

Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney and West Fraserlands REVIEW AND INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

May 2005

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1.0 Background

This report is a review of existing community facilities in Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney (VFK) and West Fraserlands. It includes a comprehensive inventory and review of levels of service for existing facilities serving the present population in the area. The report examines and identifies the range of existing public facilities in VFK; identifies the existing levels of service these facilities provide to the two communities; and, where possible, identifies any existing gaps or deficiencies in facilities in relation to City-wide service levels.

Each section of the inventory addresses one of the following categories of community facilities: non-market and special needs housing, schools, childcare services, parks and recreation, community facilities and programs, including community centres, neighbourhood houses, libraries and cultural facilities, and health and emergency services. Within each of these sections, a listing of capacities, levels of use, comparable levels of service, current services and programs, and future plans and initiatives are presented. The inventory includes facilities that lie within the Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney boundary area, but also those in the area immediately surrounding VFK that are both easily accessible to and likely used by VFK residents.

The City intends to use the results from this report as background information to a Needs Assessment Study for the proposed new development at East Fraserlands, recognizing that a Public Amenities Strategy for East Fraserlands might resolve service gaps identified in VFK/ West Fraserlands.

East Fraserlands is the largest remaining site in Vancouver that has yet to undergo a development approval process. The City of Vancouver has initiated a multi-phased public consultation and planning process that aims to determine the development potential of these lands. One of the major outcomes from this planning process will be a Public Amenities Strategy that will identify the facilities and service levels needed and the plans to implement, phase and finance them for this new community.

1.1 Approach and Methods

A combination of primary and secondary sources was used to build the inventory, levels of service information, and demographic chapters in this report. Primary sources for the inventory include interviews and email communication with key-informants. Interviews and follow up discussions with representatives from various agencies and City departments were held to verify and supplement the documentation. To accurately portray the inventory information for this local area, an understanding of the relationship between facility uses, programming, planning, policy, and funding was helpful and the key informants were useful resources towards that.

Secondary sources provided demographic statistics, inventory data, as well as valuable detail and analysis, particularly in relation to City plans and



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initiatives. For the demographic analysis, a custom tabulation of Census data for the local area was used along with data from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Inventory statistics included information from existing City-based registries and other databases and inventories as well as a series of research, policy and strategy documents from various City departments and agencies. The following key departments in the City of Vancouver provided information and insight to the relevant sections of the report:

- Office of Cultural Affairs
- Social Planning Department
- Vancouver Public Library
- Vancouver Park Board
- Vancouver School Board
- Housing Centre
- City Plans

Other organizations and agencies also provided supplemental statistics or information:

- South Vancouver Neighbourhood House
- South Vancouver Family Place
- Community Policing Centres

The data and material was organized and presented into summary tables and charts. Where relevant, additional information on nearby facilities that were outside VFK was included, and in many cases, a comparative analysis between the service levels in VFK were compared to those in the City of Vancouver as a whole. A complete list of documents and data sources used is provided in the References section of the report.

At various stages of the review project, meetings were held with City staff and community representatives to clarify the scope, identify priority elements, and review draft reports. Two preliminary meetings were held – one with representatives of the East Fraserlands Subcommittee of the VFK CityPlan Committee (September 22, 2004) and one with the City of Vancouver Technical Committee on East Fraserlands (October 4, 2004). These meetings focused on reviewing the scope of work and finalizing the list of categories and variables to include in the inventory.

One interim meeting was held with City staff and representatives of the East Fraserlands Subcommittee to review project progress to date (November 3, 2004). A final draft was circulated to all relevant City departments and community representatives by mid December and a final meeting to review the draft report was held with the East Fraserlands Subcommittee on January 13, 2005. Feedback from the January 13th meeting with community representatives was incorporated into the final document.

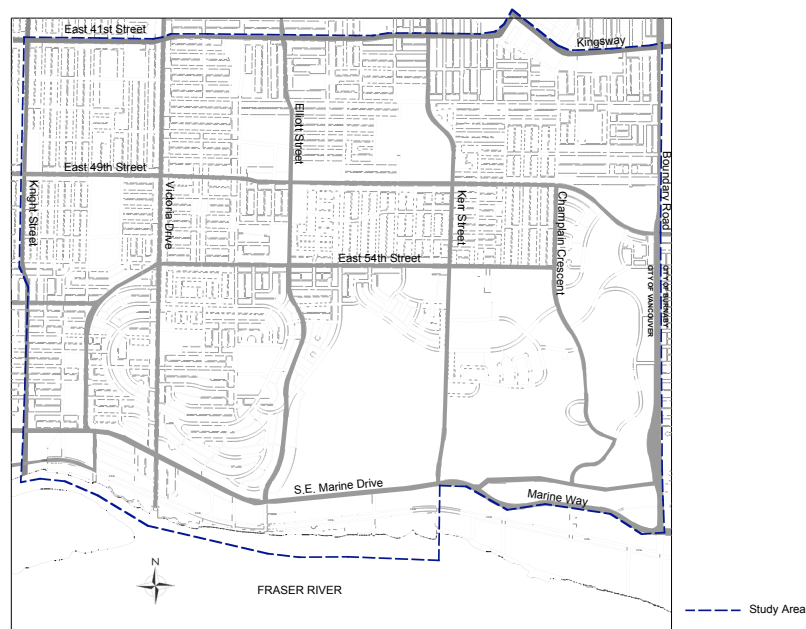


1.2 Victoria-Fraserview/ Killarney

VFK is a large and diverse area on Vancouver's southeastern slope. It is bounded by the major thoroughfares of Knight St. to the west, Boundary Rd. to the east, E.41st St. and Kingsway to the north, and the Fraser River to the south. It has well-established neighbourhoods as well as busy commercial areas that provide local shopping and other amenities.

The City of Vancouver initiated a community visioning process in Spring 1999 for Victoria-Fraserview/ Killarney. This process was highlighted by a series of intensive public workshops in Spring 2000. A Community Visions Choices Survey was distributed to households, businesses, and property owners and over 2,900 people responded. The result was the Vision Directions that were approved by City Council in January 2002. The information provided in this report builds on the research and work undertaken during this local visioning process.

Figure 1.1 Map of Study Area



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2.0 Demographics

Demographics are the primary variable influencing demand on community services. Changes to the size and characteristics of a population will impact community facilities such as schools, community centres, parks, and libraries in terms of their capacity, current use levels and programming choices.

2.1 Population Growth

In 2001, Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney (VFK) had a resident population of 52,950, a 6% increase from 1996.¹ Residents of VFK make up almost one tenth (9.7%) of Vancouver's population (545,660).

Table 2.1 Total Population 1991-2001

Year	Vancouver	% Change	VFK	% Change
1991	473,210	-	45,565	-
1996	515,420	8.9	50,135	10.0
2001	545,660	5.9	52,950	5.6
Pop Change 1991-2001	72,450	15.3	7,385	16.2
Annual Rate of Change 1991-2001		1.4		1.5

VFK has experienced a similar rate of growth in the past decade as the rest of the City, with population growing at much faster rates in the early 1990s compared to the second half of the decade. Between 1991 and 1996, VFK outpaced the growth rate of the City, increasing at an annual rate of 1.9% compared to 1.7% in Vancouver as a whole. However, by the latter half of the decade (1996-2001), both were growing by a slower rate (1.1%).

Between 1991 and 2001, the VFK neighbourhood grew by 16.2%, an increase of 7,385 residents, while Vancouver increased its population by 15.3%. Vancouver is projected to maintain a less than 1% average annual growth rate over the next two decades. If the historical trends are an indication, VFK will be expected to maintain a similar growth rate as the rest of the City. According to BC Stats population projections (P.E.O.P.L.E. 29), Vancouver will grow at an annual rate of 0.53% per year (a total of 11.2%) between 2001 and 2021. Assuming a similar growth rate, VFK would increase by up to 6,000 people by 2021 to a total population of 58,000.² These growth rates do not include any potential growth from the proposed development in East Fraserlands.

¹ The demographic data in this report is based on a custom geographic tabulation of 1991, 1996, and 2001 Census data provided by Statistics Canada for the City of Vancouver.

² This analysis should be considered indicative rather than conclusive and cannot serve as a substitute for reliable population projections for VFK.



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2.2 Age-Specific Change

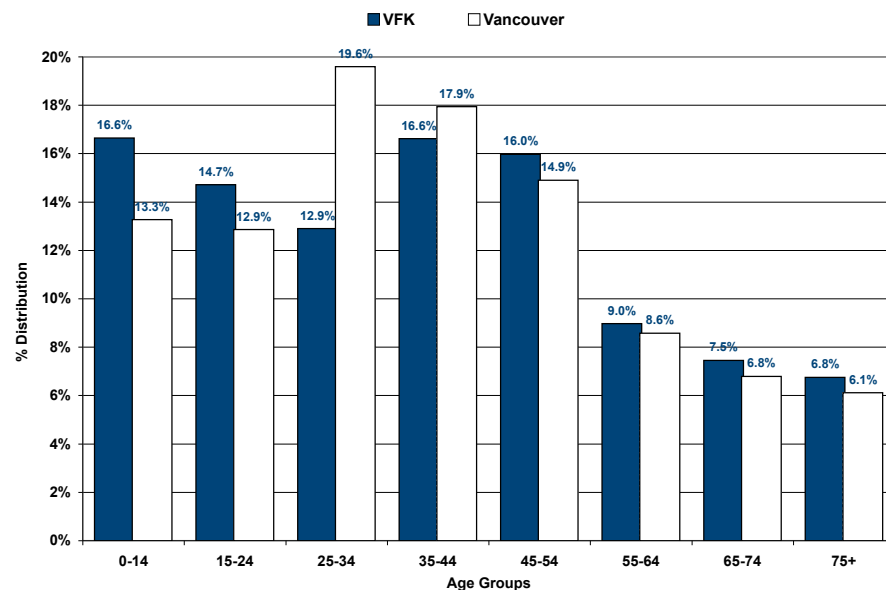
The age-specific changes to a population have major implications on capacity, use levels, services, and programming in community centres, neighbourhood houses, schools, health and childcare services, and many other community facilities.

VFK Compared to Vancouver

Victoria-Fraserview / Killarney's population differs from that of Vancouver as a whole in that it has a greater share of children and youth as well as a slightly greater proportion of adults over the age of 45. There are fewer people however in the 25-44 age group, those in the young family stage of their lifecycle and those in the early phase of their employment career.

Figure 2.1 shows that proportionally VFK has a larger share of children aged 0-14 (17%) compared to Vancouver (13%) and again a larger share of young adults aged 15-24 (15%) compared to 13% in the rest of the City. There is also a slightly greater share of the population in every age group over 45 in VFK than in the City, which reflects how many older families and established households have chosen to remain in VFK during their more senior years. Conversely, there is a large difference in the 25-34 age group as young people in this group move out of the family home and move away from VFK in search of jobs or a different lifestyle. Only 13% of VFK is in this age group compared to 20% of Vancouver as a whole.

Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Age, Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney and Vancouver (2001)



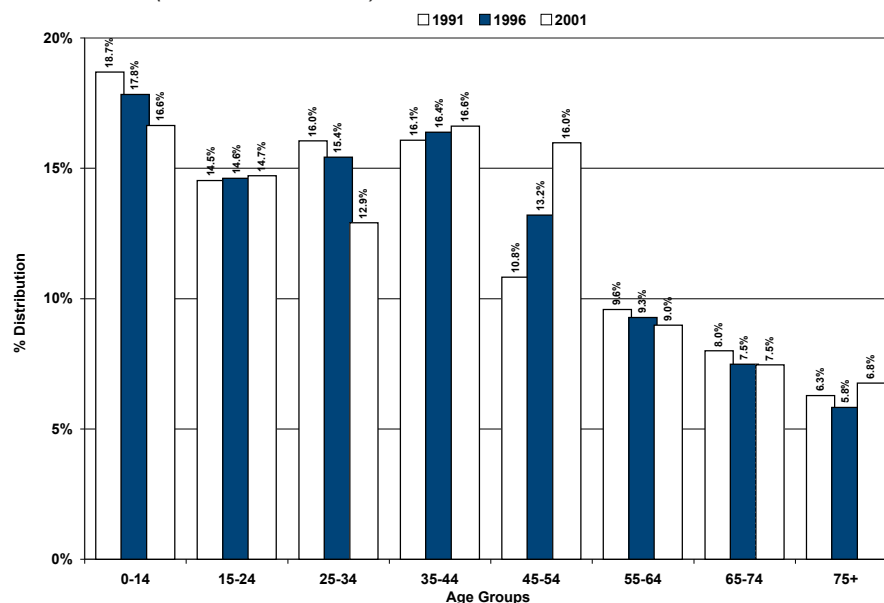
Historical Trends 1991-2001

The VFK population, like the rest of Vancouver, is generally getting older. With each past census period, VFK has seen proportionally fewer and fewer children (Figure 2.2). The area has also seen smaller proportions of people in the 25-34 age group, those usually in the early stages of their employment career and family formation stage.

While VFK's population increased overall by 16% between 1991 and 2001, the increase was most pronounced in the 45-54 age group (Figures 2.2 and 2.3). This is partially the result of the natural aging process and the aging of the Baby Boom generation (in 2001, the 35-54 age group) by one more cohort. The front edge of this Baby Boom is expected to hit the age of 65 by 2011 and with that, changing levels of demand for seniors' recreational services and leisure activities are anticipated.

The other most significant increase occurred in the 15-24 (17.7%) and seniors over 75 (25%) age groups. Conversely, there was very little increase amongst children aged 0-14 (3.5%) over this period. Similar shifts can be noted occurring in Vancouver as a whole, although the level of change was notably greater in VFK (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2 Distribution of Population by Age, Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney (1991, 1996, 2001)



VFK's population has changed considerably between 1991 and 2001. Even though VFK has a greater share of children compared to the City, it has also experienced a decline in the proportion of children under 14 years of age. In the future, this could have an impact on school enrolments and thereby factor into decisions of school construction, upgrades and closure.



