restoration of the lake is a priority. Introduction of stormwater into Trout Lake will bring many benefits by providing a natural source of water for the lake and naturally treating stormwater, but it may also affect water quality and suitability for swimming, depending on the quality of the stormwater run-off. Creating a flexible design and monitoring water quality could allow for diversion of high-quality treated water into the lake and a potential bypass for when water quality is lower, helping balance park objectives.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
4.1 In collaboration with City of Vancouver Engineering, undertake detailed planning and design for daylighting neighbourhood stormwater in John Hendry Park, including a detailed assessment of the level of operational and maintenance required to manage the system over the course of its lifespan at a high level of service.	△ SHORT
4.2 In collaboration with City of Vancouver Engineering, complete stormwater recommendations from the Stormwater Management Plan (Appendix A) to direct neighbourhood stormwater to John Hendry Park, and develop a new stormwater trunk to False Creek.	▷ MEDIUM
4.3 In collaboration with City of Vancouver Engineering, develop the daylight watercourse to filter base flows entering John Hendry Park (see Appendix A).	▷ MEDIUM
4.4 Maintain and monitor the daylight watercourse and perform required harvesting and clean-outs and ongoing water quality monitoring.	○ ONGOING



INSPIRATION: Constructed watercourses provide opportunities to meet the City's goals for being a water sensitive city.

INSPIRATION: Creating places where pedestrian pathways intersect with the wetlands provides opportunities for people to view natural processes at work.



5 CAPTURING & TREATING PARK RUN-OFF

In support of the City's commitment to becoming a water sensitive city, John Hendry Park will reduce the amount of park water being directed to the stormwater system by capturing and filtering more run-off from John Hendry Park within the park boundaries.



Figure 21: Potential Park Run-off Treatment Opportunities

Moving to a Sustainable Approach

The majority of park run-off currently flows to an existing storm sewer that outlets to a combined sewer trunk on E 19th Avenue. Former park plans show that a perimeter drain was developed around Trout Lake to capture and divert park stormwater prior to it entering the lake. Current sustainable approaches to stormwater management recommend retaining and treating stormwater on site.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Vancouver's *Rain City Strategy*, completed in 2019, recommends that best practices such as permeable pavement and other green rainwater infrastructure practices be used to minimize impervious surfaces and/or drain impervious surfaces to green rainwater infrastructure.

The plan further recommends that the City explore opportunities to incorporate green rainwater infrastructure as part of enhancing playing field drainage and improving field service levels.

INSPIRATION: Rain gardens within or at the perimeter of parking lots, structures, or other impervious surfaces can be used to capture and treat stormwater before diverting it to Trout Lake.

THE DETAILS

Run-off from a portion of the community centre's roof is now diverted through a small channel that outlets to Trout Lake. The Park Board should continue to build systems that treat and retain stormwater within John Hendry Park by:

- Developing rain gardens, pervious paving, or other source controls in the parking lots to provide water quality treatment (removal of suspended solids, heavy metals, and hydrocarbons) before discharging run-off to Trout Lake or the daylight watercourse (see #4).
- Draining impervious paths to absorbent landscaping strips or using pervious pavement.
- Treating new impervious surfaces by using source controls including pervious pavement or rain gardens prior to discharging to Trout Lake.
- Draining field run-off to Trout Lake where maintenance techniques (e.g., fertilization) will not contaminate the water. If field maintenance includes fertilization, review of these practices should be completed to ensure they do not affect water quality in the lake.
- Providing information to park visitors about these practices through interpretive signage, the City's website, and information postings.

See **Appendix A: John Hendry Park Stormwater Management Plan** for details on potential approaches to managing run-off within John Hendry Park.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
5.1 When completing park improvements such as field upgrades or trail development, incorporate stormwater management plans to capture, treat, and divert filtered run-off to Trout Lake or the proposed rainwater channel in the park (see #4).	○ ONGOING
5.2 Upgrade the existing community centre parking lot integrate rainwater capture and filtration and diversion to Trout Lake.	▷ MEDIUM
5.3 Upgrade the south parking lot to pervious paving as part of the South Beach Event Area improvements (see #20).	▷ MEDIUM
5.4 Upgrade the north parking lot integrate rainwater capture and filtration and diversion to Trout Lake.	▽ LONG





5.4 Green Layer - Healthier Natural Spaces

In the future, John Hendry Park will become a greener, healthier place for the plants, pollinators, birds, and wildlife that depend on it for food and habitat. More natural areas throughout the park will increase biodiversity. Key locations, including the east and west lake edges and the northeast corner of the park will be priority naturalization areas with limited human access to provide other species safe and protected spaces. Over time, thoughtful tree renewal will continue to increase tree canopy in the park and pollinator gardens will help strengthen our City's food web.



ISSUES

- Heavy recreational use of John Hendry Park can impact natural areas.
- Active park recreation is not always compatible with the needs of flora and fauna.
- Previous tree planting has been ad hoc, dividing open spaces or affecting recreational uses.
- Invasive species impact natural areas, especially around the edges of Trout Lake.
- The park has expansive areas dedicated to mown lawn, which has low ecological values.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Enhanced natural spaces that strengthen ecosystem diversity and health.
- Thoughtful sharing of Trout Lake shorelines to protect spaces for waterfowl, birds, and wildlife.
- A coordinated approach to tree planting that supports a net gain in trees, while creating a coherent park character.
- Addition of pollinator areas that support species diversity and educational opportunities.
- Maintenance and operations that supports removal of invasive species and ongoing ecosystem health.



GREEN LAYER RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 22: Green Layer Recommendations

6 NORTHEAST WOODLAND

The northeast woodland will enhance biodiversity and habitat values in John Hendry Park. A naturalized woodland in the northeast corner above the playing field will transform under-used open space into productive habitat. The woodland will help to reduce noise from South Grandview Highway and provide a visual barrier between the park and highway.

The naturalized woodland will replace mown turf and can incorporate existing mature trees: supplementing them with new native trees, shrubs, and ground cover layers that provide attractive foraging and nesting sites for birds and other wildlife.



VANPLAY

Goal #7 seeks to restore Vancouver's environmental integrity by reintroducing wild spaces

EXISTING: View looking into John Hendry Park from the South Grandview Highway and Garden Street intersection. This area is a recommended candidate for future woodland naturalization.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The Park Board's *Urban Forest Strategy* includes a target to restore or enhance 25 hectares of natural areas, including forests, by 2020. A key objective of the Park Board's *Biodiversity Strategy* is to incorporate smaller, natural habitats into parks. Today, much of John Hendry Park is manicured with mown grass and stand-alone trees, which have relatively low biodiversity and habitat values. While access to open, unprogrammed spaces is important, public input also indicated that new natural areas in key locations would be well supported.

The northeast corner of the park is sloping, making it less popular for active recreation and a higher candidate for naturalization. As an area of the park that typically sees less human activity, it represents opportunities for wildlife.

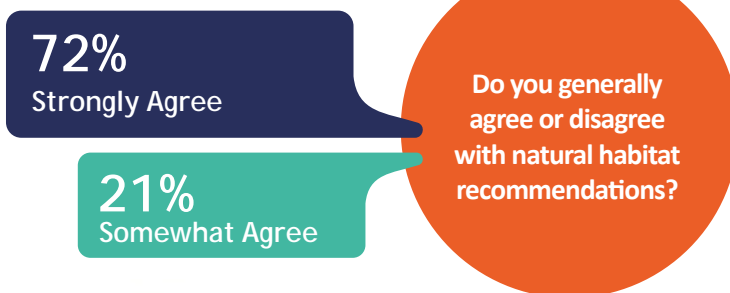
THE DETAILS

Successful restorations require a commitment both to planning and building the initial investment, as well as maintaining it over time.

The maintenance efforts required to remove invasive species, ensure plants become established, and monitor health of this large area will be significant. The Park Board work will look to collaborate with volunteers, stewardship organizations, or other groups to help care for these areas before work begins.

All restoration and naturalization work should incorporate planting that enhances bird and pollinator populations in support of the Park Board's *Bird Strategy* and *Biodiversity Strategy*.

PHASE 1 SURVEY FEEDBACK



NATURALIZE
SOUTH GRANDVIEW
HIGH PARK AREA
to PROVIDE SOUND
BARRIER -

INSPIRATION:
Stewardship of the woodland will be essential to its long-term health and success. Working with organizations capable of supporting stewardship is recommended.



ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
6.1 Seek opportunities to partner with volunteer groups or organizations to implement and steward woodland restoration.	△ SHORT
6.2 Undertake design and planning for naturalized woodland in the northeast corner of the park.	▷ MEDIUM
6.3 Implement naturalized woodland in the northeast corner of the park.	▷ MEDIUM

7 NATURAL LAKE EDGES

While the north and south ends of Trout Lake will be places for recreation, the east and west shorelines will be protected as natural spaces, providing areas for waterfowl and wildlife to forage and find protection in the urban environment. Healthy shorelines will provide beneficial nutritional inputs to the lake, enhance biodiversity, provide bank stability, and help reduce erosion.

In order to ensure success in these natural areas public access will be restricted to one boardwalk and viewpoint on the east side of the lake, where visitors can catch a glimpse of nature at work, while treading lightly in this sensitive area.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Participants in this process identified nature as one of the elements they appreciate most about John Hendry Park. The shoreline of Trout Lake is considered natural habitat to be protected and enhanced. The Park Board's Environmental Education and Stewardship Action Plan, *Rewilding Vancouver*, identifies Trout Lake as one of 28 biodiversity hot spots in the City due to the lake, wetland habitats, and remnant bog area.

The lake edges contain a mix of native shrubs and trees that provide quality habitat; however, invasive species are also present, including field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), and yellow-flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

Increasing biodiversity and natural habitats are goals of the Park Board's *Biodiversity Strategy*, *Urban Forest Strategy*, and the City's *Climate Emergency Action Plan*.

EXISTING: The habitat areas on the east of Trout Lake are an essential park feature, but require renewal and enhancement to address invasive species, improve biodiversity and support long-term health.



VANPLAY

Asset Targets seek to restore or enhance an additional 1-3 ha of natural area each year

THE DETAILS

Since 2019, Park Board staff have worked with Wildcoast Ecological Society and Echo Ecological, environmental restoration experts and volunteers to enhance parts of riparian areas on the east side of Trout Lake. The project has removed invasive species, prepared planting areas, developed nest boxes for birds, and replanted with native trees and shrubs. Similar partnerships could support further enhancement projects on both sides of Trout Lake with potential restoration work including:

- Conducting a bio-inventory / site assessment to identify and categorize priority sites for riparian area enhancement and expansion.
- Protecting sensitive areas by limiting public and dog access through re-routing trails, adding boardwalks and fencing, planting dense barriers that restrict access, and adding educational signage.
- Systematically removing invasive species to allow native species to re-establish.
- Planting new high-quality (nursery grade) riparian vegetation stock in enhancement areas.
- Continuing to install nest boxes for birds and bats and posts for raptors.
- Adding coarse woody debris to provide habitat for small mammals and invertebrates on land and turtles and waterfowl in wet areas.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
7.1 Conduct a comprehensive bio-inventory / site assessment of the riparian areas around Trout Lake and prioritize areas for habitat enhancements.	△ SHORT
7.2 Undertake, through partnerships and volunteer programs, systematic enhancements of prioritized riparian enhancement areas around Trout Lake.	○ ONGOING
7.3 Undertake development of secondary trail connections and boardwalks alongside riparian enhancement projects.	○ ONGOING
7.4 Pilot a Canada Goose management program around Trout Lake to reduce the impact of goose droppings on water quality in the lake.	○ ONGOING

8 TREE INVENTORY PLANNING & RENEWAL

In the future, John Hendry Park will have even more trees than today, with thoughtful additions focused on ongoing renewal, adding structure to the park, increasing biodiversity, and enhancing the city's climate resiliency by providing public spaces that are shaded and relatively cool during extreme weather events. Trees will be added in strategic locations, including the South Beach Area, to provide varied options to relax in sun or shade, and in the northeast woodland to increase habitat. Trees will also be used to frame vistas, while not impeding contiguous open space and views. In addition to trees, understory plantings will be added in strategic locations enhance biodiversity and wildlife habitat, protect soils and conserve moisture.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Trees are a defining feature of John Hendry Park and many participants emphasized a desire to maintain the park's treed character. The Park Board's *Urban Forest Strategy* set an objective of planting 150,000 new trees by 2020 and increase the urban forest canopy to 22% by 2050. While progress is being made towards these goals, there remains work to be done. John Hendry Park represents an opportunity to help achieve these targets.

Input from children and youth revealed nature and wildlife to be the most important aspects of JHP with larger "climbing" trees a high priority



EXISTING: Trees are a key component of John Hendry Park; however, some past tree planting has been ad hoc and led to unintentional division of spaces. Planning a thoughtful path forward to growing the tree canopy in John Hendry Park is important.



VANPLAY

Goal #5 emphasizes a need to use a palette of plants and trees that help our green areas thrive in the face of a changing climate

THE DETAILS

While some trees are well placed within the park, some tree planting has been ad hoc, in some cases, unintentionally dividing spaces or blocking views. Key considerations for future tree planting include:

- Developing allées along trails and framing vistas, ensuring important views are not blocked.
- Developing an interesting mix of deciduous and evergreen, native and ornamental trees, prioritizing trees that will thrive in our changing climate.
- Providing shade in seating locations.
- Discouraging conflicts with recreational uses.

In rare cases, recommendations in this Renewal Plan may require removal of select trees. Removals should be balanced with additions to increase park trees.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
8.1 Conduct a tree inventory and assessment, including recommendations for future planting and setting a target for tree additions to JHP.	△ SHORT
8.2 For any park project that includes tree removals, create a tree management and replacement plan that leads to a net gain of trees in the park.	○ ONGOING
8.3 Based on the tree inventory recommendations, make annual tree additions in strategic locations throughout the park to achieve the target set in through the tree inventory and assessment.	○ ONGOING

9 POLLINATOR PLANTING

In the future, John Hendry Park will invite birds, butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees to play as part of a healthy natural ecosystem.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Pollinators, including hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees, are important parts of the food chain, helping to fertilize plants and support the production of fruit and seeds that are in turn a source of food for our local fauna. However, studies show many of these species are in decline.

Much of the park is currently mown lawn, which has little benefit to natural systems. Finding opportunities to convert parts of the park not used for active recreation to support pollinators will support biodiversity.



VANPLAY

Asset Targets seek to add at least 5 projects for bird and pollinator habitat each year

THE DETAILS

Pollinator plantings can be integrated in most settings. Opportunities in John Hendry Park may include:

- Along pathways (e.g., along the BC Parkway Trail).
- Underutilized lawn areas (e.g., the space between the Community Centre building and Victoria Drive).
- Sloped areas (e.g., the space east of the courts area).
- Reduced mow areas to provide pollinator benefits by allowing herbaceous plants to thrive.

Successful pollinator gardens require effort to maintain, including removal of invasive species. To that end the Park Board will explore opportunities to work with stewardship organizations, volunteers and other groups to help care for pollinator areas.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
9.1 Seek opportunities to partner with volunteer groups or organizations to plan, implement, and steward pollinator gardens in John Hendry Park.	○ ONGOING
9.2 Develop one to two pollinator gardens in the park.	○ ONGOING
9.3 Review existing maintenance practices to identify opportunities to convert some existing lawn areas to “low-mow” spaces.	△ SHORT

INSPIRATION: Planting pollinators along pathways can help create linear connections that support the movement of pollinators through the park and urban environment.

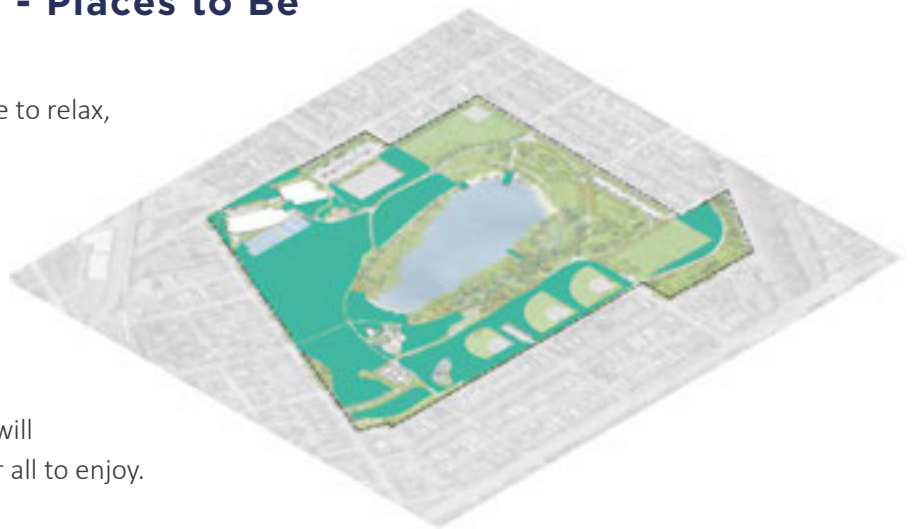
INSPIRATION: Pollinator gardens can be an exceptional educational resource, providing opportunities for citizen science, programming and activities.





