



APPENDIX 1

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

Critical Success Factors (CSFs) are the features or results that must be accomplished in order for the team to consider the project a success. The list below was developed by the planning team and staff at the project kick-off in November-December 2016.

SUCCESS FACTORS	COMPREHENSIVE	EVIDENCE-BASED	INCLUSIVE
	1.1 Offer a comprehensive view of parks and recreation services.	2.1 Take an evidence-based approach to analysis.	3.1 Integrate awareness of the city's social and cultural landscape in an inclusive manner.
Key processes	<p>1.2 Undertakes a comprehensive collection and review of literature, data and assets. <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>1.3 Identifies and understands the role secondary providers play in offering residents a continuum of social services / recreation opportunities. <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p> <p>1.4 Creates a hierarchy to assess the relevance and importance of background data and relevant planning efforts and identify those that are critical for the master plan to address or support. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p> <p>1.5 Identifies key stakeholders and subject matter experts and seeks their contribution to formulation of the strategy in an effective and strategic manner. <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p>	<p>2.2 Reflects on the implications of projected population growth, demographic forecasts, and trends analysis (including changing trends in recreation and sporting activities). <i>PRIORITY= 3</i></p> <p>2.3 Uses best-practice methodology for community engagement data collection and analysis. <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>2.4 Expands upon previous study of spatial distribution of parks and recreation amenities to address equitable access to space and facilities. <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>2.5 Filters facts, data and observations through the lens of community and stakeholder consultation. How and why is this finding relevant for PRSMP framework and goals? <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p>	<p>3.2 Describes the social and cultural landscape of Vancouver—including demographics, abilities, socio-economic factors and spatial equity. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p> <p>3.3 Identifies barriers to access, as defined by the public, for diverse populations (age, ethnicity, race, ableness, education level, employment, income). <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>3.4 Defines optimum service levels (access to open space, amenities, facilities and services). <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>3.5 Identifies current service level gaps and needs. <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p>
Measuring success	1.6 All applicable literature, strategies, policies and direction are appropriately addressed and documented in the final report.	2.6 Recommendations are based on a sophisticated analysis of data and evidence.	3.6 The measures proposed align with measured need and aim to improve access for the entire community.

PRIORITY DESIGNATIONS: 1= Top Priority (high value, high level of effort); 2= High Priority (high value, low level of effort); 3=Medium Priority (medium value, high level of effort); 4=Moderate Priority (medium value, low level of effort)

ROUSING	GUIDING	FEASIBLE
4.1 Be rousing, with a progressive strategy to motivate and inspire.	5.1 Guide the creation of livable places and unparalleled destinations.	6.1 Build a feasible plan with a measurable implementation strategy.
<p>4.2 Employs fresh, novel language and graphics that are concise, clear and engaging. <i>PRIORITY= 3</i></p> <p>4.3 Undertakes innovative engagement that inspires the entire community to get involved in shaping the strategy and to be proud of the result. <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>4.4 Informs and supports engagement with the Park Board throughout the project to build a sense of ownership and drive adoption of the final product. <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p>	<p>5.2 Considers the relationship between recreation assets and other public facilities, such as libraries, childcare centres, social and cultural facilities, elementary and secondary schools. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p> <p>5.3 Showcases the role of parks and recreation assets and services to Vancouver's economic vitality including tourism, sport hosting and public events/celebrations. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p> <p>5.4 Addresses the role of parks and recreation assets and services to the physical and mental health and social capital of the community and promotes the role of places for recreation network in the design of healthy, vibrant neighbourhoods. <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p> <p>5.5 Integrates urban ecology to enhance the city's environmental sustainability, resiliency and connection to nature. <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p> <p>5.6 Creates a roadmap for strategic investment in land, assets, facilities, programs and services that will deliver optimum service levels throughout the parks and recreation system. <i>PRIORITY= 2</i></p>	<p>6.2 Where relevant, aligns proposed capital renewal and ongoing maintenance with existing capital planning processes (4 year capital plan, 10 year horizon). <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>6.3 Identifies opportunities for ongoing community involvement, partnerships, advocacy, education and shared implementation. <i>PRIORITY= 3</i></p> <p>6.4 Articulates the "business as usual" system needs in order to maintain and enhance the quality of existing assets and services. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p> <p>6.5 Identifies ways to increase the Park Board's capacity to align services with measured need. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p> <p>6.6 Identifies innovative delivery models to enhance the capacity of the Park Board to meet demand and deliver outstanding parks and recreation services into the future. <i>PRIORITY= 1</i></p> <p>6.7 Structures the master plan to allow for periodic updates throughout implementation. <i>PRIORITY= 4</i></p>
4.5 The result is a world-class plan that is progressive, inspiring and motivating.	5.7 The plan identifies opportunities to enhance the parks and recreation system, and seeks to provide an integrated network of destinations, green space and services.	6.8 The ten-year implementation strategy matches service-level outcomes with park acquisition, development and renewal, and facility development and/or renewals.



APPENDIX 4

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
18th and Main	URBAN PLAZA		0.05	0.12
6th and Fir	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.13	0.33
Aberdeen Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.98	2.43
Adanac Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		4.18	10.33
Alexandra Park	LOCAL		0.55	1.36
Alice Townley Park	LOCAL		0.22	0.55
Almond Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.61	3.99
Andy Livingstone Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	4.22	10.44
Angus Park	LOCAL		0.90	2.22
Arbutus Greenway Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.69	1.70
Arbutus Park	LOCAL		1.41	3.48
Arbutus Village Park	LOCAL		1.41	3.49
Art Phillips Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.10	0.25
Ash Park	LOCAL		0.51	1.27
Balaclava Park	COMMUNITY		4.89	12.09
Barclay Heritage Square Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.63	1.56
Bates Park	LOCAL		0.35	0.86
Beaconsfield Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		4.44	10.98
Bobolink Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		3.83	9.47
Braemar Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.26	3.11
Brewers Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.39	3.42
Burrard View Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.77	6.83
Callister Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.45	3.58
Cambie Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.93	2.31
Cambridge Park	LOCAL		0.23	0.58
Captain Cook Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		6.08	15.02
Cardero Park	LOCAL		0.33	0.81
Cariboo Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.77	1.90
Carleton Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.68	1.69
Carnarvon Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	4.24	10.48
Carolina Park	LOCAL		0.08	0.20
Cartier Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.37	0.90
Cathedral Square Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.27	0.66
Cedar Cottage Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.47	1.17

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
Chaldecott Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		3.45	8.53
Champlain Heights Park	COMMUNITY		7.86	19.42
Charles Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.53	3.78
Charleson Park	COMMUNITY		7.33	18.10
China Creek North Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		3.17	7.84
China Creek South Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.46	3.61
Choklit Park	LOCAL		0.07	0.17
Clark Park	COMMUNITY		4.29	10.61
Clinton Park	COMMUNITY		3.05	7.53
Coal Harbour Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.96	2.36
Collingwood Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.27	3.15
Columbia Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.79	6.89
Connaught Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	5.99	14.81
Coopers' Park	COMMUNITY		1.85	4.57
Crab Park	COMMUNITY		3.31	8.19
Creekside Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.54	6.28
Creekway Park	LOCAL		1.12	2.77
David Lam Park	COMMUNITY		3.55	8.77
Deering Island Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.74	1.83
Delamont Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.22	0.55
Devonian Harbour Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		4.45	10.99
Devonshire Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.53	3.79
Douglas Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	5.33	13.18
Dusty Greenwell Park	LOCAL		0.53	1.31
Earles Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.59	3.93
East Fraserlands Neighbourhood Park North	LOCAL		0.13	0.33
Ebisu Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.42	1.04
Eburne Park	LOCAL		0.90	2.22
Elm Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.49	3.69
Emery Barnes Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.93	2.30
English Bay Beach Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	9.86	24.38
Everett Crowley Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		38.17	94.33
Falaise Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		7.59	18.75
Foster Park	LOCAL		0.30	0.73

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
Fraser River Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		9.13	22.57
Fraser River Trail Park	LOCAL		0.51	1.27
Fraserview Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.27	3.15
Garden Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.97	2.39
Gaston Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.51	3.72
General Brock Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.11	5.22
George Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.44	3.55
George Wainborn Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.36	5.82
Gladstone-riverside Park	LOCAL		1.14	2.82
Glen Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.09	2.70
Gordon Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	6.89	17.03
Grandview Park	COMMUNITY		0.89	2.20
Granville Loop Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.83	4.52
Granville Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.97	4.86
Grays Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.62	3.99
Grimmett Park	LOCAL		0.24	0.60
Guelph Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.04	2.58
Hadden Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	2.98	7.37
Harbour Green Park	COMMUNITY		3.23	7.97
Hastings Community Park	COMMUNITY		4.20	10.37
Hastings Mill Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.23	3.05
Hastings Park	DESTINATION		14.79	36.55
Heather Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.98	2.42
Helmcken Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.17	0.43
Hillcrest Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	7.53	18.60
Hinge Park	COMMUNITY		3.05	7.53
Humm Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.47	1.17
Jean Beaty Park	LOCAL		0.13	0.31
Jericho Beach Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	48.23	119.17
John Hendry (Trout Lake) Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	27.37	67.64
Jonathan Rogers Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.40	3.47
Jones Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.43	3.52
Kaslo Park	LOCAL		0.45	1.10
Kensington Park	COMMUNITY		5.85	14.45

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
Kerrisdale Centennial Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.53	3.78
Kerrisdale Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.99	7.40
Killarney Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	13.39	33.08
Kingcrest Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.47	6.11
Kinross Ravine Park	LOCAL		1.20	2.96
Kitsilano Beach Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	13.65	33.72
Langara Golfcourse Walkway	COMMUNITY		4.00	9.89
Langara Park	LOCAL		1.21	2.99
Laurel Landbridge Park	LOCAL		0.15	0.38
Locarno Beach Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	8.78	21.69
Locarno Park	COMMUNITY		10.31	25.49
Macdonald Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.05	2.61
Maclean Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.19	2.94
Major Matthews Park	LOCAL		0.07	0.18
Malkin Park	LOCAL		2.43	6.00
Maple Grove Park	COMMUNITY		4.21	10.39
Margaret Pigott Park	LOCAL		0.38	0.94
Marina Square Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.63	1.56
Marpole Park	LOCAL		0.27	0.67
May & Lorne Brown Park	LOCAL		0.25	0.62
McAuley Park	LOCAL		0.09	0.23
Mcbride Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.71	4.23
Mccleery Park	LOCAL		0.25	0.62
Mcgill Park	LOCAL		0.26	0.64
Mcspadden Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.63	4.02
Melbourne Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.49	1.21
Memorial South Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	13.62	33.66
Memorial West Park	COMMUNITY		7.51	18.55
Moberly Park	COMMUNITY		3.61	8.91
Montgomery Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		4.03	9.95
Morton Park	LOCAL		0.22	0.54
Mosaic Creek Park	LOCAL		0.11	0.28
Mount Pleasant Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.12	2.76
Musqueam Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		23.73	58.64

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
Nanaimo Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.92	7.21
Nat Bailey Stadium Park	DESTINATION	SPORTS HUB	6.22	15.37
Nelson Park	COMMUNITY		1.17	2.88
New Brighton Park	COMMUNITY		9.77	24.14
Norquay Park	COMMUNITY		2.27	5.61
Oak Meadows Park	COMMUNITY		4.74	11.70
Oak Park	COMMUNITY		5.26	13.00
Oppenheimer Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.98	2.42
Oxford Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.25	0.62
Pandora Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.67	4.12
Park Site On Blenheim	LOCAL		0.07	0.17
Park Site on Jervis St. at Pacific St	LOCAL		0.06	0.15
Park Site On Puget Drive	LOCAL		0.09	0.23
Park Site On Quesnel Drive	LOCAL		0.03	0.07
Park Site On Shaughnessy Street	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.57	1.40
Park Site On Trafalgar Street	LOCAL		0.14	0.34
Park Site On Trinity Street	LOCAL		0.16	0.40
Pioneer Place (Pigeon Park)	URBAN PLAZA		0.04	0.09
Point Grey Park site at Stephens	LOCAL		0.23	0.57
Point Grey Park site at Trafalgar	LOCAL		0.29	0.72
Point Grey Park site at Trutch	LOCAL		0.21	0.53
Portal Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.10	0.25
Price Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.35	0.87
Prince Edward Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.22	3.01
Prince Of Wales Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.89	7.15
Quadra West Park	LOCAL		0.14	0.35
Queen Elizabeth Park	DESTINATION		52.99	130.94
Quilchena Park	COMMUNITY		7.69	18.99
Ravine Park	LOCAL		0.92	2.28
Renfrew Community Park	COMMUNITY		5.01	12.38
Renfrew Ravine Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		6.06	14.98
Riley Park	COMMUNITY		2.70	6.68
Riverfront Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		4.59	11.35
Riverview Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.38	5.89

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
Robson Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.56	3.85
Rosemary Brown Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.49	1.22
Rosemont Park	LOCAL		1.36	3.36
Ross Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.51	3.74
Roundhouse Turntable Plaza Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.91	2.25
Rupert Park	COMMUNITY		11.88	29.35
Sahalli Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.55	1.35
Salsbury Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.24	0.60
Seaforth Peace Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.79	1.95
Shannon Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.94	2.33
Shaughnessy Park	LOCAL		1.45	3.58
Slocan Park	COMMUNITY		4.21	10.40
Spanish Banks Beach Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	6.54	16.15
Sparwood Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		3.62	8.93
Stanley Park	DESTINATION		392.41	969.66
Strathcona Linear Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.51	1.25
Strathcona Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	10.09	24.94
Sun Yat-sen Gardens Park	LOCAL		0.81	2.01
Sunnyside Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.13	2.80
Sunrise Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		3.18	7.87
Sunset Beach Park	COMMUNITY	BEACH	3.61	8.91
Sunset Park	COMMUNITY		5.93	14.66
Sutcliffe Park	COMMUNITY		2.52	6.22
Tatlow Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.40	3.46
Tea Swamp Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.26	0.65
Tecumseh Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		2.10	5.18
Templeton Park	COMMUNITY		1.93	4.78
Thornton Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.64	4.04
Thunderbird Park	LOCAL		0.89	2.21
Tisdall Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		5.03	12.43
Trafalgar Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		4.86	12.01
Triangle Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.05	0.12
Trillium Park	COMMUNITY	SPORTS HUB	2.98	7.36
Valdez Park	LOCAL		0.77	1.90

Park Name	Park Classification	Park Subclass	Area (ha)	Area (ac)
Vanier Park	DESTINATION	BEACH	16.57	40.94
Vanier Park (Cultural Harmony Grove)	NEIGHBOURHOOD	BEACH	0.42	1.04
Victoria Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.89	2.20
Victory Square Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.39	0.96
Volunteer Park	LOCAL		0.73	1.79
W.C. Shelley Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.30	0.74
Wendy Poole Park	LOCAL		0.04	0.10
West End Minipark - Broughton and Comox	LOCAL		0.04	0.10
West End Minipark - Broughton and Nelson	LOCAL		0.07	0.17
West End Minipark - Bute and Haro	LOCAL		0.07	0.17
West End Minipark - Cardero and Burnaby	LOCAL		0.11	0.27
West End Minipark - Cardero and Comox	LOCAL		0.06	0.15
West End Minipark - Chilco and Comox	LOCAL		0.08	0.20
West End Minipark - Gilford and Haro NE	LOCAL		0.07	0.18
West End Minipark - Gilford and Haro SW	LOCAL		0.09	0.23
West End Minipark - Jervis and Burnaby	LOCAL		0.09	0.22
West End Minipark - Nicola and Pendrell	LOCAL		0.08	0.20
West Point Grey Park	COMMUNITY		3.75	9.27
Westmount Park	LOCAL		0.40	0.98
William Mackie Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		0.41	1.01
Willow Park	LOCAL		0.07	0.18
Winona Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		5.32	13.15
Woodland Park	NEIGHBOURHOOD		1.58	3.91
Yaletown Park	URBAN PLAZA		0.14	0.34



APPENDIX 5

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT: REAL ESTATE AND FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT (REFM) AND THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF
PARKS AND RECREATION**

APPENDIX 6: PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT REAL ESTATE AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The City of Vancouver's Real Estate and Facilities Management (REFM) department delivers many management and maintenance services to the Park Board as outlined in a Partnership Agreement (in place since 2014, revised in 2016).

Under the Partnership agreement the Park board is responsible for non-building assets (for example: playgrounds, park furniture), whilst REFM is responsible for buildings, marinas and utilities.

Excerpt from the 2014/2016 Partnership Agreement (page 29) outlining responsibility for maintenance activities:

Park Board Assets Ownership Model (for routine maintenance activities)	
Park Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks • Playgrounds • Park fencing and Backstops • Park furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benches ○ Bleachers ○ Picnic Tables and Shelters • Open Spaces • Field Lighting and Pathway Lighting (including lighting on bollards) • Accent lighting on Park Structures • Pathways • Pedestrian Footbridges and Overpasses • Piers and Docks • Pergolas, Canopies, Arbours, • Bandshells/Band Stands • Fountains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drinking ○ Decorative • Asphalt Maintenance • Wading Pools and Splash Pads • Irrigation • EQS (Fleet Vehicles) • Recreation Programming Equipment 	REFM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community Centres ○ Arenas ○ Pools ○ Field Houses ○ Washrooms ○ Concessions ○ Golf Course Buildings ○ Service Yards • Marinas – Burrard and Heather (including docks) • Utilities

* REFM Operations and Maintenance will be responsible for all Base Building equipment and systems. Building interiors and furniture *within city inventory* will also fall within the scope of work.

Real Estate and Facilities Management and the Park Board have separate service yards and share trade shop resources.

REFM - Responsibilities by Trades Shop:

1. **Carpentry:** window frames, wooden benches, wooden fencing, wooden playgrounds, doors, countertops.
2. **Electrical:** electrical distribution (lights, panels, breakers, outlets, wiring).
3. **Plumbing:** potable and non-potable water, domestic (indoor) hot water (e.g., showers), sewer systems in buildings.
4. **Mechanical:** heating, ventilation, air conditioning, building HVAC control systems, decorative fountain controls and water treatment (e.g. QE Plaza fountain).

PARKS BOARD - Responsibilities by Trades Shop:

1. **Structures, Welding and Fabrication:** internal and external (i.e. works on both Parks buildings and Parks structures) structures including playgrounds, non-wood fences, pool deck furniture, baseball hoops (primarily metal and plastic).
2. **Asphalt and Drainage:** parking lots, paved areas in parks, including pathways, exterior landscape drainage and building perimeter drainage.
3. **Painting & Signage:** indoor and outdoor (i.e. works on both Parks buildings and Parks structures) painting and surface coatings (e.g., on pool decks), graffiti removal, indoor and outdoor signs (any material).
4. **Irrigation:** exterior landscape watering systems (e.g., for gardens and lawn areas).
5. **Construction:** (i.e. works on both Parks buildings and Parks structures) interior and exterior work not completed by the other shops including tiling, demolitions, new concrete, power washing, seawall repairs, stonework.

The Partnership Agreement outlines how REFM delivers services to the Park Board across its four main departments: Real Estate Services, Facilities Planning and Development, Facilities Operations, Strategic Operations and Program Management.

Excerpt from the 2014/2016 Partnership Agreement (pages 10 -21) outlining roles and responsibilities of REFM with respect to the Park Board:

5.0 – Scope of REFM Facility Activities

Real Estate Services

Real Estate Development

- Land Development
 - Strategic land assembly and development for PEF and civic departments.
- Community Amenity Contributions
 - Proforma analysis and negotiation of CAC's and amenity bonuses
- Heritage Revitalization Agreements
 - Proforma analysis and negotiation of heritage compensation for HRA's

Real Estate Operations

- Property Acquisition / Disposition
- Lease Agreement Negotiations
 - Negotiate Real Property Agreements
 - Commercial Leases and Licences of PEF and Capital assets (with the exception of Park Board facilities)
 - Negotiation of leases for civic departments for non-City owned properties

- Property Endowment Fund Management
 - Strategically manage the PEF assets (with the exception of Park Board facilities) in order to maximize real rates of return while commensurately meeting City objectives
- Property Data Record Management (SAP)
 - Create and maintain SAP property data records for all City-owned properties, leases, licenses and other interests in real property
- Residential Portfolio Management
 - Administer the rental of all single family and multi-family residential properties within the PEF, held for future civic use

Facilities Planning and Development

Energy and Utilities

- Energy Performance Management
 - Major energy retrofit projects to improve energy efficiency and reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
 - Minor building modifications to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions
 - Corporate GHG and energy reduction program support
 - Continuous re-commissioning of buildings to improve energy efficiency
- Utility Account Management
 - Assist departments in setting up Annual Utility Budgets

Environmental Planning

- Contaminated Sites management
 - Contaminated site assessments, remediation, inventory, and management (all City departments, including impacted streets (Engineering))
 - Strategic and regulatory advice regarding contaminated sites/contamination management to other groups/departments
 - Site-specific advice for property acquisition, disposal, development, etc.
 - Training and education on contaminated sites/contamination management to other groups/departments.
- Green Building and Sustainability Initiatives
 - Green Building Design Guidelines for new construction and renovations/retrofits
 - Water conservation
 - Green operations to improve the sustainability of city-owned facilities to achieve Greenest City targets
- Hazardous Building Materials management
 - Hazardous Building Materials Inventory (all City-owned buildings and infrastructure)
 - Hazardous Building Materials Management Program (all City departments)
 - Hazardous Building Materials Assessment and Abatement
 - Indoor Air Quality Assessments
 - Strategic and regulatory advice regarding hazardous building materials to other groups/departments.
 - Training and education on hazardous building materials to other groups/departments.
- Corporate Zero Waste Program

- Waste diversion and reduction for all departments. Options for the existing waste program are provided and this may include an opportunity for reduction in operating costs.
 - Containers will be provided and set-up of the initial program. Support may be provided for the management of the program, if requested.
- Environmental Regulatory Branch
 - External Environmental Regulatory Branch (Environmental Contamination Team)
- Emergency Environmental Response (in cooperation with VFRS)
 - Response to emergency and non-emergency calls regarding hazardous materials releases, incidents, discoveries.
 - Provide scientific and regulatory advice to VFRS for hazardous materials identification, mitigation, management, remediation, and disposal.
 - Notify appropriate internal and external authorities, as required.

Facilities Planning

- Facilities Long-term Planning
 - Programming studies
 - Feasibility studies
 - Conceptual design
 - Long-term facilities capital planning, in collaboration with service departments
- Facilities Asset Management
 - Building condition assessments
 - Seismic assessments
 - Capital maintenance planning of CoV assets
 - Drawing record management
- Interiors Planning and Design
 - Space Planning
 - Interior design
 - Needs assessments
 - Move management
 - Space Reconfigurations
 - Staff Moves
 - Furniture inventory management
 - Project management tenant improvements
 - Ergonomic upgrades/return to work accommodations
 - Office standards and guidelines
 - Interior finishes and product specifications
- Quality Assurance – CAC Initiatives, SLA's and Metrics
 - Assess viability of City-owned facilities as Community Amenity
 - Contributions
 - Review concept designs
 - Ensure that project is delivered as negotiated, and to the standards that Facilities requires, in collaboration with the sponsoring department and the operator
 - Service Level Agreements (SLA) with Tenants
 - Partnership Agreements between REFM and other CoV Departments
- Quantity Surveys
 - Construction project estimates
 - Provide guidance on project costs

Facilities Development

- Project Management

- Project planning and scoping
- Procurement of consulting and construction services for project delivery (working with purchasing group)
- Managing Design and Construction of New Facilities or Assets
- Managing Design and Construction of Additions to Existing Facilities
- Managing Design and Construction of Renovations and Enhancements
- Capital Maintenance
 - Routine Capital Maintenance
 - Life cycle replacement of equipment or systems at, or
 - near, the end of effective life including:
 - Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning systems
 - Electrical systems
 - Mechanical systems
 - Structural elements
 - Building envelope
 - Major maintenance requiring considerable resources - these items will be evaluated based on the risk and complexity of the project by the Facilities Management group. This category includes:
 - Major repairs in excess of \$20,000
 - Major overhauls that occur on a frequency of greater than 2 years
 - Major rehabilitation of buildings, systems or assets including major restoration or rebuild of assets in excess of \$20,000, these items will be evaluated based on the risk and complexity of the project by the Facilities Management group.
 - Building Performance Upgrades
 - Modifications recommended to improve building efficiency
 - Introduction of new or improved technology
 - Mandatory Upgrades
 - Modifications required for regulatory compliance
 - Modifications required to mitigate a significant health and safety risk
- Managing Technical Investigations
 - Structural Analysis
 - Geotechnical Survey

Facilities Operations

Work Flow and Optimization

- Work Control Centre
 - Receives and assigns all work requests to the appropriate department for all of REFM and Park Board Operations
 - Prioritises urgent, complex, billable and production requests (this includes work that requires production or is outside of standard, routine maintenance and operations).
 - On a weekly basis, the Work Control Centre Log is reviewed for Billable/ Production/Urgent requests and outstanding requests are identified for follow-up
- Vendor Performance Management
 - The management of contractors for the maintenance services of city assets
 - Such as; Elevators, Fire Alarm and Sprinkler systems, Boiler Inspections, Overhead Doors
- Building Automation Systems
 - Programming and maintenance of Direct Digital Controls (DDC)

Property Management

- Building / Property Management
 - Leased Property Management (Non-Profit and PEF Portfolios)
 - Inspection
 - Building Management
 - Building Operations
 - Manage maintenance costs
 - Liasing relationship with Leasor – (in Facilities where City is Leasee)
- Parking Lot Management
 - City Hall
 - Vanier Park
 - 1 Kingsway

Maintenance and Operations

- Maintenance Planning
- Preventative Maintenance
 - Reoccurring, scheduled inspection and minor maintenance of
 - building systems and equipment
 - Structural
 - Mechanical
 - Electrical / Lighting
 - Plumbing
 - Building Envelope
 - Building Interiors
 - Scheduled maintenance work that is issued a minimum of once per year (Annually, Semi-annually, Quarterly or Monthly)
 - Scheduled overhauls and inspections that recur within a two year period and do not exceed \$20,000
- Demand Maintenance
 - Routine repairs to return equipment or building systems to full operations
 - Structural
 - Mechanical
 - Electrical / Lighting
 - Plumbing
 - Building envelope
 - Building interiors
 - Repair or replacement of minor components of a larger system in order to return the system to full operation
 - Demand maintenance work that requires greater than 48 hours labour or exceeds \$20,000, will also be evaluated based on the risk and complexity of the project.
 - Any immediate Emergency work required
- Mechanical Systems Operations
 - Systems / Plant Operations
 - Such as; Rinks and Pools
 - Optimisation / Continuous re-commissioning of buildings
- General Maintenance
 - Non-licensed maintenance
- Janitorial
 - Base building
 - Events and Program Support (Cost plus recovery basis)
- Inspection and Regulatory Compliance
 - BCSA Rink Assessments

- Electrical Safety Authority
- Vancouver Coastal Health
- FSR (Field Safety Rep) for Electrical
- Chief Engineering oversight

Corporate Security Services and Systems

- Security Operations
 - Alarm monitoring
 - Patrols
 - Alarm and incident response
 - Event support (Billable)
- Security Planning & Investigations (threat risk)
 - Threat risk assessment
 - Threat risk Planning
 - Risk mitigation
 - Event Planning
 - Investigations
 - Reporting
 - Assessment
 - Mitigation Strategy
- Security Systems Management
 - Systems maintenance (Access Control (AC), Intrusion Alarms (IA), CCTV)
 - New security systems installations (AC, IA, CCTV)
 - Life cycle replacement of security systems (AC, IA, CCTV)
- First Aid and Security Training
 - Corporate Security provides First Aid presence at the City Hall
 - Campus and Vanier Park
 - *Security Training and Education is part of the Corporate Security mandate and is targeted for implementation effective mid-2015*
- Emergency Response (Tactical)
 - Set-up Emergency Notification Plans and Communication Plans
 - Immediate Site Management
 - Initiates information escalation plan

7.0 – Services Provided by REFM to the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation

Real Estate Services

Land/Property Acquisition and Disposition - The Parks and Recreation Planner will lead the initiative and will maintain and communicate to REFM Real Estate Development and REFM Real Estate Operations teams an accurate record of desired and strategic properties. Real Estate will lead the actual Land and Property Acquisition/Disposition process.

Lease Agreement Negotiations – All categories of agreement such as; Non-profit (Nominal) Leases (i.e. Community Gardens, Artist Studio Field Houses); Commercial Leases; Lease-in's (i.e. Jericho Hill); License and Permits (Special Events) are currently handled by Park Board, SLA templates should be attached to future lease agreements to help standardize and clarify roles and responsibilities. Real Estate Services will consult on commercial leases, on request and all categories of leases will be provided to REFM Real Estate Services for centralized data record management.

Property Data Record Management (SAP) – Future Model -The Property Data Record Management Plan is under development with a target implementation date of 2015.

Facilities Planning and Development

Energy and Utilities

Energy Performance Management is an indirect service that is led by REFM but directed through a corporate city-wide initiative and is funded through the Capital Plan. Energy and Utilities retrofits can be requested by the Park Board.

Utility Account Management is a service where Operating Budgets are set up-for gas, electricity, etc, upon the request of the facility.

Environmental Planning

Contaminated Sites Management services are provided when initiated by the Park Board through a work request. Indirectly, REFM provides this service as a part of prepurchase due diligence; contamination management during construction; and as a part of the planning and design process. Training and Contamination Awareness (Health and Safety, and Regulatory) are also provided by REFM to the Shops.

Green Building and Sustainability Initiatives are provided by the Park Board's own group and are facility focused. However, the REFM Environmental Planning Group is available for technical review and advice as required. (Such efforts could include; rainwater harvesting, indoor air quality, waste management, end-of-trip facilities)

Hazardous Building Materials Management services are provided by REFM to the Park Board. These services are initiated by the Park Board through a work request. Services include; performing assessments (pre-reno/pre-demo), maintenance of a hazmat database, abatement, regulatory compliance check, and indoor air quality monitoring. Training is also completed annually.

The Corporate Zero Waste Program is led by REFM, who, in collaboration with the building managers, coordinates delivery of the program. The Park Board manages the stations at each site and pays the associated costs of the removal bin contents.. This includes; zero waste stations - at Community Centres, Concession Stands, Pools and Recreation Centres, Parkland and Parks (including the PNE) – and building deconstruction.

REFM leads and issues environmental releases on permits through the Environmental Regulatory Branch. This is a requirement of the City of Vancouver Development Services process. REFM also provides Emergency Environmental Response services, as required.

Facilities Planning

Facilities Long Term Planning and Capital Planning is co-led by both REFM and the Park Board. Long term planning of projects are discussed and negotiated as part of the Capital Planning process.

Facilities Asset Management is led by the REFM Facilities Planning team, who utilizes an asset management database to maintain and prioritize capital maintenance, renovation and facility renewal activity.

Interiors planning and design, and quantity surveying are services that are provided when initiated by the Park Board through a work request. These services are also provided within the delivery of specific projects.

Quality assurance and project oversight of Community Amenity Contribution (CAC) projects is a service that is delivered by REFM, as required.

Facilities Development

New Construction and Additions; Renovations and Enhancements are mainly introduced through the Capital Planning Process. The standard work control request is not the usual initiating tool as high level consent (in advance) is required. Due to the Public/Political aspects of Park Board Facilities, in implementing these services, sensitivity is required in the communications with multiple stakeholders. The Recreation Representative must lead any communications process with the user groups and the public (i.e. Associations). Recreation also must be actively involved at the Feasibility Design stage and advise on operational needs and requirements based on anticipated programming.

Capital Maintenance of CoV assets can be initiated by the Park Board through the standard work request process and will then be prioritised and validated by REFM, or initiated by REFM through the Capital Planning Process.

Technical Investigations Management, such as for Seismic Studies, Structural Analysis and Geotechnical Surveys, can be initiated by the Park Board through a work request, or can be initiated directly by REFM, as part of a specific project study, as required.

Facilities Operations

Work Flow and Optimisation

The Work Control Centre will receive and assign all REFM work requests to the appropriate group. This service is delivered department-wide on behalf of all REFM. The Work Control Centre will also receive and assign all work requests for Park Board Operations group.

Vendor Performance Management is a service that oversees contractors for the maintenance services of City assets, such as; Elevators, Fire Alarm and Sprinkler systems, Boiler Inspections, Overhead Doors.

Building Automation Systems (DDC) are programmed and maintained by REFM and this service is undertaken as required by the system. Any problems with building automation systems can be reported through the work request process.

Maintenance and Operations

Unless otherwise stated, the responsibilities of REFM Maintenance and Operations are limited to the provision of services pertaining to the management and operation of the base building and site upon on which it is located.

The Park Board Assets Ownership Model (pg 29), will be used to describe the responsibility for maintenance activities and is based on the location of the asset. This 'ownership' determines the responsibility for the assets within each space, including the validation of work required and initiation of planned maintenance activities – including both routine and preventative

maintenance. As such, the allocation of the maintenance budget for the assets is also based on the Park Board Assets Ownership Model.

The party who then undertakes the work will be determined based on the appropriate Shops, outlined in the following tables – ‘Facilities Operations Shops’ and ‘Park Operations Shops’. These tables detail the general responsibilities for each shop, and this scope is determined by activity/nature of work required, and asset type. Maintenance, repairs and replacement work will be performed by the shops as appropriate and these activities will be charged back as required, based on the Asset Ownership. Any work which impacts operation will take priority and will be completed on a timely basis.