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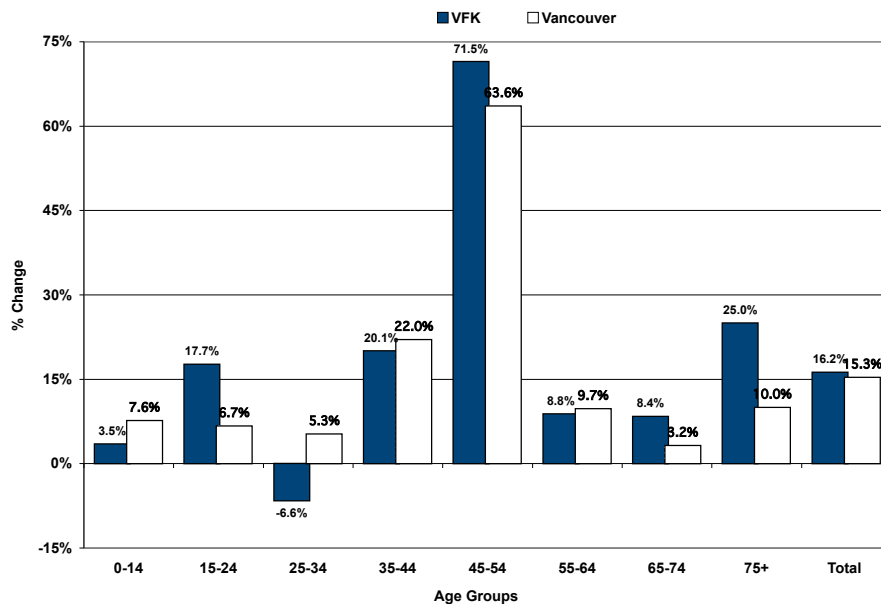
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The 25 to 34 age group, often the most mobile age group, has also notably decreased in VFK. It is likely that these individuals have moved away to attend college/university or to seek other employment opportunities and lifestyle options. We could also presume that this level of out-migration would continue in the future as long as VFK maintains its family-oriented neighbourhoods and remains primarily low density residential.

These declines are juxtaposed by the increase in the proportion of the 35 to 54 year olds in 2001 compared to 1991. The difference here is that this increase is a reflection of the Baby Boom bulge aging through the age groups and not a shift that is unique to this age group. In other words, the population currently in this age group is expected to age into the 45 to 64 age group by 2011 and into the 54 to 74 age group by 2021. This aging process will likely have implications on the social, recreational, and health services in the area. Demand increases could therefore be expected for health and wellness programs, educational and recreational opportunities for seniors, housing and other residential services dedicated to seniors, as well as health centres and care facilities.

Figure 2.3 Percentage Change in the Population by Age, VFK and Vancouver (1991 - 2001)



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2.3 Recent Immigrants and Language

Recent Immigrants

Community facilities play a role in helping new immigrants adjust to their new community and often incorporate programming such as language programs, career and employment programs, and peer or mentorship programs for youth and professionals.

Table 2.2 Immigrant Population (2001)

Immigration Period	Vancouver	VFK
1991-1995	9.8%	14.8%
1996-2001	9.7%	11.5%
1991-2001	19.5%	26.3%

While the majority of immigrants came to Canada prior to 1991, the most recent immigrants will likely have a higher demand for community integration-related programs. For the purposes of this study, immigrants who came to Canada after 1991 are considered “recent immigrants.” Immigrants from the past 10 years (1991-2001) formed more than one quarter (26.3%) of VFK’s resident population. This is somewhat higher than the proportion of recent immigrants living in Vancouver as a whole (19.5%).

Community service providers have been responding to these high percentages of recent immigrants in VFK with programs in multiple languages, language training services, and programs that are dedicated to particular ethnic groups. If this immigration trend continues, the demand for such programming will also rise. In particular, there may be demand for more employment services for immigrants, language services, and seniors’ services and programs that are conducted in multiple languages.

Population by Home Language

Overall, approximately one third of the resident population only speaks English (37.7%), another third speaks a language other than English (31.1%), and another third speaks English as well as another language at home (31.2%). In particular, 28% of the population speaks an Asian language at home (Table 2.3).³

Eight of the top ten languages spoken in the VFK area are Asian languages including Cantonese, Chinese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Korean from East Asia, Punjabi and Hindi from South Asia, and Tagalog from South East Asia. Spanish is the only major language from outside Asia and most likely represents a large Latin American ethnicity in the area (as opposed to European ethnicity).

³ These figures are based on the 69% of the population that provided a single response only. It does not include the population that speaks English as well as another language at home. However, the top 10 languages in that category are quite similar.



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Table 2.3 Top 10 Languages Spoken at Home (Not Including English) (2001)

Language	#	Rank	% VFK Population
Cantonese	6,565	1	12.6
Chinese, n.o.s.	4,640	2	8.9
Mandarin	950	3	1.8
Other languages	850	4	1.6
Punjabi	710	5	1.4
Vietnamese	690	6	1.3
Korean	380	7	0.7
Spanish	320	8	0.6
Tagalog (Pilipino)	305	9	0.6
Hindi	145	10	0.3

The community centres, neighbourhood house and family place in VFK have been offering several programs and services in Asian languages to meet the needs of the local population. If the Asian speaking population in VFK increases, demands for programs in Cantonese or another Asian language are also likely to continue. Equally, there may be increases in the demand for Asian language training for those in the community that wish to communicate with this growing portion of the population.

2.4 Households

Single Parent Households

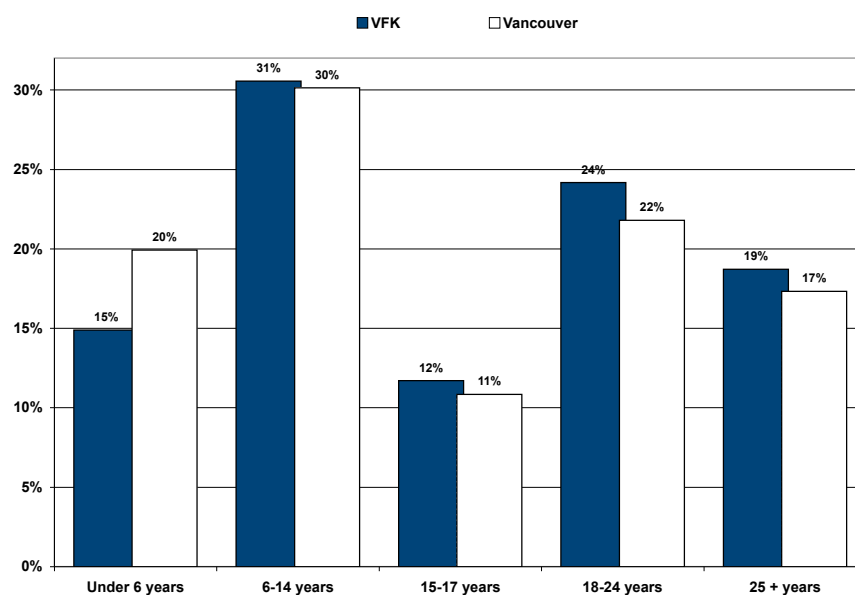
Almost 15% of all private households in VFK consist of single parent families – 84% are female parent households and 16% male parent households. These figures are much higher than in Vancouver where only 10% of households are made up of single parents. There has also been a 14% increase in single parent families in VFK from 2,250 to 2,550 between 1996 and 2001, a lower percentage increase than in Vancouver (16%). Demand for support services such as family resources and childcare services could be expected to rise along with this increase in single parent households.

Children Living at Home

There were over 19,000 children living at home in 2001, of which slightly less than half are under the age of 14 (8,655). More than a third of children living at home are between the ages of 15 and 24 (36%, 6,835) and the remaining 19% are over 25 years of age (1,555). While Vancouver also sees high figures of older children living at home, VFK residents have a greater share of all children living at home over six years of age compared to Vancouver (Figure 2.5). This is particularly true for those over 18 years of age. It is not evident what the implications of this demographic shift will be on community facilities and programs.



Figure 2.4 Children Living At Home by Age (2001)



Low Income Households

In 2001, 14,000 people living in VFK were considered to be of low income (Table 2.4). Statistics Canada deems a person to be of low income if their family income is below a predetermined threshold.⁴ In VFK, this low-income group represented 27% of the entire population living in private households in 2001, the same incidence of low income as in Vancouver. Between 1991 and 1996, the low-income population in VFK saw a 55% increase, while the total population only increased by 10% over this period. In the subsequent five years, VFK experienced a small decrease of 4% in the low-income population resulting in a match between Vancouver and VFK's low-income rates in 2001. For the City of Vancouver as well as VFK, having a large percentage of the population with lower incomes could have implications on any number of community services including childcare and social programs.

Table 2.4 Low Income Population (1991-2001)

Year	Vancouver			VFK		
	#	% Pop	% Change 91..01	#	% Pop	% Change 91..01
2001	145,360	27		14,025	27	
1996	156,790	31		14,640	30	
1991	114,075	25	27	9,460	21	48

¹The incidence of low income variable is based on measures of low income known as Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO). LICOs are set at income levels differentiated by family size and degree of urbanization, and are updated by changes in the Consumer Price Index (Statistics Canada).



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2.5 Employment

VFK had a population of 25,510 people in the labour force in 2001 (Table 2.5). The labour force participation rate of 59% is somewhat less than Vancouver where there is a 65% participation rate. There was also a slightly higher rate of unemployment (9%) amongst the labour force population in VFK compared to the rest of the City in 2001 (8%).

Table 2.5 Labour Force Participation (2001)

Labour Force Participation	Vancouver		VFK	
	#	%	#	%
Population 15+	467,195		43,150	
In Labour Force	303,935	65.1	25,510	59.1
Employed	278,840	59.7	23,175	53.7
Unemployed	25,095	8.3	2,330	9.1

The reasons behind lower labour force participation rates in VFK compared to Vancouver as a whole are not clear and would require further survey work to determine. Contacts at the Social Planning Department of the City of Vancouver have speculated that VFK may have a larger proportion of older adults and grandparents that are dependent on family compared to the rest of Vancouver.⁵ If these individuals do not seek employment outside of the home, then this would explain the lower levels of labour force participation. Other reasons could be a higher proportion of single income households and more stay-at-home mothers or fathers compared to the rest of Vancouver. If this is the case and family members are available to mind children at home, this could also have an impact on the types of family resources and child care services that are in demand in VFK.⁶

There are also lower levels of employment and higher unemployment rates noted in VFK compared to Vancouver. While these differences are slight, over 2,000 VFK residents in 2001 were seeking employment. Such figures may lead to demands for employment information services or related career preparation and skills training.

2.6 Housing and Core Housing Need

Housing Type and Tenure

In 2001, there were a total of 17,240 dwelling units in VFK (Table 2.6). The majority of VFK's 2001 housing stock is ground-oriented — 46% of all dwellings are single-detached (7,990) and 34% are other ground oriented dwellings such as duplexes, townhouses, and other attached units (5,795) (Figure 2.5). Only 20% of all units are in apartment buildings (3,455), of which 84% are in buildings less than five storeys high. This represents a

⁵ Telephone Interview. November, 2004. Social Planning Department, City of Vancouver.

⁶ This interpretation of family structure in VFK is not conclusive and should be verified by other research such as focus groups or household surveys.

significantly different type of housing stock than in Vancouver where the majority of units (55%) are located in apartment buildings, of which only 62% are under 5 storeys.

Table 2.6 Housing by Dwelling Type and Tenure (1991-2001)

Dwelling Type	VFK		
	2001	1996	1991
Single-detached	7,990	8,410	8,300
Other ground oriented	5,795	5,010	4,285
Apartment < 5 storeys	2,890	2,185	2,030
Apartment 5+	565	700	80
Total private dwellings	17,240	16,305	14,695
Tenure Type			
Owned	10,660	9,955	8,860
Rented	6,565	6,355	5,840

It is also worth comparing VFK's dwelling stock to the distribution of dwelling types in different Vancouver neighbourhoods. Kerrisdale, Sunset, and Arbutus Ridge were selected as a sample of residential neighbourhoods located outside of the West End and downtown.⁷ Housing in each of these neighbourhoods, including VFK, is predominantly ground oriented (Figure 2.5). Amongst the four comparable neighbourhoods, Kerrisdale has a larger proportion of single detached and practically no other ground-oriented units such as duplexes or row houses. VFK and Sunset, however, each have approximately a third of their dwelling stock in other ground-oriented units.

As for apartment units, 20% of VFK's housing is in apartments, most of which are low-rise apartments (less than five storeys). Arbutus Ridge and Kerrisdale both have a sizable stock of apartment units (39% and 38% respectively), while Sunset has a rather small apartment stock (12%), made up entirely of low-rise units.



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⁴ The predominance of apartment buildings in the West End and Downtown is unique to those areas, making them distinct from other neighbourhoods in Vancouver.

Figure 2.5 Distribution of Dwellings in Vancouver and Select Local Areas (2001)

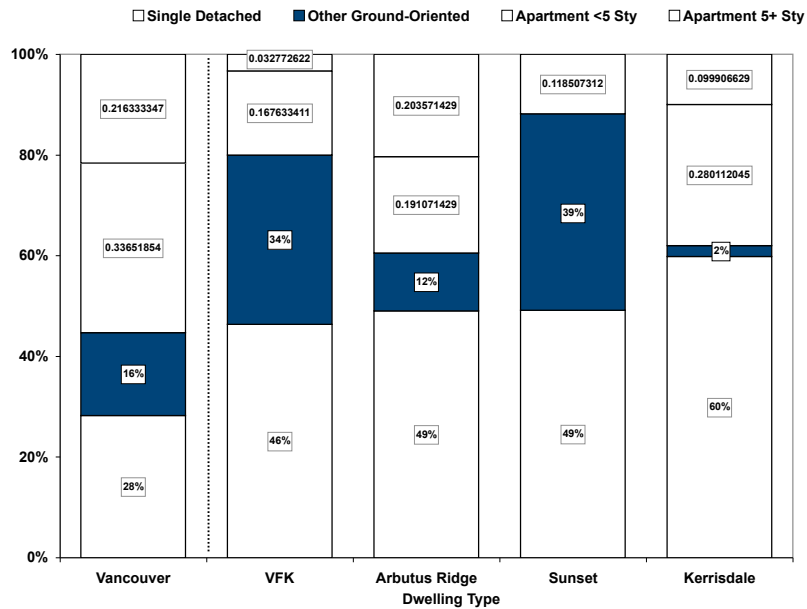
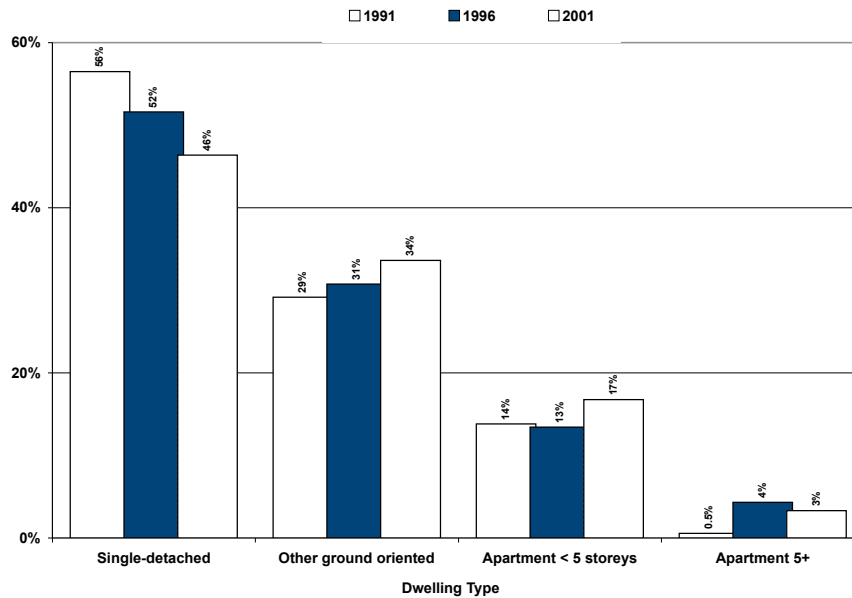


Figure 2.6 Changes in the Distribution of Dwelling Types (1991, 1996, 2001)



As noted, the majority of housing within the VFK area remains predominantly single detached with approximately 7,990 units in total. However, between 1991 and 2001, there was a 4% decline in the proportion of units that are



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single detached (Figure 2.6). These were replaced mostly with multi-family ground-oriented development and low-rise apartment buildings. There was also a 64% increase in apartments in the area from 2,110 units to 3,455 units and a 35% increase in other ground oriented units from 4,285 to 5,795 units (1991-2001).