5.5 Relax Layer - Places to Be

John Hendry Park remains a place for people to relax, spend leisure time with friends and family, and play in whatever way appeals to them. These spaces are welcoming and inclusive, used in ways that bring joy to park visitors. Because of their popularity they are also some of the hardest working areas of the park. Unprogrammed open space and relaxation will remain a priority, creating flexible spaces for all to enjoy.

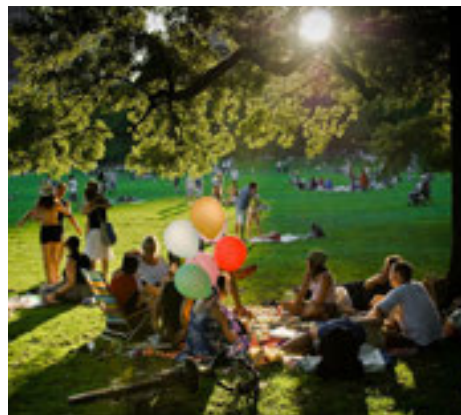


ISSUES

- Demand for additional programmed spaces can reduce the area available for flexible open space in the future.
- Population growth in the neighbourhood means more people will want to use John Hendry Park.
- Perceptions exist about “exclusive” uses and people feeling unsure if they can use certain park spaces.
- Some past tree planting has been unplanned, dividing open spaces and blocking views.
- Limited amenities such as seating, picnic areas, and access to drinking water.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Long-term retention of flexible open spaces that are welcoming to all users.
- Inclusive multi-purpose spaces for everyone.
- More amenities for seating and gathering.
- Inviting spaces that provide options like shade or sun, covered or uncovered, large or small.
- Enhanced accessibility and inclusivity.
- Removal of unattractive elements (e.g., old pavement, storage containers) and creation of beautiful spaces.



RELAX LAYER RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 23: Relax Layer Recommendations

10 DEDICATED FLEXIBLE OPEN SPACES

Unprogrammed open space where people can picnic, relax, or informally play sports and games will remain a fundamental component of John Hendry Park. These spaces will be grassy open areas that welcome anyone to play in a way that works for them. Opportunities to enhance key open spaces by improving drainage and regrading and reseeding lawns will support better use and enjoyment of all available spaces. The spaces shown below are planned to have a primary role as open space for the lifetime of this plan.



VANPLAY

Goal #1 supports building flexibility into our parks so they can evolve to continue meeting community's interests as they change



Figure 24: Overview Sketch of Open Space Recommendations

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Throughout the process, participants have emphasized the importance of places to just “be” in John Hendry Park. The COVID-19 pandemic further revealed how important open, unprogrammed spaces are to individuals and groups. Identifying flexible open spaces raises awareness about the important role these areas play and supports their retention as valued park amenities. Identifying these spaces also helps plan park improvements like tree planting or placement of seating.



INSPIRATION: Flat, open grassy areas have an important role for pick-up sports and informal play like grass volleyball, badminton, frisbee, catch, touch football, and more.



EXISTING: Lawn areas are important spaces for family and friends to gather and relax.

THE DETAILS

Grassy open spaces will provide a number of uses:

- Picnicking
- Relaxation
- Grass volleyball
- Events and gathering
- Individual or group fitness
- Unstructured play
- Other activities

Unprogrammed open spaces where people can relax, picnic, or informally play will be maintained for the lifetime of this plan. In addition, the plan:

- Encourages multi-use field spaces for both programmed and unprogrammed activities.
- Plans spaces to welcome anyone to play in a way that works for them.
- Supports upgrades to open spaces so they function for their intended purpose, with upgrades to drainage and grading so they are free of standing water or undulating terrain with healthy lawn that can sustain active use.

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

96%
Very important or
somewhat important

How important is it to you to include a variety of open spaces in John Hendry Park that provide flexibility in how the spaces can be used?

ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

10.1 Implement upgrades to existing lawn areas, including areas south of the little league ball diamonds, around the picnic areas, and in the south part of the park, with drainage improvements, regrading, re-seeding, and irrigation as needed to support informal recreation, pick-up sports, and gathering.

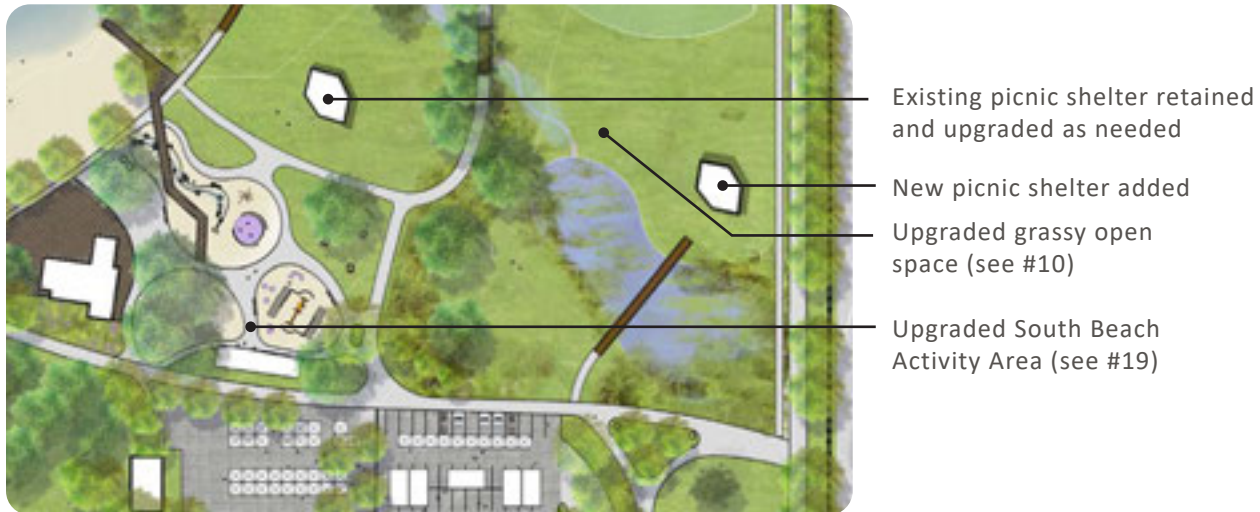
► MEDIUM

10.2 Maintain open lawn areas shown in this plan as primarily open space for the lifetime of this plan.

○ ONGOING

11 PICNIC SHELTERS

Gathering with family and friends for events and celebrations in John Hendry Park will continue to be a popular option. A second picnic shelter is added close to the South Beach Activity Area, providing more opportunities for people to enjoy a day in the park.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The existing picnic shelter is well used and public input suggests that an additional picnic shelter warrants consideration. Gathering and celebrating is an important function for JHP.



EXISTING: The existing picnic shelter is popular and typically booked for events and celebrations in the summer, as well as informally used when no bookings are made.

THE DETAILS

The recommended location for a second picnic shelter is close to the existing shelter, with enough distance to provide separation between groups. This location is close to the South Beach Activity Area which provides access to play, nearby washrooms, and proximity to open space. Parking is nearby. During the design, opportunities should be considered to incorporate amenities, including electric power, lighting, and more.

ACTIONS

11.1 Develop design for a second picnic shelter that accommodates groups of 50-100 near the South Beach Activity Area.

11.2 Construct a new picnic shelter near the South Beach Activity Area.

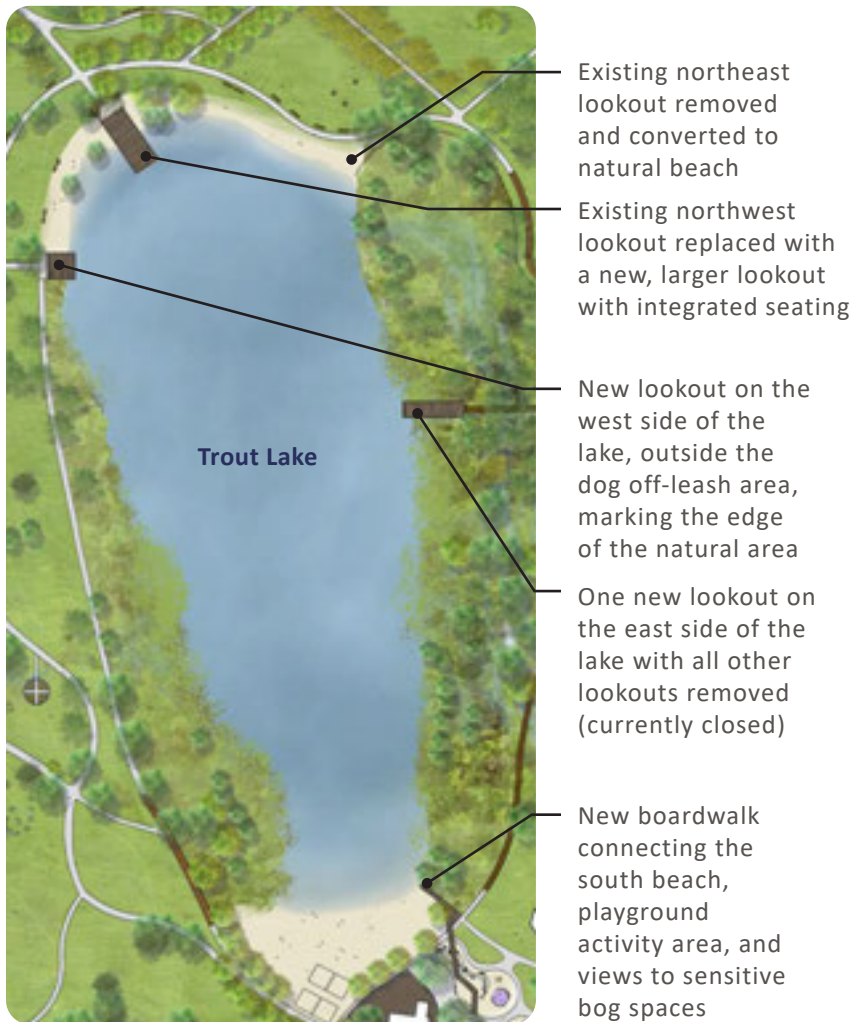
TIME FRAME

▷ MEDIUM

▷ MEDIUM

12 LAKE LOOKOUTS

Places to sit and look out over Trout Lake will continue to be a special experience in John Hendry Park. New structures will replace aging lookouts in strategic locations, providing views from all sides of the lake and creating varied opportunities for people to be close to the water. Integrated seating will allow people to linger and enjoy nature in the city.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Experiencing Trout Lake is a priority for park visitors. Boggy ground conditions and natural habitat limit lake access opportunities, making the locations where people can be close to the lake very important. A priority is balancing protection of sensitive natural environments with access for people.

The existing lookouts around the lake are aging and some have been closed due to safety concerns. It is anticipated that updates, removals, or renewal will occur in the lifetime of this plan.

THE DETAILS

Adding lookouts in strategic locations will provide access to natural areas and vantage points. Design should use durable materials that support a long life span while following a character consistent with the rustic nature of JHP.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
12.1 Remove the northeast lake lookout and remediate to natural beach.	△ SHORT
12.2 Undertake detailed design of all new lake lookouts including: northwest lookout, west lookout, and east lookout.	△ SHORT
12.3 Construct a new northwest lookout and feature seating on Trout Lake.	△ SHORT
12.4 Construct a new west lake lookout on Trout Lake.	▷ MEDIUM
12.5 Construct a new east lake lookout and boardwalk on Trout Lake and remediate all other boardwalks and access points to a natural state.	▷ MEDIUM
12.6 Develop a new boardwalk and lake lookout in connection with the South Beach Activity Area (see #19).	▷ MEDIUM

13 SEATING, DRINKING WATER, & AMENITIES

More variety in seating options including benches, picnic tables, and drinking water will enhance park visits by providing more places to rest and relax. Recommended priority locations for amenities are shown on the map below.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Public input indicated a need for more comfort amenities in John Hendry Park – including seating options and drinking water. There is currently one outdoor drinking fountain in the park, located near the south beach, and the community centre has interior drinking fountains. The outdoor fountain gets winterized, leaving the park without drinking water for several months each year.

A primary use of the park is relaxation and input suggested that more variety and quantity of seating is desired.

THE DETAILS

The following elements are suggested:

- **Drinking Water:** Provide access to drinking water in key locations within easy access from main activity areas, fields, and primary trails. It is recommended that frost-free drinking water be considered for year-round use wherever possible.
- **Picnic Seating:** Distribute tables and benches for eating throughout the park to provide a variety of picnic sites including open sunny locations, shade areas, and more group picnic areas.
- **Seating Features:** The existing seating feature on the northwest side of the lake in the off-leash area is a popular lounging and gathering point. The plan recommends feature seating elements on the south side of the lake, as well as feature seating options near the courts area (see #22) and the Victoria Drive Community Plaza (see #23).
- **Park Benches:** Add benches along main pathway routes and in activity areas including the dog off-leash area, playground areas, and proposed farmers market vicinity. Frequently placed benches improve accessibility by providing rest stops along a journey.

INSPIRATION: A swing bench provides a fun reason to stop and relax.



INSPIRATION: Integrated and varied seating areas provide spaces for people to relax.

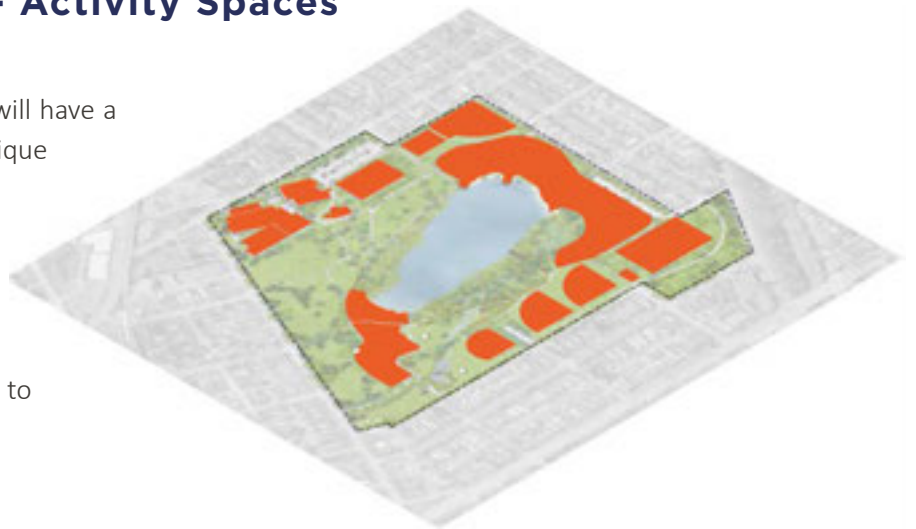


ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
13.1 Upgrade the drinking water at the South Beach Activity Area (see #19) and add new frost-free drinking water access near the dog off-leash area and as part of the future North Public Washroom Building upgrade (see #25).	△ SHORT
13.2 Increase seating options throughout the park including benches, picnic tables, and seating features.	○ ONGOING
13.3 Incorporate seating as a part of all park improvements.	○ ONGOING



5.6 Play Layer - Activity Spaces

In the future, visitors to John Hendry Park will have a range of opportunities to play within the unique park setting. These spaces will continue to support aspiring athletes of all ages, while at the same time being a place for all to play, get outdoors, be active, and engage in healthy living. Spectators will be invited to watch and encouraged to interact with all of the activities happening.

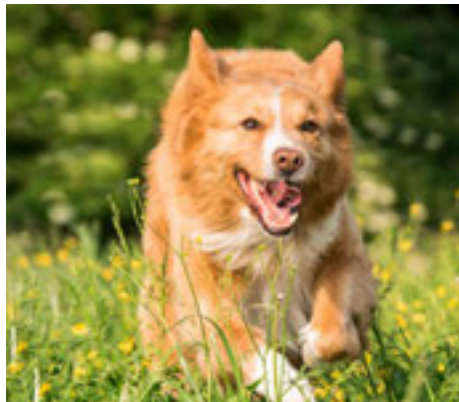


ISSUES

- John Hendry Park includes a variety of fields and play facilities, but there are concerns about quality and integration with the park.
- The south beach play area is aging and undersized for the popularity of the park.
- At times, uses overlap and compete, leading to potential conflicts.
- There are perceptions about “exclusive” uses and people feeling unsure if they can use some park spaces.
- Limited amenities like washrooms and seating are gaps in parts of the park.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- High-quality active areas for the enjoyment of all.
- Spaces for spectators to view activities and games.
- Redevelopment of the South Beach Activity Area to become an exciting and playful destination for families and individuals.
- Creation of a new multi-purpose celebration space.
- More spaces that encourage youth to be outside and experience the park.
- A clearly-defined dog off-leash area that continues to provide great places for dogs to swim and play.