APPENDIX 6

LITERATURE AND TRENDS REVIEW

Area	Classification/Completion Date	Anticipated Growth	Policy - Parks and Open Spaces	Parks , Open Spaces and Outdoor Rec	Policy - Community Well Being/Facilities	Indoor Recreation	GIS Status	Notes
Cambie Corridor	Area Plan (South) Ongoing		See notes.	See notes.	See notes.	See notes.	See http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/cambie-corridor-phase-3-overview.pdf for area	See *Cambie Corridor PBS Draft Need & Targets DRAFT 2017-03-02 on City FTP siteFile shared is confidential and shows the draft PBS strategy for the Cambie Corridor, with Parks and Rec specific roles highlighted in light grey. There is currently a "recreation facility" placeholder in the in-process Public Benefits Strategy. Planner was up to nail down what this would be, in the corridor, but we have given direction that it will be determined through the PRSMP process.
Downtown Eastside	Area Plan (Downtown) March 2014	By 2041, an additional 10, 000 to 12, 000 people could live in the neighbourhood, for a total of 28,000 to 30,000 residents	12.1.1 Enhance existing parks, green and open spaces, and natural areas to improve the quality, diversity and inclusiveness of spaces. 12.1.2 Expand neighbourhood green and open space, as opportunities arise, to ensure greater access to nature and parks space. 12.1.3 Pursue opportunities to create new public spaces accessible to everyone, such as parks, green and open spaces, as part of new developments particularly in areas with the greatest need, e.g. northeast section. 12.1.4 Support urban ecological systems, wildlife habitat, storm water management, urban agriculture, and opportunities for connections with nature.	Next 30 years: Make new parks more useable by adding new features (\$6 M); Enhance Maple Tree Square and Blood Alley to improve quality and inclusiveness (Engineering, not Parks) Next 10 years: Pursue opportunities to create mini parks and urban plazas, primarily in the northeast; develop a street tree planting program to increase canopy coverage	Children, Youth, Families and Seniors 8.1.3 Increase accessibility to neighbourhood programs for vulnerable groups. • Expand access for low income residents at existing City/Park Board social recreation facilities/community centres. 8.1.4 Continue to encourage well-designed spaces for seniors, and adaptation of existing services, programs and spaces to meet the needs of an aging population. Health and Social Services 8.3.1 Support programs serving Downtown Eastside residents within the City's range of policies and tools. • Utilize the City's social grants programs including Community Services, Childcare, Food, and Innovation Projects to support programs that serve DTES residents. • Explore opportunities to utilize City-owned space and/or privately owned sub-leased space at nominal rents for non-profit agencies. 8.3.2 Identify and protect social, recreational and cultural assets in the neighbourhood and leverage opportunities for new assets through development (see 17.0 Public Benefits). 8.3.3 Develop partnerships to identify and pilot new social programs and services for children, youth and families, seniors, newcomers and Aboriginal communities.	Next 30 years: Renew Strathcona Community Centre and Ray-Cam Co-operative Centre and design to accommodate future growth (\$25 to \$30 M) Next 10 years: Develop a renewal and expansion strategy for social and rec facilities to determine short and long-term priorities and opportunities for co-location and integration of community services and programs.	See *DTES Open Space Map for area boundary and parks within and adjacent - add Community Centre layer to account for Strathcona and Ray Cam CC's	They were exploring reopening the Public Benefits Strategy, but not much progress has been made as of February 2017
East Fraserlands	Major Project ODP (South) Policy Statement approved in 2004, ODP approved in 2006 but PBS likely being reopened and ongoing		Public access to the waterfront (Fraser River) a key policy objective, including the establishment of a continuous, public pedestrian and bicycle path. There is a lot of ongoing work related to climate change mitigation and diking that may impact this and overall project.	In total, there are 25 acres (10.2 ha) of parks planned for the EFL precinct.		Plans and policy for a 2,790 m2 (30,000 sq.ft.) similar in size to the Roundhouse Community Centre. This is not included in the current capital plan and timing is TBD.	Older plan so not great maps but see *EFL_ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN_2 and *EFL_Figure 7_parks	This is a long-term and complex ongoing process. Developers desire to add more density and level of attention it's waterfront design is getting for implementing climate change strategies will lead to changes in anticipated growth over the next year.
False Creek Flats	Area Plan (Downtown)		Protect and enhance existing parks to improve their quality, diversity of programming and usability. o Renew Strathcona and Thornton Parks and upgrade China Creek North and Trillium Parks to meet the need from the Flats' employment centre and adjacent, under served, high density residential neighbourhoods. o Reference Strategic Park Board Planning Documents including the Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan (anticipated completion 2018), Dogs in Parks Strategy (anticipated completion 2017) and Track and Field Strategy (date TBD) for more detailed direction. o Explore opportunities to expand and connect existing parks. o Create active building edges around parks which incorporate public use. Improve access to park land. o Enhance connections between existing parks in Northeast False Creek, Strathcona and the north side of the Flats (Creekside, Thornton, Trillium, MacLean, Strathcona Linear Park and Strathcona Park). o Encourage use of parks by improving connections through "rail locked" areas. o Acquire and develop 1 acre of additional parkland.		An evaluation of existing recreation facilities in the area (Strathcona CC, Ray Cam Co-operative Centre, Carnegie CC, Creekside CC and Mount Pleasant CC) shows that they are currently at capacity or will reach capacity in the short term. To meet the recreation needs of future daytime and nighttime populations in the area the following strategies are recommended: o Renew existing older community centers like Strathcona CC and Ray Cam Co-Operative Centre (as proposed in the DTES plan), and create a new community centre in Northeast False Creek. o Explore opportunities to add new indoor spaces for recreation and leisure programming, as shared amenities within large (re)developments. Amenities such as gyms and multi-purpose rooms should be associated with public open space, shared with arts and social programming.		Tracking down best map to pass on	
Grandview-Woodland	Area Plan (Midtown)/July 2016	The Grandview-Woodland planning area is estimated to grow by about 9,500 people in the next 25 years, a 28% increase in population that will see the area reach a population of about 43,500.	Enhance existing parks to improve their quality, diversity, and usability. Explore opportunities to expand park space. 9.5.1 Introduce improvements to key parks prioritizing projects where there are 1) higher current or proposed population densities; 2) recreational service gaps; 3) concerns about park condition, safety, and usability. Woodland, WC Shelley, Alice Townley, Garden, Oxford, Cambridge, Cedar Cottage, and Mosaic Creek have been identified for improvements in the short to medium term. 9.5.2 Consider a greater variety of activities and programming for parks that could include: Recreational and sporting use (sports fields); Cultural uses (stages, performance area, art & sculpture parks); Playgrounds; Exercise and adult playground; Urban forest; Habitat; Food gardens and food tree plantings; Dog off-leash areas; Community programming; Features to support wet-weather uses 9.5.3 Continue to work with the Vancouver School Board to enable public access to school playfields. 9.5.4 Explore opportunities to expand existing parks or create new parks prioritizing areas where there are 1) higher current or proposed population densities and 2) gaps in recreation services. Consider a long-term aspiration to create public access to the Burrard Inlet waterfront. 9.5.5 Explore opportunities to improve walking connections between arterial streets and nearby parks through shared spaces and/or streetscape improvements.	25 years: Renew/improve 8 neighbourhood parks to improve and expand quality of greenspace for residents - timing dependent on build-out of the community plan; install new synthetic turf field to replace existing field (located to be determined); Upgrade one track facility (location to be determined); create new and enhance plaza areas as part of the redevelopment of key sites (e.g. Britannia, Hastings and Commercial); introduce new shared spaces in key locations (Engineering) 5 years: Increase the number of trees planted in the neighbourhood with a focus on areas with low planting/canopy coverage; create new large plaza as part of the Safeway site redevelopment; introduce a small plaza as part of the Kettle Friendship Centre redevelopment	6.1.4 Special Sites: Britannia Community Centre and Library Support the on-going renewal and expansion of the Britannia Community Centre. Co-locate key facilities using a "hub" model. • Achieve mixed-income non-market rental housing as part of its redevelopment and replacement over the long term. • Ensure buildings and open spaces are designed to be accessible, safe and inclusive, with improved wayfinding. • As part of the renewal of the Britannia Community Centre, renew and expand the Britannia Library. • Consider the design principles contained in the Britannia Strategic Master Plan: o Emphasize and enhance the Napier Square gateway. o Establish a stronger presence on Commercial Drive. o Consider views from the site. o Cluster recreational facilities and programming spaces. o Connect the site to the street grid with pathways and greenways. o Enhance views of the 1908-11 historic secondary school building. • Expand Napier Square as a hard-surfaced plaza with enhanced programming; and explore other opportunities to improve greenspace on-site. 13.1 Britannia Community Centre and Library: Ensure a diversity of resources, programs, and spaces are available for residents, including lower-income groups, families, youth, seniors, and culturally diverse groups.	25 years: support the renewal and expansion of Britannia Community Services Centre, including enhanced recreation, social and cultural facilities, library and childcare facilities; aim to incorporate non-market housing into a renewed community centre hub and seek further improvements to open space and overall site legibility; in general, support design principles outlined in 2012 Masterplan and continue to provide access to healthy human services during the redevelopment process. 10 years: aim to complete renewal 5 years: initial funding allocation of \$25 M, provided through the 2015-1018 Capital Plan for the renewal of key recreational facilities on site	See *GW Parks and Public Spaces PDF and GW Public Facilities PDF	Could be worthwhile to identify parks slated for improvements, potential new plaza areas and streets we have identified for increased tree plantings. In confidential layer, could have acquisition targets for park expansion and new areas (in northwest corner of neighbourhood marked). What about long term Burrard access aspiration? This may be more theirs than ours?
Heather Street Lands	Major Project Policy Statement (South) Ongoing	Too early in process	Really early on in the process but expecting around a 2 acre park and an emphasis on habitat and biodiversity on site through future redevelopment .				http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/heather-street-lands-oct-2016-open-house-	Will provide updates on this process as they become available
Joyce Collingwood	Precinct Plan (Midtown)	The population within the Joyce Station Area Plan Boundary is anticipated to grow by 4,900 people to 20,700 over the next 25 years. About 2,800 people will be added to the focused JC Precinct Plan area. The balance of the growth will result from the occupancy of the Wall Centre Central Park development and other changes outside of the precinct boundary.	While access to park space is not currently a high-priority concern for Joyce-Collingwood, new population will increase demands for green space and recreational opportunities. These demands can be addressed through continued park renewal to make current spaces more useable, with additions to existing park space over time to increase programing opportunities, and the addition and renewal of plaza spaces. In addition, staff will explore opportunities for further public use and activation of the open space below the SkyTrain guideway. The renewal and expansion of Collingwood Park playground combined with pathways and seating to create a social hub is planned for the short term. Other short-term local park improvements include replacing the wading pool at Collingwood Park with a spray pad and identifying a location to provide an off-leash dog park. Longer-term park improvements will be guided by the Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan, the citywide park renewal program, and through future engagement with the neighbourhood.		Killarney Seniors' Centre Dedicated seniors' spaces are also vital to the area, especially for seniors living alone and immigrant seniors who often face challenges of isolation, language barriers and mobility limitations. The Killarney Community Centre, a 30-minute walk away (and also accessible by transit), will allow seniors in the Joyce Collingwood neighbourhood to access a new 10,000 sq.ft. Killarney Seniors' Centre. This will provide age-specific recreation and social programs for seniors in one facility.	Collingwood Village and the broader Renfrew Collingwood area are served by the Renfrew and Killarney community centres, both located within a 20–30 minute walk from the SkyTrain station. Both facilities have been renovated and expanded within the past 15 years and both have associated indoor pools and fitness centres. Killarney also has an ice rink. Together these two facilities serve about 80,000 residents (Renfrew Collingwood and Killarney neighbourhoods). These two facilities are projected to be able to accommodate the recreational needs of the future population in Joyce-Collingwood, Norquay and the broader Renfrew-Collingwood neighbourhood for the foreseeable future. However, the Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan will confirm the optimum service levels for this community.	See *Joyce Colling Station Precinct Map	Public Benefits for Parks and Recreation minimal on this - will update when the Public Benefits Strategy goes to Council in the next couple of months
Little Mountain	Major Project Policy Statement (South) Rezoning Application approved July 2016	approx. 1, 573 residential units, will look into growth figures, if they have been determined	Community Plaza The idea of a community hub first emerged in a "Co-Design" workshop early in the planning process. This would be the primary public social space in Little Mountain. This notion is reflected in the site plan, where a plaza built around existing mature trees and surrounded by community facilities and local retail spaces has been defined.	\$1,500,000 for park improvements to Queen Elizabeth Park; new 2,160 sq. m. (23,254 sq. ft.); and a new 1,123 sq. m. (12,092 sq. ft.) plaza; Opportunity to provide new outdoor recreation features through new park and QE Park	N/A	N/A	See *LM Rezoning App Park Page and *LM Rezoning App Plaza Page	Wedge Park included in Golder work but need to confirm size/location and if we should include plaza or not - plaza will be maintained by Park Board, which was not ideal for us. Have included renderings from approved rezoning.
Marpole	Area Plan (South) April 2014	Marpole is anticipated to grow by about 12,500 residents to about 36,500 people in the next 30 years. Much of this located near Cambie and in the Pearson Dogwood lands (overlap)	10.1.1 Add new park space and renew existing parks, targeting areas that: 1) are park deficient; 2) increase access to the Fraser River; 3) have higher population growth. 10.1.2 Add more amenities in park spaces identified for improvements (e.g., benches, sidewalks, jogging trails off-leash dog areas, art, historic information, community gardens and playgrounds) 10.1.3 Increase the multi-use function of the parks and open space network to meet the needs of all users (e.g., seniors, children, youth, persons with mobility challenges). 10.1.4 Collaborate with the provincial government to gain additional public access to the Fraser River (e.g., use land under the Oak and Arthur Laing Bridges as open space). 10.1.5 Support urban ecological systems, wildlife habitat, and stormwater management practice in all parks and open spaces.	10 years: Focus on Fraser River for new park space and recreation opportunities; policy direction to provide significant park space of approx. 10 acres (4 hectares) near the foot of Cambie; upgrade one large park (\$3.5 M) and one small park (\$0.75 M); achieve 1 or 2 new plazas through development (\$0.5 M ea.); 2.5 acre Pearson Dogwood Park (\$4 M)(overlap) 30 years: new waterfront parkland; seek opportunities to secure 1 additional new park (\$4 M) and 5 (inclusive) public plazas in strategic locations (\$0.5 M ea.); renew 1 large (\$3.5 M) and 4 smaller (\$0.75 M) aging parks and add new features; increase rec usability of links between parks and open space; continue to pursue public access to the Fraser River (\$10 M)	Youth: 14.3.2 Increase the multi-use function of the parks and open space network to meet the needs of all users, including youth. Seniors: 14.4.1 When relocating or upgrading facilities, ensure they have strong transit connectivity and are adapted to consider the ease of mobility, location, and affordability for seniors. 14.4.2 Where appropriate, ensure seniors-specific programming in community facilities. 14.4.3 Explore opportunities in Marpole for a seniors' hub and other programs, which include active programming for persons with dementia and supports for caregivers and families, building on successful models elsewhere in the city. Ethno-cultural Diversity 14.5.2 Continue to provide grants that provide culturally relevant services within community facilities, particularly aimed at newcomers and immigrant seniors	Focus on replacement or renewal of Marpole-Oakridge Community Centre over next 10 years (\$20 to \$25 million); work with YMCA as potential partner to deliver aquatic facilities	See *Marpole Parks Plazas and Open Space, * Marpole Fraser River Connections, and * Marpole Habitat Connections; also, * Marpole Social Resources	Park at foot of Cambie included in Golder work, but need to check; location of park at foot of Cambie could be sensitive/confidential

			(increasing their use, making parks safer); Expand urban food growing/education in Mount Pleasant by proactive policy, active program support, community engagement, and proactive use of underutilized space (e.g., personal garden sharing, cultivating bees, vertical gardens); Encourage green roofs for amenity, recreation, and food growing; Explore opportunities for daylighting Mount Pleasant's streams, and creatively and substantially marking the historical course of those streams, encouraging people to think about the neighbourhood as involving a complex ecology; Encourage the greening of back lanes in residential areas (Engineering); Improve open space at Mt. Pleasant Elementary and turn area into special gathering place with hard and soft landscaping. 4.3 (i) Adding Open Space: Pursue creative ways to add park space in Mount Pleasant, especially in areas without parks nearby, including purchasing corner parks, reusing streets and parking lots for multiple purposes (e.g., slowing traffic and enhancing pedestrian use of the street), setting back buildings (to create small green spaces), and encouraging donations of green space; Create one new central neighbourhood square (with covered area) for events like farmers' markets, festivals, parties, and gatherings. 4.3 (ii) Park Design and Services: Express the welcoming spirit of Mount Pleasant in outdoor space design by embracing a diverse population including youth, families, different income groups, and aboriginal people; Examine opportunities to improve Mount Pleasant's parks, by: 1) adding enhanced lighted recreational space (e.g., for basketball) 2) continuing to make parks accessible for all users (i.e., ease of travel to and within parks) 3) adding additional play equipment, and enclosed and covered play space for children (especially younger ones) 4) providing free Wi-Fi connections, with easy universal code, for way-finding, park or heritage tours 5) incorporating exercise equipment for adults and seniors; Provide more space for arts and culture in parks, including rotating art exhibits, public art installations, musical/theatrical shows, and festivals; Provide more public washrooms in Mount Pleasant's parks, and seek partners to accomplish this (e.g., developers and local businesses); Examine opportunities to improve Mount Pleasant's parks by adding a skateboard and bike park and an enclosed off-leash area to Jonathan Rogers Park and Guelph Park; Explore ways to increase local residents' use of "City Hall Park" (e.g., playgrounds, holding community events); Make improvements to North China Creek Park, including providing an all-season pathways/running/biking surface, a community garden,					
Mount Pleasant	Area Plan (2010) and Implementation Package (Midtown) October 2013	The Mount Pleasant Community Plan Area is forecast to add approx. 4,500 new housing units and approx. 7,000 people over 30 years to the Mount Pleasant local area population of 26,000 (2011 census).		30 years: Renew two Mount Pleasant parks, Jonathan Rogers Park and Guelph Park, in consultation with the Mount Pleasant community (\$5 M); Pursue opportunities to add public open spaces on flanking streets along Broadway and Main Street in conjunction with adjacent new developments (the estimated cost is \$1.5 to \$3 M); Add one new public open space at the City-owned site on Main Street between 6th and 7th Avenue – the estimated cost is \$0.5 M; Require major development sites (e.g. Kingsgate Mall) to provide well located and designed public open space in the form of plazas or mini parks. 10 years: Renew Guelph Park in consultation with the Mount Pleasant community; Target achieving 1 to 2 public open spaces on flanking streets along Broadway and Main Street in conjunction with adjacent new development; Provide a public open space as part of the development of the City-owned site on Main Street between 6th and 7th Avenue.	N/A	Mount Pleasant's Community Centre was relocated/renewed at 1 Kingsway and opened in 2009. This 31,000 square foot facility is co-located with rental housing and includes an 11,000 square foot library and a 49-space childcare facility. The Creekside Community Centre in False Creek (also 31,000 square feet) is not within the Mount Pleasant Community Plan area but, since opening in 2010, has served residents living in the northern portion of the neighbourhood. Additional facilities serving Mount Pleasant include the Hillcrest Community Centre, pool and ice rink, and the Trout Lake Community Centre and ice rink (see Figure 1). These recently new facilities will be able to accommodate the recreational and library facility needs of the projected additional population in Mount Pleasant and surrounding area for the foreseeable future.	See *Mount Pleasant Current Facilities PDF - not a great map, I know, but hopefully gives you the boundary at least	Doug and Tate overseeing social housing development application with small park on site (around 7th and Main (to the west of Main). Can provide more info on this as process progresses.
Norquay Village	Neighbourhood Centre Plan (Midtown) PBS approved May 2013	The Norquay Plan area is forecast to add approximately 3,400 new units and approximately 5,000 people over 30 years	N/A	General Brock Park, Slocan Park and Earles Park all offer large underutilized green spaces that would benefit from additional park features to accommodate an increase in population. Given its location nearer areas with anticipated greater population growth, General Brock Park is considered to be the first priority for upgrading in the first 10 years of the Strategy. The total cost of upgrading all three parks is estimated at \$2 million over the life of the Strategy. Ravine Way Linear Park: A special opportunity exists to help address the Access To Nature gap in the eastern portion of the neighbourhood, advance the City's active transportation goals and connect to the regional system of greenways and trails. Locally, the Ravine Way Linear Park would provide a pedestrian connection from Slocan Park/29th Avenue Skytrain Station to Norquay Park (see Figure 4) and potentially connect to the future City Eastside Crosscut Greenway. To the north it would connect to the existing trail system and linear parks along Still Creek in Renfrew Ravine Park, Renfrew Park and in the Grandview Boundary Mixed Employment Area beyond (see Figure 5). Sections of greenway have been completed in this area along Still Creek and include connections to the Central Valley Greenway which links to the regional system in Burnaby and New Westminster. Note: Can provide more on this but more aspirational planning goal than Park Board goal	N/A	The Norquay area is served by four community centres located within a 20–30 minute walk from the centre of Norquay — Renfrew, Kensington, Killarney and Trout Lake, all of which have been renovated, expanded or rebuilt within the past 15 years. The first three all have associated indoor pools and the last two of these centres also have ice rinks. Together these four facilities serve approximately 130,000 residents. These recently reconstructed and upgraded centres will be able to accommodate the recreational needs of the projected additional population in Norquay for the foreseeable future.	See *Norquay Community Facilities and *Norquay Parks and Open Spaces	
Oakridge Centre	Large and complex rezoning approved in principle March 2014. Has a Policy Statement from 2007.	TBD	There is an outstanding obligation (legal requirement attached to subdivision) to provide a 2.83 acre park. The rezoning application approved in principle by Council provided a 9-acre park on the roof with additional cash-in-lieu to satisfy this requirement.		Rezoning Application that was approved in principle included a Civic Centre (with library, childcare centre and community centre) to be provided on site (in kind).		See http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/oakridge-centre-application-and-consultation-overview.pdf for location	Process of redevelopment paused as land has changed owners and intentions for the site may have changed. There is also interest in redevelopment from site south of this one. Will update as this process unfolds.
Oakridge Transit Centre (OTC) and Adjacent Sites	Policy Statement (South) December 2015	potentially too early in process	4.2.1 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK • Provide a minimum of 2.3 acres of park and open space comprised of City-owned park, open space secured through statutory rights-of-way and childcare centre site. • Provide at least 2.0 acres of City-owned park. The childcare centre's outdoor play space may be accommodated within the park and shared, if possible, to meet the needs of park users. • Configure the park with sufficient width to accommodate desired program elements including a youth-size playfield, children's play area, areas for passive recreation and the required outdoor play space for the adjacent childcare centre. The park program and design will be determined through Park Board led public consultation at the time of development. • The park is to be located toward the north end of the site, with frontage on 38th Avenue. • The park should be highly visible, bordered by public streets, mews and/or public walkways. • Design the park and open space to reinforce the city's larger ecological network, building on and contributing to the natural spaces in Oak Meadows Park, VanDusen Botanical Garden and Queen Elizabeth Park. • Complete an arborist study at rezoning to evaluate potential retention of existing trees, particularly those located on the northern edge. The evaluation should consider implications of site re-grading.	While the area benefits from a variety of park spaces, there is still the need for more local-serving parks in the area that can accommodate activities such as youth sports and children's play. Provision of a new park to address neighbourhood needs was first identified in the Oakridge Langara Policy Statement and has been a key City objective throughout the planning process. The OTC will incorporate a new park that is prominently located in the centre of the site, with one edge fronting 38th Avenue. The development plan illustrates 2.3 acre park, which includes a childcare centre and associated outdoor play space.	The Jewish Community Centre (JCC), located at 950 West 41st Avenue, is an important cultural and recreational facility serving the residents of Vancouver and the local Oakridge area. The JCC is seeking to replace the existing aging facility and expand their services to include a mix of market rental and affordable rental housing and additional community office space. Through the direction provided in this Policy Statement and the Cambie Corridor Phase 3 Interim Rezoning Policy, staff are recommending that a site-specific rezoning process be supported for the JCC.		See *OTC Neighbourhood Park PDF	Included in Golder work but needs to be modified - rezoning process has not yet started so Policy Statement best reference for now
Pearson Dogwood	Major Project Policy Statement (South) February 2014		• A 1.01 hectare (2.5 acre) City park will be built around existing mature trees and other landscape features. The park is intended to flow into a large open public area running east-west and north-south through the site, providing pedestrian connections through and to the surrounding community. A public plaza should be provided in the vicinity of local-serving health-care, recreational and retail/commercial uses. The plaza must incorporate electrical, water and sanitary connections.		• The growth in population proposed by the redevelopment of Pearson Dogwood will generate a need for additional social and recreation services. Moreover, the vision for the development as a model of a healthy community recognizes the importance of facilities that support healthy growth and development. • With the anticipated move and expansion of the YMCA on west 49th Avenue to the Pearson Dogwood site, the facility could provide a future role for the recreational needs of the community. An assessment of the YMCA's proposed services and programs, including how they could be integrated into City services and programs, will be considered at the rezoning process. • At this stage, the YMCA is not considered eligible for funding from Community Amenity Contributions anticipated with the future rezoning. However, the floor area could be excluded from gross floor area calculations. A review of the financial implications and benefits to the YMCA and the City will occur at the rezoning stage.		See *PearsonDogwood City Park and *Pearson Dogwood Landscape Concept Plan	Still in discussions with YMCA about pool partnership. Will update as soon as possible.
St. Pauls Hospital	Precinct Plan Ongoing	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	Minimal parks and rec implications - sufficiently covered by False Creek Flats
South False Creek	Unique Policy Planning Program currently in process	TBD. Will see some growth but existing complex tenure on site will limit this.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	See http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/false-creek-south.aspx for location	Planning Program just starting up, but an important one - will update as work continues
West End	Area Plan (Downtown)	It is estimated that over the next 30 years, the West End will experience a population growth of 7,000 to 10,000 residents		30 years: Explore opportunities to provide more recreation uses for all ages in existing parks; rebuild the Seawall; upgrade the English Bay Beach Park and Sunset Beach Park; improve the Stanley Park - West End interface (\$16.5 M) 10 years: Create new urban plazas in the Village areas and in the Alberni Retail District; explore opportunities to create new public open space at Morton Park; add recreation facilities for seniors, youth and children; increase accessibility of parks and open spaces; provide better lighting along the Seawall in English Bay Beach Park and Sunset Beach Park; provide for dogs		30 years: renew West End Community Centre, West End Ice Rink and Vancouver Aquatic Centre (\$90 to \$95 M) 10 years: Develop a long-term strategy with the Vancouver School Board, Vancouver Public Library and other partners to renew and expand the West End Community Centre, Joe Fortes Library, and King George Secondary School, and to explore opportunities to co-locate other community facilities; Explore opportunities to rebuild or replace the Vancouver Aquatic Centre to service the local city and regional population.	See *West End Public Space Map. It is very engineering public realm asset oriented. Not very parks and rec oriented. Also see *West End Community Facilities.	Uptake on development has been more and quicker than expected - original public benefits strategy, as presented in this row, was not sufficient enough to guide allocation of CAC's from individual rezoning so see *West End PBS Priorities 2017-03-08 spreadsheet for an update
Notes:								
East Park and other ODPs...								

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Biodiversity Strategy Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: November 30, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Biodiversity Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Biodiversity Strategy
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016-2020
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Biodiversity Strategy is a comprehensive plan to increase the size and quality of Vancouver's natural areas and to expand vital habitat for urban wildlife. At the heart of the document is a set of strategies for how to increase biodiversity by preserving and expanding habitat, expanding stewardship and greening operations.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request priority habitat and biodiversity hotspots GIS from Parks Board • Review additional and indirect recommendations with Parks Board staff to determine if there are any additional priority actions that should be included in the plan • Restore or enhance 25 ha of natural areas between 2010 and 2020. <p>Priority Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use park acquisition, tree planting, and the development planning process to expand and connect parks and build the city's ecological network. • Develop a city-wide Invasive Species Action Plan, and control priority invasive species in parks. • Partner with Port Metro Vancouver to restore shoreline and shallow subtidal habitats along Burrard Inlet, English Bay, and the Fraser River.

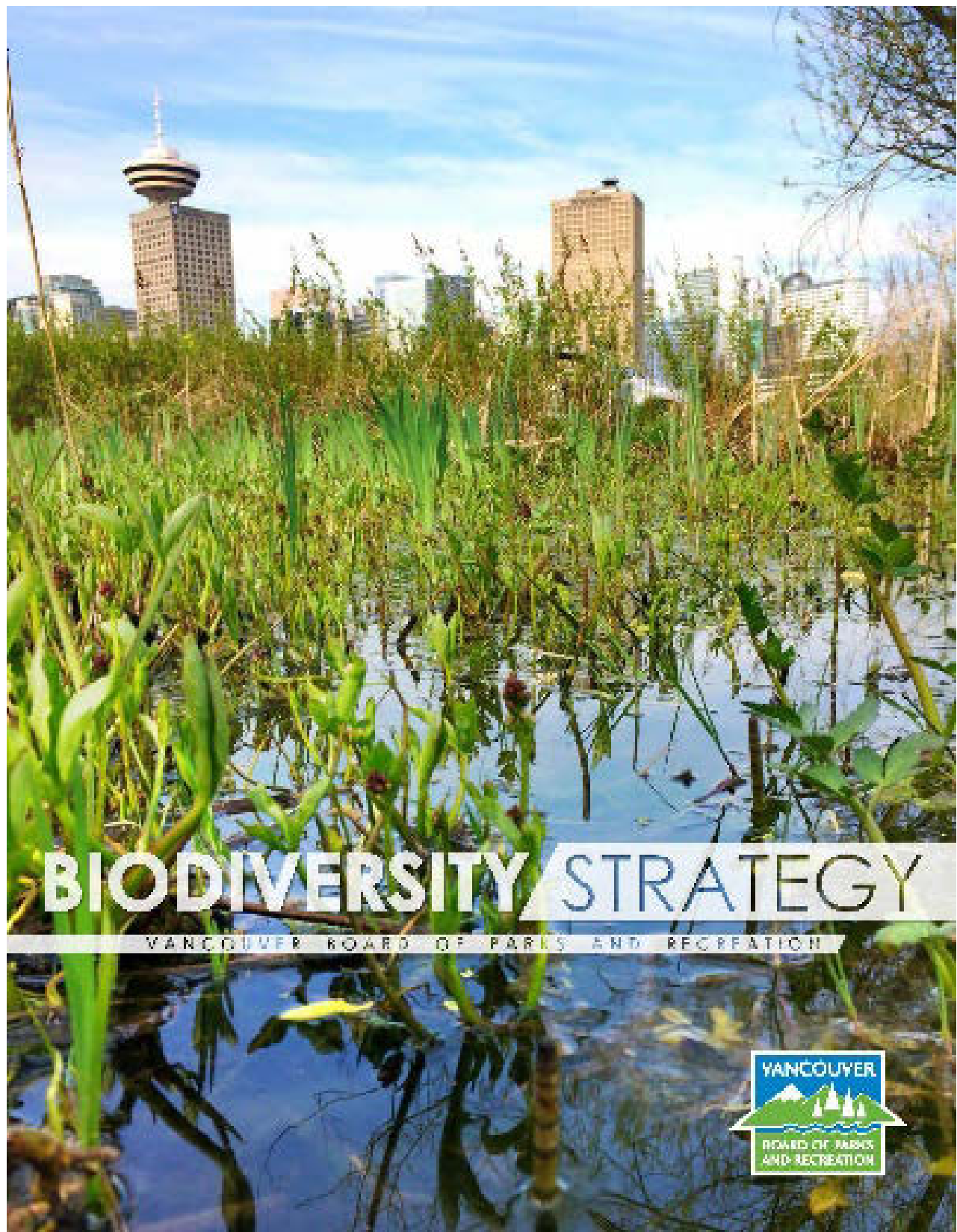
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate smaller natural areas and features such as pollinator meadows into new and redeveloping parks and city-owned lands. • Use the Urban Forest Strategy to restore native forests in Stanley, Jericho Beach, Musqueam, Everett Crowley, Renfrew Ravine and other large parks. • Create a Biodiversity Advisory Committee composed of public members, technical experts, and staff to guide the Park Board's biodiversity conservation efforts. • Hire a Stewardship Coordinator. • Improve the ecosystem health of False Creek, Still Creek, and Musqueam Creek. • Develop a city-wide biodiversity monitoring plan. <p>Additional Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore ecologically important species, such as native squirrels, surf smelt, native bees, salmon, and Pacific tree frog, in collaboration with BC Ministry of Environment, stewardship groups, and others. • Reduce direct impacts to biodiversity, including inappropriate recreation use, predation from cats, exposure to pesticides or other toxins, light and noise pollution, and road-related mortality. • Create wildflower meadows for bees and other pollinators in parks, streets, the cemetery, and golf courses. • Incorporate biodiversity values into all master and design plans for new and redeveloped parks • Develop a guidebook for managing natural forests as part of the Urban Forest Strategy. • Update tree selection, tree density, and maintenance guidelines to increase the value of the urban forest for birds and other species. • Work with City departments to improve capacity and resources to respond to oil spills and other environmental emergencies • Reduce or eliminate potable water use for ponds and fountains in parks, and increase the use of rainwater to sustain ponds, lakes, and wetlands in parks. • Develop collaborations with non-profits, schools, community centres, and others at biodiversity hotspots to enhance education and stewardship opportunities. • Explore opportunities to use Park Board infrastructure and resources to support activities, programming, and outdoor learning in natural areas. • Use digital media, common branding, maps, and wayfinding to promote biodiversity hotspots and their seasonal patterns (e.g., spawning salmon, arrival of migrating songbirds, calling of spring frogs). • Support stewardship groups and volunteers in biodiversity-related activities in parks and other public land. • Partner with stewardship groups and other organizations to use citizen science to monitor priority species. • Facilitate access to sites, data, and existing resources to support the use of parks and other public land for appropriate biodiversity research. • Identify research gaps in biodiversity knowledge and partner with academic institutions
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding to address research gaps using existing grant programs or CityStudio
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist landowners in increasing biodiversity values on private property through education and stewardship. • Assist the BC Ministry of Environment, South Coast Conservation Program, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and others on species at risk recovery. • Use the city-wide Rainwater Management Plan to prioritize enhanced stormwater management activities in ecologically important catchments. • Use the Green Streets program and greenway design to support pollinator and bird habitat and improve connectivity between parks and natural areas. • Assess where street rights-of-way can be used to better support biodiversity, including restoring the shoreline of the Fraser River at road ends or better connecting adjacent parks. • Improve the development review and permitting process, including the Rezoning Policy for Sustainable Large Developments, Protection of Trees Bylaw, and Green Building Policy for Rezoning, to better protect and enhance biodiversity during development. • Incorporate biodiversity enhancement into new development and new parks along the Fraser River. • Work with stewardship organizations support private landowners with biodiversity enhancement through landscaping, habitat features, and other elements (see the Vancouver Bird Strategy landscape guidelines for one component of this action). • Build partnerships with First Nations to collaborate on biodiversity management. • Provide funding to stewardship groups to support high-priority biodiversity projects. • Collect and share relevant biodiversity information (e.g., published and unpublished reports, monitoring data, spatial data, etc.) with the public using the Open Data catalogue. • Identify opportunities for habitat restoration in boulevards, road ends, road right-of-ways, and other city-owned lands.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping initiatives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park's Board Strategic Plan 2. Greenest City Action Plan 3. Urban Forest Strategy 4. Rewilding Vancouver: Bird Strategy (2015) 5. Rewilding Vancouver: Environmental Education and Stewardship Action Plan (2014) 6. Green Operations Plan (2013) 7. Metro Vancouver Ecological Health Action Plan (2011) 8. Fraser River Estuary Management Program 9. Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Plan • The 185 m shoreline restoration at Jericho Park is one of BC's first Green Shores awarded projects and one of Vancouver's most significant increases in shoreline habitat in decades. • Threats impeding biodiversity in Vancouver

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical habitat and species loss 2. Invasive species 3. Disruption to ecological processes 4. Environmental contaminants 5. Climate change 6. Direct impacts to wildlife <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of priority habitats <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large native forests are stable 2. Freshwater wetlands are rare but stable 3. Streams are rare but stable 4. Meadows are uncommon 5. Intertidal shorelines are stable but under threat 6. Subtidal habitats are stable but poorly surveyed • Status of priority species <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salmon and trout are stable or increasing 2. Many native birds are declining 3. Native frogs are rare and declining 4. Some native mammals are increasing 5. Forage fish are declining 6. Native bees are declining 7. Species at risk are poorly surveyed • Ten principles of biodiversity management (pg. 24) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage Biodiversity at a City-wide Scale 2. Focus on Habitat 3. Park Board Leadership 4. Consider Biodiversity a Cultural Asset 5. Maintain Ecological Processes 6. Use Sound Science 7. Work with Neighbouring Local Governments 8. Incorporate Climate Change Predictions 9. Collaborate with a Broad Range of Partners 10. Measure Success
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver Park Board manages 1,275 hectares of parkland across the City of Vancouver, including almost all of the important natural areas. • Stanley Park is home to one of the largest urban great blue heron nesting colonies in North America with 83 active nests in 2015, and producing about 175 fledglings • Since 2012, over 20 chum salmon have returned to Still Creek each year. Salmon and trout are now found in five streams in the city: Still Creek, Musqueam Creek, Beaver Creek, Vivian Creek, and Spanish Bank Creek. • Only 8.6% or 9km of Vancouver's original stream network survive today and were not buried pre-stream protection regulations. • Almost 2 million birds die annually in Canada from cat predation and collisions with windows, vehicles and powerlines; domestic and feral cats account for about 72% of these deaths. • Metrics used for biodiversity monitoring <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount (hectares of natural areas) 2. Aquatic ecosystem health (False Creek, Still Creek, Musqueam Creek) 3. Percentage of residents within a 5-min walk of natural areas by neighborhood 4. Number of volunteers involved in biodiversity projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great spread on biodiversity target and existing parks (pg. 27)
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Please insert the cover of the plan here:



2015-2018 Final Capital Plan Summary

Landscape Architecture
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To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: June 12, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team


Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	2015-2018 Final Capital Plan Report
Department Issuing:	Parks and Recreation (General Manager)
Location:	City of Vancouver
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2015-2018
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The 2015-2018 Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreation Capital Plan is developed on a four-year cycle. It aims to strike a strategic balance between: 1) maintaining parks infrastructure and recreation facilities in an appropriate state of good repair; 2) providing new and expanded park and recreation opportunities that respond to community need, changing demographics, and growth; and 3) advancing the Board's and community priorities within the City's long-term financial capacity. It proposes an investment of \$91M in Parks and Open Space, \$5M in Public Art, \$44.5M in Recreation Facilities, and \$14M in Entertainment and Exhibition Facilities.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<p>Detailed recommendations can be found in Appendix A of the report, summary provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban forest additions and natural feature enhancements • Upgrades, improvements, and additions to sport fields, sport courts, pathways, playgrounds, plazas, and other activity-focused infrastructure, e.g. dog parks and golf courses • Acquiring, planning, and constructing new parks to respond to increasing residential density • Seawall renewals, beach/shoreline studies, and waterfront upgrades

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing investment in park infrastructure, e.g. building components, utilities, support structures • Maintain and restore existing public art, and add new public art • Renew and renovate recreation facilities, as well as replace building components as needed • Continue with the implementation of the Hastings Park/PNE Master Plan, and address capital maintenance of the PNE buildings
Recommendations that indirectly impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital planning is now done in 4 year cycles, and integrates with the Park Board's long-term service and financial planning • Capital Plans are funded from a combination of sources including borrowing, annual operating budget, city reserves, internal loans, contributions, fees collected from property owners and land developers and contributions from third parties such as other levels of government and non-profit partners. • The 2015-2018 Parks Board Capital Plan was developed with strategic guidance from the Greenest City Action Plan (GCAP) and the Park Board Strategic Plan, and considered public input and project-specific input from stakeholder groups. • The Capital Plan aligns with the Park Board's priorities of greening, renewing and maintaining park and recreation infrastructure, building new park and recreation infrastructure, and acquiring new park land. • Based on the draft capital plan, about 2/3 of the capital plan proposals have the possibility of being realized in the final Capital Plan
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks & open spaces account for 1,360 hectares, or about 28% of civic lands and 10% of all land within municipal boundaries • Replacement value of the City's total portfolio of parks, recreation, and entertainment & exhibit facilities is about \$2.6 billion (excludes value of land) • About 25% of parks and open space and about 20% of recreation facilities were in poor condition at the time of the plan • Total strategic capital investments in parks, open spaces and recreation for the next four years is estimated at \$254 million with \$154.5 million of new investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \$75 million of rezoning-related in-kind amenities and \$24 million of multi-year projects • 2015-2018 Parks, Open Spaces and Recreation Capital Plan totals \$154.5M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \$91.25 million for Parks & Open Space ◦ \$5 million for Public Art ◦ \$44.5 million for Recreation Facilities ◦ \$13.75 million for Entertainment & Exhibition Facilities • Broader capital context: \$24 million for multi-year projects from 2012-2014 Capital Plan, and \$75 million for rezoning-related in-kind amenities
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Capital planning is integral to the Park Board's long-term service and financial planning."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “About 25% of the parks and open space portfolio is currently assessed as being in poor condition.” • “Continued investment in sport fields, sport courts, pathways, playgrounds, plazas, and other activity-focused infrastructure is recommended to support our healthy city goals and the growing activity across the city.”
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Please insert the cover of the plan here:



Date: September 24, 2014

TO: Board Members - Vancouver Park Board

FROM: General Manager - Parks and Recreation

SUBJECT: 2015-2018 Final Capital Plan

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Board endorse the 2015-2018 Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreation Capital Plan as outlined in this report. Total \$154.5M:

- Parks & Open Space: \$91.25 M
- Public Art: \$5 M
- Recreation Facilities: \$44.5 M
- Entertainment & Exhibition Facilities: \$13.75 M

POLICY

The Park Board sets priorities for parks and recreation projects and programs, and submits Operating and Capital Budget requests for the consideration of City Council. The Park Board is responsible for the City's parks and recreation facilities and, in cooperation with community partners, for recreation services.