There has also been a small increase in the proportion of the population living in an owner-occupied dwelling. In 2001, 62% of the population lived in an owner-occupied dwelling compared to 60% in 1991. In Vancouver, there were a greater percentage of tenant-occupied dwellings (66%) compared to owner-occupied homes (44%), although the same shift towards increasing home ownership has also been occurring throughout the City.

Core Housing Need

Core housing need refers to households that fall below at least one of the standards for adequacy, suitability or affordability.⁸ In 2001, 19% of all VFK households were considered to be in core housing need. Housing need was found to be greater amongst renter households (30%) compared to owner-occupied households (13%).

Table 2.7 Population in Core Housing Need (2001)

	Vancouver		VFK	
	# People	% of Pop	# People	% of Pop
Total	48,645	22	3,000	19
Owned	11,320	11	1,290	13
Rented	37,320	31	1,705	30

These figures are comparable or slightly better than the situation in the rest of the City. In Vancouver, 22% of households are in core housing need and 31% of tenant-occupied households are in need. In both cases, there is a higher rate of need amongst the younger population maintaining a house; 24% of VFK's young adults aged 15-24 are noted to be in core housing need compared to 32% of the same age group in need in Vancouver.



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⁸ Core Housing Needs as defined by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation integrate indicators of housing adequacy, suitability and affordability into a single indicator. Adequate dwellings are those reported by their residents as not requiring major repairs; suitable dwellings have enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of the resident household; and affordable dwellings cost less than 30% of the before tax household income. Shelter costs include: for renters, rent and utility payments; for owners, mortgage payments, property taxes, condo fees and utility payments.

3.0 Non-Market and Special Needs Housing

3.1 Non-Market Housing

Non-market housing projects provide accommodation for residents based on income, usually in the form of government and/or internal rent subsidies. Special needs residential projects may be licensed and may provide accommodation and staffing for individuals who have physical or mental disabilities or psychiatric, drug, or alcohol problems. Residents are also housed there due to legal custody, emergency or crises situations.

Figure 3.1 Map of Non-Market Housing in VFK

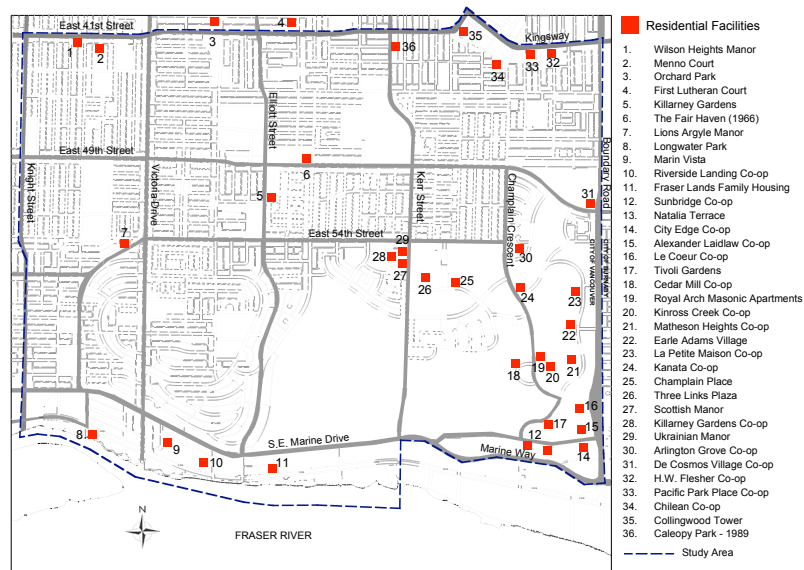


Table 3.1 Non-Market Housing Stock (2004)⁹

	Vancouver	VFK
Non-Market Housing Units	20,884	2,897
Total Dwelling Units	236,090	17,240
% Total Housing Stock	8.8	16.8

Non-market housing includes seniors housing, family housing, and other types of housing such as units for people with physical and mental disabilities and units in mixed projects occupied by singles or couples who do not fit the strict family or senior definition. In total, there are 36 housing complexes in VFK with a total of approximately 2,900 units. The non-market housing units in VFK amount to 16.8% of the total housing stock in the area. Vancouver's non-market housing stock, however, consists of 8.8% of all dwelling units.

⁹ The non-market housing data was available through the Non-Market Housing Inventory of the City of Vancouver Housing Centre (2004). http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/nmi_wac/nmi.exe. Supplemental information was provided by Housing Centre staff.



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VFK is home to a high proportion of Vancouver's non-market housing stock with 13.9% of the City's non-market housing stock compared to only 9.7% of the City's population.

Table 3.2 Non-Market Housing Listing

Housing	Units			
	Seniors	Families	Other	Total
Alexander Laidlaw Coop	-	77	10	87
Arlington Grove Coop	-	58	8	66
Cedar Mill Coop	-	43	10	53
Champlain Place	-	100	-	100
Chilean Coop	-	33	4	37
City Edge Coop	-	70	-	70
Coleopy Park-1989	36	22	-	58
Colingwood Tower	78	-	-	78
De Cosmos Village Coop	-	110	-	110
Earle Adams Village	-	105	-	105
First Lutheran Court	1	17	1	19
Fraser Lands Fam. Housing	-	43	-	43
HW Flesher Coop	-	75	25	100
Kanata Coop	-	142	8	150
Killarney Gardens	180	-	1	181
Killarney Gardens Coop	-	215	12	227
Kinross Creek Coop	-	60	9	69
La Petite Maison Coop	-	66	-	66
Le Coeur Coop	-	63	14	77
Lions Argyle Manor	21	-	-	21
Longwater Park	-	42	-	42
Marin Vista	-	74	-	74
Matheson Heights Coop	-	106	20	126
Menno Court	170	-	-	170
Natalia Terrace	-	41	-	41
Orchard Park	52	117	-	169
Pacific Park Place Coop	-	31	9	40
Riverside Landing Coop	-	51	6	57
Royal Arch Masonic Apts	75	-	-	75
Scottish Manor	34	-	-	34
Sunbridge Coop	-	38	2	40
The Fair Haven (1966)	50	-	-	50
Three Links Plaza	-	60	-	60
Tivoli Gardens	-	151	-	151
Ukrainian Manor	36	-	-	36
Wilson Heights Manor	7	8	-	15
36 Projects	740	2,018	139	2,897
Vancouver Total	8,004	8,331	4,909	21,244

Level of Service

There are approximately 21,000 units of non-market housing in Vancouver. The City owns, operates, or has leased land for over 7,500 units. The City



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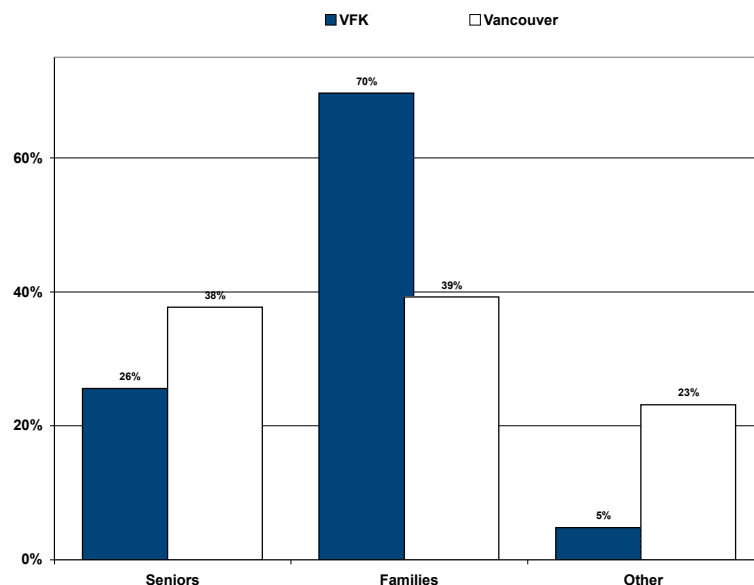
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has a non-market housing requirement with respect to major rezonings. Since 1988, the City has required that major rezonings of land to multi-unit residential use include 20% of total units of non-market housing. This policy “encourages the creation of balanced communities and provides opportunities for low and moderate income households to live in conveniently located and comprehensively planned neighbourhoods.” The City does not, however, have a specific policy with respect to the location of non-market housing units throughout the City.

As shown in Figure 3.2, the majority (70%) of non-market housing units in VFK are in family housing (2,018 units). The remaining units are seniors housing (26%, 740 units) and other housing types such as cooperatives (5%, 139 units). This distribution of non-market housing varies significantly from that in Vancouver as a whole where 39% are in family housing, 38% in seniors housing, and 23% in other housing. VFK is home to 24% of all non-market family housing in Vancouver, but only 9% of seniors housing and 3% of other housing types.

Figure 3.2 Non-Market Housing by Type (2001)



Plans to redevelop a seniors housing project, Clarendon Court Redevelopment (6400 Clarendon St.), are currently under way for the area, adding another 59 units. This would amount to almost 800 seniors housing units in the area and a new total of 2,956 non-market units. Non-market housing buildings do not typically offer programs or facilitate access to services for seniors. According to the Social Planning Department at the City of Vancouver, future planning for recreational, health, and social services should take into consideration access to such services by seniors who live in non-market housing and who typically do not have the means to travel outside their neighbourhood.



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3.2 Special Needs Residential Facilities (SNRFs)

Special Needs Residential Facilities (SNRFs) provide housing and support services for people who cannot be looked after in their own homes, but do not require hospital-level care. SNRFs provide care and supervision for seniors, children in care, people with mental or physical disabilities, people with substance abuse problems, people who are homeless or fleeing abusive relationships, and the terminally ill.

Table 3.3 Summary of SNRFs¹⁰

	Vancouver	VFK
# Facilities	-	17
# Beds	5,207	696

There are 17 SNRFs within the VFK area with a total of 696 beds. These represent 13% of an approximate total of 5,207 SNRF beds in the City, which is higher than the area's share of the City's population (9.7%). The bed totals are affected by the fact that seven of VFK's SNRFs are large care homes for seniors, with facility sizes ranging from 47 to 151 beds.

Please note that several of the SNRFs for seniors are health-funded facilities that are also included in Section 7: Health and Social Services. These are intermediate care homes that are categorized as SNRFs according to the City's zoning.

There are three types of SNRFs including those that do not require City review and approval and those that do.

- Community Care Class A (licensed under Community Care Act) 10 or fewer persons, not more than 6 of whom are in care (do not require City review)
- Community Care Class B – 7 or more persons in care.
- Group Living – 6 or more persons, staff provide care, supervision, guidance or counseling related to physical or mental disabilities, psychiatric problems, drug or alcohol problems, or legal custody, emergency or crisis situations. Less structured program than in Class A and B facilities.

The SNRFs for seniors are largely self-contained complexes where the facilities offer in-house programs and services. For outside services, residents of SNRFs are usually transported via shuttle buses run by the facility. For non-seniors living in SNRFs, there are fewer beds overall and most of these residents are expected to be able to access services at the local community centres and neighbourhood house.

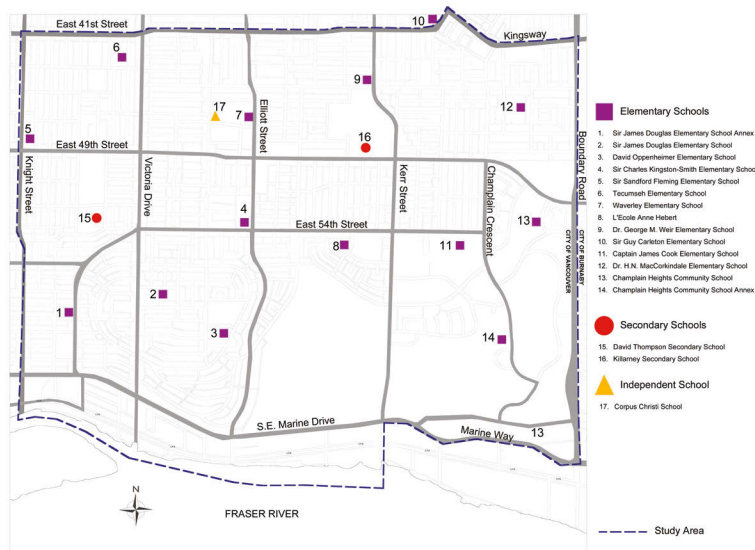
¹⁰ Data and information related to Special Needs Residential Facilities was provided by the Social Planning Department of the City of Vancouver. December, February 2004



4.0 Schools

VFK has 15 of the Vancouver School District's 91 public elementary schools and annexes and two of the District's 18 public secondary schools.¹¹ VFK also has one private elementary school and a French immersion school.

Figure 4.1 Map of Schools in VFK



4.1 Capacity Levels and School Enrolment

Elementary schools in VFK range in size from 375 to 600 spaces, while the two annex schools have capacities of 145 and 170. Overall, VFK's elementary schools have a total capacity of 5,960 spaces, but declining enrolments of 5,901 students in 1999 and 5,768 students in 2004 have reduced the demand on school facilities.¹² In 2004, there were 592 spare elementary school spaces in VFK.

According to the Vancouver School Board, only two public elementary schools in the VFK area (not including the French-speaking school) function at full capacity or above capacity levels. The remaining 11 public schools were below capacity from as few as 14 spaces to as high as 141 spaces. This compares to 1999 when five of the local schools were at capacity and only eight were below.

The two secondary schools officially have a total capacity of 3,750 spaces. In 2004, Killarney was under capacity by 122 students while David Thompson was over by 368 students (Table 4.1).

¹¹ BC Ministry of Education, *Public and Independent School Reports (2002-2003)* provided the school enrolment figures and information regarding school programs. The Vancouver School Board provided additional information related to capacity levels and facility conditions.

¹² Capacity figures are based on current allowable class sizes, which may change over time.