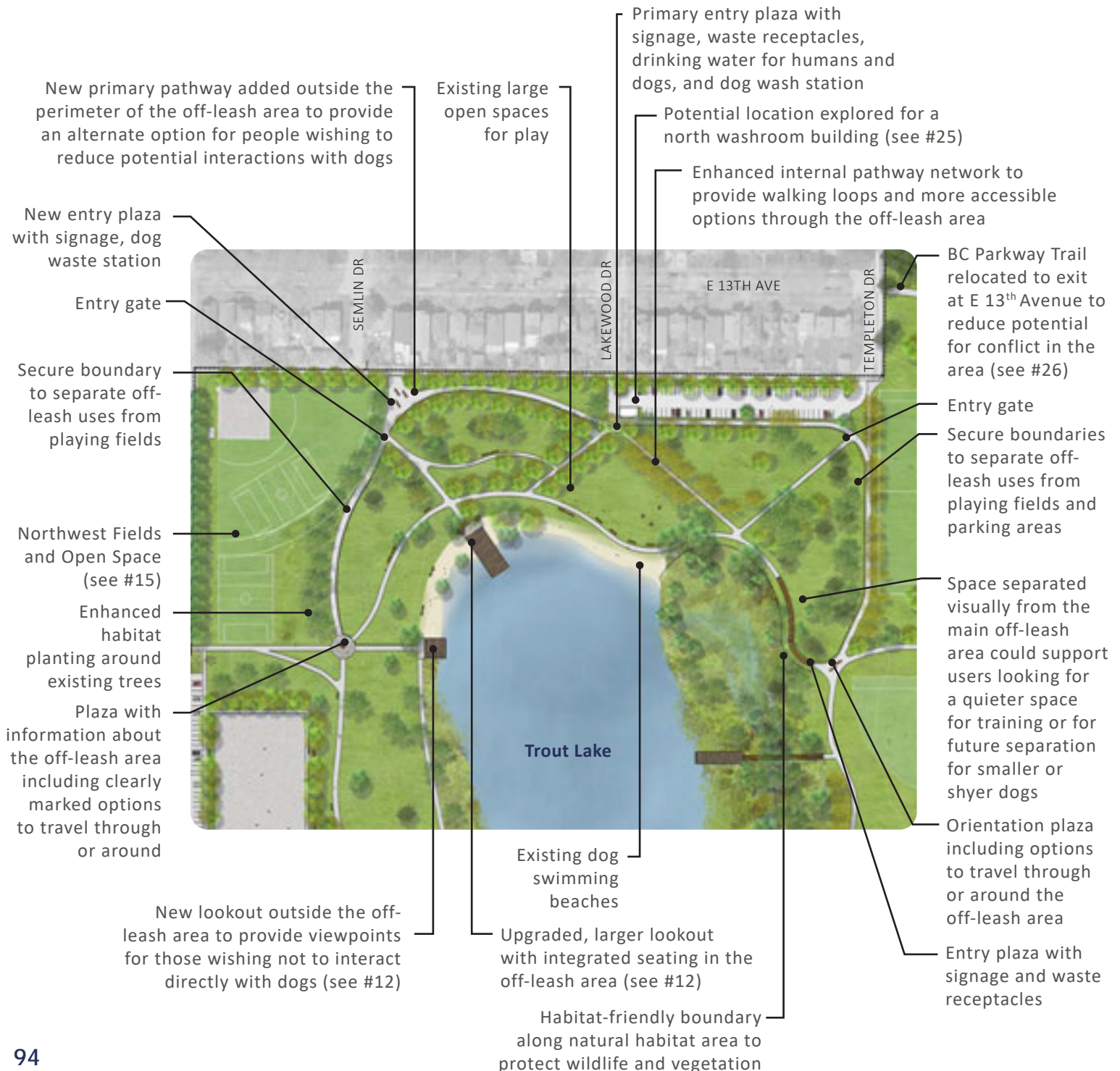
PLAY LAYER RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 26: Play Layer Recommendations

14 DOG OFF-LEASH AREA

The dog off-leash area in John Hendry Park is well-used and well-loved by many and this area will continue to provide great places for pets to swim, socialize, and live their best lives. The primary objectives for the off-leash area are increasing safety for all park users, while maintaining a great space for dogs and people to play freely. The proposed approach outlined below, follows the policy outlines in the Park Board's *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy*, while seeking to integrate the ideas and desires shared in community engagement.



OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES



Figure 27: Analysis of Opportunities & Challenges in the Existing Off-Leash Area

ASSETS & OPPORTUNITIES

- 1 North beach is popular for dog swimming and socializing and is where most off-leash visitors gather.
- 2 Northwest beach has steeper slopes so is less popular for dog swimming, but is sometimes used by shyer dogs.
- 3 Open spaces surrounding the beach provide places for dogs to run and play.
- 4 Existing lookouts are popular amongst all visitors (with and without dogs), however, they are deteriorating and need to be replaced or removed soon.
- 5 Seating structure is a popular place for socializing and relaxing for all park users.
- 6 Off-leash areas away from the lake provide space for shy or quieter dogs to play or for training.
- 7 North parking lot directly adjacent to the off-leash area allows easy access.

CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

- 8 Primary conflict area between off-leash area users, active transportation users, and pedestrians.
- 9 Farmers market at the north parking lot increases activity and potential for conflict on Saturdays.
- 10 Existing lake trail leads visitors unexpectedly into the most well-used part of the off-leash area.
- 11 No clear signage indicating entry into the off-leash area.
- 12 Boundary between off-leash area and designated sports fields is poorly defined.
- 13 Boundary between off-leash area and the existing BC Parkway Trail is poorly defined.
- 14 Existing natural habitat areas are vulnerable to damage by dog activity.
- 15 Off-leash activities have been observed in the on-leash designated parts of John Hendry Park.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

John Hendry Park's dog off-leash area is among the City's largest (2.72 ha) and most well-used: loved by people and dogs. Yet park users have identified concerns including lack of clear boundaries, trail routes that direct all visitors into the off-leash area, and off-leash dogs in on-leash areas.

Public opinions around off-leash activity in John Hendry Park have been varied. This diversity of public opinion necessitates developing a balanced approach that addresses concerns while maintaining the essence of what makes this space great.

PHASE 1 SURVEY FEEDBACK

36%

Have observed conflicts between pedestrians and off-leash dogs

31%

Have observed conflicts between cyclists and off-leash dogs

Have you observed conflicts between park user groups when visiting the park?

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

83%

Very well or well

How well do you think these recommendations will balance the needs of the Dog Off-leash Area with other uses in John Hendry Park?

Dogs Have Low Lake Impacts

A concern identified in previous processes was potential impacts to Trout Lake water quality related to dogs swimming. Water quality review shows dog use impacts are likely low, with water quality impacts mainly from waterfowl, existing sediment, and water circulation issues. Water quality improvements to Trout Lake will benefit dog swimming and the plan also recommends adding a dog wash station so that swimming dogs can be cleaned after visiting the lake.



34% of participants in the Phase 1 survey, and
32% of participants in the Phase 2 survey...
...indicated they visit the off-leash area in John Hendry Park

The Park Board's *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy*, adopted in 2017, provides a framework and policy to deliver well-planned and designed parks that accommodate park use both with and without dogs. John Hendry Park is classified as a Destination Dog Off-leash Area, which means it is intended to serve people and pups living within a 35-minute walk or short drive of the park.

Several policies from the *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy* apply to John Hendry Park, including:

- Increase park safety for all (dogs, dog-owners, non dog-owners).
- Improve accessibility to/at the off-leash area.
- Mark clear boundaries for the off-leash area.
- Keep a space large enough for a Destination Off-leash Area (minimum of 1.2 ha / 3.0 acres).
- Provide secure boundaries between the off-leash area and non-complimentary uses including environmentally sensitive areas, playing fields, and multi-use paths.
- Install new signs to clarify rules and educate users.



THE DETAILS

Through the process, principles were developed for the John Hendry Park off-leash area. The following key design directions and schematic sketch shown in *Figure 28* are based on these principles:

- **Size:** The updated off-leash area will be similar in size to the existing area (2.72 ha) to continue to provide dogs a variety of opportunities to run and play and provide spaces that suit different types of dogs, ranging from social dogs to shyer dogs.
- **Location:** The off-leash area will remain in its current location, maintaining the popular north beach for dog swimming and water play.
- **Clear & Attractive Boundaries:**
 - » To address safety concerns and follow the guidelines of the *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy*, boundaries of the off-leash area will be marked by secure, wood fencing with a wire mesh infill to reduce potential conflicts between dog activities and neighbouring activities like playing on sports fields.
 - » The design of the fence will follow the *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy* and will match the character of John Hendry Park by maintaining a rustic feeling and using wood materials.
- **Pathway Updates:**
 - » To address safety concerns, a new primary pathway will be added outside the off-leash area, providing people with choices for enjoying a lake walk: a route that goes through the off-leash area and a route that goes outside the off-leash area for those wishing to avoid dogs.
 - » The BC Parkway Trail will be relocated to east of the Little League fields to reduce potential for dog and cyclist conflicts (see #26).
- **Entrances:**
 - » With community input emphasizing accessibility and a welcoming experience, most entries to the off-leash area will remain open and un-gated, marked by signs that welcome people into the space.
 - » The two entrances closest to playing fields in the northwest and northeast will be gated, following the *People, Parks & Dogs Strategy*, to minimize risks of interaction between off-leash dogs and sport field users.
 - » **Amenities:** Within the off-leash area, additions like improved signage, lighting of select areas to support evening use, drinking water, a dog-wash station, and additional shade trees are priorities.



EXISTING: The dog off-leash area is often busy with a lot of activity centered around the lake shore.





LEGEND








- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  BC Parkway Trail (see #26) |  Off-Leash Area Boundary |  Drinking Water / Dog Wash Station |
|  Primary Park Trail (see #27) |  Open Entry (no gate) |  Potential Lighting Area: to enhance evening use during limited daylight during winter months |
| |  Secure Entry (gated) | |

Figure 28: Dog Off-Leash Area Concept Schematic

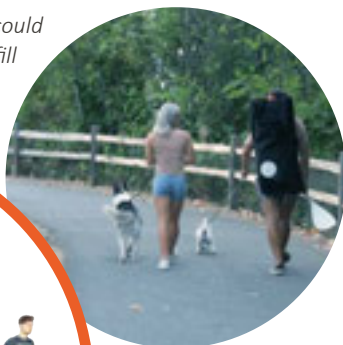


Figure 29: Overview Sketch of Off-Leash Area Looking Northeast



Figure 30: Overview Sketch of Off-Leash Area Looking Northwest

INSPIRATION: A secure fence could incorporate wood posts with a mesh infill and perimeter planting to help keep with the character of the park.



INSPIRATION: A station for drinking water and dog washing are desired amenities



ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

14.1 Develop a detailed design and costing for the dog off-leash area including boundary delineations, trail routing changes, entries, signage, planting, and amenity additions. Conduct detailed design for the north parking lot area concurrently (see #29).

△ SHORT

14.2 Implement the detailed design of the dog off-leash area .

△ SHORT

14.3 In partnership with user groups, identify educational opportunities that promote positive use and interaction.

○ ONGOING

15 CONSOLIDATED & UPGRADED SPORTS FIELDS

Playing sports in a park setting like John Hendry Park is a special experience. However, the park is located on a historic bog – which means soil conditions can be challenging for managing and maintaining high-quality playing fields. The goal for John Hendry Park is to create higher-quality playing fields in key locations, while balancing the need to share spaces for all park users in this busy area.

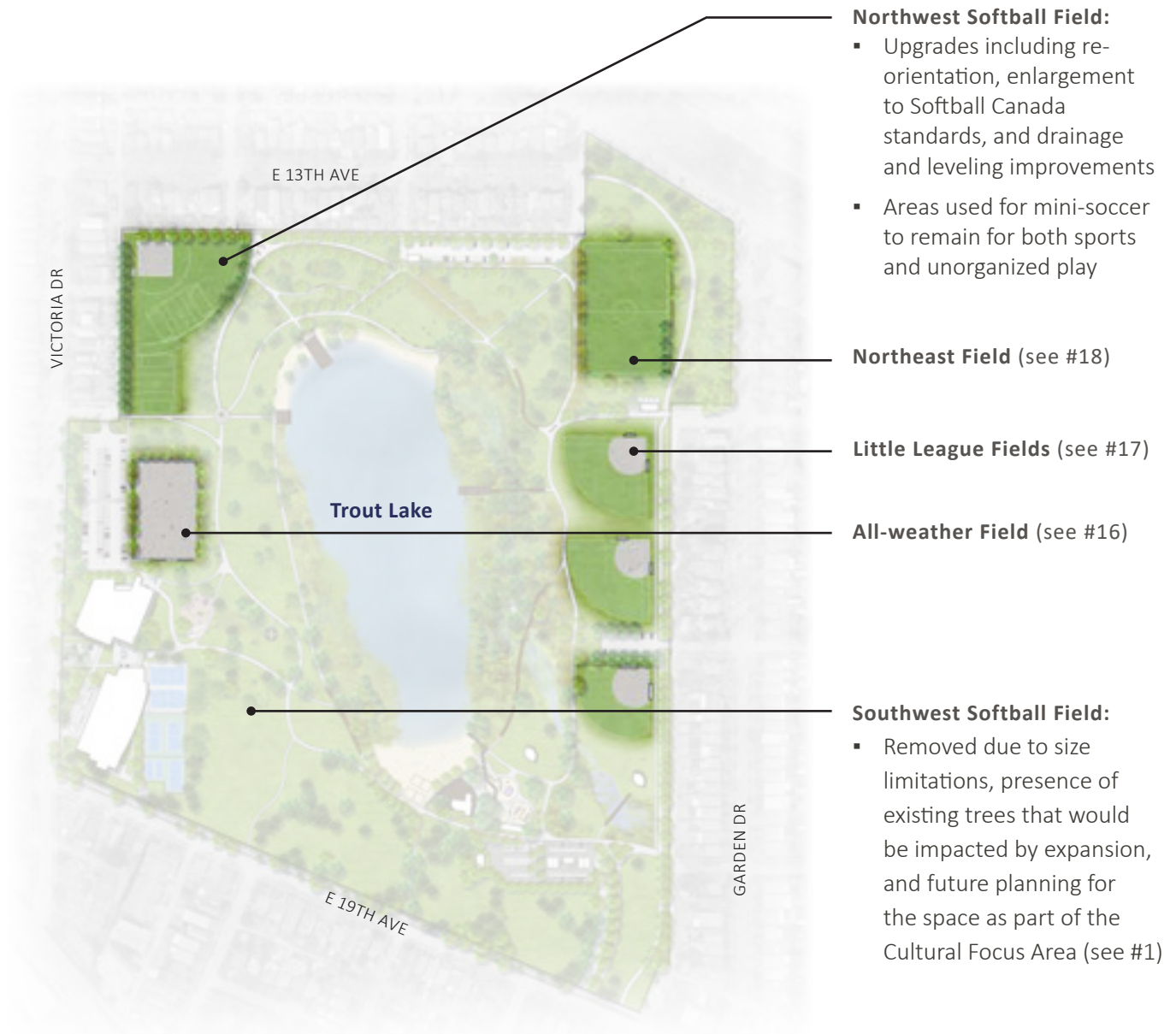


Figure 31: Overview Sketch of Sports Field Recommendations

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Open space in the northwest part of the park is valued; however, formal booking rates for the fields have been typically low. 2018 bookings indicated:

- The softball field was booked 31% or less of playable hours (i.e., daylight) on weekends during softball season (May through August) and less frequently on weekdays.
- The mini-soccer fields were booked up to 70% on weekends during soccer season (September through March) and less frequently on weekdays.

The low utilization for softball has been anecdotally attributed to the limited size of the diamond (260' / 80 m outfield) and poor field conditions.

THE DETAILS

The plan recommends completing a subsurface investigation for all fields to identify ground stability improvements needed and associated costs to improve playing surfaces to remain level and well-drained.

Upgrades to the northwest softball field include re-orientation, enlargement to Softball Canada standards, and drainage and leveling improvements. Areas for mini-soccer should remain to accommodate both sports and unorganized free play.

The plan recommends removing the southwest softball field due to size limitations, presence of existing trees that would be impacted by expansion, and future planning for the space as part of the Cultural Focus Area (see #1).



INSPIRATION: Fitness programming on a grass field surface.



INSPIRATION: The goal is to create high-quality fields for use by all ages and skill levels.

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

91%
Very well or well

How well do you think these recommendations balance the needs of sports field users with other park visitors?

ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

15.1 Complete a comprehensive subsurface conditions assessment for JHP that includes the northwest softball field, the all-weather field, northeast multi-use field, and little league fields to assess ground stability issues and provide recommendations and cost estimating for field upgrades. This assessment will determine level of investment and upgrade for the fields.

△ SHORT

15.2 Develop detailed design of field upgrades for the northwest field.

△ SHORT

15.3 Implement northwest field upgrades.

△ SHORT

15.4 Remove southwest softball field.

△ SHORT

16 ALL-WEATHER FIELD

The all-weather field will continue to provide year-round recreation opportunities in close proximity to the community centre with improvements to create a more integrated and inviting space. Pending the outcomes of the City-wide *Sports Field Strategy*, a decision will be made to retain the existing gravel surface or convert the field to artificial turf or turf.



- Existing field to remain in current location with potential future upgrade to alternate surfacing pending the outcomes of the *Sport Field Strategy*
- New walkway between the field and parking lot to improve access to the community centre (see #27)
- Shade-tree planting at field perimeter
- Existing field lights to be updated with full cut-off lights to focus light on fields, be Dark Sky compliant, and only activated when the field is not in use.
- Addition of integrated seating opportunities around the field perimeter

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The all-weather field is well used, especially in the winter months, providing a place for practice and play when other park fields are too wet. 2018 field bookings show the field is typically booked at up to 75% of playable hours on winter weekends. Bookings are typically lower in the summer, though still in use. The field is used by a broad range of user groups including soccer, rugby, gaelic football, softball, and running. The field is also used for events and festivals, providing a large celebration space close to the community centre.