It is the City's policy to plan for capital expenditures on a multi-year cycle. Since 1990, Capital Plans have been developed in three year terms in order to match the term of Council and allow for a borrowing referendum to be held in conjunction with the civic election. On May 29, 2014, the Province enacted legislation to extend the term of Council from 3 years to 4 years effective 2014. Going forward, Capital Plans will be developed in 4-year terms, starting with the 2015-2018 Capital Plan.

Capital Plans are funded from a combination of sources including borrowing, the annual operating budget, City reserves, internal loans, contributions, and fees collected from property owners and land developers, and contributions from third parties such as other levels of government and non-profit partners.

The Vancouver Charter (Section 242) requires that borrowing for any project other than for water/sewer/energy requires "the assent of the electors" via a borrowing referendum. All other funding included in the Capital Plan requires approval of Council.

BACKGROUND

The health and condition of our parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities directly contributes to the well-being and health of City residents. Our signature parks and beaches have become iconic the world over as defining elements of Vancouver and destinations for residents and tourists alike - directly contributing to the success of our economy. As the

Park Board Meeting: September 29, 2014

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Community Benefits from Development Report Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: June 12, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Community Benefits from Development Report Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Community Benefits from Development: Improving Neighbourhoods & Enabling Affordable Housing
Department Issuing:	Financing Growth, Citywide & Regional Division, City of Vancouver
Location:	City of Vancouver
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2015-2018
Summary (50 – 100 words):	<i>Community Benefits from Development</i> discusses the wider context of how Vancouver approaches development contributions, so that residents better understand the community benefits that come with new neighbourhood development. Vancouver's policy is based on the principle that new development should pay its fair share of growth-related costs, and includes community amenity contributions (CACs), development cost levies (DCLs), and density bonus zoning. These pay for a large array of community benefits. The public is engaged at numerous points in the development process for their input.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• n/a
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The City will continue to use development contributions to help with growth-related costs.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vancouver is projected to grow by more than one million people (approximately 630,000 in 2016) over the next 20-30 years. The City and city infrastructure needs to meet the needs of the projected growth.• Development contributions have been a key part in the successes of the city to date in accommodating the impact of growth.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver uses community amenity contributions (CACs), development cost levies (DCLs), and density bonus zoning as tools to help ensure new development provides for growth-related amenities and/or costs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The contributions are detailed in annual reports to the City Council. • The public can get involved at several different points in the approval process for new development and zoning changes. • Development contributions provide a wide range of community benefits, ranging from parks and community facilities to police stations and infrastructure. • Both DCL and CAC cash payments are deposited into designated reserve accounts that can only be spent on public benefits authorized by City Council
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver is consistently ranked as one of the world's most livable cities. • Over the next 20-30 years, Vancouver will add 150,000 people and 100,000 jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vancouver is projected to grow by more than one million people (approximately 630,000 in 2016) • Facilities and infrastructure: 59% is funded through property taxes and user fees; 34% is funded through development-related contributions; 7% from other sources, including government and non-profit partners (based on 2015-2018 Capital Plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ With a total of \$1,085 million CAD • Since 2004, the City has exempted/waived over \$36 million in DCL payments which helped to create over 2,300 units of social housing, 1,000 units of for-profit affordable rental housing, and assisted in preserving 10 heritage buildings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Over 1,500 building permits make DCL payments each year ◦ Between 30-40 rezoning applications result in CAC contributions each year
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "One of the key challenges facing a growing city like Vancouver is providing community facilities, services and infrastructure that keep pace with the arrival of new residents and workers." • "Keeping Vancouver as one of the most livable cities in the world is essential to support our economic growth as well as the health and well-being of our residents both now and in the future." • "By using an innovative mix of funding tools, applied under a common set of guiding principles, new development helps deliver the necessary community benefits, amenities and services to serve new residents, workers and visitors." • Vancouver's approach to development contributions is a key part of the city's successes to date. While new development has impacts on the city, it also delivers significant benefits that add to Vancouver's well-being. • By using an innovative mix of funding tools, applied under a common set of guiding principles, new development helps deliver the necessary community benefits, amenities and services to serve new residents, workers and visitors. Guided by community planning and city-wide policies, development contributions and tax-supported revenue combine to deliver on the City's priorities.

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Community Center Renewal Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Community Centre Renewal Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Community Centre Renewal Plan Summary
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Parks Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2001
Active Time Period:	2001-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The 2001 renewal plan looks at long-term planning across the 22 (now 24) community centres that the Parks Board operates. Previously, recommendations for community centre improvements were housed in the organization's Capital Plans. This plan offers an opportunity for longitudinal thinking on the future of the centres and their relationship to each other, to their communities and to the regional recreation network.
Onboarding/RFP Notes/and Site Visits	<p>Conversations with Darren Peterson (Manager of Citywide Recreation Services), Donie Rosa (Director of Recreation), Michelle Schouls (Associate Director Facilities Planning and Danica Djurkovic (Director of Facilities Planning and Development) hit the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Centres (CC) and associated Community Centre Associations (CCA's) have political considerations with current legal consultation on the Joint Operating Agreements; very complex and no new facilities have been built since these discussions started• Structure of facilities management has changed historically and now centralized with three distinct groups:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Real Estate Services (land development and property management)○ Facilities Planning and Development (planning, renovations)

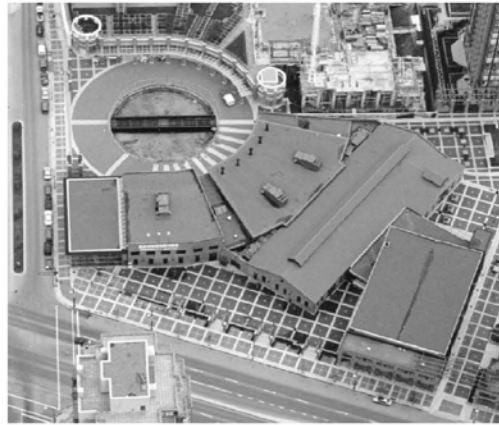
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asset Management (focus on new facilities, seismic improvements, major systems) • Facilities Condition Indicators are used to answer key questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Which facilities do we need to renovate? ○ Which do we need to replace? ○ What does that mean for capital planning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2018 is start of four-year planning and ten-year outlook • Danica posed several key questions in regards to prioritization of improvements/new facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How is service delivered? Who else delivers this service? ○ What gives the CoV best value? • Community Centre (CC) commonalities: social, cultural, recreational institutions • CC service levels have a variety of influences including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scale ○ Geographic location ○ Link between neighborhood need and character of CC (they are different throughout CoV because they serve different needs) ○ Programming (capacity, use) ○ Majority of CC's include large kitchen, child care, recreation-type spaces (which are hard to sustain at a neighborhood scale) ○ What are trends? Services and needs should reflect trends. ○ What are service needs? ○ How do you serve new population? ○ Who are partners? ○ Do CC move to high streets and co-location opportunities? Collocate CC and pools together for energy conservation. Outdoor pool community group has high, unrealistic expectations for new facilities. ○ This group looking for system-wide solutions and level of service recommendations for CC renewal that is defensible in front of community and manage expectations ○ Look at VanSplash aquatics strategy classification of destination, community and neighborhood scale facilities ○ If recommending new type of facility (i.e. velodrome) can other amenities be part of this (i.e. gym/basketball courts). People are willing to travel a bit more for new facilities. • Existing strategies for all buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy Strategy ○ Seismic Strategy ○ LGBTQ Strategy • Donnie commented that one CC should be renovated a year, but • Onboarding Site Visits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yaletown Roundhouse ○ Strathcona Community Centre ○ RayCam Community Centre ○ Hillcrest Community Centre ○ Creekside Community Centre (urban example of CC) ○ Mount Pleasant Community Centre ○ Trout Lake Community Centre
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversations referenced following CC planning efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Current master planning effort for Britannia Community Services Centre ◦ Growing pains/exciting process of Marpole Oakridge CC renewal • Follow-up-are there any opportunities in current school and library master plans for co-location of new CC facilities?
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which of these projects were completed? Has an assessment been done more recently? How have service needs been recorded since this report? • High priority projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Riley Park CC rebuild and extension ◦ Sunset CC rebuild ◦ Trout Lake CC renovations ◦ Dunbar renovation ◦ Kerrisdale gym rebuilt ◦ Strathcona seismic upgrade • Medium priority projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hastings CC major renovation ◦ Marpole-Oakridge CC major renovation ◦ West Point Grey CC rebuilt ◦ Douglas Park program space improvements ◦ West End program area improvements • Low priority projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Kensington Phase II improvements ◦ Kitsilano Phase II centre rink improvements ◦ Renfrew Phase II program improvements
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this following statement still true since centralization of facilities? In addition to the community centres, the Parks Board oversees several other facilities and infrastructure in need of capital improvement, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pools ◦ Rinks ◦ Sports fields ◦ Park land acquisition and development ◦ Unique facilities, including Stanley Park Seawall, Stanley Park electrical system, Stanley Park and Elizabeth Park roadbeds, Jericho Marginal Wharf, Nat Bailey Stadium, Stanley Park Pavilion, Malkin Bowl, Burrard Marina, VanDusen Gardens building, community halls and food services concessions • Community Centre timeline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1940-1950's: first wave of centres, financed through money bylaws approved locally ◦ 1960-1970's: second wave funded by city capital fund and senior government transfers, used to infill service gaps ◦ Late 1970's-today: third wave largely through major residential developments • Governance: all 23 centres are jointly operated by Parks Board and a neighborhood-based nonprofit • Range of programming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Health and fitness

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community identity and interaction ○ Social services ○ Continuing education and skills training ○ Cultural activities ○ Special events and celebrations ○ Emergency reception ○ Outreach programming ○ Club and nonprofit meetings ○ Planning and consultation venues ○ Family celebrations ● Three key influencers shaping the need for renewal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aging infrastructure ○ Sustainable service delivery ○ Population growth demands ● Financing Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capital Plan ○ Development Cost Levies ○ Senior Government Transfers ○ Individual, Foundation and Corporate Donations ○ Internal Financing ○ Partnerships and Co-locations
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large scale renewal projects (over \$2m), totaling \$30m ● Intermediate scale renewal projects (less than \$2m), totaling \$12m ●

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Community Centre Renewal Plan



prepared by Planning and Research
Vancouver Park Board
November 9, 2001

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Connecting Canadians with Nature Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: November 29, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Connecting Canadians with Nature Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Connecting Canadians with Nature: An Investment in the Well-being of our Citizens
Department Issuing:	Canadian Parks Council
Location:	Ottawa, ON
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	n/a
Summary (50 – 100 words):	An appreciation of nature is central to the national identity of Canada. Modernization and technology, however, are fracturing citizens' connection to nature, resulting in negative health and wellness impacts. The report seeks to "inform, connect and inspire" more active, positive and regular interactions with nature.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report gives a list of ways in which parks contribute to personal and public health; there are no specific recommendations
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report gives compelling statistics on the health and cognitive development impacts sedentary lives have on the country; see metrics section
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appreciation for nature is a cultural value that not all cultures appreciate equally. With 20% of Canadians foreign born, attitudes towards nature are not universally positive.• There are a number of factors that impact a decline in park use, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Urbanization○ Changing demographics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited time / competing activities ○ Sedentary lifestyles ○ Global travel ○ Restricted play for children ○ Fear of the outdoors ● Positive health impacts are myriad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personal and public health ○ Productivity ○ Child development ○ Economy and tourism ○ Connected communities ○ National pride ○ Healthy ecosystems
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Canada's park system is the oldest in the world (pg. i) ● Canadians on average spend 90% of their time indoors (pg. 3) ● The radius of play for a nine-year-old has decreased by 90% since the 1970's (pg. 3) ● Since the late 90's, there has been a 43 minute per day increase in the amount of time spent by Canadians playing computer games and a decrease of 30 minutes per day spent socializing (pg. 3) ● 28% of Canadian children walk to school, 58% of their parents did (pg. 3) ● 1.1 million Canadians have a Vitamin D deficiency (pg. 3) ● Only 7% of Canadian children and youth meet the daily activity requirements (pg. 4) ● Canadian obesity rate today: 25%, projected obesity rate in 2036: 50% (pg. 4) ● 80% of Canadians live in urban areas (pg 6) ● 80% of mothers surveyed in Canada restricted outdoor play due to safety concerns, 50% feared "child predators are lurking" ● 88% of Canadians support protecting the environment (even if it slows down the economy) (pg. 25).
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "In the spring, at the end of the day, you should smell like dirt." – Margaret Atwood ● "Technology has gained a stranglehold on our time and imagination, often and unfortunately at the expense of outdoor play, our social interactions and our health." (pg 6)

Please insert the cover of the plan here:



CONNECTING

Canadians with Nature

AN INVESTMENT IN THE WELL-BEING OF OUR CITIZENS

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CANADIAN PARKS COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN DES PARCS

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Diversity Dialogue Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Diversity Dialogue Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Who Do We Serve? A Snapshot of the Vancouver Community: Diversity Dialogue
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016 – present
Summary (50 – 100 words):	Diversity is key to liveability and part of Vancouver's brand. This document asks key questions about diversity in Vancouver and describes relevant baseline characteristics. This relates to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan by describing the Vancouver population. It highlights important subgroups within Vancouver but does not include specific action items.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<p>No specific recommendations that directly impact the plan.</p> <p>In order to address policy goals, the document concludes with the following list of systems with the question "What do we impact?":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workplace practices• Services and operations• Public processes• Policy outcomes
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<p>No specific recommendations that indirectly impact the plan.</p> <p>A Healthy City for All policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainability• Health and well-being• Economic development• Engagement

Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver has multiple intersectoral identities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indigenous identity ○ Gender identity and expression ○ Sexual orientation ○ Language and culture identity ○ Age and family status ○ Physical and mental health and ability ○ Income and wealth ○ And many more • Vancouver is a resilient and complex city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unceded indigenous homeland ○ Mountains, forest, <u>and</u> water ○ Interconnected region ○ Neighborhoods
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % Homeless • Aging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Age composition ○ Regional mobility • Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of lone parent families ○ Median income ○ <i>Q: Are there better metrics for gender? These are income related.</i> • Differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % English language use ○ % Minority ○ % Born outside Canada • Inequity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Median income by industry ○ Income distribution ○ Low income rate ○ % households spending more than <u>30%</u> of income on housing • Resiliency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walk Score ○ Mode share ○ % age 15+ with <u>Bachelor's degree</u> or higher ○ % of children vulnerable on one or more EDI scales ○ % age 18+ report sense of community belonging
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "...diverse, multicultural roots—including ties to local indigenous cultures...Vancouver embodies multiculturalism in every sense"—Vancouver Economic Commission, "Meet Vancouver" • Aboriginal account for <u>2%</u> of the population but <u>32%</u> of the homeless

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Who Do We Serve?

A Snapshot of the Vancouver Community



Diversity Dialogue



Healthy City
Strategy

City Hall
March 31, 2016

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Vancouver Field Sports Federation CIP Submission 2015-2017 Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates

Date: 6/12/17

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Vancouver Field Sport Federation (VFSF)

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Field Sports Federation CIP Submission 2015-2017
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Field Sports Federation
Location:	Vancouver
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2015-ongoing
Summary (50 – 100 words):	<p>Vancouver Field Sports Federation is a unique federation of amateur field sports groups who use field facilities within the City of Vancouver. This group of dedicated volunteers from each field sport meet quarterly with VPB staff and for committee meetings. VFSF has knowledge of 12 sports and the facilities they use across the city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseball• Canadian Football• Cricket• Field Hockey• Field Lacrosse• Rugby• Soccer• Softball• Touch/Flag Football• Track/Field• Ultimate / Disc Sports• Volleyball <p>This plan is a summary of their capital plan requests for 2015-2017, with supplemental documents and reports on their priorities, including their guiding principles, proposal submission forms, previous capital plan submissions, and the 2002 Playing Field Renewal Plan.</p>
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2014 Immediate Priorities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create a Field Sports Strategy to 2025; considering allocation and efficient uses of all facilities and confirming cycle of development and renovation of major facilities ○ Establish use of field houses by community sport clubs and non-profit organizations who promote physical activity ○ Maintain all sports fields (grass and AT) on a regular basis (proper equipment, process, and consistent budget is needed for successful maintenance) ○ Purchase needed equipment ASAP ○ Establish artificial turf build/renew plan ● 2015-17 Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete a full-scale track/field facility, for training at all levels and hosting regionally, possibly linked to UBC ○ Create a multi-sport complex at Oak Park, accommodating field hockey and a mix of baseball, soccer and other sports, synergies with redevelopment of Marpole Community Centre ○ Improve baseball and softball access to facilities ○ Renovate key high quality grass fields across the city for multisport use
Recommendations that indirectly impact this plan:	● n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● VFSF is part of the Vancouver Sports Network and supports the Vancouver Sports Strategy ● Not all of VFSF's recommended capital projects are included in the City's capital plans, so several projects from previous submissions are resubmitted in the 2015-2017 Submission ● VFSF helped established a fee structure for artificial turf fields to fund the replacement of field surfaces as they naturally degrade ● VFSF seems to be a valuable resource for gathering more information on the City's sports current usage and current and future needs ● As of the time of the report, there was no artificial turf capacity in SE Vancouver and softball leagues are oversubscribed (10-20 teams turned away per season) <p>VFSF Capital Plan – Guiding Principles</p> <p>These principles are intended to guide priority setting by the Vancouver Field Sport Federation regarding capital investment in Vancouver's field sport-related facilities. The principles are developed based on the needs of the member federations and field sport participants across the city. Recommendations based on these principles will be used in making submissions to the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation with respect to the upcoming Capital Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outstanding projects from previous submissions will need to be resubmitted. Previous agreements and resolutions will be considered during the evaluation. ● Projects that will benefit a multi-sport user group may take precedence over other projects, particularly where they require equal investment. ● The number of participants that could benefit from a project is important: those projects that serve many users are desirable, but the needs of smaller groups that require facilities in order to operate and/or grow must also be considered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New facilities or projects that increase overall capacity are most desirable, while projects which create changes in use at any location should aim to minimize negative impact on current users. • Projects that fill deficiencies in geographic distribution and/or improve equitable access to field sport facilities in Vancouver must be considered. • Facilities that can host tournaments and large-scale events are important to the users and to the city in terms of economic benefit. • The use and programming of field sport facilities will be consistent with Canadian Sport for Life (CS4L) objectives and values, in particular supporting the principles of Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD).
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial turf fields need renewal/replacement on approximate 10 year intervals • Recommended projects estimated at \$13.9 million
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "to improve the quantity and quality of organized amateur field sports resources in Vancouver including obtaining additional playing fields and upgrading maintenance in existing facilities" (VFSF Objective B) • "With numerous field houses now under utilized, there is an opportunity to create a benefit for neighborhoods and communities through allocation of space and access to local sports groups." • "In order to maintain our current inventory [of artificial turf], while investing in new fields, it is vital that the appropriate equipment and process is used to care for the existing facilities...[.]"

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

VFSF Capital Plan Submission 2015-2017

7 February 2014

Anne Thompson (VP and Chair Facilities, VFSF)
and Craig Woods (President, VFSF)

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Greenest City Summary

To: Katherine Howard, Van Board of Parks & Rec

From: Amanda Jeter, Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: November 30, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Greenest City 2020 Action Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Greenest City 2020 Action Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver with Green Municipal Fund
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2012
Active Time Period:	2012-2050 (mid-term goals for 2020, long-term goals for 2050)
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Greenest City 2020 Action Plan provides the City of Vancouver with an implementable road map for how the City can become “the greenest city in the world” by 2020. The Plan is a rallying call for residents, businesses and government to collaborate toward achieving the Plan’s vision, which covers 10 discrete topics from food systems to a green economy.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a procurement policy and practice that supports the purchase and use of local food in City-run facilities, including community centres and Park Board restaurants and concessions• Look for opportunities to green community events that the City runs, sponsors, and permits.• All Vancouver residents live within a five-minute walk of a park, greenway or other green space by 2020• Plant 150,000 new trees by 2020• Create 4-6 new mini-parks by converting street right-of-ways to parks• Work to acquire new parkland in priority communities• Plant 15,000 new trees on City land and public property by 2014• Green Hastings Park• Reduce Vancouver’s ecological footprint by 33% over 2006 levels (40% of which is tied to food)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase City-wide and neighbourhood food assets by a minimum of 50% over 2010 levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Develop a coordinated municipal food strategy ◦ Support the creation of food infrastructure and food-related green jobs in production, processing, storage, distribution and waste management ◦ Increase access to information on just and sustainable local food ◦ Ensure that Vancouver's neighbourhoods have equal access to healthy, local food ◦ Advocate for food issues at regional, provincial, and national levels • Increase food assets (definition below) by 54% by 2020 from 3,340 to 5,158.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the number of green jobs by 2020 (public administration accounts for 5% of workforce) • Reduce community-based greenhouse gas emissions by 33% from 2007 levels • Require all buildings constructed from 2020 onward to be carbon neutral in operations • Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in existing buildings by 20% over 2007 levels • All buildings built after 2010 must achieve LEED Gold certification • Make the majority (over 50%) of trips by foot, bicycle and public transit. • Reduce average distance driven per resident by 20% from 2007 levels. • Meet or beat the strongest of British Columbian, Canadian and appropriate international drinking water quality standards and guidelines. • Reduce per capita water consumption by 33% from 2006 levels. • Always meet or beat the most stringent air quality guidelines from Metro Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and the World Health Organization.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan is divided into 10 smaller plans with long-term (2050) and mid-term (2020) goals • Vancouver Viva is a program that looks at innovative uses and transformations of the right of way so that more individuals use the streets. • This document has nice graphic design and photos, talk to team to see where photos were procured. • Highlights of Vancouver's food system history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2004-Food Policy Council created ◦ 2005- bylaw to allow hobby beekeeping ◦ 2007- Vancouver Food Charter underpins goals of just and sustainable food system ◦ 2010- bylaw changes to allow backyard chickens ◦ 2010- municipal composting • NFN- neighborhood food networks are coalitions of community members, organizations and businesses focused on food system goals • "food asset": neighborhood food hub, community kitchens, farmer's markets, community produce stand, food scrap

	composting facility, community garden plot, urban orchard, urban farm
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most important to VPRSMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All Vancouver residents live within a five-minute walk of a park, greenway or other green space by 2020 • Others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vancouver's greenhouse gas emissions are set to be 5% lower than their 1990 levels, despite a 27% increase in population and 18% in jobs ◦ 93% of electricity used in Vancouver is generated using renewable resources ◦ Vancouver has the smallest per capita carbon footprint of any city in North America (pg. 5) ◦ Vancouver residents currently have an ecological footprint 3x larger than the Earth can sustain (pg. 5) ◦ 2008: 40% of trips are made by foot, bike or transit. ◦ 6 out of 10 Vancouverites said that they would shift from driving to public transit if the level of service was the same as during the 2010 Olympics (pg. 32) ◦ Of the 150,000 new trees to be planted, 36% will be on private property, 30% street trees, 30% in parks and 4% on other public land (pg. 43)
Questions for Park Board Project Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to discuss five-minute walk metric and adjustments that need to be made for this plan. • The Greenest City and the Park Provision Standards use different methodologies for the five-minute walk analysis. Which supercedes? If we use the Park Provision Standards methodology, how do we meet or adjust expectations put in place by the Greenest City? What proportion of parks is currently allocated to enhancing the city's food system? Is there a desirable ratio for this? How do we balance these uses with passive and active recreation?
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It's up to everyone to do their part, to rethink, re-evaluate and re-imagine the way Vancouver works and how we lead our lives." – Vancouver's Greenest City Action Team

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GREENEST CITY

2020 ACTION PLAN



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Related Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Healthy City Strategy – Four Year Action Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2015
Active Time Period:	2015-2018
Summary (50 – 100 words):	This document summarizes the current health status of Vancouver and specifies targets for several determinants of health to be achieved over the next 10 years (by year 2025). Areas of focus include people, communities, and environments with 13 goals and associated targets, actions and metrics for benchmarking progress. Some actions are in progress, including activities identified in other City plans. The present 2015-2018 action plan recommends 19 high priority actions that will address gaps among current City efforts. Some actions were identified as “Quick Starts” to be implemented within 12-18 months. The remaining action items will depend on the available resources.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a Social Amenities Priorities Plan. 2. Integrate biodiversity and toxins reduction strategies into the Greenest City Action Plan. 3. Review active living design best practices that have been successfully used in other jurisdictions (such as NYC Active Living Design Guidelines) and explore their integration into planning and development review processes. 4. Create and enhance wonderful temporary and permanent public places and spaces throughout the city. 5. Develop a Staff Hub Solutions Lab that brings together City of Vancouver staff to work on high priority complex challenges related to “A Healthy City for All”, “Greenest City,” “Engaged City,” and “Economic Action Strategy.”, “and “Economic Action Strategy.”

	Note: Bolded action items are “Quick starts”.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<p>6. Create a network of services to provide social entrepreneurs with capacity-building opportunities; connect them with existing physical spaces to test new ideas and business models; and explore opportunities to showcase these in public using residual or underused spaces.</p> <p>7. Determine how the City and local communities can, through proactive policies and practices, help reduce poverty and drive action at other levels of government, and advance the BC Poverty Reduction Coalition’s Poverty Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>8. Offer opportunities to improve competencies to work effectively with First Nations and Urban Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>10. Create a Sharing City framework and strategies, and identify other key public and private partners.</p> <p>11. Examine regulations, policies, and processes that affect our relationships with and between residents – past, present and future.</p> <p>12. Build on the Engaged City recommendations to create new social connection initiatives, connect existing initiatives, and magnify their collective impact in collaboration with partners.</p> <p>13. Develop the Vancouver Summer of Learning program, leverage the Vancouver Learning Guide, and explore the future expansion of these initiatives including the use of Digital Badges.</p> <p>14. Work with partners to implement the City’s Active Transportation Promotion and Enabling Plan, with annual report cards on progress.</p> <p>17. Continue to encourage stronger walking connections through the community planning process, with a priority on areas with the largest concentrations of under-served residents.</p>
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This plan augments other City plans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Home for Everyone: Vancouver’s Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2012 – 2021 ○ Vancouver Food Strategy 2013 ○ Park Board Local Food Action Plan 2013 ○ Park Board Strategic Framework 2012 ○ Culture Plan Strategic Directions 2014-2018 ○ Transportation 2040 ○ Greenest City Action Plan 2020 • Key challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diverse city with diverse needs; ○ Population is aging; and ○ Affordability is decreasing.
Key metrics:	<p>13 target areas:</p> <p>Healthy childhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School readiness (%) • Child poverty (%) • Access to licensed quality, affordable, and accessible childcare (%) <p>Affordable housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households spending 30% or more of income on housing (%) • Sheltered and unsheltered homeless (#)* • New supportive, social, secured rental and secondary rental housing units (#) <p>Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food assets (#) • Neighbourhood Food Networks (NFNs) (#) • Cost of Health Canada’s National Nutritious Food Basket (NNFB) (\$) <p>Health and social services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment to a family doctor or primary health care provider (%)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to “community hubs” (library, community centre, neighbourhood house) (%) • Access to services when needed (%) • Park Board Leisure Access Program usage (%) <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income individuals (%)* • Median income (\$) • Income distribution (%) • Working poor (%) • Living Wage (\$) • Job quality (%)* <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging (%) • Sense of safety (%) • Reported crime rates (#) <p>Cohesion and social capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social support network size (%) • Sense of trust (%) • Volunteerism (%) • Municipal voter turnout (%) • Aboriginal children in foster care (%) <p>Active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents who meet the Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines (%) • Park Board OneCard usage (#) • Residents living within a 5 minute walk (400m) of a park or other green space (%) • Tree canopy cover (%) <p>Lifelong learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the Internet (%) • Reading for general pleasure or interest (%) • Participation in a learning event or program (#) • High-school graduation and post-secondary education rates for Aboriginal people (%) <p>Culture and creativity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts and culture participation (#) • Artists and cultural workers (%) • Creative places and spaces (#) <p>Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable transportation mode share (%) • Number of active transportation trips (#) • Traffic-related fatalities <p>Liveability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Walk Scores (#) <p>Civic engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Healthy City for All Leadership Table meetings (#) • “Actions for all” implemented (%) • Wilder Collaboration Assessment <p><small>*These indicators will also be tracked for Aboriginal people.</small></p>
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21% are in low income families • 46% of adults exercise at least 150 minutes per week

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A HEALTHY CITY FOR ALL

HEALTHY CITY STRATEGY - FOUR YEAR ACTION PLAN
2015 - 2018 | PHASE 2



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Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Ry Thompson, AES

Date: March 20, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	City of Vancouver Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver, Greenest City 2020
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan (IRMP) addresses areas of Vancouver where stormwater is piped directly to either combined sewer or ocean outfalls. Outside of the IRMP study area, two watersheds in Vancouver have remaining surface streams—Still Creek and Musqueam Creek—and are guided by their own integrated stormwater (rainwater) management plans, under separate cover. Stanley Park, which has surface streams, is also excluded from this study area. Volume II provides a BMP Toolkit for “green infrastructure” with common tools to address rainwater management in Vancouver, highlighting their strengths and challenges.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision for the Citywide IRMP – Vancouver’s abundant rainwater is celebrated as a resource:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ To maintain clean water from watersheds to receiving environments.○ To reduce potable water demand.○ To connect people to urban and natural ecosystem functions.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rainwater Management links to the following Greenest City Action Plan Goals:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Goal 1: Green Economy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goal 3: Green Buildings ○ Goal 6: Access to Nature ○ Goal 8: Clean Water <p>Clean Water is focused on the quality of water being released to the environment. The stormwater in City pipes flows to sensitive receiving waters including False Creek, Coal Harbour, beaches at English Bay, Kitsilano, Jericho, and Spanish Banks, and to the sensitive fisheries of the Fraser River. Supporting salmon, aquatic ecosystems, waterfront and beach swimming are all fundamental objectives of the Citywide IRMP.</p>
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous Rainwater Management Strategies are recognized by City of Vancouver as providing functions that include liveability, habitat creation and biodiversity benefits, while also meeting their key rainwater management goals and objectives. These include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absorbent Landscapes 2. Rain Gardens and Infiltration Bulges 3. Green Roof 4. Daylighted Streams 5. Constructed Wetlands • These methods address rainwater infiltration and also help to meet City biodiversity objectives, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the presence of surface water streams, wetlands and sylvan or intermittent ponds and pools. 2. Providing a variety of water and riparian habitats for birds, bees, dragonflies, butterflies and other compatible urban wildlife. 3. Restoring, where possible, fish habitat in the City. • Rainwater Management Areas and Biodiversity Demonstration Projects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An early priority in selected areas should be to create a visible 'water focal point' or biodiversity demonstrations in each watershed – a place where the quality and quantity of water, and the life it supports, can be seen (and monitored/improved) 2. Over two dozen Biodiversity Demonstration Projects are highlighted on the map in Figure I-13 and are distributed throughout the City's Rainwater Management Areas (RMAs). Many of these occur in Parks and public areas where residents would interact with them regularly. • Key Implementation Principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple Benefits and Continuous Improvement 2. Context Sensitive Design 3. Shared Responsibility 4. Incremental Adaptation
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All but two of the historic streams in Vancouver now flow through storm sewers before discharging into the Fraser River, Burrard Inlet, False Creek or English Bay. These watersheds include Still Creek and Musqueam Creek, both of which have their own Integrated Stormwater Management Plans. • The City has an established program to convert combined sewers into separated systems of sanitary sewers and storm drains. Already well underway, the program should be completed by Year 2050.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average annual rainfall (AAR) in Vancouver varies from 1200mm near the Fraser River to 1500mm at Burrard Inlet shoreline. • Rainwater Management Targets in Vancouver Citywide Area <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rain Shower (+/- 70% of Annual Rainfall Volume) – First 24mm per day – Soak it in! – Capture/infiltrate or reuse at source. 2. Large Storm (+/- 20% of Annual Volume) – Second 24mm per day – Clean it up! – Treat, ideally through surface soils. 3. Extreme Storm (+/- 10% of Annual Volume) – Remainder – Provide runoff routes (pipes and/or overflow). • Meeting the goals and targets to protect Vancouver’s bays, beaches and biodiversity requires cooperation from all land uses and land managers in the city. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single family and low density land uses, and local streets, need to play a role, as they represent over 80% of the land area in our watersheds. 2. Over 50% of land area in the City of Vancouver is covered by residential land uses and the adjacent local streets. • The volume reduction target should provide additional space (approximately 30%) in storm sewer pipes to accommodate flows that may increase due to more intense rainfall events and climate change.
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VOLUME I

Vision, Principles & Actions

FINAL DRAFT





LITERATURE REVIEW MEMOS

AREA PLANS AND POLICY MATRIX
BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY SUMMARY
2015-2018 FINAL CAPITAL PLAN SUMMARY
COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM DEVELOPMENT REPORT SUMMARY
COMMUNITY CENTER RENEWAL PLAN SUMMARY
CONNECTING CANADIANS WITH NATURE SUMMARY
DIVERSITY DIALOGUE SUMMARY
FIELD SPORTS FEDERATION CIP SUBMISSION 2015-2017 SUMMARY
GREENEST CITY SUMMARY
HEALTHY CITY STRATEGY
INTEGRATED RAINWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY
PARK BOARD STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK SUMMARY
PARK LAND ACQUISITION STRATEGY SUMMARY
PARKS PROVISION STANDARD SUMMARY
PARKS BOARD- CCA JOA
PEOPLE, PARKS AND DOGS SUMMARY
REGIONAL CONTEXT SUMMARY
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
SPORT FOR LIFE SUMMARY
TOURISM MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

TRANSPORTATION 2040 SUMMARY
TURF & HORTICULTURE INVENTORY SUMMARY
URBAN FOREST STRATEGY SUMMARY
VBPR ASSESSMENT OF PLAYSPACE SUMMARY