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Killarney has been experiencing growth in its student population over the past three years and is currently the largest school in the City. While the District figures suggest Killarney has capacity for an additional 122 students, the school has been functioning at what it considers full capacity and there are concerns that it will not be able to accommodate additional increases in enrolment that may occur as a result of future developments in the area.¹³

David Thompson Secondary has already exceeded capacity levels and has implemented multiple measures for maximizing the use of space. These include the use of eight on-site portable facilities, holding physical education classes in hallways when the gymnasium use is maximized, and staggering classroom use by adding early morning classes.¹⁴

Table 4-1 Listing of Schools and Grades

School	Grades	Capacity	2004	Available Spaces
Public Elementary				
Champlain Heights	K-7	500	416	84
Champlain Heights Annex	K-3	145	131	14
Captain James Cook	K-7	550	496	54
Sir James Douglas	K-7	555	607	-52
Sir James Douglas Annex	K-3	170	169	1
Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith	K-7	375	343	32
L'Ecole Anne Hebert	K-7	n/a	310	
Dr. H.N. MacCorkindale	K-7	425	349	76
David Oppenheimer	K-7	480	341	139
Sir Guy Carleton	K-7	600	459	141
Sir Sandford Fleming	K-7	620	536	84
Tecumseh	K-7	580	517	63
Waverley	K-7	480	439	41
Dr. George M. Weir	K-7	480	438	42
Total		5,960	5,241	719
Private Elementary (Independent)				
Corpus Christi School	K-7	234	235	-1
Public Secondary				
David Thompson	8-12	1,550	1,918	-368
Killarney	8-12	2,200	2,078	122
Total		3,750	3,996	-246

Between 1999 and 2004, nine elementary schools in the area experienced reductions in their school enrolment figures, while the remaining eight either maintained the same number of students or increased. Both secondary schools showed a 4% increase in their enrolment figures over the past five years.

¹³ Telephone Interview, February 16, 2005. Principal Brenda Burroughs, Killarney Secondary School.

¹⁴ Telephone Interview, February 18th, 2005. Principal Ian McKay, David Thompson Secondary School.

Overall, the schools in south east Vancouver, including VFK, have not faced the same declines in enrolment that have taken place in either the Downtown Eastside or the West side of the City. In response, this area has had relatively more additions to school facilities than it has renovations, which is an indication of a large or growing student population.¹⁵

Table 4-2 School Enrolment Levels

School	Enrolment Figures			
	2004	2002	1999	% Change 99..04
Public Elementary				
Champlain Heights	416	426	420	-1%
Champlain Heights Annex	131	151	188	-30%
Captain James Cook	496	468	487	2%
Sir James Douglas	607	630	569	7%
Sir James Douglas Annex	169	159	171	-1%
Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith	343	376	418	-18%
L'Ecole Anne Hebert	310	350	350	-11%
Dr. H.N. MacCorkindale	349	371	405	-14%
David Oppenheimer	341	349	347	-2%
Sir Guy Carleton	459	563	665	-31%
Sir Sandford Fleming	536	553	535	0%
Tecumseh	517	514	522	-1%
Waverley	439	441	431	2%
Dr. George M. Weir	438	445	393	11%
Sub Total	5,768	57,96	5,901	-2%
Vancouver District Total	32,158	32,244	32,486	-1%
Public Secondary				
David Thompson	1,918	1,930	1,841	4%
Killarney	2,078	1,980	2,007	4%
Sub Total	3,976	3,910	3,848	3%
Vancouver District Total	23,719	23452	23,623	0%
Independent				
Corpus Christi School	2,35	2,28	2,19	7%



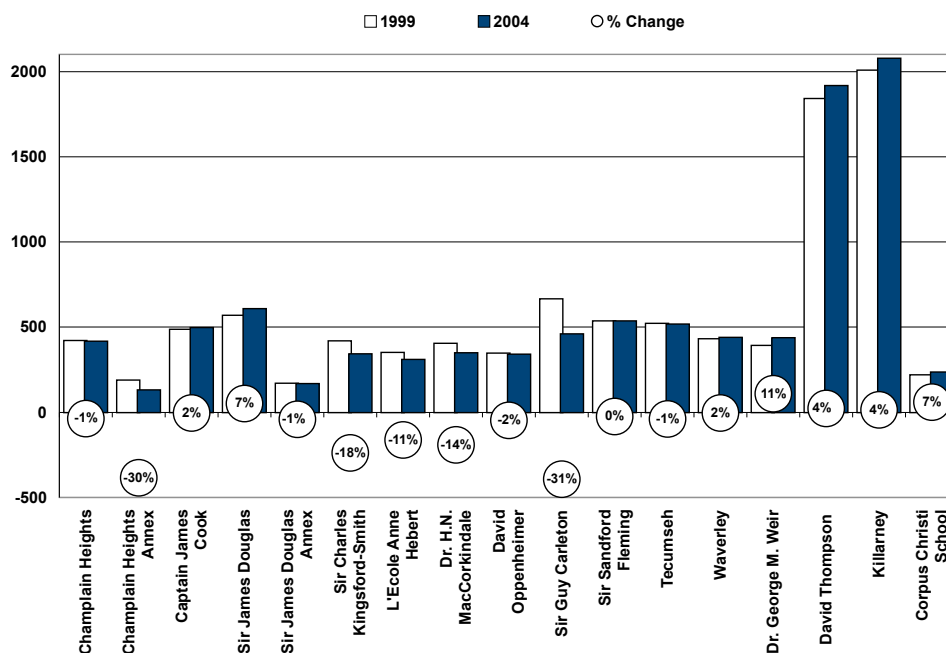
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¹⁵ Telephone interview. February 16, 2005. Jennifer Cook, Education Coordinator. Vancouver School Board.

Figure 4.2 School Enrolment in Victoria-Fraserview Killarney (1999, 2004)



School Catchment Areas

Approximately half the catchment area of Sir Sandford Fleming elementary school lies outside the VFK boundary. Similarly, David Thompson secondary has a portion of its catchment area outside the VFK boundary. The next closest secondary school outside the area with capacity is John Oliver Secondary on the southwest corner of 41st and Fraser St. In addition, many students choose to attend other schools as cross-boundary students or special programs like French Immersion.

The Vancouver School Board conducted a district-wide review of catchment boundaries in 2000/2001. The criteria considered in revising the boundaries were walking distance, major roads, school capacity, neighbourhood identity, public transportation routes, and natural barriers/ geography.

The two secondary schools, David Thompson and Killarney, receive many requests from students who reside outside the catchment area. Only in select cases are students accepted from outside the catchment area, e.g. to keep siblings together at a school.

4.2 School Facilities and Conditions

The school buildings in the VFK area range in both age and condition. The oldest building is dated 1896 and the newest 2002. In 2000, the physical conditions of all school facilities were audited to determine the overall



building health and remaining life expectancy. The Vancouver School Board (VSB) audit rated the area's school facilities between 38% and 58%. This would mean that on a fifty-year lifespan, facilities would have a remaining average life span of between 19 and 29 years for all school buildings. ¹⁶

Table 4-3 Age, Conditions, and Proposed Upgrades of School Facilities

School	Age of Buildings	2000 Facility Audit Score	Proposed Upgrades
Public Elementary			
Champlain Heights Community School	1973, 1978, 2001	47%	• Upgrade covered play area
Champlain Heights Annex	1986	53%	
Captain James Cook	1953, 1975, 2000	45%	• Replace light fixtures • Seismic Upgrades 2008/09
Sir James Douglas	1912, 1951	45%	• Replace water service • Exterior painting • Seismic upgrades 2008/09
Douglas Annex	1957	38%	
Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith	1955, 1958	47%	• HVAC upgrade • Seismic upgrades 2009/10
Ecole Anne Hebert	1964, 1990	46%	
Dr. H.N. MacCorkindale	1967, 1970, 1990	46%	• Exterior painting • Seismic upgrades 2009/10
David Oppenheimer	1959, 1964	47%	• Electrical upgrade
Sir Guy Carleton*	1896, 1908, 1912, 1949, 1962	43%	• Roof replacement • Seismic upgrades 2007/08
Sir Sandford Fleming	1912, 1914, 1929, 1958, 2003	43%	• Seismic upgrades 2008/09
Tecumseh	1910, 1948, 1962 Seismic Upgrade 1997	41%	• Exterior painting
Waverley	1958, 1966, 2000	47%	
Dr. George M. Weir	1961, 1963, 2000	45%	• Seismic upgrades 2009/10
Public Secondary			
David Thompson	1958, 1961, 1978	58%	
Killarney	1956, 1961, 1967, 2002	47%	• Seismic upgrades 2008/09

¹⁶ Facility Audit Scores were calculated in 2000 and are based on a review of all building systems. A brand new school would have a rating of 100%. A 50 year lifespan is assumed. If a school is renovated at 50%, this could be interpreted as there being 25 years of building life before renovations would be required.



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VSB submits an annual 5-Year Capital Plan to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry determines capital project priorities throughout the province. Eight schools are scheduled for seismic upgrading in the current 5-Year Capital Plan and are considered of highest priority within the VFK area, but specific dates for upgrading cannot be determined as funding decisions are made in Victoria. The Capital Plan funding announcement is anticipated in Spring 2005. In addition, eight of the schools have additional specific upgrades proposed such as water service, exterior painting, or electrical wiring upgrades.

Killarney Secondary School had a large renovation and capacity upgrade that was completed in March 2002.¹⁷ This resulted in the replacement of 11 on-site portables with 19 additional classrooms. The school is also well equipped with new science labs, drama studios, and other facilities that smaller schools may not have the numbers to support.

Killarney currently shares facilities with the Community Centre and has an agreement with the Vancouver Park Board to utilize the adjacent playing fields. Students also use the rink, indoor pool and martial arts room at the Killarney Community Centre. In exchange, the Community Centre uses one of the school's gymnasiums for badminton and other community activities. Due to the construction-related closure of the Killarney pool, there is currently an emphasis on rink activities such as skating and hockey. The school notes that the rink is in particular need of repair and seismic upgrading.

As for the playing fields, the school has noted that the number of playing fields adjacent to the site is limited and much of the grassy area is in the bog area of the park and is not "playable." This shortage of field capacity for school and community sports activities is of concern to the school.

No additional upgrades or improvements are proposed for David Thompson Secondary School despite its current levels of overcapacity. The under-utilization of nearby John Oliver Secondary School is considered to be the main driver behind this decision.¹⁸

The School Board advises that schools are available for community use outside of school hours. Facilities can be rented and reserved by outside users during non-school hours. Gymnasiums and field rentals are in high demand. Other facilities, such as tennis courts, are not typically rented out, but informal seasonal use by the community can be high. The public often uses the playing fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts on an informal basis when they are not otherwise in use. At Killarney Secondary School, the VSB Continuing and International Education administers night school programs.

¹⁷ The majority of facility related information that pertains to Killarney Secondary School is based on a telephone interview with Principal Brenda Burroughs. February 16th, 2005.

¹⁸ This facility related information that pertains to David Thompson Secondary school is based on telephone interviews with Principal Ian McKay. Feb 8, 2005.

4.3 Schools and Special Programs

There are a total of 15 elementary and two secondary schools in the Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney area. Two of the elementary schools are Kindergarten to Grade 3 levels only and one is a private school.

Elementary School Programs

Many of the elementary schools offer special programs related to learning enhancement or support. Most of the elementary schools have All-day Kindergarten programs and two schools offer French Immersion programs.

Four elementary schools offer academic alternative programs that offer academic enrichment for gifted students or remedial/resource supports for students with learning challenges. This includes **Gifted Challenge Centres** and **Multi-age Gifted Cluster Classes** that provide intellectual and creative challenges in a supportive environment for highly gifted students and Primary Special Remedial or Primary Life Skills programs for challenged students.

An additional two schools have **Food Programs** offered through funding by the Ministry of Children and Family Development.

Secondary School Programs

Both David Thompson and Killarney Secondary Schools have **Career Centres** that offer information and guidance to students on seeking and maintaining jobs, scholarships, and post-secondary pursuits as well as **Career Preparation Programs** that provide students with job placement opportunities. Killarney has a **Mini School**, an enriched academic program for students in grades 8-10 and David Thompson has the **Odyssey Program**, an interdisciplinary program offering enriched classes in mathematics and science for highly motivated creative achievers.



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Table 4-4 School Locations and Special Programs

School	Address	Special Programs
Public Elementary		
Champlain Heights Community School	6955 Frontenac St.	• All-day Kindergarten
Champlain Heights Annex	7835 Champlain Cres.	
Captain James Cook	3340 E. 54th Ave.	
Sir James Douglas	7550 Victoria Dr.	• French Immersion (4-7) • All-day Kindergarten
Douglas Annex	7668 Borden St.	• French Immersion only
Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith	6901 Elliott St.	• All-day Kindergarten • Jr. and Sr. Communication Classes
Ecole Anne Hebert	7051 Killarney St.	• All-day Kindergarten • Programme Francophone
Dr. H.N. MacCorkindale	6100 Batiison St.	• All-day Kindergarten • Multi-Handicapped Resource Centre
David Oppenheimer	2421 Scarboro St.	
Sir Guy Carleton*	3250 Kingsway	• All-day Kindergarten • Food Program • Inner City Partially Funded
Sir Sandford Fleming	1401 E. 49th Ave.	• All-day Kindergarten
Tecumseh	1850 E. 41st Ave.	• All-day Kindergarten • Multi-age Gifted Cluster Class
Waverley	6111 Elliott St.	• All-day Kindergarten • Gifted Challenge Centre • Primary Special Remedial • Primary Life Skills
Dr. George M. Weir	2900 E. 44 th Ave.	• All-day Kindergarten • Food Program
Public Secondary		
David Thompson	1755 E. 55 th Ave.	• Career Preparation Program • Extended Life Skills • Oasis Program • Odyssey Program • Pre-Employment Program • Social Development Program
Killarney	6454 Killarney St.	• Career Preparation Program • CIE Night School • Clarendon Alternative Program • Extended Skills Development • Junior Learning Assistance • Life Skills • Mini School
Independent		
Corpus Christi School	6344 Nanaimo St.	

There are a number of schools that offer French immersion or instruction in French through the Programme Cadre. Douglas Annex (K-3) is French Immersion only and Sir James Douglas (K-7) offers both French Immersion and English schooling. In addition, the Ecole Anne Hebert is a French speaking school that is run by the Francophone program, Programme Cadre.

Vancouver's schools are comprehensive schools in that they do not have a particular focus in music, drama, or sports for example. In other words, all the schools try to provide a range of programming to their students. The District as a whole, however, has experienced significant provincial funding cuts that have put some strain on educational and community services related to Inner City schools, Community Schools, and Meal Programs.¹⁹ While none of the VFK schools are designated Inner City schools, these cuts would still affect VFK schools in terms of school-based support services, such as counselling, learning assistance, and food programs.