Lighting allows the field to be used during dark weather and the field's location, away from the park perimeter reduces potential lighting impacts on neighbouring residential areas.



EXISTING: Mom & Baby exercise class on the all-weather field.



THE DETAILS

The plan recommends retaining the existing field, but with enhancements to better integrate it within the park and create a more welcoming atmosphere for field users and spectators. Key improvements may include:

- Future consideration of field surfacing. Public input showed divided opinions on whether the field should remain as a gravel surface, or be converted to artificial turf or turf. While some preferred the utility and comfort of artificial turf, others identified potential safety and environmental concerns. The Park Board is undertaking a City-wide *Sport Field Strategy* (planned for 2021/2022) which will provide further direction on surfacing.
- Attractive spectator seating to view games or relax between activities.
- Strategic addition of trees to provide shade for spectators and field users, positioned to minimize interference with field lighting or field surfaces.
- Improved lighting operations to turn off lights when the field is not in use to support dark skies and reduce energy consumption.
- Development of a defined trail between the parking area and field to improve pedestrian and cyclist connectivity to the community centre.



VANPLAY

Supports consideration of conversion of all weather gravel fields to turf or artificial turf with a priority for those with lights be considered for artificial turf to maximize playable hours



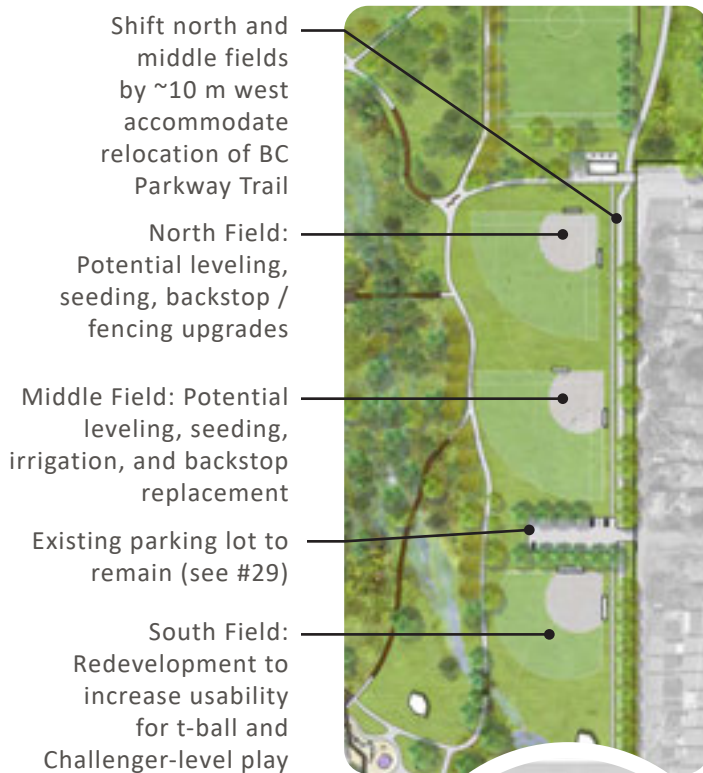
INSPIRATION: Integrated spectator seating with shade structures overlooking a field in Minoru Park, Richmond.



ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
16.1 Complete sub-surface investigations at the all weather field as part of a comprehensive park review (see Action 15.1).	△ SHORT
16.2 Update lighting operations at the all-weather field so that lights are off when the field is not in use.	△ SHORT
16.3 Implement all-weather field upgrades including surfacing improvements (as determined through the <i>Sport Field Strategy</i>), spectator seating, shade trees, and trail development between the field and parking lot.	▷ MEDIUM

17 LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS

The three Little League Fields will continue to be part of the John Hendry Park experience – creating a destination where children learn baseball skills in a unique park environment.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The Little League Fields are a valued and long-time facility in John Hendry Park. 2018 field bookings show that on weekends during playable hours (i.e., daylight) in Little League season (April through August), the fields are typically booked 80% or more (less on weekdays). Maintaining these fields to a good quality will continue to create a unique playing experience for young baseball enthusiasts.

THE DETAILS

Input from the Trout Lake Little League suggests that field upgrades would be beneficial for the fields, with minor updates to the northern field and more extensive upgrades to the middle field and south field as outlined in the adjacent graphic. At the same time as future field upgrades, the north and middle ballfields should be shifted by about 10 m to support relocation of the BC Parkway Trail to the east park edge (see #26).

It is recommended that the fields be assessed as part of the comprehensive subsurface condition assessment to plan effective improvements (see Action 15.1).

EXISTING: Middle Trout Lake Little League Field.



HISTORICAL: The Trout Lake Little League, established in 1953, has been playing in John Hendry Park for over 60 years.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
17.1 Complete sub-surface investigations at the little league fields as part of a comprehensive park review (see Action 15.1).	△ SHORT
17.2 In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, develop a detailed design and costing for the field upgrades	△ SHORT
17.3 In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, complete north field upgrades (including shift to support BC Parkway Trail Relocation- see #26).	△ SHORT
17.4 In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, complete middle field upgrade (including shift to support BC Parkway Trail Relocation- see #26).	△ SHORT
17.5 In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, complete south field upgrades.	▷ MEDIUM

18 NORTHEAST PLAYING FIELD

The northeast playing field will be upgraded to provide an improved field space for an array of uses including rugby, soccer, Gaelic football, ultimate frisbee, grass volleyball, and other sports, as well as an open space for relaxation and informal play.



WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The northeast playing field is a flexible recreation space used by many. While users appreciate playing in the park, they have voiced concerns about field quality, particularly uneven terrain and poor drainage.

The boggy nature of John Hendry Park is a complicating factor in maintaining high-quality playing fields.

THE DETAILS

A recommended first step is sub-surface investigation to identify the ground improvements and associated costs required to enhance ground stability as part of a comprehensive assessment (see Action 15.1). The outcomes of this assessment will influence decisions about future field quality and level of investment for this field (i.e., what investments are practicable).

Integrated seating on the east slope is recommended to encourage spectating and informal use and enjoyment of the space.

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
18.1 Complete sub-surface investigations at the northeast field as part of a comprehensive park review (see Action 15.1).	△ SHORT
18.2 Develop a detailed design and costing for the field upgrades	△ SHORT
18.3 Upgrade the northeast playing field based on the recommendations from the sub-surface assessment and develop integrated spectator seating within the adjacent slope to the east.	▷ MEDIUM

19 SOUTH BEACH ACTIVITY AREA

The South Beach Activity Area will be a premier freshwater beach destination in Vancouver – with something to enjoy for all. Alongside beach improvements, upgrades to the existing beach building will include improved washrooms and change rooms, a deck, and associated plaza space for mobile vending, enhancing the lake experience. An adventure playground with a lazy river and hands-on play will provide fun and activity for kids of all ages. Seating and shade trees and a new seating shelter will provide a place to grab a bite after visiting the farmers market or when visiting for a play. The beach area will be enhanced with shade trees and potential space to play a game of beach volleyball. An accessible walkway will link through the play area and to the lake supporting access for all.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

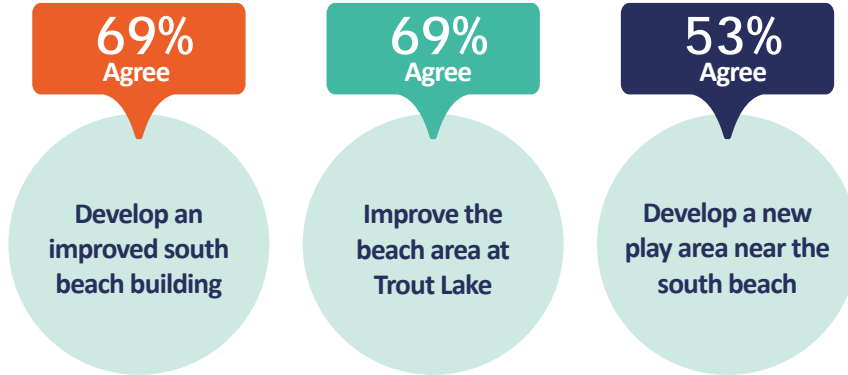
The south beach has long been a beloved destination in East Vancouver; however, many of its existing amenities are due for renewal. This presents an opportunity to rethink the south beach to create an integrated destination with amenities for all.

In the initial engagement, survey participants were asked about their level of support for different improvements in the south beach area. Input indicated

general support for an improved beach building, beach area enhancements, and a new play area. Feedback on visual preferences indicated that most participants favoured designs and elements that had more natural character. Input during the workshops emphasized improving accessibility for all and creating more options to sit, relax, and enjoy.



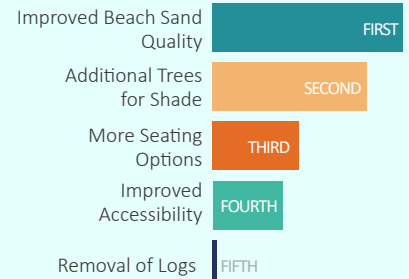
Level of support in the Phase 1 survey for preliminary South Beach Area recommendations:



INSPIRATION: Lazy river and adventure play concept developed by youth engagement participants.



PHASE 1 SURVEY RESPONSE: PREFERRED ELEMENTS FOR AN UPGRADED BEACH AREA



PHASE 1 SURVEY RESPONSE: PREFERRED ELEMENTS FOR AN UPGRADED PLAY AREA



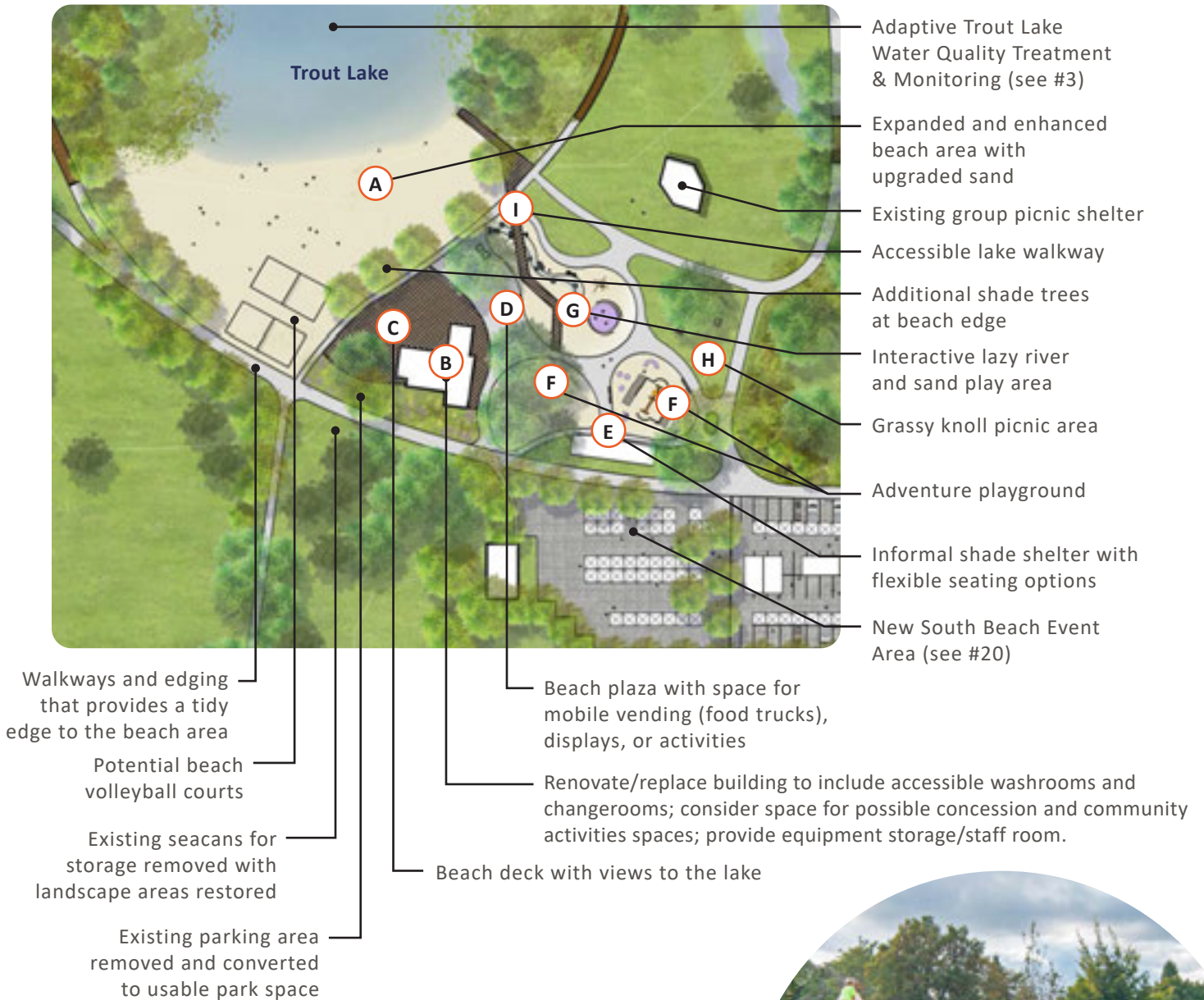
Figure 32: Public Feedback on Beach & Play Area Improvement Ideas

INSPIRATION: Adventure playground design developed by youth engagement participants.



THE DETAILS

Public input suggests there is desire to maintain existing elements including beach activities, relaxation, and play – but to increase the diversity of spaces and seating. The following ideas are described on the adjacent page.



INSPIRATION: Throughout the process public input favoured play elements that feature a natural character. Examples like a lazy river running through sand and climbing logs were popular (see elements F, G).



A Expanded Beach Area: Regardless of water quality, the beach at Trout Lake is popular for sunbathing, relaxing, and playing. The plan recommends:

- » Expansion of the beach area with addition of imported sand.
- » Walkways and edging that define sand edges and provide a finished appearance.
- » Addition of shade trees around the beach edges to provide shade options.
- » Consideration for 1 to 2 beach volleyball courts if level ground and safe play is achievable.

B Beach Building: The existing beach building provides an important service, but upgrades are needed. The concession is reported to be the city's least profitable concession and the caretaker cottage is unoccupied, providing an opportunity to rethink programming for this building. A building viability assessment could include:

- » Assessment of the building to determine options for upgrades versus replacement.
- » Upgraded or replacement accessible washrooms and change rooms.
- » Upgrade or replacement of the existing concession (with creation of an adjacent plaza to support mobile vending – see element D).
- » Consideration for a multi-purpose activity space with an arts focus to support expanded programming from the community centre.
- » Consideration for an artist-in-residence space.
- » Space for storage and recharging of equipment and for a staff lunchroom, allowing removal of the existing storage container from the park.



VANPLAY

Initiative #R.1.8 supports renewal of play areas with a focus on expanding the quality and diversity of experiences including nature and adventure play, risky play, all-ages play, and universal accessibility

C Beach Deck: Feedback signaled support for more seating and spaces to relax. The beach deck would be an extension of the beach building, creating an indoor-outdoor connection that features tables and chairs and views over Trout Lake.

D Beach Plaza: A plaza space by the beach building would support mobile vending and activity space.

E Covered Casual Picnic Area: A new covered seating area is proposed near the playground for informal picnicking, parents watching children play, and general seating. This seating would be first-come-first-serve, providing space for people to enjoy a bite when visiting the farmers market or the beach.

F Adventure Playground: An adventure playground would provide play for children of all ages with different levels of challenge. Play equipment is envisioned to incorporate natural and sculptural elements that encourage imagination and fit the park character. More challenging equipment like tree houses, zip lines, high climbers, and climbing walls were popular ideas during youth engagement.

G Interactive Water Playground: A lazy river and potential water spray park, with opportunities for sand and water manipulation, will provide water interaction, even in times where Trout Lake water quality does not allow for swimming.

H Grassy Knoll Picnic Area: Existing mature trees in the area would be retained with picnic tables and open seating options.

I Accessible Lake Walkway: A walkway that extends across the water playground and over the beach to the edge of Trout Lake is envisioned to provide an accessible walking and rolling route for users to the water. Materials and design would consider accessibility best practices.



VANPLAY

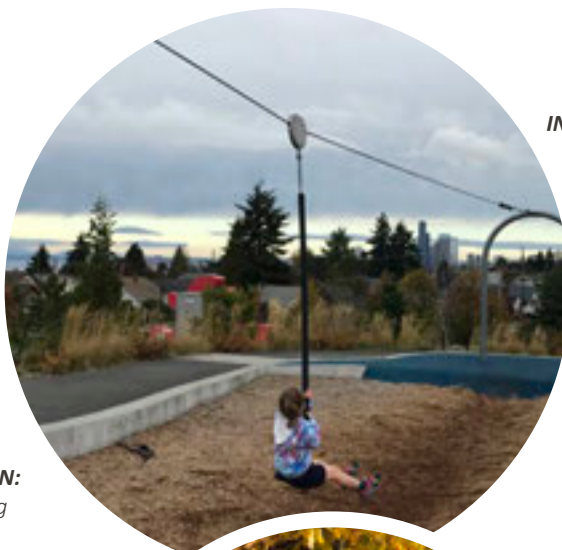
Asset Targets support investment in upgraded changing facilities, food and beverage offerings, shade, and all abilities accessibility

PLAY LAYER

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
19.1 Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the South Beach Activity Area including updates to the beach building, the beach area, and surrounding play areas and open spaces.	△ SHORT
19.2 Upgrade the South Beach Activity Area including beach enhancements, a new adventure and water playground, picnic areas, and pathways.	△ SHORT
19.3 Upgrade or replace the beach building including associated deck areas.	▷ MEDIUM



INSPIRATION:
Deck seating overlooking the lake.