Area	Classification/Completion Date	Anticipated Growth	Policy - Parks and Open Spaces	Parks , Open Spaces and Outdoor Rec	Policy - Community Well Being/Facilities	Indoor Recreation	GIS Status	Notes
Cambie Corridor	Area Plan (South) <i>Ongoing</i>		See notes.	See notes.	See notes.	See notes.	See http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/cambie-corridor-phase-3-overview.pdf for area	See *Cambie Corridor PBS Draft Need & Targets DRAFT 2017-03-02 on City FTP siteFile shared is confidential and shows the draft PBS strategy for the Cambie Corridor, with Parks and Rec specific roles highlighted in light grey. There is currently a "recreation facility" placeholder in the in-process Public Benefits Strategy. Planner was up to nail down what this would be, in the corridor, but we have given direction that it will be determined through the PRSMP process.
Downtown Eastside	Area Plan (Downtown) March 2014	By 2041, an additional 10, 000 to 12, 000 people could live in the neighbourhood, for a total of 28,000 to 30,000 residents	12.1.1 Enhance existing parks, green and open spaces, and natural areas to improve the quality, diversity and inclusiveness of spaces. 12.1.2 Expand neighbourhood green and open space, as opportunities arise, to ensure greater access to nature and parks space. 12.1.3 Pursue opportunities to create new public spaces accessible to everyone, such as parks, green and open spaces, as part of new developments particularly in areas with the greatest need, e.g. northeast section. 12.1.4 Support urban ecological systems, wildlife habitat, storm water management, urban agriculture, and opportunities for connections with nature.	Next 30 years: Make new parks more useable by adding new features (\$6 M); Enhance Maple Tree Square and Blood Alley to improve quality and inclusiveness (Engineering, not Parks) Next 10 years: Pursue opportunities to create mini parks and urban plazas, primarily in the northeast; develop a street tree planting program to increase canopy coverage	Children, Youth, Families and Seniors 8.1.3 Increase accessibility to neighbourhood programs for vulnerable groups. • Expand access for low income residents at existing City/Park Board social recreation facilities/community centres. 8.1.4 Continue to encourage well-designed spaces for seniors, and adaptation of existing services, programs and spaces to meet the needs of an aging population. Health and Social Services 8.3.1 Support programs serving Downtown Eastside residents within the City's range of policies and tools. • Utilize the City's social grants programs including Community Services, Childcare, Food, and Innovation Projects to support programs that serve DTES residents. • Explore opportunities to utilize City-owned space and/or privately owned sub-leased space at nominal rents for non-profit agencies. 8.3.2 Identify and protect social, recreational and cultural assets in the neighbourhood and leverage opportunities for new assets through development (see 17.0 Public Benefits). 8.3.3 Develop partnerships to identify and pilot new social programs and services for children, youth and families, seniors, newcomers and Aboriginal communities.	Next 30 years: Renew Strathcona Community Centre and Ray-Cam Co-operative Centre and design to accommodate future growth (\$25 to \$30 M) Next 10 years: Develop a renewal and expansion strategy for social and rec facilities to determine short and long-term priorities and opportunities for co-location and integration of community services and programs.	See *DTES Open Space Map for area boundary and parks within and adjacent - add Community Centre layer to account for Strathcona and Ray Cam CC's	They were exploring reopening the Public Benefits Strategy, but not much progress has been made as of February 2017
East Fraserlands	Major Project ODP (South) Policy Statement approved in 2004, ODP approved in 2006 but PBS likely being reopened and ongoing		Public access to the waterfront (Fraser River) a key policy objective, including the establishment of a continuous, public pedestrian and bicycle path. There is a lot of ongoing work related to climate change mitigation and diking that may impact this and overall project.	In total, there are 25 acres (10.2 ha) of parks planned for the EFL precinct.		Plans and policy for a 2,790 m2 (30,000 sq.ft.) similar in size to the Roundhouse Community Centre. This is not included in the current capital plan and timing is TBD.	Older plan so not great maps but see *EFL_ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN_2 and *EFL_Figure 7_parks	This is a long-term and complex ongoing process. Developers desire to add more density and level of attention it's waterfront design is getting for implementing climate change strategies will lead to changes in anticipated growth over the next year.
False Creek Flats	Area Plan (Downtown)		Protect and enhance existing parks to improve their quality, diversity of programming and usability. o Renew Strathcona and Thornton Parks and upgrade China Creek North and Trillium Parks to meet the need from the Flats' employment centre and adjacent, under served, high density residential neighbourhoods. o Reference Strategic Park Board Planning Documents including the Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan (anticipated completion 2018), Dogs in Parks Strategy (anticipated completion 2017) and Track and Field Strategy (date TBD) for more detailed direction. o Explore opportunities to expand and connect existing parks. o Create active building edges around parks which incorporate public use. Improve access to park land. o Enhance connections between existing parks in Northeast False Creek, Strathcona and the north side of the Flats (Creekside, Thornton, Trillium, MacLean, Strathcona Linear Park and Strathcona Park). o Encourage use of parks by improving connections through "rail locked" areas. o Acquire and develop 1 acre of additional parkland.		An evaluation of existing recreation facilities in the area (Strathcona CC, Ray Cam Co-operative Centre, Carnegie CC, Creekside CC and Mount Pleasant CC) shows that they are currently at capacity or will reach capacity in the short term. To meet the recreation needs of future daytime and nighttime populations in the area the following strategies are recommended: o Renew existing older community centers like Strathcona CC and Ray Cam Co-Operative Centre (as proposed in the DTES plan), and create a new community centre in Northeast False Creek. o Explore opportunities to add new indoor spaces for recreation and leisure programming, as shared amenities within large (re)developments. Amenities such as gyms and multi-purpose rooms should be associated with public open space, shared with arts and social programming.		Tracking down best map to pass on	
Grandview-Woodland	Area Plan (Midtown)/July 2016	The Grandview-Woodland planning area is estimated to grow by about 9,500 people in the next 25 years, a 28% increase in population that will see the area reach a population of about 43,500.	Enhance existing parks to improve their quality, diversity, and usability. Explore opportunities to expand park space. 9.5.1 Introduce improvements to key parks prioritizing projects where there are 1) higher current or proposed population densities; 2) recreational service gaps; 3) concerns about park condition, safety, and usability. Woodland, WC Shelley, Alice Townley, Garden, Oxford, Cambridge, Cedar Cottage, and Mosaic Creek have been identified for improvements in the short to medium term. 9.5.2 Consider a greater variety of activities and programming for parks that could include: Recreational and sporting use (sports fields); Cultural uses (stages, performance area, art & sculpture parks); Playgrounds; Exercise and adult playground; Urban forest; Habitat; Food gardens and food tree plantings; Dog off-leash areas; Community programming; Features to support wet-weather uses 9.5.3 Continue to work with the Vancouver School Board to enable public access to school playfields. 9.5.4 Explore opportunities to expand existing parks or create new parks prioritizing areas where there are 1) higher current or proposed population densities and 2) gaps in recreation services. Consider a long-term aspiration to create public access to the Burrard Inlet waterfront. 9.5.5 Explore opportunities to improve walking connections between arterial streets and nearby parks through shared spaces and/or streetscape improvements.	25 years: Renew/improve 8 neighbourhood parks to improve and expand quality of greenspace for residents - timing dependent on build-out of the community plan; install new synthetic turf field to replace existing field (located to be determined); Upgrade one track facility (location to be determined); create new and enhance plaza areas as part of the redevelopment of key sites (e.g. Britannia, Hastings and Commercial); introduce new shared spaces in key locations (Engineering) 5 years: Increase the number of trees planted in the neighbourhood with a focus on areas with low planting/canopy coverage; create new large plaza as part of the Safeway site redevelopment; introduce a small plaza as part of the Kettle Friendship Centre redevelopment	6.1.4 Special Sites: Britannia Community Centre and Library Support the on-going renewal and expansion of the Britannia Community Centre. Co-locate key facilities using a "hub" model. • Achieve mixed-income non-market rental housing as part of its redevelopment and replacement over the long term. • Ensure buildings and open spaces are designed to be accessible, safe and inclusive, with improved wayfinding. • As part of the renewal of the Britannia Community Centre, renew and expand the Britannia Library. • Consider the design principles contained in the Britannia Strategic Master Plan: o Emphasize and enhance the Napier Square gateway. o Establish a stronger presence on Commercial Drive. o Consider views from the site. o Cluster recreational facilities and programming spaces. o Connect the site to the street grid with pathways and greenways. o Enhance views of the 1908-11 historic secondary school building. • Expand Napier Square as a hard-surfaced plaza with enhanced programming; and explore other opportunities to improve greenspace on-site. 13.1 Britannia Community Centre and Library: Ensure a diversity of resources, programs, and spaces are available for residents, including lower-income groups, families, youth, seniors, and culturally diverse groups.	25 years: support the renewal and expansion of Britannia Community Services Centre, including enhanced recreation, social and cultural facilities, library and childcare facilities; aim to incorporate non-market housing into a renewed community centre hub and seek further improvements to open space and overall site legibility; in general, support design principles outlined in 2012 Masterplan and continue to provide access to healthy human services during the redevelopment process. 10 years: aim to complete renewal 5 years: initial funding allocation of \$25 M, provided through the 2015-1018 Capital Plan for the renewal of key recreational facilities on site	See *GW Parks and Public Spaces PDF and GW Public Facilities PDF	Could be worthwhile to identify parks slated for improvements, potential new plaza areas and streets we have identified for increased tree plantings. In confidential layer, could have acquisition targets for park expansion and new areas (in northwest corner of neighbourhood marked). What about long term Burrard access aspiration? This may be more theirs than ours?
Heather Street Lands	Major Project Policy Statement (South) <i>Ongoing</i>	Too early in process	Really early on in the process but expecting around a 2 acre park and an emphasis on habitat and biodiversity on site through future redevelopment .				http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/heather-street-lands-oct-2016-open-house-	Will provide updates on this process as they become available
Joyce Collingwood	Precinct Plan (Midtown)	The population within the Joyce Station Area Plan Boundary is anticipated to grow by 4,900 people to 20,700 over the next 25 years. About 2,800 people will be added to the focused JC Precinct Plan area. The balance of the growth will result from the occupancy of the Wall Centre Central Park development and other changes outside of the precinct boundary.	While access to park space is not currently a high-priority concern for Joyce-Collingwood, new population will increase demands for green space and recreational opportunities. These demands can be addressed through continued park renewal to make current spaces more useable, with additions to existing park space over time to increase programing opportunities, and the addition and renewal of plaza spaces. In addition, staff will explore opportunities for further public use and activation of the open space below the SkyTrain guideway. The renewal and expansion of Collingwood Park playground combined with pathways and seating to create a social hub is planned for the short term. Other short-term local park improvements include replacing the wading pool at Collingwood Park with a spray pad and identifying a location to provide an off-leash dog park. Longer-term park improvements will be guided by the Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan, the citywide park renewal program, and through future engagement with the neighbourhood.		Killarney Seniors' Centre Dedicated seniors' spaces are also vital to the area, especially for seniors living alone and immigrant seniors who often face challenges of isolation, language barriers and mobility limitations. The Killarney Community Centre, a 30-minute walk away (and also accessible by transit), will allow seniors in the Joyce Collingwood neighbourhood to access a new 10,000 sq.ft. Killarney Seniors' Centre. This will provide age-specific recreation and social programs for seniors in one facility.	Collingwood Village and the broader Renfrew Collingwood area are served by the Renfrew and Killarney community centres, both located within a 20–30 minute walk from the SkyTrain station. Both facilities have been renovated and expanded within the past 15 years and both have associated indoor pools and fitness centres. Killarney also has an ice rink. Together these two facilities serve about 80,000 residents (Renfrew Collingwood and Killarney neighbourhoods). These two facilities are projected to be able to accommodate the recreational needs of the future population in Joyce-Collingwood, Norquay and the broader Renfrew-Collingwood neighbourhood for the foreseeable future. However, the Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan will confirm the optimum service levels for this community.	See *Joyce Colling Station Precinct Map	Public Benefits for Parks and Recreation minimal on this - will update when the Public Benefits Strategy goes to Council in the next couple of months
Little Mountain	Major Project Policy Statement (South) Rezoning Application approved July 2016	approx. 1, 573 residential units, will look into growth figures, if they have been determined	Community Plaza The idea of a community hub first emerged in a "Co-Design" workshop early in the planning process. This would be the primary public social space in Little Mountain. This notion is reflected in the site plan, where a plaza built around existing mature trees and surrounded by community facilities and local retail spaces has been defined.	\$1,500,000 for park improvements to Queen Elizabeth Park; new 2,160 sq. m. (23,254 sq. ft.); and a new 1,123 sq. m. (12,092 sq. ft.) plaza; Opportunity to provide new outdoor recreation features through new park and QE Park	N/A	N/A	See *LM Rezoning App Park Page and *LM Rezoning App Plaza Page	Wedge Park included in Golder work but need to confirm size/location and if we should include plaza or not - plaza will be maintained by Park Board, which was not ideal for us. Have included renderings from approved rezoning.
Marpole	Area Plan (South) April 2014	Marpole is anticipated to grow by about 12,500 residents to about 36,500 people in the next 30 years. Much of this located near Cambie and in the Pearson Dogwood lands (overlap)	10.1.1 Add new park space and renew existing parks, targeting areas that: 1) are park deficient; 2) increase access to the Fraser River; 3) have higher population growth. 10.1.2 Add more amenities in park spaces identified for improvements (e.g., benches, sidewalks, jogging trails off-leash dog areas, art, historic information, community gardens and playgrounds) 10.1.3 Increase the multi-use function of the parks and open space network to meet the needs of all users (e.g., seniors, children, youth, persons with mobility challenges). 10.1.4 Collaborate with the provincial government to gain additional public access to the Fraser River (e.g., use land under the Oak and Arthur Laing Bridges as open space). 10.1.5 Support urban ecological systems, wildlife habitat, and stormwater management practice in all parks and open spaces.	10 years: Focus on Fraser River for new park space and recreation opportunities; policy direction to provide significant park space of approx. 10 acres (4 hectares) near the foot of Cambie; upgrade one large park (\$3.5 M) and one small park (\$0.75 M); achieve 1 or 2 new plazas through development (\$0.5 M ea.); 2.5 acre Pearson Dogwood Park (\$4 M)(overlap) 30 years: new waterfront parkland; seek opportunities to secure 1 additional new park (\$4 M) and 5 (inclusive) public plazas in strategic locations (\$0.5 M ea.); renew 1 large (\$3.5 M) and 4 smaller (\$0.75 M) aging parks and add new features; increase rec usability of links between parks and open space; continue to pursue public access to the Fraser River (\$10 M)	Youth: 14.3.2 Increase the multi-use function of the parks and open space network to meet the needs of all users, including youth. Seniors: 14.4.1 When relocating or upgrading facilities, ensure they have strong transit connectivity and are adapted to consider the ease of mobility, location, and affordability for seniors. 14.4.2 Where appropriate, ensure seniors-specific programming in community facilities. 14.4.3 Explore opportunities in Marpole for a seniors' hub and other programs, which include active programming for persons with dementia and supports for caregivers and families, building on successful models elsewhere in the city. Ethno-cultural Diversity 14.5.2 Continue to provide grants that provide culturally relevant services within community facilities, particularly aimed at newcomers and immigrant seniors	Focus on replacement or renewal of Marpole-Oakridge Community Centre over next 10 years (\$20 to \$25 million); work with YMCA as potential partner to deliver aquatic facilities	See *Marpole Parks Plazas and Open Space, * Marpole Fraser River Connections, and * Marpole Habitat Connections; also, * Marpole Social Resources	Park at foot of Cambie included in Golder work, but need to check; location of park at foot of Cambie could be sensitive/confidential

			<p>(increasing their use, making parks safer); Expand urban food growing/education in Mount Pleasant by proactive policy, active program support, community engagement, and proactive use of underutilized space (e.g., personal garden sharing, cultivating bees, vertical gardens); Encourage green roofs for amenity, recreation, and food growing; Explore opportunities for daylighting Mount Pleasant's streams, and creatively and substantially marking the historical course of those streams, encouraging people to think about the neighbourhood as involving a complex ecology; Encourage the greening of back lanes in residential areas (Engineering); Improve open space at Mt. Pleasant Elementary and turn area into special gathering place with hard and soft landscaping.</p> <p>4.3 (i) Adding Open Space: Pursue creative ways to add park space in Mount Pleasant, especially in areas without parks nearby, including purchasing corner parks, reusing streets and parking lots for multiple purposes (e.g., slowing traffic and enhancing pedestrian use of the street), setting back buildings (to create small green spaces), and encouraging donations of green space; Create one new central neighbourhood square (with covered area) for events like farmers' markets, festivals, parties, and gatherings.</p> <p>4.3 (ii) Park Design and Services: Express the welcoming spirit of Mount Pleasant in outdoor space design by embracing a diverse population including youth, families, different income groups, and aboriginal people; Examine opportunities to improve Mount Pleasant's parks, by: 1) adding enhanced lighted recreational space (e.g., for basketball) 2) continuing to make parks accessible for all users (i.e., ease of travel to and within parks) 3) adding additional play equipment, and enclosed and covered play space for children (especially younger ones) 4) providing free Wi-Fi connections, with easy universal code, for way-finding, park or heritage tours 5) incorporating exercise equipment for adults and seniors; Provide more space for arts and culture in parks, including rotating art exhibits, public art installations, musical/theatrical shows, and festivals; Provide more public washrooms in Mount Pleasant's parks, and seek partners to accomplish this (e.g., developers and local businesses); Examine opportunities to improve Mount Pleasant's parks by adding a skateboard and bike park and an enclosed off-leash area to Jonathan Rogers Park and Guelph Park; Explore ways to increase local residents' use of "City Hall Park" (e.g., playgrounds, holding community events); Make improvements to North China Creek Park, including providing an all-season pathways/running/biking surface, a community garden,</p>					
Mount Pleasant	Area Plan (2010) and Implementation Package (Midtown) October 2013	The Mount Pleasant Community Plan Area is forecast to add approx. 4,500 new housing units and approx. 7,000 people over 30 years to the Mount Pleasant local area population of 26,000 (2011 census).		<p>30 years: Renew two Mount Pleasant parks, Jonathan Rogers Park and Guelph Park, in consultation with the Mount Pleasant community (\$5 M); Pursue opportunities to add public open spaces on flanking streets along Broadway and Main Street in conjunction with adjacent new developments (the estimated cost is \$1.5 to \$3 M); Add one new public open space at the City-owned site on Main Street between 6th and 7th Avenue – the estimated cost is \$0.5 M; Require major development sites (e.g. Kingsgate Mall) to provide well located and designed public open space in the form of plazas or mini parks.</p> <p>10 years: Renew Guelph Park in consultation with the Mount Pleasant community; Target achieving 1 to 2 public open spaces on flanking streets along Broadway and Main Street in conjunction with adjacent new development; Provide a public open space as part of the development of the City-owned site on Main Street between 6th and 7th Avenue.</p>	N/A	Mount Pleasant's Community Centre was relocated/renewed at 1 Kingsway and opened in 2009. This 31,000 square foot facility is co-located with rental housing and includes an 11,000 square foot library and a 49-space childcare facility. The Creekside Community Centre in False Creek (also 31,000 square feet) is not within the Mount Pleasant Community Plan area but, since opening in 2010, has served residents living in the northern portion of the neighbourhood. Additional facilities serving Mount Pleasant include the Hillcrest Community Centre, pool and ice rink, and the Trout Lake Community Centre and ice rink (see Figure 1). These recently new facilities will be able to accommodate the recreational and library facility needs of the projected additional population in Mount Pleasant and surrounding area for the foreseeable future.	See *Mount Pleasant Current Facilities PDF - not a great map, I know, but hopefully gives you the boundary at least	Doug and Tate overseeing social housing development application with small park on site (around 7th and Main (to the west of Main). Can provide more info on this as process progresses.
Norquay Village	Neighbourhood Centre Plan (Midtown) PBS approved May 2013	The Norquay Plan area is forecast to add approximately 3,400 new units and approximately 5,000 people over 30 years	N/A	<p>General Brock Park, Slocan Park and Earles Park all offer large underutilized green spaces that would benefit from additional park features to accommodate an increase in population. Given its location nearer areas with anticipated greater population growth, General Brock Park is considered to be the first priority for upgrading in the first 10 years of the Strategy. The total cost of upgrading all three parks is estimated at \$2 million over the life of the Strategy.</p> <p>Ravine Way Linear Park: A special opportunity exists to help address the Access To Nature gap in the eastern portion of the neighbourhood, advance the City's active transportation goals and connect to the regional system of greenways and trails. Locally, the Ravine Way Linear Park would provide a pedestrian connection from Slocan Park/29th Avenue Skytrain Station to Norquay Park (see Figure 4) and potentially connect to the future City Eastside Crosscut Greenway. To the north it would connect to the existing trail system and linear parks along Still Creek in Renfrew Ravine Park, Renfrew Park and in the Grandview Boundary Mixed Employment Area beyond (see Figure 5). Sections of greenway have been completed in this area along Still Creek and include connections to the Central Valley Greenway which links to the regional system in Burnaby and New Westminster.</p> <p>Note: Can provide more on this but more aspirational planning goal than Park Board goal</p>	N/A	The Norquay area is served by four community centres located within a 20–30 minute walk from the centre of Norquay — Renfrew, Kensington, Killarney and Trout Lake, all of which have been renovated, expanded or rebuilt within the past 15 years. The first three all have associated indoor pools and the last two of these centres also have ice rinks. Together these four facilities serve approximately 130,000 residents. These recently reconstructed and upgraded centres will be able to accommodate the recreational needs of the projected additional population in Norquay for the foreseeable future.	See *Norquay Community Facilities and *Norquay Parks and Open Spaces	
Oakridge Centre	Large and complex rezoning approved in principle March 2014. Has a Policy Statement from 2007.	TBD	There is an outstanding obligation (legal requirement attached to subdivision) to provide a 2.83 acre park. The rezoning application approved in principle by Council provided a 9-acre park on the roof with additional cash-in-lieu to satisfy this requirement.		Rezoning Application that was approved in principle included a Civic Centre (with library, childcare centre and community centre) to be provided on site (in kind).		See http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/oakridge-centre-application-and-consultation-overview.pdf for location	Process of redevelopment paused as land has changed owners and intentions for the site may have changed. There is also interest in redevelopment from site south of this one. Will update as this process unfolds.
Oakridge Transit Centre (OTC) and Adjacent Sites	Policy Statement (South) December 2015	potentially too early in process	<p>4.2.1 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a minimum of 2.3 acres of park and open space comprised of City-owned park, open space secured through statutory rights-of-way and childcare centre site. • Provide at least 2.0 acres of City-owned park. The childcare centre's outdoor play space may be accommodated within the park and shared, if possible, to meet the needs of park users. • Configure the park with sufficient width to accommodate desired program elements including a youth-size playfield, children's play area, areas for passive recreation and the required outdoor play space for the adjacent childcare centre. The park program and design will be determined through Park Board led public consultation at the time of development. • The park is to be located toward the north end of the site, with frontage on 38th Avenue. • The park should be highly visible, bordered by public streets, mews and/or public walkways. • Design the park and open space to reinforce the city's larger ecological network, building on and contributing to the natural spaces in Oak Meadows Park, VanDusen Botanical Garden and Queen Elizabeth Park. • Complete an arborist study at rezoning to evaluate potential retention of existing trees, particularly those located on the northern edge. The evaluation should consider implications of site re-grading. 	While the area benefits from a variety of park spaces, there is still the need for more local-serving parks in the area that can accommodate activities such as youth sports and children's play. Provision of a new park to address neighbourhood needs was first identified in the Oakridge Langara Policy Statement and has been a key City objective throughout the planning process. The OTC will incorporate a new park that is prominently located in the centre of the site, with one edge fronting 38th Avenue. The development plan illustrates 2.3 acre park, which includes a childcare centre and associated outdoor play space.	The Jewish Community Centre (JCC), located at 950 West 41st Avenue, is an important cultural and recreational facility serving the residents of Vancouver and the local Oakridge area. The JCC is seeking to replace the existing aging facility and expand their services to include a mix of market rental and affordable rental housing and additional community office space. Through the direction provided in this Policy Statement and the Cambie Corridor Phase 3 Interim Rezoning Policy, staff are recommending that a site-specific rezoning process be supported for the JCC.		See *OTC Neighbourhood Park PDF	Included in Golder work but needs to be modified - rezoning process has not yet started so Policy Statement best reference for now
Pearson Dogwood	Major Project Policy Statement (South) February 2014		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 1.01 hectare (2.5 acre) City park will be built around existing mature trees and other landscape features. The park is intended to flow into a large open public area running east-west and north-south through the site, providing pedestrian connections through and to the surrounding community. A public plaza should be provided in the vicinity of local-serving health-care, recreational and retail/commercial uses. The plaza must incorporate electrical, water and sanitary connections. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth in population proposed by the redevelopment of Pearson Dogwood will generate a need for additional social and recreation services. Moreover, the vision for the development as a model of a healthy community recognizes the importance of facilities that support healthy growth and development. • With the anticipated move and expansion of the YMCA on west 49th Avenue to the Pearson Dogwood site, the facility could provide a future role for the recreational needs of the community. An assessment of the YMCA's proposed services and programs, including how they could be integrated into City services and programs, will be considered at the rezoning process. • At this stage, the YMCA is not considered eligible for funding from Community Amenity Contributions anticipated with the future rezoning. However, the floor area could be excluded from gross floor area calculations. A review of the financial implications and benefits to the YMCA and the City will occur at the rezoning stage. 		See *PearsonDogwood City Park and *Pearson Dogwood Landscape Concept Plan	Still in discussions with YMCA about pool partnership. Will update as soon as possible.
St. Pauls Hospital	Precinct Plan Ongoing	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	See False Creek Flats	Minimal parks and rec implications - sufficiently covered by False Creek Flats
South False Creek	Unique Policy Planning Program currently in process	TBD. Will see some growth but existing complex tenure on site will limit this.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	See http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/false-creek-south.aspx for location	Planning Program just starting up, but an important one - will update as work continues
West End	Area Plan (Downtown)	It is estimated that over the next 30 years, the West End will experience a population growth of 7,000 to 10,000 residents		<p>30 years: Explore opportunities to provide more recreation uses for all ages in existing parks; rebuild the Seawall; upgrade the English Bay Beach Park and Sunset Beach Park; improve the Stanley Park - West End interface (\$16.5 M)</p> <p>10 years: Create new urban plazas in the Village areas and in the Alberni Retail District; explore opportunities to create new public open space at Morton Park; add recreation facilities for seniors, youth and children; increase accessibility of parks and open spaces; provide better lighting along the Seawall in English Bay Beach Park and Sunset Beach Park; provide for dogs</p>		<p>30 years: renew West End Community Centre, West End Ice Rink and Vancouver Aquatic Centre (\$90 to \$95 M)</p> <p>10 years: Develop a long-term strategy with the Vancouver School Board, Vancouver Public Library and other partners to renew and expand the West End Community Centre, Joe Fortes Library, and King George Secondary School, and to explore opportunities to co-locate other community facilities; Explore opportunities to rebuild or replace the Vancouver Aquatic Centre to service the local city and regional population.</p>	See *West End Public Space Map. It is very engineering public realm asset oriented. Not very parks and rec oriented. Also see *West End Community Facilities.	Uptake on development has been more and quicker than expected - original public benefits strategy, as presented in this row, was not sufficient enough to guide allocation of CAC's from individual rezoning so see *West End PBS Priorities 2017-03-08 spreadsheet for an update
Notes:								
East Park and other ODPs...								

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Biodiversity Strategy Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: November 30, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Biodiversity Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Biodiversity Strategy
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016-2020
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Biodiversity Strategy is a comprehensive plan to increase the size and quality of Vancouver's natural areas and to expand vital habitat for urban wildlife. At the heart of the document is a set of strategies for how to increase biodiversity by preserving and expanding habitat, expanding stewardship and greening operations.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request priority habitat and biodiversity hotspots GIS from Parks Board • Review additional and indirect recommendations with Parks Board staff to determine if there are any additional priority actions that should be included in the plan • Restore or enhance 25 ha of natural areas between 2010 and 2020. <p>Priority Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use park acquisition, tree planting, and the development planning process to expand and connect parks and build the city's ecological network. • Develop a city-wide Invasive Species Action Plan, and control priority invasive species in parks. • Partner with Port Metro Vancouver to restore shoreline and shallow subtidal habitats along Burrard Inlet, English Bay, and the Fraser River.

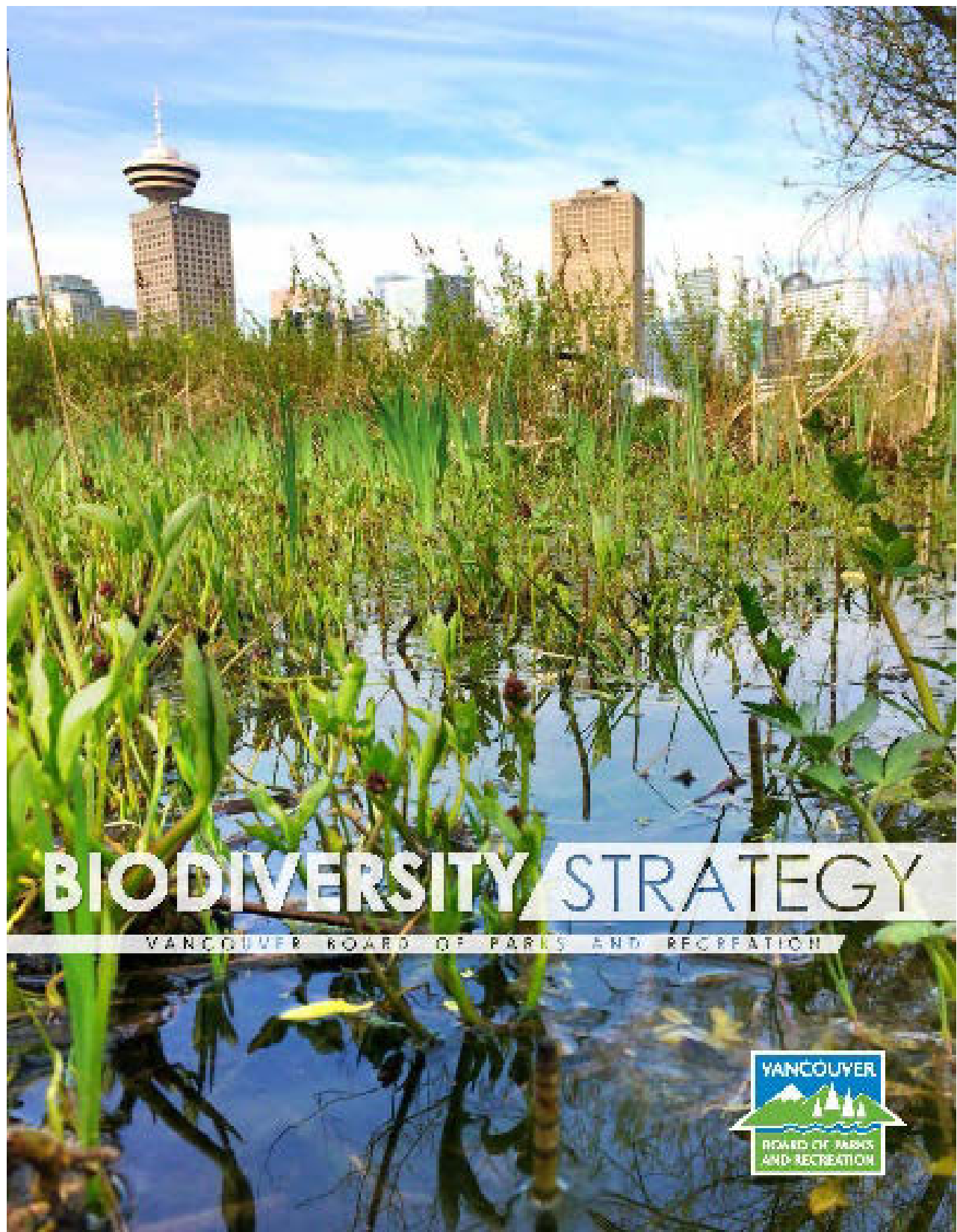
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate smaller natural areas and features such as pollinator meadows into new and redeveloping parks and city-owned lands. • Use the Urban Forest Strategy to restore native forests in Stanley, Jericho Beach, Musqueam, Everett Crowley, Renfrew Ravine and other large parks. • Create a Biodiversity Advisory Committee composed of public members, technical experts, and staff to guide the Park Board's biodiversity conservation efforts. • Hire a Stewardship Coordinator. • Improve the ecosystem health of False Creek, Still Creek, and Musqueam Creek. • Develop a city-wide biodiversity monitoring plan. <p>Additional Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore ecologically important species, such as native squirrels, surf smelt, native bees, salmon, and Pacific tree frog, in collaboration with BC Ministry of Environment, stewardship groups, and others. • Reduce direct impacts to biodiversity, including inappropriate recreation use, predation from cats, exposure to pesticides or other toxins, light and noise pollution, and road-related mortality. • Create wildflower meadows for bees and other pollinators in parks, streets, the cemetery, and golf courses. • Incorporate biodiversity values into all master and design plans for new and redeveloped parks • Develop a guidebook for managing natural forests as part of the Urban Forest Strategy. • Update tree selection, tree density, and maintenance guidelines to increase the value of the urban forest for birds and other species. • Work with City departments to improve capacity and resources to respond to oil spills and other environmental emergencies • Reduce or eliminate potable water use for ponds and fountains in parks, and increase the use of rainwater to sustain ponds, lakes, and wetlands in parks. • Develop collaborations with non-profits, schools, community centres, and others at biodiversity hotspots to enhance education and stewardship opportunities. • Explore opportunities to use Park Board infrastructure and resources to support activities, programming, and outdoor learning in natural areas. • Use digital media, common branding, maps, and wayfinding to promote biodiversity hotspots and their seasonal patterns (e.g., spawning salmon, arrival of migrating songbirds, calling of spring frogs). • Support stewardship groups and volunteers in biodiversity-related activities in parks and other public land. • Partner with stewardship groups and other organizations to use citizen science to monitor priority species. • Facilitate access to sites, data, and existing resources to support the use of parks and other public land for appropriate biodiversity research. • Identify research gaps in biodiversity knowledge and partner with academic institutions
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding to address research gaps using existing grant programs or CityStudio
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist landowners in increasing biodiversity values on private property through education and stewardship. • Assist the BC Ministry of Environment, South Coast Conservation Program, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and others on species at risk recovery. • Use the city-wide Rainwater Management Plan to prioritize enhanced stormwater management activities in ecologically important catchments. • Use the Green Streets program and greenway design to support pollinator and bird habitat and improve connectivity between parks and natural areas. • Assess where street rights-of-way can be used to better support biodiversity, including restoring the shoreline of the Fraser River at road ends or better connecting adjacent parks. • Improve the development review and permitting process, including the Rezoning Policy for Sustainable Large Developments, Protection of Trees Bylaw, and Green Building Policy for Rezoning, to better protect and enhance biodiversity during development. • Incorporate biodiversity enhancement into new development and new parks along the Fraser River. • Work with stewardship organizations support private landowners with biodiversity enhancement through landscaping, habitat features, and other elements (see the Vancouver Bird Strategy landscape guidelines for one component of this action). • Build partnerships with First Nations to collaborate on biodiversity management. • Provide funding to stewardship groups to support high-priority biodiversity projects. • Collect and share relevant biodiversity information (e.g., published and unpublished reports, monitoring data, spatial data, etc.) with the public using the Open Data catalogue. • Identify opportunities for habitat restoration in boulevards, road ends, road right-of-ways, and other city-owned lands.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping initiatives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park's Board Strategic Plan 2. Greenest City Action Plan 3. Urban Forest Strategy 4. Rewilding Vancouver: Bird Strategy (2015) 5. Rewilding Vancouver: Environmental Education and Stewardship Action Plan (2014) 6. Green Operations Plan (2013) 7. Metro Vancouver Ecological Health Action Plan (2011) 8. Fraser River Estuary Management Program 9. Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Plan • The 185 m shoreline restoration at Jericho Park is one of BC's first Green Shores awarded projects and one of Vancouver's most significant increases in shoreline habitat in decades. • Threats impeding biodiversity in Vancouver

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical habitat and species loss 2. Invasive species 3. Disruption to ecological processes 4. Environmental contaminants 5. Climate change 6. Direct impacts to wildlife <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of priority habitats <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large native forests are stable 2. Freshwater wetlands are rare but stable 3. Streams are rare but stable 4. Meadows are uncommon 5. Intertidal shorelines are stable but under threat 6. Subtidal habitats are stable but poorly surveyed • Status of priority species <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salmon and trout are stable or increasing 2. Many native birds are declining 3. Native frogs are rare and declining 4. Some native mammals are increasing 5. Forage fish are declining 6. Native bees are declining 7. Species at risk are poorly surveyed • Ten principles of biodiversity management (pg. 24) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage Biodiversity at a City-wide Scale 2. Focus on Habitat 3. Park Board Leadership 4. Consider Biodiversity a Cultural Asset 5. Maintain Ecological Processes 6. Use Sound Science 7. Work with Neighbouring Local Governments 8. Incorporate Climate Change Predictions 9. Collaborate with a Broad Range of Partners 10. Measure Success
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver Park Board manages 1,275 hectares of parkland across the City of Vancouver, including almost all of the important natural areas. • Stanley Park is home to one of the largest urban great blue heron nesting colonies in North America with 83 active nests in 2015, and producing about 175 fledglings • Since 2012, over 20 chum salmon have returned to Still Creek each year. Salmon and trout are now found in five streams in the city: Still Creek, Musqueam Creek, Beaver Creek, Vivian Creek, and Spanish Bank Creek. • Only 8.6% or 9km of Vancouver's original stream network survive today and were not buried pre-stream protection regulations. • Almost 2 million birds die annually in Canada from cat predation and collisions with windows, vehicles and powerlines; domestic and feral cats account for about 72% of these deaths. • Metrics used for biodiversity monitoring <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount (hectares of natural areas) 2. Aquatic ecosystem health (False Creek, Still Creek, Musqueam Creek) 3. Percentage of residents within a 5-min walk of natural areas by neighborhood 4. Number of volunteers involved in biodiversity projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great spread on biodiversity target and existing parks (pg. 27)
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Please insert the cover of the plan here:



2015-2018 Final Capital Plan Summary

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To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: June 12, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team


Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	2015-2018 Final Capital Plan Report
Department Issuing:	Parks and Recreation (General Manager)
Location:	City of Vancouver
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2015-2018
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The 2015-2018 Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreation Capital Plan is developed on a four-year cycle. It aims to strike a strategic balance between: 1) maintaining parks infrastructure and recreation facilities in an appropriate state of good repair; 2) providing new and expanded park and recreation opportunities that respond to community need, changing demographics, and growth; and 3) advancing the Board's and community priorities within the City's long-term financial capacity. It proposes an investment of \$91M in Parks and Open Space, \$5M in Public Art, \$44.5M in Recreation Facilities, and \$14M in Entertainment and Exhibition Facilities.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<p>Detailed recommendations can be found in Appendix A of the report, summary provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban forest additions and natural feature enhancements • Upgrades, improvements, and additions to sport fields, sport courts, pathways, playgrounds, plazas, and other activity-focused infrastructure, e.g. dog parks and golf courses • Acquiring, planning, and constructing new parks to respond to increasing residential density • Seawall renewals, beach/shoreline studies, and waterfront upgrades

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing investment in park infrastructure, e.g. building components, utilities, support structures • Maintain and restore existing public art, and add new public art • Renew and renovate recreation facilities, as well as replace building components as needed • Continue with the implementation of the Hastings Park/PNE Master Plan, and address capital maintenance of the PNE buildings
Recommendations that indirectly impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital planning is now done in 4 year cycles, and integrates with the Park Board's long-term service and financial planning • Capital Plans are funded from a combination of sources including borrowing, annual operating budget, city reserves, internal loans, contributions, fees collected from property owners and land developers and contributions from third parties such as other levels of government and non-profit partners. • The 2015-2018 Parks Board Capital Plan was developed with strategic guidance from the Greenest City Action Plan (GCAP) and the Park Board Strategic Plan, and considered public input and project-specific input from stakeholder groups. • The Capital Plan aligns with the Park Board's priorities of greening, renewing and maintaining park and recreation infrastructure, building new park and recreation infrastructure, and acquiring new park land. • Based on the draft capital plan, about 2/3 of the capital plan proposals have the possibility of being realized in the final Capital Plan
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks & open spaces account for 1,360 hectares, or about 28% of civic lands and 10% of all land within municipal boundaries • Replacement value of the City's total portfolio of parks, recreation, and entertainment & exhibit facilities is about \$2.6 billion (excludes value of land) • About 25% of parks and open space and about 20% of recreation facilities were in poor condition at the time of the plan • Total strategic capital investments in parks, open spaces and recreation for the next four years is estimated at \$254 million with \$154.5 million of new investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \$75 million of rezoning-related in-kind amenities and \$24 million of multi-year projects • 2015-2018 Parks, Open Spaces and Recreation Capital Plan totals \$154.5M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \$91.25 million for Parks & Open Space ◦ \$5 million for Public Art ◦ \$44.5 million for Recreation Facilities ◦ \$13.75 million for Entertainment & Exhibition Facilities • Broader capital context: \$24 million for multi-year projects from 2012-2014 Capital Plan, and \$75 million for rezoning-related in-kind amenities
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Capital planning is integral to the Park Board's long-term service and financial planning."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “About 25% of the parks and open space portfolio is currently assessed as being in poor condition.” • “Continued investment in sport fields, sport courts, pathways, playgrounds, plazas, and other activity-focused infrastructure is recommended to support our healthy city goals and the growing activity across the city.”
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Please insert the cover of the plan here:



Date: September 24, 2014

TO: Board Members - Vancouver Park Board

FROM: General Manager - Parks and Recreation

SUBJECT: 2015-2018 Final Capital Plan

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Board endorse the 2015-2018 Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreation Capital Plan as outlined in this report. Total \$154.5M:

- Parks & Open Space: \$91.25 M
- Public Art: \$5 M
- Recreation Facilities: \$44.5 M
- Entertainment & Exhibition Facilities: \$13.75 M

POLICY

The Park Board sets priorities for parks and recreation projects and programs, and submits Operating and Capital Budget requests for the consideration of City Council. The Park Board is responsible for the City's parks and recreation facilities and, in cooperation with community partners, for recreation services.