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¹⁹ Vancouver School Board. February 26th, 2003. Media Release: Trustees reaffirm immediate need for increased educational funding. <http://www.vsb.bc.ca/districtinfo/districtpublication/newsmedia/20030226.htm>

5.0 Childcare Services

There are a range of childcare services offered in the VFK area including provincially licensed care (group child care, family child care, preschool and out of school care), license not required, family childcare and non-regulated, unregistered childcare arrangements in home settings. There are almost 10,000 registered childcare spaces in Vancouver, of which VFK has 891 spaces (Table 5.1).²⁰

Table 5.1 Summary of Childcare Facilities

Childcare Facility	Vancouver		VFK	
	# Programs	# Spaces	# Programs	# Spaces
Group Child Care	118		5	115
Licensed Family Child Care	157		21	132
Preschool Centres	114		8	205
Out of School Care	96		12	415
License Not Required	85		12	24
Total	570	9,979	58	891

Group and Family Child Care

Five facilities offer group childcare services to children over 3 years of age with a total of 115 spaces available. Group childcare centres typically run at capacity. Family Child Care Homes are licensed through the Community Care Facilities of the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority and may be licensed for up to 7 spaces. VFK has 21 licensed family day care homes with 132 childcare spaces.



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²⁰ This data is available through the Childcare Database of Westcoast Family information and Referral (December 2004). The Department of Social Planning at the City of Vancouver provided additional information and analysis.



Table 5.2 Group and Licensed Family Child Care

Childcare Service Facility	Address	Capacity
Group Day Care Centres (+3)		
Champlain Child Development Centre	7760 Stikine Place	25
Gingerbread House Day Care	6505 Boundary Road	20
Good Shepherd Day Care	7416 Victoria Drive	20
Jasper Crescent Day Care Centre	7650 Jasper Crescent	25
Sarah House Child Care Centre	5729 Wales St.	25
	TOTAL	115
Licensed Family Day Care		
Amelia FCC	-	6
Analayn FCC	-	7
Champlain Explorers FCC	-	7
Comfort FCC	-	7
Debbie's FCC	-	7
Happy Dream FCC	-	6
Keno FCC	-	7
Kiddyland FCC	-	7
Kids Cottage FCC	-	7
Lily FCC	-	5
Little Pine Cone FCC	-	7
Little Playmates FCC	-	4
Maritza's FCC	-	3
Moo Moo Cottage FCC	-	7
Philip FCC	-	7
Precious Moments FCC	-	7
Pumpkinutters FCC	-	5
Sherrie's Kids Family Child Care	-	7
Sparkles FCC	-	7
Wee Kare FCC	-	7
Wurzelkinder FCC	-	5
	TOTAL	132

Preschools and Out of School Care

There are eight preschools in the VFK area with a total of 205 spaces. The development of the new Champlain Heights Community Centre is proposed to add 20 preschool spaces, which will increase the total licensed preschool capacity to 225 spaces. Preschool programs often operate morning and afternoon programs and have schedules that allow families to enroll their children for two days per week or three days per week. This programming maximizes the use of the licensed spaces and allows preschool programs to serve more children. There are currently 715 children enrolled in the existing VFK preschool programs.

Table 5.3 *Preschool and Out of School Care*

Preschool Centres	Address	Spaces
Brain-Bridge Asian Learning Centre	7663 Nanaimo Street	20
Fraserview Montessori Preschool		20
Kids Care Preschool	7715 Muirfield Drive	30
Killarney Community Centre Preschool	6260 Killarney Street	40
Killarney Park Mennonite Brethren Church Nursery School	6426 Kerr St.	35
Poppins Preschool	6470 Victoria Drive	20
Twinkle Stars Preschool	1634 East 41st Avenue	20
Two by Two Christian Preschool		20
	TOTAL	205
	Total Registrants	715
Out of School Care		
Fraserview Out of School Care		20
Fraserview Out of School Care II		20
Good Shepherd Out of School Care	7416 Victoria Drive	40
Jasper Crescent Out of School Care	7650 Jasper Crescent	30
Kidstreet Clubhouse	6955 Frontenac Street	50
Killarney Community Centre Out of School Care	6260 Killarney Street	40
New Hope Out of School Care		25
S. Vancouver Neighbourhood House Out of School Care	6470 Victoria Drive	40
Service De Garde "Le Parasol"		30
Spare Time Bobolink	2421 Scarboro Ave.	35
Spare Time Challenge Club	6901 Elliott Street	60
Tomorrow's Topkids MacCorkindale Clubhouse	6080 Battison Street	25
	TOTAL	415

Out of School Childcare programs provide before and after school activities for school aged children (6-12 years old) generally between the hours of 8am and 9am and/or 3pm and 6pm. Another type of out of school care is Kindercare, which has service hours tailored to provide supervised care for children attending half day kindergarten programs. VFK has a total of 12 facilities with a total of 415 spaces. Champlain Heights Community Centre is expected to add another 25 out of school care spaces in 2005/06, increasing the current total to 445.

License Not Required Family Childcare Homes

Unlicensed Family Childcare provides care for only 1 or 2 children unrelated to the caregiver; they are not required to be licensed. There are a total of 12 Family Child Care homes registered (but not licensed) in the VFK area with a total of 24 childcare spaces. It is also probable that many informal day cares also exist in the area that are not registered.



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Table 5.4 License Not Required Childcare

License Not Required	Spaces
Around the Rosie	2
Bear House FCC	2
Busy Bird FCC	2
Caring Joyful FCC	2
Champlaine Heights FCC	2
Chickadee FCC	2
Gladstone FCC	2
Happy Childhood FCC	2
His Angels Christian FCC	2
House of Hugs	2
Little Tumblers Family Childcare	2
Yellow Ducks & Tadpoles FCC	2
Total Spaces	24

Level of Service

A shortage of affordable, licensed quality childcare is prevalent throughout the City. The majority of children continue to be cared for in unregulated settings and there are growing wait lists in childcare programs throughout the City, which demonstrates demand for licensed childcare.²¹

In terms of the demand for childcare services, VFK has a larger proportion of children in the 0-12 age group compared to Vancouver. A similar proportion of the population is 0-5 years of age (5.6% in VFK compared to 5.2% in Vancouver), but a notably larger proportion is 6-12 years old (9.5% in VFK compared to 6.2% in Vancouver) (Table 5.5).

Single parent households are often in particular need of childcare services. As noted in Section 2.4, 2,550 households in VFK were single parent households in 2001, which is approximately 15% of households in VFK. Only 10% of Vancouver households were made up of single parents.

Overall, there appears to be a discrepancy in the number of spaces per children (0-12) in VFK compared to Vancouver. VFK has the equivalent capacity of 0.12 spaces per child, which means that no more than 12% of children of 0-12 years could access licensed childcare. The ratio is slightly higher in Vancouver where there is 0.16 spaces per child.²² Framed differently, we could say that there was 1 childcare space for every 8 children in VFK and 1 for every 6 in Vancouver.

²¹ Carol Ann Young. 2002. "Moving Forward" – Childcare: A Cornerstone of Child Development Services. pp 8-9.

²² Please note that these ratios present a general average and do not match specific childcare programs to the specific age group they serve, e.g. group day care +3 years, out of school care 6-12 years.

Table 5.5 Availability of Childcare for Children 0-12

Children 0-12	Vancouver		VFK	
	#	% Total Pop	#	% Total Pop
0-5 years	28,605	5.2	2,945	5.6
6-12 years	33,785	6.2	5,010	9.5
0-12 years	62,390	11.4	7,405	14.0
Total Pop	546,975	100.0	52,935	100.0
Total # Childcare Spaces	9,979		891	
Spaces/Child (0-12)	0.16	16	0.12	12

The availability of licensed group childcare spaces varies significantly from neighbourhood to neighbourhood. There is limited accurate and up to date data and research in the area of childcare provision and demand in Vancouver. However, the Community Asset Mapping Project (CAMP) of UBC produced some maps related to childcare in Vancouver's local areas.²³ One map presented licensed childcare and preschools in Vancouver for children under the age of 6. It showed the location of childcare centres by neighbourhood and the number of spaces available per child. According to this work, the best-served areas in Vancouver had between 47 and 89 spaces per 100 children under age 6 and these were limited to UBC and downtown. The least served areas had a ratio of 9 to 12 spaces per 100 children under 6, amongst which were VFK and several other Eastside neighbourhoods.²⁴

According to the CAMP research and the City of Vancouver Social Planning Department, VFK remains one of the most underserved areas in the city.²⁵ It is well documented, however, that parents prefer childcare that is located close to home and work. If this is the case, future research should take into consideration the concentration of childcare centres in the business/commercial districts and determine the extent to which the lack of childcare availability in local neighbourhoods is a parental preference or an indication of less access to care.²⁶



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²³ Clyde Hertzman, et. al. August 2002. *Early Development in Vancouver: Report of the Community Asset Mapping Project (CAMP)*. <http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/>

²⁴ Please note that the CAMP research used 1996 BC Stats population figures to calculate the number of childcare spaces per children under 6 years. These figures cannot be compared to the population data for VFK presented in this report. This report uses 2001 Statistics Canada population count for the population data.

²⁵ Written Communication. City of Vancouver. Social Planning Department. December 2004.

²⁶ Hertzman, *Early Development in Vancouver*, pp 26-27.

Policy and Planning

In 2004, City Council, Park Board, and School Board approved the Child Care Protocol that called for a commitment to collaborate towards maintaining and expanding childcare services in the City. Key objectives of the Protocol include:

- a) stabilize and increase the viability of existing services so that there is no loss of licensed group child care spaces as a result of issues within the control of local governments;
- b) plan for and develop child care on City/Park/School land and promote joint use of space for all types of childcare,
- c) equalize access across the City to a full continuum of care; and
- d) increase childcare spaces in the City by 5% between 2005 and 2006.



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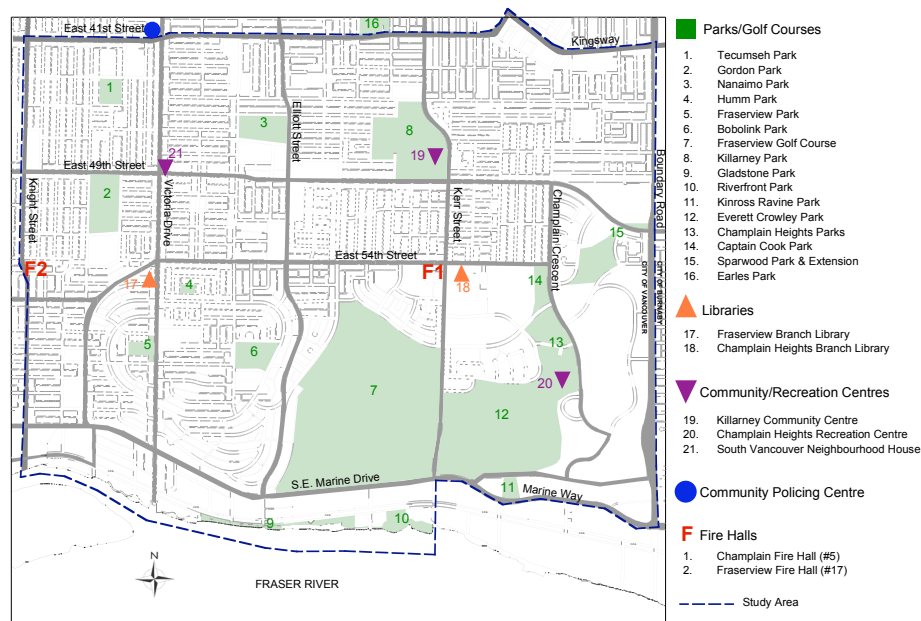
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6.0 Parks and Outdoor Recreation

Recreation facilities represent a key element in the development and functioning of a neighbourhood. The VFK inventory includes outdoor recreation facilities such as parks and sports fields. Indoor recreation facilities including community centres are discussed in Section 7.0.

Figure 6.1 Map of Parks and Other Community Facilities in VFK



6.1 Outdoor Public Recreation – Neighbourhood Parks

Neighbourhood parkland in the area totals 94.52 ha (233.49 acres) or 178.86 ha (441.89 acres) if the Fraserview Golf Course is included.²⁸ VFK's park ratio of 1.79 ha of park per 1,000 residents (not including Fraserview Golf Course) surpasses the neighbourhood park standard, which calls for 1.11 hectares (2.75 acres) of neighbourhood park per 1,000 residents. There are no City-wide parks within the VFK area boundary.

Table 6.1 Summary of Park Services

# Neighbourhood Parks in VFK	Parkland	Ha / per 1,000 residents		Targeted Park Standard
		VFK	Vancouver	
16	94.52 ha (233.49 acres)	1.79 ha (4.41 acres)	1.11 ha (2.75 acres)	1.11 ha (2.75 acres)

²⁸ Park size statistics are available through the Vancouver Park Board Park Finder Inventory (2004) <http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca>. Additional information regarding levels of service and future initiatives were provided by Vancouver Park Board Staff.



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There are 16 parks of varying sizes and uses in VFK (Table 6.2). Many of the parks include sports fields or facilities, particularly soccer fields, baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and seven of the local parks have playgrounds. In addition, several parks such as Captain Cook Park are primarily natural parks.

It is worth noting the unique characteristics of Everett Crowley Park, the largest park in VFK and the fourth largest park in Vancouver. Everett Crowley is a former landfill that was naturalized and then dedicated as a park in 1987. Since the park was established, the surrounding community has taken an active stewardship role and have participated in the removal of invasive plants, tree planting, restoration of some areas to native species, and the development of education programs. Today, the park is seen as a nature park and is primarily used for passive recreation such as dog walking. The current park management plan recognizes the importance of Everett Crowley Park and the need to protect its current uses and enhance its intrinsic value.

In addition, Kinross Ravine Park is viewed as a potential greenway that could link East Fraserlands and Everett Crowley. It has limited recreation potential at this time, but its value as part of the park system will likely increase with time as the area continues to increase in density.

Other park assets to consider are public trails and walkways that are not necessarily addressed in the park inventory. This includes the perimeter walking/jogging trail around Fraserview Golfcourse, the trail system in Champlain Heights, and the walkways along the Fraser River waterfront.