INSPIRATION: Play that involved risk and adventure like zip lines were popular with youth engagement participants (see element F).



INSPIRATION: A deck at the beach supports casual seating in all seasons with views overlooking the lake (see element C).



INSPIRATION:
A covered picnic area that overlooks the beach provides a place for people to sit and linger and watch their children play (see element E).

INSPIRATION:
A plaza that supports mobile vending (see element D).



20 SOUTH BEACH EVENT AREA

The South Beach Event Area provides an intensive, multi-purpose programmable space that supports a broad range of events while allowing the remainder of the park to be soft and green. The area is shown adjacent to a potential Indigenous Celebration Facility (see #2) which would be a space for story-telling, arts, and celebration. Event Area improvements will include upgrades to the adjacent south parking lot to create a space that can be expanded to accommodate activities of different sizes including the farmers market, art events, festivals, community celebrations, fitness activities, performances, and more, while also providing an attractive space for informal enjoyment and play during non-event times.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

John Hendry Park has long been a destination for community celebration – hosting events like National Indigenous Peoples Day, Mothers Day Traditional Pow Wow, the Vines Art Festival, musical performances, and the Trout Lake Farmers Market. Feedback from event organizers and the community indicate that the current park layout presents challenges for hosting events, including: lack of power / water access; limited defined space for arts-focused activities; dust and lack of shade at the all-weather field; and limited washroom access in the north part of the park.

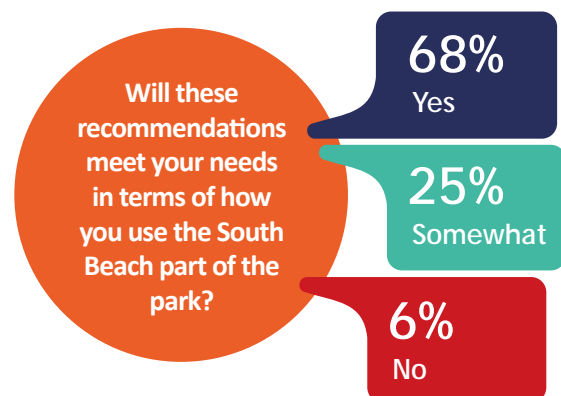
It is anticipated that John Hendry Park will continue to play an important role in Indigenous activities, gathering, arts, and celebration. The creation of an event area connected to the South Beach Activity Area presents an opportunity to focus amenities and resources like access to power and paved surfacing, flexible spaces, to create an area that is capable of accommodating a wide variety of uses.

THE DETAILS

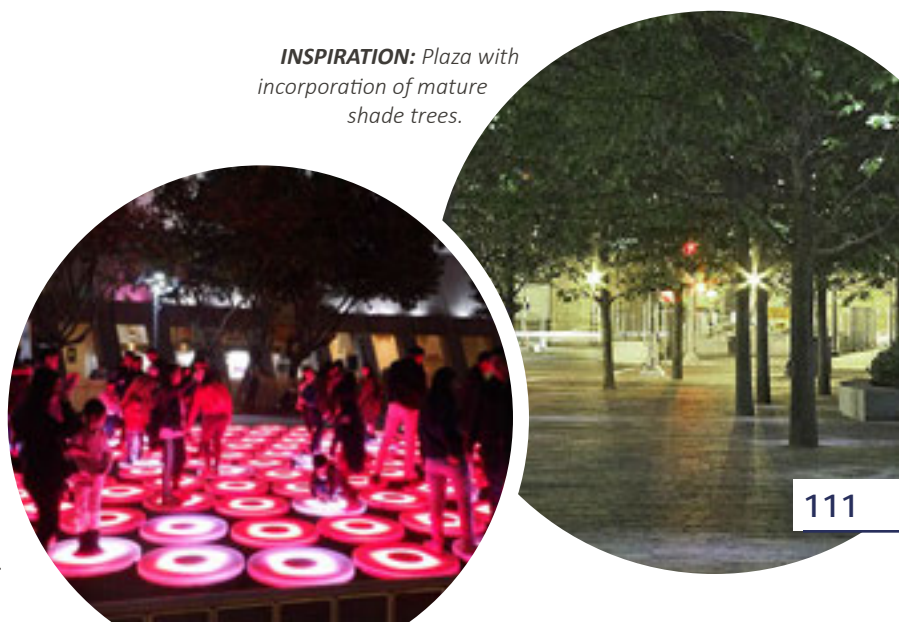
Throughout the park planning process participants expressed a desire that changes respect the green and natural character of the park. To support this, the following green design principles are suggested for the South Beach Event Area:

- Trees in good health should be incorporated into the design rather than removed.
- New shade trees should be added around the existing parking lot and the proposed plaza space.
- Permeable paving should be used both in the new plaza and the upgraded south parking lot to improve infiltration.
- The existing service lane and parking area at the beach building should be removed and replaced by a multi-use trail and green open space.
- Flexible open space to the south, west, and northeast of the proposed South Beach Event Area should be retained (see #10).

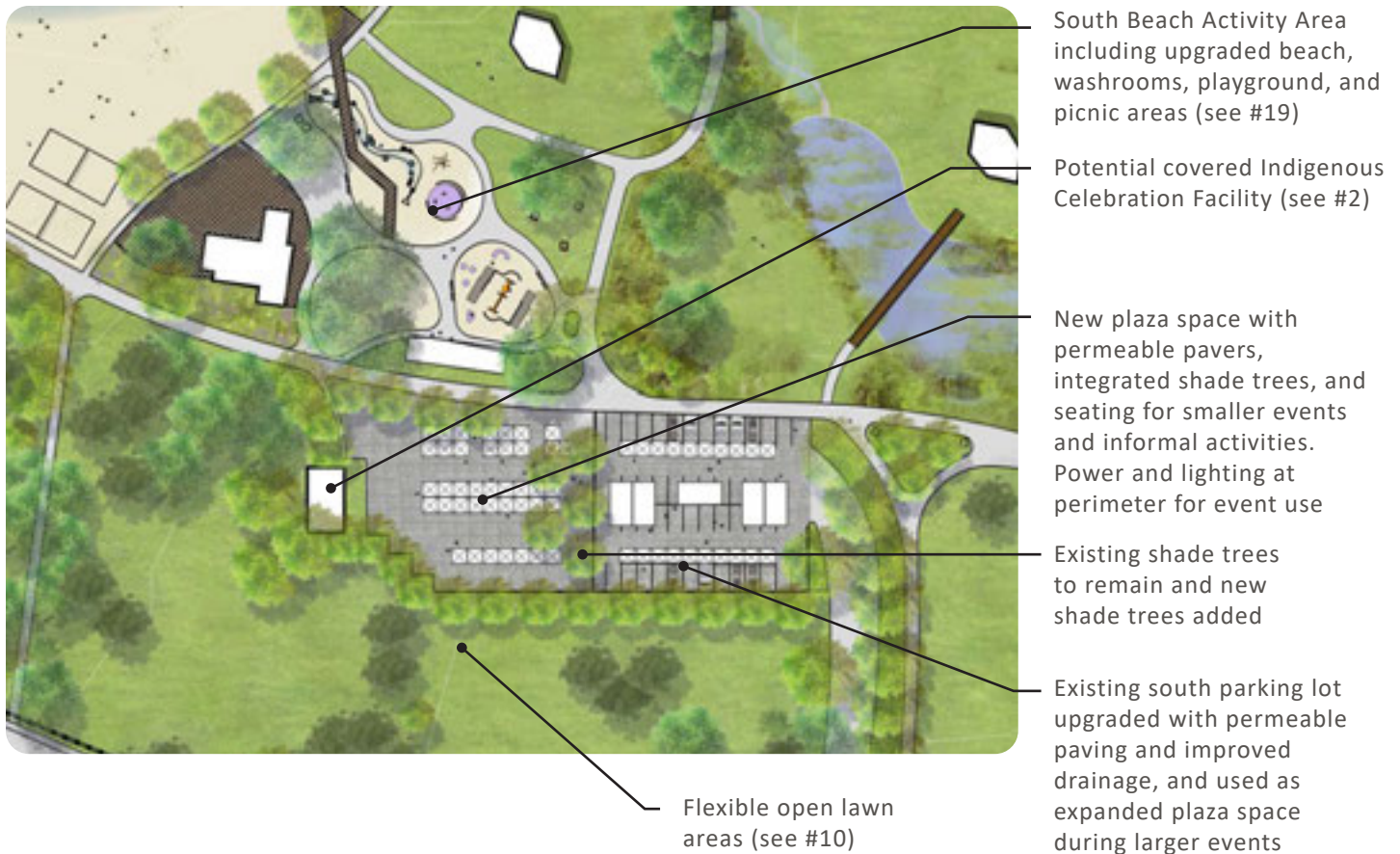
PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK



INSPIRATION: Temporary art installation that sparks delight and curiosity.



INSPIRATION: Plaza with incorporation of mature shade trees.



KEY ELEMENTS:

- An adjacent covered Indigenous Celebration Facility to create a space for story-telling and celebration (see #2).
- A combined plaza and parking lot area large enough to support relocation of the Trout Lake Farmers Market (see #21) and other events.
- Circulation improvements that accommodate use of the area for various events.
- Spaces for art programming.
- Power and water servicing at the perimeter to eliminate use of generators.
- Design of the plaza space to provide attractive, functional spaces both during event times and for informal enjoyment when no events are scheduled (e.g., exercise, play, sitting, children cycling).
- Strong connectivity between the plaza and the South Beach Activity Area (see #19).

ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

20.1 Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the South Beach Event Area including plaza space, servicing, and upgraded south parking lot (potentially with the South Beach Activity Area- see #19).

△ SHORT

20.2 Construct the upgraded plaza space and south parking lot, including servicing.

▷ MEDIUM

Figure 33: Overview Sketch of South Beach Event Area looking North



INSPIRATION:

Flexible open spaces can be used for a broad range of activities, both formal and informal.



INSPIRATION: Integration of flexible arts-focused spaces can house both temporary and permanent features.



INSPIRATION: The main parking lot could be upgraded with pervious pavers to support rainwater infiltration and support expanded event space when needed.

21 FARMERS MARKET RELOCATION

Thousands of people visit John Hendry Park to pick up local produce and goods at the Trout Lake Farmers Market. Throughout the process different spaces were considered for the market. The South Beach Event Area (see #20) will be planned in collaboration with stakeholders to become the future home of the Trout Lake Farmers Market. The location will be strongly connected to the South Beach Activity Area (see #19), upgraded beach building, playground, and picnic areas creating a more integrated experience.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The Trout Lake Farmers Market is a beloved activity in John Hendry Park. Throughout this process and in previous planning, feedback on the location of the farmers market has been mixed. There are both benefits and challenges to the existing market location in the north parking lot.

- Benefits include the linear layout with stalls in one row; established access and set-up plans; and people being accustomed to the location.
- Challenges include crowding; lack of washrooms, seating, drinking water, or other amenities; conflicts with the BC Parkway Trail cycling route and dog off-leash area; lack of power and water; and loss of 90 parking stalls on market days.

During engagement, participants considered different potential locations for the future market, including:

- North parking lot (current location)
- South parking lot
- West side of the community centre (Victoria Drive)
- All-weather field

Locations were evaluated against criteria including:

- **Adjacencies** – proximity to public washrooms and amenities, impacts to adjacent neighbours, and compatibility of adjacent park uses
- **Access** – parking, accessibility, public transit access, and cycling access
- **Size and Feel** – character, potential for expansion, and market circulation and access for vendors

Engagement revealed pros and cons for each location with challenges that would need to be addressed. See **Appendix B** for the engagement summary. As shown in *Table 4*, the two strongest candidate sites for the future farmers market were the north parking lot (current location) and south parking lot with an adjacent plaza.



Engagement with representatives from Vancouver Farmers Markets indicated that an expanded area around the south beach parking lot could have potential with sufficient space and careful consideration for circulation and access. The planned upgrades for the South Beach Activity Area (see #19) and South Beach Event Area (see #20) provide an opportunity to develop a design that supports an enhanced farmers market, with benefits including:

- Improved access and connection to amenities: washrooms, drinking water, beach, picnic areas, playground, lawn areas.
- Access to drinking water and power, including optimal location of power sources for market vendors.
- Potential for integration of an outdoor kitchen at the beach building.
- Alignment with the potential Indigenous Cultural Facility (see #2).
- **Opportunity to tailor event area design to accommodate market use.**
- Closer proximity to skytrain station (Nanaimo Station).
- Fewer parking spots affected on market days (43 stalls in south parking lot vs. 90 stalls in north parking lot).
- Potential for temporary public parking along the north side of E 19th Avenue on market days.

Figure 34: Public Feedback on Market Location Criteria

PHASE 1 SURVEY: WHAT CRITERIA WERE MOST IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC PARTICIPANTS FOR SELECTING A FUTURE LOCATION FOR THE FARMERS MARKET?

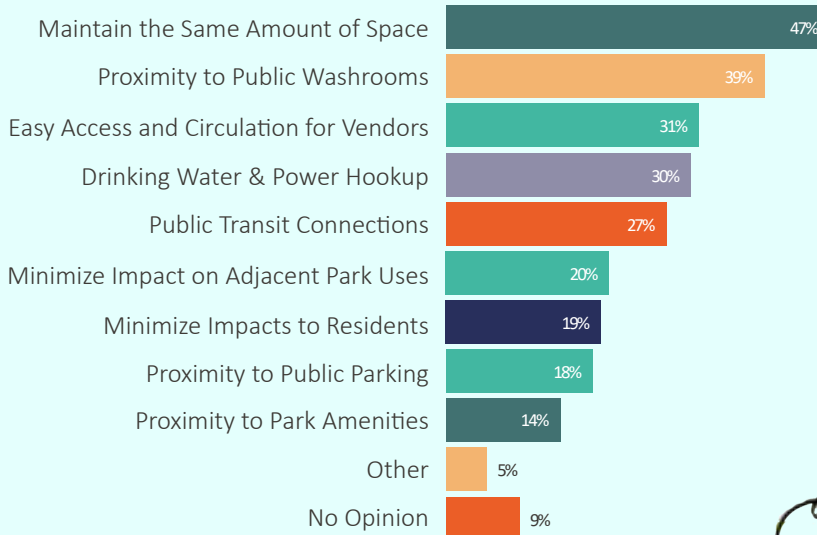


Table 4: Market Location Options Summary

LOCATION	NOTES	STATUS
North Parking Lot	Current location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remains the current location until future location is developed
South Parking Lot	Close to South Beach Activity Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for future market location To be planned further with design for South Beach Event Area (see #20)
West of Trout Lake Community Centre	Underused space between the community centre and Victoria Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for further consideration While location near the community centre is desirable, the space configuration is not well suited to a market layout
North of Trout Lake Community Centre	Existing all-weather field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for further consideration It is anticipated that field sports will continue in this location and field use is in demand on Saturdays which would be a conflict Activity at the community centre on weekends is very high and addition of market uses would exacerbate this



THE DETAILS

Through information provided by farmers market representatives as well as public input, the following considerations were identified to support feasibility assessment. These details would be refined through further consultation during concept and detailed design.

- Accommodate:
 - » 35- 10' x 27' vendor spaces (with vehicle space)
 - » 35- 10' x 10' vendor spaces (tent space only)
 - » 5- food service trucks (15- 30' length)
- Hard surfacing beneath all market stalls
- Sufficient space between tents for fire access
- Circulation for set-up / take-down
- Sufficient clearance for overheight vehicles
- Electrical connections
- Access to upgraded washrooms
- Access to drinking water
- Accessibility for all visitors
- Parking
- More bike parking
- Nearby seating / picnicking areas
- Better separation from conflicting adjacent uses



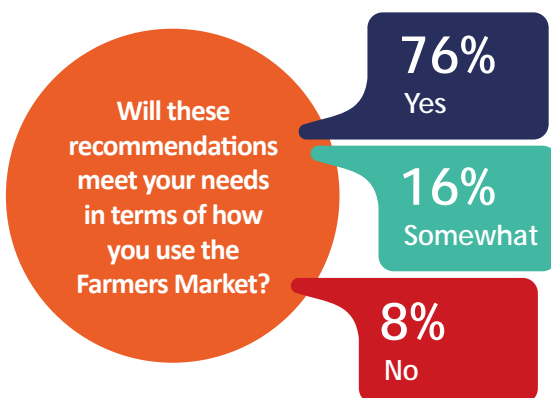
VANPLAY

Bold Moves support improving infrastructure to support farmers markets

The north parking lot, which accommodates the market today, is approximately 2,250 sq.m in size and organized in a long, linear layout. The south parking lot, at 1,675 sq.m in size, is smaller with a square layout. To accommodate the market, an adjacent South Beach Event Area (see #20) would need to be integrated with the south parking lot.