It is the City's policy to plan for capital expenditures on a multi-year cycle. Since 1990, Capital Plans have been developed in three year terms in order to match the term of Council and allow for a borrowing referendum to be held in conjunction with the civic election. On May 29, 2014, the Province enacted legislation to extend the term of Council from 3 years to 4 years effective 2014. Going forward, Capital Plans will be developed in 4-year terms, starting with the 2015-2018 Capital Plan.

Capital Plans are funded from a combination of sources including borrowing, the annual operating budget, City reserves, internal loans, contributions, and fees collected from property owners and land developers, and contributions from third parties such as other levels of government and non-profit partners.

The Vancouver Charter (Section 242) requires that borrowing for any project other than for water/sewer/energy requires "the assent of the electors" via a borrowing referendum. All other funding included in the Capital Plan requires approval of Council.

BACKGROUND

The health and condition of our parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities directly contributes to the well-being and health of City residents. Our signature parks and beaches have become iconic the world over as defining elements of Vancouver and destinations for residents and tourists alike - directly contributing to the success of our economy. As the

Park Board Meeting: September 29, 2014

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Community Benefits from Development Report Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: June 12, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Community Benefits from Development Report Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Community Benefits from Development: Improving Neighbourhoods & Enabling Affordable Housing
Department Issuing:	Financing Growth, Citywide & Regional Division, City of Vancouver
Location:	City of Vancouver
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2015-2018
Summary (50 – 100 words):	<i>Community Benefits from Development</i> discusses the wider context of how Vancouver approaches development contributions, so that residents better understand the community benefits that come with new neighbourhood development. Vancouver's policy is based on the principle that new development should pay its fair share of growth-related costs, and includes community amenity contributions (CACs), development cost levies (DCLs), and density bonus zoning. These pay for a large array of community benefits. The public is engaged at numerous points in the development process for their input.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• n/a
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The City will continue to use development contributions to help with growth-related costs.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vancouver is projected to grow by more than one million people (approximately 630,000 in 2016) over the next 20-30 years. The City and city infrastructure needs to meet the needs of the projected growth.• Development contributions have been a key part in the successes of the city to date in accommodating the impact of growth.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver uses community amenity contributions (CACs), development cost levies (DCLs), and density bonus zoning as tools to help ensure new development provides for growth-related amenities and/or costs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The contributions are detailed in annual reports to the City Council. • The public can get involved at several different points in the approval process for new development and zoning changes. • Development contributions provide a wide range of community benefits, ranging from parks and community facilities to police stations and infrastructure. • Both DCL and CAC cash payments are deposited into designated reserve accounts that can only be spent on public benefits authorized by City Council
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver is consistently ranked as one of the world's most livable cities. • Over the next 20-30 years, Vancouver will add 150,000 people and 100,000 jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vancouver is projected to grow by more than one million people (approximately 630,000 in 2016) • Facilities and infrastructure: 59% is funded through property taxes and user fees; 34% is funded through development-related contributions; 7% from other sources, including government and non-profit partners (based on 2015-2018 Capital Plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ With a total of \$1,085 million CAD • Since 2004, the City has exempted/waived over \$36 million in DCL payments which helped to create over 2,300 units of social housing, 1,000 units of for-profit affordable rental housing, and assisted in preserving 10 heritage buildings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Over 1,500 building permits make DCL payments each year ◦ Between 30-40 rezoning applications result in CAC contributions each year
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "One of the key challenges facing a growing city like Vancouver is providing community facilities, services and infrastructure that keep pace with the arrival of new residents and workers." • "Keeping Vancouver as one of the most livable cities in the world is essential to support our economic growth as well as the health and well-being of our residents both now and in the future." • "By using an innovative mix of funding tools, applied under a common set of guiding principles, new development helps deliver the necessary community benefits, amenities and services to serve new residents, workers and visitors." • Vancouver's approach to development contributions is a key part of the city's successes to date. While new development has impacts on the city, it also delivers significant benefits that add to Vancouver's well-being. • By using an innovative mix of funding tools, applied under a common set of guiding principles, new development helps deliver the necessary community benefits, amenities and services to serve new residents, workers and visitors. Guided by community planning and city-wide policies, development contributions and tax-supported revenue combine to deliver on the City's priorities.

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Community Center Renewal Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Community Centre Renewal Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Community Centre Renewal Plan Summary
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Parks Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2001
Active Time Period:	2001-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The 2001 renewal plan looks at long-term planning across the 22 (now 24) community centres that the Parks Board operates. Previously, recommendations for community centre improvements were housed in the organization's Capital Plans. This plan offers an opportunity for longitudinal thinking on the future of the centres and their relationship to each other, to their communities and to the regional recreation network.
Onboarding/RFP Notes/and Site Visits	<p>Conversations with Darren Peterson (Manager of Citywide Recreation Services), Donie Rosa (Director of Recreation), Michelle Schouls (Associate Director Facilities Planning and Danica Djurkovic (Director of Facilities Planning and Development) hit the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Centres (CC) and associated Community Centre Associations (CCA's) have political considerations with current legal consultation on the Joint Operating Agreements; very complex and no new facilities have been built since these discussions started• Structure of facilities management has changed historically and now centralized with three distinct groups:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Real Estate Services (land development and property management)○ Facilities Planning and Development (planning, renovations)

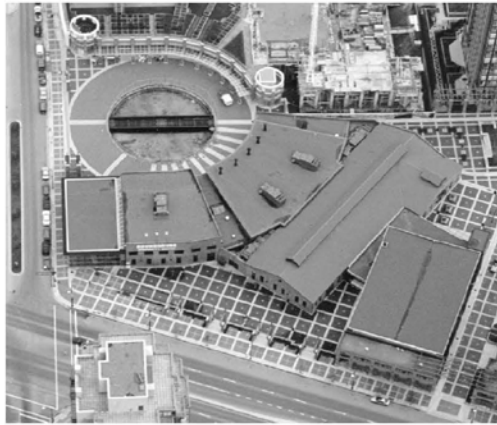
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asset Management (focus on new facilities, seismic improvements, major systems) • Facilities Condition Indicators are used to answer key questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Which facilities do we need to renovate? ○ Which do we need to replace? ○ What does that mean for capital planning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2018 is start of four-year planning and ten-year outlook • Danica posed several key questions in regards to prioritization of improvements/new facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How is service delivered? Who else delivers this service? ○ What gives the CoV best value? • Community Centre (CC) commonalities: social, cultural, recreational institutions • CC service levels have a variety of influences including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scale ○ Geographic location ○ Link between neighborhood need and character of CC (they are different throughout CoV because they serve different needs) ○ Programming (capacity, use) ○ Majority of CC's include large kitchen, child care, recreation-type spaces (which are hard to sustain at a neighborhood scale) ○ What are trends? Services and needs should reflect trends. ○ What are service needs? ○ How do you serve new population? ○ Who are partners? ○ Do CC move to high streets and co-location opportunities? Collocate CC and pools together for energy conservation. Outdoor pool community group has high, unrealistic expectations for new facilities. ○ This group looking for system-wide solutions and level of service recommendations for CC renewal that is defensible in front of community and manage expectations ○ Look at VanSplash aquatics strategy classification of destination, community and neighborhood scale facilities ○ If recommending new type of facility (i.e. velodrome) can other amenities be part of this (i.e. gym/basketball courts). People are willing to travel a bit more for new facilities. • Existing strategies for all buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy Strategy ○ Seismic Strategy ○ LGBTQ Strategy • Donnie commented that one CC should be renovated a year, but • Onboarding Site Visits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yaletown Roundhouse ○ Strathcona Community Centre ○ RayCam Community Centre ○ Hillcrest Community Centre ○ Creekside Community Centre (urban example of CC) ○ Mount Pleasant Community Centre ○ Trout Lake Community Centre
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversations referenced following CC planning efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Current master planning effort for Britannia Community Services Centre ◦ Growing pains/exciting process of Marpole Oakridge CC renewal • Follow-up-are there any opportunities in current school and library master plans for co-location of new CC facilities?
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which of these projects were completed? Has an assessment been done more recently? How have service needs been recorded since this report? • High priority projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Riley Park CC rebuild and extension ◦ Sunset CC rebuild ◦ Trout Lake CC renovations ◦ Dunbar renovation ◦ Kerrisdale gym rebuilt ◦ Strathcona seismic upgrade • Medium priority projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hastings CC major renovation ◦ Marpole-Oakridge CC major renovation ◦ West Point Grey CC rebuilt ◦ Douglas Park program space improvements ◦ West End program area improvements • Low priority projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Kensington Phase II improvements ◦ Kitsilano Phase II centre rink improvements ◦ Renfrew Phase II program improvements
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this following statement still true since centralization of facilities? In addition to the community centres, the Parks Board oversees several other facilities and infrastructure in need of capital improvement, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pools ◦ Rinks ◦ Sports fields ◦ Park land acquisition and development ◦ Unique facilities, including Stanley Park Seawall, Stanley Park electrical system, Stanley Park and Elizabeth Park roadbeds, Jericho Marginal Wharf, Nat Bailey Stadium, Stanley Park Pavilion, Malkin Bowl, Burrard Marina, VanDusen Gardens building, community halls and food services concessions • Community Centre timeline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1940-1950's: first wave of centres, financed through money bylaws approved locally ◦ 1960-1970's: second wave funded by city capital fund and senior government transfers, used to infill service gaps ◦ Late 1970's-today: third wave largely through major residential developments • Governance: all 23 centres are jointly operated by Parks Board and a neighborhood-based nonprofit • Range of programming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Health and fitness

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community identity and interaction ○ Social services ○ Continuing education and skills training ○ Cultural activities ○ Special events and celebrations ○ Emergency reception ○ Outreach programming ○ Club and nonprofit meetings ○ Planning and consultation venues ○ Family celebrations ● Three key influencers shaping the need for renewal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aging infrastructure ○ Sustainable service delivery ○ Population growth demands ● Financing Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capital Plan ○ Development Cost Levies ○ Senior Government Transfers ○ Individual, Foundation and Corporate Donations ○ Internal Financing ○ Partnerships and Co-locations
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large scale renewal projects (over \$2m), totaling \$30m ● Intermediate scale renewal projects (less than \$2m), totaling \$12m ●

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Community Centre Renewal Plan



**prepared by Planning and Research
Vancouver Park Board
November 9, 2001**

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Connecting Canadians with Nature Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: November 29, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Connecting Canadians with Nature Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Connecting Canadians with Nature: An Investment in the Well-being of our Citizens
Department Issuing:	Canadian Parks Council
Location:	Ottawa, ON
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	n/a
Summary (50 – 100 words):	An appreciation of nature is central to the national identity of Canada. Modernization and technology, however, are fracturing citizens' connection to nature, resulting in negative health and wellness impacts. The report seeks to "inform, connect and inspire" more active, positive and regular interactions with nature.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report gives a list of ways in which parks contribute to personal and public health; there are no specific recommendations
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report gives compelling statistics on the health and cognitive development impacts sedentary lives have on the country; see metrics section
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appreciation for nature is a cultural value that not all cultures appreciate equally. With 20% of Canadians foreign born, attitudes towards nature are not universally positive.• There are a number of factors that impact a decline in park use, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Urbanization○ Changing demographics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited time / competing activities ○ Sedentary lifestyles ○ Global travel ○ Restricted play for children ○ Fear of the outdoors ● Positive health impacts are myriad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personal and public health ○ Productivity ○ Child development ○ Economy and tourism ○ Connected communities ○ National pride ○ Healthy ecosystems
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Canada's park system is the oldest in the world (pg. i) ● Canadians on average spend 90% of their time indoors (pg. 3) ● The radius of play for a nine-year-old has decreased by 90% since the 1970's (pg. 3) ● Since the late 90's, there has been a 43 minute per day increase in the amount of time spent by Canadians playing computer games and a decrease of 30 minutes per day spent socializing (pg. 3) ● 28% of Canadian children walk to school, 58% of their parents did (pg. 3) ● 1.1 million Canadians have a Vitamin D deficiency (pg. 3) ● Only 7% of Canadian children and youth meet the daily activity requirements (pg. 4) ● Canadian obesity rate today: 25%, projected obesity rate in 2036: 50% (pg. 4) ● 80% of Canadians live in urban areas (pg 6) ● 80% of mothers surveyed in Canada restricted outdoor play due to safety concerns, 50% feared "child predators are lurking" ● 88% of Canadians support protecting the environment (even if it slows down the economy) (pg. 25).
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "In the spring, at the end of the day, you should smell like dirt." – Margaret Atwood ● "Technology has gained a stranglehold on our time and imagination, often and unfortunately at the expense of outdoor play, our social interactions and our health." (pg 6)

Please insert the cover of the plan here:



CONNECTING

Canadians with Nature

AN INVESTMENT IN THE WELL-BEING OF OUR CITIZENS

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CANADIAN PARKS COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN DES PARCS

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Diversity Dialogue Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Diversity Dialogue Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Who Do We Serve? A Snapshot of the Vancouver Community: Diversity Dialogue
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016 – present
Summary (50 – 100 words):	Diversity is key to liveability and part of Vancouver's brand. This document asks key questions about diversity in Vancouver and describes relevant baseline characteristics. This relates to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan by describing the Vancouver population. It highlights important subgroups within Vancouver but does not include specific action items.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	No specific recommendations that directly impact the plan. In order to address policy goals, the document concludes with the following list of systems with the question "What do we impact?": <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workplace practices• Services and operations• Public processes• Policy outcomes
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	No specific recommendations that indirectly impact the plan. A Healthy City for All policy objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainability• Health and well-being• Economic development• Engagement

Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver has multiple intersectoral identities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indigenous identity ○ Gender identity and expression ○ Sexual orientation ○ Language and culture identity ○ Age and family status ○ Physical and mental health and ability ○ Income and wealth ○ And many more • Vancouver is a resilient and complex city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unceded indigenous homeland ○ Mountains, forest, <u>and</u> water ○ Interconnected region ○ Neighborhoods
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % Homeless • Aging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Age composition ○ Regional mobility • Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of lone parent families ○ Median income ○ <i>Q: Are there better metrics for gender? These are income related.</i> • Differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % English language use ○ % Minority ○ % Born outside Canada • Inequity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Median income by industry ○ Income distribution ○ Low income rate ○ % households spending more than <u>30%</u> of income on housing • Resiliency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walk Score ○ Mode share ○ % age 15+ with <u>Bachelor's degree</u> or higher ○ % of children vulnerable on one or more EDI scales ○ % age 18+ report sense of community belonging
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "...diverse, multicultural roots—including ties to local indigenous cultures...Vancouver embodies multiculturalism in every sense"—Vancouver Economic Commission, "Meet Vancouver" • Aboriginal account for <u>2%</u> of the population but <u>32%</u> of the homeless

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Who Do We Serve?

A Snapshot of the Vancouver Community



Diversity Dialogue



Healthy City
Strategy

City Hall
March 31, 2016

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Vancouver Field Sports Federation CIP Submission 2015-2017 Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates

Date: 6/12/17

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Vancouver Field Sport Federation (VFSF)

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Field Sports Federation CIP Submission 2015-2017
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Field Sports Federation
Location:	Vancouver
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2015-ongoing
Summary (50 – 100 words):	<p>Vancouver Field Sports Federation is a unique federation of amateur field sports groups who use field facilities within the City of Vancouver. This group of dedicated volunteers from each field sport meet quarterly with VPB staff and for committee meetings. VFSF has knowledge of 12 sports and the facilities they use across the city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseball• Canadian Football• Cricket• Field Hockey• Field Lacrosse• Rugby• Soccer• Softball• Touch/Flag Football• Track/Field• Ultimate / Disc Sports• Volleyball <p>This plan is a summary of their capital plan requests for 2015-2017, with supplemental documents and reports on their priorities, including their guiding principles, proposal submission forms, previous capital plan submissions, and the 2002 Playing Field Renewal Plan.</p>
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2014 Immediate Priorities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create a Field Sports Strategy to 2025; considering allocation and efficient uses of all facilities and confirming cycle of development and renovation of major facilities ○ Establish use of field houses by community sport clubs and non-profit organizations who promote physical activity ○ Maintain all sports fields (grass and AT) on a regular basis (proper equipment, process, and consistent budget is needed for successful maintenance) ○ Purchase needed equipment ASAP ○ Establish artificial turf build/renew plan ● 2015-17 Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete a full-scale track/field facility, for training at all levels and hosting regionally, possibly linked to UBC ○ Create a multi-sport complex at Oak Park, accommodating field hockey and a mix of baseball, soccer and other sports, synergies with redevelopment of Marpole Community Centre ○ Improve baseball and softball access to facilities ○ Renovate key high quality grass fields across the city for multisport use
Recommendations that indirectly impact this plan:	● n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● VFSF is part of the Vancouver Sports Network and supports the Vancouver Sports Strategy ● Not all of VFSF's recommended capital projects are included in the City's capital plans, so several projects from previous submissions are resubmitted in the 2015-2017 Submission ● VFSF helped established a fee structure for artificial turf fields to fund the replacement of field surfaces as they naturally degrade ● VFSF seems to be a valuable resource for gathering more information on the City's sports current usage and current and future needs ● As of the time of the report, there was no artificial turf capacity in SE Vancouver and softball leagues are oversubscribed (10-20 teams turned away per season) <p>VFSF Capital Plan – Guiding Principles</p> <p>These principles are intended to guide priority setting by the Vancouver Field Sport Federation regarding capital investment in Vancouver's field sport-related facilities. The principles are developed based on the needs of the member federations and field sport participants across the city. Recommendations based on these principles will be used in making submissions to the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation with respect to the upcoming Capital Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outstanding projects from previous submissions will need to be resubmitted. Previous agreements and resolutions will be considered during the evaluation. ● Projects that will benefit a multi-sport user group may take precedence over other projects, particularly where they require equal investment. ● The number of participants that could benefit from a project is important: those projects that serve many users are desirable, but the needs of smaller groups that require facilities in order to operate and/or grow must also be considered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New facilities or projects that increase overall capacity are most desirable, while projects which create changes in use at any location should aim to minimize negative impact on current users. • Projects that fill deficiencies in geographic distribution and/or improve equitable access to field sport facilities in Vancouver must be considered. • Facilities that can host tournaments and large-scale events are important to the users and to the city in terms of economic benefit. • The use and programming of field sport facilities will be consistent with Canadian Sport for Life (CS4L) objectives and values, in particular supporting the principles of Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD).
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial turf fields need renewal/replacement on approximate 10 year intervals • Recommended projects estimated at \$13.9 million
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "to improve the quantity and quality of organized amateur field sports resources in Vancouver including obtaining additional playing fields and upgrading maintenance in existing facilities" (VFSF Objective B) • "With numerous field houses now under utilized, there is an opportunity to create a benefit for neighborhoods and communities through allocation of space and access to local sports groups." • "In order to maintain our current inventory [of artificial turf], while investing in new fields, it is vital that the appropriate equipment and process is used to care for the existing facilities...[.]"

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

VFSF Capital Plan Submission 2015-2017

7 February 2014

Anne Thompson (VP and Chair Facilities, VFSF)
and Craig Woods (President, VFSF)

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Greenest City Summary

To: Katherine Howard, Van Board of Parks & Rec

From: Amanda Jeter, Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: November 30, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Greenest City 2020 Action Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Greenest City 2020 Action Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver with Green Municipal Fund
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2012
Active Time Period:	2012-2050 (mid-term goals for 2020, long-term goals for 2050)
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Greenest City 2020 Action Plan provides the City of Vancouver with an implementable road map for how the City can become “the greenest city in the world” by 2020. The Plan is a rallying call for residents, businesses and government to collaborate toward achieving the Plan’s vision, which covers 10 discrete topics from food systems to a green economy.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a procurement policy and practice that supports the purchase and use of local food in City-run facilities, including community centres and Park Board restaurants and concessions• Look for opportunities to green community events that the City runs, sponsors, and permits.• All Vancouver residents live within a five-minute walk of a park, greenway or other green space by 2020• Plant 150,000 new trees by 2020• Create 4-6 new mini-parks by converting street right-of-ways to parks• Work to acquire new parkland in priority communities• Plant 15,000 new trees on City land and public property by 2014• Green Hastings Park• Reduce Vancouver’s ecological footprint by 33% over 2006 levels (40% of which is tied to food)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase City-wide and neighbourhood food assets by a minimum of 50% over 2010 levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Develop a coordinated municipal food strategy ◦ Support the creation of food infrastructure and food-related green jobs in production, processing, storage, distribution and waste management ◦ Increase access to information on just and sustainable local food ◦ Ensure that Vancouver's neighbourhoods have equal access to healthy, local food ◦ Advocate for food issues at regional, provincial, and national levels • Increase food assets (definition below) by 54% by 2020 from 3,340 to 5,158.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the number of green jobs by 2020 (public administration accounts for 5% of workforce) • Reduce community-based greenhouse gas emissions by 33% from 2007 levels • Require all buildings constructed from 2020 onward to be carbon neutral in operations • Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in existing buildings by 20% over 2007 levels • All buildings built after 2010 must achieve LEED Gold certification • Make the majority (over 50%) of trips by foot, bicycle and public transit. • Reduce average distance driven per resident by 20% from 2007 levels. • Meet or beat the strongest of British Columbian, Canadian and appropriate international drinking water quality standards and guidelines. • Reduce per capita water consumption by 33% from 2006 levels. • Always meet or beat the most stringent air quality guidelines from Metro Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and the World Health Organization.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan is divided into 10 smaller plans with long-term (2050) and mid-term (2020) goals • Vancouver Viva is a program that looks at innovative uses and transformations of the right of way so that more individuals use the streets. • This document has nice graphic design and photos, talk to team to see where photos were procured. • Highlights of Vancouver's food system history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2004-Food Policy Council created ◦ 2005- bylaw to allow hobby beekeeping ◦ 2007- Vancouver Food Charter underpins goals of just and sustainable food system ◦ 2010- bylaw changes to allow backyard chickens ◦ 2010- municipal composting • NFN- neighborhood food networks are coalitions of community members, organizations and businesses focused on food system goals • "food asset": neighborhood food hub, community kitchens, farmer's markets, community produce stand, food scrap

	composting facility, community garden plot, urban orchard, urban farm
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most important to VPRSMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All Vancouver residents live within a five-minute walk of a park, greenway or other green space by 2020 • Others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vancouver's greenhouse gas emissions are set to be 5% lower than their 1990 levels, despite a 27% increase in population and 18% in jobs ◦ 93% of electricity used in Vancouver is generated using renewable resources ◦ Vancouver has the smallest per capita carbon footprint of any city in North America (pg. 5) ◦ Vancouver residents currently have an ecological footprint 3x larger than the Earth can sustain (pg. 5) ◦ 2008: 40% of trips are made by foot, bike or transit. ◦ 6 out of 10 Vancouverites said that they would shift from driving to public transit if the level of service was the same as during the 2010 Olympics (pg. 32) ◦ Of the 150,000 new trees to be planted, 36% will be on private property, 30% street trees, 30% in parks and 4% on other public land (pg. 43)
Questions for Park Board Project Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to discuss five-minute walk metric and adjustments that need to be made for this plan. • The Greenest City and the Park Provision Standards use different methodologies for the five-minute walk analysis. Which supercedes? If we use the Park Provision Standards methodology, how do we meet or adjust expectations put in place by the Greenest City? What proportion of parks is currently allocated to enhancing the city's food system? Is there a desirable ratio for this? How do we balance these uses with passive and active recreation?
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It's up to everyone to do their part, to rethink, re-evaluate and re-imagine the way Vancouver works and how we lead our lives." – Vancouver's Greenest City Action Team

Please insert the cover of the plan here:



GREENEST CITY

2020 ACTION PLAN



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Related Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Healthy City Strategy – Four Year Action Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2015
Active Time Period:	2015-2018
Summary (50 – 100 words):	This document summarizes the current health status of Vancouver and specifies targets for several determinants of health to be achieved over the next 10 years (by year 2025). Areas of focus include people, communities, and environments with 13 goals and associated targets, actions and metrics for benchmarking progress. Some actions are in progress, including activities identified in other City plans. The present 2015-2018 action plan recommends 19 high priority actions that will address gaps among current City efforts. Some actions were identified as “Quick Starts” to be implemented within 12-18 months. The remaining action items will depend on the available resources.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a Social Amenities Priorities Plan. 2. Integrate biodiversity and toxins reduction strategies into the Greenest City Action Plan. 3. Review active living design best practices that have been successfully used in other jurisdictions (such as NYC Active Living Design Guidelines) and explore their integration into planning and development review processes. 4. Create and enhance wonderful temporary and permanent public places and spaces throughout the city. 5. Develop a Staff Hub Solutions Lab that brings together City of Vancouver staff to work on high priority complex challenges related to “A Healthy City for All”, “Greenest City,” “Engaged City,” and “Economic Action Strategy.”, “and “Economic Action Strategy.”

	Note: Bolded action items are “Quick starts”.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<p>6. Create a network of services to provide social entrepreneurs with capacity-building opportunities; connect them with existing physical spaces to test new ideas and business models; and explore opportunities to showcase these in public using residual or underused spaces.</p> <p>7. Determine how the City and local communities can, through proactive policies and practices, help reduce poverty and drive action at other levels of government, and advance the BC Poverty Reduction Coalition’s Poverty Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>8. Offer opportunities to improve competencies to work effectively with First Nations and Urban Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>10. Create a Sharing City framework and strategies, and identify other key public and private partners.</p> <p>11. Examine regulations, policies, and processes that affect our relationships with and between residents – past, present and future.</p> <p>12. Build on the Engaged City recommendations to create new social connection initiatives, connect existing initiatives, and magnify their collective impact in collaboration with partners.</p> <p>13. Develop the Vancouver Summer of Learning program, leverage the Vancouver Learning Guide, and explore the future expansion of these initiatives including the use of Digital Badges.</p> <p>14. Work with partners to implement the City’s Active Transportation Promotion and Enabling Plan, with annual report cards on progress.</p> <p>17. Continue to encourage stronger walking connections through the community planning process, with a priority on areas with the largest concentrations of under-served residents.</p>
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This plan augments other City plans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Home for Everyone: Vancouver’s Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2012 – 2021 ○ Vancouver Food Strategy 2013 ○ Park Board Local Food Action Plan 2013 ○ Park Board Strategic Framework 2012 ○ Culture Plan Strategic Directions 2014-2018 ○ Transportation 2040 ○ Greenest City Action Plan 2020 • Key challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diverse city with diverse needs; ○ Population is aging; and ○ Affordability is decreasing.
Key metrics:	<p>13 target areas:</p> <p>Healthy childhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School readiness (%) • Child poverty (%) • Access to licensed quality, affordable, and accessible childcare (%) <p>Affordable housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households spending 30% or more of income on housing (%) • Sheltered and unsheltered homeless (#)* • New supportive, social, secured rental and secondary rental housing units (#) <p>Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food assets (#) • Neighbourhood Food Networks (NFNs) (#) • Cost of Health Canada’s National Nutritious Food Basket (NNFB) (\$) <p>Health and social services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment to a family doctor or primary health care provider (%)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to “community hubs” (library, community centre, neighbourhood house) (%) • Access to services when needed (%) • Park Board Leisure Access Program usage (%) <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income individuals (%)* • Median income (\$) • Income distribution (%) • Working poor (%) • Living Wage (\$) • Job quality (%)* <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging (%) • Sense of safety (%) • Reported crime rates (#) <p>Cohesion and social capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social support network size (%) • Sense of trust (%) • Volunteerism (%) • Municipal voter turnout (%) • Aboriginal children in foster care (%) <p>Active living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents who meet the Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines (%) • Park Board OneCard usage (#) • Residents living within a 5 minute walk (400m) of a park or other green space (%) • Tree canopy cover (%) <p>Lifelong learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the Internet (%) • Reading for general pleasure or interest (%) • Participation in a learning event or program (#) • High-school graduation and post-secondary education rates for Aboriginal people (%) <p>Culture and creativity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts and culture participation (#) • Artists and cultural workers (%) • Creative places and spaces (#) <p>Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable transportation mode share (%) • Number of active transportation trips (#) • Traffic-related fatalities <p>Liveability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Walk Scores (#) <p>Civic engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Healthy City for All Leadership Table meetings (#) • “Actions for all” implemented (%) • Wilder Collaboration Assessment <p><small>*These indicators will also be tracked for Aboriginal people.</small></p>
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21% are in low income families • 46% of adults exercise at least 150 minutes per week

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

A HEALTHY CITY FOR ALL

HEALTHY CITY STRATEGY - FOUR YEAR ACTION PLAN
2015 - 2018 | PHASE 2



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Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Ry Thompson, AES

Date: March 20, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	City of Vancouver Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver, Greenest City 2020
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Citywide Integrated Rainwater Management Plan (IRMP) addresses areas of Vancouver where stormwater is piped directly to either combined sewer or ocean outfalls. Outside of the IRMP study area, two watersheds in Vancouver have remaining surface streams—Still Creek and Musqueam Creek—and are guided by their own integrated stormwater (rainwater) management plans, under separate cover. Stanley Park, which has surface streams, is also excluded from this study area. Volume II provides a BMP Toolkit for “green infrastructure” with common tools to address rainwater management in Vancouver, highlighting their strengths and challenges.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision for the Citywide IRMP – Vancouver’s abundant rainwater is celebrated as a resource:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ To maintain clean water from watersheds to receiving environments.○ To reduce potable water demand.○ To connect people to urban and natural ecosystem functions.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rainwater Management links to the following Greenest City Action Plan Goals:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Goal 1: Green Economy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goal 3: Green Buildings ○ Goal 6: Access to Nature ○ Goal 8: Clean Water <p>Clean Water is focused on the quality of water being released to the environment. The stormwater in City pipes flows to sensitive receiving waters including False Creek, Coal Harbour, beaches at English Bay, Kitsilano, Jericho, and Spanish Banks, and to the sensitive fisheries of the Fraser River. Supporting salmon, aquatic ecosystems, waterfront and beach swimming are all fundamental objectives of the Citywide IRMP.</p>
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous Rainwater Management Strategies are recognized by City of Vancouver as providing functions that include liveability, habitat creation and biodiversity benefits, while also meeting their key rainwater management goals and objectives. These include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absorbent Landscapes 2. Rain Gardens and Infiltration Bulges 3. Green Roof 4. Daylighted Streams 5. Constructed Wetlands • These methods address rainwater infiltration and also help to meet City biodiversity objectives, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the presence of surface water streams, wetlands and sylvan or intermittent ponds and pools. 2. Providing a variety of water and riparian habitats for birds, bees, dragonflies, butterflies and other compatible urban wildlife. 3. Restoring, where possible, fish habitat in the City. • Rainwater Management Areas and Biodiversity Demonstration Projects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An early priority in selected areas should be to create a visible 'water focal point' or biodiversity demonstrations in each watershed – a place where the quality and quantity of water, and the life it supports, can be seen (and monitored/improved) 2. Over two dozen Biodiversity Demonstration Projects are highlighted on the map in Figure I-13 and are distributed throughout the City's Rainwater Management Areas (RMAs). Many of these occur in Parks and public areas where residents would interact with them regularly. • Key Implementation Principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple Benefits and Continuous Improvement 2. Context Sensitive Design 3. Shared Responsibility 4. Incremental Adaptation
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All but two of the historic streams in Vancouver now flow through storm sewers before discharging into the Fraser River, Burrard Inlet, False Creek or English Bay. These watersheds include Still Creek and Musqueam Creek, both of which have their own Integrated Stormwater Management Plans. • The City has an established program to convert combined sewers into separated systems of sanitary sewers and storm drains. Already well underway, the program should be completed by Year 2050.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average annual rainfall (AAR) in Vancouver varies from 1200mm near the Fraser River to 1500mm at Burrard Inlet shoreline. • Rainwater Management Targets in Vancouver Citywide Area <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rain Shower (+/- 70% of Annual Rainfall Volume) – First 24mm per day – Soak it in! – Capture/infiltrate or reuse at source. 2. Large Storm (+/- 20% of Annual Volume) – Second 24mm per day – Clean it up! – Treat, ideally through surface soils. 3. Extreme Storm (+/- 10% of Annual Volume) – Remainder – Provide runoff routes (pipes and/or overflow). • Meeting the goals and targets to protect Vancouver’s bays, beaches and biodiversity requires cooperation from all land uses and land managers in the city. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single family and low density land uses, and local streets, need to play a role, as they represent over 80% of the land area in our watersheds. 2. Over 50% of land area in the City of Vancouver is covered by residential land uses and the adjacent local streets. • The volume reduction target should provide additional space (approximately 30%) in storm sewer pipes to accommodate flows that may increase due to more intense rainfall events and climate change.
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VOLUME I

Vision, Principles & Actions

FINAL DRAFT



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Park Board Strategic Framework Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Park Board Strategic Framework Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Park Board Strategic Framework
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Park Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2012
Active Time Period:	2012-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	This framework establishes the mission, vision, goals and a set of directions and objectives to guide the actions and growth of Vancouver Parks. The stated mission is to: "provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation to benefit all people, communities and the environment. "The four main directions of the mission are 1) Parks and Recreation for All 2) Leader in Greening 3) Excellence in Resource Management 4) Engaging People
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Great Experiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1.1 Improved Inclusivity & Accessibility: Provide parks and recreation facilities and services that are inclusive and universally accessible. ○ 1.2 Continuous Quality Improvement: Implement a service focused continuous improvement process. ○ 1.3 Enhanced Participation & Active Living: Encourage active and healthy lifestyles and promote community involvement. • 2. Relevant Programs and Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.1 Proactive Service Planning & Delivery: Assess parks and recreation needs and provide diverse and inclusive services that reflect Vancouver's current and future requirements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.2 Sport for Life: Support the implementation of the Vancouver Sport Strategy. ○ 2.3 Vibrant Arts & Culture Experiences: Actively facilitate public participation in and access to the arts. ● 4. Healthy Ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4.1 Green Stewardship: Model and advocate for best practices in ecosystem enhancement and management. ○ 4.2 Local Food Systems: Support community-based food production by contributing to the development of neighbourhood and city-wide food infrastructure programs and assets. ○ 4.3 Green Education & Advocacy: Use Park Board expertise, programs, facilities and partnerships to increase awareness and knowledge of sustainable living. ● 5. Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5.1 Effective Partnerships: Partner to deliver programs and services and further strategic objectives. ○ 5.2 Productive Collaborations: Build positive and open relationships. ○ 5.3 Valued Volunteers & Advocates: Appreciate and acknowledge the efforts of volunteers and advocates. ● 6. Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6.1 Active Community Participation: Encourage active participation in parks and recreation. ○ 6.2 Improved Communication & Engagement: Maintain and enhance relationships with users and the community. ○ 6.3 Open & Approachable Organization: Be accessible, transparent and accountable. ● 7. Employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.1 Open Dialogue: Enhance internal communication to ensure understanding of key service objectives and initiatives. ○ 7.2 Safe, Innovative & Collaborative Workplace: Implement innovative practices to foster a safe, stimulating, and healthy work environment. ○ 7.3 Fair Recruitment & Development Opportunities: Support, manage and develop Park Board employees. Use fair and transparent hiring and promotion processes. ● 7. Fiscally Resourceful <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8.1 Enhanced Fiscal Planning & Management: Develop and implement common policies, operating procedures and service standards. ○ 8.2 Entrepreneurial Development: Assess and pursue service-enhancing and revenue-generating opportunities. ○ 8.3 Increased Community Giving: Expand opportunities for individuals and organizations to donate and support parks and recreation activities. ○ 8.4 Maximize Resources: Use resources productively. Be effective and efficient. ● 9. Well Managed Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1 Strategic Asset Management: Manage assets with a long-term horizon – build the right things, build them to last, make them easy to take care of.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.2 Flexible & Functional Facilities: Collaborate with community partners to co-locate and develop convertible, scalable, multi-use facilities. ○ 9.3 Sustainable Design: Integrate feasible sustainability concepts into design, construction, maintenance and operations.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parks and Recreation for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. Accessible, diverse and quality amenities and services that encourage participation and meet current and future needs. ○ Leader in Greening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2. Through our actions we demonstrate leading green and horticultural practices and preserve, protect and create green space. ○ Engaging People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3. Working openly together to understand and achieve goals and strengthen relationships. ○ Excellence in Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4. Use existing resources effectively and efficiently, and be innovative in developing additional resources to deliver best value for money and meet community needs. • See pg. 42 for Annual Planning Cycle Diagram
Question for PB Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should the mission, vision, direction, goals and objectives for the strategic plan be incorporated into master plan? Should the master plan have its own organizing principles (critical success factors, community engagement themes, system elements i.e. parks, community centres) or share the strategic plan 4 directions as organizational elements?
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission: "Provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation to benefit all people, communities and the environment."