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Table 6.2 Parks, Sizes, Programs and Facilities

Park	Hectares	Acres	Programs/ Facilities
Bobolink Park	3.82	9.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent to Oppenheimr Elementary School • Soccer fields, softball diamond • Playgrounds and wading pool
Captain Cook Park	5.49	13.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis courts
Champlain Heights Park	8.42	20.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Softball diamond and soccer fields • Tennis courts • Playgrounds
Everett Crowley Park*	38.08	94.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature park with forest and meadow areas connected to a trail network
Fraserview Park	1.27	3.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playgrounds
Gladstone – Riverside Park	1.09	2.7	
Gordon Park	6.88	17.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseball and softball diamonds, fields for football rugby, and soccer • Tennis courts shared with the school.
Hum Park	0.47	1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half basketball court • Playgrounds • Tennis courts
Killarney Park	13.36	33.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park surrounds Killarney Secondary School • Tennis courts shared with school • Baseball diamonds and running track • Playgrounds and wading pool • Across 45th Ave., Weir Elementary School has another large soccer field
Kinross Ravine Park	1.2	2.97	
Nanaimo Park	2.91	7.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseball diamonds and soccer fields • Playgrounds and wading pool
Riverfront Park	4.19	10.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half basketball court • Picnic sites • Tennis courts
Rosemont Part	1.36	3.36	
Sparwood Park	3.61	8.9	
Sparwood Park Extension	0.28	0.69	
Tecumseh Park	2.09	5.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soccer fields • Playgrounds
Total	94.52	233.49	
Fraserview Golf Course	84.34	208.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public facility with 18-hole golf course • Driving range • Renovated club house, and restaurant
Total incl. Fraserview Golf Course	178.86	441.89	



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Level of Service

The ratio of park to residents for the City as a whole is 1.11 ha/ 2.75 acres per 1,000 residents for neighbourhood parks. This includes portions of City-wide parks to the extent they are considered to serve neighbourhood needs, e.g. portions of Stanley Park, Queen Elizabeth Park, and Hastings Park, but does not include golf courses and other pay facilities such as VanDusen Gardens, Nat Bailey Stadium or service yards. VFK has a ratio of 1.79 ha/ 4.41 acres of park per 1,000 residents.

Future Initiatives

Future initiatives and upgrades to parks and recreation facilities are based on the guidelines outlined in the Vancouver Park Board Management and Capital Plans. The Park Board has begun planning for the 2006-2008 Capital Plan that includes a list of medium to large projects that repair, renovate, replace, expand and/or improve parks and recreation services throughout the City.

There are a number of potential park development projects in VFK that will be considered for funding through the upcoming Capital Plan process.

Playing Fields and Park Facilities

During the spring, summer, and fall seasons, when sport leagues are in full operation, playing fields throughout Vancouver are in high demand. Table 6.3 provides a listing of sports fields and other park facilities within the VFK area.²⁹ Several sports fields have dual uses. For example, soccer fields usually double as rugby or football fields and baseball diamonds are often located at one end of a soccer field and are rarely used simultaneously. Permitting controls field use, but numbers of actual users (players) are not recorded by the Park Board. Field size and weather and field conditions are all factors that affect use, but most fields in Vancouver are used at capacity.

²⁹ *Playing field data was available in the Playing Field Renewal Plan of the Vancouver Park Board and Vancouver School Board (June 2002). User statistics were available through the Vancouver Park Board's Facts and Stastics: Participation Statistics (December 2004). <http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/parks/info/stats/index.htm>*

Table 6.3 Park Board Playing Fields and Facilities

Sports fields	Vancouver			VFK Park Board
	Park Board	School Board	User Visits	
Baseball diamonds	65	167	39,380	7
Softball/ T-ball	78	48	512,925	15
Rugby	12	3	35,400	1
Soccer	76	91	574,761	11
Football	4	1	13,686	1
Grass hockey	5	6	27,360	1
Cricket	7	-	6,750	0
Volleyball - grass	-	-	25,500	0
Ultimate	15		101,510	0
Total			1,337,632	
Other Facilities				
Playgrounds	150	-		15
Tennis Courts	185	-		10
Spray Parks	8	-		0
Running Tracks	7	6		1

Through the Vancouver School Board and the Vancouver Park Board, the City of Vancouver has seven cricket pitches, 385 diamonds, and 285 playing fields. The field facilities are used regularly throughout the year and accommodate a wide variety of sports. Demand in fall and winter is typically higher than in the summer. The main activities in spring and summer are baseball, softball, and cricket. In the winter, primary activities are soccer, rugby, football, and field hockey. Ultimate has recently become a popular four-season sport, while volleyball and soccer are increasing popular summer activities.

The capacity of existing facilities in the City is relatively static. Demand, however, has been growing and can be attributed to a number of reasons: a) population increase, b) outreach programs are in place to offset low participation in certain areas of the City and these programs are succeeding at encouraging children and youth to play field sports; c) more girls and women are playing field sports; and d) new sports such as ultimate disc and touch football are gaining in popularity, while traditional sports such as soccer and softball remain strong.

Level of Service

To indicate the level of service in terms of playing fields and facilities in VFK as compared to the rest of the City, the Vancouver Park Board compared four standard park facilities as summarized in Table 6.4 – playgrounds, tennis courts, playing fields, and baseball/softball diamonds.³⁰ When compared to the City ratios, VFK's population appears to be equally well represented in

³⁰ These calculations were made by the Vancouver Park Board and do not include facilities located on school grounds. These ratios are based on the 2001 population.



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playgrounds and playing fields, under-represented in terms of tennis courts and over-represented in baseball/softball diamonds.

For playgrounds, VFK has a similar ratio as the rest of the City with approximately 1 playground per 3,500 people. VFK has a much lower ratio of tennis courts to people, however, with 1 court per 5,300 people in VFK compared to 1 court per 3,000 people in Vancouver. In terms of playing fields, VFK is slightly under-represented with 1 field per 4,800 people compared to 1 field per 4,500 in Vancouver. Lastly, there are many more baseball and softball diamonds in VFK with 1 field per 2,600 people compared to 1 field per 4,000 people in Vancouver.

Table 6.4 Comparison of Park Board Park Facilities

Park Facilities	VFK		Vancouver	
	#	Ratio	#	Ratio
Playgrounds	15	1:3,500	150	1:3,600
Tennis Courts	10	1:5,300	185	1:3,000
Playing Fields	11	1: 4,800	-	1:4,500
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	20	1:2,600	-	1:4,000

Golf Courses

Fraserview Golf Course is one of three public golf courses in Vancouver. It has higher than average participation figures and consistently higher rounds of golf played than Langara or McCleery Golf Courses.

Table 6.5 Golf Course Participation Statistics

Recreation Facilities	VFK		Vancouver	
	Name of Facility	Average Participation (1999-2002)	Number	Average Participation (1999-2002)
Golfcourses	Fraserview	74,521	3	68,206

The high participation rates of Fraserview Golf Course are less about its location within Victoria-Fraserview/ Killarney, than its appeal within the region as a whole. Approximately 51% of all golf games are by Vancouver residents and 49% by people from outside the City. Fraserview is considered to be the preferred publicly accessible course in the Lower Mainland for several reasons including:

- a) aesthetics: old growth forest and west coast feel compared to others in the Lower Mainland;
- b) siting and soil conditions: one of the driest and therefore more popular in winter;
- c) size: much larger at 91 ha; higher par (72) compared to the other two (71) golf courses; and greater length; and
- d) accessibility: generally considered to be more user friendly for all levels of golfers.



7.0 Community Facilities and Programs

7.1 Community Centres and Neighbourhood Houses

There are a number of indoor recreation facilities provided by different jurisdictions. These include community centres, which are jointly operated by the Vancouver Park Board and a local community centre association, and neighbourhood houses, which are run by not-for-profit organizations. Neighbourhood houses typically have a greater focus on social services than recreational services.

In Vancouver, there are 23 community centres (Park Board) providing services to every neighbourhood in the City. There are nine neighbourhood houses in Vancouver, most on the East side of the City, which serve all age groups within their neighbourhoods and which provide additional programs and activities to meet the needs of moderate and lower income residents. VFK has two community centres – Killarney Community Centre and Champlain Heights Community Centre and one neighbourhood house – South Vancouver Neighbourhood House.

Please see map in Section 6.0

Level of Service

The average ratio for Vancouver Park Board community centres is 1.2 square feet per capita throughout Vancouver. This does not include rinks or pools run by the Park Board or neighbourhood houses and social centres run by independent not-for-profit organizations.

Table 7.1 Level of Service of Park Board Community Centres³¹

# Community Centres	Sf Per Person		Community Centre Level of Service
	VFK	Vancouver	
2	1.24	1.20	1.20 sf / capita

The combined square footage of the two community centres in VFK is 65,822 sf. This includes the upcoming expansion to Champlain Heights Community Centre and the floor space in Champlain Heights Community School that is used by the Community Centre. This amounts to a level of service of 1.24 sf of community centre floor space per person, a ratio that is equal or slightly above the average for the City.

There is no set per capita standard for neighbourhood houses. Their development is based on the service needs of the culturally and socially diverse populations in different neighbourhoods. South Vancouver Neighbourhood House was recently rebuilt on its previous site to provide

³¹ Data related to floor areas, programming, expansion and level of service of community centres, pools and rinks was provided by Vancouver Park Board staff.



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a building of approximately 13,000 sf, which allows for facility space comparable to that in several other neighbourhood houses in the City.

Facilities and Future Initiatives

Significant expansion and upgrading of VFK community centres has taken place in the past five years and several expansion projects are currently under way.

- An activity wing at Killarney Community Centre was replaced in 1999 with an increase in floor area of 8,500 sf.
- A 4,200 square foot expansion of the Champlain Heights Community Centre has been approved. Construction is scheduled for completion by July 2005. The expansion will include a child care facility, multipurpose room and small expansion of the fitness centre.
- Sunset Community Centre is to be replaced in a location at Main Street and 51st Avenue. Construction should begin in the Spring 2005 and will be about 30,000 square feet.

Table 7.2 Community Centre Facilities and Initiatives

Community Centres in VFK	Floor Area	Expansion/ Potential for
Champlain Heights Community Centre	28,470 sf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floor area includes space in Champlain Community School (2700 sf) and new expansion area. • Expansion of 4200 sf by July 2005.
Killarney Community Centre	37,352 sf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded in 1999 • Adequate potential for expansion
VFK Comm. Centre Total	65,822 sf	
South Vancouver Neighbourhood House	~13,000 sf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New facility rebuilt on original site.
Nearby Facilities in Vancouver		
Sunset Community Centre	24,511 sf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovated in 1981 • Scheduled to be rebuilt by 2006 on different site (~30,000 sf)
Kensington Community Centre	27,857 sf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded in 2001 • Adequate potential for expansion

The floor areas in Table 7.2 represent the final area after the expansion of Champlain Heights Community Centre. They do not include pools, rinks, or parking lots. The total floor area for Champlain Heights Community Centre also includes 2,700 sf of dedicated space in Champlain Heights Community School. The Community Centre has continuous access to the two multipurpose rooms and an office within the school.

Sunset and Kensington Community Centres are included as 'Nearby Facilities' as they are accessible to and used by residents of VFK. These facilities are relevant to the overall picture of community centre provision for VFK residents (though it should be noted that the floor areas of Sunset



and Kensington Community Centres have not been included in determining the level of service per VFK resident in Table 7.1). Equally, it is known that the two community centres within VFK are used by people living outside of the area. The data, however, does not exist to quantify the number of VFK residents using community centres outside VFK, nor the number of non-VFK residents using the Killarney and Champlain Heights facilities.

There are no specific standards for the number of people served by each community centre, but the general guideline has historically been noted as one community centre per 20,000 residents. However, since community centres have been growing and many have had additions, the Park Board considers one community centre for every 25,000 residents to be a more reasonable general guideline today. With a population of approximately 53,000 people, VFK is adequately served by its two community centres and nearby facilities at Sunset and Kensington. Since around 1990, construction of community recreation centres has generally maintained these standards as a guideline. The Park Board normally conducts a needs study for new projects to determine demand for those facilities.

Pools and Rinks

The standard and average level of service for City-serving recreation facilities, such as pools and skating rinks is approximately 1.1 sf per person. However, Park Board considers the level of service provided by pools and rinks on a City-wide basis and does not compare facilities at the neighbourhood level. As it is impossible to incrementally add to the floor area of a rink or pool as the needs of a community change, Park Board handles the delivery of these services based on their distribution throughout the City. The capacity for indoor pool facilities is presently being increased across the City in accordance with the Aquatic Services Review, the first of which is the Killarney pool redevelopment. The goal is to increase the overall capacity from 1.8 to 2.4 million swims per year. Rinks are evenly dispersed across the City and are considered to meet the current level of demand.

For pools and rinks, use levels and participation rates relate to facility size and are considered to be a more appropriate measure than area (sf) per capita. The West End rink, for example, is considered too small for adult hockey and therefore has about half of the average participation rate for rinks. Both the indoor pool and the rink at Killarney Community Centre have above average use levels as noted in the participation figures in Table 7.3.³²



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³² Use levels are available through the Vancouver Park Board's Facts and Statistics: Participation Statistics (December 2004). <http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/parks/info/stats/index.htm>.

Table 7.3 Pools and Rinks

Recreation Facilities	VFK		Vancouver	
	Facility Name	Average Participation (1999-2003)	Number of Facilities	Average Participation (1999-2003)
Indoor Pools	Killarney	179,092	9	145,947
Rinks	Killarney	82,547	8	81,162

The expansion and replacement of the Killarney Pool is underway and is scheduled to be completed in the Fall 2005. The new Killarney pool is estimated to double the surface water area and double the number of swims per year. The new destination pool will have a leisure focus that includes such amenities as a “beach” access, play features, a therapeutic area and hot tub, and warmer water. The leisure concept will cater much more to children, babies, and senior users and is anticipated to attract people from throughout the City.

There continues to be discussions about the ice rink at Killarney being included in the Olympic legacy program. At the moment, the rink facility is in need of renovations and seismic upgrading. The decision on whether or not to upgrade the rink to Olympic standards will be made in the Spring of 2005.³³

Programs and Rooms

Community centres and neighbourhood houses offer a wide variety of indoor recreational, social, and educational programs as well as a place for people to meet. The two community centres and neighbourhood house located in the VFK area provide a variety of sport, recreation, and social programming for residents ranging from infants to seniors. The South Vancouver Neighbourhood House has the staff capacity to deliver services in several languages.



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³³ Telephone Interview. February 16, 2005. Garry Lum, Recreation Supervisor, Killarney Community Centre.

Table 7.4 Community Centre Programs and Facilities

Community Centre	Membership (1999-2000)	Rooms	Programs/ Facilities
Champlain Heights Community Centre	3,200	Fitness centre, gymnasium, squash, and racquetball courts, multipurpose and meeting rooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two satellite multi-purpose rooms • Daycare Adjacent • Health, fitness, and wellness
Killarney Community Centre	7,300	Fitness centre, full-size gymnasium, dance studio, banquet facilities, and commercial teaching kitchen, multipurpose rooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor pool and ice rink • School adjacent • health, fitness, and wellness
South Vancouver Neighbourhood House	4,500		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New three-storey facility and shares other facilities in VFK • Houses seniors centre, multicultural family support program, domestic violence outreach worker and on-site family support services • Program for adults and families and wellness programs for seniors • Services are in other languages
Nearby Facilities in Vancouver			
Kensington Community Centre	2,500	Gymnasium, fitness centre, multipurpose rooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes small indoor pool
Sunset Community Centre and Ice Rink	4,000	Gymnasium, fitness centre, multipurpose rooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor pool and ice rink

Champlain Heights Community Centre has had particular demand for preschool programs and its proximity to several non-market housing (family and co-operative) facilities has meant that there is always a large demand for children and youth related activities. Champlain Heights is planning to partner with the Ministry of Education Killarney Hub program to identify children at six elementary schools in the area that would benefit from leadership programs at the Community Centre. In general, youth are considered to be inadequately served because there is no dedicated space for youth programs. Amongst adults, the greatest demand is for wellness type programs (yoga, pilates, etc.) and this includes older adults (55+) who do not consider themselves “traditional seniors” but are looking for wellness programs to stay young and active.³⁴

³⁴ Written Communication. February 16, 2005. Marg Weiss, Community Recreation Coordinator, Champlain Heights Centre.