The recommended approach is to create a flexible multi-purpose space near the South Beach Area of the park that accommodates the market along with other events and activities.

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK





Improved South Beach Activity Area (see #19) including updated washrooms, playground, picnic areas, seating, and drinking water

New South Beach Event Area (see #20) with integrated design to support the farmers market

Upgraded South Parking Lot (see #20) with improved circulation and permeable paving and design to support the farmers market

Existing park entry drive with circulation enhancements and relocation of the BC Parkway Trail to the east park perimeter (see #26)

ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

21.1 During design for the South Beach Event Area (see #20), work with the Vancouver Farmers Market to develop a proposed market location and layout.

△ SHORT

21.2 Support relocation of the Trout Lake Farmers Market to the south location including upgrades to the park entry drive, new trail connections, and potential for temporary parking on E 19th Avenue.

▷ MEDIUM

CONSIDER
HOW THE NEARBY
RESIDENTS WILL
BE IMPACTED

IT'S A
DYNAMIC
ATMOSPHERE!

EXISTING: Trout Lake Farmers Market today.



22 COURTS ACTIVITY CENTRE

The Courts Activity Centre will welcome people of all ages to take part in a game – casual or competitive – while providing a more attractive atmosphere to relax before and after playing or to watch a game.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The existing courts are a popular park amenity and are in good condition, but are not well linked with other parts of the park. While play is well accommodated, there's little space for spectators or socialization.

Public and youth input supported enhancements to the courts area to provide additional recreational opportunities and to integrate more informal uses like places to sit and hang-out.



INSPIRATION: Courts with built-in seating can support socialization and spectating.



INSPIRATION: An additional basketball court to expand play opportunities.

THE DETAILS

Ideas for the Courts Activity Centre include:

- Addition of 2-3 ping pong tables in the community centre plaza and reconfiguration of seating.
- Reconfiguration of the north courts area to support two basketball courts with integrated seating areas.
- Re-orientation of the south tennis court to north-south, to address sun orientation, and regrading and retaining (as needed) on the northeast slope.
- Relocation of the multi-sport court to the south, with addition of a second court.
- Enhanced connectivity with walkways, stairs, and ramps to link the courts area to the trails network.
- Enhanced access from E 19th Avenue.
- A broader range of seating options for spectating and relaxation.
- Provision of wi-fi to the area.
- Lighting improvements.



VANPLAY

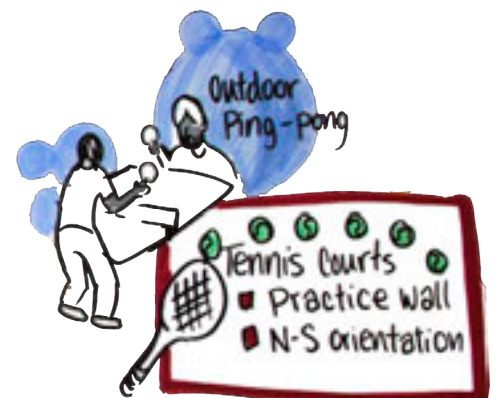
Initiative #R.1.3 recommends Wi-fi hotspots in all destination parks

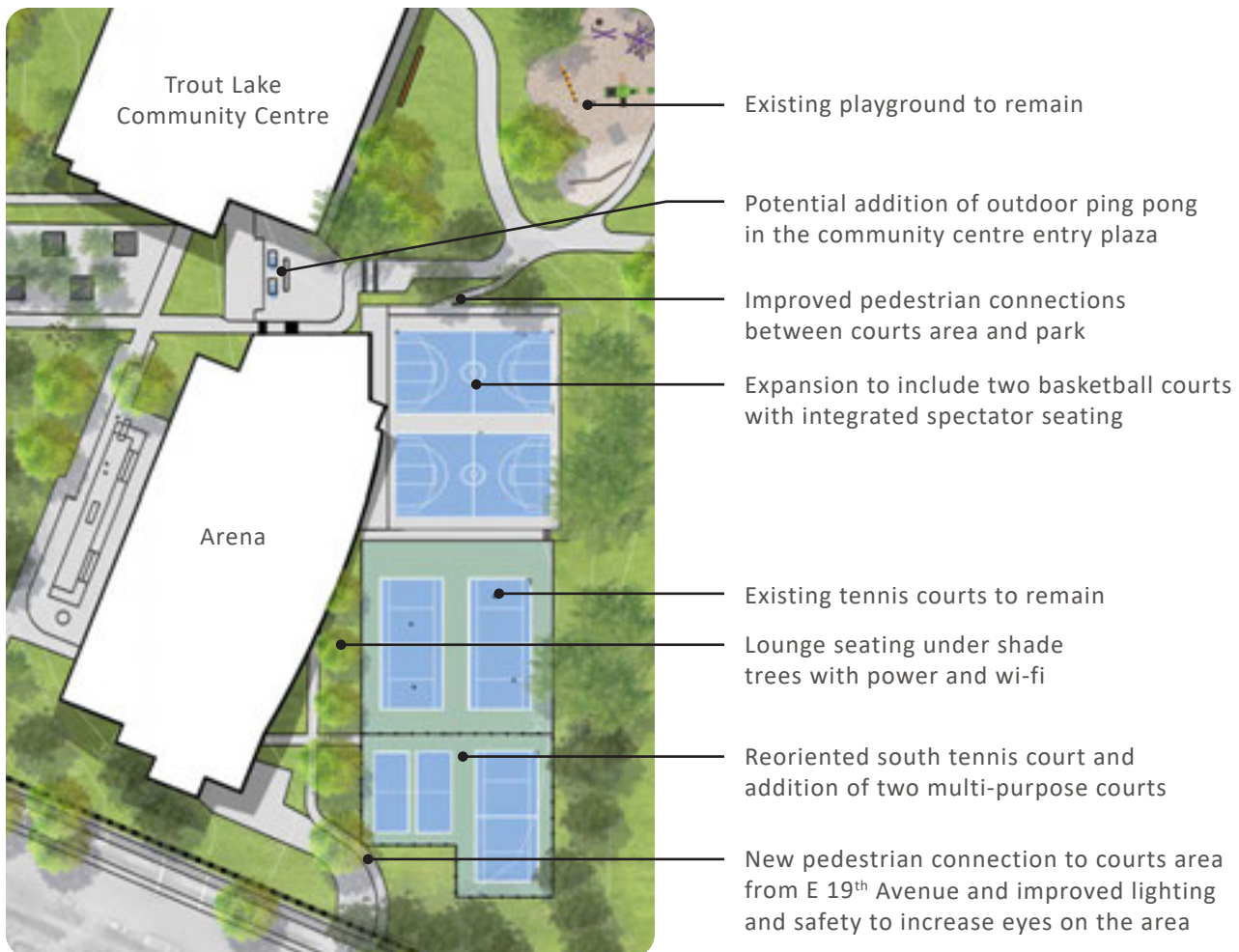
PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

90%

To a large degree or somewhat

To what degree will these recommendations enhance park users' ability to enjoy court sports?





ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

22.1 Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the Courts Activity Centre including updates / expansion of the courts and surrounding plaza spaces.

△ SHORT

22.2 Upgrade the Courts Activity Centre.

▷ MEDIUM



INSPIRATION: Outdoor ping-pong is a fun activity for all ages and abilities.



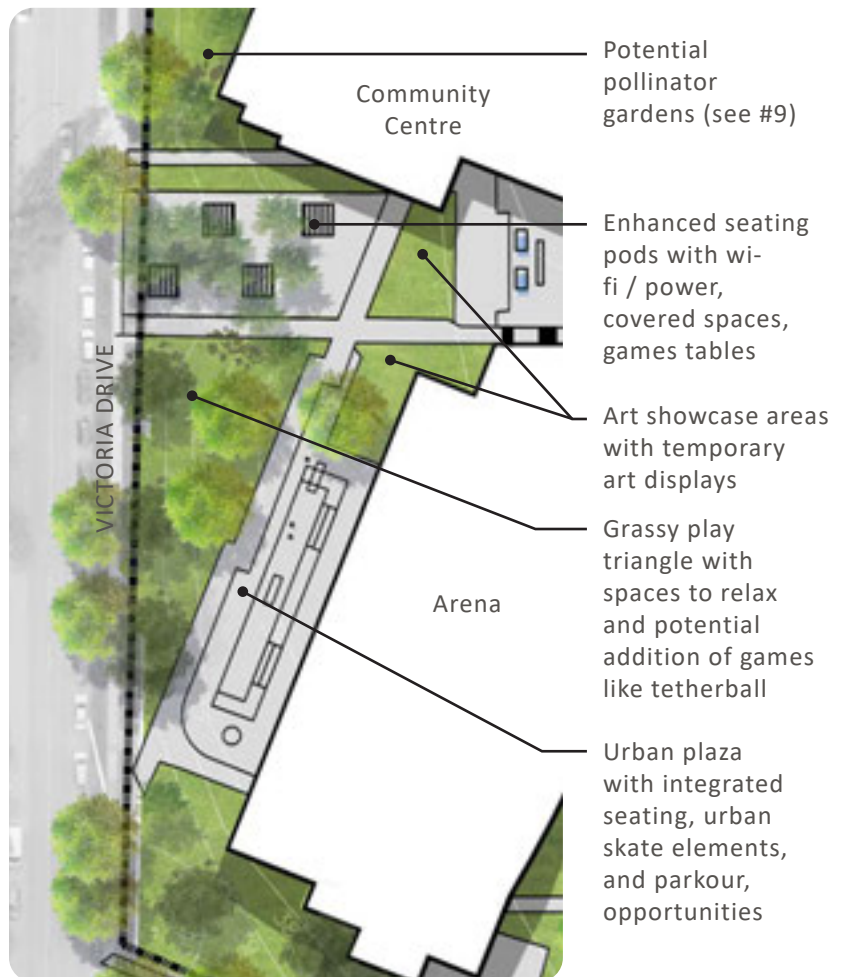
23 VICTORIA DRIVE COMMUNITY PLAZA

The space between the Trout Lake Community Centre and Victoria Drive is an underused part of John Hendry Park. The space is proposed to become an extension of the community centre, bringing more activities into the outdoors. Tailored primarily towards youth, but welcoming everyone, the Victoria Drive Community Plaza will become a more exciting gathering area.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The space along Victoria Drive is part of John Hendry Park, yet is often underutilized. Public input recognized this space as having potential to accommodate more park uses.

During engagement, this space was of particular interest to youth participants with many of them seeing it as an opportunity to provide spaces that are an extension of the community centre – bringing arts, lounging areas, wi-fi, activities, and more outdoors. Input from youth indicated that most come to John Hendry Park for the community centre activities and programs and felt that having more outdoor spaces that support youth interests are needed.



INSPIRATION: Seating areas with wi-fi and power can provide places for homework and studying.

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

84%

To a large degree or somewhat

To what degree to these recommendations meet your needs in how you use the park?

INSPIRATION: Temporary public art swings create a fun and interactive opportunity for play.

THE DETAILS

To create a more welcoming gathering place, the plan recommends more varied activity spaces that appeal to a range of ages, particularly youth. Key amenities envisioned include:

- Seating pods that include tables and lounge areas where people can study, visit, participate in an activity, or play a game. Pods would have access to wi-fi and power allowing a person to sit outside while doing work or participating in an activity.
- An arts showcase area with rotating displays that are engaging and interesting. The program could be developed as part of community centre programming or working with the City's arts community. Pieces that allow for interaction and education should be a priority.
- An urban play plaza along the slope beside the arena that includes spaces that welcome skateboarders or parkour players into an attractive urban environment that features multi-purpose seating, steps, planters, and more. The Park Board's *Skateboard Strategy* (2021/2022) should inform the design of this space.
- Addition of play features such as tetherball to the existing grassy "triangle" along Victoria Drive to increase informal opportunities for play.
- New pathway connections linking the area to other parts of the park.

"I value
informal
Play"

VANPLAY

Asset Targets identify a need to increase the supply, variety, and distribution of action sport opportunities like skateboarding and parkour

Integrated Urban Skate Activity

Skateboarding is a popular activity that provides health and social benefits and is accessible to many people from a range of backgrounds and demographics. Globally, many communities are taking an inclusive approach to creating skate-friendly and beautiful urban environments that purposefully allow people to negotiate between general public use and skate activity. Examples from around the world include:

- Charlotte Amundsens Plad, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Värnhemstorget Streetplaza, Malmö, Sweden
- Faber Skate Park, Staten Island, NY
- The Plaza at the Forks, Winnipeg, MB

INSPIRATION: Creating a space that welcomes skateboarders and players of all ages will be important.



ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

23.1 Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the Victoria Drive Community Plaza including enhanced seating options, an art showcase area, grassy play area, integrated urban play plaza, and new pathway connections.

▷ MEDIUM

23.2 Develop the Victoria Drive Community Plaza.

▽ LONG

24 COMMUNITY CENTRE PLAYGROUND

The existing playground adjacent to the community centre will remain a key space for play, continuing to accommodate primarily younger audiences. Minor enhancements including addition of a bike lock-up, more seating, and additional shade trees will build a welcoming area.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The existing playground is well-used and its proximity to the community centre is valued. Public input indicated people remain satisfied with the equipment and play opportunities overall, with only minor additions and enhancements suggested.

THE DETAILS

Key upgrades to the existing playground include:

- Addition of bike lock-ups.
- More and varied seating options.
- Additional shade trees.



ACTIONS

24.1 Complete minor updates to the existing community centre playground.

TIME FRAME

▷ MEDIUM



EXISTING: The community centre playground today.

INSPIRATION: New bike racks are recommended at the playground area to encourage active transportation.



INSPIRATION: Additional seating options at the playground was a priority for participants.





25 NORTH PUBLIC WASHROOM BUILDING

Explore two potential options for providing public washroom access at the north end of John Hendry Park:

- Collaboration with Trout Lake Little League and other stakeholders to assess the merits of upgrading and adapting the existing Little League washroom / concession building to support year-round public access.
- Consideration of a new stand-alone washroom at the west end of the north parking lot.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Currently John Hendry Park has two public washrooms – the community centre and the south beach area. The level of community use and scale of the park warrant additional washrooms. Public feedback supports a public washroom at the north end of the park that would service people using the dog off-leash area, north fields, picnic areas, and open spaces.



VANPLAY

Asset Targets identify a need to have a washroom near every destination playground, sports field, and water recreation access point

THE DETAILS

The exploration should consider the following potential elements, which may vary depending on the preferred location:

- Fully accessible public washrooms.
- Gender-neutral options.
- Changerooms for field users.
- Drinking water access.
- Secure storage space.
- Lighting.

Two location options are indicated in map below and described on the next page.

Figure 35: Potential North Washroom Location Options



A Location Option A: Existing Trout Lake Little League Washroom / Concession

Changes to the existing building would be based on a partnership that includes the Park Board, Trout Lake Little League, and potentially other stakeholders.

Potential Benefits:

- Lower costs due to use of existing infrastructure.
- Limits number of built elements in the park.
- Opportunity to incorporate covered plaza space with views to the Little League and northeast playing fields for spectator seating, stretching, etc.

Potential Challenges:

- Less convenient to the dog off-leash area and the northwest playing field.
- Upgrades would be needed to ensure that Trout Lake Little League needs continue to be met while adding public facilities.
- Ongoing agreements for maintenance and operations would be required.

B Location Option B: Lakewood Drive Entry Plaza

A new stand-alone public washroom at the entry plaza at Lakewood Drive could be developed by the Park Board. Siting would use existing parking spaces at the west end of the north parking lot to minimize impacts to existing green park space.

Potential Benefits:

- Easily accessible from the dog off-leash area, east and west playing fields, and walking loop trails.
- Could form part of gateway enhancements at Lakewood Drive.
- A new structure would allow for updated design and program considerations.
- No partnering agreement required.

Potential Challenges:

- Requires connection of new services (water, sewer, electrical) and development of a new structure.
- Loss of 4-6 parking stalls from the north parking lot.

EXISTING: Trout Lake Little League washroom / concession building.



INSPIRATION: A new washroom structure should complement the emerging character of John Hendry Park.



ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

25.1 Further assess options for developing either Option A or Option B for a north end washroom facility and select a preferred option.

△ SHORT

25.2 Develop detailed design, in consultation with stakeholders, a north washroom building.

▷ MEDIUM

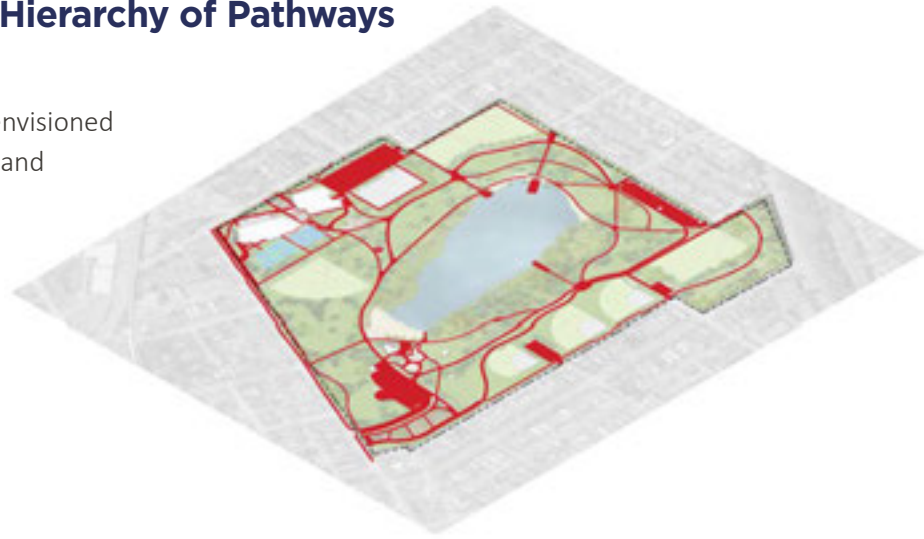
25.3 Develop the north washroom building.