Please insert the cover of the plan here:



Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation

Park Board Strategic Framework

(Mission, Vision, Directions, Goals and Objectives)

June 27, 2012

Visit the Park Board web site at vancouverparks.ca

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Park Land Acquisition Strategy Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Park Land Acquisition Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Park Land Acquisition Strategy for Vancouver-Draft
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2006
Active Time Period:	2006-2016
Summary (50 – 100 words):	This draft strategy looks at the current parks network and how it measures up to the 1992 Management Plan's goals for 1.1 hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents as well as parkland of unique value. It provides comparative analysis with other major North American cities, reviews future needs based on growth projections, discusses methods to acquire land and provides guidance on priorities for the future.
Onboarding Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nov. 8 intro power point shows that the 1.1 hectares/ 1,000 residents is average for city. Also, has additional map showing 2016 geographic distribution of Ha parkland/population.• Park categories have been updated with 2015 Parkland Provision Study• Dec. 5 onboarding update with Erin Embley, PB Planner, stated that this document is only resource they have (although not approved by board).• The 2.75 acres or 1.1 Ha parkland for every 1000 new residents was a tough goal• Presented map identifying deficiencies and (confidential) areas for potential acquisitions• Currently using opportunistic purchasing, residential lot donation, City Land Transfers for acquisition. Mayor is interested in city-owned property particularly ROW (30% of city land is roads). How

	<p>does future of autonomous vehicles and land acquisition play into future trends (freeing up ROW/parking for parkland)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Council also involved in this discussion • Goal for current VPRSMF implementation section to update the acquisition strategy to be reactive and nimble to Vancouver's development trends (10-acre park could cost over \$50million to buy land and build-very expensive). • Cited \$130 million available currently for new park land (less available for maintaining existing). • Entire development exaction process is under review.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review with Parks Board staff to determine if there are any recommendations that still need to be implemented • Maintain the 'neighbourhood park' ratio at 1.1 hectares (2.75 acres) per new 1,000 residents. • Acquire new parks in areas experiencing significant population growth • Acquire new parks in neighbourhoods with major park-deficiencies (Fairview, Grandview-Woodland, Marpole and Mount Pleasant) • Acquire linear waterfront access rights and new parks along the Fraser River. • Acquire new parks in areas with moderate park-deficiencies, with emphasis on new parks that meet at least one other park acquisition objective, such as expanding an existing small park, a new park along a greenway, or a new park in a moderately-dense 'neighbourhood centre' • Acquire new parks along Point Grey and Burrard Inlet waterfronts • Acquire new parks that protect, preserve, enhance or restore important natural features
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study looks at conversion of "let-go" industrial land into residential and its impact on open space provisions • Looks at increase in density of housing and its impact on open space provisions • Identifies Granview Woodland, Fairview, Mount Pleasant and Marpole as areas with significant population growth • Identifies Kitsilano, West End, Strathcona, Kensington Cedar Cottage, Renfrew Collingwood, Sunset and Victoria Frasersview as moderate priorities of parkland acquisition
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks are divided into 2 categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Citywide ◦ Neighborhood • Parks can straddle both categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ex: Stanley Park: 90% citywide, 10% neighborhood ◦ (See table on page 10) • Parkland distribution is not even across the City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Fairview, Grandview-Woodland and Mount Pleasant are deficient (table on page 12) • Summarizes ways in which parks can be acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Land donated ◦ Land leased on long-term basis ◦ Land transferred as part of rezoning of a large tract of land ◦ Land purchased with funds collected from developers ◦ Land purchased with funds from capital budget

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies key parks to expand or consolidate • Identifies potential greenways • Identifies areas with significant natural features • Identifies precincts that lack both a school and park
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes specific guidelines for acquisition of new parks experiencing significant population growth and ties this to development fees (pg. 4) • 2006: 221 parks in Vancouver • 2006: 1,295 hectares • 2006: 11 % of landmass • 2006: Stanley Park is largest at 391 hectares • 2006: 130 parks are larger than 1 hectare • 2006: roughly 40% of Vancouver's shoreline is preserved as public parkland • 2006: Parks Boards provides 85% of public open space • 2006: 66,000 hectares of parkland in greater Vancouver • 2006: 23% of landmass in greater Vancouver (80% on North Shore) • 2006: 33 hectares per 1,000 residents • 2006: When benchmarked against 8 peer cities, Vancouver ranked 8th (of 9) for percentage of parkland devoted to parks • 2006 benchmarks included Toronto, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle (which have also been earmarked for possible inclusion in current VPRSMP) • 2006: When benchmarked against 8 peer cities, Vancouver ranked 6th (of 9) for ratio of park per 1,000 residents • 2006: of the 175 acres of land acquired from 2000-2006, only 15% was purchased by parks • 2006: +90,000 new residents between 2001 and 2021
Pull Quotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Vancouver's livability is closely associated with the quantity and quality of our park system. Our city faces a number of challenges with regards to park land acquisition, including increasing pressure due to population growth and uneven distribution of park space across the city." • "An increasing number of companies and workers are choosing to locate in highly livable settings – Vancouver's rapid growth in the last couple of decades attests to this. Parks can be seen as long-term civic investments, helping to secure a solid base for strengthening the city's economy." Pg. 16

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Park Land Acquisition Strategy for Vancouver

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION



Vancouver Park Board
January 23, 2006



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Parks Provision Standard Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Parks Provision Standard and Metric Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Parks Provision Standard and Metric Study
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation and Golder Associates
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016-2040
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The study uses spatial analysis to assess Vancouver's current parks network and to conduct a network-based audit of pedestrian access to these spaces. In addition, the study proposes a park classification system considering park size, amenities and landscaping. The plan offers recommendations for further analysis to assist in elevating the level of service, accessibility and equity of parks.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide inclusive and service-oriented experiences to all who visit parks• Deliver programs and services that are relevant to their current and future communities• Improve inclusivity and accessibility• Proactively access parks and recreation to address <u>future planning</u> needs• Recommends 5 park typologies: pg. 24<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Destination○ Community○ Neighbourhood○ Local○ Urban Plaza• Further demographic analysis is needed to understand geographic equity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further study of park utilization and use could inform maintenance and operations planning • More refined park metrics (considering population, income and quality) can help inform park acquisition and development • Modify Greenest City's five-minute walk metric to % of population that can access at least one passive and one active amenity within an 8-minute barrier free walking distance
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park Board metrics (1980-2006) are based on coarse analysis and do not reflect conditions on the ground • Metrics use geographically precise information but do not properly model pedestrian travel • Mapping does not properly convey complexity of parks
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guiding vision is to provide parks and recreation for all, meeting current and future needs • There are a number of factors influencing the precision of the data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Tiered analysis of pedestrian routes ◦ Daytime versus nighttime (resident) populations ◦ Greenspace access points • Need to understand public green space accessibility through actual pedestrian travel • Develop a functional park classification scheme that is responsive to demographic shifts for <u>future planning</u> work
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Greenest City Action plan, <u>92%</u> of Vancouverites live within a five-minute walk of a park or greenspace • When ped routes were mapped from nighttime population nodes, only <u>79.7%</u> of residents had access to parks, schools or other green spaces, <u>99.5%</u> lived within a 10-minute walk • Only <u>69.0%</u> of the daytime population was within a 5-minute walk • Income did not impact access to public green space • High incomes did however correlate to access to larger amounts of parkland (123.4 hectares per capita versus 5.4 hectares in less wealthy areas) • Rental dominant communities had better access to green space within a five-minute walk: <u>74%</u> of renter-occupied areas versus <u>57%</u> of owner-occupied • Owner-occupied did however correlate to access to larger amounts of parkland (38.5 hectares per capita versus 10.8 hectares in renter-occupied areas)
Onboarding Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Nov. 8 intro meeting, the Park Board staff presented excerpts from this study and brought up the issue of whether the 5-minute walk target from the Greenest City Action plan would need to be re-evaluated due to disparity across city (some areas meet, others don't and will continue to decrease as population increases). • Additionally, during Dec. 2016 conversations with Park Board staff, this document draft is under final revisions. Consensus is that first ½ (how walking distance is measured) is "fantastic;" second ½ is more investigative, qualitative study and is a "messier." Park Board staff working with Golder and associates to pull out methodology the PRSMP team should use in new study. ETA-early January 2017.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The classification system recommended within the Standards and Metrics Study will also be assessed to determine if changes to the categories would serve Vancouver well and aid benchmarking with other cities (fundamentally we agree with the addition of the “Urban Plaza” category and may possibly conclude the recommendation of a “Natural Areas/Greenway” category). • CONFIRM: Items completed in this study that we shouldn’t need to do for the Master Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spatial analysis (network-based assessment of pedestrian access 5-minute walk) of parks and park amenities. ○ Recommendations for a park classification system (examines quantity and quality of parks) and categorizes all the parks ○ List of amenities in each park (might need to update since some time has passed) ○ A literature review of policy and current trends within Park Board and City of Vancouver documents and external parks and recreation plans (see page 3) ○ Precedent cities studied for their LOS approach that they already collected some metrics include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City of Toronto ▪ City of Melbourne ▪ City of Seattle
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Please insert the cover of the plan here:



MARCH 23, 2016



Report Number: 1538110-001



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Related Plan Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: Design Workshop

Date: June 7, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Parks Board - Community Centre Association Joint Operating Agreement
Department Issuing:	Parks Board
Location:	Vancouver
Publication Year:	April 4, 2017
Active Time Period:	January 1, 2018-December 31, 2025
Summary (50 – 100 words):	Starting January 1, 2018, all Community Centre Associations (CCA) will terminate the existing Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) and enter into the April 14, 2017, Amended version. The goal of the amended JOA is to ensure the successful and financially sustainable offering of programming and services to all residents of the City of Vancouver. This Agreement sets out the legal relationship between the Park Board (PB) and the Association (each individual CCA).
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JOA does not include surrounding or adjacent parks, arenas, pools, playing fields • Agreements is for seven years with the option to review for an additional eight years (15 years max) • The PB will develop the Entire Facility operating and capital budget and will allocate resources appropriately while taking into consideration any Input provided by the Association • The PB will undertake all major capital improvements • The PB will designate up to five system-wide Programs to be offered across the CCA • The Association will serve as a stakeholder when planning for parks and recreation amenities near the JOA • The PB makes all final decisions regarding capital budgets and expenses
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming is the reasonability of the Association, including scheduling, fees, quality control and evaluation. Association may

	<p>use Outdoor Areas and other areas of the Entire Facility outside of the JOA for programming or special events in accordance with the PB permitting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association is responsible for minor capital improvements. • Renovations, maintenance, upgrades will be done by the PB. • Updates for buildings are based on the outcome of the building condition assessments. • The PB will develop an annual operation and capital budget for the Community Centre Network. Is funding allocated equally among all the associations? • The Association will run fitness centre usage and is responsible for paying for improvements, such as new ballet bars, dance floor, etc.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Vancouver is the sole owner of the assets, which are in the possession and control of the PB, including designated parks and other land, the community centre buildings and other facilities and improvements located on such lands. • Membership: • <i>Onecard is free</i> • <i>Access and use products (i.e. Flexipass, Leisure Access Program) will be loaded on to a user's OneCard</i> • <i>Membership in a CCA is not a pre-requisite and will not be required for the public to access, register for or participate in any Programming or services provided by the Association at or from the JOA.</i> • <i>At the election of the Association, membership in the Association will be offered to patrons of the JOA when registering for Programming or services.</i> • Access policy may address issues such as reducing barriers to participation, universal access, leveraging the capacity of the Community Centre Networks, and other matters the PB deems to be of public importance. • ActiveNet is used at all facilities.
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PB may designate up to five system-wide programs each year and the Association will not be required to pay more money for those programs. • The Association receives revenue from all Facility-Generated Revenue, all Association membership fee, all grant, bequest, fundraising or donation funds directed to the Association. • PB will prepare an annual report describing the use and allocation of the Operations Fee funds and related outcomes, and will make the report public. • PB and representation from all CCAs will meet a minimum of twice annually.
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of Vancouver's community centres serves as the hub of its respective neighbourhood linking residents together with resources to encourage positive health outcomes through healthy lifestyles, social connectedness and the ability to contribute to community; (p.3) • Community centres provide access to quality programming and services to encourage healthy lifestyles through participation in physical, recreational, cultural, educational, social and capacity-

	building programs for residents of the community, which are responsive to the community's unique needs; (p.3)
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Please insert the cover of the plan here:

PARK BOARD - COMMUNITY CENTRE ASSOCIATION

JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF PARKS AND RECREATION

AND

THE [INSERT NAME] COMMUNITY CENTRE SOCIETY

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People, Parks and Dogs Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: Consultant

Date: December 28, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: People, Parks and Dogs Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	People Parks and Dogs Strategy
Department Issuing:	Parks and Recreation Board-Planning
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	Strategy due Spring 2017
Active Time Period:	2017-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Park Board is developing a comprehensive strategy to guide the planning and design of parks to create beautiful, safe, and engaging spaces for people with and without dogs.
Onboarding Notes	<p>Erin Embley presented a progress report on the People Parks and Dogs Strategy including the following takeaways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6% of park space is designated for off-leash dog use• Dogs and their owners are regular users of park space• In Vancouver, there are 30,000 licensed dogs with estimates that this only represents 15-20% of total dogs (estimated total population 150,000 dogs).• The \$40 license fee goes into general revenues, but in Calgary those fees go back into funding amenities, training and programming. There is no fee for off-leash areas• Enforcement is a hot topic• As of September 2016, 4,300 people have taken part in outreach to discover what is working/not working with dog use in parks• Policy recommendations will include<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Safety for people○ Safety for dogs○ Education○ Enforcement○ Benefits○ Providing areas for dogs to exercise

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discouraging conflict ● Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dog waste ○ Shared space/conflicts ○ Keeping off-leash areas in zones ○ Need better data ● Impacts to VPRSMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Understanding population projections and impact to increase in dog ownership ○ Need to include policy recommendations for dog use in parks ○ Could SOPARC observations also track dog use in parks? ○ Also, during onboarding visits, PB staff pointed out issues with urban dog use/waste in tree pits and public green space with detrimental impacts to plant health and public space quality.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offer a variety of off-leash experiences ● Off leash dog area typologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Neighbourhood Urban: .04-.4ha ○ Neighbourhood Dog Run: .04-.4ha ○ Neighbourhood Park: .4-1.2 ha ○ Destination Trail: No size target ○ Destination Park: greater than 1.2 ha
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide clear and effective off-leash boundaries ● Support the needs of people with and without dogs in parks with off-leash areas ●
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need for improved access across Vancouver at both the neighbourhood and destination park scale ● Need to expand the hours of operation for off leash areas ● Prioritize new off leash areas in growth areas, such as West End, Downtown, Kitsilano, Fairview, Mount Pleasant and Grandview-Woodland.
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are 36 off-leash areas across Vancouver ● Ensure Vancouver residents can access neighbourhood off-leash areas within a 15-minute walk (1 km). ● Ensure Vancouver residents can access destination off-leash areas within a 35-minute walk or a short drive.
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

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Regional Context Summary

To: Katherine Howard, Vancouver Park Board

From: Design Workshop

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Regional Context Statement Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Regional Context Statement Official Development Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2013
Active Time Period:	2013-2040
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Regional Context Statement consolidates development recommendations from related local and regional planning initiatives to achieve five central goals. These goals are to: create a compact urban area, support a sustainable economy, protect the environment and respond to climate change impacts, develop complete communities and support sustainable transportation choices.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3.1: Protect Conservation and Recreation lands (pg. 32) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greenest City 2020 Action Plan (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create 4-6 new mini-parks in ROW ▪ Acquire new parks in priority neighborhoods ▪ Plant 150,000 new trees on city land ▪ Green Hastings Park ▪ Build and upgrade parks and greenways ○ Park Board Strategic Plan (2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan for long-term renewal of parks and rec facilities ▪ Assess rec needs ▪ Expand services to accommodate population growth ○ City Plan (1995) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New and diverse public spaces ▪ Protect nature and scenic viewsheds to mountains and to water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Align public space with community character / need ▪ Encourage neighborhood participation in stewardship and development ▪ Plan for clean air and water • Strategy 3.2: Protect and enhance natural features and their connectivity (pg. 34) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Park Board Strategic Plan (2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>(see lit review for PB Strategic Plan for more detail)</i> ▪ Green Operations ▪ Healthy Ecosystems ▪ Local Food Systems ▪ Green Education and Advocacy ▪ Restoration Efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian areas of Still Creek, including Renfrew Ravine • Stanley Park Forest Restoration • Stanley Park Ecological Action Plan • Beaver Lake and Beaver Lake bog restoration in Stanley Park • Audubon status for civic golf courses • Creek development and estuary at New Brighton Park • Restoration of Trout Lake • Master planning for John Hendry Park • Fraser River frontage • Songbird Strategy • Remnant woodland restoration and urban forest • Ecotone development at Marginal Wharf at Jericho Beach • Creekway watercourse in Hasting Park ○ Vancouver Greenways Plan (1995) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17 Greenways proposed (map pg. 36) ○ Stanley Park Ecological Action Plan (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore Beaver Lake ▪ Address water quality in Lost Lagoon ▪ Develop best practices for invasive species ▪ Develop best practices for species of significance ▪ Reduce habitat fragmentation ○ Greenest City Quickstart (2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore shoreline and intertidal zones by partnering with regional organizations ▪ Improve public access to waterfront ▪ Add green space and improve river access ○ Still Creek Enhancement Plan (2002) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore native plantings ▪ Remove concrete and naturalize bank ▪ Add interpretive plaques and boardwalks ○ Fraser River and Burrard Inlet Waterfront Policies and Guidelines (1974) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve public waterfront along Burrard Inlet, English Bay, False Creek and Fraser River ○ Sewer Separation Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eliminate all combined overflows by 2050
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3.4: Encourage land use and transportation infrastructure that improve the ability to withstand climate change impacts and natural hazard risks (pg. 42) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Flood Proofing Policies (2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amend floodproofing policies and undertake coastal flood risk assessment with sea level rise ◦ Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement city-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Strategy ▪ Complete coastal flood risk assessment ▪ Water conservation ▪ Urban Forest comprehensive management plan
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1.1: contain urban development within the urban containment boundary (pg. 9) • Industrial lands to be preserved captured in map (pg. 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Q: Has there been conversations about collocating industrial uses and park space? What is the Parks Board's position on this? (see pg. 25)</i> • Map defines metro core area and the Oakridge Town Centre and Cambie Corridor FTDA growth zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Q: Do these align with the zones in our plan?</i> • Strategy 1.2: Focus growth in urban centres and frequent transit development areas • Strategy 2.3: Protect the supply of agricultural land and promote agricultural viability with an emphasis on food production (pg. 29) • Strategy 3.3: Encourage land use and transportation infrastructure that reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality (pg. 38) • Strategy 4.2: Develop healthy and complete communities with access to a range of services and amenities (pg. 52) • Strategy 5.1: Coordinate land use and transportation to encourage transit, multiple-occupancy vehicles, cycling and walking
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key policy plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Greenest City 2020 Action Plan ◦ Healthy City Strategy 2012 ◦ Transportation 2040 ◦ EcoDensity ◦ CityPlan ◦ Industrial Lands Policies ◦ Central Area Plan ◦ Economic Action Plan ◦ Metro Core Jobs and Economy Land Use Plan •
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver is anticipated to receive over 1 million new residents and 600,000 new jobs over the next 30 years; that is 35,000 new residents a year (pg. 5)

City of Vancouver

**Regional Context Statement
Official Development Plan**

(Adopted by By-law No. 10789, September 24, 2013)



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Related Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	A Portrait of Social Infrastructure in Vancouver
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016 – present
Summary (50 – 100 words):	<p>This is a draft social infrastructure plan that summarizes concepts, baseline conditions, needs, and capacity. This plan is focused on specific types of social infrastructure relevant to the City: neighbourhood houses; facilities that are created through public benefits processes in community plans or rezoning projects; facilities that house organizations receiving City grants; or other City policies or initiatives. Therefore, it excludes many types of social infrastructure (specifically, it excludes parks and passive open spaces).</p> <p>This plan is intended to complement other City plans and ongoing efforts and to provide a set of priorities. In addition, it provides tools for prioritizing and evaluating decisions. This will guide the investment in programs that have the capacity to deliver and that are high priority.</p>
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring geographic equity, with particular consideration to the relative lack of services in south Vancouver neighbourhoods and shifting patterns of social and economic trends between the east and west sides of the city. Developing infrastructure that is flexible and resilient in the face of demographic change, particularly an aging population. Coordinating City of Vancouver assets and investments to nurture a thriving social infrastructure sector into the future.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring social equity amidst increasing polarization of income and wealth, and incredible challenges related to affordable housing.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document acknowledges the increased needs in Vancouver due to the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of social isolation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Growth and land use changes in communities (e.g. Grandview-Woodland, Norquay, Downtown, Cambie Corridor, Marpole); ○ Greater socio-economic disparity; ○ An aging population; ○ Unaffordability (e.g. housing, childcare); and ○ Erosion of Federal and Provincial funding for social infrastructure.
Key metrics:	<p>The number, type, geolocation, and coverage (if applicable) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community association business licenses (non-profit) • City-owned social facilities • Community Service Grants • Neighborhood Houses • % of adults reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging • At least 4 people in their network to turn to for help
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of planning is, fundamentally, a “societal activity, rather than a particular set of governmental regulations or a particular professional body” (Heather Campbell, “Planning ethics’ and rediscovering the idea of planning,” Planning Theory, 2012).. • For a community to function and be sustainable, the basic needs of its residents must be met.

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Vancouver Sport for Life Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Vancouver Sport for Life: Vancouver Sport Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

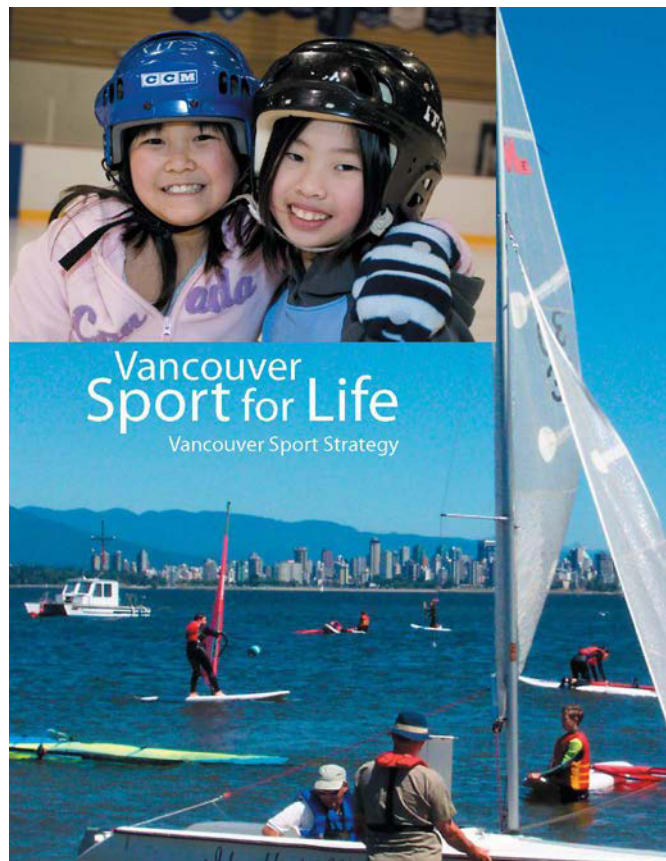
Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Sport for Life: Vancouver Sport Strategy
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver and Vancouver Park Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2008
Active Time Period:	2008-2015
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Vancouver Sport Strategy (VSS) provides a comprehensive vision for recreation in Vancouver, informed by extensive community engagement. The strategy bridges six strategic goals, including lifelong and inclusive recreation, premier events and quality facilities. The strategy aims to foster a dynamic and inclusive sport system for all by 2015 through the implementation of topical recommendations.
Onboarding Notes	<p>Conversations with Darren Peterson (Manager of Citywide Recreation Services) and Donie Rosa (Director of Recreation) hit the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Vancouver Sport for Life document needs updating• General discussion of recreation in Canada and other areas having megaplex destinations (Vancouver has limited space; where would large track facility go?)• What is the role of sports tourism in the next 10-25 years?• STEAM model (Sport Tourism Economic Assessment Model)• Stakeholders<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Field Sports Federation had a capital plan submission that shows members desires and needs<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sport user groups have registration data and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)▪ This group also convenes meetings every couple of months to talk about a range of issues

	<p>(allocation of facility tie, maintenance standards, gaps)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Board doesn't actively form an association; they help sport grow (Parcour, speed skating-no long track; limited short track, boxing. ○ Provincial Sport Body looking for policy/threshold for providing new facilities (i.e., tennis is interested in a competitive facility) ○ Vancouver Sport Network (talks about overarching needs) ○ Not as organized as we'd like them to be ○ Indoor groups bring up more needs • Physical literacy at top of list for goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vancouver very low compared to rest of country ○ Dedicated physical education teachers have been pretty much eliminated ○ City of Richmond has study that shows shocking decline in physical activity (especially drop off of young girls in sports) • Staff interested in sports hosting but cited limitation in current facilities that lack requirements for events (tracks that are seven lanes instead of eight; 49 meter pools)
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to do a further audit of this plan and Field Sports Association with the Parks Board staff to determine which recommendations are completed or are future priorities • Matrix of sports programming in Vancouver (pg. 14) • Matrix of key sport stakeholders and their roles (pg. 16) • Strengthened Interaction recommendations: (pg. 20) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create advisory board to assist in plan implementation 2. Assign staff person to oversee development of Vancouver Sports Network (VSN) 3. Organize Sport Summit 4. Develop formal mandate to define roles and responsibilities 5. Provide facility access and operational support to key sport groups through VSN • Physical Literacy (PL) recommendations: (pg. 22) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop PL comp plan 2. Link PL program providers through VSN 3. Create assessment tools to determine program efficacy 4. Establish baseline metrics and track PL outcomes • Active for Life recommendations (pg. 24) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate VACnet with VSS framework 2. Create long-term objectives informed by the Active Communities plan 3. Link key Active for Life programs through VSN 4. Create baseline metric and track sports participation to inform future planning • Enhanced Excellence recommendations (pg. 26) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build partnerships between government and high performance sport organizations 2. Create Excellence Action Plan with other Metro Van jurisdictions 3. Determine if City can add value to partnership through programming and admin support 4. Establish baseline and track excellence performance • Quality Facilities recommendations (pg. 28)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand facilities planning to cover all sport facilities groups and update on 10-year cycle 2. Complete recreation gap analysis 3. Inventory recreation data in GIS database 4. Engage partners to develop sports infrastructure 5. Pursue VSS goals through city planning initiatives 6. Pursue alternative funding 7. Develop centralized booking for Park Board and Schools facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier Event Destination recommendations (pg. 32) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop Sport Event Hosting plan with Sport Tourism Task Force ○ Align civic support with VSS goals and Sport Event Hosting plan ○ Streamline event coordination ○ Coordinate Major Event hosting with other jurisdictions ○ Build public / private partnerships for events
Recommendations that indirectly impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built out of the Active Communities Initiative and the Active Communities Action Plan 2006-2010 • Core concept is the idea of Long-Term Athlete Development (LTAD), known in Canada as Canadian Sport for Life (pg. 6, pg. 13 for diagram), which ties recreation to physical activity • Benefits of VSS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Framework for partnership leading to health and wellness outcomes ○ Increase inclusiveness ○ Sustain recognition as a premier sports destination ○ Sport has a role in community building • Public outreach feedback: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need for increased coordination between Park Board and City staff on recreation ○ Identified Vancouver School Board and UBC as potential partners ○ Desire for greater hierarchy or responsibility for sport within the city ○ Concern about age and condition of facilities was secondary to coordination issues • Related initiatives shaping sport in the City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2010 Olympics ○ National tax credit for sport programs ○ ActNOW BC initiative for wellness ○ Metro Van and Fraser Valley Cities' Sports Tourism Plans ○ Active Communities Vancouver ○ VACnet, a network of health and wellness stakeholders • Key challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inconsistent delivery of programs ○ Aging facilities / infrastructure ○ Loss of top athletes to facilities outside the city ○ Unequitable opportunities for early childhood physical literacy • Core values: wellness, inclusion, excellence and fairness

Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68-70% of Vancouver residents are physically active (pg. 10), compared to 49% nationally • Only 10% of children 9-12 participate in after school sports activities but 50% would like to (pg. 12) • Rate of obesity in Vancouver is increasing at twice the rate of the rest of British Columbia (pg. 11)
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Vancouver Tourism Master Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 5, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Vancouver Tourism Master Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

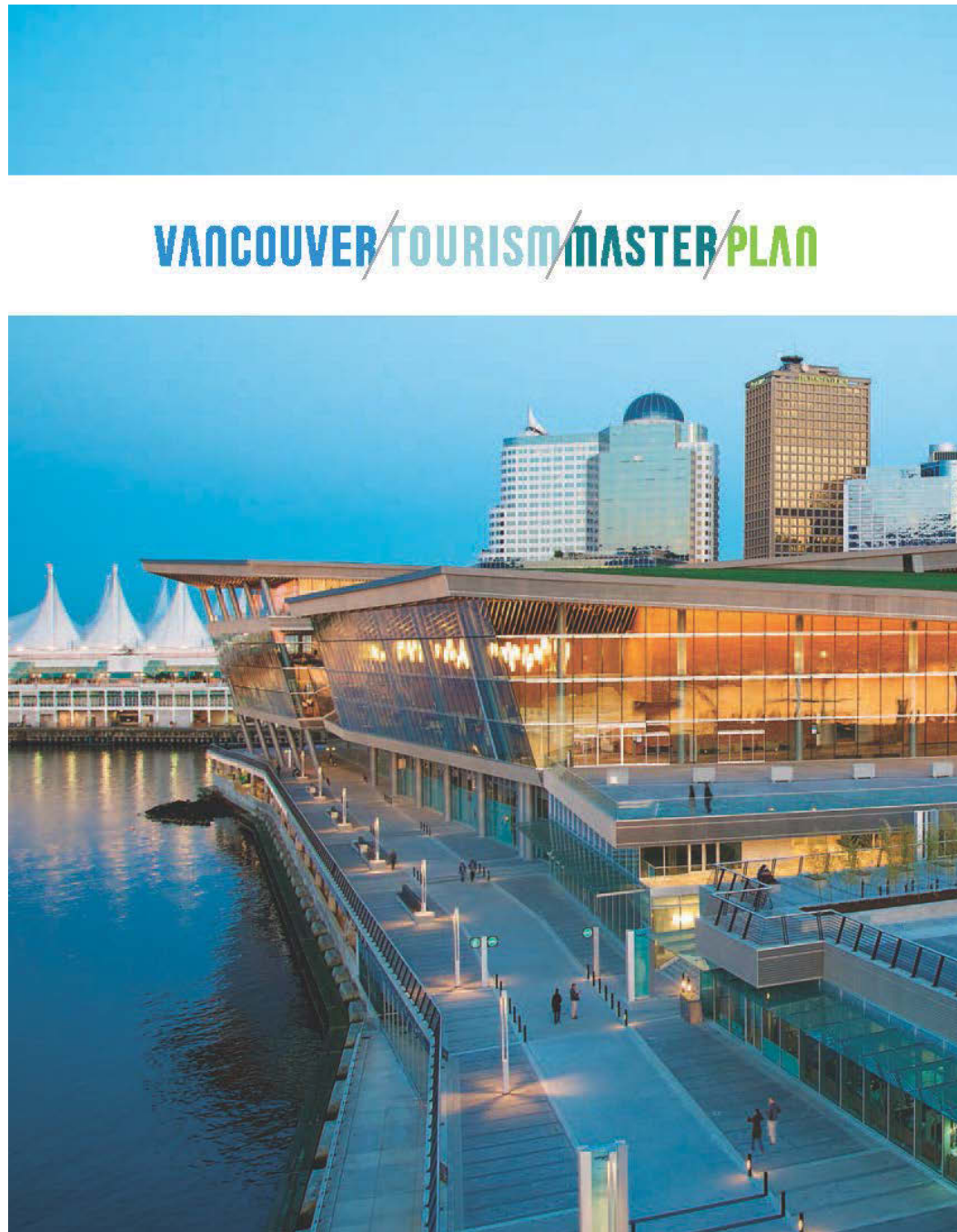
Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Tourism Master Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver, Tourism Vancouver & Vancouver Economic Commission
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2013
Active Time Period:	2011-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Master Plan intends to grow tourism in Vancouver in the way that is “economically, socially and environmentally sustainable” in order to meet the needs of residents, visitors, investors and other stakeholders. The Plan envisions Vancouver as “the world’s most exciting, attractive and welcoming destination” with activation throughout the year.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product development: aquatic tourism to offer more harbor, river and ocean touring activities• Product development: cycling for all ages and abilities with touring routes• Product development: health and wellness tourism, including lifestyle events, such as Vancouver Marathon, GranFondo and SeaWheeze• Product development: Parks & Nature, Park Board to develop and promote more products, activities and events, such as bird watching and soft adventure activities to promote nature engagement. Park Board to strengthen branding and identity of Stanley Park and VanDusen Botanical Gardens.• Product development: seawall and beaches, assess condition of seawall and possible improvements. Park Board to explore additional opportunities to animate the seawall and beaches with

	<p>entertainment, artistic exhibitions, food and beverage establishments, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events: sports tourism, join with PavCO (VCC and BC Place), the Vancouver Sport Network and other partners to move sport strategy forward, bring premier sports events, like the Davis Cup and FIFA Women's World Cup. • Visitor experience design: sustainability, by greening operations and pursuing global standards and certifications • Tourism Infrastructure Development: Pacific National Exhibition, capital improvements in PNE Hasting Parks, modernized venue for major events and festivals (complete?) • Tourism Infrastructure Development: Tourism Corridor, Georgia Street between NE False Creek and Stanley Park • Tourism Infrastructure Development: NE False Creek Sports and Entertainment District, adjacent to BC Place and Rogers Arena
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development: aboriginal tourism to showcase its First Nations history • Product development: Vancouverism, leverage City's reputation for urban design, planning, sustainability, integration of land use, transportation and energy. • Events: cultural events and signature events (pg. 21), parks as possible venues • Visitor experience design: customer journey map, digital visitor experience, hosting and hospitality and wayfinding (pg. 23). • Neighbourhoods: neighbourhood focus (see pg. 25 for full list) and public art with loop connecting art throughout Vancouver • Tourism Infrastructure Development: Portside, development of Port Metro lands east of Canada Place • Transportation: walkability, enhance corridors, safety and connections (pg. 31) • Advocacy and Public Affairs: alcoholic beverages, review and revise regulations on alcohol at key tourist destinations (pg. 33) • Tourism Vancouver Funding: secure, incremental, long-term, sustainable funding (pg. 33) • Partnerships and alliances: brand alignment, align brands of City of Vancouver, Tourism Vancouver and Vancouver Economic Commission
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related plans / initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rethink Vancouver (2011) • Key Opportunities tied to Parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Aboriginal Culture Pavilion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new aboriginal tourism centre in Stanley Park on the site of the current Klahowya Village ◦ Entertainment District and Tourism Corridor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With removal of viaducts, northeast false creek has the potential to become a new commercial district with Georgia Street as the Tourism Corridor, connecting VAG, Queen Elizabeth Theatre and Stanley Park ◦ Granville Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repurposing of two lanes on Granville Bridge to create an elevated cycling and pedestrian bridge

Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanley Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ TripAdvisor ranked it as the #1 attraction in Vancouver ◦ Named second best city park in the World by Travel + Leisure Magazine • Named as one of the world's "Top 10 Beach Cities" by National Geographic • Vancouver's tourism budget is half of peer cities, Toronto and Montreal, at \$30m
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Transportation 2040 Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Transportation 2040 Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Transportation 2040
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2012
Active Time Period:	2012-2040
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The plan provides a long-term, strategic vision to help guide transportation and land use decisions. The plan consists of long-term targets, policy recommendations and actions to facilitate the healthy growth of Vancouver and strengthen its transportation systems across all modes.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• L 1.3. Design buildings to contribute to a public realm that feels interesting and safe• W 1.4. Make streets and public spaces rain-friendly• W 2.2. Create public plazas and gathering spaces throughout the city• C 2.1. Provide abundant and convenient bicycle parking and end-of-trip facilities• T 2.2. Provide easy connections and comfortable waiting areas throughout the network• The transformation of Robson Square into a permanent pedestrian-priority space as a key initiative of both Greenest City and Transportation 2040 for reprioritizing the right-of-way. Other possible sites include: (pg. 68)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Hamilton Street in Yaletown○ Mainland Street in Yaletown○ Water Street in Gastown○ Robson Street in Downtown and the West End• The plan includes improvements to the seawalls, including separation of modes on pathways, renovating existing walls and overcrowding, particularly along False Creek (pg. 73)• City is exploring how to the Parklet and Pavement to Parks program into a more formal initiative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City is looking at removing the Georgia and Dunsmuir viaducts which would better connect parks and the historic neighborhoods around False Creek (pg. 74) • The long-term transformation of the Arbutus rail corridor into a regional greenway is a key initiative of the plan (pg. 78) • Burrard Island Crossings: there is an existing agreement to remove vehicular traffic from the Stanley Park causeway and the Lions Gate Bridge by 2030, however a third crossing is still in negotiations (pg. 79). • The plan identifies the Fraser River area as an area needing greater study, issues include connectivity, support to industrial economy and preservation of the local ecosystem. (pg. 80) • The plan identifies the Arbutus Corridor as a multi-use transportation and greenway (pg. 78) • Improve existing non-motorized greenway and active transportation network as part of an integrated network around Broadway Corridor, False Creek, the Seawall and Downtown including greenways and private ferry access. (pg. 73.)
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020: goal to have <u>50%</u> of all trips be on foot, bike or transit • 2040: goal to have <u>67%</u> of all trips be on foot, bike or transit • W 1.1. Make streets safer for walking • W 1.3. Make streets accessible for all people • W 1.5. Address gaps in the pedestrian network • W 1.6. Provide a blueprint for great pedestrian realm design • W 1.6.2 Improve local ecology when designing: increase number, size and health of street trees • W 1.7. Make the city easy to navigate on foot • W 2.1. Enable and encourage creative uses of the street • C 1.2. Upgrade and expand the cycling network to efficiently connect people to destinations • T 1.4. Support increased water-based transit • T 2.1. Support a transit system that is easy to navigate • M 1.3. Manage traffic to improve safety and neighbourhood livability • G 1.3. Support Port Metro Vancouver efforts to reduce port-related environmental and traffic impacts • G 3.2. Provide up-to-date, readily-accessible information on traffic calming measures and closures • E 1.1. Promote walking and cycling as fun, practical, <u>and</u> healthy transportation choices • E 1 Promote health benefits and cost-effectiveness of active transportation choices as part of regular everyday life • W 2.2 Public plazas and gathering spaces through parklet installations as a pedestrian streetscape design feature
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transportation interweaves a number of regional, provincial and local plans, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Metro Vancouver: Regional Growth Strategy (2011) ○ Translink: Transport 2040 (2008) and 2045 (ongoing) ○ British Columbia: Provincial Transit Plan (2008) ○ Climate Action Plan (2008) ○ District of North Vancouver: Transportation Plan (2012) and other regional plans ○ Port Metro Vancouver: Port 2050 (2010) ○ Vancouver International Airport: Your Airport 2027 (2007) ○ University of British Columbia: Strategic Transportation Plan (2005, ongoing) ○ Downtown Transportation Plan (2002)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bicycle Plan (1999) ○ Transportation Plan (1997) ○ Greenways Plan (1995) ○ More on pg. 7 • Key challenges: (pg. 8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Growing city with limited road space ○ Demand for transit ○ Costs of sedentary lifestyles ○ High cost of housing ○ Aging population ○ Rising fuel prices ○ Climate change ○ Growing downtown • Vancouver is actively seeking to change the “hierarchy of modes” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking ○ Cycling ○ Transit ○ Taxi / Commercial Transit / Shared vehicles ○ Private automobiles • Vancouver supporting mode shifts to walking, biking, transit through 5 Ds of the built environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Destinations ○ Distance ○ Density ○ Diversity ○ Design
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>'96-'11: -5% vehicles entering city; -20% vehicles entering Downtown.</u> • <u>97%</u> of collisions are caused by motor vehicle occupants • <u>45%</u> of fatalities from collisions are pedestrians, <u>42%</u> motor vehicle occupants, <u>5%</u> bicyclists, <u>9%</u> motorcyclists. (pg. 13)

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Transportation 2040

Plan as adopted by Vancouver City Council on October 31, 2012



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Turf & Horticulture Inventory Booklet Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: June 13, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Turf & Horticulture Inventory Booklet Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Turf and Horticulture Inventory Booklet
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Turf and Horticulture Inventory compiles a complete list of park spaces maintained by the City of Vancouver. The Booklet provides detailed plans of all parks with area takeoffs of the type of turf and horticulture beds in each. Turf and horticulture are inventoried separately.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• n/a
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four maintenance districts:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Destination Area</i>: downtown bordered by Main, Broadway and Burrard○ <i>North Area</i>: northeast of city, bounded by Main St, Cambie St, and King Edward Ave.○ <i>West Area</i>: West of city, bounded by Burrard St, Cambie St, Broadway, 33rd Ave, Granville St, 49th Ave, Carnarvon St.○ <i>South Area</i>: south of city, bounded by King Edward Ave, Cambie St, 33rd Ave, Granville St, 49th Ave, Carnarvon St.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloedel, QE, VanDusen are grouped into their own district for the report since they have unique plant types and maintenance requirements • Four tiers of maintenance for horticulture, tiered by park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ #1: well groomed (high value of traffic), 5% of parks ○ #2: groomed (high to moderate volume of traffic), 8% of parks ○ #3: moderate (moderate to low volume of traffic), 32% of parks ○ #4: open space / play (low traffic volume), 55% of parks • 6 golf pitches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Queen Elizabeth Pitch and Putt ○ McCleary Golf Course ○ Langara Golf Course ○ Fraserview Golf Course ○ Rupert Park Pitch and Putt ○ Stanley Park Pitch and Putt • Does not include impervious or pervious surfaces, playgrounds, pavilions, or total hectares of parkland per park • 79 Field Houses located in various parks
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 466.26 hectares of turf in parks • 146.92 hectares of turf in golf courses • 1,020,217 sq meters or 102.02 hectares of horticulture beds, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annuals ○ Perennials ○ Roses ○ Naturalized plantings ○ Shrub species mix (regular maintenance) ○ Shrub & ground cover (less maintenance) ○ Pond and water features (non-recreational) ○ Vegetable gardens
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Your deepest roots are in nature. No matter who you are, where you live or what kind of life you lead, you remain irrevocably linked with the rest of creation.” –Charles Cook • “To provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation services to benefit all people, communities, and the environment” –Park Board

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Turf & Horticulture Inventory Booklet

An overview of turf and horticulture assets in Vancouver's parks and golf courses



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Urban Forest Strategy Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 22, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Urban Forest Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

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Plan / Document Name:	City of Vancouver Urban Forest Strategy
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver, Greenest City 2020 and Vancouver Parks Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2014-2055
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Urban Forest Strategy document is a presentation showing how the City has documented and analyzed the distribution of the urban forest, using surveys and LIDAR scanning. It provides recommendations and suggest further studies that will mitigate the decline of Vancouver's urban forest on both public and private land.
Onboarding Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Dec. 5, 2017 Biodiversity Planner Nick Page presented an overview of the plan with main points being: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urban forest is declining as City densifies Document is mostly complete, but by end of April/May 2017 will have completed synthesizing full document Key strategies include increasing street tree network, cooling strategy around urban island, food trees and biodiversity strategy restoring native forest, being leader in street tree planting technology (soil volumes, tree selection) Also interested in influencing public's views on understanding ecosystem service values Cross-jurisdictional effort (engineering/planning/parks and recreation for maintenance) protecting, planning and managing Also coming in 2018 is an ornithology strategy
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with Park Board the status, timeline and anticipated outcomes of the three initiatives bolded below

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing our urban forest by planting 150,000 trees by 2020 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand Park Planting program 2. Expand Private Planting program • Stop the decline of our canopy by protecting health, mature trees <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend Section 4 of the Protection of Trees By-law (pg. 32 for details) 2. Retain more trees on development sites 3. Create a comprehensive retention framework • Create new forest in parks and golf courses and enhance existing forests • Manage our urban forest as a vital living asset <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update our Street Tree Management Plan including coordination with Integrated Stormwater Management Plan, Utility Plans and Transportation Plan 2040, holistic planting standards and wood re-use 2. Create Street and Park Succession Plan with updated inventory and tracking system
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows canopy coverage by neighborhood: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ranging from 8.3% downtown (Strathcona is lower at 5.9%) to 28.9% in West Point Grey • Plant appropriate trees <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select tree species to prevent root conflicts and canopy conflicts with utilities 2. Increase resiliency to disease and climate change through biodiversity (pg. 42 for street tree species)
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver's urban canopy aligns with other benchmark cities, however within Vancouver canopy has declined by 4.5% since 1995 • 62% of urban tree canopy is on private property and code currently allows removal of that canopy through Section 4.5 of the Protection of Trees Bylaw (1,805 removed in 2013). To address this, City needs to find ways to plant more trees on private property. • Competing interests: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Views 2. Sun 3. Litter and allergies 4. Development 5. Infrastructure 6. Pests • By planting 150,000 trees, Vancouver hopes to reach 1995 canopy levels by 2055.
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: 140,000 street trees in inventory and 300,000 park trees in inventory • 62% of canopy is on private property, 11% on streets, 27% in parks • 18% of Vancouver is covered by tree canopy today <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victoria: 18% 2. Vancouver, WA: 18% 3. Seattle: 23% • Historic canopy cover: 1995 (22.5%), 2006 (20%) • Yearly benefits of current canopy:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 34 metric tonnes of particulate matter removed 2. 20,000 metric tons of CO2 absorbed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 mins: time it takes for blood pressure and muscle tension to reduce significantly after seeing trees • Over the past 20 years, 23,490 healthy, mature trees were removed from private property <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 53% from development, safety and disease 2. 47% from Section 4.5, which allows property owners to remove 1 tree per year regardless of health 3. 5 trees removed a day from Section 4.5
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VBPR Assessment of Playspaces

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: August 8, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

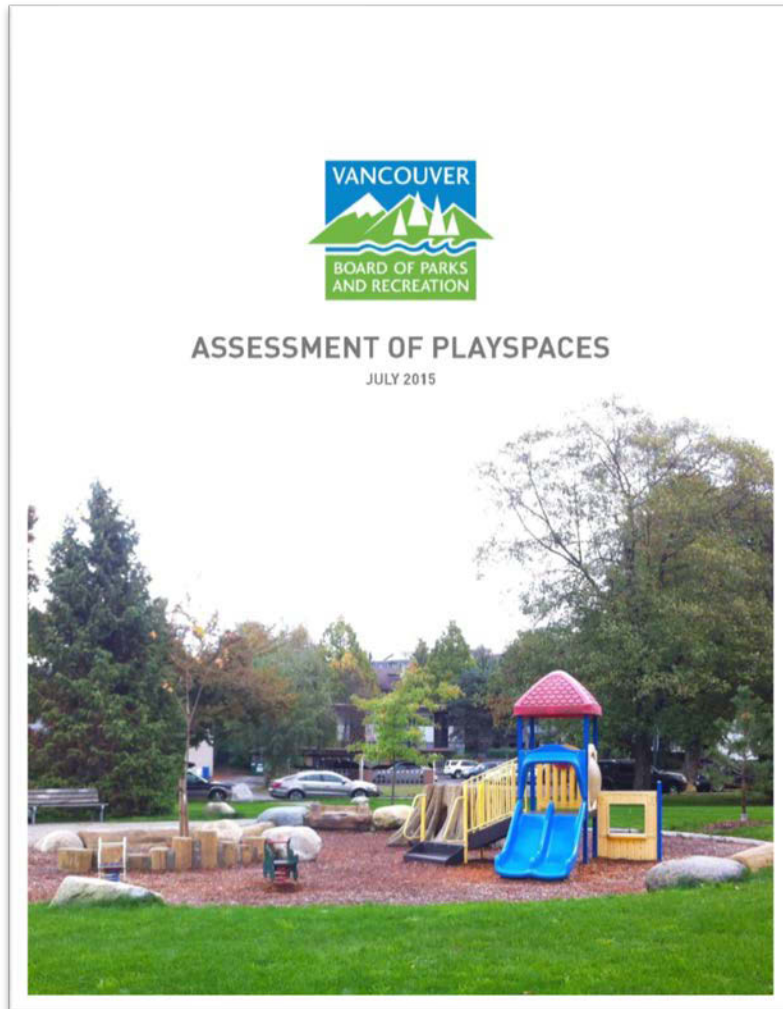
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Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation Assessment of Playspaces
Department Issuing:	Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver
Publication Year:	July 2015
Active Time Period:	Based on observations & conditions between October 2014 and March 2015
Summary (50 – 100 words):	VPB has a wide range of play equipment (types, age, condition, etc.) in their playspaces. The report provides a baseline inventory of 159 playspaces, based on observations and conditions between October 2014 and March 2015. It also identifies various actions VPB can take to bring playspaces into CSA alignment and makes recommendations for short term upgrades. The report concludes with additional recommendations for long-term replacement strategies.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 playspaces recommended for complete removal • 28 playspaces recommended for significant repairs to become CSA compliant • 34 playspaces recommended for priority replacement (due to age, condition, level of use, and hazards identified) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Older all-timber play structures were prioritized for replacement over other types to help reduce maintenance loads and address CSA compliance issues • A 5 year target for bringing all structures to current CSA standards • Development of a systematic plan for the removal and replacement of structures, and establishment of a replacement cycle, were recommended as next steps • Consider playspace removal without replacement for some locations or parts of playspaces (involve/engage the community)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a consolidation & destination playspace strategy to balance diversity, accessibility & quality of playspaces with maintenance loads
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playspaces should be re-assessed every three years VPB can establish a Preferred Vendor Program for play equipment Develop a systematic and comprehensive inspection program Regularly assess staffing & budget levels in relation to playspace maintenance Playspace design recommendations: implement CPTED guidelines, chose resilient/appropriate surfacing, improve play value, and follow universal design principles
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field inspection data from the report was integrated into GIS to create a database that can be maintained/updated as a living document by VPB Playspaces should also have play value and accessible play/Universal Design, rather than just be safe. Several factors should be considered when choosing a play surface including safety requirements, accessibility, play value, sustainability, imbedded hazards, maintenance, and cost. A Playspace Inspection Report was created for each playspace inspected. Most playspaces are relatively safe and have received ongoing maintenance, though CSA compliance issues were found in all spaces and some spaces have reached their useful lifespan. It would be more cost effective to replace the structure, rather than repair or modify it, for many of the older playspaces to meet current CSA standards. Playspace access and nature play are two areas of focus that would significantly improve the play value and inclusivity of the VPB playspace network Some components of existing playspace repairs have created new CSA compliance issues New CSA standards (updated every 8 years) may place some features out of compliance and have large cost implications
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 159 playspaces maintained by VPB, physical assessment was conducted for 138 of them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 playspaces were not included due to recent installation, removal, scheduled replacement, or found to actually be Federal or Vancouver School Board maintained More than 3 playspaces will need to be replaced each year by Vancouver in order to keep a 50-year replacement schedule Estimated that \$4,780,845 will be needed to bring all playspaces as close as possible to current CSA standards (~\$34k each); does not include design fees, taxes & contingencies
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The primary goal of the VPB is to provide fun and safe play spaces." (pg 9) "It is important to maintain a portfolio of parks that provide a good distribution of playspaces servicing the full set of age ranges. Additionally, it is important that playspaces provide amenities that cater to a diversity of caregiver requirements"(pg 15) "Community engagement helps foster acceptance and support of VPB decisions and can generate community pride and care in their playspaces, which can result in better care and lower maintenance costs." (pg 47)

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Park Board Strategic Framework Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Park Board Strategic Framework Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Park Board Strategic Framework
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Park Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2012
Active Time Period:	2012-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	This framework establishes the mission, vision, goals and a set of directions and objectives to guide the actions and growth of Vancouver Parks. The stated mission is to: "provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation to benefit all people, communities and the environment. "The four main directions of the mission are 1) Parks and Recreation for All 2) Leader in Greening 3) Excellence in Resource Management 4) Engaging People
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1. Great Experiences<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1.1 Improved Inclusivity & Accessibility: Provide parks and recreation facilities and services that are inclusive and universally accessible.○ 1.2 Continuous Quality Improvement: Implement a service focused continuous improvement process.○ 1.3 Enhanced Participation & Active Living: Encourage active and healthy lifestyles and promote community involvement.• 2. Relevant Programs and Services<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 2.1 Proactive Service Planning & Delivery: Assess parks and recreation needs and provide diverse and inclusive services that reflect Vancouver's current and future requirements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2.2 Sport for Life: Support the implementation of the Vancouver Sport Strategy. ○ 2.3 Vibrant Arts & Culture Experiences: Actively facilitate public participation in and access to the arts. ● 4. Healthy Ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4.1 Green Stewardship: Model and advocate for best practices in ecosystem enhancement and management. ○ 4.2 Local Food Systems: Support community-based food production by contributing to the development of neighbourhood and city-wide food infrastructure programs and assets. ○ 4.3 Green Education & Advocacy: Use Park Board expertise, programs, facilities and partnerships to increase awareness and knowledge of sustainable living. ● 5. Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5.1 Effective Partnerships: Partner to deliver programs and services and further strategic objectives. ○ 5.2 Productive Collaborations: Build positive and open relationships. ○ 5.3 Valued Volunteers & Advocates: Appreciate and acknowledge the efforts of volunteers and advocates. ● 6. Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6.1 Active Community Participation: Encourage active participation in parks and recreation. ○ 6.2 Improved Communication & Engagement: Maintain and enhance relationships with users and the community. ○ 6.3 Open & Approachable Organization: Be accessible, transparent and accountable. ● 7. Employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7.1 Open Dialogue: Enhance internal communication to ensure understanding of key service objectives and initiatives. ○ 7.2 Safe, Innovative & Collaborative Workplace: Implement innovative practices to foster a safe, stimulating, and healthy work environment. ○ 7.3 Fair Recruitment & Development Opportunities: Support, manage and develop Park Board employees. Use fair and transparent hiring and promotion processes. ● 7. Fiscally Resourceful <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8.1 Enhanced Fiscal Planning & Management: Develop and implement common policies, operating procedures and service standards. ○ 8.2 Entrepreneurial Development: Assess and pursue service-enhancing and revenue-generating opportunities. ○ 8.3 Increased Community Giving: Expand opportunities for individuals and organizations to donate and support parks and recreation activities. ○ 8.4 Maximize Resources: Use resources productively. Be effective and efficient. ● 9. Well Managed Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1 Strategic Asset Management: Manage assets with a long-term horizon – build the right things, build them to last, make them easy to take care of.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.2 Flexible & Functional Facilities: Collaborate with community partners to co-locate and develop convertible, scalable, multi-use facilities. ○ 9.3 Sustainable Design: Integrate feasible sustainability concepts into design, construction, maintenance and operations.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parks and Recreation for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. Accessible, diverse and quality amenities and services that encourage participation and meet current and future needs. ○ Leader in Greening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2. Through our actions we demonstrate leading green and horticultural practices and preserve, protect and create green space. ○ Engaging People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3. Working openly together to understand and achieve goals and strengthen relationships. ○ Excellence in Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4. Use existing resources effectively and efficiently, and be innovative in developing additional resources to deliver best value for money and meet community needs. ● See pg. 42 for Annual Planning Cycle Diagram
Question for PB Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How should the mission, vision, direction, goals and objectives for the strategic plan be incorporated into master plan? Should the master plan have its own organizing principles (critical success factors, community engagement themes, system elements i.e. parks, community centres) or share the strategic plan 4 directions as organizational elements?
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mission: "Provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation to benefit all people, communities and the environment."

Please insert the cover of the plan here:



Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation

Park Board Strategic Framework

(Mission, Vision, Directions, Goals and Objectives)

June 27, 2012

Visit the Park Board web site at vancouverparks.ca

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Park Land Acquisition Strategy Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Park Land Acquisition Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Park Land Acquisition Strategy for Vancouver-Draft
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2006
Active Time Period:	2006-2016
Summary (50 – 100 words):	This draft strategy looks at the current parks network and how it measures up to the 1992 Management Plan's goals for 1.1 hectares of parkland per 1,000 residents as well as parkland of unique value. It provides comparative analysis with other major North American cities, reviews future needs based on growth projections, discusses methods to acquire land and provides guidance on priorities for the future.
Onboarding Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nov. 8 intro power point shows that the 1.1 hectares/ 1,000 residents is average for city. Also, has additional map showing 2016 geographic distribution of Ha parkland/population.• Park categories have been updated with 2015 Parkland Provision Study• Dec. 5 onboarding update with Erin Embley, PB Planner, stated that this document is only resource they have (although not approved by board).• The 2.75 acres or 1.1 Ha parkland for every 1000 new residents was a tough goal• Presented map identifying deficiencies and (confidential) areas for potential acquisitions• Currently using opportunistic purchasing, residential lot donation, City Land Transfers for acquisition. Mayor is interested in city-owned property particularly ROW (30% of city land is roads). How

	<p>does future of autonomous vehicles and land acquisition play into future trends (freeing up ROW/parking for parkland)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Council also involved in this discussion • Goal for current VPRSMF implementation section to update the acquisition strategy to be reactive and nimble to Vancouver's development trends (10-acre park could cost over \$50million to buy land and build-very expensive). • Cited \$130 million available currently for new park land (less available for maintaining existing). • Entire development exaction process is under review.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review with Parks Board staff to determine if there are any recommendations that still need to be implemented • Maintain the 'neighbourhood park' ratio at 1.1 hectares (2.75 acres) per new 1,000 residents. • Acquire new parks in areas experiencing significant population growth • Acquire new parks in neighbourhoods with major park-deficiencies (Fairview, Grandview-Woodland, Marpole and Mount Pleasant) • Acquire linear waterfront access rights and new parks along the Fraser River. • Acquire new parks in areas with moderate park-deficiencies, with emphasis on new parks that meet at least one other park acquisition objective, such as expanding an existing small park, a new park along a greenway, or a new park in a moderately-dense 'neighbourhood centre' • Acquire new parks along Point Grey and Burrard Inlet waterfronts • Acquire new parks that protect, preserve, enhance or restore important natural features
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study looks at conversion of "let-go" industrial land into residential and its impact on open space provisions • Looks at increase in density of housing and its impact on open space provisions • Identifies Granview Woodland, Fairview, Mount Pleasant and Marpole as areas with significant population growth • Identifies Kitsilano, West End, Strathcona, Kensington Cedar Cottage, Renfrew Collingwood, Sunset and Victoria Frasersview as moderate priorities of parkland acquisition
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks are divided into 2 categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Citywide ◦ Neighborhood • Parks can straddle both categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ex: Stanley Park: 90% citywide, 10% neighborhood ◦ (See table on page 10) • Parkland distribution is not even across the City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Fairview, Grandview-Woodland and Mount Pleasant are deficient (table on page 12) • Summarizes ways in which parks can be acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Land donated ◦ Land leased on long-term basis ◦ Land transferred as part of rezoning of a large tract of land ◦ Land purchased with funds collected from developers ◦ Land purchased with funds from capital budget

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies key parks to expand or consolidate • Identifies potential greenways • Identifies areas with significant natural features • Identifies precincts that lack both a school and park
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes specific guidelines for acquisition of new parks experiencing significant population growth and ties this to development fees (pg. 4) • 2006: 221 parks in Vancouver • 2006: 1,295 hectares • 2006: 11 % of landmass • 2006: Stanley Park is largest at 391 hectares • 2006: 130 parks are larger than 1 hectare • 2006: roughly 40% of Vancouver's shoreline is preserved as public parkland • 2006: Parks Boards provides 85% of public open space • 2006: 66,000 hectares of parkland in greater Vancouver • 2006: 23% of landmass in greater Vancouver (80% on North Shore) • 2006: 33 hectares per 1,000 residents • 2006: When benchmarked against 8 peer cities, Vancouver ranked 8th (of 9) for percentage of parkland devoted to parks • 2006 benchmarks included Toronto, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle (which have also been earmarked for possible inclusion in current VPRSMP) • 2006: When benchmarked against 8 peer cities, Vancouver ranked 6th (of 9) for ratio of park per 1,000 residents • 2006: of the 175 acres of land acquired from 2000-2006, only 15% was purchased by parks • 2006: +90,000 new residents between 2001 and 2021
Pull Quotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Vancouver's livability is closely associated with the quantity and quality of our park system. Our city faces a number of challenges with regards to park land acquisition, including increasing pressure due to population growth and uneven distribution of park space across the city." • "An increasing number of companies and workers are choosing to locate in highly livable settings – Vancouver's rapid growth in the last couple of decades attests to this. Parks can be seen as long-term civic investments, helping to secure a solid base for strengthening the city's economy." Pg. 16

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Park Land Acquisition Strategy for Vancouver

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION



Vancouver Park Board
January 23, 2006



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Parks Provision Standard Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Parks Provision Standard and Metric Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Parks Provision Standard and Metric Study
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation and Golder Associates
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016-2040
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The study uses spatial analysis to assess Vancouver's current parks network and to conduct a network-based audit of pedestrian access to these spaces. In addition, the study proposes a park classification system considering park size, amenities and landscaping. The plan offers recommendations for further analysis to assist in elevating the level of service, accessibility and equity of parks.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide inclusive and service-oriented experiences to all who visit parks• Deliver programs and services that are relevant to their current and future communities• Improve inclusivity and accessibility• Proactively access parks and recreation to address <u>future planning</u> needs• Recommends 5 park typologies: pg. 24<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Destination○ Community○ Neighbourhood○ Local○ Urban Plaza• Further demographic analysis is needed to understand geographic equity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further study of park utilization and use could inform maintenance and operations planning • More refined park metrics (considering population, income and quality) can help inform park acquisition and development • Modify Greenest City's five-minute walk metric to % of population that can access at least one passive and one active amenity within an 8-minute barrier free walking distance
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park Board metrics (1980-2006) are based on coarse analysis and do not reflect conditions on the ground • Metrics use geographically precise information but do not properly model pedestrian travel • Mapping does not properly convey complexity of parks
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guiding vision is to provide parks and recreation for all, meeting current and future needs • There are a number of factors influencing the precision of the data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Tiered analysis of pedestrian routes ◦ Daytime versus nighttime (resident) populations ◦ Greenspace access points • Need to understand public green space accessibility through actual pedestrian travel • Develop a functional park classification scheme that is responsive to demographic shifts for <u>future planning</u> work
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Greenest City Action plan, <u>92%</u> of Vancouverites live within a five-minute walk of a park or greenspace • When ped routes were mapped from nighttime population nodes, only <u>79.7%</u> of residents had access to parks, schools or other green spaces, <u>99.5%</u> lived within a 10-minute walk • Only <u>69.0%</u> of the daytime population was within a 5-minute walk • Income did not impact access to public green space • High incomes did however correlate to access to larger amounts of parkland (123.4 hectares per capita versus 5.4 hectares in less wealthy areas) • Rental dominant communities had better access to green space within a five-minute walk: <u>74%</u> of renter-occupied areas versus <u>57%</u> of owner-occupied • Owner-occupied did however correlate to access to larger amounts of parkland (38.5 hectares per capita versus 10.8 hectares in renter-occupied areas)
Onboarding Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Nov. 8 intro meeting, the Park Board staff presented excerpts from this study and brought up the issue of whether the 5-minute walk target from the Greenest City Action plan would need to be re-evaluated due to disparity across city (some areas meet, others don't and will continue to decrease as population increases). • Additionally, during Dec. 2016 conversations with Park Board staff, this document draft is under final revisions. Consensus is that first ½ (how walking distance is measured) is "fantastic;" second ½ is more investigative, qualitative study and is a "messier." Park Board staff working with Golder and associates to pull out methodology the PRSMP team should use in new study. ETA-early January 2017.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The classification system recommended within the Standards and Metrics Study will also be assessed to determine if changes to the categories would serve Vancouver well and aid benchmarking with other cities (fundamentally we agree with the addition of the “Urban Plaza” category and may possibly conclude the recommendation of a “Natural Areas/Greenway” category). • CONFIRM: Items completed in this study that we shouldn’t need to do for the Master Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spatial analysis (network-based assessment of pedestrian access 5-minute walk) of parks and park amenities. ○ Recommendations for a park classification system (examines quantity and quality of parks) and categorizes all the parks ○ List of amenities in each park (might need to update since some time has passed) ○ A literature review of policy and current trends within Park Board and City of Vancouver documents and external parks and recreation plans (see page 3) ○ Precedent cities studied for their LOS approach that they already collected some metrics include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City of Toronto ▪ City of Melbourne ▪ City of Seattle
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Related Plan Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: Design Workshop

Date: June 7, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Parks Board - Community Centre Association Joint Operating Agreement
Department Issuing:	Parks Board
Location:	Vancouver
Publication Year:	April 4, 2017
Active Time Period:	January 1, 2018-December 31, 2025
Summary (50 – 100 words):	Starting January 1, 2018, all Community Centre Associations (CCA) will terminate the existing Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) and enter into the April 14, 2017, Amended version. The goal of the amended JOA is to ensure the successful and financially sustainable offering of programming and services to all residents of the City of Vancouver. This Agreement sets out the legal relationship between the Park Board (PB) and the Association (each individual CCA).
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JOA does not include surrounding or adjacent parks, arenas, pools, playing fields • Agreements is for seven years with the option to review for an additional eight years (15 years max) • The PB will develop the Entire Facility operating and capital budget and will allocate resources appropriately while taking into consideration any Input provided by the Association • The PB will undertake all major capital improvements • The PB will designate up to five system-wide Programs to be offered across the CCA • The Association will serve as a stakeholder when planning for parks and recreation amenities near the JOA • The PB makes all final decisions regarding capital budgets and expenses
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming is the reasonability of the Association, including scheduling, fees, quality control and evaluation. Association may

	<p>use Outdoor Areas and other areas of the Entire Facility outside of the JOA for programming or special events in accordance with the PB permitting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association is responsible for minor capital improvements. • Renovations, maintenance, upgrades will be done by the PB. • Updates for buildings are based on the outcome of the building condition assessments. • The PB will develop an annual operation and capital budget for the Community Centre Network. Is funding allocated equally among all the associations? • The Association will run fitness centre usage and is responsible for paying for improvements, such as new ballet bars, dance floor, etc.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Vancouver is the sole owner of the assets, which are in the possession and control of the PB, including designated parks and other land, the community centre buildings and other facilities and improvements located on such lands. • Membership: • <i>Onecard is free</i> • <i>Access and use products (i.e. Flexipass, Leisure Access Program) will be loaded on to a user's OneCard</i> • <i>Membership in a CCA is not a pre-requisite and will not be required for the public to access, register for or participate in any Programming or services provided by the Association at or from the JOA.</i> • <i>At the election of the Association, membership in the Association will be offered to patrons of the JOA when registering for Programming or services.</i> • Access policy may address issues such as reducing barriers to participation, universal access, leveraging the capacity of the Community Centre Networks, and other matters the PB deems to be of public importance. • ActiveNet is used at all facilities.
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PB may designate up to five system-wide programs each year and the Association will not be required to pay more money for those programs. • The Association receives revenue from all Facility-Generated Revenue, all Association membership fee, all grant, bequest, fundraising or donation funds directed to the Association. • PB will prepare an annual report describing the use and allocation of the Operations Fee funds and related outcomes, and will make the report public. • PB and representation from all CCAs will meet a minimum of twice annually.
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of Vancouver's community centres serves as the hub of its respective neighbourhood linking residents together with resources to encourage positive health outcomes through healthy lifestyles, social connectedness and the ability to contribute to community; (p.3) • Community centres provide access to quality programming and services to encourage healthy lifestyles through participation in physical, recreational, cultural, educational, social and capacity-

	building programs for residents of the community, which are responsive to the community's unique needs; (p.3)
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PARK BOARD - COMMUNITY CENTRE ASSOCIATION

JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF PARKS AND RECREATION

AND

THE [INSERT NAME] COMMUNITY CENTRE SOCIETY

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People, Parks and Dogs Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: Consultant

Date: December 28, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: People, Parks and Dogs Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	People Parks and Dogs Strategy
Department Issuing:	Parks and Recreation Board-Planning
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	Strategy due Spring 2017
Active Time Period:	2017-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Park Board is developing a comprehensive strategy to guide the planning and design of parks to create beautiful, safe, and engaging spaces for people with and without dogs.
Onboarding Notes	<p>Erin Embley presented a progress report on the People Parks and Dogs Strategy including the following takeaways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6% of park space is designated for off-leash dog use• Dogs and their owners are regular users of park space• In Vancouver, there are 30,000 licensed dogs with estimates that this only represents 15-20% of total dogs (estimated total population 150,000 dogs).• The \$40 license fee goes into general revenues, but in Calgary those fees go back into funding amenities, training and programming. There is no fee for off-leash areas• Enforcement is a hot topic• As of September 2016, 4,300 people have taken part in outreach to discover what is working/not working with dog use in parks• Policy recommendations will include<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Safety for people○ Safety for dogs○ Education○ Enforcement○ Benefits○ Providing areas for dogs to exercise

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discouraging conflict ● Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dog waste ○ Shared space/conflicts ○ Keeping off-leash areas in zones ○ Need better data ● Impacts to VPRSMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Understanding population projections and impact to increase in dog ownership ○ Need to include policy recommendations for dog use in parks ○ Could SOPARC observations also track dog use in parks? ○ Also, during onboarding visits, PB staff pointed out issues with urban dog use/waste in tree pits and public green space with detrimental impacts to plant health and public space quality.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offer a variety of off-leash experiences ● Off leash dog area typologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Neighbourhood Urban: .04-.4ha ○ Neighbourhood Dog Run: .04-.4ha ○ Neighbourhood Park: .4-1.2 ha ○ Destination Trail: No size target ○ Destination Park: greater than 1.2 ha
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide clear and effective off-leash boundaries ● Support the needs of people with and without dogs in parks with off-leash areas ●
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need for improved access across Vancouver at both the neighbourhood and destination park scale ● Need to expand the hours of operation for off leash areas ● Prioritize new off leash areas in growth areas, such as West End, Downtown, Kitsilano, Fairview, Mount Pleasant and Grandview-Woodland.
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are 36 off-leash areas across Vancouver ● Ensure Vancouver residents can access neighbourhood off-leash areas within a 15-minute walk (1 km). ● Ensure Vancouver residents can access destination off-leash areas within a 35-minute walk or a short drive.
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

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Regional Context Summary

To: Katherine Howard, Vancouver Park Board

From: Design Workshop

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Regional Context Statement Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Regional Context Statement Official Development Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2013
Active Time Period:	2013-2040
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Regional Context Statement consolidates development recommendations from related local and regional planning initiatives to achieve five central goals. These goals are to: create a compact urban area, support a sustainable economy, protect the environment and respond to climate change impacts, develop complete communities and support sustainable transportation choices.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3.1: Protect Conservation and Recreation lands (pg. 32) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greenest City 2020 Action Plan (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create 4-6 new mini-parks in ROW ▪ Acquire new parks in priority neighborhoods ▪ Plant 150,000 new trees on city land ▪ Green Hastings Park ▪ Build and upgrade parks and greenways ○ Park Board Strategic Plan (2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan for long-term renewal of parks and rec facilities ▪ Assess rec needs ▪ Expand services to accommodate population growth ○ City Plan (1995) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New and diverse public spaces ▪ Protect nature and scenic viewsheds to mountains and to water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Align public space with community character / need ▪ Encourage neighborhood participation in stewardship and development ▪ Plan for clean air and water • Strategy 3.2: Protect and enhance natural features and their connectivity (pg. 34) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Park Board Strategic Plan (2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>(see lit review for PB Strategic Plan for more detail)</i> ▪ Green Operations ▪ Healthy Ecosystems ▪ Local Food Systems ▪ Green Education and Advocacy ▪ Restoration Efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian areas of Still Creek, including Renfrew Ravine • Stanley Park Forest Restoration • Stanley Park Ecological Action Plan • Beaver Lake and Beaver Lake bog restoration in Stanley Park • Audubon status for civic golf courses • Creek development and estuary at New Brighton Park • Restoration of Trout Lake • Master planning for John Hendry Park • Fraser River frontage • Songbird Strategy • Remnant woodland restoration and urban forest • Ecotone development at Marginal Wharf at Jericho Beach • Creekway watercourse in Hasting Park ○ Vancouver Greenways Plan (1995) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17 Greenways proposed (map pg. 36) ○ Stanley Park Ecological Action Plan (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore Beaver Lake ▪ Address water quality in Lost Lagoon ▪ Develop best practices for invasive species ▪ Develop best practices for species of significance ▪ Reduce habitat fragmentation ○ Greenest City Quickstart (2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore shoreline and intertidal zones by partnering with regional organizations ▪ Improve public access to waterfront ▪ Add green space and improve river access ○ Still Creek Enhancement Plan (2002) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restore native plantings ▪ Remove concrete and naturalize bank ▪ Add interpretive plaques and boardwalks ○ Fraser River and Burrard Inlet Waterfront Policies and Guidelines (1974) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve public waterfront along Burrard Inlet, English Bay, False Creek and Fraser River ○ Sewer Separation Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eliminate all combined overflows by 2050
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 3.4: Encourage land use and transportation infrastructure that improve the ability to withstand climate change impacts and natural hazard risks (pg. 42) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Flood Proofing Policies (2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amend floodproofing policies and undertake coastal flood risk assessment with sea level rise ◦ Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement city-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Strategy ▪ Complete coastal flood risk assessment ▪ Water conservation ▪ Urban Forest comprehensive management plan
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1.1: contain urban development within the urban containment boundary (pg. 9) • Industrial lands to be preserved captured in map (pg. 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Q: Has there been conversations about collocating industrial uses and park space? What is the Parks Board's position on this? (see pg. 25)</i> • Map defines metro core area and the Oakridge Town Centre and Cambie Corridor FTDA growth zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Q: Do these align with the zones in our plan?</i> • Strategy 1.2: Focus growth in urban centres and frequent transit development areas • Strategy 2.3: Protect the supply of agricultural land and promote agricultural viability with an emphasis on food production (pg. 29) • Strategy 3.3: Encourage land use and transportation infrastructure that reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality (pg. 38) • Strategy 4.2: Develop healthy and complete communities with access to a range of services and amenities (pg. 52) • Strategy 5.1: Coordinate land use and transportation to encourage transit, multiple-occupancy vehicles, cycling and walking
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key policy plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Greenest City 2020 Action Plan ◦ Healthy City Strategy 2012 ◦ Transportation 2040 ◦ EcoDensity ◦ CityPlan ◦ Industrial Lands Policies ◦ Central Area Plan ◦ Economic Action Plan ◦ Metro Core Jobs and Economy Land Use Plan •
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver is anticipated to receive over 1 million new residents and 600,000 new jobs over the next 30 years; that is 35,000 new residents a year (pg. 5)

City of Vancouver

**Regional Context Statement
Official Development Plan**

(Adopted by By-law No. 10789, September 24, 2013)



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Related Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	A Portrait of Social Infrastructure in Vancouver
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016 – present
Summary (50 – 100 words):	<p>This is a draft social infrastructure plan that summarizes concepts, baseline conditions, needs, and capacity. This plan is focused on specific types of social infrastructure relevant to the City: neighbourhood houses; facilities that are created through public benefits processes in community plans or rezoning projects; facilities that house organizations receiving City grants; or other City policies or initiatives. Therefore, it excludes many types of social infrastructure (specifically, it excludes parks and passive open spaces).</p> <p>This plan is intended to complement other City plans and ongoing efforts and to provide a set of priorities. In addition, it provides tools for prioritizing and evaluating decisions. This will guide the investment in programs that have the capacity to deliver and that are high priority.</p>
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring geographic equity, with particular consideration to the relative lack of services in south Vancouver neighbourhoods and shifting patterns of social and economic trends between the east and west sides of the city. Developing infrastructure that is flexible and resilient in the face of demographic change, particularly an aging population. Coordinating City of Vancouver assets and investments to nurture a thriving social infrastructure sector into the future.
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring social equity amidst increasing polarization of income and wealth, and incredible challenges related to affordable housing.
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document acknowledges the increased needs in Vancouver due to the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of social isolation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Growth and land use changes in communities (e.g. Grandview-Woodland, Norquay, Downtown, Cambie Corridor, Marpole); ○ Greater socio-economic disparity; ○ An aging population; ○ Unaffordability (e.g. housing, childcare); and ○ Erosion of Federal and Provincial funding for social infrastructure.
Key metrics:	<p>The number, type, geolocation, and coverage (if applicable) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community association business licenses (non-profit) • City-owned social facilities • Community Service Grants • Neighborhood Houses • % of adults reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging • At least 4 people in their network to turn to for help
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of planning is, fundamentally, a “societal activity, rather than a particular set of governmental regulations or a particular professional body” (Heather Campbell, “Planning ethics’ and rediscovering the idea of planning,” Planning Theory, 2012).. • For a community to function and be sustainable, the basic needs of its residents must be met.