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Killarney Community Centre is the largest recreation centre in East Vancouver with high levels of demand on facility space in general. The greatest levels of demand are from seniors using the gymnasium, multipurpose room and studios for dance classes, tai chi, and other health and wellness activities and classes.³⁵

Table 7.5 Community Centre Participation Statistics

Recreation Facilities	2002	2003	Average Participation
			(1998-2002)
Champlain Heights	134,539	126,615	156,518
Killarney	276,423	324,479	172,012
Kensington	100,824	137,224	106,430
Sunset	147,752	134,408	178,730

The participation statistics listed in Table 7.5 are presented to indicate usage levels at the four community centres most accessible to VFK residents. It should be noted, however, that there are significant limitations to this data, particularly with regard to discrepancies in how the data is collected at each facility. For example, users are easily counted at user-pay facilities such as pools, rinks, or fitness centres, but those who access other community centre services in the multipurpose rooms and studios are not counted consistently across community centres. For these reasons, these statistics should only be considered a reflection of the participation rates, one that likely under-represents the usage levels at each of these facilities. Given the lack of standardization in data gathering, direct comparisons of community centres elsewhere in the City are not considered to be appropriate.³⁶

While these statistics do not include usage levels of indoor pools and rinks (shown in Table 7.3), it can be expected that users of those facilities who travel from other areas of the City and Burnaby may also be drawn to other programs and services at the community centre proper. Therefore, Killarney Community Centre should be expected to have higher rates of participation than other community centre facilities in the area as an outcome of the rink and indoor pool attracting people from throughout southeast Vancouver and Burnaby West. The leisure concept and features of the new Killarney pool will serve as an additional draw for new users to the community centre. In contrast, it is expected that the majority of users of Champlain Heights Community Centre are residents from the Champlain / Killarney area.

It is useful to note that both community centres within VFK function at high capacity levels and are unable to meet all demand for programming space. Champlain Community Centre has been responding in particular to requests for programs and spaces that have been generated by the



³⁵ Telephone Interview. February 16, 2005. Garry Lum. Recreation Supervisor, Killarney Community Centre.

³⁶ Written Communication. February 22, 2005. Vancouver Park Board.

recent development at Champlain Mall. The current facility expansion work is expected to supplement the existing program space, but this is not considered to be adequate to address the needs of this growing population.³⁷

Outside of Vancouver Park Board facilities, many community based services such as family places, adult day cares, youth outreach programs, and language classes operate in rented or donated space rather than purpose-built venues. They generally rely on affordable rental space in which to operate such as community halls, vacant storefronts, and church basements and there is a shortage of such space in VFK for the operations of social and community services.³⁸

7.2 Cultural Facilities

City-wide cultural facilities are generally located downtown and provide services for artists and audiences from across the City and region.³⁹ In 1991, City Council adopted a Cultural Facilities Strategic Plan, which sets out goals for new cultural facility development. The City's stated policy objective has been "to ensure our future as a creative City, open and accessible to artists, to the broadest range of artistic expression, and to the widest participation."

The Vancouver Park Board Arts Policy "recognizes the arts as an essential element in a vital, creative, and balanced City and seeks to facilitate participation in and access to the arts for all." The Park Board provides for arts and cultural programming within community recreation facilities. While not purpose-built, recreation centre facilities provide important community cultural venues for arts and cultural activities within neighbourhoods.

Community cultural venues in the area are available at Champlain Heights Community Centre, Killarney Community Centre, and Champlain Heights Community School. In total, there are three gymnasiums and several additional rooms suitable for rehearsal use. There are no theatres or arts and cultural facilities in the area. None of these venues are suitable for professional arts activities.

Outside of VFK, there are several venues available nearby – Victoria Drive Community Hall, Fraserview Hall and the Moberly Arts and Cultural Centre in Vancouver and the Shadbolt Centre for the Arts in Burnaby. As in the case of the Moberly Arts and Cultural Centre, the development of new cultural facilities or improvements to existing venues can occur as a result of the initiative, advocacy, and partnership building of neighbourhood based community groups.

³⁷Written Communication. February 16, 2005. Marg Weiss, Community Recreation Coordinator, Champlain Heights Community Centre.

³⁸Written Communication. February 9, 2005. Social Planning Department, City of Vancouver.

³⁹Information regarding cultural policy, grants, and programs was provided by the office of Cultural Affairs at the City of Vancouver. Cultural facility data is available on the City of Vancouver Performing Arts Facility Inventory Database. (2004)



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Table 7.6 Community Cultural Facilities

Community Cultural Facilities	Venue Type/ Capacity	Current Use / Levels
Performing Arts in VFK		
Champlain Heights Community Centre	Gymnasium (300)	Primarily used for sports. Not very good acoustics. Flooring restricts use. Not suitable for professional performances and not much demand for use by community cultural groups.
	Lounge (60)	Used occasionally for performance programs (children's). Not suitable for professional performances and not much demand for use by community cultural groups.
Champlain Heights Community School	Gymnasium (300)	Primarily used for sports. Available for community use. Not suitable for professional performances but used occasionally for children's' performance programs.
Killarney Community Centre	Gymnasium (300)	Used to full capacity. Not suitable for professional performances and not much demand for use by community cultural groups.
	Studio (120)	Used to full capacity. Not suitable for professional performances and not much demand for use by community cultural groups.
Nearby Facilities		
Victoria Drive Community Hall	Multipurpose Room (180)	Primarily used for social/ community gatherings. Occasionally used for dance rehearsals or other performing arts.
Fraserview Hall	Hall (664)	Primarily used for banquets, weddings, and other social/ community gatherings. Only used occasionally for dance or other performing arts.
Moberly Arts & Cultural Centre	Studio Theatre (120)	1664 sf rehearsal hall with sprung floor has additional 280 sf adjacent lounge area that can be sealed off with fold out panels. The centre also houses exhibit space.

Level of Service

The City of Vancouver and Park Board have policies that reflect the value and priority of the arts as an integral part of community life. The City's priorities with respect to cultural facilities are set out in the 1991 Cultural Facilities Strategic Plan. However, there is no specific direction that ensures arts facilities are made available within every neighbourhood throughout the

City. The professional arts community and their audiences usually drive new initiatives and improvement projects to existing facilities.

Arts and Culture Programs

The City of Vancouver has an array of arts and cultural support programs, which are available to professional artists and non-profit arts organizations across the City. Community centres offer arts classes to all ages. In addition, Vancouver's Public Art Program and the Artist in Residence Program, have facilitated the delivery of art and culture to local neighbourhoods and communities in Vancouver including VFK.

Vancouver's Public Art Program aims to express the spirit, values, visions, and poetry of places that collectively define Vancouver. There are three program streams within the City program and two administered by the Park Board:

- **Civic Public Art** – Potential projects are selected from a list of infrastructure and parks development projects and other City undertakings such as Greenways. Other project suggestions may be encouraged by the needs of particular communities.
- **Private Development Program** – Private sector development which require rezonings greater than 160,000 sf may be required to contribute \$0.95 per buildable (FSR) foot to public art. This results in large commissions, which may be in one or several sites.
- **Community Public Art Program** – Program invites neighbourhood organizations and residents to collaborate with artists or other design professionals to create permanent art works for significant neighbourhood sites. Since 1994, City Council has approved 63 projects for installation on public lands. Sponsoring organizations have included Community Centre and Residents Associations, Neighbourhood Houses, Parent Advisory Committees, arts organizations and other not-for-profit Societies.

Artist in Residence Program - Each year, a limited number of community centres host Artist in Residence projects. During the year, various local artists commit to and consider the people, places, and issues in a community. Their presence can include teaching, leading workshops, or working out of a studio. The Artist in Residence Program is a partnership between the Park Board and local community centre associations. In 2000, Andrew Currie was the artist in residence at the Champlain Heights Recreation Centre. In 2004, Killarney and Moberly hosted Artists in Residence.

Park Board Neighbourhood Matching Fund – Program supports community initiated capital projects in parks and other public spaces. Many of these are art-based projects and banners, mosaics and sidewalk inlays have been funded.



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The following is a listing of recent public art in the VFK area:

- Kristine Germann. Community Mosaics. Killarney Community Centre Interior. (1997)
- Celine Rich. Collected Memories - Community Markers. 6" x 8" engraved stainless steel plaques, which mark historical events in the community are secured to lamp posts throughout S.E. Vancouver. (Installed 1997)
- Andrew Currie. Country Living in the City. Champlain Heights Community Centre. Colourful murals made up of puzzle like pieces. (Installed 2000)
- Andrew Currie. New Sights in the Heights. Champlain Heights Elementary School. Silhouettes of music notes painted by children and parents and mounted on the school fence. (Installed 2002)
- Eric Neighbour. *Jubuka*. Installed in Killarney Park. A large sculpture of a heron carved by the artist and community member. (2004)

7.3 Libraries

Vancouver residents are served by the 22 branches of Vancouver Public Library. The VFK area is currently home to two Community Branch, or mid-size, libraries: Fraserview and Champlain Heights. The nearest large branch in the area is the Renfrew Area Branch at 2969 E.22nd Ave.

The VPL currently recognizes four levels of branch service: Central, Area, Community, and Neighbourhood. Within each quadrant of the City, residents are served by one large Area Branch and a series of small-mid size branches (Neighbourhood and Community Branches, respectively).

Table 7.7 Summary of Library Statistics⁴⁰

Library	Catchment Area	Size (sf)	Volumes	Circulation/ Capita	Visits/ Capita
Champlain Heights Branch	20,755	8,460	~60,000	19.8	11.4
Fraserview Branch	25,630	8,070	~50,000	8.3	5.1
Vancouver Community Branch Average	28,440	12,000 desired size	-	11	7

Service Levels

Champlain Heights and Fraserview are community branch libraries with catchment areas of 21,000 and 26,000 people respectively. In 2003, Champlain Heights' circulation figures (410,000) were much greater than the average circulation of Community Branches throughout the City (300,000). However, the number of items borrowed from the Fraserview branch (212,000) was lower than the Community Branch average and almost half the circulation levels at the Champlain branch.

⁴⁰ Branch Statistics, programming and information on future initiatives provided by the Vancouver Public Library.

On a per capita basis, Champlain had a much higher than average circulation level with 19.8 items per capita compared to an average of 11 items per capita at the other Community Branches. Fraserview, however, was below average with 8.3 items per capita. Average visits per capita were again higher at Champlain Heights than at other Community Branches with 11.4 visits per capita compared to an average of 8 visits per capita City-wide. Fraserview had a total of 130,000 visits in 2003 and an average of 5.1 visits per capita.

Neither of these Community Branches meet the desired square footage for a Community Branch (12,000 sq ft). While this shortage of space is not an issue for Fraserview, which sees lower business levels, Champlain Heights is already beginning to feel the impacts of high business levels in their reduced space. There are many possible reasons for the high levels of community use of the Champlain Heights branch. For one, it is situated within a redeveloped Champlain Heights shopping centre, making it easier for users to frequent as part of their daily activities. Also, new branches often see large increases in the number of visits. Fraserview, however, is not located in either a community or commercial hub, which means it involves a dedicated trip for users. Champlain Heights is also a unique community branch in that it is functioning at capacity levels significantly higher than those of the other Community Branches.

Table 7.8 Library Programs

Library	Address	Programs	Description
Champlain Heights Branch	7110 Kerr St.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarged, upgraded, and brought above ground. Reopened Sept 2001 • Large fiction, juvenile, video and children's collections, and public meeting room. Adult learning centre. Programs for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of Vancouver's busiest Community Branches. • Meeting room facility • ESL Outreach Learning Centre • The neighbourhood is more of a hub than before since redevelopment. • Potential to add a partial mezzanine, but no plans to do so at this time.
Fraserview Branch	1950 Argyle Dr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full service library • Meeting room • Mid-size collection with basic information and popular/recreational material for all ages. Books and videos in Chinese. Programs for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not in as busy a location in a community or commercial hub. • Meeting room renovation to make more amenable for community use.



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Champlain Heights is operating at near capacity. The Vancouver Public Library would reconsider the allocation of resources to this branch in the event of a significant increase in current use levels. Impacts on services at the Champlain Heights Branch would be considered in relation to the rest of the library system and the potential costs to other branches. Outside the area, the closest library is the Oakridge Branch. It is located in the Oakridge Mall (41st St and Cambie).

7.4 Social Services

The City does not have specific standards for the distribution and provision of social services, including family, youth, and seniors services throughout the City. VFK's social services include family and seniors programs operating in various community facilities, as well as youth programs, which operate in different locations including schools.⁴¹ South Vancouver Neighbourhood House provides social programs for all age groups and is a key resource for programming in languages other than English. There are a number of seniors and family/ youth services offered in VFK.

Family Resource Programs⁴²

Family Place Programs and Family Drop-In Programs provide gathering place opportunities for parents (and other caregivers) of children less than five years of age to socialize and for their children to socialize. South Vancouver Family Place runs two family place programs in VFK, one at the Family Place facility on Nanaimo St. and the other at the Kanata Housing Coop.

In addition to the dedicated family places, family drop-in programs are an additional resource available to families. These differ from family place programs in that they are usually held in a multipurpose room or other multi-service facility on select days of the week. In VFK, there is currently one family drop-in program at South Vancouver Neighbourhood House.



⁴¹ Information on youth and seniors services reported as part of the Victoria-Fraserview/Killarney Community Vision document approved by City Council. January 15, 2005. Supplemental information provided by the Social Planning Department of the City of Vancouver.

⁴² Information for this section was provided by South Vancouver Family Place and South Vancouver Neighbourhood House.

Table 7.9 Family Places and Family Drop-In Programs

Family Places	Address	Frequency	Approx. Drop-ins
South Vancouver Family Place	7710 Nanaimo St.	Tue – Fri (9 to 3)	95 families, 100+ children weekly
South Vancouver Family Place	7710 Nanaimo St.	Monday mornings for family childcare providers	6 adults and 15 children
Kanata Housing Coop	7155 Blake St.	Tue, Fri mornings	35 adults weekly, 45 children
Family Drop-Ins			
South Vancouver Neighbourhood House	6470 Victoria Drive	Tuesday mornings	17 adults, 19 children

South Vancouver Family Place offers a number of other family programs such as parent support programs for Chinese and Punjabi speaking families, parent education programs in English as well as other languages, information resources and support services for families related to early childhood, growth and development, guidance and discipline, and other community outreach services, including childcare information. They have noted particular demands for formalized parenting programs and language training and programs held in other languages.