▷ MEDIUM



5.7 Move Layer - A Hierarchy of Pathways

John Hendry Park's circulation network is envisioned as being easy to navigate, well connected, and inviting for all. The circulation network will enhance safety for people walking, rolling, and cycling, better define park entrances and edges, and create a more accessible and equitable network for visitors.



ISSUES

- Pinch points where multiple uses – people walking, rolling, and cycling, and park activities – can create conflicts.
- The paved BC Parkway Trail cycling route is often used by pedestrians due to quality issues on adjacent pedestrian routes (e.g., flooding, uneven surfaces), which can contribute to conflicts.
- Existing parking areas do not have well-defined connections for people walking and rolling.
- Pathways are subject to boggiess or flooding.
- Links are missing between key destinations.
- Park entrances are poorly defined and there are a lack visual cues that welcome people into the park.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Clearly defined and better separated routes for people walking, rolling, and cycling.
- Strong linkages between park destinations.
- Trail options that provide users to enter or avoid certain park areas (e.g., off-leash dog area).
- Improved sense of safety and good sightlines.
- Best use of existing parking, avoiding the need for expanded parking within the park.
- Identifiable and welcoming park entires.
- Defined wayfinding style.
- Sensitive lighting that supports safe park use through the seasons while protecting dark skies for nature.



MOVE LAYER RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 36: Move Layer Recommendations

26 BICYCLE CIRCULATION

The BC Parkway Trail is a 26-kilometre, multi-use path that was constructed as part of the Expo Skytrain in the 1980s. It connects Vancouver, Burnaby, New Westminster and Surrey, passes through John Hendry Park and is an important part of the City's active transportation network. However, community input has identified a need to think more about how to fit active transportation within an increasingly busy park setting.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

The BC Parkway Trail runs north-south through John Hendry Park on the east side of Trout Lake and is a well-used active transportation route. In addition, people identified a desire to have better cycling connections to key destinations within the park.

The north portion of BC Parkway Trail that currently connects to Lakewood Drive and runs parallel to the north parking lot was identified by participants as the highest conflict zone in the park – cyclists, pedestrians, off-leash dogs, farmers market visitors, and other park users are commonly using this area.

Another key challenge is that while the trail is designated an active transportation route, it is often used by pedestrians because it is paved and accessible, especially when wet weather that impacts other trails.

The following preliminary ideas to address conflicts were explored:

- **Relocate the BC Parkway Trail to the east side of the park.** *Key challenges: potential impacts to existing trees.*
- **Relocate cycling routes to adjacent streets.** *Key challenge: moving from an off-street to an on-street treatment is not desirable for active transportation.*
- **Maintain a similar route to the existing alignment, with design adjustments to reduce conflicts.** *Key challenge: unlikely to resolve identified issues.*

THE DETAILS

Recommended cycling network improvements are summarized in the adjacent map and include:

- A** Realignment of the BC Parkway Trail to the east park edge, with the north exit at E 13th Avenue (relocated from Lakewood Drive). The trail relocation would be phased with upgrades to the Little League Ball Fields (see #17) so the northern two fields can be moved slightly west (~10 m) to accommodate the new route while preserving existing trees.
- B** Review and upgrade of the intersection at E13th Avenue and Templeton Drive to support safe cyclist crossing.
- C** Development of E 13th Avenue (between Templeton Drive and Lakewood Drive) as a Designated Bikeway on local street.
- D** Development of the lane between E 13th Avenue and E 15th Avenue as a Designated Bikeway and provision of a 4+ m wide multi-use trail through the park to improve connectivity from the existing E 14th Avenue bike route / BC Parkway Trail to key park destinations.
- E** Consideration for of Designated Bikeway lanes on E 19th Avenue.
- R** Addition of a bike repair station along the BC Parkway Trail.
- L** Addition of bike lock-ups in key locations like the community centre playground, the South Beach Activity Area, and the north park entrance.

PHASE 2 SURVEY FEEDBACK

88%

Very well or
fairly well

How well do
you think these
recommendations will
reduce conflicts and
enhance safety for
park visitors traveling
around and through
John Hendry Park?



VANPLAY

Goal #6 calls for strong connections that allow people to travel safely to parks and destinations



Figure 37: Cycling Overview Map

LEGEND

Existing Network

- Existing Protected Bikeway
- - - Existing Designated Bikeway (painted)
- Existing Designated Bikeway on Local Street
- M Existing Mobi Station

- - - City of Vancouver Area Plans

Proposed

- Proposed Protected Bikeway
- - - Proposed Designated Bikeway (painted)
- Proposed Designated Bikeway on Local Street
- Proposed Multi-use Path in Park
- R Proposed Bike Repair Station
- L Proposed New Bike Lock-up

Commuting Cycling in Public Parks

During the planning process, compatibility between commuting cycling and public park use was expressed as a source of conflict. Commuting cyclists typically travel at relatively high speeds; park users enjoying recreation can be less attentive to commuting uses. This can contribute to potential conflicts and safety concerns, especially where cycling and pedestrian routes intersect. Active transportation users reported preferring a route through the park because it is away from traffic and pleasant. As cycling activity increases and new forms like e-bikes continue to increase in popularity, conflicts will likely increase. Because the BC Parkway Trail is proposed to remain in JHP (though relocated) and a multi-use trail is proposed to connect to key park destinations, safety improvements should be considered, such as:

- High-quality accessible pedestrian routes within the park to reduce people walking on the BC Parkway Trail (see #27).
- Improved signs / pavement markings to define pedestrian and cyclist zones, especially where routes intersect.
- Consideration of a park speed limit and enforcement of it.
- Educational campaigns about cycling in public parks.



INSPIRATION: With clear information, a multi-use trail can connect park destinations safely and efficiently.



ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
26.1 Develop detailed design and costing for bicycle circulation improvements.	△ SHORT
26.2 Realign the BC Parkway Trail to the east edge of the park (including trail and lighting) and in conjunction with Little League field upgrades (see #17).	△ SHORT
26.3 Realign the north end of the BC Parkway Trail to exit at E 13 th Avenue and work with engineering to upgrade the intersection at E 13 th Avenue and Templeton Drive for safety.	△ SHORT
26.4 Work with engineering to develop an E 13 th Avenue between Templeton Drive and Lakewood Drive as a Designated Bikeway on local street.	△ SHORT
26.5 Work with engineering to develop the lane between E 13 th Avenue and E 15 th Avenue as a Designated Bikeway and add a multi-use trail to connect the existing E 14 th bike route to key park features (including trail and lighting).	△ SHORT
26.6 Work with engineering to add Designated Bikeway lanes on E 19 th Avenue.	▷ MEDIUM
26.7 Add a bike repair station along the BC Parkway Trail in JHP.	▷ MEDIUM
26.8 Add bike lock-ups in key locations throughout JHP.	△ SHORT



27 PRIMARY PARK TRAILS

John Hendry Park's primary trail network will connect to key park destinations. These routes will be compacted gravel or asphalt, and provide wide, smooth, and accessible pathways for all ages and abilities incorporating wayfinding, rest spots, age-friendly seating, tree allées, and views to key destinations.



Figure 38: Primary Park Trails Map

LEGEND

- Primary Trail Route
- Multi-use Path (Walking & Rolling) (see #26)
- Orientation Plaza / Gateway (see #30)



Primary Park Entry Point (Existing)



Primary Park Entry Point (Future)



Existing Crosswalk



Potential Future Crosswalk



VANPLAY

Asset Targets indicate that all destination parks will have a continuous, accessible path for all users



Many children and youth use active transportation to get to JHP. Walking is the most common mode with transit as second.

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Walking is one of the top recreation activities in John Hendry Park, particularly looping around Trout Lake. People of all ages and abilities use the primary park trails. Public input identified several notable concerns about existing primary trails:

- **Trail conditions:** Due to the boggy conditions in the park, trail drainage is an issue in some locations, making parts of the network inaccessible during wet weather.
- **BC Parkway Trail Conflicts:** Because the BC Parkway Trail is the only paved trail, it is often used by people seeking an accessible route, which is incompatible with active transportation uses.
- **Dog Off-Leash Area Interface:** The existing primary trail around Trout Lake leads people through the dog off-leash area which is a concern for people wishing to avoid contact with dogs.
- **Missing Connections:** Some key linkages are missing from the network.
- **Limited Trail Hierarchy:** Most existing trails are a similar size and scale, making it difficult to differentiate main routes.
- **Safety:** Student participants noted that there are limited crosswalks across Victoria Drive to support access to the community centre.

THE DETAILS

Potential updates to the primary park trails network include:

- Splitting the primary trail at the north end of the park to provide two options: one that remains outside the dog off-leash area; and one that link through the off-leash area. The trail options would be signed to raise awareness about traveling through the off-leash area.
- Upgrades to grading, drainage, and surfacing on all primary park trails to maintain a smooth and accessible surface for all ages and abilities year-round.
- Relocation of the BC Parkway Trail to the east edge of the park (see #26).
- Addition of a multi-use trail connecting to key park amenities (see #26).
- Enhanced wayfinding and signage to define primary park trails (see #30).
- Consideration for least one additional crosswalk on Victoria Drive and one on E 19th Avenue to improve safe park access.

ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

27.1 Upgrade the primary park trails network with refined routing, drainage and surfacing improvements, and enhancements to accessibility for all ages and abilities.

▷ MEDIUM

27.2 Work with engineering to consider crosswalks at major park access points.

▷ MEDIUM

28 SECONDARY PARK TRAILS

A well-maintained secondary trail network will increase connectivity while also allowing park users a slower pace and more intimate park experiences. Existing trails will be updated for drainage and a small number of connections will be added. Surfaces will be compacted gravel or boardwalks. Age-friendly seating will also be included.



Figure 39: Secondary Park Trails Map

LEGEND

- Primary Park Trails (see #27)
- Multi-use Path (Walking & Rolling) (see #26)
- Secondary Trail
- Orientation Plaza / Gateway (see #30)

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Secondary trails provide important links between destinations and alternative ways of experiencing the park. Yet in some locations trails have been subject to seasonal flooding and erosion.

THE DETAILS

The existing trail network should be updated over time. Key ideas are shown in *Figure 39*. The siting, design, and construction of new trails should be in conjunction with park improvements to meet the goal of creating a cohesive and consistent network.

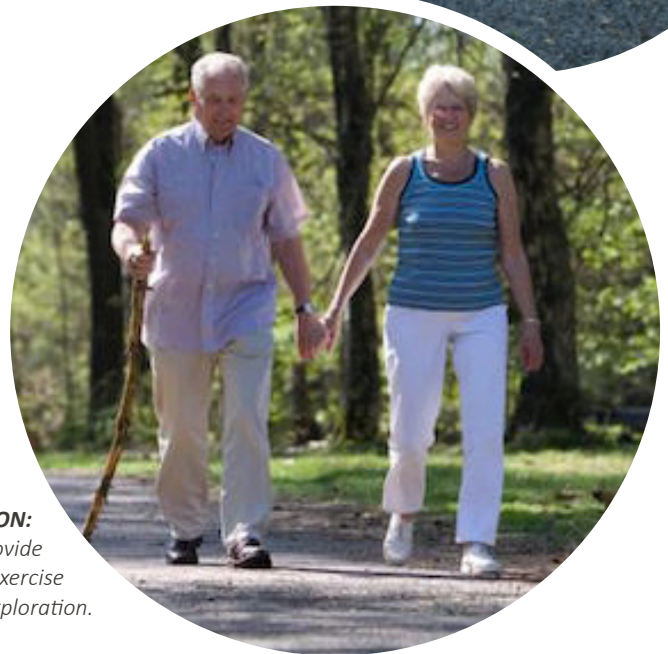
The following considerations are recommended for trail improvements:

- Where trails are close to lake edges, use elevated boardwalks to minimize impact on the lake's ecology while providing year round access and maintaining lake views.
- Realign trails to improve connectivity between destinations.
- Improve trail drainage and base course design to reduce flooding and erosion.
- Maintain soft surfacing materials on all secondary trails (except in boardwalk locations).

INSPIRATION: *Small nature trail.*



INSPIRATION: *Walking paths provide opportunities for exercise and exploration.*



ACTIONS

28.1 Develop secondary trail routes over time in conjunction with park improvement projects and/or as funding allows.

TIME FRAME

○ ONGOING

29 PARKING

Future park planning and programming will efficiently utilize existing parking areas in order to limit the need for additional park space to be dedicated to this purpose. The results from VanPlay's future City-wide Parking in Parks study will inform further changes and modifications to existing parking in John Hendry Park.



Figure 40: Parking Map

LEGEND

- JHP Parking Lot
- On-Street Parking Close to JHP

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Key considerations for parking:

- **Parking on a “Typical” Day:** On a typical day, existing parking appears to be sufficient.
- **Event Parking:** During events or the farmers market, parking is often full with overflow on nearby streets.
- **On-Street Parking:** Most nearby streets have on-street parking.
- **Access to Other Modes:** JHP is within walking or cycling distance for many and is close to public transit, providing alternatives to driving.
- **Green Space Preservation:** Green space is one of the most valued parts of JHP and there is a desire to limit addition of paved surfaces. Public feedback strongly supported protecting park space for park uses over adding parking.
- **Proposed Uses:** The plan does not recommend new park facilities that would significantly increase parking demand (e.g., new facilities, sports fields).

THE DETAILS

The plan recommends retaining existing parking areas with minor improvements including:

- Integration of stormwater management to capture and filter parking lot run-off before draining into Trout Lake (see #5).
- Updates to the south parking lot to incorporate pervious paving as part of the South Beach Event Area (see #20).
- Consideration for temporary parking on the park side of E 19th Avenue on event days (e.g., Saturdays May through October) to support parking at peak use periods (e.g., farmers market).
- Conversion of ~4 stalls at the community centre parking lot to a pedestrian walkway.
- Improving primary walking routes to link parking to key destinations (see #27).

With relocation of the farmers market to the south parking lot (see #21), the north parking lot will be available, resulting in a net parking increase on the busiest days, as summarized below.

Table 5: Parking Summary

LOCATION	EXISTING APPROX. # STALLS		POTENTIAL FUTURE APPROX. # STALLS	
	TYPICAL DAY	SATURDAYS MAY - OCT.	TYPICAL DAY	SATURDAYS MAY - OCT.
Community Centre Parking Lot	156	156	152	152
North Parking Lot	90	0	90	90
East Parking Lot	34	34	34	34
South Parking Lot	43	43	43	0
E 19 th Avenue Temporary Parking	0	0	0	60
TOTAL	323	233	319	336

ACTIONS	TIME FRAME
29.1 Update the community centre parking lot to incorporate a pedestrian connection and improved stormwater management (potentially align with the all-weather field upgrades – see #16).	▷ MEDIUM
29.2 Update the south parking lot as part of the South Beach Event Area development (see #20).	▷ MEDIUM
29.3 Upgrade the north parking lot to add lighting and stormwater management including run-off catchment, filtration, and drainage to Trout Lake.	▽ LONG
29.4 Work with engineering to assess adding temporary parking on the park side of E 19 th Avenue.	△ SHORT

30 WAYFINDING

A comprehensive orientation and wayfinding strategy is envisioned to make John Hendry Park easy to navigate and create “mini-destinations” to enjoy along the way. Wayfinding should be consistent, attractive, and complementary to the character of the park.



Figure 41: Orientation & Wayfinding Map

LEGEND



Potential Major Orientation Node



Potential Minor Wayfinding Point

WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Public input suggested that additional information including orientation nodes and wayfinding would help people enjoy the park. A well-developed wayfinding system is an attractive and effective way to facilitate movement and can help reduce potential conflicts.

THE DETAILS

Before new signs are installed in the park, a sign style should be identified that is appropriate for the park and aligns with other signage in the park network. The following components are suggested:

- **Major Orientation Nodes** – Key points where visitors enter the park or make a decision about where to go next. These nodes act as “beacons” that provide strategic and visible destination points. Common features of orientation nodes would include:
 - » Plaza space
 - » Map kiosk and indication of position in the park
 - » Seating
 - » Lighting
 - » Waste and recycling receptacles
 - » Indication of activities to expect
 - » Public art features
 - » Interpretive information
- **Minor Wayfinding Points** – Strategic locations and decision points for circulating around the park. Common features could include directional signs, code-of-conduct information, distance markers, or other information.

INSPIRATION:
Directional signs can point out key destinations.



INSPIRATION: A wayfinding kiosk assists with navigation and awareness.