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Vancouver Sport for Life Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 26, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Vancouver Sport for Life: Vancouver Sport Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

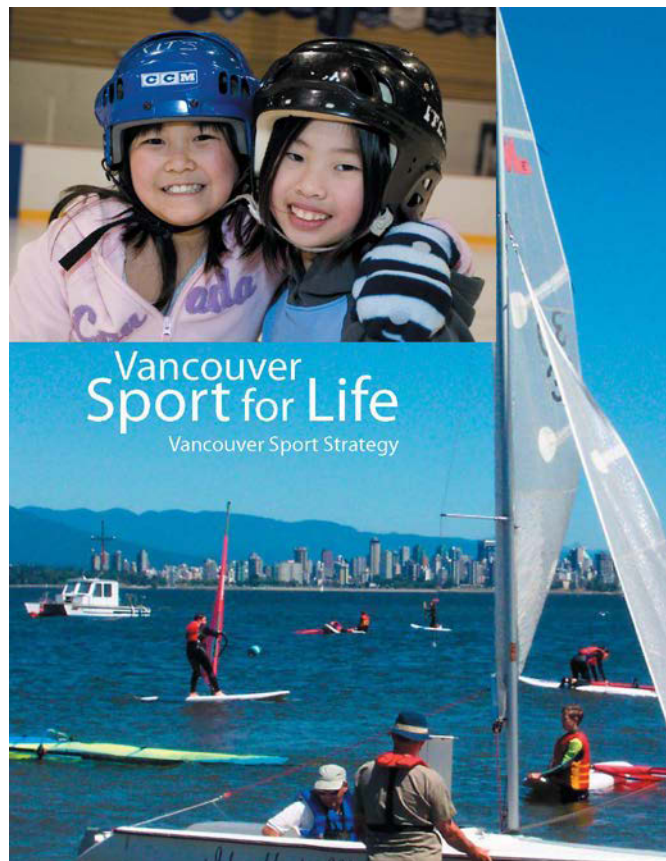
Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Sport for Life: Vancouver Sport Strategy
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver and Vancouver Park Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2008
Active Time Period:	2008-2015
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Vancouver Sport Strategy (VSS) provides a comprehensive vision for recreation in Vancouver, informed by extensive community engagement. The strategy bridges six strategic goals, including lifelong and inclusive recreation, premier events and quality facilities. The strategy aims to foster a dynamic and inclusive sport system for all by 2015 through the implementation of topical recommendations.
Onboarding Notes	<p>Conversations with Darren Peterson (Manager of Citywide Recreation Services) and Donie Rosa (Director of Recreation) hit the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Vancouver Sport for Life document needs updating• General discussion of recreation in Canada and other areas having megaplex destinations (Vancouver has limited space; where would large track facility go?)• What is the role of sports tourism in the next 10-25 years?• STEAM model (Sport Tourism Economic Assessment Model)• Stakeholders<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Field Sports Federation had a capital plan submission that shows members desires and needs<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sport user groups have registration data and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)▪ This group also convenes meetings every couple of months to talk about a range of issues

	<p>(allocation of facility tie, maintenance standards, gaps)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Board doesn't actively form an association; they help sport grow (Parcour, speed skating-no long track; limited short track, boxing. ○ Provincial Sport Body looking for policy/threshold for providing new facilities (i.e., tennis is interested in a competitive facility) ○ Vancouver Sport Network (talks about overarching needs) ○ Not as organized as we'd like them to be ○ Indoor groups bring up more needs • Physical literacy at top of list for goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vancouver very low compared to rest of country ○ Dedicated physical education teachers have been pretty much eliminated ○ City of Richmond has study that shows shocking decline in physical activity (especially drop off of young girls in sports) • Staff interested in sports hosting but cited limitation in current facilities that lack requirements for events (tracks that are seven lanes instead of eight; 49 meter pools)
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to do a further audit of this plan and Field Sports Association with the Parks Board staff to determine which recommendations are completed or are future priorities • Matrix of sports programming in Vancouver (pg. 14) • Matrix of key sport stakeholders and their roles (pg. 16) • Strengthened Interaction recommendations: (pg. 20) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create advisory board to assist in plan implementation 2. Assign staff person to oversee development of Vancouver Sports Network (VSN) 3. Organize Sport Summit 4. Develop formal mandate to define roles and responsibilities 5. Provide facility access and operational support to key sport groups through VSN • Physical Literacy (PL) recommendations: (pg. 22) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop PL comp plan 2. Link PL program providers through VSN 3. Create assessment tools to determine program efficacy 4. Establish baseline metrics and track PL outcomes • Active for Life recommendations (pg. 24) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate VACnet with VSS framework 2. Create long-term objectives informed by the Active Communities plan 3. Link key Active for Life programs through VSN 4. Create baseline metric and track sports participation to inform future planning • Enhanced Excellence recommendations (pg. 26) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build partnerships between government and high performance sport organizations 2. Create Excellence Action Plan with other Metro Van jurisdictions 3. Determine if City can add value to partnership through programming and admin support 4. Establish baseline and track excellence performance • Quality Facilities recommendations (pg. 28)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand facilities planning to cover all sport facilities groups and update on 10-year cycle 2. Complete recreation gap analysis 3. Inventory recreation data in GIS database 4. Engage partners to develop sports infrastructure 5. Pursue VSS goals through city planning initiatives 6. Pursue alternative funding 7. Develop centralized booking for Park Board and Schools facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier Event Destination recommendations (pg. 32) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop Sport Event Hosting plan with Sport Tourism Task Force ○ Align civic support with VSS goals and Sport Event Hosting plan ○ Streamline event coordination ○ Coordinate Major Event hosting with other jurisdictions ○ Build public / private partnerships for events
Recommendations that indirectly impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built out of the Active Communities Initiative and the Active Communities Action Plan 2006-2010 • Core concept is the idea of Long-Term Athlete Development (LTAD), known in Canada as Canadian Sport for Life (pg. 6, pg. 13 for diagram), which ties recreation to physical activity • Benefits of VSS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Framework for partnership leading to health and wellness outcomes ○ Increase inclusiveness ○ Sustain recognition as a premier sports destination ○ Sport has a role in community building • Public outreach feedback: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need for increased coordination between Park Board and City staff on recreation ○ Identified Vancouver School Board and UBC as potential partners ○ Desire for greater hierarchy or responsibility for sport within the city ○ Concern about age and condition of facilities was secondary to coordination issues • Related initiatives shaping sport in the City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2010 Olympics ○ National tax credit for sport programs ○ ActNOW BC initiative for wellness ○ Metro Van and Fraser Valley Cities' Sports Tourism Plans ○ Active Communities Vancouver ○ VACnet, a network of health and wellness stakeholders • Key challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inconsistent delivery of programs ○ Aging facilities / infrastructure ○ Loss of top athletes to facilities outside the city ○ Unequitable opportunities for early childhood physical literacy • Core values: wellness, inclusion, excellence and fairness

Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68-70% of Vancouver residents are physically active (pg. 10), compared to 49% nationally • Only 10% of children 9-12 participate in after school sports activities but 50% would like to (pg. 12) • Rate of obesity in Vancouver is increasing at twice the rate of the rest of British Columbia (pg. 11)
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Vancouver Tourism Master Plan Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 5, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Vancouver Tourism Master Plan Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

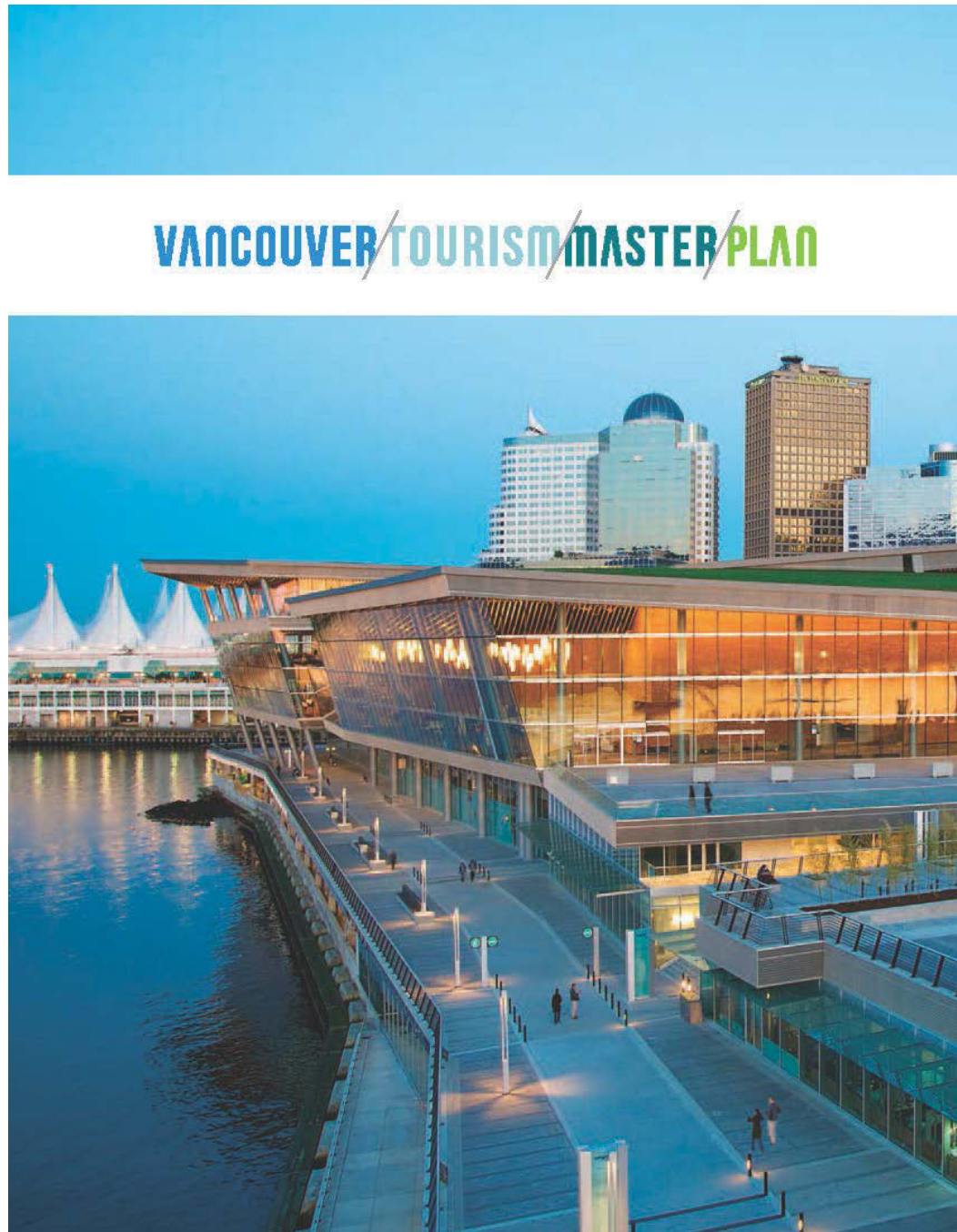
Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Tourism Master Plan
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver, Tourism Vancouver & Vancouver Economic Commission
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2013
Active Time Period:	2011-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Master Plan intends to grow tourism in Vancouver in the way that is “economically, socially and environmentally sustainable” in order to meet the needs of residents, visitors, investors and other stakeholders. The Plan envisions Vancouver as “the world’s most exciting, attractive and welcoming destination” with activation throughout the year.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product development: aquatic tourism to offer more harbor, river and ocean touring activities• Product development: cycling for all ages and abilities with touring routes• Product development: health and wellness tourism, including lifestyle events, such as Vancouver Marathon, GranFondo and SeaWheeze• Product development: Parks & Nature, Park Board to develop and promote more products, activities and events, such as bird watching and soft adventure activities to promote nature engagement. Park Board to strengthen branding and identity of Stanley Park and VanDusen Botanical Gardens.• Product development: seawall and beaches, assess condition of seawall and possible improvements. Park Board to explore additional opportunities to animate the seawall and beaches with

	<p>entertainment, artistic exhibitions, food and beverage establishments, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events: sports tourism, join with PavCO (VCC and BC Place), the Vancouver Sport Network and other partners to move sport strategy forward, bring premier sports events, like the Davis Cup and FIFA Women's World Cup. • Visitor experience design: sustainability, by greening operations and pursuing global standards and certifications • Tourism Infrastructure Development: Pacific National Exhibition, capital improvements in PNE Hasting Parks, modernized venue for major events and festivals (complete?) • Tourism Infrastructure Development: Tourism Corridor, Georgia Street between NE False Creek and Stanley Park • Tourism Infrastructure Development: NE False Creek Sports and Entertainment District, adjacent to BC Place and Rogers Arena
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product development: aboriginal tourism to showcase its First Nations history • Product development: Vancouverism, leverage City's reputation for urban design, planning, sustainability, integration of land use, transportation and energy. • Events: cultural events and signature events (pg. 21), parks as possible venues • Visitor experience design: customer journey map, digital visitor experience, hosting and hospitality and wayfinding (pg. 23). • Neighbourhoods: neighbourhood focus (see pg. 25 for full list) and public art with loop connecting art throughout Vancouver • Tourism Infrastructure Development: Portside, development of Port Metro lands east of Canada Place • Transportation: walkability, enhance corridors, safety and connections (pg. 31) • Advocacy and Public Affairs: alcoholic beverages, review and revise regulations on alcohol at key tourist destinations (pg. 33) • Tourism Vancouver Funding: secure, incremental, long-term, sustainable funding (pg. 33) • Partnerships and alliances: brand alignment, align brands of City of Vancouver, Tourism Vancouver and Vancouver Economic Commission
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related plans / initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rethink Vancouver (2011) • Key Opportunities tied to Parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Aboriginal Culture Pavilion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new aboriginal tourism centre in Stanley Park on the site of the current Klahowya Village ◦ Entertainment District and Tourism Corridor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With removal of viaducts, northeast false creek has the potential to become a new commercial district with Georgia Street as the Tourism Corridor, connecting VAG, Queen Elizabeth Theatre and Stanley Park ◦ Granville Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repurposing of two lanes on Granville Bridge to create an elevated cycling and pedestrian bridge

Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanley Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ TripAdvisor ranked it as the #1 attraction in Vancouver ◦ Named second best city park in the World by Travel + Leisure Magazine • Named as one of the world's "Top 10 Beach Cities" by National Geographic • Vancouver's tourism budget is half of peer cities, Toronto and Montreal, at \$30m
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Transportation 2040 Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Urban Design 4 Health, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Transportation 2040 Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Transportation 2040
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2012
Active Time Period:	2012-2040
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The plan provides a long-term, strategic vision to help guide transportation and land use decisions. The plan consists of long-term targets, policy recommendations and actions to facilitate the healthy growth of Vancouver and strengthen its transportation systems across all modes.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• L 1.3. Design buildings to contribute to a public realm that feels interesting and safe• W 1.4. Make streets and public spaces rain-friendly• W 2.2. Create public plazas and gathering spaces throughout the city• C 2.1. Provide abundant and convenient bicycle parking and end-of-trip facilities• T 2.2. Provide easy connections and comfortable waiting areas throughout the network• The transformation of Robson Square into a permanent pedestrian-priority space as a key initiative of both Greenest City and Transportation 2040 for reprioritizing the right-of-way. Other possible sites include: (pg. 68)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Hamilton Street in Yaletown○ Mainland Street in Yaletown○ Water Street in Gastown○ Robson Street in Downtown and the West End• The plan includes improvements to the seawalls, including separation of modes on pathways, renovating existing walls and overcrowding, particularly along False Creek (pg. 73)• City is exploring how to the Parklet and Pavement to Parks program into a more formal initiative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City is looking at removing the Georgia and Dunsmuir viaducts which would better connect parks and the historic neighborhoods around False Creek (pg. 74) • The long-term transformation of the Arbutus rail corridor into a regional greenway is a key initiative of the plan (pg. 78) • Burrard Island Crossings: there is an existing agreement to remove vehicular traffic from the Stanley Park causeway and the Lions Gate Bridge by 2030, however a third crossing is still in negotiations (pg. 79). • The plan identifies the Fraser River area as an area needing greater study, issues include connectivity, support to industrial economy and preservation of the local ecosystem. (pg. 80) • The plan identifies the Arbutus Corridor as a multi-use transportation and greenway (pg. 78) • Improve existing non-motorized greenway and active transportation network as part of an integrated network around Broadway Corridor, False Creek, the Seawall and Downtown including greenways and private ferry access. (pg. 73.)
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020: goal to have <u>50%</u> of all trips be on foot, bike or transit • 2040: goal to have <u>67%</u> of all trips be on foot, bike or transit • W 1.1. Make streets safer for walking • W 1.3. Make streets accessible for all people • W 1.5. Address gaps in the pedestrian network • W 1.6. Provide a blueprint for great pedestrian realm design • W 1.6.2 Improve local ecology when designing: increase number, size and health of street trees • W 1.7. Make the city easy to navigate on foot • W 2.1. Enable and encourage creative uses of the street • C 1.2. Upgrade and expand the cycling network to efficiently connect people to destinations • T 1.4. Support increased water-based transit • T 2.1. Support a transit system that is easy to navigate • M 1.3. Manage traffic to improve safety and neighbourhood livability • G 1.3. Support Port Metro Vancouver efforts to reduce port-related environmental and traffic impacts • G 3.2. Provide up-to-date, readily-accessible information on traffic calming measures and closures • E 1.1. Promote walking and cycling as fun, practical, <u>and</u> healthy transportation choices • E 1 Promote health benefits and cost-effectiveness of active transportation choices as part of regular everyday life • W 2.2 Public plazas and gathering spaces through parklet installations as a pedestrian streetscape design feature
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transportation interweaves a number of regional, provincial and local plans, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Metro Vancouver: Regional Growth Strategy (2011) ○ Translink: Transport 2040 (2008) and 2045 (ongoing) ○ British Columbia: Provincial Transit Plan (2008) ○ Climate Action Plan (2008) ○ District of North Vancouver: Transportation Plan (2012) and other regional plans ○ Port Metro Vancouver: Port 2050 (2010) ○ Vancouver International Airport: Your Airport 2027 (2007) ○ University of British Columbia: Strategic Transportation Plan (2005, ongoing) ○ Downtown Transportation Plan (2002)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bicycle Plan (1999) ○ Transportation Plan (1997) ○ Greenways Plan (1995) ○ More on pg. 7 • Key challenges: (pg. 8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Growing city with limited road space ○ Demand for transit ○ Costs of sedentary lifestyles ○ High cost of housing ○ Aging population ○ Rising fuel prices ○ Climate change ○ Growing downtown • Vancouver is actively seeking to change the “hierarchy of modes” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking ○ Cycling ○ Transit ○ Taxi / Commercial Transit / Shared vehicles ○ Private automobiles • Vancouver supporting mode shifts to walking, biking, transit through 5 Ds of the built environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Destinations ○ Distance ○ Density ○ Diversity ○ Design
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>'96-'11: -5% vehicles entering city; -20% vehicles entering Downtown.</u> • <u>97%</u> of collisions are caused by motor vehicle occupants • <u>45%</u> of fatalities from collisions are pedestrians, <u>42%</u> motor vehicle occupants, <u>5%</u> bicyclists, <u>9%</u> motorcyclists. (pg. 13)

Please insert the cover of the plan here:



Transportation 2040

Plan as adopted by Vancouver City Council on October 31, 2012



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Turf & Horticulture Inventory Booklet Summary

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: June 13, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Turf & Horticulture Inventory Booklet Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

Below is a template to complete while reviewing related plans for the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Due to the quantity of related plans, please confine comments to this template and limit the page number to three pages. This task should take no more than three hours. Please rename the file with the name of the plan you are reviewing, before uploading the completed summary (.docx) and the referenced document (.pdf) to the project website.

Plan / Document Name:	Turf and Horticulture Inventory Booklet
Department Issuing:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2016
Active Time Period:	2016-
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Turf and Horticulture Inventory compiles a complete list of park spaces maintained by the City of Vancouver. The Booklet provides detailed plans of all parks with area takeoffs of the type of turf and horticulture beds in each. Turf and horticulture are inventoried separately.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• n/a
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• n/a
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four maintenance districts:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Destination Area</i>: downtown bordered by Main, Broadway and Burrard○ <i>North Area</i>: northeast of city, bounded by Main St, Cambie St, and King Edward Ave.○ <i>West Area</i>: West of city, bounded by Burrard St, Cambie St, Broadway, 33rd Ave, Granville St, 49th Ave, Carnarvon St.○ <i>South Area</i>: south of city, bounded by King Edward Ave, Cambie St, 33rd Ave, Granville St, 49th Ave, Carnarvon St.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloedel, QE, VanDusen are grouped into their own district for the report since they have unique plant types and maintenance requirements • Four tiers of maintenance for horticulture, tiered by park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ #1: well groomed (high value of traffic), 5% of parks ○ #2: groomed (high to moderate volume of traffic), 8% of parks ○ #3: moderate (moderate to low volume of traffic), 32% of parks ○ #4: open space / play (low traffic volume), 55% of parks • 6 golf pitches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Queen Elizabeth Pitch and Putt ○ McCleary Golf Course ○ Langara Golf Course ○ Fraserview Golf Course ○ Rupert Park Pitch and Putt ○ Stanley Park Pitch and Putt • Does not include impervious or pervious surfaces, playgrounds, pavilions, or total hectares of parkland per park • 79 Field Houses located in various parks
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 466.26 hectares of turf in parks • 146.92 hectares of turf in golf courses • 1,020,217 sq meters or 102.02 hectares of horticulture beds, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annuals ○ Perennials ○ Roses ○ Naturalized plantings ○ Shrub species mix (regular maintenance) ○ Shrub & ground cover (less maintenance) ○ Pond and water features (non-recreational) ○ Vegetable gardens
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Your deepest roots are in nature. No matter who you are, where you live or what kind of life you lead, you remain irrevocably linked with the rest of creation.” –Charles Cook • “To provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation services to benefit all people, communities, and the environment” –Park Board

Please insert the cover of the plan here:

Turf & Horticulture Inventory Booklet

An overview of turf and horticulture assets in Vancouver's parks and golf courses



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Urban Forest Strategy Summary

To: Amanda Jeter, Design Workshop

From: Cali Pfaff, Design Workshop

Date: December 22, 2016

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Urban Forest Strategy Summary

Copy To: Vancouver Parks Team

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Plan / Document Name:	City of Vancouver Urban Forest Strategy
Department Issuing:	City of Vancouver, Greenest City 2020 and Vancouver Parks Board
Location:	Vancouver, BC
Publication Year:	2014
Active Time Period:	2014-2055
Summary (50 – 100 words):	The Urban Forest Strategy document is a presentation showing how the City has documented and analyzed the distribution of the urban forest, using surveys and LIDAR scanning. It provides recommendations and suggest further studies that will mitigate the decline of Vancouver's urban forest on both public and private land.
Onboarding Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Dec. 5, 2017 Biodiversity Planner Nick Page presented an overview of the plan with main points being: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urban forest is declining as City densifies Document is mostly complete, but by end of April/May 2017 will have completed synthesizing full document Key strategies include increasing street tree network, cooling strategy around urban island, food trees and biodiversity strategy restoring native forest, being leader in street tree planting technology (soil volumes, tree selection) Also interested in influencing public's views on understanding ecosystem service values Cross-jurisdictional effort (engineering/planning/parks and recreation for maintenance) protecting, planning and managing Also coming in 2018 is an ornithology strategy
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with Park Board the status, timeline and anticipated outcomes of the three initiatives bolded below

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing our urban forest by planting 150,000 trees by 2020 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand Park Planting program 2. Expand Private Planting program • Stop the decline of our canopy by protecting health, mature trees <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend Section 4 of the Protection of Trees By-law (pg. 32 for details) 2. Retain more trees on development sites 3. Create a comprehensive retention framework • Create new forest in parks and golf courses and enhance existing forests • Manage our urban forest as a vital living asset <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update our Street Tree Management Plan including coordination with Integrated Stormwater Management Plan, Utility Plans and Transportation Plan 2040, holistic planting standards and wood re-use 2. Create Street and Park Succession Plan with updated inventory and tracking system
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows canopy coverage by neighborhood: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ranging from 8.3% downtown (Strathcona is lower at 5.9%) to 28.9% in West Point Grey • Plant appropriate trees <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select tree species to prevent root conflicts and canopy conflicts with utilities 2. Increase resiliency to disease and climate change through biodiversity (pg. 42 for street tree species)
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancouver's urban canopy aligns with other benchmark cities, however within Vancouver canopy has declined by 4.5% since 1995 • 62% of urban tree canopy is on private property and code currently allows removal of that canopy through Section 4.5 of the Protection of Trees Bylaw (1,805 removed in 2013). To address this, City needs to find ways to plant more trees on private property. • Competing interests: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Views 2. Sun 3. Litter and allergies 4. Development 5. Infrastructure 6. Pests • By planting 150,000 trees, Vancouver hopes to reach 1995 canopy levels by 2055.
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: 140,000 street trees in inventory and 300,000 park trees in inventory • 62% of canopy is on private property, 11% on streets, 27% in parks • 18% of Vancouver is covered by tree canopy today <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victoria: 18% 2. Vancouver, WA: 18% 3. Seattle: 23% • Historic canopy cover: 1995 (22.5%), 2006 (20%) • Yearly benefits of current canopy:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 34 metric tonnes of particulate matter removed 2. 20,000 metric tons of CO2 absorbed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 mins: time it takes for blood pressure and muscle tension to reduce significantly after seeing trees • Over the past 20 years, 23,490 healthy, mature trees were removed from private property <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 53% from development, safety and disease 2. 47% from Section 4.5, which allows property owners to remove 1 tree per year regardless of health 3. 5 trees removed a day from Section 4.5
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VBPR Assessment of Playspaces

To: Design Workshop

From: ETM Associates, LLC

Date: August 8, 2017

Project Name: Vancouver Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project #: 5642

Subject: Related Plan Summary

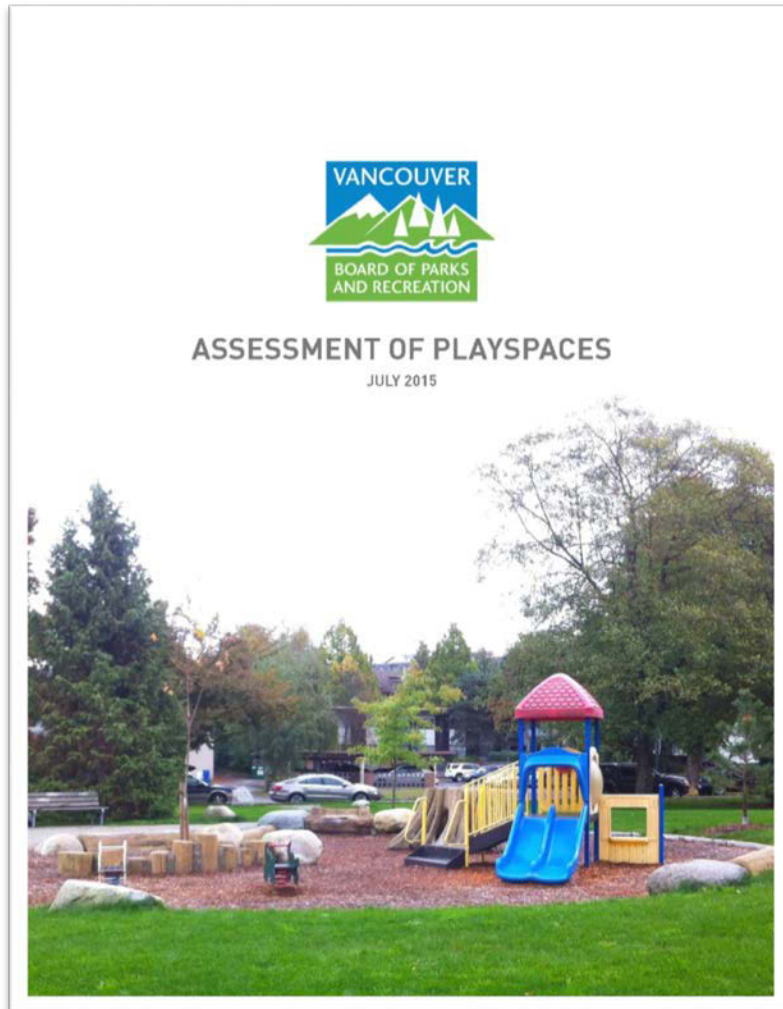
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Plan / Document Name:	Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation Assessment of Playspaces
Department Issuing:	Parks and Recreation
Location:	Vancouver
Publication Year:	July 2015
Active Time Period:	Based on observations & conditions between October 2014 and March 2015
Summary (50 – 100 words):	VPB has a wide range of play equipment (types, age, condition, etc.) in their playspaces. The report provides a baseline inventory of 159 playspaces, based on observations and conditions between October 2014 and March 2015. It also identifies various actions VPB can take to bring playspaces into CSA alignment and makes recommendations for short term upgrades. The report concludes with additional recommendations for long-term replacement strategies.
Recommendations that <u>directly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 playspaces recommended for complete removal• 28 playspaces recommended for significant repairs to become CSA compliant• 34 playspaces recommended for priority replacement (due to age, condition, level of use, and hazards identified)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Older all-timber play structures were prioritized for replacement over other types to help reduce maintenance loads and address CSA compliance issues• A 5 year target for bringing all structures to current CSA standards• Development of a systematic plan for the removal and replacement of structures, and establishment of a replacement cycle, were recommended as next steps• Consider playspace removal without replacement for some locations or parts of playspaces (involve/engage the community)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a consolidation & destination playspace strategy to balance diversity, accessibility & quality of playspaces with maintenance loads
Recommendations that <u>indirectly</u> impact this plan:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playspaces should be re-assessed every three years VPB can establish a Preferred Vendor Program for play equipment Develop a systematic and comprehensive inspection program Regularly assess staffing & budget levels in relation to playspace maintenance Playspace design recommendations: implement CPTED guidelines, chose resilient/appropriate surfacing, improve play value, and follow universal design principles
Key takeaways:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field inspection data from the report was integrated into GIS to create a database that can be maintained/updated as a living document by VPB Playspaces should also have play value and accessible play/Universal Design, rather than just be safe. Several factors should be considered when choosing a play surface including safety requirements, accessibility, play value, sustainability, imbedded hazards, maintenance, and cost. A Playspace Inspection Report was created for each playspace inspected. Most playspaces are relatively safe and have received ongoing maintenance, though CSA compliance issues were found in all spaces and some spaces have reached their useful lifespan. It would be more cost effective to replace the structure, rather than repair or modify it, for many of the older playspaces to meet current CSA standards. Playspace access and nature play are two areas of focus that would significantly improve the play value and inclusivity of the VPB playspace network Some components of existing playspace repairs have created new CSA compliance issues New CSA standards (updated every 8 years) may place some features out of compliance and have large cost implications
Key metrics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 159 playspaces maintained by VPB, physical assessment was conducted for 138 of them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 playspaces were not included due to recent installation, removal, scheduled replacement, or found to actually be Federal or Vancouver School Board maintained More than 3 playspaces will need to be replaced each year by Vancouver in order to keep a 50-year replacement schedule Estimated that \$4,780,845 will be needed to bring all playspaces as close as possible to current CSA standards (~\$34k each); does not include design fees, taxes & contingencies
Pull quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The primary goal of the VPB is to provide fun and safe play spaces." (pg 9) "It is important to maintain a portfolio of parks that provide a good distribution of playspaces servicing the full set of age ranges. Additionally, it is important that playspaces provide amenities that cater to a diversity of caregiver requirements"(pg 15) "Community engagement helps foster acceptance and support of VPB decisions and can generate community pride and care in their playspaces, which can result in better care and lower maintenance costs." (pg 47)

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