South Vancouver Family Place has noted that families prefer to access services that are close to where they live, particularly families with young children. For this reason, the Family Place has been offering the off-site drop-in program at Kanata Housing Coop. However, there is a shortage of space for such services. Attempts to offer on-site services at various non-market housing facilities have been blocked by policies that do not allow non-residents to attend such services in the building. As a result, the number of these programs have been limited.

Seniors Services

There is no dedicated seniors facility in VFK. The two community centres, Champlain Heights and Killarney, offer programming for seniors. The South Vancouver Neighbourhood House also houses the new seniors centre that is run collaboratively by the Neighbourhood House, the South Vancouver Seniors Network and S.U.C.C.E.S.S. This centre (a dedicated space within the Neighbourhood House facility) offers wellness and nutrition programs, peer outreach activities, and information related to equipment registry (for assisted mobility technology). It particularly targets the large population of Chinese seniors in the area.

To date, the Seniors Centre has served a user base of mostly older seniors and seniors who live within walking distance to the neighbourhood house or along a bus route. It has been noted that a dedicated seniors centre that



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is not housed within a multipurpose facility could meet the needs of a wider base of users.⁴³

Table 7.10 Seniors Services

Facility/ Service Organization	Address	Programs/ Facilities
South Vancouver Neighbourhood House	6475 Victoria Dr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses seniors centre Wellness programs for seniors. Many services are in other languages
South Vancouver Senior's Council	6475 Victoria Dr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works with residents and service providers to strengthen, enhance, and coordinate resources for seniors in the community.
South Vancouver Senior's Network	6475 Victoria Dr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports and develops the independence of seniors. Information sessions and social activities. (Membership required)
Sunset Indo-Canadian Seniors Society/ Indo-Canadian Senior Men's Group/ Women's Group	902 East 53rd Ave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support group for Hindi/Punjabi-speaking seniors. Recreational programs and ESL classes. Volunteer translation support services (English-Punjabi).
Nearby Seniors Services		
Burnaby Seniors Outreach Services Society	34-250 Willingdon Ave. Burnaby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach, information and referral services to seniors. Free peer counseling for seniors and support group for widows/widowers.
Oakridge Seniors Centre	513-650 West 41st Ave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational and recreational programs for seniors. Special events, games, seminars and classes. (Membership required)
Seniors South Asian Friendship Society/ c/o Edmonds Community Centre for Older Adults	7282 Kingsway Burnaby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs for Indo-Canadian seniors, men's group, and women's group. Seminars, peer counselling, outings, social and recreational activities.



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⁴³ Telephone Interview. February 16, 2005. Executive Director, South Vancouver Neighbourhood House.

Youth services are provided by a variety of agencies including the City, the province, and non-profit groups. Services include: recreation, education, health clinics, counseling, emergency services, crisis and help lines.

Table 7.11 Youth Services

Children and Youth Services	Address	Programs
Boys and Girls Club	7595 Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs for youth aged 6 to 18
Community Health Nurses	At schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education and counseling for youth at public schools.
Killarney Community Centre & Champlain Heights Recreation Centre	6260 Killarney Street & 3350 Maquinna Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Youth Council, Buddy Pairing for immigrant youth, and youth lounges • Programs include leadership development, communication skills, decision making, anger management, and floor hockey.
South Community Health Office	6405 Knight St.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free confidential services for medical problems, birth control, pregnancy testing, counseling, diagnosis, and treatment of STDs
South Vancouver Family Place	Nanaimo and 61 st .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming for parents and young children
South Vancouver Neighbourhood House	6475 Victoria Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full time youth worker. • Tutoring, buddy programs, leadership, one-to-one support, and homework clubs.
Vancouver Police Liaison Officers	At schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and guidance to youth at public secondary schools

7.5 Health and Social Services

Health facilities are also grouped by general health services, services and care facilities for seniors, women's services, and substance abuse programs. Most health and social services are funded by the Province and provided either directly by Ministries or through various agencies. Vancouver Coastal Health Authority is responsible for health and community care services. There are a total of 16 health projects and facilities situated directly within the VFK area (Table 7.12).⁴⁴



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⁴⁴ Vancouver Coastal Health Authority. *Facilities and Programs (2004)*. <http://www.vcha.net/main/home/asp>



Table 7.12 Health Services

Health Program	Address	Beds/ # Served	Program Description
General			
South Community Health Office	6405 Knight Street		A wide range of on-site and outreach health services and support, primary health care health information, referrals to regional services
Seniors' Services			
South Vancouver Adult Day Care	3076 East 49 th Ave	N/a	Supervised adult day care services for frail, elderly, and disabled adults.
South Vancouver Seniors Support Program	307.6 East 49 th Ave.	N/a	Support to seniors unable to access resources or participate in activities due to chronic illness, frailty, or mental health concerns.
South Vancouver / Cedar Cottage Meals Program – South Vancouver Neighbourhood House	6470 Victoria Dr.	82 seniors	Adult Day Care and Wheels to Meals serves frail elderly seniors from throughout the Lower Mainland. Chinese and Portuguese speaking services.
Fair Haven United Church Home	2720 East 48 th Ave.	69 beds	Intermediate care beds including meals, housekeeping, and other services.
Fair Haven United Church Home – Adult Day Care and Respite Care	2711 East 49 th Ave.	N/a	Adult day program, caregiver support, and overnight respite. Serves Vancouver and Richmond.
Finnish Canadian Rest Home	2288 Harrison Dr.	64 beds	Multi-level care facility—intermediate care 1, 2, 3, and extended care.
German Canadian Care Home	2010 Harrison Dr.	83 IC beds, 61 mental health	Intermediate care 1, 2, and 3 and residential care for adults with a mental health disability.
Holy Family Hospital	7801 Argyle St.	76 inpatient, 142 resid. care beds	A provincial referral centre providing rehabilitation and residential care to middle age and older adults.
Icelandic Care Home	2020 Harrison Dr.	64 beds	Intermediate care 1,2, and 3.
Kopernik Lodge	3150 Rosemont Dr.	64 beds	Intermediate care 2 and 3. 18-bed special care unit for Alzheimer's or other dementia.
Royal Arch Masonic Home	7850 Champlain Cres.	151 beds	3-storey facility updated in 1999. Offers intermediate care 2 and 3.
Substance Abuse			
Choices Recovery House	7615 Fraser S.t	20 beds	Supportive transitional housing for men 19 + in recovery related to alcohol, prescription, over the counter medications, and/or illicit drugs.
Women's Services			
Coast Foundation Society – Champlain House	2796 East 51 st Ave.	10 beds	Residence for 10 middle aged and older women needing support while living in the community.
Everywoman's Health Centre	2005 East 44 th Ave.	N/a	Range of reproductive health and abortion services ncluding counseling, prescriptions, treatment, and referrals.
Parent Together – Vietnamese Mothers Group	7595 Victoria Dr.		Vietnamese mothers meet weeklydiscuss problems related to conflict with teenagers.

Please note that several health care facilities, particularly intermediate care facilities for seniors, included in this inventory are zoned as Special Needs Residential Facilities (SNRF) according to the City. They are also included in the SNRF listing in Section 3.0.

According to the Social Planning Department at the City of Vancouver, the majority of public health programs serving the VFK population are provided at the South Community Health Centre at 49th and Knight.⁴⁵ The City-owned facility is over 60 years old and in poor condition. There are serious problems with the integrity of the facility's building envelope and the amount and configuration of the space is inadequate for delivering the public health programs that are required to serve the existing population. Moreover, the location of the facility and the geography of the area make it virtually inaccessible to those with mobility or transportation limitations, especially in those areas in the vicinity of Southeast Marine Drive. Lack of adequate public transportation in the West Fraser Lands exacerbates these problems.



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⁴⁵ *Written Communication. City of Vancouver. Social Planning Department. March 3, 2005.*

8.0 Emergency Services

8.1 Police Protection

Police management in Vancouver is served by two centralized police stations located at 312 Main St. and 2120 Cambie St. There are no police stations located within the Victoria-Fraserview/ Killarney area.

Community Policing

Community Policing Centres (CPCs) are dedicated to helping reduce crime through crime prevention education, public awareness, and community involvement. They are staffed mainly with local volunteers. One neighbourhood police officer is assigned to each CPC office to work with the local population. In 2003, a new model for community policing centres was adopted by the City of Vancouver. Crime prevention programs and community safety activities are delivered out of seven neighbourhood-based CPCs, plus two CPCs designated for Chinese and Native populations respectively.

VFK is covered by two CPCs, both of which are located to the north of the community's boundaries:

- **Collingwood Community Policing Centre**
5160 Joyce Street (near skytrain station)
- **South Vancouver Community Policing Centre**
5657 Victoria Drive (at 41st)

The Collingwood CPC currently runs weekly meetings at a local coop housing complex on E., 58th St, but otherwise relies on part time staff from its Joyce St. location to cover Killarney's community policing needs. While staff hear regular complaints of break-ins or other property crimes, Killarney is generally considered to be an area of limited crime and one that is adequately served by the current community policing centre.⁴⁶

The South Vancouver CPC covers the Victoria-Fraserview area and it has reported high incidence of crime in its catchment area, including along the Victoria Dr. corridor south of 41st St. Given the limitations of crime statistics, it is not possible to confirm this assessment, but the CPC has asserted the need for an increase in police presence and increase in community policing presence in the area. Some of the problems cited include higher incidence of auto crime, drug addiction-related crimes, marijuana grow operations, break-ins and purse-snatchings.⁴⁷

VFK's crime concerns are predominantly related to "troubled youth" or crimes related to drug addiction. Break-ins and auto crime are the most commonly

⁴⁶ Telephone Interview. February 9, 2005. Chris Taulu, Coordinator, Collingwood Community Policing Centre.

⁴⁷ Telephone Interview. February 9, 2005. Adrien Balazs, Executive Director, South Vancouver Community Policing Centre.



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reported crimes. VFK is not, however, seen as a particular area of concern relative to similar neighbourhoods in the City.⁴⁸

8.2 Fire Protection

Two of Vancouver's 20 fire halls are located in the VFK area: Champlain Fire Hall and Fraserview Fire Hall. Victoria Fire Hall is located at 38th and Victoria immediately north of VFK and also serves the area.

Table 8.1 Fire Protection Facilities

Fire Hall	Address	Scheduled Replacement Date	# Trucks
#5 – Champlain Fire Hall	3090 E.54 th Ave.	2009	1 firefighting truck and 1 rescue truck
#17 – Fraserview Fire Hall	7070 Knight St.	2012	2 firefighting trucks
#20 – Victoria Fire Hall	5402 Victoria Drive.	2018	1 firefighting truck

The replacement of fire halls is based on a consideration of the age and conditions of the existing fire halls. Each of the fire hall buildings in VFK has been scheduled for replacement between 2009 and 2018. There is also the potential for expansion of the services in both #5 and #20 with the addition of another truck without necessarily expanding the facility. However, there is no demand for such increases at this time.⁴⁹ Currently, the three fire halls serving the area each receive approximately 1500 calls per year, which is similar to the average rate of calls for the rest of the City. The three fire halls are able to equally respond to calls at any location within the VFK area.



8.3 Ambulance Service

British Columbia Ambulance Service (BCAS) provides public ambulance service in BC under the authority of the Emergency Health Services Commission of the provincial Ministry of Health Services. Ambulance and paramedic services in Vancouver are under the authority of a Superintendent reporting to a Regional Director in Vancouver. The allocation of ambulance service is determined by call profiles and demand levels in particular neighbourhoods. Current call volumes in the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority area are 124 responses per 1,000 population per year. BCAS is responsible to evaluate current call/utilization rates and accordingly shift or reallocate resources.

Service levels are assessed according to response time performance, which is directly impacted by the number of vehicles. There are 9 ambulance

⁴⁸ Telephone Interview. February 9, 2005. Urban Design and Development Planning Centre, City of Vancouver.

⁴⁹ Telephone Interview. December 13, 2005. Fire Chief, City of Vancouver Fire and Rescue Services.

stations in Vancouver with the station nearest to Victoria-Fraserview Killarney located at Kingsway and Boundary Rd at 5478 Ormidale St. In South Vancouver, ambulance response time would be under eight minutes presuming the ambulance is at the station at the time of the call. A significant increase in population in South Vancouver may have an impact on service demand levels and subsequently on response time performance. However, BCAS currently has no additional resources/funding available for new vehicles.⁵⁰



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⁵⁰ Telephone Interview. May 13, 2005. Michael Sanderson, Regional Director, BC Ambulance Service.

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Appendices

List of Contacts

Contact	Department, Organization
Demographics	
Paul Raynor, Senior Housing Planner	Housing Centre, City of Vancouver
Kirsten Behler, Planning Assistant	City Plans, City of Vancouver
Cathy Buckham, Planner	City Plans, City of Vancouver
Non-Market and Special Needs Housing	
Rob Whitlock, Senior Housing Officer	Housing Centre, City of Vancouver
Anne Kloppenberg, Social Planner	Social Planning, City of Vancouver
Schools	
Craig Sidjak	Vancouver School Board
Henry Ahking, Manager, Planning and Facilities	Vancouver School Board
Jennifer Cook, Education Coordinator	Vancouver School Board
Ian McKay, Principal	David Thompson Secondary School
Brenda Burroughs, Principal	Killarney Secondary School
Childcare Services	
Lynne Griffin	Westcoast Childcare Resource Centre
Coralys Cuthbert, Social Planner	Social Planning, City of Vancouver
Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
Alan Duncan, Environmental Planner	Vancouver Park Board
Doug Taylor, Recreation Service Coordinator – Sports Facilities	Stanley District, Vancouver Park Board
Community Facilities and Programs	
Alan Duncan, Environmental Planner	Vancouver Park Board
Garry Lumm, Recreation Supervisor	Killarney Community Centre, Rink and Pool
Marg Weiss, Community Recreation Coordinator	Champlain Heights Community Centre and Fitness Centre
Sue Harvey, Managing Director of Cultural Services	Office of Cultural Affairs
Cathy Almaas, Recreation Programmer	Champlain Heights Community School
Susan Gordon, Coordinator, Arts and Culture	Stanley District, Vancouver Park Board
Sandra Singh, Director	Branches East, Vancouver Library Board
Karen Larcombe, Executive Director	South Vancouver Neighbourhood House
Elizabeth Kwong, Director	South Vancouver Family Place
Vickie Morris, Social Planner	Social Planning, City of Vancouver
Emergency Services	
Chris Taulu, Coordinator	Collingwood Community Policing Centre
Adrien Balazs, Executive Director	South Vancouver Community Policing Centre
Mary Beth Rondeau, Planner	Urban Design and Development Planning, City of Vancouver
Wilf Ferguson, AGM Support Services	Fire and Rescue Services – Support Services
Michael Sanderson, Regional Director	BC Ambulance Service



Victoria-Fraserview /
Killarney and
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Review and Inventory of
Community Facilities

May 2005



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