INSPIRATION:
Wayfinding signs can provide interpretive information.



ACTIONS

TIME FRAME

30.1 Develop a consistent park signage style and confirm locations for new signs.

△ SHORT

30.2 Add orientation nodes and wayfinding in conjunction with primary trail upgrades (see #27).

▷ MEDIUM

31 PARK LIGHTING

Park lighting will be developed and managed to balance safe use and enjoyment of the park during evening hours, while maintaining dark skies around natural areas to support habitat.



Figure 42: Lighting Map

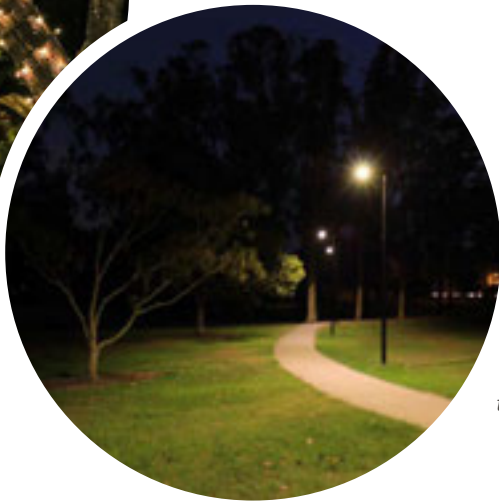
WHY IS THIS RECOMMENDED?

Currently there is a mix of lit and dark spaces in John Hendry Park – including lighting at the community centre and adjacent parking lot, at the all-weather field, and in strategic locations around the perimeter. Public input showed mixed opinions on the extent of lighting in John Hendry Park.

Darkness is a barrier for use of the park during winter evenings when daylight hours are limited and public input suggested locations where lighting would be desirable. Input from the naturalist community indicated that dark skies around natural areas, particularly Trout Lake, is important to the health of wildlife that uses the park.



INSPIRATION: Decorative tree lighting could be used around the community centre and Victoria Drive Gathering Place.



INSPIRATION: Low-energy lights focus light on pathways to limit light trespass to neighbours or habitat areas.

THE DETAILS

Figure 42 provides a concept for potential future lighting in JHP. Notable components include:

- Maintaining existing lighting around the community centre and enhancing with decorative lighting such as tree lights, seating area lighting, or art lighting, especially as part of the Victoria Drive Community Plaza (see #23).
- Improving lighting to allow use of the courts area during evening hours, with a curfew at which the lights are turned off.
- Update lighting at the all-weather field to focus light on field and turn off when the field is not in use (see #16).
- Adding lighting in a small part of the dog off-leash area to support evening use in the winter (see #14).
- Adding lighting at the north and south parking lots (see #29) and the South Beach Event Area (see #20).
- Adding pedestrian-scale lighting along the primary park trails to support transportation (see #27).
- Incorporating sensitive lighting at orientation nodes to indicate park landmarks (see #30).

ACTIONS

31.1 As other projects are developed, incorporate lighting as conceptually shown with considerations for minimizing light impacts to habitat areas and adjacent residential areas and use of energy efficient fixtures and timers to minimize energy use.

TIME FRAME

► MEDIUM



6 | IMPLEMENTATION

This section summarizes the order in which recommendations are to be completed.

6.1 Implementation Overview

As noted throughout the document actions required to implement the renewal plan have been noted and been given an anticipated timeframe- short term, medium term, long term and on-going- these timeframes are described on pages 57 and 144. For ease of analysis and comparison all of the actions indicated in Section 5 have been assembled in their entirety in the following Tables 6 to 9. The following chart outlines the estimated range of cost of all of the recommendations summarized by timeframe. These are estimates only and will be subject to refinement through further study and design development.

Timeframe	Estimated Costs (2022 dollars)
Short Term Recommendations (1-5 years)	\$5,000,000 – \$7,000,000
Medium Term Recommendations (5-10 years)	\$13,000,000- \$15,000,000
Long Term Recommendations (10+ years)	\$1,000,000
Ongoing	\$200,000

Pending the decision of the Park Board and the approval of this renewal plan document, staff will begin the next phase of work to identify the appropriate phasing of works for the JHP Renewal Plan. The ranking of the priority of the actions will assist with the phasing as will a number of other factors such as health & safety, asset conditions and project staging feasibility. All of this will be weighed against the Park Board's financial capacity to deliver park renewals and funding priority as determined through the upcoming four year capital planning process and the annual capital budget process.

While the Park Board is the key department responsible for overseeing the plan, successful implementation will require coordination between a number of groups including, but not limited to:

- Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations;
- Indigenous groups and residents;
- Advisory committees;
- City of Vancouver Departments (Engineering, Real Estate & Facilities Management, Finance etc);
- Stakeholders and interest groups; and
- Community members.

Ongoing participation and collaboration of all these groups will be required to support successful implementation of the plan.



6.2 Phasing & Action Plan

Actions are organized into four time frames:

- **Short Term Actions** are recommended to be completed in the next 5 years. These actions typically garnered high community support and will have an immediate benefit for park users. In some cases, short term actions must be completed prior to medium and long term actions.
- **Medium Term Action**s are recommended for the 5- to 10-year time frame, with many requiring detailed design and additional public engagement and significant investment.
- **Long Term Actions** are recommended for consideration beyond 10 years and have lower priority or complicating factors that may delay implementation. These include major infrastructure projects. It is anticipated that the Renewal Plan will be updated in the long term to confirm the needs of the community at that time and recommended actions will be updated to reflect these needs.
- **Ongoing Actions** include activities and improvements that will occur periodically over time. Funding for these projects will need to be considered in ongoing annual budgets for maintenance and operations.

A flexible approach to implementation will be required as circumstances may expedite or delay time frames. All the actions identified to date are important to the community, and should opportunity arise, consideration to complete an action sooner may be warranted.

6.2.1 SHORT TERM

41

short term
actions

Table 6: Recommended Short Term Actions Summary

REF. #	ACTION	PAGE #	
1.1	Undertake a collaborative planning process involving local First Nations and Indigenous Peoples to develop future directions and design for the Cultural Focus Area.	62	
2.1	Undertake a collaborative planning process with Indigenous groups and local First Nations peoples to develop a detailed design and costing for an Indigenous Celebration Facility.	63	
3.1	Develop and implement an ongoing water quality monitoring program for Trout Lake to measure effects of interventions.	68	
3.3	Undertake Enhancement Step 1 of the adaptive water quality approach, including selection of a circulation system.	68	
4.1	In collaboration with City of Vancouver Engineering, undertake detailed planning and design for daylighting neighbourhood stormwater in John Hendry Park, including a detailed assessment of the level of operational and maintenance required to manage the system over the course of its lifespan at a high level of service.	72	
6.1	Seek opportunities to partner with volunteer groups or organizations to implement and steward woodland restoration.	79	
7.1	Conduct a comprehensive bio-inventory / site assessment of the riparian areas around Trout Lake and categorize and prioritize areas for habitat enhancements.	81	
7.3	Undertake development of secondary trail connections and boardwalks alongside riparian enhancement projects	81	
7.4	Pilot a Canada Goose management program around Trout Lake to reduce impact of goose droppings on water quality in the lake.	81	
8.1	Conduct a tree inventory and assessment, including recommendations for future planting and setting a target for tree additions to JHP.	82	
12.1	Remove the northeast lake lookout and remediate to natural beach.	89	
12.2	Undertake detailed design of all new lake lookouts including: northwest lookout, west lookout, and east lookout.	89	
12.3	Construct a new northwest lookout and feature seating on Trout Lake.	89	
13.1	Upgrade the drinking water at the South Beach Activity Area (see #19) and add new frost-free drinking water access near the dog off-leash area and as part of the future North Public Washroom Building upgrade (see #25).	91	
14.1	Develop a detailed design and costing for the dog off-leash area including boundary delineations, trail routing changes, entries, signage, planting, and amenity additions. Conduct detailed design for the north parking lot area concurrently (see #29).	99	
14.2	Implement the detailed design of the dog off-leash area .	99	
15.1	Complete a comprehensive subsurface conditions assessment for JHP sports fields (northwest softball field, the all-weather field, northeast multi-use field, little league fields) to assess ground stability issues and provide recommendations and cost estimating for field upgrades.	101	
15.2	Develop detailed design of field upgrades for the northwest field.	101	
15.3	Implement northwest field upgrades.	101	
15.4	Remove southwest softball field.	101	

REF. #	ACTION	PAGE #	
16.1	Complete sub-surface investigations at the all weather field as part of a comprehensive park review (see Action 15.1).	103	
16.2	Update lighting operations at the all-weather field so that lights are off when the field is not in use.	103	
17.1	Complete sub-surface investigations at the little league fields as part of a comprehensive park review (see Action 15.1).	104	
17.2	In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, develop a detailed design and costing for the field upgrades	104	
17.3	In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, complete north field upgrades (including shift to support BC Parkway Trail Relocation- see #26).	104	
17.4	In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, complete middle field upgrade (including shift to support BC Parkway Trail Relocation- see #26).	104	
18.1	Complete sub-surface investigations at the northeast field as part of a comprehensive park review (see Action 15.1).	105	
18.2	Develop a detailed design and costing for the field upgrades	105	
19.1	Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the South Beach Activity Area including updates to the beach building, the beach area, and surrounding play areas and open spaces.	110	
19.2	Upgrade the South Beach Activity Area including beach enhancements, a new adventure and water playground, picnic areas, and pathways.	110	
20.1	Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the South Beach Event Area including plaza space, servicing, and upgraded south parking lot (potentially with the South Beach Activity Area- see #19).	112	
21.1	During design for the South Beach Event Area (see #20), work with the Vancouver Farmers Market to develop a proposed market location and layout.	117	
22.1	Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the Courts Activity Centre including updates / expansion of the courts and surrounding plaza spaces.	119	
25.1	Further assess options for developing either Option A or Option B for a north end washroom facility and select a preferred option.	125	
26.1	Develop detailed design and costing for bicycle circulation improvements.	130	
26.2	Realign the BC Parkway Trail to the east edge of the park (including trail and lighting) and in conjunction with Little League field upgrades (see #17).	130	
26.3	Realign the north end of the BC Parkway Trail to exit at E 13th Avenue and work with engineering to upgrade the intersection at E 13th Avenue and Templeton Drive for safety.	130	
26.4	Work with engineering to develop an E 13th Avenue between Templeton Drive and Lakewood Drive as a Designated Bikeway on local street.	130	
26.5	Work with engineering to develop the lane between E 13th Avenue and E 15th Avenue as a Designated Bikeway and add a multi-use trail to connect the existing E 14th bike route to key park features (including trail and lighting).	130	
26.8	Add bike lock-ups in key locations throughout JHP.	130	
29.4	Work with Engineering to assess temporary Farmers Market parking on the north side of E 19th Avenue.	137	
30.1	Develop a consistent park signage style and confirm locations for new signs.	139	

6.2.2 MEDIUM TERM ▷

Table 7: Recommended Medium Term Actions Summary

REF. #	ACTION	PAGE #	
1.2	Based on the collaborative planning process, implement improvements to the Cultural Focus Area.	62	
2.2	Construct the Indigenous Celebration Facility.	63	
3.4	Pending water quality improvements, add aquatic play features such as a zipline, slide, OR wibit course.	68	
3.5	Pending outcomes of Enhancement Step 1, advance Enhancement Option 2 of the adaptive water quality approach.	68	
4.2	In collaboration with City of Vancouver Engineering, complete stormwater recommendations from the Stormwater Management Plan (Appendix A) to direct neighbourhood stormwater to John Hendry Park, and develop a new stormwater trunk to False Creek.	72	
4.3	In collaboration with City of Vancouver Engineering, develop the daylit watercourse to filter base flows entering John Hendry Park (see Appendix A).	72	
5.2	Upgrade the existing community centre parking lot integrate rainwater capture and filtration and diversion to Trout Lake.	74	
5.3	Upgrade the south parking lot to pervious paving as part of the South Beach Event Area improvements (see #20).	74	
6.2	Undertake design and planning for naturalized woodland in the northeast corner of the park.	79	
6.3	Implement naturalized woodland in the northeast corner of the park.	79	
10.1	Implement upgrades to existing lawn areas, including areas south of the little league ball diamonds, around the picnic areas, and in the south part of the park, with drainage improvements, regrading, re-seeding, and irrigation as needed to support informal recreation, pick-up sports, and gathering.	87	
11.1	Develop design for a second picnic shelter that accommodates groups of 50-100 near the South Beach Activity Area.	88	
11.2	Construct a new picnic shelter near the South Beach Activity Area.	88	
12.4	Construct a new west lake lookout on Trout Lake.	89	
12.5	Construct a new east lake lookout and boardwalk on Trout Lake and remediate all other boardwalks and access points to a natural state.	89	
12.6	Develop a new boardwalk and lake lookout in connection with the South Beach Activity Area (see #19).	89	
16.3	Implement all-weather field upgrades including surfacing improvements (as determined through the Sport Field Strategy), spectator seating, shade trees, and trail development between the field and parking lot.	103	
17.5	In partnership with Trout Lake Little League, complete south field upgrades.	104	
18.3	Upgrade the northeast playing field based on the recommendations from the sub-surface assessment and develop integrated spectator seating within the adjacent slope to the east.	105	
19.3	Upgrade or replace the beach building including associated deck areas.	110	

REF. #	ACTION	PAGE #	
20.2	Construct the upgraded plaza space and south parking lot, including servicing.	112	
21.2	Support relocation of the Trout Lake Farmers Market to the south location including upgrades to the park entry drive, new trail connections, and potential for temporary parking on E 19th Avenue.	117	
22.2	Upgrade the Courts Activity Centre.	119	
23.1	Complete concept and detailed design, including public consultation, for the Victoria Drive Community Plaza including enhanced seating options, an art showcase area, grassy play area, integrated urban play plaza, and new pathway connections.	121	
24.1	Complete minor updates to the existing community centre playground.	122	
25.2	Develop detailed design, in consultation with stakeholders, a north washroom building.	125	
25.3	Develop the north washroom building.	125	
26.6	Work with engineering to add Designated Bikeway lanes on E 19th Avenue.	130	
26.7	Add a bike repair station along the BC Parkway Trail in JHP.	130	
27.1	Upgrade the primary park trails network with refined routing, drainage and surfacing improvements, and enhancements to accessibility for all ages and abilities.	133	
27.2	Work with engineering to consider crosswalks at major park access points.	133	
29.1	Update the community centre parking lot to incorporate a pedestrian connection and improved stormwater management (potentially align with the all-weather field upgrades – see #16).	137	
29.2	Update the south parking lot as part of the South Beach Event Area development (see #20).	137	
30.2	Add orientation nodes and wayfinding in conjunction with primary trail upgrades (see #27).	139	
31.1	As other projects are developed, incorporate lighting as conceptually shown with considerations for minimizing light impacts to habitat areas and adjacent residential areas and use of energy efficient fixtures and timers to minimize energy use.	141	

6.2.3 LONG TERM ▾

4

long term
actions

Table 8: Recommended Long Term Actions Summary

REF. #	ACTION	PAGE #	
3.6	Pending outcomes of Enhancement Step 2 and ongoing consideration of City aquatic priorities, consider undertaking detailed design and a cost:benefit analysis for an aquatic treatment system (Step 3).	68	
5.4	Upgrade the north parking lot integrate rainwater capture and filtration and diversion to Trout Lake.	74	
23.2	Develop the Victoria Drive Community Plaza.	121	
29.3	Upgrade the north parking lot to add lighting and stormwater management including run-off catchment, filtration, and drainage to Trout Lake.	137	

6.2.4 ONGOING ○

15

ongoing
actions

Table 9: Recommended Ongoing Actions Summary

REF. #	ACTION	PAGE #	
3.2	Complete annual monitoring of water quality in Trout Lake.	68	
4.4	Maintain and monitor the daylight watercourse and perform required harvesting and clean-outs and ongoing water quality monitoring.	72	
5.1	When completing park improvements such as field upgrades or trail development, incorporate stormwater management plans to capture, treat, and divert filtered run-off to Trout Lake or the proposed rainwater channel in the park (see #4).	74	
7.2	Undertake, through partnerships and volunteer programs, systematic enhancements of prioritized riparian enhancement areas around Trout Lake.	81	
8.2	For any park project that includes tree removals, create a tree management and replacement plan that leads to a net gain of trees in the park.	82	
8.3	Based on the tree inventory recommendations, make annual tree additions in strategic locations throughout the park to achieve the target set in through the tree inventory and assessment.	82	
9.1	Seek opportunities to partner with volunteer groups or organizations to plan, implement, and steward pollinator gardens in John Hendry Park.	83	
9.2	Develop one to two pollinator gardens in the park.	83	
9.3	Review existing maintenance practices to identify opportunities to convert some existing lawn areas to 'low-mow' spaces	83	
10.2	Maintain open lawn areas shown in this plan as primarily open space for the lifetime of this plan.	87	
13.2	Increase seating options throughout the park including benches, picnic tables, and seating features.	91	
13.3	Incorporate seating as a part of all park improvements.	91	
14.3	In partnership with user groups, identify educational opportunities that promote positive use and interaction.	99	
28.1	Develop secondary trail routes over time in conjunction with park improvement projects and/or as funding allows.	135	



